

12th Asian Society of Human Service

Congress in Seoul 2023



PROCEEDING

“

EXPLORING THE DIRECTION OF **HUMAN SERVICE** TO PREVENT SOCIAL ISOLATION IN THE **POST COVID-19 ERA**

”

VENUE

Kensington
Hotel Yeouido
Seoul, Korea

DATE

2023.8.18 [Fri.]
8.19 [Sat.], 8.20 [Sun.]
STUDY TOUR

CHAIR
MAN

Gimin LEE
Ph.D/Director,
Korea Elder Protection Agency

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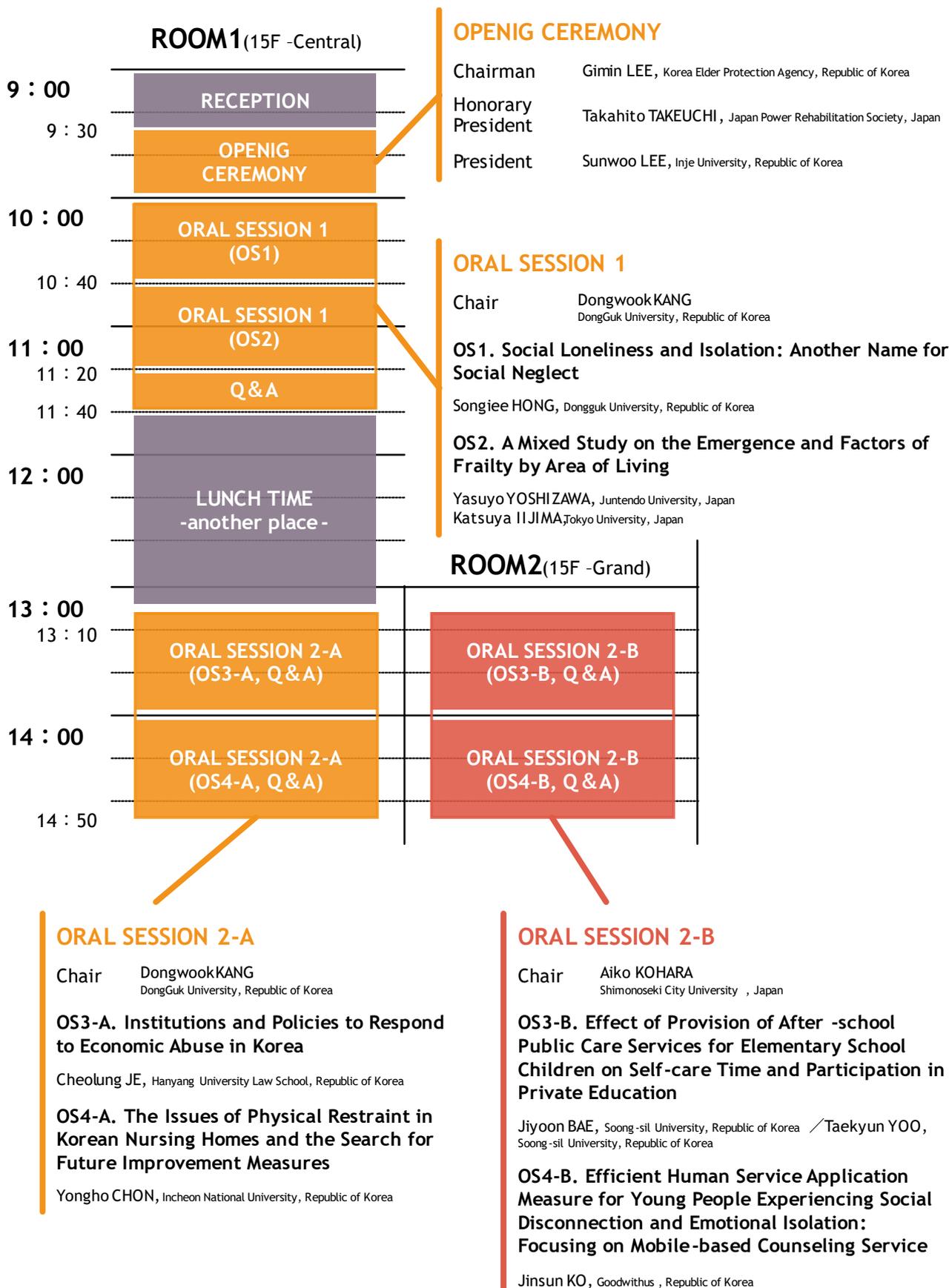
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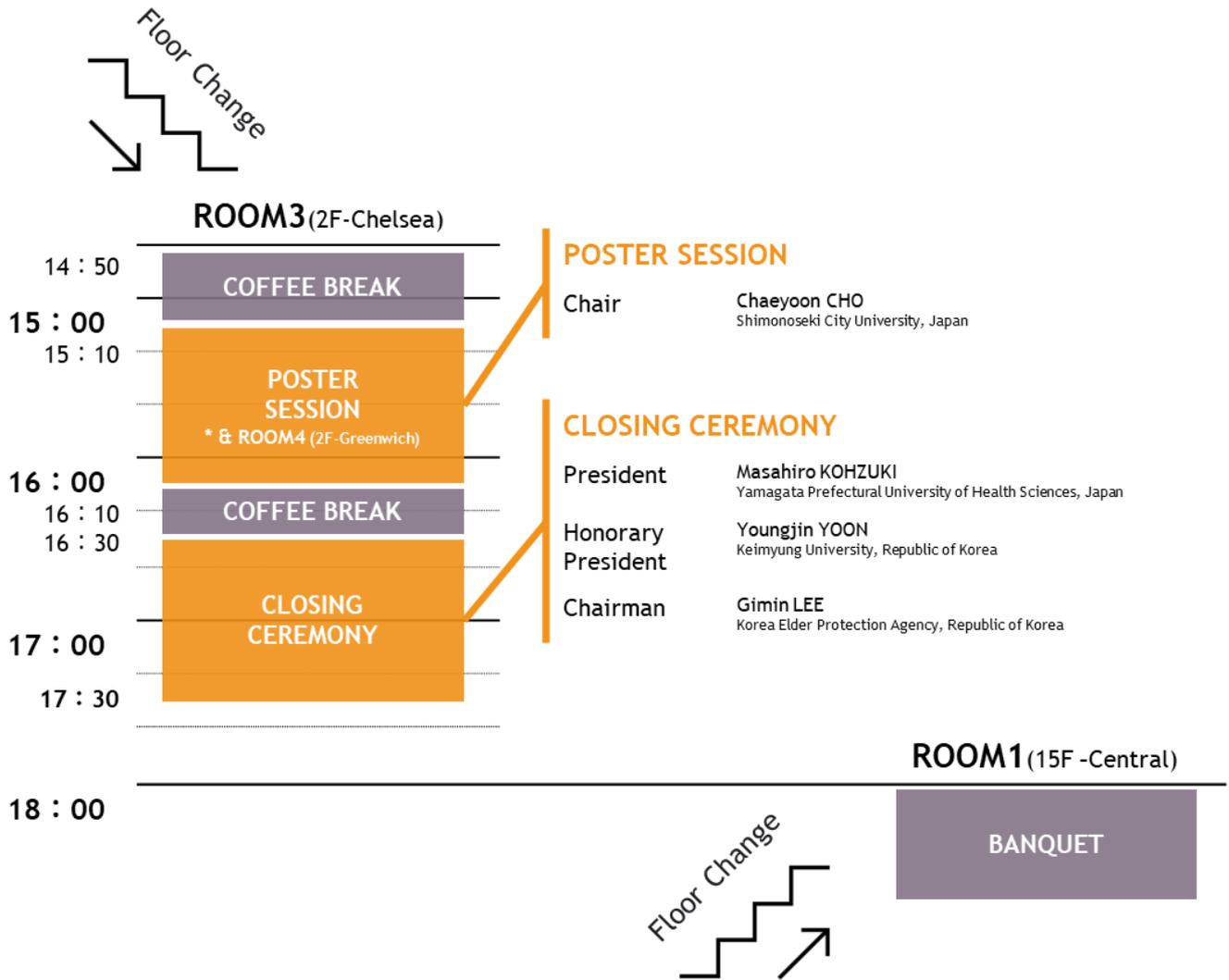
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PROGRAM

2023. 8. 18 [Fri.]





2023. 8. 19 [Sat.]-20[Sun.]

STUDY TOUR

ORAL SESSION 1

10 : 00	ROOM	ROOM 1 (15F-Central)
	CHAIR	Dongwook KANG DongGuk University, Republic of Korea
11 : 20	QUESTION & ANSWER session	

10 : 00~10 : 40

OS 1. Social Loneliness and Isolation: Another Name for Social Neglect

– Songjee HONG¹

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Songjee HONG (songjee25@dongguk.edu)

Keywords	Social isolation, loneliness, elder care, elder neglect, elder self-neglect
	<p>As social loneliness and isolation of the elderly are recognized as new social diseases due to global aging and the COVID 19 pandemic, there is a demand for active social responses. Because Korea is experiencing unprecedentedly rapid population aging, and the risk factors threatening a super-aged society are appearing. In particular, insufficient response to increasingly serious social isolation and loneliness can lead to social neglect and further increase social costs. This paper examines the reality of social isolation and solitude among the elderly in Korea, and systematically analyzes its causes and results. In particular, among the increased risks of abuse resulting from the isolation caused by the pandemic, social responses to self-neglect and neglect that do not conform to the role and identity of the current senior protection agency were suggested. Reflecting recommendations and guidelines of the WHO¹⁾ for responding to the social isolation and loneliness of the elderly, ways to innovatively expand the current welfare system for the elderly in Korea were proposed at the individual and relationship level, community level, and social level.</p>
REFERENCE	1) Social isolation and loneliness among older people: advocacy brief. Geneva: World Health Organization 2021



동국대학교
dongguk university

Social loneliness and isolation: another name for social neglect



Songjee HONG,
Department of Social Welfare, Dongguk University

Danger signal in the super-aged era

OECD 주요국 초고령사회 도달 연수

국가	연수 (년)
일본	7
독일	16
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자료: 『World Population Prospects 2022』 등

- It took only 7 years for us to move from an aged society to a super-aged society; entering a super-aged society in 2025
- As we enter an unprecedentedly fast (super)aged society, the social risk of social isolation and loneliness among the elderly is increasing.
- There is a high tendency to suffer social isolation and loneliness due to loss among the characteristics of old age
- In particular, the rapid increase in the elderly in later stages increases the burden of care due to aging, prompting active changes in the care environment for the elderly

Intensifying social isolation of elderly Koreans after COVID-19

사회적격격감 (인물 포함), 사회적격격감 (무인물 포함), 사회적격격감 (영상 포함)

사회적격격감의 변화(2021)

- 관계가 가까워졌다 (Relationship became closer)
- 변화없다 (No change)
- 관계가 멀어졌다 (Relationship became distant)

자료: 통계청, 「사회조사」, 「세대조사」

Danger signal of a super-aged society

부모 부양에 대한 견해, 여가활동, 지역별 고령인구 비중(2022)

- Growing awareness of social care: children's perception of supporting elderly parents continues to decline, but growing expectations of social care
- Inactivity among the elderly: low rates of active leisure activities. In particular, participation in social activities rather decreased
- Regional deviation: concentration of elderly population in rural areas but insufficient living infrastructure for the elderly

Social Isolation and Loneliness: a Global Issue

- The spread of social isolation and loneliness among the elderly in a (super)aged society
- 20%-34% of the total elderly in China, Europe, Latin America, and the United States were surveyed for the isolation of the elderly (WHO, 2021)
- A Study on social cost estimation of social isolation and loneliness in the elderly
 - The US spends \$6.7 billion (approximately 8.71 trillion won) of social expenditure per year (Health resources & Services Administration, 2019)
 - The UK spends 32 billion pounds (about 49.4 trillion won) annually (HM Government, 2018).
- An aging world population suggests that social isolation and loneliness may become more prevalent.

Danger signal in the super-aged era of Korea

- Interest in social isolation and loneliness is increasing across all age groups due to the increase in single-person households.
- In particular, the proportion of elderly households living alone is high

< 고령자 가구 비중 및 가구 유형별 구성비 >

출처: 2022 고령자통계

The concept of social isolation and loneliness (WHO, 2021)

- loneliness:** Negative feeling or social pain resulting from a discrepancy between desired and actual social connections
- social isolation:** Objective state in which there is little interaction with others due to a limited social network
- A socially isolated person is not necessarily lonely, and a lonely person is not necessarily socially isolated**
 - Dangerous situation in which neglect experienced while living with a child does not measure social isolation, but it can lead to feelings of extreme loneliness.
 - Dangerous situation in which seniors in the facility suffer from bullying or loneliness even though social isolation is not measured because of group living

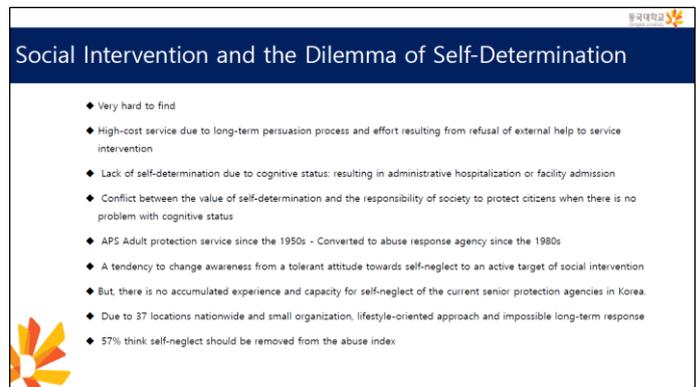
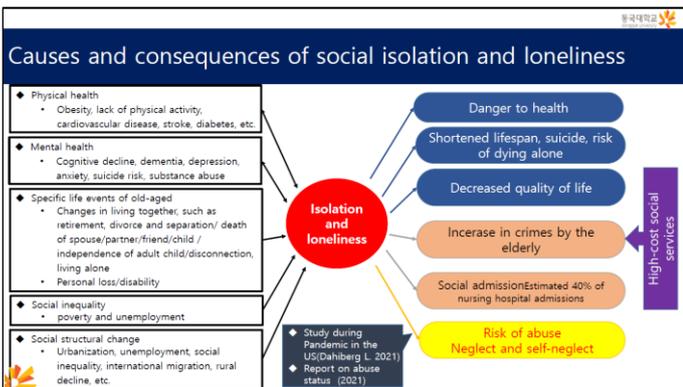
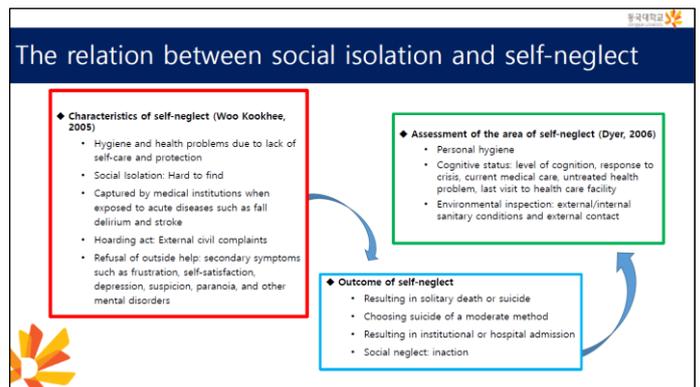
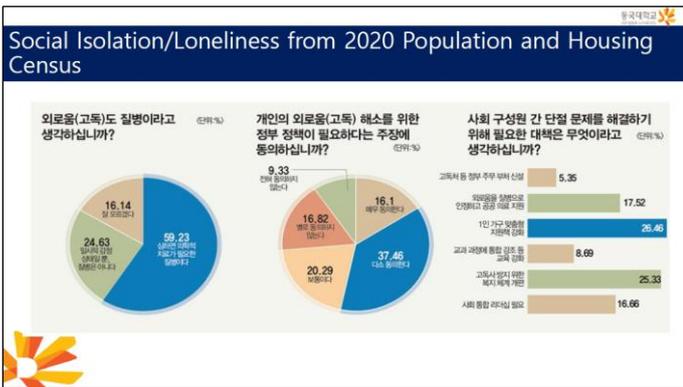
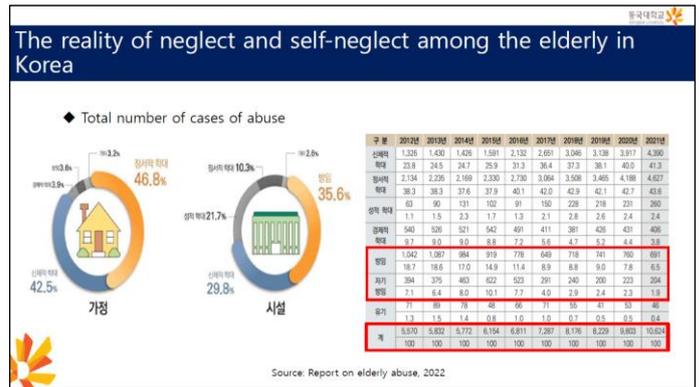
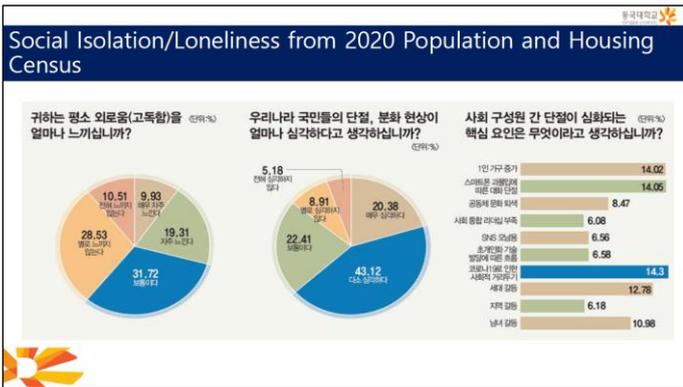
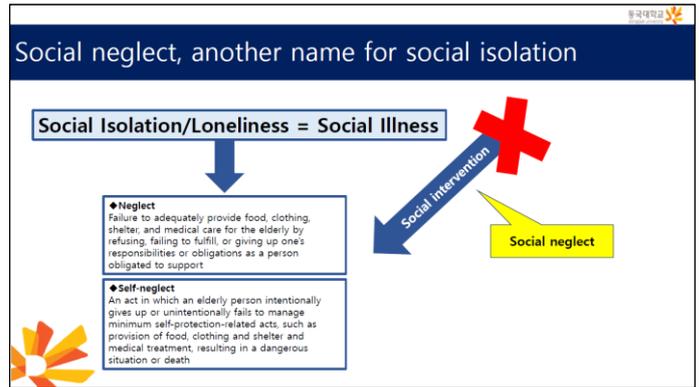
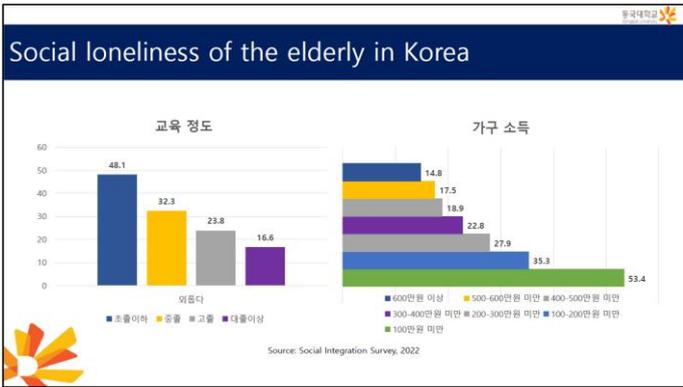
Senior Citizen Statistics in 2021: Special Project for the Elderly Living Alone

- Subjective health ratings tend to be negative
 - Only 17.1% of elderly people living alone responded that they were in good health (24.3% of all elderly people)
- Low health care practice rate among elderly people living alone
 - Less than 5%p lower than the overall elderly in all aspects, including eating breakfast, regular health checkups, and adequate sleep
- Economically poor
 - Twice the proportion of all seniors in providing living expenses with support from the government and social organizations
- Insufficient preparation for old age
 - Only 1/3 prepare for old age vs over 1/2 of all seniors prepare for old age

Social Loneliness of the elderly in Korea

지역 편차, 성별, 연령

Source: Social Integration Survey, 2022



A mixture of self-neglect and neglect

Classification	Supposition			Total	Elderly people's lives are threatened by not caring for themselves or by refusing to take care of themselves	Self-neglect (17%)	
	Living together	Not living together					
Neglect	98	37.8%	161	62.2%	259	100%	
Self-neglect	122	68.2%	57	31.8%	179	100%	75 41.9%
Total	220	50.2%	218	49.8%	438	100%	

Classification	Neglect	
1. Not providing protection related to daily life such as clothing, food, and shelter for the elderly with reduced mobility.	178	68.7%
2. Not providing economic protection for the survival of the elderly without financial ability.	36	13.9%
3. Not providing medical care to older people with medical needs.	45	17.4%
계	259	100%

Source: 2021년 노인보호전문기관 취약노년정보시스템

How to respond to a super-aged society and social isolation/loneliness?

Changes in care settings and increasing risk of loneliness

- Loneliness is higher among the elderly living in long-term care institutions than among the elderly living in communities
 - An average of 35% of the elderly living in nursing homes in the United States report being very lonely (Gardiner et al., 2020)
- The number of nursing facilities for the elderly continues to increase by about 200 each year (4,057 in 2022)
- The number of welfare facilities for the elderly at home increased by 38.4% to 2,772 compared to the previous year.

Source: Report on the elderly abuse 2022

Classification	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Neglect	99	135	121	123	122	144	242	352	337	298
Total number of cases of abuse in facility	319	371	315	449	407	317	453	413	407	356
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

• Highest rates of neglect and abuse in facilities (around 30-45%)

Strategies for responding social isolation and loneliness (WHO 2021)

- Connector service: Outreach service**
- Interventions at the individual and relationship level**
 - One-on-one or group
 - Digital or in person
 - Service contents:
 - Social skills training
 - Psychological education
 - Making friends
 - Social prescription
 - Cognitive behavioral therapy
 - Mindfulness
- Community-level strategy**
 - Infrastructure improvements
 - Traffic
 - Digital inclusion
 - Construction environment
 - Volunteer work
 - Community friendly to the elderly
- Strategy at social level**
 - Laws and policies covering the following:
 - Discrimination and alienation (including ageism)
 - Socioeconomic inequality
 - Digital divide
 - Social cohesion
 - Intergenerational solidarity
 - Social norms

Source: WHO's Advocacy Brief, 2021

Characteristics of neglect/self-neglect of the elderly

Neglect in the home	Self-neglect at home	Neglect in facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female 63.7% Aged 80-84 26% Low income 56% Dementia/suspected dementia 62% 1 year or more 51% Person obliged to report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social welfare public officials Elderly welfare facility workers Person not obliged to report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Related institutions (police) Relatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male 57.0% Aged 70-74 23% Low income 72% Dementia/suspected dementia 55% 1 year or more 65% Person obliged to report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social welfare public officials Elderly welfare facility workers Person not obliged to report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Related institutions (police) Relatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female 71.4% Aged 80-84 29% Low income 57% Dementia/suspected dementia 81% 1 year or more 17% Person obliged to report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public officials in charge of the elderly welfare facility Social welfare public officials Person not obliged to report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant agency (police) Relatives

How to respond to social isolation/loneliness?

Suggestion 1: Discovering people subject to social isolation/loneliness and advancement of management

Suggestion 2: Upgrading services that support social isolation and loneliness: service contents, resources, and locations

Suggestion 3: Establishing empirical data on new diseases and social loneliness/isolation as new social problems

Suggestion 4: Not just a problem for the elderly. A generation-integrated approach is needed; Lifecycle-specific measures and family support policies

Suggestion 5: Expanding the approach of geriatric environmental studies regarding social isolation and loneliness

Characteristics of Domestic Neglect

- Major actors of domestic neglect**
 - Son 54.1%
 - Daughter 20.1%
 - Spouse 9.3%
 - Daughter-in-law 3.5%
- Major causes of domestic neglect**
 - Victim support burden 23.1%
 - Previous experience of abuse 9.1%
 - External personal problems 6.3%
 - Personal internal problems 5.8%

Source: Vulnerable Elderly Information System, 2022

Source: Report on the elderly abuse 2022

Suggestion 1: Discovering people subject to social isolation/loneliness and advancement of management

- Breaking away from application-based/report-based and center-based approaches to strengthening reach-out
- Advancement of local government crisis household discovery projects: verification of effectiveness of regional network business such as head of a village - head of Tong - president of a neighborhood association, local seniors' association, real estate agency, subdivided flat, studio, gosiwon(accommodations for students studying for exams), etc.
- Strengthening regional access: establishing a network of neighbors in vulnerable residential areas (Designated as Seoul's Socially Isolated Household Support Center in 2023)
- Finding households in crisis and strengthening resident organizing projects by forming a network of local residents such as Chatsong(living dong office), senior citizen center, social welfare center, comprehensive support center for the elderly living alone, mental health center, public health center, family center, etc.
- Advancing crisis household discovery system using big data
- Securing sufficient manpower of public officials in charge of social welfare to visit the site
- Introducing long-term case management system and conducting specialized flexible evaluation
 - Sufficient reflection of service resistance: Long-term persuasion process and continuous monitoring process required until contact / Sufficient authority and discretion of professional social workers

10 : 40~11 : 20

OS 2. A Mixed Study on the Emergence and Factors of Frailty by Area of Living– Yasuyo YOSHIKAWA¹ & Katsuya IJIMA²

1) Juntendo University, Japan

2) Tokyo University, Japan

Yasuyo YOSHIKAWA (y.yoshikawa.qz@juntendo.ac.jp)

Keywords	Frailty, mixed study, community -dwelling, older adults
<p>Objective: To enable older adults individuals to continue to reside in familiar neighborhoods, it is necessary to devise comprehensive strategies and execute targeted initiatives that account for the specific conditions prevailing in each local living area. The aim of this study was twofold: firstly, to ascertain the prevalence of frailty across different residential areas through survey data analysis, and secondly, to identify the contributing factors utilizing a mixed analysis approach.</p> <p>Methods: The study included a cohort of 48,687 individuals (mean age 71.8 ± 5.9 years, comprising 24,380 males and 24,307 females) with complete data records. The survey used the kihon checklist developed by the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare as well as an assessment of weekly community activities (including physical, cultural, and volunteer engagements). The comprehensive checklist included 25 diverse facets, encompassing daily activities, exercise, nutrition, oral function, sociability, cognitive function, and depression, to determine the presence or absence of frailty, as defined by the criteria established by Satake et al. A total score of 8 or higher was defined as frailty, 4 to 7 points as pre-frailty, and 3 or fewer points as non-frailty. Chi-square test was used to compare the percentage of frailty by residential area and the percentage of community activities. Subsequently, interviews were conducted in areas that exhibited significantly higher or lower percentages of frailty. The interviews lasted between 45 and 60 minutes and were conducted by a researcher using a predefined interview guide. We aimed to gather detailed information regarding community activities conducted within the area including content, frequency, organizers, participants, historical background, means of publicity, and accessibility. Verbatim transcripts of the interviews were prepared for subsequent analysis. In examining "the nature of community activities pertaining to the prevention of frailty" as the focal point of this investigation, the smallest cohesive unit conveying a discernible meaning was extracted and summarized as a code. Subsequently, codes with shared semantic content were amalgamated to generate subcategories. Finally, categories were formulated by scrutinizing and abstracting the contextual meaning across the entire interview while considering the semantic content and interrelationships among the subcategories.</p> <p>Results: The prevalence of frailty and pre-frailty was 12.7% and 22.7% respectively. We found a significant variation in the percentage of frailty among different regions ($p < 0.001$). The region with the highest prevalence of frailty had 40% of subjects classified as frail. In addition, regions with higher rates of frailty demonstrated significantly lower proportions of individuals engaged in physical, cultural, and volunteer activities ($p < 0.001$). Through the interview survey, eight distinct categories of factors associated with community activities were identified: transportation methods, mechanisms for publicizing activities, participant characteristics, and opportunities for engagement in community activities. We found a relationship between regions with lower frailty rates and accessible transportation options to community activities, participation of individuals from multiple generations and newcomers, and abundant opportunities to engage in activities. Conversely, there were no disparities in the methods employed for publicizing activities, as both regions utilized circulars, bulletin boards, and word of mouth. Motives for participation also exhibited no significant differences, with social interaction and meeting friends being frequently cited reasons as reasons for engagement.</p> <p>Conclusion: We found disparities in the prevalence of frailty and the level of involvement in activities across regions. Previous studies have reported that daily physical, cultural, and community activities are associated with frailty, and that the risk of frailty increases if such activities are not performed¹). Participation in community activities may be linked to the prevention of frailty, and ease of participation (opportunity to participate, cooperative dynamics) may be related to</p>	

participation in activities. To foster participation in community activities that contribute to the prevention of frailty, the dissemination of information and the promotion of community undertakings through word of mouth and publicity are important as conduits for engagement. In order to link this to participation in activities, it is important to provide a physical, social, and psychological environment conducive to participation.

Finally, we report on a frailty prevention program we have developed. This program enables older adults to check each other's frailty status and raise awareness of prevention from an early stage.

REFERENCE	1) Yoshizawa Y, Tanaka T, Iijima K, et al. Finally, we report on a frailty prevention program we have developed. This program enables older adults to check each other's frailty status and raise awareness of prevention from an early stage. Jpn J Public Health,2019;66(6):306-316.
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12th 2023 Asian Society of Human Services Congress in SEOUL

A Mixed Study on the Emergence and Factors of Frailty by Area of Living

Yasuyo Yoshizawa¹, Katsuya Iijima²

1) Juntendo University, Japan 2) Tokyo University, Japan

Background

- Frailty signifies an intermediate phase between good health and the need for care and is characterized by the potential for reversibility through suitable interventions that restore the original functionality.
- Nutrition, physical activity, and social participation are reported to be the three most important factors in preventing frailty. (Lyu W, et al.,2022)

「Are there differences in community activities related to frailty prevention across regions?」

(Modified quotation from Kizuya M, Journal of Geriatrics 46:279-285,2009)

Quantitative Methods

Participants
An complete survey was conducted on 73,341 older adults living in City C.(2011~2014)

58,644 participants responded

48,647 participants were analyzed (mean age 71.8 ± 5.9 years, 24,380 males and 24,307 females)

Excluded missing at questionnaire n=9,997

Frailty
Kihon checklist (0~25point):daily activities, exercise, nutrition ,oral function, sociability, cognitive function. Frailty: Total score of 8 or higher , Pre-frailty:4 to 7 points, non-frailty (Satake ,et al.,2018)

Analysis
Chi-square test was used to compare the percentage of frailty by residential area and the percentage of community activates.

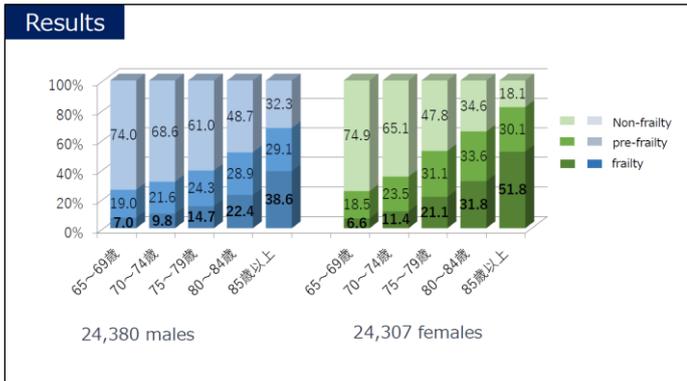
Categorization of Subject
Subjects are categorized into frailty and non-frailty groups by 20 residential areas.

Objective

The aim of this study was twofold: firstly, to ascertain the prevalence of frailty across different residential areas through survey data analysis, and secondly, to identify the contributing factors utilizing a mixed analysis approach.

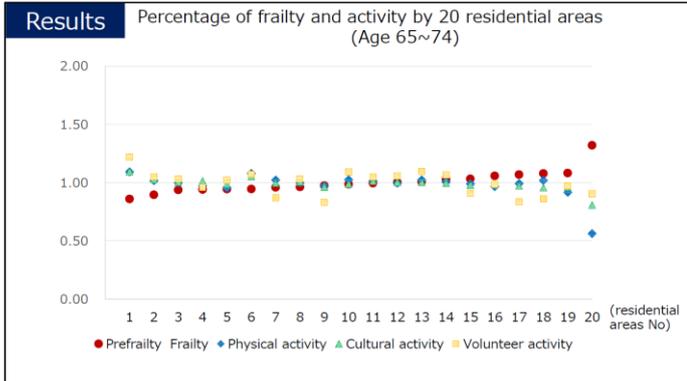
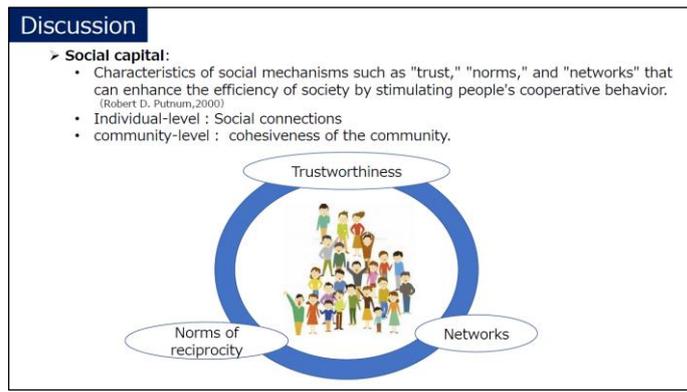
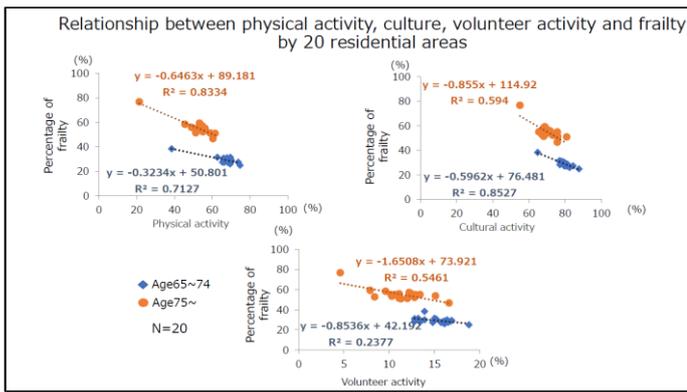
Qualitative Methods

- Interviews were conducted in areas that exhibited significantly higher or lower percentages of frailty.
 - Subject**
 - Social Welfare Council staff who are familiar with the actual situation in the target area, and neighborhood association presidents who have lived in the area for 40 years or more.
 - Interview Time** : 45 ~ 60 minute
 - Contents**
 - content, frequency, organizers, participants, historical background, means of publicity, and accessibility
 - Analysis**
 - n examining "the nature of community activities pertaining to the prevention of frailty" as the focal point of this investigation, the smallest cohesive unit conveying a discernible meaning was extracted and summarized as a code.
 - Subsequently, codes with shared semantic content were amalgamated to generate subcategories. Finally, categories were formulated by scrutinizing and abstracting the contextual meaning across the entire interview while considering the semantic content and interrelationships among the subcategories.



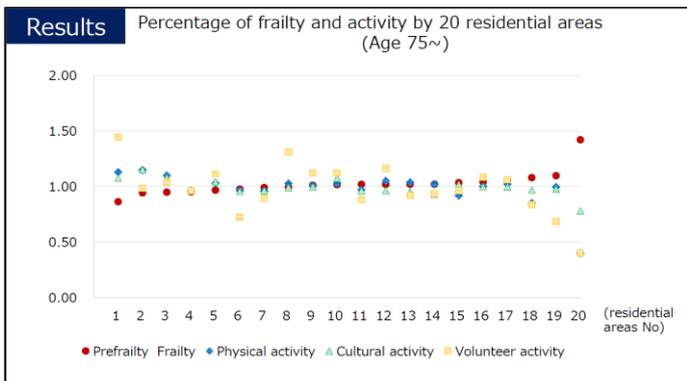
Results

Frailty Code(excerpt)	Category	Non-Fraily Code(excerpt)
• Difficult to participate if you can't walk due to lack of transportation.	transportation methods	• Easy-to-attend venues • I've used those who cannot walk. • While announcing events through circulars, they also spread information by word of mouth through acquaintances.
• circulars, bulletin boards, and word of mouth	mechanisms for publicizing activities	• Frequently send out information • circulars, bulletin boards, and word of mouth
• Salons mainly for older adults. • The atmosphere is closed with fixed members and does not attract new participants. • The participants and the people who plan the event have become so entrenched in their ideas that there is nothing new to offer.	participant characteristics	• People of all ages participate. • New people join by word of mouth from those who have participated.
• I participate because I get to see my friends.	reason for participation	• Many people are participating. • I have a role to play in the activities.
• There is not much of a local connection. • It's hard to say, "I'm going to be in an outside activity."	regional characteristics	• The same neighborhoods were developed at the same time, and the same generations moved in at the same time. • Local farmers and residents of new residential areas are working together.
• It is difficult to find the next generation and bears to support the community.	characteristics of the governing organization	• There is a division of roles, and the organization is designed to move as if it were its own business, not someone else's. • I try to talk to them and help them understand what we do. • Finding new friends through activities keeps them going. • Good communication
• No leadership to promote community activities • The number of participants is also decreasing. • There are fewer and fewer places to be active.	opportunities for engagement in community activities	• Many events and opportunities for participation • In addition to regular events, there are occasional events



Conclusion

- We found disparities in the prevalence of frailty and the level of involvement in activities across regions.
- Previous studies have reported that daily physical, cultural, and community activities are associated with frailty, and that the risk of frailty increases if such activities are not performed. (Yoshizawa Y, Iijima K, et al., 2019)
- Participation in community activities may be linked to the prevention of frailty, and ease of participation (opportunity to participate, cooperative dynamics) may be related to participation in activities.
- To foster participation in community activities that contribute to the prevention of frailty, the dissemination of information and the promotion of community undertakings through word of mouth and publicity are important as conduits for engagement.
- In order to link this to participation in activities, it is important to provide a physical, social, and psychological environment conducive to participation.



Program

- We report on a frailty prevention program we have developed.
- This program enables older adults to check each other's frailty status and raise awareness of prevention from an early stage.



Frailty Check: Comprehensive screening tool by citizens

Part A. Assessment of multi-faceted frailty elements and awareness of the own risks.
 Citizen's frailty check supporters performed all the program progress and assessments

Simple check sheet:

Detailed check sheet:

Frailty Check-up: Comprehensive screening tool by citizens

Part B. Educational intervention by the check-up supports after assessments completed.

Lecture using the handbook for frailty prevention

The Lecture were contained information

- About healthy life expectancy
- About frailty and sarcopenia
- Nutrition education
 - Japanese Food Guide spinning top
- Oral health education
 - The importance of oral functions
- Physical activity education
 - Add 10 min physical activity [ref]
 - Easy exercise education (e.g. squat)
- Social activity education
 - Introduction of present social activities held by each community.

Frailty Check: Comprehensive screening tool by citizens

- Two Purposes -

Early awareness by citizens themselves at gathering places

1st time from ● to ● 2nd time

Place of activities (role) to be given for seniors

ORAL SESSION 2-A

13 : 10	ROOM	ROOM 1 (15F-Central)
	CHAIR	Dongwook KANG DongGuk University, Republic of Korea

13 : 10~14 : 00

OS 3-A. Institutions and Policies to Respond to Economic Abuse in Korea

– Cheolung JE¹

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Cheolung JE (cuje@hanyang.ac.kr)

Keywords	Economic abuse, property management support service, special needs trust, adult guardianship
	<p>Under the legal system of the Republic of Korea, which adopts a system in which each family owns and manages their own property separately, property crimes between relatives are not punished (between spouses and lineal blood relatives) or because of the criminal law system that punishes only when there is a complaint from the person directly concerned, economic abuse within the family is frequent. However, the frequency of reports of economic abuse is low due to the low sensitivity of the people to abuse. Compared to the fact that more than 40% of APS abuse reports in the US are related to economic abuse, social awareness is still a problem. The purpose of this presentation is to improve awareness of economic abuse and to introduce the policies that Korea intends to implement for the prevention of abuse and relief of damage. To this end, this presentation explains the general involvement of senior protection agencies in economic abuse, briefly introduces which system in developed countries is being benchmarked to prevent economic abuse and to promote damage relief, and then mainly introduces the contents of the pilot projects tried in Korea.</p>
REFERENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Je Cheolung, Adult Guardianship and Trust: Seeking New Relationship Establishment, Family Law Research (2017.7) 2) Je Cheolung, Legislative Proposal for Collective Special Demand Trust System for the Elderly and Disabled, Law Review (2018.3) 3) Je Cheolung et al. Need for introduction of property management support service to improve the effectiveness of public assistance support for people with developmental disabilities, The Journal of Law (2020.12) 4) Je Cheolung et al., A study on the perception of social welfare practitioners regarding the introduction of property management support services for the vulnerable elderly, a study on social welfare legislation (May 2021)

Institution and policy for responding to economic abuse in Korea

Je Cheolung, professor at Hanyang University Law School

I. Economic Abuse in General

Characteristics of those in circumstances of economic abuse: an example from the United States

Elderly victims' beliefs	A message from the perpetrator to the elderly victim	Social Messages on Elder Abuse
I am not a victim of abuse	I am not the perpetrator, you are forgetful.	Older people are not victims of abuse.
It's my fault.	Everything is your fault.	The victim should have taken better care of the perpetrator.
I want to live with my spouse and children	I'm your spouse and it's my job to take care of you.	'Good' spouses stay with family.
I don't know who to ask for help.	No one will believe you	If there is no abuse, there is no services for the elderly.
I am afraid to call for help	I'll kill you if you tell anyone else.	Abuse in later life is not dangerous.
I want to keep my home, possessions, and current lifestyle.	Everything is mine.	If the abuse was real, the victim would have left immediately.
When I leave, where will I live and how will I pay the rent and bills?	If you leave, everything will be lost.	If the abuse is really serious, you can live independently. The problem is that I didn't save money by working when you were young.
I am concerned about my health and the health of the perpetrator.	If you leave, your name will be erased from health insurance. You are responsible for taking care of me	Victims must care for their ill spouse, parents, and adult children.
I want to maintain a relationship with the perpetrator.	Without me, you can do nothing.	'Good' spouses/parents stay with family.
I want to be a member of the community, visit family and friends.	If you left, it tells everyone that it was your fault. They will believe me.	It's a family matter. We do not want to intervene in family matters.

The reason that support for property formation and property management is important

The Importance of doing 'Socially Meaningful' work as a property building process	People feel the significance of their existence as human beings by receiving recognition from others and recognizing others as peers of the same quality (mutual recognition). In light of the prevailing notion of society, the key means of mutual recognition is to do meaningful work in society.
The importance of property	It is a result because it acquires 'property' as a reward by doing meaningful work. In an exchange society, property is a major means to expand one's sphere of life. Expanding the realm of life is the key to developing one's personality
Interrelation between doing meaningful work and wealth	The two are closely related and can be a momentum that can further develop humans by interacting without prior and subsequent. Proper management of meaningfully acquired property is a way to continue interaction without interruption.

- Structures where elder economic abuse occurs
- **Personal level:** psychological decline due to illness or old age, difficulties in communication and decision-making, information vulnerability, and increased dependence
 - **Family level:** underdevelopment of an environment respecting the right to self-determination, ambiguous distinction between family property and personal property, widespread notion that inherited property is my property
 - **Social level:** widespread ageism, another aspect of ableism, lack of respect for the lives of the elderly = lack of awareness of human rights
 - **Institutional level:** due to crime and relationship, aggravating economic abuse of the elderly is justified

Background on which the importance of respect for the elderly's right to self-determination and support for property management should be emphasized

Understanding of economic problems within the family

- Separate property system: Husband and wife each retain their own property and cannot dispose of the other spouse's property without their consent.
- Independence of Parent-Child: Parents cannot dispose of their children's property without their consent. The same goes for your children.
- Married couple's right of representation for household chores: Husband and wife may act for each other in handling household chores. However, deposit withdrawal, real estate disposal, real estate management, and securities disposal do not fall within the scope of daily household chores.
- Obligation of support between parents and adult children: When it is difficult to make a living with one's own property and labor, parents or children with property have the duty to support the family incapable of supporting themselves.
- If a contract is signed between husband and wife and parents, it must be followed.
- Property crimes between family members (lineal blood relatives, spouses, family members living together) and relatives living together are not punished. Other property crimes between relatives shall be punished only upon complaint.
- Due to the gap between the closest relationship and the legal system, economic abuse can occur frequently between family members

Types of Economic Abuse in the Guidelines for Professional Elderly Protection Agencies

Types of Economic Abuse	Details of Typical Economic Abuse
An act of stealing or arbitrarily using the income, property, and wages of the elderly	Stealing wages, pension, rent, property, etc. from the elderly without permission/Stealing pensions, property, etc. Using savings, stocks, etc. at will without the consent of the elderly/Intercepting or arbitrarily using public assistance (basic living allowance, etc.) benefits. Withdrawing cash from an elderly person's bank account without the elder's permission and using it. / Stealing valuables from the elder without the elder's permission. Inflicting property damage such as destroying valuable items belonging to the elderly./ Not paying back money borrowed from the elderly or not returning valuable items. Not paying fair wages for the labor of the elderly
An act of violating the legal rights of the elderly regarding property	Arbitrarily using real estate owned by the elderly without the consent of the elderly or forcibly changing the name. Forging signatures on checks and other financial and legal documents without the elder's permission/Stealing an elder's name without the elder's permission to make a profit. Closing a bank account, insurance, etc. under the name of an elderly person without the elder's permission./Prescribing or falsifying the signature on a will, contract, power of attorney, etc. through fraud, coercion, or undue force. Abusing the power of representation in a way that the elderly do not want: inheritance was promised or gifted on the premise of supporting the elderly, but the actual support obligation was not fulfilled.
An act of controlling decisions about the use or management of an older person's property	Limiting or forcing the elderly to use their desired property without reason./Not allowing the elderly to use their own money freely in daily life. Forcing the elderly to use their property in a way the elder does not wish to use./Limiting or forcing decisions regarding the management of the elder's property. Threatening to illegally possess property in the name of an elderly person./ Forcing signatures on checks and other financial or legal documents.

Broad Definition of Economic Abuse

- It does not mean only economic exploitation against one's will
- Economic abuse by someone with a duty of care or trust. This includes undue influence (where a trusted person uses their influence to extort property).
- Classified as property fraud by a third party: stealing property by impersonating a close person, voice phishing, door-to-door sales, telemarketing, etc.

Predictive Signs of Economic Abuse /Self Check List

Predictive Signs of Economic Abuse	Yes	No
1. Borrowing money from the elderly and not returning it.		
2. Attempting to steal the elderly person's property (house, car, money, etc.).		
3. Trying to spend money against the elder's will.		
4. Attempting to steal social welfare benefits (pension, basic benefits, other allowances, etc.) from the elderly.		
5. Forcing the elderly to change the name of their house or property to that of their children or others.		
6. Promising to support children and inheriting property, but not actually fulfilling it.		
7. Regardless of the elderly person's will, suspicious transactions occurred, such as large amounts of money being withdrawn from the bank account or frequent fund transfers.		
8. Not allowing the property of the elderly to be used by children or others.		
9. Forcing to sign financial-related legal documents such as wills, contracts, and power of attorney.		
10. Trying to steal the property of an elderly person who has difficulty expressing opinions such as dementia.		

II. Institutions and Policies for Economic Abuse Prevention in Developed Countries: What Is South Korea Trying to Benchmark?

Background of the US SNT

- There is no support obligations between adult children and parents
- Policy on employment and welfare of disabled persons under the Americans with Disabilities Act
- Supplemental Security Income: Low-income households with income less than \$1,012 per month and assets less than \$2,000 per month receive benefits.
- RSDI: Children with developmental disabilities receive benefits when parents retire as workers.
- Medicaid: For seniors 65 and older, blind or severely disabled. Federal reimbursement of 60% of state spending if federal standards are met. SSI recipients are eligible for Medicaid. Strict measures to prevent illegal supply and demand.
- In terms of benefits, the property management of the disabled is supported in various ways through the Representative Payee system, ABLE accounts system, public guardianship office, conservatorship system, and enduring power of attorney system.
- SNT begins to be used SNT for senior care (Florida State)

Current status of overseas decision-making (property management) support

Canada

Traditional legal means	Decision-making support in the field of social welfare
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A committee may be appointed for property management and personal protection for involuntary inpatients in psychiatric hospitals or adults who are deemed incapable of decision-making. • Under the Representative Agreement Act, the Enduring Power of Attorney can be granted to another person in advance to replace routine and mundane personal decisions or property management necessary for daily life. There is also a guardian who can make decisions related to protection. • If a non-family person is appointed as an agent, it is supervised by the Office of Public Guardianship. • One of the important parts regarding property management is that the Office of the Public Guardian and Trustee can enter into a trust agreement with the person concerned to manage the person's property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you write down your decision regarding medical care and nursing care in advance, you can take necessary measures according to your decision. => This is called an advance directive. If there is no advance directive, and there is no guardian or authorized representative, the doctor or hospital may appoint an alternate decision maker in accordance with the law. An alternate decision maker can make decisions for you in this case about health care and nursing care.

What is SNT?

- It is also known as Special Needs Trust or Supplemental Needs Trust
- There were only ways to make them recipients or to transfer property to informal applicants (family members, etc.). The SNT movement began in the late 1980s.
- A system to support property management and use of persons with developmental disabilities and mental disabilities while maintaining SSI and Medicaid eligibility.
- Types of SNT

In case of donation of the property of the person concerned	In the case of direct management with a bank or lawyer as a trustee In the case of using a collective trust operated by a non-profit corporation
In case of contribution of third party's property	In the case of direct management with a bank or lawyer as a trustee In the case of using a collective trust operated by a non-profit corporation

B.C. Examples of Public Guardianship Administration

Protection of children	Protection of adults	Trust property management
\$ 193 million	\$ 588 million	\$ 242 million
15,584 clients	7,904 clients	2,778 clients
44 staff	104 staff	44 staff

RCT Pooled Funds	Comparisons*
Premium Money Market Fund 1.25% (1 year)	91 day Government of Canada Treasury Bill: 0.76% 3 year Guaranteed Investment Certificate: 1.82% Chequing account interest: 0.0%
Balanced Income Fund 6.69% (5 years annualized)	Standard industry portfolio benchmark: 6.38% (5 years annualized)
Balanced Growth Fund 9.05% (5 years annualized)	Standard industry portfolio benchmark: 8.59% (5 years annualized)

*Source: Premium Money Market Fund - RIC Investment Management Corporation; GIC: Treasury Bill - Bank of Canada; GIC - GIC; Wood Gundy; Chequing account - CBC; Wood Gundy; Balanced Income Fund and Balanced Growth Fund - RIC; Investor and Treasury Services.

Example of Collective Trust Operation

Property of 10,000 dollars or less	Annual maintenance fee 460 dollars
Property of 20,000 dollars or less	Annual maintenance fee 552 dollars
Property of 50,000 dollars or less	Annual maintenance fee 1,080 dollars
Property of 100,000 dollars or less	Annual maintenance fee 1,760 dollars
Property of 250,000 dollars or less	Annual maintenance fee 2,829 dollars

1. With the exception of 2008, returns have exceeded annual costs. About 12.5%
2. If there is no co-trustee, the SNT directly manages it. Develop various techniques are developed to simplify expense management
3. Medicaid recipients are less than one-third of beneficiaries.

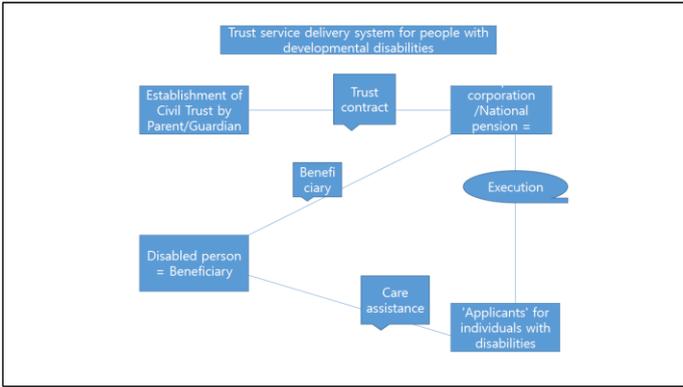
Current status of overseas decision-making (property management) support

USA

Traditional legal means	Decision-making support in the field of social welfare
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the United States, each state has a property management support system for vulnerable seniors with different contents. Commonly, when it is recognized that a vulnerable elderly person cannot exercise the right to self-determination to protect his/her identity or manage property, in most states, a court-appointed guardian for personal protection and a property manager for property protection (Conservator) in charge of personal protection and property management are tasked with personal protection and property management respectively. • A more widely used method is to grant the vulnerable elderly person an enduring power of attorney for personal protection and property management in advance when they have decision-making ability, so that the agent protects the person or manages property for the vulnerable elderly person. • Daily Money Management is also being used nationwide. Daily money management conducts management of expenses necessary for daily life, such as paying taxes, administrative expenses, and other expenses, organizing tax-related documents, and paying medical and nursing expenses. • When a vulnerable elderly person does not have a pre-appointed lasting representative, and there is a need to appoint a guardian, or when there is a need to supervise a guardian, or in other circumstances, individual states in the United States have agencies similar to public guardianship offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it is difficult to directly receive and manage social security benefits, it is also widely used to designate a proxy recipient by applying to a social security institution. - The proxy recipient system allows another person (or institution) to receive social security benefits on behalf of a beneficiary who lacks decision-making ability in the social security benefit delivery system and manage it in accordance with Title II and Title XVI of the Social Security Act enacted in 1935. As of June 2020, out of 64,688,000 total Social Security beneficiaries in the United States (average monthly salary of \$1,392.55), the number of Social Security beneficiaries using proxy receipt was \$146,651, accounting for about 8% of all Social Security beneficiaries (Je Cheolung et al, 2020). • The special demand trust system that supports property management for the elderly and the disabled is widely used.

Property management support service for people with developmental disabilities in Korea: public trust

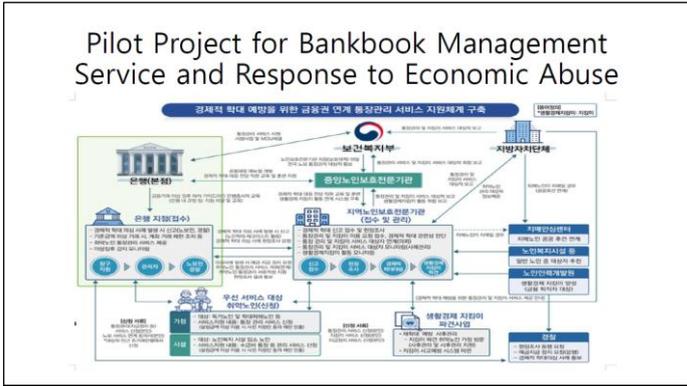
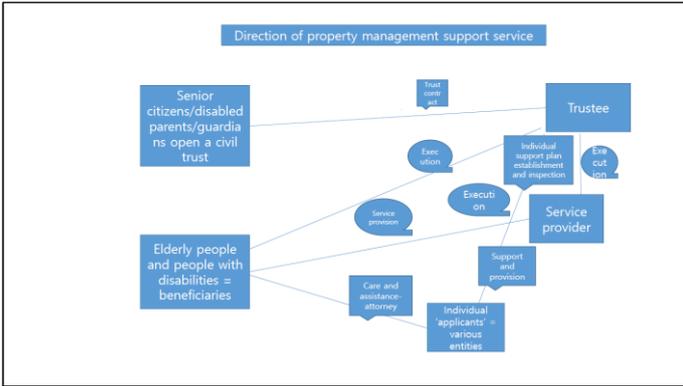
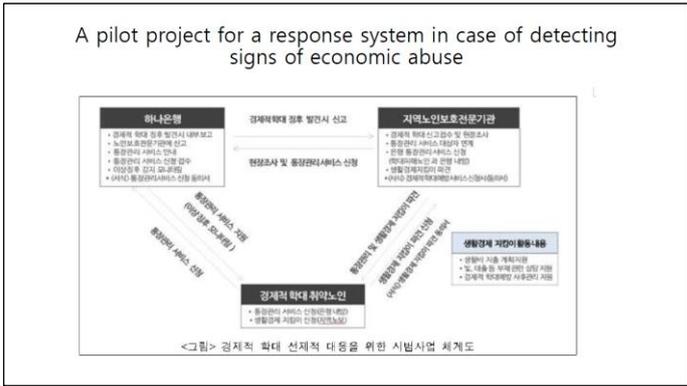
- Establish or adjust short-, mid-, and long-term support plans considering the individual needs of people with developmental disabilities;
- With the property of the person with developmental disability or his/her parents, the person with developmental disability can receive a stable supply of necessary services necessary for daily life, treatment, and nursing care.
- It can provide a safe network necessary for social life of people with developmental disabilities.



III. A Special Attempt by the Central Elderly Protection Agency to Prevent Economic Abuse of the Elderly

Difference Between Guardianship and Disabled Trust

Item	Guardianship	Trust for People with Developmental Disabilities
Participants	Court/guardian/supervisor of guardianship/disabled person = ward. All of them are different persons.	Trustor/trustee/individual applicant (individual or corporation)/beneficiary (disabled person). Trustee and beneficiary may be the same person
Name, appointment, change of advocate	Guardian, appointed by the court. Changed by the court.	Trustees and individual applicants. Determined by contract. Changes are possible whenever necessary as stipulated in the contract.
Advocate's powers	Guardian, determined by the court. The change of authority is also determined by the court.	Trustor (disabled person or disabled parent, etc.) make decisions. Changes in authority are also determined by the trustor.
Period	Special guardianship is temporary.	It is continuous for the period stipulated in the contract.
Property management	If the court has given the guardian authority, the guardian manages. Supervised by the superintendent. The family court also supervises.	Trustees and individual applicants collaborate, but trustees supervise individual applicants. Supervision method is determined by contract.
Characteristics	Difficult to be personalized	Personalized continuous protection system.
Human rights characteristics	The nature of restricting individual rights is strong. Freedom infringing elements are strong	Maximum respect for individual rights and freedoms.



- ### Contents of property management support service
- The transfer of property from the property holder to the trustee and management of the property
 - Ensuring that costs are tailored to the needs of the disabled/elderly, and that goods and services specific to them are provided efficiently (high quality-low cost).
 - Guardianship intervention is excluded as much as possible, while autonomy of the disabled/elderly is guaranteed as much as possible.
 - However, in a large framework, support is provided to meet the purpose of providing property management support services as social services.

- ### Damage relief support procedure in case of economic abuse
- Reports from banks, police, life economy guards, third parties, or victims are received by organizations specializing in the protection of the elderly.
 - Application for suspension of payment at the request of an institution specializing in the protection of the elderly (not institutionalized yet)
 - If you are a user of the economic abuse prevention service, processed according to the contract
 - If you are not a user of the economic abuse prevention service, the senior protection agency immediately interviews the victims, checks the details of your bankbook with the person's consent, and applies for suspension of payment with the person's consent if there is damage such as unauthorized withdrawal.
 - Investigation by an institution specializing in the protection of the elderly
 - In the case of an application for suspension of payment or a case where an application for suspension of payment is not required, the senior protection agency needs to conduct interviews the complainant, bank, the person in charge of protecting the daily economy, police, family or neighbor, and elderly victim to confirm the fact of economic abuse.
 - After confirming the damage, the procedure proceeds in the following order.
 - Perpetrator counseling. If the perpetrator is a relative who is subject to crime and relationship, it is necessary to consult the perpetrator and persuade him to restore the damage to its original state.
 - Perpetrator complaint support process. If the perpetrator is a third party who is not subject to the crime and relationship, support is provided to the complainant process to receive criminal punishment. At this time, the staff of the senior protection agency supports the victim as an assistant or a trustee (Article 19-3 of the Elderly Welfare Act).
 - Support for civil remedies against perpetrators. If the perpetrator is a relative who is subject to the crime and relationship and does not agree on damage relief, a civil lawsuit for damage relief can be supported after confirming the person's intention.
 - Common matters: The above procedures must be performed with the consent of the elderly victim. If it is judged that the elderly victim cannot consent due to dementia, etc., the public guardianship system is used to provide support through a guardian.
 - Establishing measures to prevent the recurrence of economic abuse
 - Support for measures to prevent recurrence. Property management support service (trust) to prevent recurrence, counseling to conclude a property management support contract for daily life.

Property Management Support Service for Damage Relief Support

- What is property management support service?
- A contract in which the consignor transfers the ownership (or right to dispose) of his or her property to the trustee, and the trustee manages the transferred property and distributes the principal and profits to the beneficiaries according to the purpose set forth in the trust contract.
- In the property management support service, since the ownership of the property is completely transferred to the trustee, there is no room for a third party to unfairly exploit the trustee's property.
- However, since the trustee has ownership, there is a risk of mismanagement or embezzlement of the property. In this case, the beneficiary risks a huge loss (bearing the trustee risk). Recently, some financial institutions may suffer damages such as fund fraud and incomplete sales of funds.

Connection with Public Guardianship (specific guardianship) for the Purpose of Damage Relief Support

- In the case of an elderly person who is judged unable to sign a contract or make decisions regarding treatment and care by himself due to a problem with judgment due to dementia, disease, or disability, there is a need for a person with authority to make decisions on behalf of the elderly.
- If an elderly person has not previously authorized another person to act on his or her behalf, the elderly can make an adult guardian make the decision for the person on his/her behalf.
- There are many cases where adult guardianship or limited guardianship begins during legal guardianship, the rights, authorities, and qualifications of the ward are automatically deprived. It is necessary to carefully judge whether there is a need to use adult guardianship or limited guardianship. However, a specific guardian among legal guardianships has no problem in using if there is a need for emergency support by the guardian, because the use of guardianship is not linked to the rights, qualifications, and deprivation of authority.
- * When urgent support by a guardian is needed, it is necessary to apply for the appointment of a temporary guardian together with a request for a judgment on the commencement of guardianship to the family court. In this case, you can be appointed as a temporary guardian as soon as possible and provide necessary support immediately.



Thank you!

14 : 00~14 : 50

OS 4-A. The Issues of Physical Restraint in Korean Nursing Homes and the Search for Future Improvement Measures

– Yongho CHON¹

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Yongho CHON (chamgil@inu.ac.kr)

Keywords	Elderly, physical restraints, long-term care insurance for the elderly, abuse
<p>The purpose of this study is to diagnose the reality of physical restraint in Korean nursing homes and to find measures to improve it. To this end, this study adopted a literature review methodology. According to the research results, awareness of body restraint is generally low in Korea. For this reason, depending on the results of several studies, the body restraint rate is very diverse and the ratio is very high. According to the results of the recent National Human Rights Commission (2022), it was analyzed that physical restraints were used for 12.4% of the elderly living in nursing homes. In particular, when physical restraint means are used, it was found that family members were not informed and consented, or legal grounds for the use of physical restraints and specific requirements and methods for use were not presented.</p> <p>In order to improve this problem, this study suggested the increased openness of nursing homes and establishment of a monitoring system in order for the long-term care insurance for the elderly to protect and improve human rights, with the National Health Insurance Corporation at the center. In addition, a systematic fact-finding survey on restraints and improvement of specific work systems to minimize arrests were suggested.</p>	
REFERENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Human Rights Commission of Korea (2022) Recommendation for improvement of laws and systems according to the results of visits to nursing homes for the elderly, decision of the standing committee. 2) Kim Suyeon & Chae Gyeongsook. (2018). The relationship between the characteristics and side effects of some elderly patients with dementia to whom physical restraints in a nursing hospital are applied. <i>Journal of Digital Convergence</i>, 16(4). 221-229.



The Issues of Physical Restraint in Korean Nursing Homes and the Search for Future Improvement Measures

Professor Yongho CHON
(Department of Social Welfare, Incheon National University)

Table of Contents

1. The Concept and Types of Restrictive Intervention
2. Literature Review: Causes and Conditions of Constraint
3. Problems and Recommendations of Physical Constraint in Korean Nursing Homes
4. Search for Improvement Measures

2. Causes of Physical Constraint

- Causes of Constraint: **Safety support for physically and mentally unstable elderly, prevention of self-harm, need to perform other tasks, reduction in legal liability risk, etc.** Physical intervention due to characteristics other than the elderly are affected by the caregiver's perception and attitude, and facility environmental factors (facility head, facility capacity, work type), etc. (Möhler & Meyer, 2014; Saarnio & Isola, 2010).
- In particular, **constraint means are used for the elderly with dementia, the elderly with physical disabilities, the elderly with high repetitive physical and psychological anxiety, the elderly with high risk of falls, and the elderly who are about to die.**
- However, **the risk of falls or accidents, aging, wandering, changes in excretion, physical dependence, and maintenance of medical devices continued due to the decline of the elderly's physical and cognitive functions** (Kang Hee-sook, 2020).

1. Concept: The Types and Response Measures of Restrictive Intervention

(Department of Health, 2014)

1) Physical restraint

- Definition: An intervention aimed at limiting the movement of a subject's body or part thereof through direct bodily contact.
- The act of intentionally inflicting pain to discipline a target
- The act of intentionally restraining in a way that affects airway, breathing, circulation, etc.
- The act of not covering your mouth or nose, but applying pressure to your neck, chest, or abdomen, or facing down

2) Mechanical restraint

- Definition: Restriction of movement of a subject's body or part thereof by means of a device whose primary purpose is to control behavior.
- It is mainly used in situations such as exercising extreme violence, and is often used in cases of severe self-injury.

The Dangers of Physical Constraints

- Numerous domestic and foreign literatures point out that **the side effects of using physical constraint means are very serious** (Pivodic et al, 2020: 103510).
- Various problems are pointed out such as **bedsore, constipation of urine and feces, decreased walking ability, and increased risk of falls** due to severe restriction of physical activity and restriction of autonomous movement, and **psychological intensification of anger-depression** and a sense of isolation.
- Moreover, the continuous occurrence of problems such as delirium and delusional symptoms and cognitive decline led to **'early death'** (Bellenger, 2018).

3) Chemical restraint

- Definition: Alleviating or controlling anxious or violent behavior in a subject through prescribed medication.
- It is used only for extremely agitated, anxious, overreactive, or aggressive subjects, and is used when making serious threats or gestures to others or destructive acts on the environment.
- If the drug is used for urgent control of an anxiety-causing behavior, it must be used only for a short period of time.

4) Isolation

- Definition: The supervised confinement or isolation of a subject in a space from which he cannot leave, separating him from other people using the service.
- Restraining behaviors that are extremely disturbing enough to cause harm to others. It is to protect others from being harmed.
- It should be used as a last resort when used primarily in patients with mental illness.

The Reality of Body Restraint in Korea: Major Research Findings

- Yoo Ah-reum (2014): In a study that conducted the second analysis of the data of 534 elderly people in 16 long-term care facilities and nursing hospitals from May 2010 to April 2013, **78.18% of the elderly in long-term care facilities used handrails around the beds, 4.23% used the body restraint means, 27.69% used the chair that restricts rising, and 92.27% of the elderly in nursing hospitals used handrails on all sides of the bed, 16.43% used a body restraint means, and 21.26% used a chair that restricts rising.**
- Kim Soo-yeon (2018): In a survey on 293 workers, including nurses, social workers, nursing assistants, and nursing care workers, including facility heads, working in elderly care facilities in Seoul and Gyeonggi-do from September 29, 2017 to October 14, 2017 **88.4% of workers had experience using physical restraints while working in a facility with 51.9% of them experienced side effects from using restraint means.**

5) Long-term separation

- Definition: Preventing subjects from mixing with other subjects who freely use the service.
- It is limitedly used for the subjects who improving by receiving intensive care while using services in hospitals where they continuously harm others or minimize contact with others

The Reality of Body Restraint in Korea: Major Research Findings

- **National Human Rights Commission of Korea (2022):** According to the data submitted by nursing facilities for the elderly, **physical restraints were used for 100 (12.4%) out of 801 elderly residents..**
- Reasons for physical restraints were 'prevention of falls' (42.9%), 'prevention of removal of intubation devices such as 'L-tube' (nasogastric tube)' (31.7%), 'prevention of wound infection' (12.1%), 'prevention of removal of diapers' (11.2%) , self-harm prevention (1.8%), etc.
- Types of physical restrictions include **restraints in wheelchairs, restraints on the upper body of the bed, restraints on the lower part of the bed, restraints on the wrists, restraints on the ankles, wearing hand gloves, and wearing uniforms.**

3. Problems of Physical Constraint in Korean Nursing Homes

(National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2022: 8-10)

- In relation to physical restrictive intervention in medical welfare facilities for the elderly, the 「Guidelines for Human Rights Protection and Safety Management of Elderly Welfare Facilities」, an administrative guideline of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, states that physical freedom should not be restricted in principle, but **exceptional reasons (urgency, non-replacement, temporariness) are cited to allow physical restrictions**.
- However, it stipulates that the guardians, such as themselves or their families, be notified, consent is obtained, and reasons are recorded, but specific usage requirements, methods, and procedures are not presented.
- There is a high possibility that physical restraint means can be used for convenience of management in the name of safety rather than from a caring perspective for the elderly, because there is no legal basis for the use of physical restraints, and there are no detailed regulations on specific requirements, timing, methods, operation, decision-making authority, etc., so
- In particular, some facilities widely stipulate examples of possible use of physical restraints, such as **“if you frequently remove diapers” and “when you touch other elderly people’s belongings”**.

4. Improvement measures : Direction of macro policy

1. The elderly long-term care insurance and abuse policy

- Insufficient awareness of the government about abuse and the importance of human rights: **low budget and manpower, etc.**
- It is urgent to establish a system that can prevent abuse through physical restraint, such as **increasing the openness of nursing homes and establishing a continuous monitoring system**.
- In particular, the National Health Insurance Service should establish a systematic monitoring system to protect the human rights of users and improve the quality of services.
- There is a need to conduct **systematic education on the desirable elderly care** in terms of human rights of managers, including the facility manager of nursing homes, and caregivers and nurses, who are service providers. Currently, **refresher training for managers and caregivers is not mandatory**.

3. Problems of Physical Constraint in Korean Nursing Homes

- Regarding the consent procedure for the use of physical restraints, in most facilities, consent was obtained from **the guardians, not the elderly residents themselves, and consent was obtained at the time of admission, rather than whenever the use of restraints was necessary** (National Human Rights Committee, 2022: 9)
- Nursing hospitals have guidelines for the use of physical restraints, but nursing homes do not have them, so there is confusion about the standards for use in the field, and there is virtually no systematic monitoring and reporting system for use (Chon Yongho, Kim Jaehyung, 2022).
- Physical restraint is a serious abuse, and if it is being investigated ex post facto, the prevention system is not working in reality. Due to the passiveness of the National Health Insurance Service, no effort was made to protect basic human rights and to increase the openness of facilities at the field level (Chon Yongho, Kim Jaehyung, 2022).

Improvement Measures : Detailed Restraint Policies

2. Detailed policy of restraint

- Conducting an overall fact-finding survey of nursing homes on physical restraint and chemical restraint.
- In particular,
 - 1) There is a need for systematic researches on the investigation of medical conditions such as L-tube (Levin tube), PEG (insertion of gastric tube), Foley catheter (urine line), etc., and systematic research on the nursing home's response method, etc. : There is a need to check the use of unnecessary grey zone, establish measures for minimization, and build the support system if necessary.
 - 2) There is a need for researches on BPSD (Behavioral Psychological Symptoms in Dementia) and measures to minimize chemical suppression due to dementia, Parkinson's, delirium, etc.
- Clearly stating the prohibition of physical and chemical restraint as a principle: work guidelines and evaluation, notification systems, etc
- In case of unavoidable restraint,
 - 1) Establishment of a system that receives notice and consent from users and guardians at each time. 2) Mandatory reporting to the National Health Insurance Corporation at all times and management in case of constraint by the work guidelines of long-term care insurance. 3) Connecting with guidance, supervision and evaluation system 4) Establishing a strict internal management system such as reporting to the operating committee in the nursing home ex post facto(Chon Yongho, Kim Jaehyung, 2022)

3. Problems of Physical Constraint in Korean Nursing Homes

- The possibility of frequent negative and physical abuse cannot be ruled out due to the **severe closeness of nursing homes due to prolonged COVID-19, chronic shortage of nursing care workers, and low awareness of human rights among facility managers and service personnel**.
- **Chemical suppression through drugs such as tranquilizers and sleeping pills is also used under the table, but it is in the blind spot of serious management and supervision** (Chon Yongho, Kim Jaehyung, 2020).
- In particular, it is acting as a **structural cause of occurrence** because a practical plan that can be used in the field to **replace physical restraint and chemical restraint** has not been presented.

Recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea (2022)

- 1. The basis for the use of physical restraints should be specified in the 「Elderly Welfare Act」
- 2. Detailed operating guidelines related to requirements and procedures for using physical restraints, decision makers, management plans, etc. should be prepared.
- 3. Alternatives to minimize the use of physical restraints should be made.

ORAL SESSION 2-B

13 : 10	ROOM	ROOM 2 (15F-Grand)
	CHAIR	Aiko KOHARA Shimonoseki City University, Japan

13 : 10~14 : 00

OS 3-B. Effect of Provision of After-school Public Care Services for Elementary School Children on Self-care Time and Participation in Private Education– Jiyeon BAE¹ & Taekyun YOO¹

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Jiyeon BAE (meraldpores@naver.com)

Keywords	Public Care Service, elementary school children, self-care time, private education participation
<p>This study attempted to analyze the effect of elementary school children's use of after-school public care services on self-care time and participation in private education, and to present policy proposals for the development of after-school public care services. To this end, the data of 716 elementary school children who responded to all 8th to 13th Korean Children's Panels were analyzed using a panel probit model, a panel ordered probit model, and a two-way fixed effect model.</p> <p>The research results can be summarized in three ways. First, the use of public care showed a negative effect on the self-care time. Second, the marginal effect of the use of public care in reducing the self-care time was higher than that of the use of private education. Third, the use of public care has a negative effect on participation in private education. Based on the results of the study, this study suggested that policy intervention is necessary to resolve the mismatch between demand and supply for after-school public care for elementary school children.</p>	

Effect of provision of after-school public care services
for elementary school children
on self-care time and participation in private education

2023.08.18.

Ji-Yoon Bae(Soongsil University)
Tae-Kyun Yoo(Soongsil University)

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 - 1) Hypotheses
 - 2) Analysis framework
 - 3) Data
 - 4) Data analysis method
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4. Discussion
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1. Introduction

- Nevertheless, the preceding studies have the following two limitations.
- First of all, a number of previous studies suggested that after-school public care services did not have a significant effect on self-care times [3-5].
 - It is believed that these analysis results were derived from the limitations of available data.
 - For example, many studies have used only cross-sectional data or, even when using longitudinal data, only used data from children in the lower grades (1st to 3rd grade) of elementary school for analysis.
- Also the expansion of after-school public care was not reflected in the previous study.
 - In other words, after-school public care services are continuously expanding the supply, scope of targets, and operating hours.
 - But many previous studies set only children in the lower grades of elementary school as the target of analysis [5][7], or used only data prior to 2018.
 - As a result, it is hard to figure out the effect of expanding after-school public care through previous studies [5-7].

* after-school public care: it refers to public care services provided by elementary care classes and local children's centers to children in elementary school.
 * self-care time: it means a state in which a child spends more than a certain amount of time at home without an adult guardian.
 * Private education: it refers educational activities conducted by private sectors rather than public sectors.

1. Introduction

- The increase in nuclear families and women's participation in economic activities has changed the environment for childrearing.
 - In a situation where institutional support to resolve the self-care time is lacking, families raising children in elementary school rely on private tutoring to cope with the child self-care time, which leads to an increase in the burden of childcare [1-2].
- Through this, the government expressed that it would respond to the problem of the self-care time and participation in private education for children through the expansion of after-school public care.
 - As a result, the supply target for after-school public care was expanded from 330,000 in 2017 to 530,000 in 2022, and the target children were also expanded from the lower elementary grades to all elementary grades who need care [1].
- As the supply of after-school public care is expanding, academic efforts are being actively conducted to verify whether after-school public care solves the self-care time for children and reduces children's participation in private education [3].

* after-school public care: it refers to public care services provided by elementary care classes and local children's centers to children in elementary school.
 * self-care time: it means a state in which a child spends more than a certain amount of time at home without an adult guardian.
 * Private education: it refers educational activities conducted by private sectors rather than public sectors.

1. Introduction

- Therefore, this study seeks to more strictly identify the effect of after-school public care on children's self-care time and participation in private education by analyzing the following two points.
 - First, it aims to longitudinally analyze the impact of after-school public care on the self-care time for children in all grades of elementary school.
 - Second, this study aims to longitudinally analyze the effect of after-school public care on children's participation in private education targeting children in all grades of elementary school.
- Through this, it is believed that the effect of after-school public on the self-care time and participation in private education will be more rigorously identified.
 - In addition, based on the results of the study, it is expected that policy proposals needed to develop after-school public care into a more effective system can be presented.

* after-school public care: it refers to public care services provided by elementary care classes and local children's centers to children in elementary school.
 * self-care time: it means a state in which a child spends more than a certain amount of time at home without an adult guardian.
 * Private education: it refers educational activities conducted by private sectors rather than public sectors.

1. Introduction

- These can be broadly classified into three types:
 - The first type is a study that investigated the perception of the impact of after-school public care on the self-care time and participation in private education for children [4].
 - The second type is a study that attempts to identify whether there is a statistically significant relationship between after-school public care and self-care time, and between after-school public care and participation in private education.
 - The third type is a study that analyzes the effect of after-school public care on self-care time and participation in private education in relation to other factors [5-6].

* after-school public care: it refers to public care services provided by elementary care classes and local children's centers to children in elementary school.
 * self-care time: it means a state in which a child spends more than a certain amount of time at home without an adult guardian.
 * Private education: it refers educational activities conducted by private sectors rather than public sectors.

2. Methods – 1) Hypotheses

- Hypothesis 1: The use of after-school public care will have a negative effect on the child's possibility of self care time.
- Hypothesis 2: An increase in the time of using after-school public care will have a negative effect on the child's self care time.
- Hypothesis 3: The use of after-school public care will have a negative effect on the child's possibility of participating in private education.
- Hypothesis 4: An increase in the time spent on after-school public care will have a negative effect on the time children participate in private education.

2. Methods – 2) Analysis framework

Table 1. Analysis framework

category	Variable name	variable description
Dependent variable	Self care time	Self care time of child(1=zero, 2=0-1hour, 3=1-2hours, 4=2-3hours, 5=3-4hours, 6=more than 4hours)
	Participation in private education	yes=1(no=0)
Independent variable	private education hours	Sum of average weekly hours of children participating in private education (continuous variable)
	Participation in after-school public care	yes=1(no=0)
Control variable	After-school public care hours	Sum of average hours per day of children using after-school public care services (continuous variable)
	father's level of education	less than high school graduation=0, college graduation=1, university graduate or higher=2
	mother's level of education	less than high school graduation=0, college graduation=1, university graduate or higher=2
	Mother's participation in economic activities	yes=1(no=0)
	total number of children	Total number of children in the household (continuous variable)
	Whether grandparents live together	If grandparents live in the household = 1 (if not living = 0)
	household equalized income (won)	Gross household income/number of household members (continuous variable)
	residential area	Area where the child lives(Others = 0, big city = 1)
	child's age	Child's age (continuous variable)
	child's birth order	Birth order in which children were born in the family (continuous variable)
Participation in private education		yes=1(no=0)
	private education hours	Sum of average weekly hours of children participating in private education (continuous variable)

3. Results

Table 2. Basic statistics analysis result

Variables	2015		2017		2019		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Self care time	Zero	398	55.6	223	31.2	137	19.1	1,399	32.6
	0-1hour	196	27.4	263	36.7	248	34.6	1,306	30.4
	1-2hours	85	11.9	134	18.7	184	25.7	809	18.8
	2-3hours	23	3.2	53	7.4	77	10.8	381	8.9
	3-4hours	14	1.9	27	3.8	36	5.0	192	4.5
	More than 4hours	-	-	16	2.2	34	4.8	209	4.8
Participation in private education	Yes	646	90.2	659	92.0	665	92.9	3,936	91.6
	No	70	9.8	57	8.0	51	7.1	360	8.4
Participation in after-school public care	Yes	115	16.1	32	4.5	18	2.5	281	6.5
	No	601	83.9	684	95.5	698	97.5	4,015	93.5

2. Methods – 3) Data

- Data
 - the Panel Study on Korean Children
- Subject
 - 716 elementary school students who responded to all 8th to 13th rounds of the Panel Study on Korean Children

3. Results

Table 2. Basic statistics analysis result

Variables	2015		2017		2019		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Father's level of education	less than high school graduation	177	25.0	183	25.6	174	24.9	1,065	25.1
	college graduation	135	19.0	133	18.6	133	19.0	804	18.9
	university graduate or higher	397	56.0	399	55.8	393	56.1	2,377	56.0
Mother's level of education	less than high school graduation	199	27.8	189	26.4	185	25.8	1,143	26.6
	college graduation	200	27.9	210	29.3	214	29.9	1,252	29.1
	university graduate or higher	317	44.3	317	44.3	317	44.3	1,901	44.3
Mother's participation in economic activities	Yes	317	44.3	386	53.9	410	57.3	2,290	46.7
	No	399	55.7	330	46.1	306	42.7	2,290	53.3
Whether grandparents live together	Yes	57	8.0	55	7.7	64	8.9	318	7.4
	No	659	92.0	661	92.3	652	91.1	3,978	92.6
Residential area	Big city	326	45.5	314	43.8	312	43.6	1,904	44.3
	Others	390	54.5	402	56.2	404	56.4	2,392	55.7

2. Methods – 4) Data analysis method

- This study performed three types of analyses:
 - First of all, a random-effects ordered probit model was used to analyze the effect of providing after-school public care on the child self care time.
 - Next, a random effect probit model was used to verify the effect of providing after-school public care services on the participation in private education.
 - Finally, a two-way fixed-effects model was used to verify the effect of after-school public care service provision on private tutoring time.
- The Stata SE 14.0 program was used for data processing and statistical analysis in this study.

3. Results

Table 2. Basic statistics analysis result

Variables	2015		2017		2019		Total	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
private education hours	6.8	4.6	8.3	5.9	9.2	6.0	8.3	5.6
N	716		716		716		4,296	
After-school public care hours	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.0
N	716		716		716		4,296	
total number of children	2.2	0.7	2.2	0.7	2.2	0.7	2.2	0.7
N	716		716		716		4,296	
household equalized income (won)	227	96	259	197	268	147	255	158
N	716		716		716		4,296	
child's age	7.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	11.0	0	9.5	1.7
N	716		716		716		4,296	
child's birth order	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.7
N	716		716		716		4,296	

3. Results

Table 3. random-effects ordered probit analysis result

Dependent variable (self care time)	Model 1-1		Model 1-2	
	Coefficient	Standard Deviation	Coefficient	Standard Deviation
father's level of education	-0.07	(0.05)	-0.07	(0.05)
mother's level of education	-0.05	(0.05)	-0.04	(0.05)
Mother's participation in economic activities(0=no)	0.76***	(0.05)	0.76***	(0.05)
total number of children	-0.06	(0.06)	-0.07	(0.06)
Whether grandparents live together(0=no)	-0.14	(0.09)	-0.15	(0.09)
ln(household equalized income)	-0.12	(0.07)	-0.10	(0.07)
residential area(0=others 1=big city)	-0.22**	(0.06)	-0.21**	(0.06)
child's age	0.31***	(0.01)	0.32***	(0.01)
child's birth order	0.38***	(0.06)	0.38***	(0.06)
Participation in private education(0=no)	-0.03	(0.08)	-	-
private education hours	-	-	-0.01**	(0.00)
Participation in after-school public care(0=no)	-0.14	(0.08)	-	-
After-school public care hours	-	-	-0.05*	(0.02)
Num. of groups (Num. of obs.)	716 (4,246)		716 (4,246)	
Log likelihood / Wald chi2(df)	-5584.86 / 1,148.95(11)***		-5,577.21 / 1,163.51(11)***	

*p<.05. **p<.01. ***p<.001

4. Discussion

- This study longitudinally analyzed the effect of after-school public care service on children in all grades of elementary school on their self-care time and participation in private education.
 - To this end, the data of 716 elementary school children who responded to the 8th to 13th Panel Study on Korean Children were analyzed using the random-effects ordered probit model, random effect probit model, and two-way fixed-effects model.
- The results of the study can be summarized into three points as follows.
 - First, through the analysis of determinants of self-care time, it was confirmed that the variable representing the time spent in public care had a statistically significant negative effect on the child's self-care time.
 - Second, as a result of analyzing the marginal effect of the determinant of the self-care time, the marginal effect of the public care was higher than the marginal effect of the private education.
 - It means that the use of private education has a statistically significant negative effect on the child's self-care time, as in the case of public care. But the marginal effect of the use of public care is higher than the marginal effect of the use of private education.
 - Third, it was confirmed that the use of public care has a statistically significant negative effect on children's participation in private education.

3. Results

Table 4. random effect probit analysis result

Variables	Self care time					
	zero	0-1hour	1-2hours	2-3hours	3-4hours	More than 4hours
Mother's participation in economic activities (0=no, 1=yes)	-0.241*** (0.02)	-0.029** (0.01)	0.151*** (0.01)	0.077*** (0.01)	0.028*** (0.00)	0.012*** (0.00)
residential area (0=others 1=big city)	0.066** (0.02)	0.008** (0.00)	-0.042** (0.01)	-0.021** (0.01)	-0.008** (0.00)	-0.003** (0.00)
child's age	-0.101*** (0.00)	-0.012** (0.00)	0.064*** (0.00)	0.032*** (0.00)	0.012*** (0.00)	0.005*** (0.00)
child's birth order	-0.121*** (0.02)	-0.014* (0.01)	0.076*** (0.01)	0.039*** (0.01)	0.014*** (0.00)	0.006*** (0.00)
private education hours	0.005*** (0.00)	0.001* (0.00)	-0.003** (0.00)	-0.002*** (0.00)	-0.001*** (0.00)	0.000** (0.00)
After-school public care hours	0.015* (0.01)	0.002 (0.00)	-0.009* (0.00)	-0.005* (0.00)	-0.002* (0.00)	-0.001* (0.00)

*p<.05. **p<.01. ***p<.001
Numbers in parentheses: standard deviation

5. Conclusion

- Based on the research results, this study suggests that policy intervention is necessary to resolve the mismatch between supply and demand for after-school public care.
 - As mentioned in the introduction, the government announced that it would expand state support for public after-school care and strengthen state responsibility in order to solve the problem of the self-care time for children and the burden of raising children.
 - As a result, from 2023, 'Elementary Neulbon School', which expands the care class for children in elementary school until 5 p.m., is being piloted.
 - In addition, starting from 2025, the operating hours of after-school public care classes across the country will be expanded to 8:00 p.m.
 - However, in the field, there is still a complaint about the lack of supply of after-school public care [2].
 - In other words, despite the continuous expansion of quantitative supply, the demand for care has also increased, resulting in a situation where supply does not meet demand.
 - Therefore, it is considered that more meticulous policy efforts are needed to resolve the mismatch between demand and supply for public care under the trend of expanding after-school public care.

3. Results

Table 5. two-way fixed-effects analysis result

Variables	Dep. Var. Participation in private education		Dep. Var. private education hours	
	Coefficient	marginal effect	Coefficient	Standard Deviation
father's level of education	0.24**	0.01*	-1.04	(0.60)
mother's level of education	0.08	0.00	0.50	(0.49)
Mother's participation in economic activities(0=no)	0.14	0.00	0.15	(0.24)
total number of children	-0.29**	-0.01*	-1.41	(0.72)
Whether grandparents live together(0=no)	-0.25	-0.01	-0.82	(0.43)
ln(household equalized income)	0.50***	0.02**	0.28	(0.36)
residential area(0=others 1=big city)	0.01	0.00	-1.05	(0.67)
child's age	-0.01	0.00	0.35***	(0.05)
child's birth order	-0.20	-0.01	-0.41	(2.83)
Participation in after-school public care(0=no)	-0.48**	-0.02*	-	-
After-school public care hours	-	-	-0.24*	(0.10)
Num. of groups (Num. of obs.)	716 (4,246)		716 (4,246)	
overall R-square / F-value	-		0.0283 / 11.42***	
Log likelihood / Wald chi2(df)	-928.048 / 283.19(10)***		-	

*p<.05. **p<.01. ***p<.001. Coefficients are omitted due to space

5. Conclusion

- The limitations of this study can be mentioned as follows.
 - First, the effect of each after-school public care service on the child's self-care time and participation in private education could not be identified.
 - In other words, this study could not distinguish between elementary care classes and local children's centers due to the limitation of the number of observations, and analyzed the effect by aggregating these two into after-school public care services.
 - Second, the effect of after-school public care service, which may vary depending on income level, residential area, and mother's participation in economic activities, could not be identified.
 - In particular, income level has a significant impact on children's participation in private education. Also the residence area and mother's participation in economic activities are regarded as variables that have a statistically significant effect on the child self-care time.
 - However, due to the lack of observational data, it was not possible to investigate whether the effects of after-school public care services differ according to the subgroups of these variables.
 - Third, the reasons for children's participation in private education could not be identified.
 - As a result of basic statistical analysis, it was found that the participation rate of elementary school children exceeded 90%. However, this study could not identify the cause that drives children's participation in private education by using only quantitative research methodology.
 - In particular, it is necessary to identify and respond to the cause through qualitative research on whether the high participation rate of children in elementary school is due to a lack of supply of public care or a choice to satisfy educational needs other than simple care needs.
- This is to be supplemented through follow-up studies.

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14 : 00~14 : 50

OS 4-B. Efficient Human Service Application Measure for Young People Experiencing Social Disconnection and Emotional Isolation: Focusing on Mobile-based Counseling Service

– Jinsun KO^{1,2}

- 1) Goodwithus, Republic of Korea
- 2) Seoul East Elder Protection Agency, Republic of Korea

Jinsun KO (godislove1@naver.com)

Keywords	Social disconnection, emotional isolation, depression, suicide, mobile counseling
	<p>After COVID19, young people experience social disconnection and emotional isolation, and experience psychological, social, and emotional difficulties. These experiences, along with feelings of anxiety and depression, can lead to suicide.</p> <p>Disconnection and isolation experienced in adolescence can lead to disconnection and isolation in old age. For this reason, an effective human service response is socially required. Therefore, it is time when we need social implications and approaches to the construction of a mobile counseling platform to provide efficient human services for young people experiencing social disconnection and emotional isolation. The establishment of a mobile counseling platform is a system that is essential for young people who have been disconnected after COVID19, and will function as a basis that turn the future disconnection of young people into solidarity. In the presentation of this study, we would like to introduce a systematic approach to social disconnection and emotional isolation of young people, suicide and mental health based on the mobile counseling platform 'Here For You' used by Good With Us.</p>
REFERENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Seoul Metropolitan City. A report on the actual conditions of young people living in isolation and seclusion in Seoul. 2022, pp.27-30 2) Jeong Sejeong et al. Survey on youth life in 2022. Office for Government Policy Coordination Policy Report 2022-109. 2022, pp.17-41 3) Seo Jongnyeo. The concept of social abuse in the elderly and challenges for prevention of abuse. Seoul Welfare Foundation 2022-37. 2022, pp.22-23 4) University of Seoul. A research report on the establishment of a suicide prevention counseling system using SNS. 2021. PP.194-205 5) Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2022 National Mental Health Survey Report.



Efficient Human Service Application Measure for Young People experiencing social

disconnection and emotional isolation

- **Focusing on mobile-based counseling service**

Director of Goodwithus / Director of Seoul Dongbu Senior Protection Agency, Republic of Korea

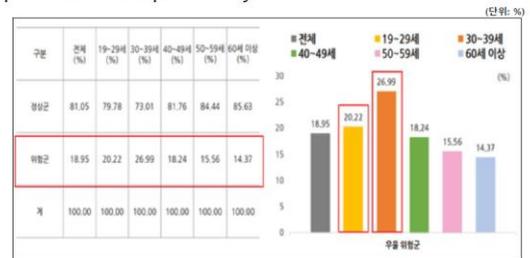
Jinsun KO

(godislove1@naver.com)

A continuation of disconnection and isolation after COVID19 – a lonely young man

- **A Study on Social Isolation and Support Plans for Young People**(Korea Youth Policy Institute (2021))
- **2,041 youth aged 18 to 34 nationwide**
 - 'I feel isolated from others' **13.4%**
 - 'I felt lonely as if I was alone in the world' **16.6%**
 - 'Changes in the percentage of young people who say 'I usually stay at home without going out often'
 - 2021(5.1%) > 2020(4.7%) > 2019(3.2%)**
- **Scale of isolated and secluded youth in Seoul** (Seoul Metropolitan City (2022). 'Seoul Metropolitan City isolated and secluded youth fact-finding report.').
 - Total isolation/seclusion → 4.5% → Estimated number of people : **126,000~129,000 young people**
 - Isolated youth → 3.3% → Estimated number of people : 93,000~96,000 (6 months of emotional and physical isolation)
 - Reclusive youth → 1.2% → Estimated number of people : 33,000~33,700

Increase in the number of young people experiencing depression – Depressed youth



출처 : 2022년 12월 국민정신건강실태조사(보건복지부, 한국표준화이트레스트학회)

- **From 2020 to 2022, the age group with the highest risk of depression: young people in their 20s and 30s**
- **As a result of using the PHQ-9 scale, 26.99% in their 30s and 20.22% in their 20s were classified as a risk group for depression.**

Increase in the number of young people experiencing anxiety – Anxious youth



출처 : 2022년 12월 국민정신건강실태조사(보건복지부, 한국표준화이트레스트학회)

- **Anxiety of young people persists**
- **The anxiety risk group by life cycle is the highest with 13.11% in their 30s and 8.89% in their 20s.**

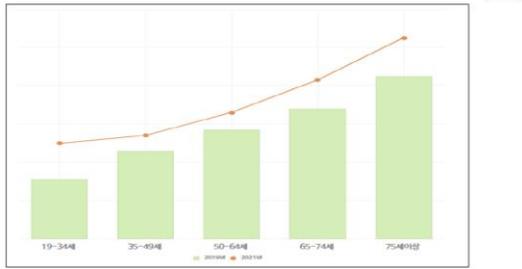
Increase in the number of young people experiencing suicide - young people who want to commit suicide



출처 : 2022년 12월 국민정신건강실태조사(보건복지부, 한국표준화이트레스트학회)

- **Suicidal thought is highest among people in their 30s, 20s, and 40s, in that order**
- **Suicidal thought is high at 18.77% in their 30s and 16.44% in their 20s**

Isolation and disconnection in youth leads to changes in disconnected life in old age



- According to the current status of isolated and secluded youth and support measures (Health and Welfare Forum 2023, Institute for Health and Social Affairs),
- Older people are **more vulnerable to social isolation**
- Isolated young people continue to disconnect from social relationships → **High possibility of living as an isolated elderly person**

for young people experiencing social disconnection and emotional isolation

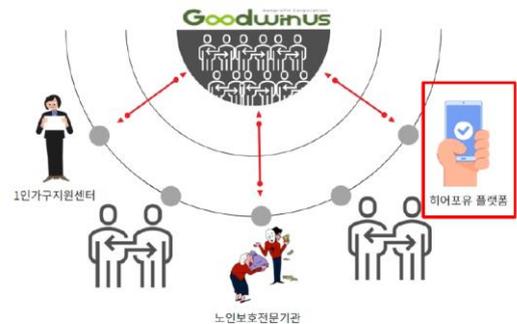
EFFICIENT HUMAN SERVICE APPLICATION MEASURE

Young People in Social Isolation Social Disconnection

- **Social isolation** is a state in which there is **little or no contact between the individual and society**.
- **Social disconnection** is a state in **which a person loses or severs ties with society**.
- Social isolation can be a personal choice and is different from loneliness (loneliness is temporary, cut off from contact with others, and it is not voluntary)
- Social disconnection can be caused by social causes, and includes the phenomenon of being alienated and isolated from various social networks such as family, friends, neighbors, and work.

➡ Decrease in personal life and happiness, inducing psychological stress and depression

Resolving disconnection and isolation based on region X Goodwinus



- Cooperation system to resolve disconnection and isolation: single-person household support center, specialized institution for protecting the elderly, etc.

Approaches to young people experiencing social disconnection and emotional isolation

Emotionally isolated groups have more than twice the rate of suicidal impulse
 &
Loss of job search motivation is more than three times higher

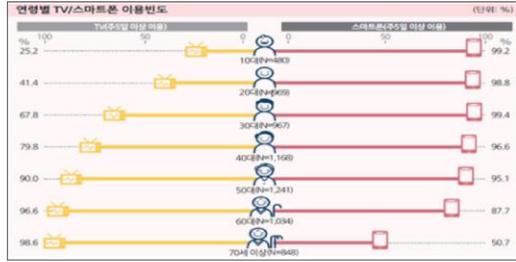
(출처 : 최수현(2023). 정서적 고립에 빠진 청년들, THE HRD REVIEW 26권 1호)

How to apply effective counseling service?

The conditions for providing effective counseling services for young people within the public service system are not that good.

- Consultation is required 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, but there are limits in reality (manpower, budget, waiting, etc.)
- Offline application process and administrative supporting documents, etc.
- Disconnection from counseling services for suicide and mental health issues
- Occurrence of deviations in regional youth support services
- Reluctance to disclose personal information and worry about disadvantages due to counseling

Warm waiting for the recovery of disconnection and isolation



출처: 방송통신위원회의 '2022방송매체 이용행태조사,결과발표

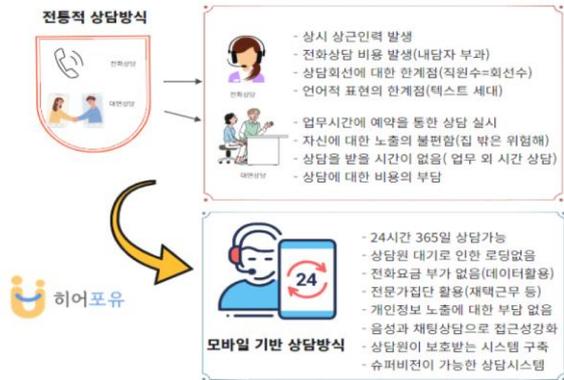
- A smartphone-based approach to recovery from disconnection and isolation
- 98.8% in their 20s, 99.4% in their 30s

I will listen to your story by your side.



- Hear for you Here for you
- Counseling on depression and mental health, suicide prevention, trauma counseling of young people

Changes in Counseling Methods after COVID19



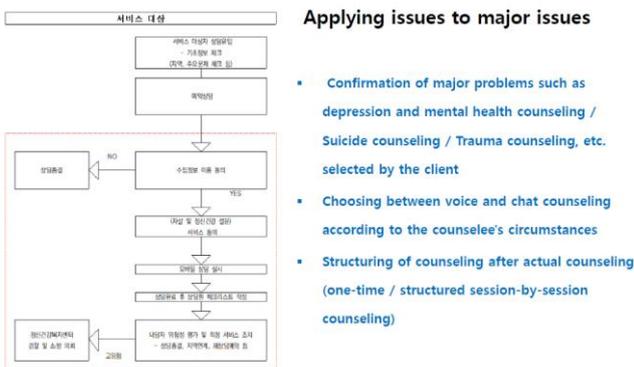
Structured counseling for young people experiencing disconnection and isolation



Applying issues to major issues

- Confirming the scale of depression of young people(PHQ-4)
- Suicidal tendencies and classification of bereaved families
- Classification of trauma-related subjects (trauma scope)
- Range of victim experience according to the 1st ~ 5th
- Segmentation Implementation intervention

Establishment of non-face-to-face counseling service system



The process of connecting the counselee's needs with the counselor – strengthening social solidarity



- Choosing a counseling schedule and counselors that are right for you and establishing it into a system that proceeds with counseling
- Counselee's use mobile-based chatting and voice counseling
- In the future, it is possible to expand service through ESG connection in areas where there is a lot of disconnection and isolation among young people. (Installation of solar-powered free Wi-Fi zone, etc.)

System to prevent exhaustion of counselors and protect counselors



- Confirming counselor's expertise and establishment of counselor management system (when counselor applies in advance)
- Autonomous allocation of counseling time to prevent exhaustion of counselors
- For the security of counseling records, user authentication is required when logging in (re-authentication at the start of counseling)
- Establishing recording system for voice counseling and chatting counseling
- Integrating with other specialized systems

GoodwinUS

청년들이 소외되지 않고 따뜻한 위로가 가득한 행복한 세상을 꿈꿉니다.

감사합니다

Future development direction for efficient human service provision

- Establishing DB for young people experiencing social disconnection and isolation
- Establishing counseling DB for depression, suicide, trauma, etc. of young people
- Setting the direction of advancement to provide efficient human services by life cycle
 - Mobile counseling for disconnected and isolated youth
 - DB-based AI service linkage to provide service to disconnected and isolated young people
- Expanding social contribution & ESG practice cooperation for young people experiencing social disconnection and isolation
- Expanding service applications for loose service linkage for single-person households
- Developing and applying a relationship recovery program for social and emotional disconnection through culture and arts
- Expanding support activities to restore relationships based on mental health of children and adolescents (Our Neighborhood Upbringing Center, etc.)

도움이 필요하다고 말하는 청년들의 목소리를 잊을 수 없습니다

POSTER SESSION

13 : 10	ROOM	ROOM 3,4 (2F-Chelsea, Greenwich)
	CHAIR	Chaeyoon CHO Shimonoseki City University, Japan

15 : 10~16 : 10

PS-1. The Study of the Relationship and Influence of Environment and Concept Formation in 0-year-old Children; Focusing on Data from Nursery Schools Operated by Japanese 1 Companies

– Aiko KOHARA¹, Kiyomi UTAGAWA², Mamiko OTA¹ & Changwan HAN¹

- 1) Shimonoseki City University, Japan
- 2) Yakult Sanyo. Inc., Japan

Aiko KOHARA (kohara@shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp)

Keywords	Early childhood education, CRAYON BOOK, concept formation, environment and daily life
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In recent years, early childhood education has been regarded as important worldwide. Elango, Sneha, et al. (2015)¹⁾ describe “It starts at birth and operates in accordance with the developmental science of skill begetting skill. The achievement gap opens long before preschool begins at 4; the higher return for an earlier, more comprehensive program reflects the value of skill begetting skill”. In Japan, there are three types of early childhood education: Yochien (kindergartens), Hoikusyo/Hoikuen (nurseries), Nintei-Kodomoen (certified child care facilities). In 2017, the content of these three manuals was consistent. This study aims to analyze the influence of the environment of a 0-year-old child on the concept formation of the child.

The subjects were the data of 40 children in 23 nursery schools operated by Japanese 1 companies. Data were collected from June 2020 to November 2023. The measure used is CRAYON BOOK²⁾. Correlation analysis was performed for each domain of the CRAYON BOOK, and the characteristics of the environment and concept formation in 0-year-old children were analyzed. In addition, this study set up a hypothetical model as to whether the environment affects concept formation and conducted path analysis. The statistical analysis software used SPSS ver.28 and Amos ver.2. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shimonoseki City University (0715-04).

This study included 23 males and 17 females, the age of the moon between 0 and 12 month (average 8.5 month). The results of the correlation analysis were shown in Table 1. The results of the path analysis showed a slightly worse fit of the model for the influence of environment on concept formation via understanding. This result may be due to the small number of data (60), but it suggested that the physical environment influences concept formation through the involving adults (Comprehension). In similar studies with 1~2 years old children, the model of the present study has been validated³⁾. Therefore, it will be necessary to increase the number of data for 0-year-olds in the future to validate the results.

Table 1. Results of correlation analysis for each domain

	Environment and daily life				Comprehension	Concept formation				
	FE	NE	SE	PE	Co	VC	AC	EC	LC	NC
FE	–									
NE	-0.049	–								
SE	.890**	-0.129	–							
PE	.895**	-0.076	.797**	–						
Co	.387*	.434**	0.260	.484**	–					
VC	-0.178	.631**	-0.187	-0.197	0.210	–				
AC	-0.192	0.309	-0.247	-0.156	0.247	.336*	–			
EC	-.398*	.386*	-.389*	-.429**	-0.015	.663**	0.085	–		
LC	-0.286	.640**	-.328*	-.341*	0.031	.711**	0.265	.834**	–	
NC	-.428**	-0.053	-.498**	-.408**	-.396*	0.208	0.172	0.287	.352*	–

※ FE(Facility environment), NE(Nutrition education), SE(Sleep environment), PE(Play environment), Co (Comprehension),VC(Visual concept), AC(Auditory concept), EC(Experience concept), LC(Language concept), NC(Number concept)

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- 3) Kiyomi UTAGAWA & Aiko KOHARA. Analysis of Environmental Factors Influential on the Formation of Concepts in Infancy; Use of CRAYON BOOK Data. *Journal of Inclusive Education*, 2022, 11, 110-120. doi: /10.20744/inclleedu.11.0_110

PS-2. Generation Z Fashion Purchasing Behavior and Relevance to the Domestic Apparel Industry; A Literature Review based on an Educational Economic Perspective

– Akari WADA¹ & Minji KIM¹

1) Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Akari WADA (s223014@eco.shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp)

Keywords	Generation Z, definition, purchasing behavior, apparel industry, literature review
<p>With the declining birthrate and aging population, the proportion of the Generation Z (Gen Z) population tends to be lower than the total population in Japan. There is little research on Gen Z in Japan, and even the definition of Gen Z is often ambiguous. The purpose of this study was to clarify the definition of Gen Z in Japan, organize the purchasing behavior of Gen Z regarding fashion from an educational and economic background, and investigate the relationship with the characteristics of the domestic apparel industry through the literature. As a result of organizing the purchasing behavior of fashion from an educational and economic background, it is thought that the needs of Gen Z have become more fragmented by receiving YUTORI education, as they value values such as self-style and lifestyle conformity rather than popular trends and brands. It also suggests that a prolonged economic recession or an economic background with unstable employment may have reduced Gen Z's income and the amount of money they can spend on clothing. In other words, it was suggested that Gen Z's purchasing behavior toward fashion may have an impact on the domestic apparel industry. In the future, it will be necessary to clarify the characteristics of fashion products that Gen Z wants from the apparel industry by specifically hearing the needs of Gen Z clothing in Japan.</p>	
REFERENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yu E. Student-Inspired Optimal Design of Online Learning for Generation Z. <i>Journal of Educators Online</i>, 2020, 17(1), 1-11. 2) Consumer Affairs Agency Homepage (2017) Youth consumption behavior. https://www.caa.go.jp/policies/policy/consumer_research/white_paper/pdf/2017_whitepaper_0004.pdf (2022/7/8) 3) Gyan Prakash Yadav & Jyotsna Rai. The Generation Z and their Social Media Usage: A Review and a Research Outline. <i>Global Journal of Enterprise Information System</i>. 2020, 2, 110-116.

PS-3. Achievements of Co-creation Activities at the Faculty of Nursing Aimed at the Well-being of Local Residents and Future Issues

– Akemi ISOYAMA¹, Tomoyo ITAKURA¹, Tadashi SEKINE¹, Jun YUZAWA² & Shoko KANEKO¹

1) Dokkyo Medical University, Japan

2) Dokkyo Medical University Community Co-Creation Nursing Education Center, Japan

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Keywords	Community Co-creation, sustainable society, recurrent education, health support
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>Core universities in the region are expected to promote sustainable growth and improvement of well-being by collaborating with the community¹. Our university established the Community Co-creation Nursing Education Center in 2015 by the Faculty of Nursing that aimed to achieve well-being through co-creation between local residents and health care professionals.</p> <p>The main objectives of this program are (1) to develop human resources that can contribute to the improvement of local health and welfare and contribute to the community through collaboration between local residents, students, and faculty members; and (2) to support the improvement of practical nursing skills and independent career development of nurses, including nursing students.</p> <p>The Nursing Education Center coordinates a wide range of projects and target audiences. In this study, we review the reports of the Center for Community Co-creation Nursing Education thus far and clarify the results of the co-creation project activities and future issues aimed at solving community health issues.</p> <p>Methods:</p> <p>The Community Co-creation Nursing Education Center reports for the years 2015–2021 were carefully read, followed by the extraction and categorization of the subjects, activities, and activities to be supported. The validity of the classification was confirmed by two subjects.</p> <p>Results:</p> <p>1) Community contribution projects</p> <p>The community contribution project aims to support local residents' health and promote interactions between the university and local residents by providing support projects related to complex community health problems. Organized by the university faculty, the participants included undergraduate and graduate students, nurses and other medical personnel, faculty, administrative staff, and university administration. The support activities included the following: support for cancer survivors and their families, Relay for Life; interaction between older adults and children; child-rearing support for mothers, children, and families; grief care for families who have lost children; independence support for people with mental disorders in the community; initial lifesaving treatment; disaster countermeasures such as evacuation center management; and infection prevention measures such as handwashing classes. These activities were repeated monthly and annually. The target groups were cancer survivors and their families, older adults, families raising children, foreigners living in Japan, families who have lost a child, persons with mental disabilities, students, and local government members.</p> <p>2) Recurrent education and research support for nurses</p> <p>The recurrent education and research support for nurses aims to contribute to the development of nursing science by deepening cooperation with universities, which are clinical and educational places, through educational support and research promotion of nursing research. Recurrent education consisted of the nursing study group, neonatal resuscitation training, certified nurse seminar, brainstorming about chronic care nursing, nursing management, certified nurse specialist (CNS) support, pediatric nursing career support, and midwife career support. In 2021, some activities were cancelled owing to COVID-19, while some projects continued through online system.</p>	

Conclusion:

This study aimed to evaluate the activity results of the Community Co-Creation Nursing Education Center and obtain suggestions for future business development. Although face-to-face community educational activities could not be implemented as planned in FY 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic, five community contribution projects were held annually and activities were operated in collaboration with local residents and medical professionals.

These activities were diverse and included local residents in situations of illness and wellness. In addition, for the planning and management of activities, the project served as a venue for community contribution, cultivation of student volunteers, and educational and research activities for the faculty.

Therefore, it can be stated that the purpose of the operation of the Community Co-Creation Nursing Education Center is being fulfilled. In Japan, the development of a system for promoting recurrent education at universities and the development of human resources for "recurrent facilitators" are being promoted²⁾. Furthermore, professional nurse education required by the Association of Japan Nursing Colleges aims to foster advanced practical nurses who meet global standards³⁾. Six recurrent education programs are held annually in this project, and they play a major role in nurses' recurrent education.

However, it is necessary to implement regional co-creation projects after understanding what local residents expect from the university in response to social changes, such as the coexistence with COVID-19 and an era of uncertainty. In the future, it will be necessary to consider the well-being of local residents while analyzing their needs and those of co-creating community activity groups, public organizations, and health, medical, and welfare professionals.

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PS-4. The Latest Trend in Institutional Measures for Job Coach Training: From the Needs Assessment for Job Coach Training at Universities

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Keywords	Job coach training, supported employment, Workplace Adaptation Assistants
<p>Job coaches are professional human resources who assist persons with disabilities. Furthermore, they assist companies in helping disabled persons to adapt to the workplace and create a comfortable working environment. It was institutionalised in the USA in 1986 as ‘Supported Employment’ under the Rehabilitation Act Amendments. There was a shift from a readiness model of pre-employment training to a support model that focuses on support in the workplace after employment. Thus, the employment and retention of disabled persons has increased dramatically. Japan adopted this approach and in 2002 launched the Workplace Adaptation Assistants (Job Coach) project.</p> <p>In 2005, the Job Coach Grant Scheme was established and home-visiting job coaches and company-employed job coaches became eligible for grants. Social welfare companies and other organisations were expected to be responsible for providing livelihood support and job coach assistance. Furthermore, employing companies were expected to assign job coaches to provide the necessary assistance within their own companies.</p> <p>To facilitate disabled persons’ adaptation to the workplace, job coaches visit workplaces and assist disabled persons with the performance of their duties and communication within the workplace. Additionally, they advise employers, colleagues, and others on improving their duties and the work environment. Job coaches are professionals who require a high level of communication skills and resourceful support.</p> <p>Job coach training is provided by the Organisation for Employment of the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities and Job Seekers and other organisations such as NPOs approved by the Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare. A total of 11436 job coaches were trained between 2005 and 2020: 7320 visiting job coaches (welfare facility type) and 4116 company-employed job coaches (business office type).</p> <p>The requirement for the Minister-designated training for workplace adjustment assistants is a total of at least 42 hours of training (including at least 38 hours of training on the content specified in the model curriculum), which is an extremely low number of hours compared to the USA. Thus, it is not yet fully recognised as a profession and working as a job coach provides few economic benefits. Therefore, few people are engaged as job coaches even after completing training and there is an absolute shortage of human resources in the field.</p> <p>Otsu Women's University is the only university that offers such a training course. This was due to strict Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare requirements, including the requirement to pass the national examinations in-service and obtain a national qualification upon graduation. Therefore, this policy was to relax the requirements and make it easier for universities to train job coaches. The idea of making job coaches a national qualification in the future was also presented.</p> <p>This study introduces the latest developments in these institutional measures and reports on the preliminary results of a questionnaire survey conducted in May 2023 on 25 job coach training participants in Hokkaido. There were 21 valid responses, making a response rate of 84%.</p> <p>The specific questions, the majority of which are descriptive, are listed below. In your current job, how satisfied were you with your studies at the university from where you graduated? Were there any parts that were relevant to your job or useful for your work while studying? If you were back in high school, would you be interested in enrolling in a university where you could learn about job coach training? What were you hoping to achieve from this job coach training? Why do you think so many people do not become job coaches after completing the job coach training? How much would you be willing to accept as a monthly allowance if you were engaged as a job coach once you obtain a job coach qualification? What do you think</p>	

of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's initiative to provide basic training for job coaches at university, and then to obtain a job coach qualification after graduation and further experience before obtaining an advanced job coach qualification? Provide any comments on the nationalisation of job coaches.

Three of the respondents were high school graduates. Currently, you do not necessarily have to study at university to be a job coach in the field, as long as you gain work experience. How professional learning at universities is to be viewed is a future issue. No one opposed nationalisation. On the other hand, there were many requests for a qualification allowance. As a matter of course, imposing strict requirements as a profession should confer commensurate financial benefits. The welfare industry will find it increasingly difficult to recruit personnel due to the declining birth rate. Job coaches require the highest level of professional skills in social work. Neither the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare nor the Government has yet produced any indication as to how to solve the two difficult problems of securing financial and human resources.

PS-5. Lower-limb Aerobic Exercises Improve Physical Function in Frail Older Adults

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Keywords Frailty, older adults, aerobic exercise, physical function

It is still unclear whether the effects of lower-limb aerobic exercise (Kohzuki Exercise Program; KEP) are effective in improving physical function as an exercise program for frail older adults. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of the 3-month and 6-month structured KEP on physical function in frail older adults.

The KEP group participants engaged in a total of 72 sessions, 3 times a week for 6 months. The KEP consisted of 5 minutes of warm-up and stretching, 30 minutes of lower-limb aerobic exercise, and 5 minutes of cool-down and relaxation. The control group (CON group) participants were asked to maintain their normal behavior over the same 6-month period. Physical function as an outcome was measured using the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB). A total of 23 participants (KEP group: n=12; CON group: n=11) who participated in this study.

The analysis of outcomes was performed by Friedman test and Wilcoxon signed rank post-hoc test with Bonferroni correction for the comparison between the time; baseline, 3 months and 6 months. There was a significant change in physical function over the baseline, 3 and 6-month in the KEP group for SPPB total score ($p<0.01$), balance time ($p<0.05$), gait speed time ($p<0.01$), and chair stand time ($p<0.01$) at 6-month. In summary, the 6-month KEP intervention targeting physical function is an effective, long-term, and sustainable program for frail older adults.

Table. Baseline scores and changes in KEP group physical function (n=12)

Physical Function	Baseline	3-month	6-month	p-value ^c
SPPB Total Score (0-12) ^a	6.3±1.2	6.6±1.1	7.1±1.1	<0.01
Balance Score (0-4) ^a	2.4±0.5	2.6±0.5	2.8±0.5	n.s
Gait Speed Score (0-4) ^a	2.1±0.5	2.2±0.4	2.3±0.5	n.s
Chair Stand Score (0-4) ^a	1.8±0.6	1.8±0.6	2±0.6	n.s
Balance Time (sec) ^a	25.8±3.9	26±3.7	26.5±3.5	<0.05
Gait speed Time (sec) ^b	7.4±0.8	7.1±0.9	6.8±0.9	<0.01
Chair Stand Time (sec) ^b	15.7±1.6	15.1±1.4	14.8±1.4	<0.01

Note: n.s., no significant. Data are expressed as mean ± SD.

^a Higher score indicates better functioning.

^b Lower score indicates better functioning.

^c Friedman Test; p-value.

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PS-6. About Necessary School and Company Support for Employment Settlement of Persons with Disabilities

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Keywords	Employment of persons with disabilities, career education
<p>The actual employment rate of persons with disabilities is 2.8% for public institutions (2.8% for the national government, 2.73% for prefectures, etc.) and 2.15% for private companies, which is a record high every year. However, according to Fukui and Hashimoto (2015) and Murano (2016), it is pointed out that the retention rate of persons with disabilities after employment is low. In addition, since April 2018, efforts have been made to support retention after employment as a welfare service for persons with disabilities based on the Act on Providing Comprehensive Support for the Daily Life and Life in Society of Persons with Disabilities. Employment settlement support services based on the Act on Providing Comprehensive Support for the Daily Life and Life in Society of Persons with Disabilities who have worked in the general public using life care, self-reliance training, employment transition support, and continuous employment support types A and B. After graduating from a special needs school However, persons with disabilities who immediately entered general employment are not covered. Based on these facts, as career support at special needs schools, in addition to cultivating the skills necessary for general employment and continuing employment, it is an element of settlement support in prognostic guidance (after-follow and after-care) for graduates.</p> <p>In addition, the Independent Administrative Institution Employment Support Organization for Persons with Disabilities and Job Seekers Employment Support Center for Persons with Disabilities (2014) points out that the main reasons for staying in the workplace for more than three years are "appropriate matching and follow-up to some extent" and "company It is reported that the factor of long-term retention is "intensive support and continuous follow-up" by job coaches, etc., and support such as work matching and consideration based on understanding of disabilities is important. pointing out gender. From the results of the KWON(2020) analysis of employment promotion systems and policies for persons with disabilities based on the perspective of QOL, "proactive approach to companies" and " Cooperation between educational institutions and companies " has become.</p> <p>From the above, it can be seen that in order for students with disabilities to settle down in the workplace after graduation, it is important to have collaborative support from both schools that acquire the skills of students and companies that employ persons with disabilities. Specifically, schools that acquire the strengths of students should understand the strengths that companies require of persons with disabilities and use them in education as educational issues. it is necessary to grasp what is there so that appropriate matching and follow-up can be done.</p> <p>Based on the above research background and purpose, in this research, we will study the support of schools and companies necessary for employment settlement of persons with disabilities.</p>	
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PS-7. A Literature Review to Promote Employment of Teachers with Disabilities: From the Perspective of Scale Development Based on the Concept of Quality of Life

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Keywords	QOL, school, teachers, disabilities, employment of disabilities
	<p>The actual employment rate of persons with disabilities is 2.8% for public institutions (2.8% for the national government, 2.73% for prefectures, etc.) and 2.15% for private companies, which is a record high every year. However, according to Fukui and Hashimoto (2015) and Murano (2016), it is pointed out that the retention rate of persons with disabilities after employment is low. In addition, since April 2018, efforts have been made to support retention after employment as a welfare service for persons with disabilities based on the Act on Providing Comprehensive Support for the Daily Life and Life in Society of Persons with Disabilities. Employment settlement support services based on the Act on Providing Comprehensive Support for the Daily Life and Life in Society of Persons with Disabilities who have worked in the general public using life care, self-reliance training, employment transition support, and continuous employment support types A and B. After graduating from a special needs school However, persons with disabilities who immediately entered general employment are not covered. Based on these facts, as career support at special needs schools, in addition to cultivating the skills necessary for general employment and continuing employment, it is an element of settlement support in prognostic guidance (after-follow and after-care) for graduates.</p> <p>In addition, the Independent Administrative Institution Employment Support Organization for Persons with Disabilities and Job Seekers Employment Support Center for Persons with Disabilities (2014) points out that the main reasons for staying in the workplace for more than three years are "appropriate matching and follow-up to some extent" and "company It is reported that the factor of long-term retention is "intensive support and continuous follow-up" by job coaches, etc., and support such as work matching and consideration based on understanding of disabilities is important. pointing out gender. From the results of the KWON(2020) analysis of employment promotion systems and policies for persons with disabilities based on the perspective of QOL, "proactive approach to companies" and " Cooperation between educational institutions and companies " has become.</p> <p>From the above, it can be seen that in order for students with disabilities to settle down in the workplace after graduation, it is important to have collaborative support from both schools that acquire the skills of students and companies that employ persons with disabilities. Specifically, schools that acquire the strengths of students should understand the strengths that companies require of persons with disabilities and use them in education as educational issues. it is necessary to grasp what is there so that appropriate matching and follow-up can be done.</p> <p>Based on the above research background and purpose, in this research, we will study the support of schools and companies necessary for employment settlement of persons with disabilities.</p>
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PS-8. Teaching, Reading, and Writing to Children with Intellectual Disabilities using the Language, Living Environment Studies, and Watercolour Learning Methods of Steiner Schools: Exploring the Educational Effects of Integrated Experiential Activities

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Keywords	Steiner education, watercolour, Japanese language	
Purpose	<p>In a previous study (Sasaki, 2022), it was suggested that rhythmic movement and form line drawing in Steiner education were effective to a certain extent in teaching reading and writing to children with intellectual disabilities. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of using the writing skills gained from the previous study's results to develop writing skills and to examine whether it is effective to incorporate the Steiner education practices of 'storyboard making' and 'watercolour' as a way of developing writing skills.</p>	
Method	<p>The learning process in 'Japanese' of one female pupil in grade 6 of primary school at the time, whom Sasaki taught, was recorded for one year to determine whether the pupil's sense of difficulty with reading and writing improved. At the new school year's start, the subject children had two major reading and writing difficulties: 1) difficulty in reading aloud smoothly and 2) in drawing and copying from the board. To create an environment where children can learn safely and without fear of making mistakes, care was taken to ensure that they could select known teaching materials. The children and Sasaki, while observing the school grounds and the children's paths to school, chose the 'dandelion' as a teaching material, as it is familiar to the children and easy for them to recall concretely. The children created their picture book by sight copying the 'Dandelion' picture book in the library and reading it to the younger classes. The children's learning to improve their actual writing skills, such as lack of letter formation, inability to memorise shapes, writing mirror letters and difficulty in accurately copying the board, was conducted in parallel with the independent activity time, and incorporating the 'rhythmic movement' and Steiner education's 'form line drawing' of (Sasaki, 2022). Parents were fully informed of the procedures and their consent was obtained for this study. Their approval for this conference report was also obtained.</p>	
	Table 1. 'Making a picture-story show' teaching plan	
	Number of hours	Related subject
	Learning content	
	1~4	Living environment studies Science
		Knowing about making picture storyboards. Conduct walks in schoolyards and along school routes.
	5·6	Comprehensive learning time
		Finding literature in the library.
	7·8	Living environment studies Science
		Read picture books. Observing a day in the life of a dandelion.
	9·10	Arts and crafts
		Painting dandelions in watercolour.
	11~30	Living environment studies Science Arts and crafts
		Reading picture books aloud. Copying of letters. Drawing and painting (crayon drawing and stencil techniques).
	31	Comprehensive learning time
		Prepare for a reading session.
	32	Comprehensive learning time
		Reading to younger classes.
	33·34	Comprehensive learning time
		Reflection.

Results and Discussion

The choice of 'dandelions' as the subject matter, which is familiar to them in everyday life since they were small children, allowed the children to engage in learning with ease. The known information about dandelions could be conveyed to the teacher in words, such as number of petals, colour, shape, stem and roots. Later, they found a picture book of 'Dandelion' in the library and read it aloud, and were able to read the text aloud even if it was their first time reading it. The voice, which had been low, was also changed to a volume that was easier for listeners to hear by reading aloud from the beginning of the sentence to the next punctuation point in one breath, and by breathing deeply at the punctuation point (a breathing technique that Sasaki was taught by Dietrich Seeger in the Steiner teacher training course), which enabled her to read smoothly. The daily movements of dandelions were observed and photographed hourly from morning to the time to leave school, and compared with the content of the picture book, enabling a clear understanding of the day's movements of dandelions. Later, by painting dandelions in watercolour (wet painting) using the three primary colours red, blue and yellow, the concept of plants and colour was linked in the children's minds, and they were able to qualify things with colour when describing them in words. In the experiential learning process that used the children's physical senses - seeing, touching, drawing, talking and smelling - the children were able to reconfirm their known knowledge and acquire new knowledge. On the day of the read-aloud session, the children were able to read to the younger children in the classroom at a volume that was loud enough to be heard throughout the classroom and at a speed that was easy for the younger children to follow and understand. A lower-grade homeroom teacher commented: It was volume and speed that were easy to hear and follow. You have created a wonderful picture-story show, and the pupils were seen to respond with pride. Admitted and working in a support facility for persons with disabilities. The subject child, who has been working there for four years, is entrusted with a lot of work daily and works in a lively manner. When the children have a problem, they talk to the staff or discuss it with their colleagues to solve it. It is clear from the mothers and their reports of reflection from then to now that the consolidation of reading and writing led to improved problem-solving skills in their children. Through this study, it was suggested that the study of language arts (picture-story making), living environment studies and watercolours in the combined Steiner education is effective to a certain extent in teaching reading and writing.

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PS-9. Community Involvement of Nomadic University Students: Practices and Lessons Learned from the PKNU Community Involvement Programs, South Korea

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Keywords	Community involvement, community-university partnership, university students, student involvement
<p>Introduction: Background and Purpose of the Study</p> <p>Local communities and universities in South Korea, aside from the capital city and its suburbs, have been facing the following threats in recent years. Due to declining school-age enrollment and failure to meet entrance quotas, schools outside the Seoul metropolitan area face difficulties that cause them to lag behind compared with universities located in the capital regions¹⁾. Lack of job opportunities, stagnated economic growth, and inadequate infrastructure in local cities are accelerating the migration of young people, and without appropriate measures, both local communities and its universities cannot prevent their extinction²⁾.</p> <p>Responding to these circumstances, many efforts have been made to develop and sustain community-university partnerships by utilizing the space and facility resources, human and intellectual resources, and economic resources provided by the universities³⁾. Among diverse collaborative works, many case studies demonstrate that university student involvement in surrounding communities has positive impacts on both the students and the local community⁴⁾.</p> <p>Despite the benefits, student community involvement activities based on community-university partnership initiatives in South Korea tend to be a one-off event that shows inconsistency over the long term. University students can be considered nomadic community members as they live there for a relatively short time and rarely exercises their rights in the community. However, an alternative perspective is needed to see them as crucial members of the community as they can act as significant intermediaries in the interaction between universities and communities.</p> <p>Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the features of university students residing in campus town community and to analyze effective strategies to enhance their community involvement. For examination, a focused group interview was conducted with students participating in the community involvement program at Pukyong National University (PKNU) located in Busan Metropolitan City, South Korea.</p> <p>Overview of PKNU Community Involvement Program</p> <p>The case area of this study is Daeyeon 3-dong, Namgu in Busan, where two universities are located. The area exhibits the qualities of college town suggested by Gumprecht (2003), including a high proportion of college students in comparison to the general population and provided with a variety of physical and institutional infrastructures for students⁵⁾.</p> <p>Public Policy Research Institute at PKNU conducted the ‘Community Human Service Networking Project (2019-2022)’, funded by Ministry of Education, with the goal of contributing to community well-being by strengthening community-university partnership. The project implemented a community involvement program, the overall goal of which was to encourage undergraduate students to engage with ongoing issues in the campus town community, meet with locals and other interested parties, and explore possible solutions.</p> <p>Lessons Learned from PKNU Community Involvement Program</p> <p>After the completion of each program, a focused group interview was conducted with the participating students. The collected data was analyzed using a thematic analysis method, leading to the derivation of four significant findings (Table 1)⁶⁾.</p>	

Table 1. Lessons Learned from PKNU Community Involvement Program

No.	Main Theme	Sub-theme
1	Attitudes and perceptions of students residing in campus town community	Perceiving campus town community as a convenient, yet transient place
		Identifying as a student rather than a member of the community
		Having ambivalent feeling towards campus town community
2	Positive outcomes of students' community involvement	Strengthening individual capabilities and self-efficacy
		Having positive perceptions of community members
		Understanding problem solving process in the community
3	Limitations and opportunities for students' community involvement	Passive community involvement and ignorance
		Egoistic motives may inspire involvement
4	Ways to increase students' community involvement	Appropriate intervention needed from the university
		Institutional support needed from the local government

The first result illustrates the attitudes and perceptions students have toward campus town community. It shows that while students viewed campus town community to be a convenient area filled with educational and recreational opportunities, they were unsettled to their residing place. They tend to have a strong sense of belonging as a member of the university rather than a member of the community. In addition, they exhibit ambivalence – both positive and negative feelings – towards the community.

The following finding shows how the program contributed to favorable outcomes. Students had increased self-efficacy and strengthened individual capabilities (e.g., communication skills, planning and problem-solving skills, teamwork) when directly engaged in solving community problems. Through surveys, interviews, and field trips, students discovered that local residents, public officials, and local council members are not only interested in the region but also actively work to fix problems. Such experience enabled students to positively alter their perceptions of the community members while also becoming aware of the complexities and difficulties in resolving community concerns.

It is undoubtedly challenging to anticipate active and willing participation from students whose primary interests are with their own troubles as opposed to the public interest. As a result, universities and local government need to intervene appropriately and provide institutional support in order to raise the degree of student engagement. More students can join in if a direct reward system is established at the university level (e.g., awarding scholarships, credits, certificates) and operate community involvement programs as a part of school curriculum. When students are provided more opportunities to participate, there are high changes of perceiving themselves as stakeholders in their resident community's concerns and continue to engage more. Furthermore, it is necessary to establish a cooperative governance system between universities and local government in practice to carry on the initiatives to encourage students' active involvement in the community.

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PS-10. Knowledge and Skills of Employment Support Possessed by Japanese Vocational Rehabilitation Workers

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Keywords	Competency, employment support, supervision, management, professionalism
<p>Background:</p> <p>Work is important for persons with disabilities. Vocational rehabilitation workers should be aware of this and be accountable for their support. Recently, Japan has debated on the professionalism of vocational rehabilitation workers (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, 2022). There are no courses to educate these professionals in Japanese higher education institutions. An educational system is essential to improve their professionalism. Therefore, with a focus on the self-assessment of students or counselors (SASC) (Dutta et al., 2017), a self-report questionnaire was designed based on systems theory, which included contextual factors of human, organizational, and social environments. The SASC was a checklist that captured knowledge and skills and consisted of eight subsystems: client, health, education, family, social, employment, placement, and funding (Kundu et al., 2005). The Japanese version of the Self-Assessment for Students or Counselors (SASC-J), translated by Yaeda et al. (2013), has been published. A revised SASC was also published (Kundu et al., 2011), with a number of items scrutinized from the perspective of reliability and validity. The SASC-R was used to determine the knowledge and skills related to employment support and expertise among Japanese vocational rehabilitation professionals.</p> <p>Methods:</p> <p>An online survey was conducted among employment support workers from all 336 employment and livelihood support centers for persons with disabilities, a vocational rehabilitation organization in Japan. The survey items included basic information, recognition and attitude toward research and self-improvement, and SASC-R. The subsystems that comprised the SASC-R were client (9 items), health and education (15 items), social and contextual (9 items), funding (12 items), job placement Services (11 items), and employer (14 items). For each item, knowledge and skills were defined: 0=I have no knowledge or skill, 1=I have minimum knowledge or skill, 2=I have average knowledge or skill, 3=I have more than average knowledge or skill, or 4=I have specialized knowledge or skill. In this study, the SASC-R translated into Japanese. The questionnaire explained that personal information would be protected and there would be no disadvantages owing to cooperation, and consent was obtained.</p> <p>Results:</p> <p>A total of 155 employment workers responded. The social and contextual subsystem and job placement services subsystem scored the lowest and highest, with a mean total score of 1.4 and 2.5, respectively. The highest average score of 2.5, the lowest score, indicated a "general knowledge and skill" level status. The top 10 items with the highest mean scores were knowledge and skills related to employment assistance, such as job search, job coaching, job review, and assessment (Table 1). The 10 items with the lowest mean scores were knowledge and skills related to higher education, social and cultural aspects, and orthopedic issues. A t-test between two groups, those with lesser than and more than 10 years of employment support experience, revealed that the group with more than 10 years scored higher in both subsystems (Table 2). Spearman's rank correlation of the relationship between years of experience and attitudes toward research activities and self-study confirmed significant weak correlations for "I incorporate self-improvement into my support" ($r=.26, p<.01$) and "I have opportunities to exchange opinions on support" ($r=.19, p<.05$) (Table 3).</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Japanese vocational rehabilitation workers have inadequate knowledge and skills. Therefore, they must acquire additional knowledge and skills. Scores for all items were particularly low, except for those related to employment. Hence, to improve expertise in employment support, workers should acquire extensive knowledge and skills to contribute to the overall management of social participation, particularly for persons with disabilities. Possession of knowledge and skills is related to</p>	

the incorporation of what is learned through self-study into support and activities regarding daily support. Since these activities are related to the accumulation the experience of individual employment supporters, it is necessary to establish a mechanism for the supervision of employment support both inside and outside the workplace.

Limitations and Issues:

This study focused on employment supporters at the Employment and Livelihood Support Centers for persons with disabilities in Japan. This vocational rehabilitation service agency was a representative of vocational rehabilitation and specialized service providers that deliver comprehensive support for employment and daily life for individuals with disabilities. However, targeting this type of the agency alone as a survey target is insufficient to provide comprehensive suggestions for vocational education in Japan. Welfare institutions also provide vocational training for persons with disabilities, and the focus should be on the professional development in these institutions. By surveying the status of welfare institutions, obtaining the overall picture of employment support workers' knowledge and skills is possible. In addition, identifying the factors affecting years of experience was not possible in this study. Clarifying the kind of experience and working style that contribute to the improvement of employment support workers' knowledge and skills is important for future education. These issues should be addressed in future studies.

Table 1. Top 10 ranking of all the items

Ranking	Item	Mean
1	Teaching job seeking skills	2.7
2	Job service	2.7
3	Determining a suitable attendant care	2.7
4	Referral resources regarding a placement	2.6
5	Identifying significant others' attitudes toward a person with a disability	2.6
6	Agency policy regarding a placement	2.6
7	Agency resources regarding a placement	2.6
8	Determining company's job development potential	2.6
9	Assessing acceptance of disability	2.6
10	Determining job modification needs	2.6

Table 2. Examination of the differences in the scores related to years of experience

Subsystems	Years of experience	Persons	Mean	Standard deviation	t value	P-value
I Client	less than 10 years	63	2.1	0.83	-4.93	**
	more than 10 years	89	2.6	0.64		
II Health and education	less than 10 years	61	1.6	0.81	-5.55	**
	more than 10 years	88	2.3	0.70		
III Social and contextual	less than 10 years	63	1.2	0.81	-3.69	**
	more than 10 years	89	1.6	0.80		
IV Funding	less than 10 years	62	1.7	0.83	-5.07	**
	more than 10 years	88	2.3	0.73		
V Job placement Services	less than 10 years	61	2.0	1.02	-5.54	**
	more than 10 years	86	2.8	0.74		
VI Employer	less than 10 years	60	1.8	1.02	-5.21	**
	more than 10 years	85	2.6	0.74		
Total	less than 10 years	55	1.7	0.81	-5.62	**
	more than 10 years	76	2.4	0.61		

** $p < .01$ * $p < .05$

Table 3. Correlation between years of experience and attitude

Item	Years of experience	<i>p</i> value
I have someone to give me advice and guidance on my research	-0.05	
I can easily obtain literature and materials necessary for my self-improvement	0.03	
I can find time for self-improvement	0.12	
I have basic knowledge in research	0.13	
I am interested in research activities	0.05	
I feel the need for research activities	0.07	
I incorporate self-improvement into my support	0.26	**
I have opportunities to exchange opinions on support	0.19	*
I feel the need for opportunities for self-improvement	0.10	

** $p < .01$ * $p < .05$

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PS-11. A Study on the Approach to Empowerment for International-marriage (New Residents) in Taiwan

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Keywords	Empowerment, Taiwan, new residents, international marriage, cultural competence
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I. Purpose

In Japan, there is currently no dependable social work support system for foreign residents. In contrast, Taiwan has established the new resident family service centers, which are staffed with professional social workers and provide support to international-marriage immigrants, also known as new residents. This study aims to examine the social work practices (awareness and understanding, process and methods) in Taiwan and clarify these practices for new residents from the perspective of cultural competence.

II. Method and Definitions

I conducted semi-structured interviews with social workers who provide support to new residents and their families. And under the supervision of eight researchers, we analyzed the collected data using Case-Code Matrix Method (a qualitative analysis method) (1) which Ikuya Sato proposed. Interviewees are as follows.

Table 1. Social Worker Participants

	Affiliation	Age	Support Experience
1	A Support center for new resident families and their children established by the Welfare Fund	26	2years
2	A Support center for new resident families and their children established by the Welfare Fund	46	17years
3	B New Immigrant Family Service Center (Public Organization)	39	15years
4	C New Immigrant Family Service Center (Public Organization)	23	1year
5	D New Immigrant Family Service Center (Public Organization)	27	5years
6	E Immigrant Community Care Center	35	13years
7	F Service Center of National Immigration Agency	41	13years

I got ethical approval for this study by Mejiro University.

Cultural competence is defined by the National Association of Social Workers' (NASW) standards and indicators for cultural competence in social work practice (2) as "the process by which individuals and systems respond respectfully and effectively to people of all cultures." The ten standards encompass Ethics and Values, Self-awareness, Cross-cultural Knowledge, Cross-cultural Skills, Service Delivery, Empowerment and Advocacy, Diverse Workforce, Professional Education, Language and Communication, and Leadership to Advance Cultural Competence.

III. Results

In this study, we created 99 cards based on document segments and extracted 5 categories and 25 subcategories. Categories are denoted by double quotation marks (" "), and subcategories are denoted by square brackets ([]).

The categories are "realities surrounding the new-residents", "social workers try to understand new residents", "social workers support new residents", "difficulty in supporting new-residents", "reflections". The storyline proceeds as follows:

Initially, before social workers contacted the new residents, the "realities surrounding the new residents" encompassed [aging of the new residents themselves], [increasing number of divorcees], [discrimination and wariness in new families], [family and society not understanding their culture], [difficulties in cross-cultural marriages], [difficulties in finding

employment], and [desire of society for new residents to adapt to their society].

And, "social workers try to understand new residents" through subcategories such as [active listening], while simultaneously [knowing them personally], then [receiving training from the organization], [actively trying to know the new residents], [gathering information from the immigration office], [receiving referrals from the DV center], and [obtaining information from the interpreter].

Next, "social workers support new residents" by employing strategies like [using interpreters], [creating a group of concerned parties], [getting the word out to the community], [helping them become social workers] [work on the consciousness of their colleagues], and [bringing the second-generation child into contact with their mother’s culture].

Upon making contact with new residents, "social workers find it difficult to support new residents." Subcategories include [difficulty in changing family culture], [concerns and worries about cultural imposition], [conflicts within the family], [capability of providing care of new residents], [discriminatory attitudes of colleagues]and [stress].

Finally, after providing support, the social worker "reflects" on the process by considering factors such as [adherence to theory], [avoiding cultural imposition], [self-care], and [evaluating whether Services met the needs of the client].

IV. Discussion

In this study, we concentrated on the following 5 aspects:

1. Although "the reality surrounding the new residents" indicates individual and environmental challenges in Taiwan, it also underscores the evolution of a multicultural society that cultivates an environment conducive to integration rather than exclusion.
2. The process of social workers' understanding of new residents encompasses several elements, such as [personal awareness] at the individual social worker level, which is not always accurate. So other factors are necessary, such as [active listening], [receiving training from the organization], [information provided by the immigration office], [introductions from the domestic violence center], and [information provided by the interpreter]. [actively trying to get to know them] includes that social workers personally interview new residents about their cultural festivals and taboos to gain insights into their culture.
3. "Leadership to advance cultural competence" is one of the cultural competence standards that works on the awareness and understanding of colleagues.
4. New residents, who initially felt powerless, promoted their culture within the community, which ultimately led to the empowerment of marginalized groups.
5. In the "reflection" category, the act of social workers reflecting on whether they are imposing their culture is critical to fostering self-awareness of cultural competence.

V. Conclusion

This study acknowledges that social work involving new residents in Taiwan effectively addresses cultural competence while considering both the community context and the life stages of the individuals.

This study was conducted with the support of a grant from the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association.

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PS-12. Analysis of Family Caregivers' Care Experiences for Elderly with Dementia at Home

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Keywords	Elderly with dementia, family caregiver, care experience, literature review, qualitative research
<p>【Background】</p> <p>In Japan, it is estimated that there will be seven million elderly with dementia, and one in five people over the age of 65 will develop dementia, by 2025¹⁾. Caring for the elderly with dementia at home has a significant influence on family caregivers' physical, psychological, and economic aspects. The "experience" is what the person thought from their own subjective perspective when they were involved²⁾, therefore, their "experience" cannot be quantified. It was thought that it was possible to visualize objectively characteristics of cognitive and emotional content from family caregivers' care experiences when categorized based on similarity, via text mining.</p> <p>【Aims】</p> <p>The aims of this study were to clarify family caregivers' care experiences by text mining of qualitative studies on the caregiving of the elderly with dementia at home in Japan, and to find the starting point for future research on support for family caregivers' care of the elderly with dementia at home.</p> <p>【Methods】</p> <p>We looked through original papers classified as nursing with dementia in Japan, using the keywords "dementia," "family caregiver," and "qualitative research" on the Ichushi Web and CiNii without specifying the issue year. The study extracted 45 studies from Ichushi Web and 5 studies from CiNii, after removing duplicate documents, 48 studies were extracted.</p> <p>Literature exclusions were that the study subjects were not family caregivers or had no care experience at home, care recipients were not the elderly with dementia, and the literature review. It included family caregivers with young onset dementia who are now in old age. Finally, 33 studies were extracted.</p> <p>Codes are able to express phenomena concretely, on the other hand, there are so many codes that it is difficult to interpret the meaning³⁾. Therefore, we did a morphological analysis with subcategories in which the essential elements of family caregivers' care experiences for the elderly with dementia at home are not yet highly abstracted. Then we analyzed the co-occurrent relationships using related words.</p> <p>【Results】</p> <p>Since 2001 until 2022, 33 studies were identified, from which there were 684 subcategories. Token frequency was 5,168 (2,696 used), type frequency was 1,108 (955 used). The average number of occurrences was 2.82, and the standard deviation of the number of occurrences was 7.35. The top ten most frequently used were "family"-76 times, "oneself"-54 times, "elderly"-46 times, "correspondence"-23 times, "symptoms" "person" "understanding"-21 times, "be anxious"-20 times, "care"-19 times, and "patient" "behavior" "lifestyle"-18 times. "Correspondence," "understanding," "behavior" and "lifestyle" were nouns that became verbs by adding "do (suru in Japanese)." "Be anxious" was adjective verb. The words were nouns, except for these words.</p> <p>Among the top ten most frequently used words, "oneself" appeared 54 times. By using the Keyword in context concordance (KWIC concordance) to confirm the context in which they were used, all of them were family caregivers themselves. Therefore, we constructed the co-occurrence network with "oneself" as a related word. As a result it was composed of 11 subgraphs, and each subgraph was assigned a group name from I to X <Figure 1>. Group II included "oneself" as a related word, and composed with centrality. "Oneself" had the co-occurrence relationship, such as the</p>	

PS-13. Effectiveness Verification of a Number Concept Program for Infants– Mamiko OTA¹, Naomi OKADA² & Aiko KOHARA¹

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Keywords	Early childhood education, number concept, CRAYON BOOK
<p>In present, experience with numbers in infancy has been shown to help develop qualities such as curiosity, imagination, flexibility, invention, and tenacity, and active engagement is now recommended¹⁾.</p> <p>Okada developed a number concept program on environmental settings and interventions for infants^{2,3)}. This study aimed to examine the effects of a number concept program on "counting", "figure" and "quantity" for 2-year-old children.</p> <p>It was carried out a number concept program for 45 children. As a quantitative evaluation, CRAYON BOOK (1-2 years old Ver.) was filled out (March 2020 to June 2021). The obtained data were statistically analyzed by Friedman test and Bonferroni method. The statistical analysis software used SPSS ver.28 and Amos ver.28. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of University (0617-03).</p> <p>As a result, both "number concepts" and "number expressions" showed significant differences in the Friedman test. A significant difference was observed between the 2nd, 2nd and 4th, and 2nd and 5th times ($p < .001$). In conclusion, it was suggested that the daily environmental setting and educational practices related to number concepts in the kindergarten had a favorable effect on the formation of number concepts and the expression of number expressions.</p>	
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PS-14. Individualized Optimization of Learning in Elementary School Mathematics Education Practice Based on Universal Design for Learning (UDL) and its Influence on Teachers' Self-Efficacy

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Keywords	Proactive learning, UDL, teachers' self-efficacy, individualized optimization of learning, inclusive education
	<p>In Japan today, the number of children enrolled in special-needs schools and special-needs classes in elementary and junior high schools continues to increase, and the number of children receiving instruction in regular classes in elementary, junior high, and senior high schools is also increasing. In addition, the number of students with developmental disabilities who require special educational support in regular elementary and junior high school classes is also increasing year by year. However, according to the OECD Teaching and learning international survey 2018 (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, 2020), a high percentage of Japanese elementary and junior high school teachers reported their feeling "the need for professional development (activities to enhance their skills, knowledge, expertise, and other qualities as teachers) on 'personalized learning methods'". It is also reported that the percentage of Japanese elementary and junior high school teachers with a high sense of self-efficacy tends to be low, and issues can be identified in "individualized optimization learning" and "teachers' self-efficacy. Therefore, this study focused on the Universal Design for Learning (UDL), a scientifically valid framework (Tracey et al., 2018) that guides educational practice to understand how to create education that meets the needs of all learners, The purpose of this study was to clarify whether classroom practices based on the UDL guidelines promote children's "motivation to learn" and "establishment of learning methods" and lead to "individualized and optimal learning" for all children, and what effect they have on "teachers' self-efficacy". Based on the results of a comparison of the UDL class evaluation by children and the teacher's sense of self-efficacy with the national level, it was found that the UDL class practice is effective in both promoting children's independent learning and enhancing the teachers' self-efficacy.</p>
REFERENCE	<p>1) OECD Teaching and learning international survey Report 2018(2020) TALIS (OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey). 2020/3/23. URL: https://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/toukei/data/Others/1349189.htm (2021/12/15)</p> <p>2) Tracy E. Hall, Anne Meyer & David H. Rose. <i>Universal Design for Learning</i>. 2018, TOYOKAN BOOKS, Japan.</p>

PS-15. Effects of Listening Activities of Volunteer Retired Nurses on The Elderly Hospitalized in Acute Care Hospitals: Evaluation of Autonomic Nervous System

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Keywords	Elderly patients with dementia, listening volunteer, retired nurses, autonomic nerve activity
<p>【Background】</p> <p>In Japan, the aging rate of hospitalized patients is also rising as the aging rate rises. In 2020, of the hospitalized patients, 74.7% were 65 years or older and 54.8% were 75 years or older¹. It has been reported that 30-40% of people over 70 years old develops hospitalization-associated disability (HAD), such as decline in Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and cognitive function². Therefore, it is important to create preventive measures. As for the self-evaluation of nursing practice for the elderly with dementia in acute care hospitals, it was reported to be the lowest self-evaluation in nursing including lacking opportunities to enjoy interacting with families and others. It has been pointed out that the reason was nurses do not have enough time because of their complicated work in acute care hospitals³.</p> <p>In such circumstances, hospital volunteers have played a part in improving patient services, and it was expected they would expand their activities. However, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, volunteer activities and visits to hospital have been suspended as an infection control measure. Therefore, we organized listening activities by volunteers retired nurses with knowledge and skills for standard precautions, and conducted listening activities for elderly with cognitive decline (hereinafter referred to as "elderly patients").</p> <p>【Aims】</p> <p>The aims of this study were to evaluate the presence or absence of stress relief in elderly by listening to retired nurses based on the measured values of autonomic nerve activity and the observations of nurses who took care of them.</p> <p>【Methods】</p> <p>From November until December in 2022, listening to the elderly was conducted by retired nurses (hereinafter referred to as volunteers) at hospital A in Tokyo, which is a cooperative research hospital. Volunteers were recruited by snowball sampling. They took dementia-related training and had experience in dementia care. We asked head nurses about selection of the elderly at hospital A, the consent of patients and their families was obtained, after explaining by about their cooperation in the research written and verbally.</p> <p>Listening was conducted at the bedside of the elderly patient's room. Measurements of autonomic nervous system activity were taken before and after listening at the same location. Autonomic nervous system activity was measured using the acceleration plethysmograph TAS9VIEW (YKC Co.) which recorded heart rate variability analysis.</p> <p>Wilcoxon signed-rank test was performed between the two groups before and after listening, using SPSS ver.29 for Windows as analysis software. This study was conducted under ethical review by the researcher's home university (approval number 2022-2).</p> <p>【Results】</p> <p>Of the 43 subjects who gave consent to this study and got listening by volunteer, it analyzed 32 subjects (9 males and 23 females) who had no missing values in the measurement and evaluation items. The ages of the subjects ranged from 70 to 93, and the average listening time was 42.5 minutes (minimum time: 27 minutes, maximum time: 60 minutes).</p> <p>The median heart rate was 68.0 beats/min before listening and 70.0 beats/min after listening. Total power (TP) indicates total autonomic nerve activity, that median value was 8.00 before listening, and 9.09 after listening. Low Frequency (LF)</p>	

indicates sympathetic activity, that median was 6.58 before listening and 7.85 after listening. High Frequency (HF) indicates parasympathetic activity, that median value of 7.25 before listening and 8.48 after listening. The median value of LF/HF indicates autonomic balance, it was 0.91 before listening and 0.93 after listening. There was no significant difference in autonomic nerve activity parameters before and after listening.

As for changes in the attitudes of the elderly after listening, we obtained information from nurses on 28 of 32 elderly. The breakdown was as follows: 3 (10.7%) "changed", 13 (46.4%) "not changed", and 12 (42.9%) "unknown". There were specific contents including "singing songs at night", "becoming calm expression" and "calmly sleeping well at night".

【Discussion】

No significant difference was found in the autonomic nerve activity parameters before and after listening. In previous studies, $LF/HF \geq 1.00$ indicated sympathetic nerve dominance, and $LF/HF < 1.00$ indicated parasympathetic nerve dominance in the ratio of LF and HF⁴. There is also a report that the parasympathetic nerve system is dominant when behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) appears⁵. In this study, it can be said that the parasympathetic nervous system was dominant. However, LF/HF changed from 0.91 to 0.93, indicated a numerical value closer to the sympathetic nerve, so it can be said that stress tended to be alleviated by listening. Furthermore, it is said that familiar relationships are important in dementia care. BPSD did not appear after listening activity by volunteers who were not nurses in wards, so it can be said that listening by volunteers is one of the useful means of relieving stress.

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP21K11013.

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PS-16. Awareness of Health Risk Behavior among Japanese Teenagers

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Keywords	Teenagers, health risk behavior, awareness
【Purpose】	
<p>In Japan, our national policies are aimed at improving the lives of schoolchildren, adolescents, and young adults, and community development is needed to monitor and nurture the healthy growth of these young individuals. Our priorities include preventing suicide among teenagers, teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, and using illicit drugs, in other words, avoidance of health risk behaviors. Despite the pressing needs, few studies have been done to understand young people's attitudes towards health risk behaviors. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to clarify teens' awareness of such health risk behaviors.</p>	
【Method】	
<p>The participants were 1000 Japanese adolescents aged 16 to 19 years. An online questionnaire was administered to those in a research registry and was stratified by specific conditions such as age, gender, and place of residence. The survey was conducted in June 2023. One of the questions asked what each participant thought when people of the same age engaged in "smoking", "drinking", "illicit drugs", and "sexual relations" using four-point Likert scale ("absolutely good", "good", "not good", and "absolutely good").</p> <p>To analyze the data, Pearson's chi-square test was performed for each item by age. The significance level was set at 5%. SPSS ver.27 was used for statistical processing. An approval was obtained from the University's ethics committee.</p>	
【Result】	
<p>The participants demographics were as follows: 250 people from each age group (16 to 19 years old), and 500 men and women each. For "drinking" and "smoking", significantly more 16- and 17-year-olds answered "absolutely not good", and significantly more 18- and 19-year-olds answered "I think it's good" ($p < .000$). Regarding "illicit drugs", there was no difference by age, with people of all ages thinking that it was "absolutely not good". In terms of "sexual relations," there were significantly more respondents aged 18 and over who answered "absolutely good" or "good" ($p < .010$).</p>	
【Discussion】	
<p>Japanese teenagers had a negative attitude toward "illegal drugs", and more tolerant attitudes toward "drinking", "smoking", and "sexual relations" as they got older. Japan's legal age for adulthood is 18, which seemed to influence the study results. In the future, it is necessary to strengthen education about health risk behaviors, particularly about sexual relations and related health matters among young people.</p>	
<p>This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant No. 20K.10921.</p>	
REFERENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tetsuro Kawabata. Young people's dangerous hats and life skill education. <i>School Health Research</i>, 2009, 51, 3-8. 2) Hideki Iwata. How high school students decline invitations to drink and smoke from friends of the same generation. <i>Journal of Public Health</i>, 2022, 69(3), 191-203.

PS-17. Analysis of Path and Demand of Retirees on Labor Market Re-entry and Re-employment: Focusing Academic Background

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Keywords	Retirees, labor market re-entry, re-employment, demand of future job
<p>1. Introduction</p> <p>Korea is characterized by a relatively large number of old age people who return to work even after retirement from their main job.</p> <p>It is urgent to prepare jobs for the elderly in preparation for the retirement of Korea's baby boom generation (born between 1955 and 1963).</p> <p>Korea's baby boom generation needs more diverse jobs than now because they have a variety of educational backgrounds, job skills, and job participation needs.¹⁾²⁾³⁾</p> <p>This study analyzed the re-entry and re-employment path and desired job characteristics of the elderly who retired from their main job. Especially, focusing their academic background.</p> <p>Based on the results, implications for future jobs for retired old age people were suggested.</p> <p>2. Method</p> <p>Data from the 2022 Additional Survey of the Elderly from Economically Active Population Survey(Statistics Korea).</p> <p>A t-test and ANOVA analysis were conducted to verify differences between academic background groups. And also, Correlation analysis were conducted to verify academic level and other variables.</p> <p>3. Results</p> <p>3.1. Characteristics of labor market re-entry and re-employment</p> <p>Among the re-employed seniors, males accounted for 54.0% and females 46.0%, with a high proportion of males. 40.6% of those aged 65 or older, 30.5% aged 55-59, and 28.9% aged 60-64.</p> <p>More than 50% of them have a high school diploma or higher, and most of the reemployed seniors have a high school diploma or higher. However, 22.2% of elementary school graduates and below also exist.</p> <p>3.2. Path of re-entry and re-employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Retirement period) The average retirement age is 54.4 years. The higher the level of academic, the earlier the retirement age. - (Job search method) Overall, the proportion of using public job placement agencies and re-employment through acquaintance introduction is high. By academic background, in the case of elementary school graduates or lower, the proportion of re-employment through acquaintance introduction is high($p < 0.001$), and in the case of high school graduates or higher, the proportion of using public job placement agencies is high($p < 0.01$). - (Duration of job-seeking activities) On average, job-seeking activities are conducted for 2.7 months. The higher academic background, the longer the job search period($p < 0.01$). <p>3.3. Demand of future jobs</p> <p>(Want to work) 92.6% of senior citizens hope to continue working in the future. Expect to work until the average age of 68.1. The lower the level of education, the longer they hope to work.</p> <p>(Reason for continuing work) The proportion of those who wished to continue working for economic reasons was the highest at 50.8%. Regardless of education level, it appears that they wish to continue working for economic reasons. However, as the academic background increases, the proportion of people who want to work for non-economic reasons increases($p < 0.05$).</p>	

(Wage level) More than 50% of those who wish to continue working expect an average monthly wage of 1.5 million won or more. The higher academic background, the higher the expected salary level.

(Working hours) 51.6% of respondents wished to work full-time (am.9:00 - pm.6:00), and 41.5% of those who wanted to work part-time were high. The higher the level of academic background, the higher the share of full-time and full-time workers(p<0.05).

4. Conclusion and Discussion

The Baby Boomer generation is characterized by a higher academic background than older adults. Education is one of the main factors determining the main job in life.

As a result of the analysis, the higher the level of education, the more the proportion of people who wish to continue working for non-economic reasons increases. In addition, the higher the level of education, the higher the share of people seeking high-paying jobs. Based on the results of this analysis, a variety of jobs that can be continued even after retirement from the main job should be expanded.

REFERENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Park Kyounggha, Kim Moonjung, et al. A Study on a Comprehensive Plan for the Third Senior Employment and Social Activity Support Program. 2022, Korea labor force Development Institute for the aged. 2) Kim Moonjung, Park Kyonggha, et al. A Study on Strengthening of Non Public Type of Senior Employment and Social Activity Support Programme Expansion and Sustainability Plans. 2022, Korea labor force Development Institute for the aged. 3) Kim Surin, Bae Jiyong et al. A Study on Strengthening Social Activity Support Programme for New-ageing generation. 2020, Korea labor force Development Institute for the aged.
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PS-18. The Effects of Drama *Extraordinary attorney Woo* on the Autistic Spectrum Disability Awareness Using Big Data

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Keywords	Autistic spectrum disability, disability awareness, drama, big data analysis
<p>This paper aims to reveal various changes in the perception of autistic spectrum disability in Korean society before and after the drama <i>Extraordinary attorney Woo</i> aired using news big data analysis. The purpose of this study is to raise the level of awareness of autistic spectrum disability in Korean society and to raise the issue of desirable role and responsibility of media.</p> <p>The drama, <i>Extraordinary attorney Woo</i>, had a great impact by recording high viewership ratings while approaching the world from the perspective of the main character with autistic spectrum disability. In particular, through the airing of this drama, not only viewers but also experts and people with disabilities raised various issues surrounding people with autistic spectrum disability, and publicized the social environment and awareness improvement issues surrounding people with autistic spectrum disability. In order to objectively verify the ripple effect of the drama <i>Extraordinary attorney Woo</i> on Korean society's perception of autistic spectrum disability, we analyzed and compared articles related to autistic spectrum disability before and after drama <i>Extraordinary attorney Woo</i> using big data to seek specific aspects. The results were interpreted and evaluated from the convergence of cultural research and disability studies. These research achievements can be spread to follow-up studies related to the change of social awareness through the disabled represented in other media. Also, it can be used as a main material for disability awareness improvement education.</p>	
REFERENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sehyun, Nam & Seryoung Kim. A Study on The Young Adults Life of People with Autistic Spectrum Disability through Drama - Focusing on <i>Extraordinary attorney Woo</i> Name. <i>Culture and Convergence</i>, 2023, 45(2), 689-708. 2) Choonghoon Kwon. Changes in Media Perspectives on Autism and Developmental Disorders. <i>Korea Society of Computer Information Academic conference papers</i>, 2023, 31(1). 183-184.

PS-19. Factors Influencing Heavy Drinking among Female Workers Who Have Received Specific Health Guidance

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Keywords	Heavy drinking, alcohol, female workers, specific health guidance, qualitative analysis
<p>Objective:</p> <p>In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of female workers with alcohol dependence. This rise is attributed to more women entering the workforce and the marketing of alcoholic beverages targeted toward female customers. Women have a lower alcohol breakdown capacity than men and are more prone to having alcohol use disorders¹. Therefore, this study aims to use qualitative analysis to identify the factors influencing heavy drinking among female workers who have received specific health guidance. Specific Health Guidance refers to guidance that focuses on metabolic syndrome, and it is provided to individuals who are aged 40 to 74 and covered under employee health insurance and national health insurance².</p> <p>Methods:</p> <p>A semi-constructive interview-based survey was conducted with eight female workers who had engaged in heavy drinking. They were asked to freely express their opinions on the reasons behind heavy drinking. The recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and causes of heavy drinking were coded based on context. Categories and subcategories were created based on similarities and commonalities. The subjects were provided with written and verbal explanations of the study, and written consent was obtained. The study received approval from the Ethical Review Committee of the researcher's affiliated university (approval number: R1-60).</p> <p>Results:</p> <p>The subjects had a mean age of 51.5 years \pm 1.0, a mean work experience of 15.5 years \pm 4.2, and a mean Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) score of 13 \pm 4.1. The qualitative analysis revealed four types of factors influencing heavy drinking among female workers: stress reduction for achieving work- life balance, healing in daily life, encouragement due to the absence of health problems caused by drinking, and normality bias resulting from a lack of knowledge about alcohol abuse.</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <p>It is clear that sobriety is crucial for female workers to have long and good careers, manage stress, and achieve work-life balance. Helping female workers understand how their drinking environment affects their mental, family, and work life is a crucial part of achieving sobriety. Additionally, it is necessary to establish a support system that enables self-assessment of the relationship between alcohol consumption and personal health using tools such as AUDIT².</p>	
REFERENCE	<p>1) Erol A & Karpyak VM. Sex and gender-related differences in alcohol use and its consequences: Contemporary knowledge and future research considerations. <i>Drug Alcohol Depend</i>, 2015, 1(156). doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2015.08.023.</p> <p>2) Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2023) Standard Health Examination and Health Guidance Program. 2023/4/6. https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000194155_00004.html (2023.6.14) in Japanese.</p>

PS-20. Use of Medical Play in a Decision-making Support Program to Change Preschool Children's Behavior around Examination and Treatment

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Keywords	Decision-making, preschool children, medical play, preparation
[Purpose]	
<p>The purpose of this study was to clarify the changes in behavior of preschool children receiving medical treatment by using medical play to help them with independent decision-making in the clinical setting.</p>	
[Method]	
<p>A decision-support program was created for preschool children (3 to 6 years old). The program was based on the real-world medical environment, as well as on selection of the method of receiving treatment desired by each child and support for its achievement.</p> <p>The program took into account the cognitive characteristics of children in late infancy, who have animistic thinking, believing that non-living things have human-like thoughts and emotions. Medical play was used to facilitate the program. In this way, we worked on environmental factors by supporting situational understanding and expressiveness, encouraging the expression of intentions, and reflecting the results in the examination scene. The intervention was implemented after the first visit, and the chosen method of receiving treatment was reflected at the second visit. To evaluate the outcomes of the interventions, we used video recordings to determine the presence or absence of changes in the child's receiving behavior and acquisition of a sense of accomplishment. Approval was obtained from the ethics review board of the affiliated university.</p>	
[Result]	
<p>There were seven subjects in total: one 3-year-old, two 4-year-olds, and four 6-year-olds. A qualitative analysis of the video recordings confirmed that all of the children had decided to receive treatment. Changes in behavior around treatment were categorized into "expressing intentions during medical treatment," "knowing how to face medical treatment," and "having a sense of accomplishment at the end of medical treatment." In terms of "expressing intentions during medical treatment," two patients were able to communicate smoothly with the doctor, and two more were able to express their intentions regarding how they would like to receive their medical treatment and were able to take action to receive the treatment. In terms of "knowing how to face medical treatment," six patients felt less nervous, two stopped looking away from the doctor, three were less reluctant to receive treatment, and one showed an interest in the treatment. In terms of the "having a sense of accomplishment at the end of medical treatment," four children expressed a sense of accomplishment at the end of the consultation.</p>	
[Discussion]	
<p>Qualitative analysis of the video recordings confirmed that all of the children decided to receive treatment. These decisions were supported by the fact that, during the course of the program, we were able to clarify each child's fear of treatment and examination and their uncertainty of how to deal with it. Moreover, the child's behavior in choosing to receive treatment was decided on in accordance with the child's own wishes. It may be valuable to use this program clinically in future.</p>	

PS-21. Examining the Constituent Elements of the Concept of Independence and Autonomy in Japan: Focusing on Administrative Materials and Research Papers

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Keywords	Independence, autonomous, self-determination, disabilities, social independence
<p>Japan's population peaked in 2008 at 128.1 million, and continues to decline¹. In 2015, The Government of Japan(Abe Cabinet) proposed a society in which all 100 million people are dynamically engaged². To successfully create such a society, all 100 million people are dynamically engaged, it is necessary to prepare an environment in which the weak do not work². However, despite the importance of supporting the "autonomy" and "independence" of persons with disabilities, no research has been conducted to clarify the definitions of "autonomy" and "independence" in Japan. As a result, there can be confusion in the use of language. Therefore, this study aimed to clarify the elements of independence and autonomy for persons with disabilities, focusing on Japanese papers and materials from government agencies.</p> <p>First, we searched the websites of The Government of Japan; the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. As a result of the search, documents and laws published after 2005 contained 10 definitions of "self-reliance" and one definition of "autonomy".</p> <p>Second, we searched research and study paper using J-stage and CiNii. As a result, 49 studies of "independence" and 18 studies of "autonomy" were extracted.</p> <p>Third, the common factors of "independence" and "autonomy" were extracted, and the factors related to the independence of persons with disabilities were examined.</p> <p>As a result of searching for materials from The Government of Japan, 10 definitions of "independence" and 1 definition of "autonomy" were extracted. And searching for research and study papers, 49 definitions of "independence" and 18 definitions of "autonomy" were extracted.</p> <p>In conclusion, it is clear that self-determination and social participation are important factors for the "autonomy" and "independence" of people with disabilities.</p>	
REFERENCE	<p>1) Statistics Bureau, Statistical Topics No.119 The history of the Heisei era told by statistics (2019). https://www.stat.go.jp/data/topics/topi119.html</p> <p>2) Cabinet Public Affairs Office, Cabinet Secretariat. Realization of a society in which all 100 million people are dynamically engaged. (2015). https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/headline/ichiokusoukatsuyaku/index.html</p>

PS-22. Challenges of “Young Carer Support” in Japan’s Community-based Integrated Care System (First Report)

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Keywords	Challenges, young carer support, Japan, community-based integrated care system
<p>[Objective]</p> <p>Japan began to conduct status surveys on “young carer support” in 2020, lagging behind Europe and the United States, but the overall picture remains unclear. This study examined the challenges of “young carer support” among health, medical, welfare, and education professionals engaged in community-based integrated care in the eastern area of Shizuoka Prefecture.</p> <p>[Methods]</p> <p>We conducted a web questionnaire survey using Google Forms, involving 87 cooperators. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the institution the authors belong to (approval number: 4-04). We performed quantitative text analysis to identify challenges of “young carer support”.</p> <p>[Results]</p> <p>Fifty-one responded (response rate: 58.6%). The most frequent word was “Necessary” (number of appearances: 32), followed by “Collaboration” (27), “Schools” (16), “Educational institutions” (15), and “Support” (14), as the top 5 words. Through co-occurrence network analysis, the following 5 networks were formed: <challenges of collaboration>, <challenges of support systems>, <challenges in grasping the situation of the person him/herself>, <challenges of the community>, and <challenges of care>.</p> <p>[Discussion]</p> <p>To prevent social isolation in young carers, the results suggested the necessity of establishing support systems through collaboration among health, medical, welfare, and education professionals in community-based integrated care.</p>	

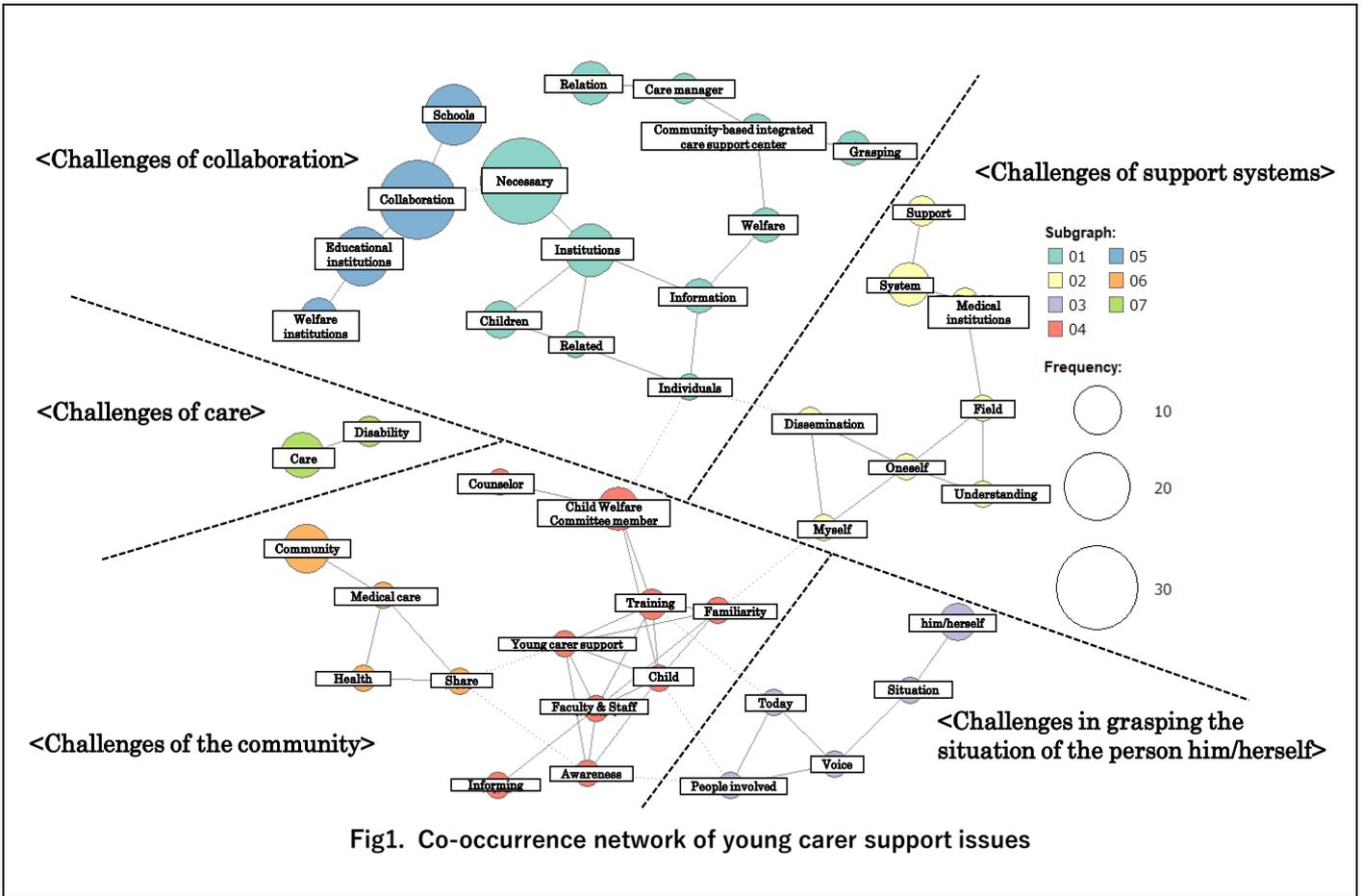


Fig1. Co-occurrence network of young carer support issues

REFERENCE	1) OECD(2005) Long-term Care for Older People, Paris. 2) Dearden, Chris and Becker, S. (2004) Young Carers in the UK: The 2004 Report, Carers UK.
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PS-23. Challenges of “Young Carer Support” in Japan’s Community-based Integrated Care System (Second Report)

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Keywords	Challenges, young carer support, Japan, community-based integrated care system
[Objective]	This study examined the challenges of “young carer support” among health, medical, welfare, and education professionals engaged in community-based integrated care in the eastern area of Shizuoka Prefecture.
[Methods]	Qualitative descriptive research. We conducted a web questionnaire survey using Google Forms, involving 87 cooperators. We extracted and coded the context in which people were told about the “problem of supporting young carers”. In addition, we named sub-categories and categories while increasing the level of abstraction. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the institution the authors belong to (approval number: 4-04).
[Results]	From 83 codes, 9 subcategories and 5 categories were named for “Young Carer Support Issues”. The five categories are [actual situation and early detection of young carers], [establishment of a support system surrounding young carers], [difficulty in cooperation with young carers], [coordination of support for young carers in regional comprehensive care], [young people well-known among carers].
[Discussion]	The problem of supporting young carers is that there are few people who recognize themselves as young carers, and early detection is difficult. In addition, it became clear that there is a difficulty in cooperation because there are a wide variety of institutions to cooperate with. Therefore, in order to prevent young carers from becoming socially isolated, it is suggested that it is necessary to work with those around the child and to cooperate and collaborate with related organizations as well as schools.
REFERENCE	1) Cabinet Office (2018) Family Caregiver Support Manual. URL: https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/12300000/000307003.pdf (2, May 2023)

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● ORAL SESSION

- One subject has a total of 50-60 min. (30-40 min. for presentation and 20 min. for Q & A).
- The language used during the presentation and Q&A session should be either Japanese or Korean due to interpretation.
- Simultaneous interpretation will be provided by the interpreter at the venue.

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