13th Asian Society of Human Services Congress HIROSHIMA 2024

PROCEEDING

The **FUTURE PROSPECTS** of INFANT EDUCATION and **ELDERLY WELFARE**

VENUE

International Conference Center Hiroshima

(Dahlia/Cosmos)

HIROSHIMA, JAPAN

DATE

2024.8.23 [Fri.]

CHAIRMAN

Kiyomi UTAGAWA Yakult Child Support Co., Ltd.





ORGANIZER Asian Society of Human Services



The City of Hiroshima











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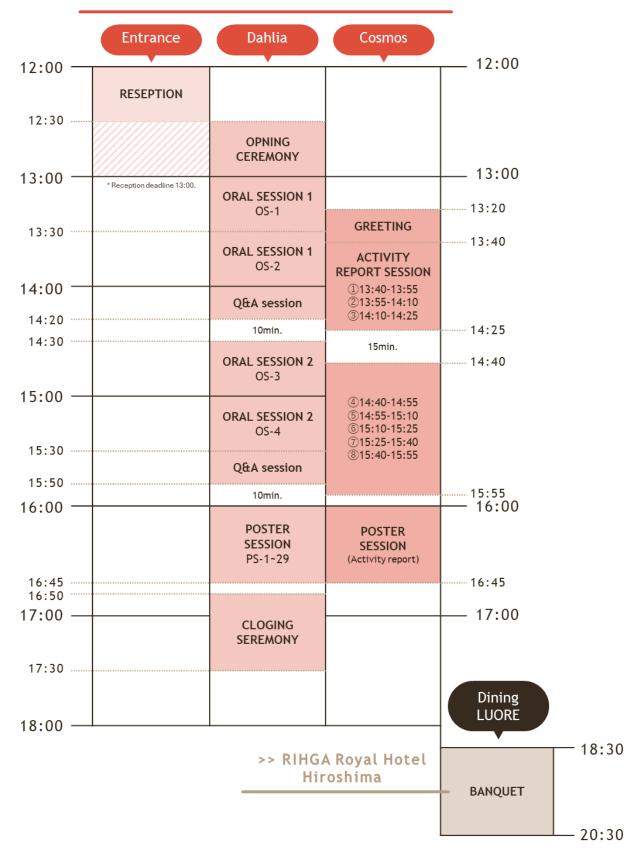
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PROGRAM

2024. 8. 23 [Fri.]

>> International Conference Center Hiroshima



ROOM - Dahlia



12:30

OPENIG CEREMONY

Chairman | Kiyomi UTAGAWA Yakult Child Support Co.,Ltd., Japan

Honorary

Sunwoo LEE

President

Inje University, Republic of Korea

President

Masahiro KOHZUKI

Yamagata Prefectural University of Health Sciences, Japan

Sponsors introduction

14:30

ORAL SESSION 2

Chairman

| Atsushi TANAKA

Sapporo Gakuin University, Japan

14:30-15:00

OS-3. Employment of Disabled Artists and Case Study on Standard Workplace for the Disabled of Major Corporations

Injae LEE The Korea Social Services Institute/Hanshin University, Korea Jaehee YANG The Korea Social Services Institute, Korea

15:00-15:30

OS-4. Living Through Disaster: Experiences of Disabled Evacuees in Noto's Shelters After the 2024 Earthquake

Setsuko SHA (Yuki MOCHIHARA)

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Disaster Reduction and Human Renovantaion Institution, China

15:30-15:50

Q&A session

Break time

13:00

ORAL SESSION 1

Chairman I

Sehyun NAM

Hanshin University, Korea

13:00-13:30

OS-1. The Effects of Intervention Program Using ICT Devices on the Prevention of Reabuse and Mental Health of the Elderly Victims of Abuse

Cheonoh KIM Western Jeonbuk Elderly Protection Agency, Korea

13:30-14:00

OS-2. Health Challenges and Contributing Factors for Women in the Medical Field: A Cross-sectional Observational Study

Keiko NISHIOKA Dokkyo Medical University, Japan Mana SATO Dokkyo Medical University, Japan Akemi ISOYAMA Dokkyo Medical University, Japan

14:00-14:20

Q&A session

Break time

16:00

POSTER SESSION

16:50

CLOSING CEREMONY

President | Injae LEE

The Korea Social Services Institute/Hanshin University, Korea

Honorary

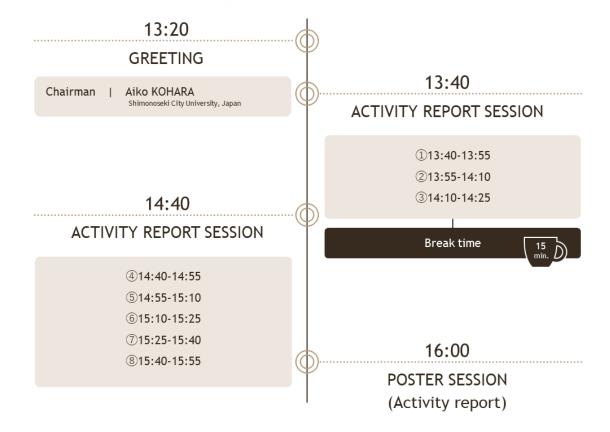
President Takahito TAKEUCHI

Kiyomi UTAGAWA Chairman

Yakult Child Support Co., Ltd., Japan

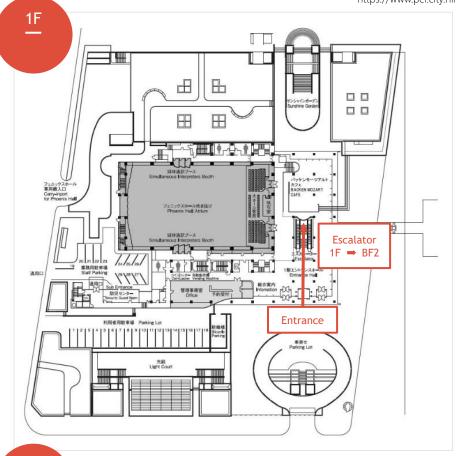
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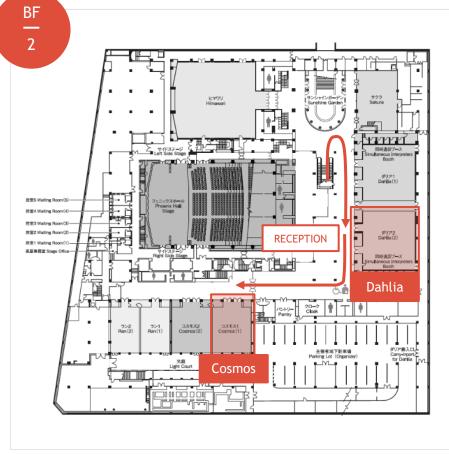
ROOM - Cosmos



FLOOR MAP

https://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/icch/visitors.html





ORAL SESSION 1

13:00	ROOM	Dahlia
	CHAIR	Sehyun NAM Hanshin University, Korea
14:00	QUESTION	N & ANSWER session

13:00~13:30

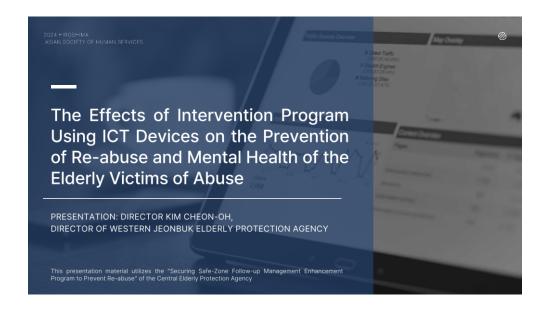
OS-1. The Effects of Intervention Program Using ICT Devices on the Prevention of Re-abuse and Mental Health of the Elderly Victims of Abuse

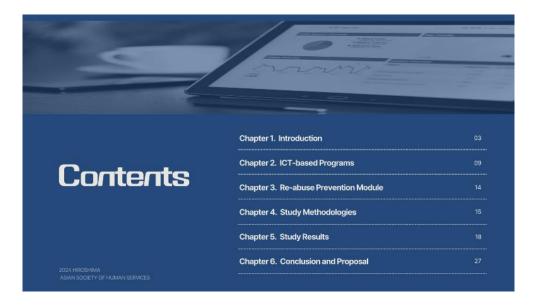
Cheonoh KIM ¹

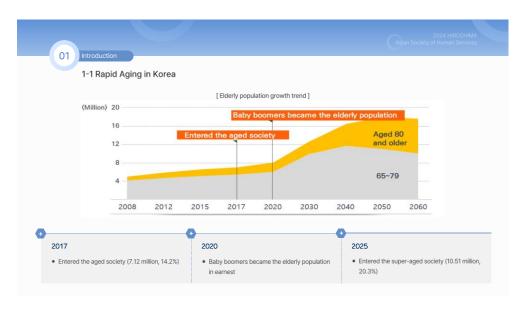
1) Western Jeonbuk Elderly Protection Agency, Korea

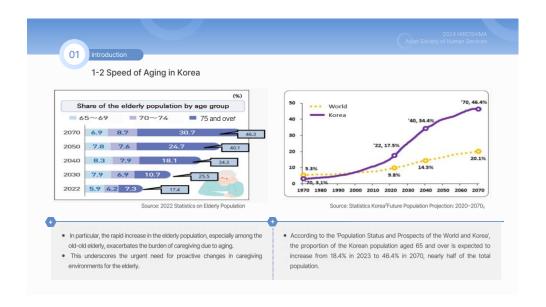
Cheonoh KIM (chon1004@hanmail.net)

Keywords ICT devices, the elderly victims of abuse, intervention program, prevention of re-abuse, mental health This study aims to identify the effects of intervention program using ICT devices on the prevention of re-abuse and mental health of the elderly victims of abuse. It is intended to present social welfare policy and implementation measures by confirming the effects of the ICT devices use for the elderly victims of abuse. In order to achieve the study purpose, the test was conducted before and after participation of the elderly victims of abuse in Securing Safe-Zone Follow-up Management Enhancement Program to Prevent Re-abuse organized by Central Elderly Protection Agency and implemented by local elderly protection agencies. After the completion of the study, the data of 162 participants were statistically analyzed using SPSS 21.0 for Windows statistical program. According to the results of this study, the test group that participated in the intervention program using ICT devices improved their self-efficacy compared to the control group that did not participate. In addition, the test group that participated in the intervention program using ICT devices reduced anxiety compared to the control group that did not participate. However, in the test group, differences in ICT self-efficacy by gender before and after participating in the program were not statistically significant, and anxiety by gender was also not statistically significant. In addition, the comparison of ICT utilization self-efficacy by age before and after participation in the program in the test group was not significant, and anxiety by age was also not significant. Based on these findings, follow-up projects utilizing ICT devices are continuously necessary to prevent re-abuse, and efforts should be made to expand the project by installing ICT devices and strengthening the monitoring system by connecting with resources in the community. In addition, this study aims to recommend the deployment of specialized personnel for follow-up care considering the characteristics of the specialized field of elderly abuse prevention and the establishment of a mid- to long-term support system to prevent and actively respond to elderly abuse within individuals, organizations, and communities.



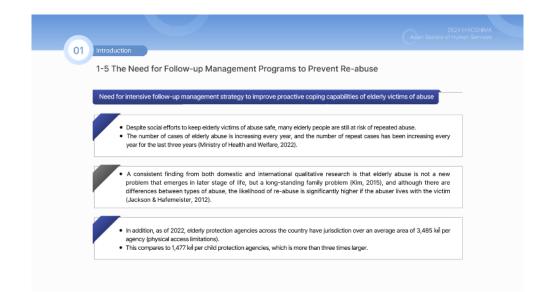


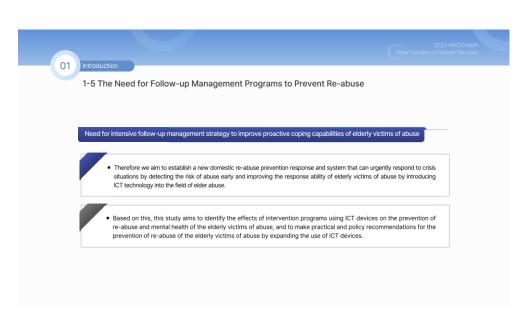


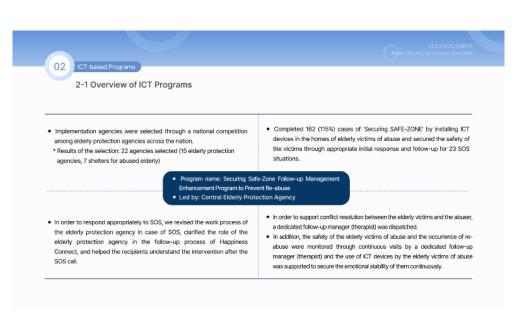






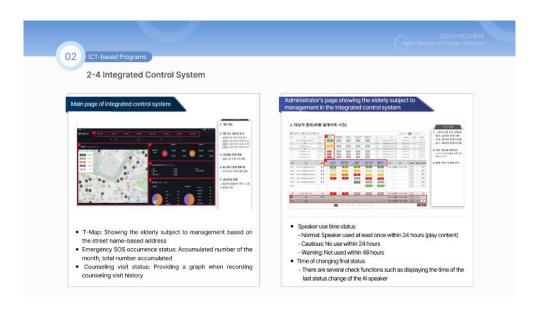


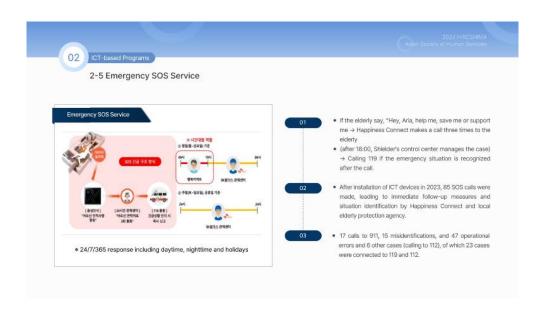




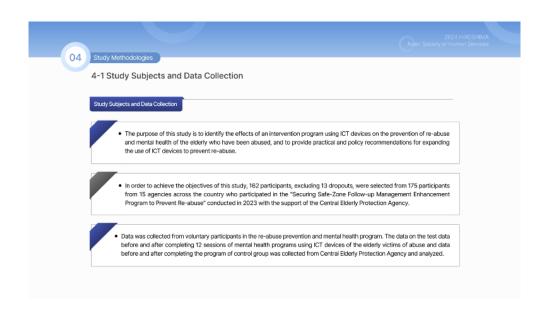


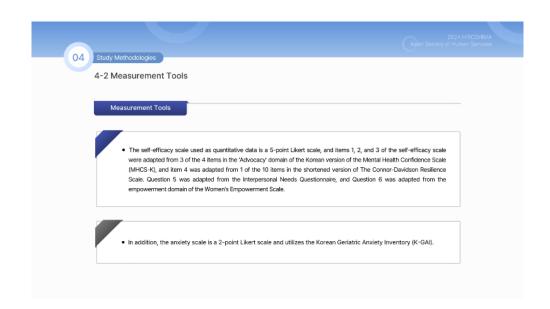


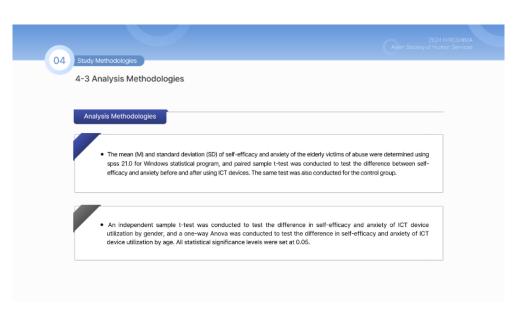


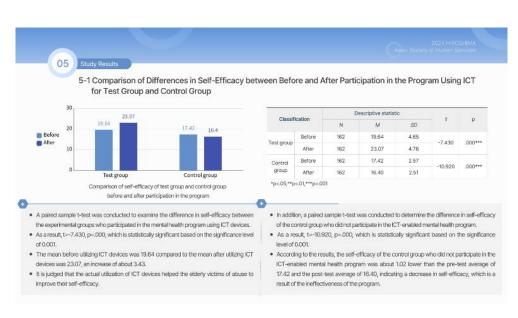


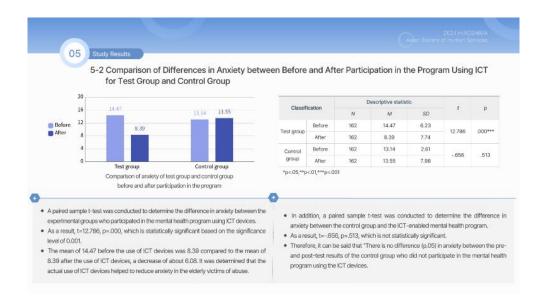
03 Re-abuse Prevention Module Re-abuse Prevention Module 3-1. Measuring stress 3-2. Recognizing stress 3-1. Measuring stress 3-2. Recognizing stress 4 Counseling services are provided by professional therapists based on the 'Re-abuse Prevention Module' developed based on the curriculum for 5-1. Understanding the characteristics of the elderly 5-1. Awareness on the elderly Characteristics of the elderly Communication 6-1. Communication that acteris the elderly 6-2. Communication training (H deliver my mestage) individual problem 8-1. My wishing tree (new, spos Prevention of recurrence counseling education for abusers developed through a study in 2007 (Study director: Professor G-1. Communication characteristics of the elderly Kim Mi-hve. Ewha Womans University) and 2017 (Study director: Dr. Yoon Jung-sook, Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice) 9 9-1. Recognizing high-risk situa 9-2. Solving high-risk situation 9-1. Solving problems related to conflicts . 12 sessions in total after follow-up checkup 10 10-1. Making family rules Conclustor 11-1. Education on how to cope with the altuation Icreate the source of help for n "Establishing the map of your communisately net 11-2. Program closing 11-1. People who comfort me 11-2. Program closing 11-1. People who comfort me 11-2. Program closing



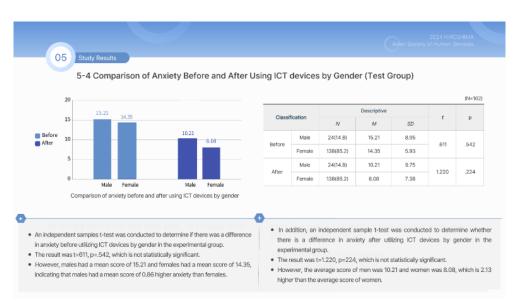




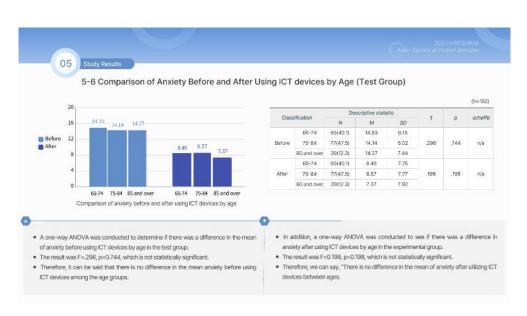


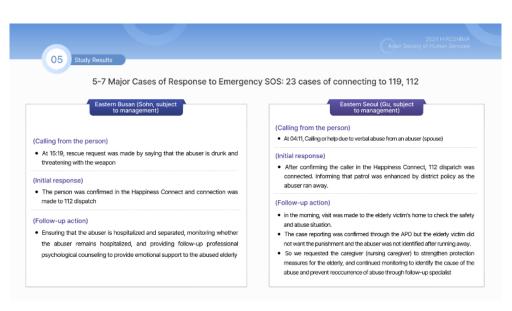








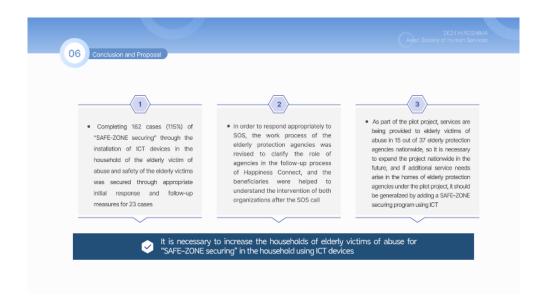


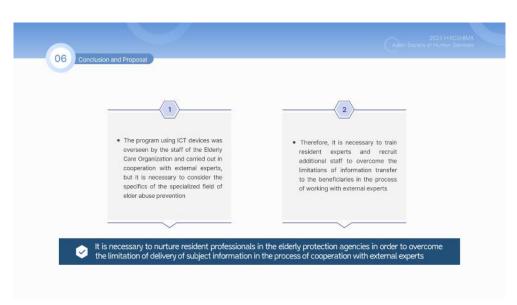






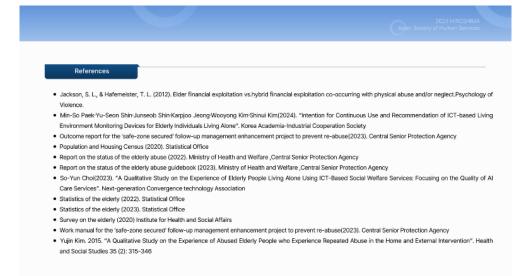














13:30~14:00

OS-2. Health Challenges and Contributing Factors for Women in the Medical Field: A Cross-sectional Observational Study

- Keiko NISHIOKA¹, Mana SATO¹ & Akemi ISOYAMA¹
- 1) Dokkyo Medical University, Japan

Keiko NISHIOKA (keinishi@dokkyomed.ac.ip)

	, - 3 317
Keywords	Working women, Simple Menopausal Index, Japanese version of Menstrual Disorders,
Reywords	Public Health Research Foundation

Objective: To identify health issues and related factors among women working and studying in the medical field.

Method: A questionnaire survey was conducted among women at university hospitals, medical universities, and nursing schools in the Kanto area. Health issues were assessed using the Simplified Menopausal Index (SMI), the Japanese version of the Menstrual Distress Questionnaire (MDQ), and the Public Health Research Foundation Stress Checklist Short Form (PHRF). Logistic regression analysis determined the impact of related factors on PHRF, MDQ, and SMI scores, with a significance level set at 5%.

Result: A total of 765 data were analyzed; the PHRF mean was 17.0 ± 9.2, the MDQ mean was 29.5 ± 25.1, and the SMI mean was 40.0 ± 25.6, all higher than in previous studies. The most significant association with [Concentration] on the PHRF and MDQ was similar to that of health issues. Further, the most significant association with [Concentration] on the PHRF and MDQ was [Perception of the organization's support system]. The most important association with [Behavioral change], [Dysautonomia], and [Control] on the MDQ was age, and with [Water retention] on the MDQ was having an exercise routine. Moreover, the most significant factors were: [negative emotions] on the MDQ— whether they worked night shifts; [pain] on the MDQ— average hours of sleep and whether they had taken leave for mental or physical health in the past four weeks; and SMI—whether they had taken leave for mental or physical health in the past four weeks. The support system at their place of work] most significantly associated with [behavioral change], [Dysautonomia], and [Control] on the MDQ was age. Further, with [water retention] on the MDQ was having an exercise routine.

Conclusion: Factors associated with health challenges among women working and attending medical school were identified. Women who had a support system for health issues and an affiliation with others in the medical field reported significantly lower premenstrual symptoms and stress. Concerns have been raised that high-stress working environments in the medical field can negatively affect menstrual health, highlighting the importance of developing support systems and increasing awareness of this issue.

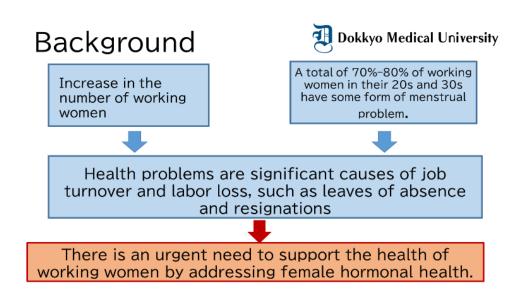


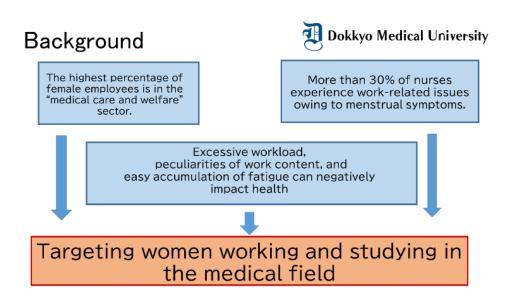
Health Challenges and Contributing Factors for Women in the Medical Field:

A Cross-sectional Observational Study



Keiko Nishioka, Mana Sato, and Akemi Isoyama Dokkyo Medical University Graduate School of Nursing





Objective



To identify health issues and their contributing factors among women working and studying in the medical field.

Significance

To provide a foundation for developing support strategies to enhance the well-being of working women in the medical field.

Method



1. Research Design

This is a cross-sectional observational study with a questionnaire survey

Investigators

Women working at university hospitals, medical universities, and nursing schools in the Kanto area, and women studying at medical universities and nursing schools in the Kanto area.

Timing and Methods of the Survey

A questionnaire survey was administered using Google Forms between November and December 2023, with responses submitted anonymously.

Method- survey item - Dokkyo Medical University



1. Basic Attribute

Age, current status (working or studying), type of job, type of employment, night shift work, menopausal status, satisfaction with the company's support system

2.Health-Related Behaviors

Daily habits, such as exercise and sleep, hours worked, and leave taken for physical or mental illness in the past four weeks

<u>3.Hea</u>lth Issues

- · Public Health Research Foundation (PHRF): Measures general health issues (Imazu et al., 2006)
- · Menstrual Distress Questionnaire (MDQ): Assesses menstrual distress (Akiyama et al., 1979)
- Simplified Menopausal Index (SMI): Evaluates menopausal symptoms (Koyama et al., 1992)

Method - Analysis Method Dokkyo Medical University

SPSS Windows software version 29.0 was used for statistical analysis with a significance level of 5%.

1. Calculation of average

We employed Basic Attributes and Health-Related Behaviors, PHRF, MDQ, and SMI

2. Examination of Related Factors

We employed the Mann-Whitney's U test and Kruskal-Wallis test; for post test we used Bonferroni method.

3. Examination of Impact on PHRF, MDQ, and SMI

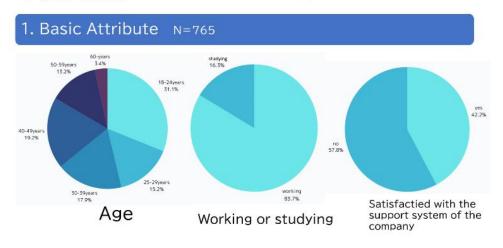
We employed logistic regression analysis using forced entry method with independent variables that were significantly associated in prior univariate analyses.

Dokkyo Medical University Ethical considerations

The Nursing Research Ethics Review Committee approved this study (Nursing 2023-04).

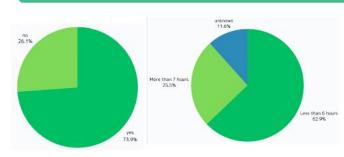
Results

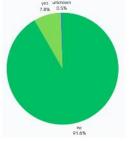






2. Health-Related Behaviors





Exercise Habits

Average hours of sleep

Leave taken for physical or mental illness in the past 4 weeks

Results



3. PHRF, MDQ, and SMI

	Mean ± standard deviation
PHRF	17.0±9.2
MDQ	29.5±25.1
SMI	40.0±25.6

Results



Link between working and schooling and PHRF

	Sense of insecurity and uncertainty	Fatigue physical response	Autonomic symptoms	Depressed mood disorder
Working	3.7±2.7	6.5±3.1	2.4±1.3	4.7±3.1
Studying	4.0±2.9	5.5±3.3	2.3±1.3	4.7±3.1

** p <.01

 "Fatigue physical response" scores were significantly higher for working than for studying.



Satisfaction with the support system of the organization and its relationship to PHRF

	insecurity of insecurity of	Fatigue physical response	Autonomic symptoms	Depressed mood disorder
Yes	3.1±2.8	5.3±3.2	2.3±1.3	3.7±3.0
No	4.1±2.7	7.1±2.9	2.4±1.2	5.4±3.1

***p<.001

 All PHRS subscales scored significantly higher for "Not satisfied with support system" than for "Satisfied with support system." The scores for "Not satisfied with the support system" were significantly higher than those for "Satisfied with the support system.

Results



Link between working and studying and MDG

	Pain	Concentra tion	Behavioral change	Dysautono mia	Water retention	negative emotions	Control
Working	6.8±4.9	4.4±3.2	5.2±4.3	1.7±2.5	4.5±3.1	6.5±6.5	1.7±3.0
Studying	8.2±5.2	5.5±6.0	5.6±4.1	2.3±2.8	4.0±5.1	4.0±7.1	1.8±3.0

p<.01, *p<.001

"Concentration," "behavioral change," and "negative emotions" scored significantly higher in studying compared to employment

Results



Satisfaction with the support system of the organization and its relationship to MDQ

	Pain	Concentrat ion	Behavioral change	Dysautono- mia	Water retention	Negative emotions	Control	
Yes	6.1±4.9	3.4±4.9		1.4±2.1	4.0±3.1		1.3±2.5	• • •
No	7.9±5.1	5.3±5.7	5.2±4.1	1.8±2.5		6.8±6.6	2.0±3.3	

p<.01,*p<.001

 All MDQ subscales scored significantly higher for "Not satisfied with support system" than for "Satisfied with support system." The scores for "Not satisfied with the support system" were significantly higher than those for "Satisfied with the support system."



Relationship between basic attributes and SMI

No significantly higher items were found.

Results



Association between average hours of sleep and PHRF

	insection of insection in the control of the contro	Fatigue physical response	Autonomic symptoms	Depressed mood disorder
Less than 6 hours	4.0±2.7	6.6±3.2	2.5±2.2	4.9±3.0
More than 7 hours	3.2±2.8	5.8±3.2	2.0±2.0	4.1±3.2

** p < .01

 In all subscales, scores for those who slept for "less than 6 hours" were significantly higher compared to those who slept for "more than 7 hours."

Results



Analysis of the association between PHRF and whether leave was taken for mental or physical health reasons in the past four weeks

	Sense of insecurity and uncertainty	Fatigue physical response	Autonomic symptoms	Depressed mood disorder
No	3.7±2.8	6.2±3.2	2.3±2.1	4.6±3.1
Yes	4.3±2.9	7.1±3.1	3.1±2.2	5.7±3.2

*p<.05,**p<.01

Compared to the "no leave" group, the "with leave" group had significantly higher scores for "fatigue physical response," "autonomic symptoms," and "depressed mood disorder." The scores for the "with leave" group were significantly higher than those for the "without leave" group.

Association between average hours of sleep and MDQ

	Pain	Concentration	Behavioral change	Dysautono- mia	Water retention	Negative emotions	コントロール
Less than 6 hours	7.7±5.0	5.1±5.7	5.1±4.1	1.8±2.5	4.6±3.1	6.4±6.5	2.0±3.3
More than 7 hours	6.1±4.8	3.6±4.7	4.0±4.0	* 1.3±2.1	4.2±3.0	5.0±5.9	1.3±2.6

** p <.01, *** p <.001

Scores for the "Pain," "Concentration," "Behavioral Changes," "Dysautonomia," "Negative Emotions," and "Control" were significantly higher for those who slept less than six hours compared to those who slept for seven hours or more.

Results



Association between exercise habits and MDQ

	Pain	Concentration	Behavioral change	Dysautonom ia	Water retention	Negative emotions	Control
Yes	7.7±5.2	5.2±5.6	5.4±4.3	1.8±2.2	5.2±3.3	6.4±6.4	1.9±2.8
No	7.0±4.9	4.3±5.4	4.5±4.1	1.6±2.4	4.2±3.0	5.8±6.4	1.6±3.1

** p <.01

The scores for "Concentration," "Behavioral Change," "Dysautonomia," "Negative Emotions," and "Control" were significantly higher among those who "have an exercise habit" compared to those who "do not have an exercise habit."

Results



Association of MDQ with leave taken for mental or physical health reasons in the past four weeks

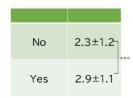


** p <.01, *** p <.001

Scores for "Pain," "Concentration," "Behavior Change," "Dysautonomia," "Negative Emotions," and "Control" scored significantly higher for those who took leave compared to those who did not take leave.



Association of SMI with leave taken for mental or physical health reasons in the past four weeks



*** p <.001

The SMI scores were significantly higher for those who took leave compared to those who did not take leave.

Results - Health Issues and Influencing Factors -Dokkyo Medical University **PHRF** Autonomic symptoms odds ratio р odds ratio р odds ratio odds ratio Age 0.854 .026* 1.121 .057 0.946 .315 1.134 Working Studying .617 Night shift*) 1.436 .027* Menopausala) 1.139 .664 Satisfaction with the support system of the company^{al} 2.239 <.001*** <.001*** .006** 3.273 <.001*** 2.216 1.593 companys)
Average hours of sieeps
Whether cervical cancer screening has been taken
Availability of regular medical check-ups
Taking loans for 1.725 .003** 1.476 .029* .037* 1.571 .016* 1.238 .228 1.658 .011* 1.45 .055 1.64 .013** Taking leave for mental and physical health reasons^{a)} 2.361 .006** .007** 2.605 2.19 .002**

Results - Health Issues and Influencing Factors -Dokkyo Medical University MDQ р Age 1.214 .004** 1.471 <.001*** 1.353 <.001*** Working Studying® 0.888 .639 1.594 .127 0.784 .324 Night shift 83 1.895 1.27 .112 1.939 <.001*** <.001*** 1.273 .228 Satisfaction with the support system of the company^{a)} Exercise habits^{a)} 1.956 1.6 .005** 1.734 .004## 1.496 .032# 1.352 .107 1.941 <.001*** 1.685 .005** Average hours 1.873 <.001*** 1.642 .006** 1.465 .032* 1.545 .019× 1.633 .006** 1.7 .003** of sleep"/
Availability of regular medical check-upsa³ Taking leave for mental and physical health reasonsa³ 1.444 1.625 .017* 1.513 1.47 .055 .002# .073 .04* 2.172 .019* 1.45 .248 1.848 .057 2.442 .004** 1.759 .079 2.121 .028**

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

*p<.05、**p<.01、***p<.001





SM₁

	odds ratio	р
Availability of regular medical check-ups ^{a)}		
Taking leave for mental and physical health reasons ^{a)}	2.376	.002**

*p<.05, **p<.01

Discussion



The target population in this study is a group with notable health challenges.

PHRF: All subscale scores were higher compared to the general male and female population(Akiyama et al.,1979).

MDQ: Scores were higher than the average for working women and nursing students (Ubukata et al., 2022; Sakaki et al., 2018).

SMI: A higher percentage of participants required medical attention compared to the general female population aged 45–60 years (Tomura, 2023).

Discussion



MDQ's "Concentration," "Behavioral Change," and "Negative Emotions" scores were higher among precollege women, indicating that students experienced more premenstrual symptoms.



There is a need to provide health education to medical students, leveraging their knowledge of health and their motivation for the future.

Discussion



MDQ scores for "Concentration," "Behavioral Change," "Dysautonomia," "Water Retention," and "Control" were significantly higher for those with exercise habits compared to those without exercise habits.



Although exercise habits are linked to reduced physical and psychological discomfort, the scores remain high. It is necessary to examine the content of exercise habits and self-care behaviors beyond exercise.

Discussion



PHRF and MDQ scores for "Pain," "Concentration," "Behavioral Change," "Dysautonomia," "Negative Emotions" and "Control" were significantly higher for those who slept less than six hours compared to those who slept seven hours or more.



Getting a good night's sleep is crucial for maintaining overall health and well-being.

Discussion



Satisfaction with the organization's support system was most strongly related to "Concentration" on the PHRF and MDQ, highlighting the importance of a supportive work environment.



A detailed examination is needed to identify what type of support system is most appropriate and satisfactory for the needs of women working and studying in the medical field.

Discussion



For those who had "taken leave in the past 4 weeks for reasons of physical or mental health," PHRF scores for "fatigue somatic reactions," "autonomic symptoms," and "depressed mood disorder," including MDQ scores for "dysautonomia" and SMI scores, were significantly higher. Inherent physical and mental disorders contribute to increased premenstrual symptoms, stress, and menopausal symptoms.



Support is needed to maintain and improve health, helping prevent sudden leaves of absence or medical visits.



Limitations of the study and future challenges

The study was conducted at a single institution, which limits its generalizability. Additionally, as a cross-sectional observational study, it could not establish causal relationships. While the survey items were carefully selected to minimize the burden on participants, there was insufficient information on their menstrual cycle and daily life.



The findings should be used as a basis for developing effective support strategies for women working and studying in the medical field in the future.

Dokkyo Medical University

Conclusion

- ·Health issues and related factors among women working and studying in the medical field were identified.
- •The study highlighted the importance of getting a good night's sleep for maintaining health.
- ·Women who reported having a supportive work environment experienced significantly lower levels of stress.
- ·Specifically, those who indicated having a support system at their workplace were significantly less stressed compared to those who did not have such support.



Thanks

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all the women who participated in this study and to the individuals at the collaborating facilities.



Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest in this research.

This research is a part of the "Basic Research for the Development of Health Support Programs for the Well-Being of Working Women," which was supported by the Dokkyo International Medical Education and Research Foundation Award for Research Encouragement.

ORAL SESSION 2

14:30	ROOM	Dahlia
	CHAIR	Atsushi TANAKA Sapporo Gakuin University, Japan
15:30	QUESTION & ANSWER session	

14:30~15:00

OS-3. Employment of Disabled Artists and Case Study on Standard Workplace for the Disabled of Major Corporations

- Injae LEE^{1,2} & Jaehee YANG¹

- 1) The Korea Social Services Institute, Korea
- 2) Hanshin University, Korea

Injae LEE (leei@hs.ac.kr)

1. Introduction

The jobs of disabled artists are part of their daily lives in cultural and artistic activities. Recently, as awareness and interest in the cultural and artistic activities of disabled artists have increased. At the national level, discussions on policies and systems related to cultural activities of disabled artists are actively taking place. and with the enactment of the Act on Support for Cultural and Artistic Activities for the Disabled, support for cultural and artistic activities is becoming institutionalized. To implement these laws and systems, the first basic plan to support cultural and artistic activities for disabled artists (2022-2026) was established in 2022.

Currently, most employment of disabled people in the culture and arts fields is episodic, and employment itself is unstable due to low job sustainability due to low income. Additionally, there are insufficient projects or policies to support the cultural and artistic activities of people with disabilities. As the social desire to support cultural and artistic activities for the disabled and job-related projects expands, policy consideration is needed to develop cultural and artistic jobs for disabled artists and create a sustainable employment environment.

This study intends to propose a basic task for expanding the employment of disabled artists through culture and arts employment policies, excellent employment cases for disabled artists, and employment cases for disabled artists in large corporations.

This study consists of five parts.

First, in order to determine the employment status of disabled artists nationwide, the current status of employment of disabled artists and disabled art activities (employer, number of employees, employment type, working conditions, job type, etc.) was analyzed based on existing survey data.

Second, Employment policies for disabled artists have been summarized. We looked at the central government's policy plans, including the 6th Comprehensive Policy Plan for Persons with Disabilities (2023-2027).

Third, a case study on employment of disabled artists was conducted. We analyzed various types of employment cases of disabled artists, including private enterprise, social cooperative, and standard work places.

Fourth, The Ministry of Employment and Labor's representative system to expand employment of the disabled is the standard workplace for the disabled. The results of the case studies of standard workplace for the disabled in major corporations were summarized.

Fifth, by combining the results of this study, we presented the direction of the project to create a job base for disabled artists and proposed policies for the development of jobs for disabled artists.

2. Employment status of disabled artists in Korea

In the case of a review of existing research related to jobs for disabled artists, the results of research conducted from 2005 to 2021 were targeted. Most of them were investigated as one field in surveys on disabled artists or cultural and artistic activities of disabled people. The survey was mainly conducted on creative activities, occupational activities, economic activities, education, support, exchanges, and employment.

The total number of disabled artists is estimated to be approximately 5,972 as of 2018 (2018 survey and analysis of cultural and artistic activities by disabled people). As of 2019, the number of disabled artists receiving certification for artistic activities under the Artist Welfare Act was estimated to be approximately 1,500. In comparison, in the 2021 survey, the number was estimated at approximately 7,095 (as of 2021, this refers to disabled artists active in Korea over the age of 15). Employment rate in culture and arts-related fields is 1.7%: Out of 886,669 employed disabled individuals, 14,883 work in arts, sports, and leisure services (1.7%) (Korea Arts and Culture Center for the Disabled, 2021).

According to the 2021 survey on the cultural and artistic activities of disabled artists, the types of disabilities of disabled artists were mainly analyzed in the following order: physical disability (46.3%), visual (14.3%), intellectual (9.6%), and autism (7.3%). The degree of disability was severe at 58.4% and mild at 41.6%.

Regarding whether or not to register with the Artist Career Information System (Certification of Artistic Activities), there were more people saying no (55.7%) than yes (44.3%). The field of artistic activity was divided into 12 fields, mainly art (21.3%), literature (20.8%), Western music (14.5%) (mainly classical music, etc.), popular music (8.5%), and Korean traditional music (8.2%), photography (6.9%), dance (3.1%), and theater (6.2%).

Low income (18.2%), irregular income (13.0%), and employment instability (4.75%) are the main economic reasons for disabled artists in cultural and arts sectors seeking other jobs. When looking at the functions of disabled artists, they are classified into creation (53.4%), performance (52.7%), and planning/production/promotion (7.3%). Employment type of disabled artists are classified into freelancer (50.0%), fixed-term/contract/temporary (20.6%), other (16.7%), self-employed without employees (12.7%).

3. Employment Policy for Disabled Artists in Korea

1) Contents form the 6th Comprehensive Plan for Disability Policies related to Culture and Arts (2023~2027)

The 6th Comprehensive Disability Policy Plan is a plan to propose major policies by setting the basic direction of Korea's policies and systems related to the disabled. Looking at the main contents of this plan related to cultural and artistic activities of disabled artists, it includes various systems, including policies to support cultural and artistic activities for the disabled, expansion of distribution of creative works, and training for related personnel. The main contents of this plan related to employment for disabled artists are as follows.

Table 1. Contents form the 6th Comprehensive Plan for Disability Policies related to Culture and Arts (2023~2027)

Policy Contents	Key Tasks		
Enhancing cultural arts enjoyment and digital media participation for the disabled	 Institutionalize support policies for artistic activities of disabled artists: Improve disabled arts competition projects, support for creating spaces for artistic creation Expand distribution support for creations by disabled artists and organizations: Introduce a priority purchase system for disabled artists' creations, develop and establish platforms for distribution activation, and promote operation Build training systems for disabled artists and mediators in disabled arts 		

2) First Basic Plan for Support of Cultural and Artistic Activities of Disabled Artists (2022-2026)

The 1st basic plan to support cultural and artistic activities for disabled artists is a basic plan for establishing policies that the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism will promote from 2022. The Act on Support for Cultural and Artistic Activities of Disabled Artists (abbreviated as 'Act on Support of Artists with Disabilities') stipulated that a basic plan to support cultural

and artistic activities of disabled artists be established every five years.

Accordingly, the '1st Basic Plan to Support Cultural and Artistic Activities of Disabled Artists' is being promoted to present the vision and direction of policies to support cultural and artistic activities of disabled artists for the next five years from 2022. It is composed of a total of 5 areas and detailed tasks, and in particular Task 3 is set as <Establishing a foundation for self-reliance, including jobs for disabled artists >. The details of jobs for disabled artists include job expansion for each area, divided into public and private sectors.

Table 2. First Basic Plan for Support of Cultural and Artistic Activities of Disabled Artists (2022-2026)

Implementation Strategy 2	Creating a Foundation for Independence Through Employment for Disabled Artists
2-1. Expansion of Jobs in the Public Sector	□ Establishing institutional foundations by improving disability awareness and amending legislation ○ Support for disability awareness education (Support for job creation, such as the production of standard lecture plans tailored to the characteristics of each consumer of education for the improvement of awareness of the disabled, consulting on lecture techniques, and dispatch of education to cultural and artistic institutions) ○ (Employment support for disabled artists) Support for full-time employment of disabled artists by enterprises and public institutions, etc., and establish relevant grounds for the use of fixed-term workers for more than two years
	 □ Creating jobs linked with local governments and public institutions ○ (Expansion of job support projects for disabled artists) Expanding jobs for disabled artists (groups) such as disabled art groups and creating rights-type jobs for severely disabled artists by discovering employment entities in the public sector such as local governments and public institutions ○ (Expansion of arts instructor and dispatch support projects) Expanding art instructors for disabled artists in welfare facilities for the disabled, welfare centers for the elderly, and child welfare facilities, and expanding the number of disabled artists in the project to support the dispatch of artists by the Korea Artist Welfare Foundation ○ (Utilization of the preliminary exclusive artist system) Additional categories for disabled artists were included in the support project for the reserve artist system in the field of art, and incentives were provided. ○ (Creating jobs linked with performance venues for disabled artists) Creation of jobs in connection with various
	education program instructors and art shops within standard performance halls for disabled artists Expanding employment through cooperation among ministries, the private sector, and development of employment standards (Support for contract-based employment models) Discovering institutions and companies that intend to establish art troupes for the disabled, and spreading employment models through multilateral agreements such as related organizations (Development of employment standards for disabled artists) Development of employment standards that are friendly to disabled artists, such as protecting disabled artists as workers and clarifying the scope of recognition of working hours, etc. (Employment incentives) Incentives, including budget support, for the establishment of a disability art group and companies and institutions hiring disabled artists
2-2. Expansion of Jobs in the Private Sector	 □ Broadening the employment base for disabled artists through startup support ○ (Startup support for businesses owned by disabled artists) Establishment of a new field of 'Disabled Artist Enterprise' and granting additional points to the start-up support project for art enterprises ○ (Discovery of social economy businesses) Discovering and spreading new models of culture, arts and social economy enterprises for disabled artists ○ (Support for developing standard workplace for the disabled) Consulting support, such as administrative procedures, to expand the establishment of a standard workplace for the disabilities (Ministry of Employment and Labor) in the field of culture and arts
	 Developing customized training courses and managing on-site internship programs for disabled artists (Development of training courses) Development and operation of customized training courses according to the type of disability (development, visual, hearing, etc.) and the demand of private enterprises in each field of art (Management of internship programs) Select welfare centers for the disabled as project implementation institutions and promote internship pilot projects to enhance on-site training and employment links

3) 6th Basic Plan for Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled (2023-2027)

The 6th Basic Plan for Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities is an employment policy for persons with disabilities established every five years by the Ministry of Employment and Labor in consultation with the heads of related central administrative agencies under the [Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation Act]. According to this plan, a plan to promote employment of the disabled is being promoted through employment-related jobs and employment support for the disabled. However, no promotion of policies and systems related to the culture and arts sector or related employment policies has been found in the employment policy for the disabled. Therefore, it can be seen that there is a need for linkage and coordination of employment policy for disabled artists in each policy and plan centered on the Ministry of Employment and Labor, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Welfare.

Table 4. 6th Basic Plan for Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled

Vision	A labor market where any disabled person can work in their desired job			
policy objectives	To diversify compliance methods, thereby increasing the compliance rate among obligated businesses, expanding digital training personnel, and enhancing proactive labor market policies for the disabled, including the establishment of an integrated employment platform.			
Implementation Tasks	Expansion of new methods for contributing to the employment of disabled individuals 1. Establishment and support for the scaling of standard workplace for the disabled 2. Strengthening incentives for employment contributions of the disabled	Reliable support for implementing the obligation of disabled employment 1. Targeted management of sectors with low employment of disabled individuals 2. Strengthening public listing and information disclosure 3. Expanded support for employers of disabled individuals 4. System improvements to increase hiring of the disabled in the public sector		
	 Enhancing proactive labor market policies for the disabled Constructing an employment support system based on individual employment history management Providing specialized services tailored to specific groups Strengthening vocational training to prepare for the future 	Creating workplaces conducive for the disabled 1. Expanded human and material support for disabled workers 2. Development of employment conditions for the disabled 3. Expanded support for disabled civil servants, advancing personnel system improvements		

Table 5. Related contents of the 6th Basic Plan for Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation for the Disabled

1. Expanding new ways to contribute to employment of the disabled ☐ Propose various ways in which companies can substantially contribute to the employment of persons with disabilities, such as standard workplaces for the disabled and linked employment <1> Support for establishing new standard workplace for the disabled and scaling them ☐ Spreading the establishment of subsidiary-type standard workplace for the disabled within major corporations with relaxed establishment O Promote the revision of the Employment of Persons with Disabilities Act to ease regulations on the establishment of subsidiary-type standard workplaces for the disabled of large corporations (affiliates within the holding company system) with low employment of persons with disabilities) O Allow large corporations to participate in consortium-type standard workplaces jointly established and operated by local governments, public institutions, and SMEs O Production and distribution of manuals to resolve management difficulties, and periodic meetings between subsidiary-type standard workplaces for the disabled □Enhancing the market reach and self-sustainability of general standard workplace for the disabled O Consideration of extra points and stronger support for establishing standard workplace for the disabled in sectors with potential for future growth and high added value (e.g., IT, smart farms, culture and arts) O Strengthen promotion and sales of products produced at standard workplaces for the disabled by designating a separate agency exclusively responsible for the sale of goods with public institutions, etc ('25)

4. Employment Cases of Disabled Artists

There are various types of employment cases for disabled artists, and we will focus on the cases.

1) Private Enterprise Type

NO.	Company Name	Operating entity	Operating method	Homepage
1	One Heart Jobs	WiseWires Inc.	 Contracts with artists are based on portfolio reviews Artists must deliver at least 10 pieces of artwork monthly to the company, which in return provides monthly fees for activities, materials, and framing The contract duration is one year, with the possibility of extension up to two years 	https://www. wisewires.com/art.html
2	Kookmin Angels Ensemble	Kookmin Daily	 In 2019, as the first media company initiative, directly employed five young musicians with developmental disabilities, following an agreement with the Korea Employment Agency for Persons with Disabilities, which marked the start of full-scale operations Working hours are 4 hours a day, 5 days a week An arts instructor provides guidance twice a week Ministry of Employment and Labor conducts cultural and artistic disability awareness improvement training 	
3	Seocho Hanwoori Orchestra	UBase Group	 Established in 2017 at the Seocho HanwooriInformation and Culture Center In 2019, UBase Group directly employed 25 members Working 5 days a week, practicing individual instruments and ensembles Converted to an indefinite employment contract after a 2-year employment contract 	http://hwo.or.kr/
4	Heart to Heart Orchestra	Sejong Hospital	 Directly employs 15 performers with developmental disabilities since 2019 Managed by the Heart to Heart Foundation 	https://orchestra.heart- heart.org/
5	Shin(辛) NaNeun Sim(心) phony	Nongshim Co., Ltd.	 In 2023, employed 18 professional musicians with developmental disabilities From Art We Can, the ensemble of musicians with developmental disabilities includes individuals who play piano, cello, guitar, saxophone, drums, and those who are classical singers and vocalists. 	https://www. nongshim.com/
6	Employment of Disabled Painters	Hyundai Engineering	 In 2022, employed nine in-house artists with disabilities Artworks are used to enhance the aesthetics of the company's headquarters, field sites, and model houses Operating the artist workshop "Value Work Center" 	https://www. hec.co.kr/ko

2) Standard Workplace for the Disabled Type

NO.	Company Name	Operating entity	Operating method	Homepage
1	Lua Orchestra	Nepes Corp.	 Established in November 2022 as part of an expansion of ESG management Composed of 25 musicians with developmental disabilities 	https://www.nepes. co.kr/kr/
2	Our Planet	Our Planet Co., Ltd.	 Began producing and selling design art by designers with developmental disabilities in 2019 Currently operates a troupe of disabled artists (in collaboration with Sungmin Welfare Center) 	http://www.ourplanet. co.kr/company
3	Golfzon Pastel Choir	Golfzon Newdin Group	 A subsidiary of Golfzon Newdin Group, Newdin Pastel, founded a professional choir for disabled individuals in 2017 Received certification as a standard business site for disabled employment in 2018 Employees practice for 4 hours per day 	https://blog.naver. com/ndpastel

3) Social Cooperative Type

NO.	Company Name	Operating method	Homepage
1	Hearts of Vision Chamber Orchestra	 Composed of visually impaired musicians Established in 2007 and registered as a social cooperative with the Ministry of Culture in 2014 Uses national government subsidies to provide monthly training allowances to 12 disabled members 	http://www.hvco.or.kr/
2	Dream with Ensemble	 Composed of Korea's first group of developmentally disabled teenagers Authorized as a social cooperative in 2015 Conditions employment on 5 hours of practice per day and pays salaries to 9 developmentally disabled musicians 	http://www.dreamwith.or.kr/
3	Eolssoo	 Started in 2014 as a voluntary group of developmentally disabled traditional cultural artists Authorized as a social cooperative and social enterprise in 2021 Eolssoo employs 6 out of its 18 members 	http://www.eolssoo.com/

4) Social Enterprise Type

NO.	Company Name	Operating method	Homepage
1	The International Disabled Art Organization of Korea	 Founded in 2008 Certified as a Seoul-type social enterprise in 2011 Provides monthly salaries to 5 members Produces creative musicals, Dream Concert Hope Korea, and Fairy Tale Concert Dreams Come True 	http://www.idok.co.kr/
2	Special Art	 Established as a preliminary social enterprise in 2015 Focuses on artist management and exhibition planning Started linked employment for disabled artists in 2019 Employs 74 developmentally disabled artists (cumulative total as of June 2023) 	https://www.pecialarts.co.kr/
3	Disabled	 Began functioning as a professional agency for developmentally disabled artists in 2016 Started employing disabled artists in 2019, with over 100 artists now affiliated Distributes 30% of revenue from R&D product sales to the artists 	https://thisabled.co.kr/

5) Public Supported Type

NO.	Company Name	Operating entity	Operating method	Homepage
1	Dasoni Chamber Orchestra	Gwangmyeong Welfare Center for the Disabled	 Functions as the public-sector 'Gwangmyeong City Disabled Youth Chamber Orchestra' Operated with funding from the local government (Gwangmyeong City) since 2018 Employs 13 developmentally disabled individuals and supports labor costs, instructor fees, and management operations 	https://withlight.or.kr/
2	Incheon City Disabled Arts Group	Operated by the Injung Foundation (Vocational Rehabilitation Facility	 Established in March 2022 as a vocational rehabilitation facility and managed by the Injeong Foundation Employs 20 developmentally disabled individuals from the Incheon area 	http://idag.or.kr/
3	Universal Safety Arts Group	Korea Electrical Safety Corporation	 Formed an employment promotion agreement with the Korea Employment Agency for Persons with Disabilities in 2022, employed 12 individuals after tailored training to operate the art troupe Expanding electrical safety awareness in an easy and fun way for, by, and for the disabled through musicals 	

5. Case Studies of Standard Workplace for the Disabled in Major Corporations

The Ministry of Employment and Labor's representative system for expanding employment of the disabled is the Standard Workplace for the Disabled. Standard workplaces for the disabled are largely divided into general standard workplaces and subsidiary-type standard workplaces, Since 2019, social economy enterprise-type standard workplaces for the disabled and consortium-type standard workplaces have been introduced and operated as new types.

The standard workplace for the disabled is a system that supports the creation of stable jobs and social integration foundations for people with severe disabilities who have difficulty in professional activities in the competitive labor market, and to create a physically and emotionally friendly (physical and emotional) environment by presenting standards for work environments centered on the disabled.

The subsidiary-type standard workplace system is a system in which a disabled employer (parent company) establishes a subsidiary with certain requirements, such as more than 50% of the total number of shares issued or ownership of the total amount of investment for the purpose of hiring the disabled, and is considered to have been employed by the parent company and counted in the employment rate and reduces the employment burden. It can be established in the form of joint investment in which two or more business owners who are obligated to employ persons with disabilities own or invest shares in the standard workplace for persons with disabilities.

The status of the standard workplace for the disabled is shown in the table below.

Table 6. Current Status of Subsidiary-Type Standard Workplace for the Disabled (as of December 2022)

(Unit: locations, people, %)

Number of Maintaining Companies	Regular Personnel	Disabled Personnel	Severely Disabled Personne	Disabled Employment Rate
128	9,490	6,117	4,747	64.5

1) Samsung Electronics "Hope Star Forest"

- Established by Samsung Electronics in March 2023
- Employees with developmental disabilities produce confectionery products, which are supplied as snacks to employees at Samsung Electronics semiconductor sites in Giheung, Hwaseong, etc.
- Approximately 150 disabled individuals are employed
- https://semiconductor.samsung.com/kr/sustainability/labor-human-rights/diversity-inclusion/stellar-forest/

2) SK Hynix "Happymore"

- Established by SK Group in 2016
- Since 2017, has been involved in the production and laundering of cleanroom suits for use in SK Hynix semiconductor cleanrooms
- Began operating "Happy Bakers" in 2020, a bakery providing snacks to SK Hynix employees, staffed by disabled individuals
- Manages facilities in Cheongju for cleanroom garment manufacturing and in Icheon for bakery operations, currently employing approximately 600 disabled individuals
- https://www.happy-more.co.kr/

3) LG Electronics "Hanuri"

- Established in 2013
- Provides a variety of services including cafes, steam car washes, dishwashing services, dormitory management, and cleaning services
- Operates centers in five locations: the headquarters in Pyeongtaek, Western Seoul Center, Central Seoul Center, Gumi Center in North Gyeongsang, and Changwon Center in South Gyeongsang
- Currently employs around 250 disabled individuals
- http://www.lghanuri.com/html/index.htm

4) Pulmuone "Pulmuone Together"

- Established in July 2023
- Handles the production of water ice packs for packaging products from Pulmuone subsidiaries, as well as packaging and subdivision of Pulmuone natto products for online delivery, packaging of vegetable juices, and small packaging tasks for the pet brand Amio
- Located within Pulmuone Foodmerce's Yangji Logistics Center in Yongin
- Recognized as a standard workplace for disabled employment and holds BF certification (Barrier-Free Living Environment Certification System) and LEED certification (Global Eco-Friendly Building Certification System)
- Employs approximately 35 disabled individuals
- https://news.pulmuone.co.kr/pulmuone/newsroom/viewEsg.do?id=2963

5) Zelkova's Love "OLMO"

- Scheduled for establishment in June 2024
- Jointly invested by Sh Suhyup Bank, Dunamu, and Leeno Industrial Inc., all based in Busan
- Located in Centum City, Haeundae District, Busan, offering employment opportunities to severely disabled artists in Busan
- Employs about 30 artists with developmental disabilities, supports art education and activities, and engages in art rental, souvenir production, and sales
- http://zelkovaa.co.kr/

6. Challenges in Employment Policies for Disabled Artists

6-1. Employment Policy

1) Application of Fixed-Term Laws with Consideration for the Unique Needs of the Cultural and Arts Sector, and Use of Support Personnel

In the case of employment of the disabled in the field of culture and arts, most employment is on a 10-month contract. The reason is that from a company's perspective, they do not want employed disabled workers to be subject to indefinite contracts by applying the fixed-term contract law. Compared to the field of culture and arts, employment of disabled people in the field of sports is recognized as exempt from the fixed-term employment law, reflecting the characteristics of the field of sports, so employment difficulties for companies are minimal. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism also recognizes this need. So on November 14, 2022, some amendment bills of the 'Act on the Protection of Temporary and Part-Time Workers' (Fixed-Term Law), which contains 'contents allowing temporary workers who are disabled artists to work for more than 2 years'.) have been proposed.

In order to expand jobs for the disabled in the field of culture and arts, institutional improvements must be made so that support personnel with an understanding of the field of culture and arts can be deployed in the government's job project for the disabled.

2) Criteria for Determining the Worker Status of Disabled Artists in the Cultural and Arts Sector

The activities of disabled artists can be problematic in that they do not meet the criteria for determining workers under the current Labor Standards Act. In other words, the act of dispatching a disabled worker employed by a private company currently working with a large number of disabled artists to a specialized culture and arts institution can be interpreted as illegal dispatch under the Labor Standards Act. The improvement plan must comprehensively consider the Disabled Persons Protection Act, the special nature of the employment relationship for cultural artists, and the criteria for judging the status of cultural and artistic workers, and reflect the nature of dependent labor, independent business potential, remuneration for labor, sustainability, and exclusivity. To this end, it is necessary to quickly prepare a 'Checklist for determining the activity of disabled people in culture and arts', a standard recognized by the government.

3) Training and Development of Specialized Personnel and Establishment of Education and Training Systems for Disabled Cultural Artists

In order to expand employment of the disabled in the field of culture and arts, it is essential to establish an education and training system in the field of culture and arts and expand education and training opportunities. In order for disabled artists to be recognized for formal employment, a systematic education and training system is needed, and training instructors to guide practice is a key task. First, it is necessary to introduce and actively foster an education and training system that supports full-time disabled artists engaged in cultural and artistic activities. Another plan is to utilize college or graduate students majoring in the field of culture and arts in the field of education and training for disabled artists. If university (graduate) students in the field of culture and arts are used as assistant teachers in the education and training courses for disabled artists, the education and training for disabled artists can be improved.

4) Linking Disability Awareness Education Systems to Promote Purchasing Activities in the Cultural and Arts Sector

Most jobs in the culture and arts fields are filled as part of education to improve awareness of people with disabilities. As part of the ongoing education to improve awareness of the disabled, it is essential to increase the use of cultural and artistic performances for the disabled.

In order to promote the purchase of products produced by the disabled, there is a system to purchase products produced by the severely disable. In accordance with the Special Act on Preferential Purchase of Products Produced by Persons with Severe Disabilities enacted in 2008, a preferential purchase system for products produced by persons with severe disabilities is being implemented. Accordingly, we support the sale of products produced by the severely disabled at production facilities for the severely disabled, such as vocational rehabilitation facilities for the disabled, thereby providing income generation and stable employment opportunities for the working disabled. On September 7, 2022, the Disabled Artists Support Act was revised. A new provision for preferential purchase of creative works by disabled artists has been established. Both laws require follow-up measures to serve as a real catalyst for the activities of disabled artists.

6-2. Expansion Strategy

1) Linkage with the Ministry of Health and Welfare's Disability Vocational Rehabilitation Policy

Two ways can be proposed in connection with the Ministry of Health and Welfare's vocational rehabilitation policy for the disabled. First, there is a way to designate art groups for the disabled in the field of culture and arts as vocational rehabilitation facilities such as protective workshops. Second, there is a plan to actively utilize welfare job projects in the field of culture and arts among the disability job creation projects.

2) Utilization of Standard Workplace for the Disabled Managed by the Ministry of Employment and Labor

Standard workplaces for the disabled provide support to create stable jobs and create a foundation for social integration for people with severe disabilities who have difficulty engaging in occupational activities in the competitive labor market, and to create a friendly (physical and emotional) environment for people with severe disabilities by presenting disability-centered work environment standards. In order to expand employment of disabled people in the field of culture and arts, in addition to subsidiary-type standard workplaces, social economy enterprise-type standard workplaces and consortium-type standard workplace systems can also be utilized.

3) Strengthening the Role of Local Governments and Developing Public-Private Collaboration Models

An example of excellent local government practice and public-private collaboration is the 'Gwangmyeong Welfare Center for the Disabled. The case of Gwangmyeong Community Welfare Center for the Disabled, which collaborated with private resources through active support from Gwangmyeong City, is an excellent public-private collaboration model and can also be a representative example as a local government job project model for the disabled in connection with professional organizations in the region.

4) Exploring Leadership Roles and Sustainability Measures for Public Institutions

The Korea Electrical Safety Corporation is a representative example of a public institution related to employment of the disabled in the field of culture and arts. The Korea Electrical Safety Corporation founded the 'Universal Safety Art Group', Korea's first artistic performance team composed entirely of people with developmental disabilities, with the purpose of enabling disabled workers to work happily and contributing to the creation of employment for the disabled.

Universal Safety Art Group is operating a stable business through job development. Although it is a success story, the challenge is to find a private professional organization that will be responsible for the continued operation of the art group.

5) Linkage with Private Enterprises

One example of supporting cultural and artistic activities for the disabled in cooperation with private companies is the Heart to Heart Orchestra. Orchestra members are employed by enterprises and practice and perform under the Heart to Heart Foundation.

6) Expansion of Collaboration Opportunities for Disabled Artists

In order to encourage the activities of disabled artists, opportunities for collaboration between disabled artists must be expanded. By increasing projects in which disabled artists working in various artistic fields such as music and art can collaborate, more disabled artists will be able to expand their opportunities to participate in artistic activities.

Through these collaborative activities, the effectiveness of improving awareness of disabilities will be increased. Collaborative efforts by disabled artists are important, but active activities by disabled artist support organizations are also required. In other words, support organizations must first provide opportunities for disabled artists to collaborate.

7) Offer Opportunities and Spaces for Cultural and Artistic Activities

In order to provide jobs for disabled artists, it is necessary to support the activation of 'contests' where short-term individual artists can work, 'workshops' and 'internship programs' to develop individual artists' capabilities, and promotion and performance support using YouTube, SNS, etc.

At the same time, it is essential to provide space to support jobs in the culture and arts fields. There is a need to expand 'standard performance halls for the disabled', build 'art halls' exclusively for disabled artists in each local government, and space rental projects. One way to secure a practice room is to rent a university performance practice room during vacation.

8) Social Insurance System for Disabled Artists and Reform of Public Assistance Systems for the Disabled

In the long term, there is a need to reform the social insurance system for disabled artists and the public assistance system for the disabled. In order to further strengthen social insurance for (disabled) artists in Korea, we need to review a systematic analysis of cases of social security for artists in Germany (enactment and operation of the Artists' Social Insurance Act, establishment and operation of the Artists' Social Fund, etc.). T

Policy tasks for strengthening the work motivation of disabled artists while allowing them to enter and maintain work can be divided into two categories.

First, in cases where (severely) disabled people are expected to lose their right to receive benefits while working, a grace period of approximately two years is provided. Similar to the US 'Ticket to Work' system, rather than making a sudden change in the beneficiary, a preparation period for withdrawal of benefits is set.

Second, there is a way to utilize self-sufficiency work projects as a support program for disabled artists to prepare for guaranteed income and stable work. If the provision for suspending the imposition of conditions for the disabled, which is currently applied to self-sufficiency work, is extended to disabled artists undergoing education and training in the field of culture and arts, they will be able to take on the challenge of self-sufficiency through active participation in self-sufficiency projects while receiving basic benefits such as living allowances.

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15:00~15:30

OS-4. Living Through Disaster: Experiences of Disabled Evacuees in Noto's Shelters After the 2024 Earthquake

Setsuko SHA(Yuki MOCHIHARA)¹

1) The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, China

Setsuko SHA(Yuki MOCHIHARA) (direnjie3322@hotmail.com)

Keywords	Disability support, Interpersonal assistance, Earthquake disaster support, Support for disaster victims,
Reywords	Disabled persons affected by disasters.

This study explores the realities and challenges faced by disabled individuals in evacuation centers following the Noto Peninsula earthquake on January 1, 2024. The earthquake caused significant damage to buildings, displacing thousands to shelters. For disabled persons, shelter life entails difficulties not commonly experienced by other evacuees. This research investigates the physical, social, and psychological barriers encountered by disabled evacuees in shelters and analyzes how their needs are being addressed.

Data collection was conducted in several shelters within Noto Town, based on interviews with shelter staff, disabled individuals, and their families. The methodology includes semi-structured interviews, observations, and analysis of existing data on living conditions in the shelters. Findings reveal issues with accessibility, communication barriers, and a lack of individualized care. These challenges underscore the need for improvements in shelter operations to better cater to the specific needs of disabled persons.

The purpose of this study is to enhance understanding of disability support during disasters and provide concrete recommendations for policymakers, disaster management professionals, and relevant organizations to ensure adequate support for disabled individuals. It also aims to serve as a foundation for strategic improvements to make shelter design and management more inclusive and accessible for disabled people.

DEEEDENICE	1) Disability support, Interpersonal assistance, Earthquake disaster support, Support for disaster victims, Disabled persons affected
REFERENCE	by disasters.



13th 2024 Asian Society of Human Services Congress in HIROSHIMA

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The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Disaster Reduction and Human Renovantaion Institution







Earthquake on the Noto Peninsula

- Date and Time: The earthquake struck at around 4:10 PM local time (JST) on January 1, 2024.
- Magnitude: It was a magnitude 7.6 earthquake, as reported by the Japan Meteorological Agency.
- Epicenter: The earthquake's epicenter was located near Suzu, on the Noto Peninsula in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Depth: The earthquake occurred at a depth of approximately 10 kilometers.





Background



· Situation of Disabled Individuals in Disaster Areas

- The Great East Japan Earthquake highlighted the inadequate support for disabled individuals in evacuation shelters
- Key issues included the lack of barrier -free environments and insufficient information dissemination

· Challenges in Providing Support

- The Kumamoto Earthquake revealed shortcomings in food support and physical care for disabled evacuees.
- Limited communication methods led to inadequate information provision for visually and hearing impaired individuals.

· Proposed Improvements

- The introduction of multidisciplinary teams (including doctors, nurses, rehabilitation specialists) is effective.
- Enhancing barrier -free environments and providing suitable food support are essential
- Collaborating with disability organizations to tailor support to individual needs is crucial

Research Objective



The primary goal of this research is to explore the experiences of disabled individuals in shelters established after the 2024 Noto Peninsula earthquake.

To understand the needs and challenges faced by disabled evacuees during disasters, providing insights that can improve future disaster response strategies

Importance of the Study



- To understand the unique difficulties faced by disabled people in disaster response scenarios and propose improvements.
- To develop an inclusive disaster response framework that ensures equal support for all citizens.

Key Research Questions



- 1. What kind of support were disabled evacuees receiving at the time of the earthquake?
- 2. Were the physical and informational accessibility of the shelters adequate?
- 3. What psychological and social challenges did disabled evacuees face?
- 4. What improvements can be considered to address these challenges?

Ethical Considerations



This study did not undergo formal ethical review; however, written and verbal consent was obtained from all participants and facility managers. Participants were fully informed about the purpose, procedures, and potential risks of the study, and consent was obtained voluntarily. Personal information was anonymized, and data was securely stored to protect privacy. The autonomy of participants was respected, and efforts were made to minimize psychological distress. Additionally, measures were taken to ensure that the study benefited both participants and the broader community while preventing any harm. The study aimed for a fair distribution of benefits and burdens, avoiding the exploitation of vulnerable groups.

Research Design



Research Design

This study employs a qualitative research approach aimed at gaining deep understanding and insights into the experiences of disabled evacuees.

Through case studies focused on the living experiences in shelters, we will explore specific situations and challenges in detail.

· Data Collection Methods

Semi-Structured Interviews: Conduct interviews with evacuees, shelter staff.

Observations: Visit shelters to observe the daily lives of disabled evacuees and the accessibility of shelter facilities.

Selection of Shelters and Evacuees

Three users and five staff members of a welfare evacuation center in Noto Town, one of the hardest hit areas in Ishikawa Prefecture, were targeted

Select evacuees with diverse backgrounds based on types of disabilities (physical, visual, hearing impairments, etc.).

Research Results1:Safety and Health Risks for Disabled Individuals



- Concerns about Nocturnal Bathroom Visits: Disabled individuals, particularly those with mobility impairments, face significant risks of falling during nighttime trips to the bathroom, increasing the likelihood of injuries.
- Lifestyle at Home: For disabled evacuees, being isolated at home can lead to severe social isolation, especially for those who rely on regular care and social interactions to maintain their well-being.
- Insufficient Safety Measures and Staffing Shortages: Facilities often lack
 adequate safety precautions and staffing, heightening the risk of accidents for
 disabled residents.
- Safety of the Elderly: Disabled elderly evacuees face increased risks of falls and injuries, particularly during nighttime bathroom trips, underscoring the need for better safety measures in shelters.

Research Results2:Challenges in Food and Supply Distribution



- Distribution of Food Supplies: The consistent delivery of retort-packaged foods, which are often hard to chew, and the lack of vegetables can lead to malnutrition among disabled individuals who may have specific dietary needs.
- Shortage of Supplies in Care Facilities: Staff at care facilities for disabled individuals had to personally fund the purchase of supplies for about two months, indicating a systemic issue in the provision of necessary resources for these vulnerable populations.
- Monotony of Meals: Disabled evacuees may face dietary dissatisfaction and
 potential health issues due to the repetitive nature of the food provided, often
 limited to items like curry, bread, and canned fish.
- Over-Supply of Materials: While some resources were over-supplied, leading to storage issues and potential wastage, essential supplies for disabled individuals were often insufficient, pointing to a mismatch in resource allocation.

Research Results3: Living Conditions in Temporary Housing and Shelters

- Aversion to Going Out: Disabled evacuees often show reluctance to leave their shelters or temporary housing due to physical barriers and the lack of accessible transportation, limiting their ability to communicate with others and access necessary services.
- Living Conditions and Challenges in Temporary Housing: Issues with privacy, noise, and space adequacy are more pronounced for disabled evacuees who may require specific accommodations.
- Convenience of Beds: Adequate and accessible bedding is crucial for disabled individuals to prevent pressure sores and ensure proper rest, which is essential for their overall health.
- Difficulties in Bathing: The reluctance of some elderly and disabled individuals to bathe, combined with the absence of baths provided by the Self-Defense Forces, highlights a significant gap in personal hygiene care during disasters.

Research Results4: The Importance of Community Support and Reconstruction Efforts



- Adaptation to Daily Life During Evacuation: Maintaining normalcy in daily routines is critical for the wellbeing of disabled individuals during evacuation.
- Health Management During Disasters: Community support is vital for managing the health of disabled individuals, ensuring the availability of medication, and providing necessary medical care.
- Reconstruction Delays: The slow progress in rebuilding efforts hampers recovery for disabled individuals, prolonging their vulnerability and dependency on temporary measures.
- Forgetting the Affected Areas: The decrease in public and media attention towards disaster-stricken regions over time leads to a lack of necessary support and resources for disabled evacuees.
- Lack of Return to Hometowns: The absence of significant numbers of residents, including disabled
 individuals, returning to their original communities hinders the revival of local social and economic
 structures.
- Isolation of the Elderly: The heightened isolation experienced by elderly disabled individuals in disasteraffected areas is exacerbated by the slow recovery process and reduced family and community support.

Solution Proposal



1.Accelerate Reconstruction:

Increase funding and streamline construction approvals to hasten infrastructure rebuilding.

2. Maintain Awareness:

Launch campaigns and collaborate with media to keep the disaster recovery in public focus.

3. Encourage Return to Hometowns:

Offer financial incentives and improve local infrastructure to facilitate return.

4. Support for the Disabilities:

Develop community centers and initiate volunteer programs to reduce disabilities isolation.

5.Enhance Health Services:

 $Establish \ mobile \ health \ clinics \ and \ train \ local \ volunteers \ to \ provide \ ongoing \ health \ care in temporary \ housing \ areas.$

XUEJIAO's One Day at the OGI Welfare Shelter



- April 22, 11:00: Finished a meeting at the prefectural office and arrived at the Ogi Community Center, enjoyed a meal service by Candle Jun.
- April 22, 11:30-13:00: Interview time, setting up tents.
- April 22, 13:00-15:00: Interview time! Assisted with the coffee exchange meeting.
- April 22, 15:00-17:00: Interview time!
- April 22, 18:00: Dinner, free time !
- April 22, 20:00: Made "shiraae" (tofu and vegetable salad) with celery with the users.
- April 22, 21:00: Bedtime.
- April 23, 05:00: Woke up and exchanged greetings with everyone.
- April 23, 06:30: Helped prepare breakfast, read the newspaper.
- · April 23, 07:30: Organized research materials.
- April 23, 08:00-12:00: Communicated with everyone, watched TV.
- April 23, 12:30: Lunch.
- April 23, 13:00: Organized research materials.
- April 23, 15:00: Finished.







Food corner and simple self-catering corner.
 Unfortunately, no one is cooking for themselves.





 \bullet XUEJIAO's tent: I brought my own sleeping bag.

Image of the shelter









THANK YOU



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POSTER SESSION

16:00 ROOM Dahlia

PS-1. The Meaning of Workplace Training for Upper Secondary Students with Special Needs School

Aya IMAI^{1,2} & Kazuaki MAEBARA³

- 1) Graduate School of Education Meisei University, Japan
- 2) JSPS, Japan
- 3) Akita University Graduate School of Education, Japan

Aya IMAI (ayaimai0918@gmail.com)

Keywords Workplace training, upper secondary students, special needs school, intellectually disabled, career education

1. Objective

In Japan, there is a growing trend towards the employment of individuals with disabilities. Special needs schools that educate children with intellectual disability are enhancing career education and career guidance for independence and social participation. In the upper grades of special needs schools, students receive practical training at a variety of settings. This training is commonly referred to as "workplace training."

Workplace training provides learning opportunities for students who attend a company or a sheltered work program for a period of five to ten days in order to gain first-hand experience of actual work. This form of workplace training enables students to reflect on their vocational aptitude and future career plans and to develop the capacity to independently choose their career paths and vocational awareness.

Although it is important to understand students' perceptions and values toward workplace training, existing research has only focused on teachers' report on the educational effects and usefulness of workplace training. However, there have been no reports on what workplace training means to students. Exploring the value of workplace training for students can be expected to provide an important perspective when teachers support them at workplace training.

2. Method

(1) Subjects

Six upper secondary students from three special schools in X Prefecture, mainly serving students with intellectual disability, were the subjects of this study. Table 1 shows the basic information of the participants.

Table 1. Basic information

ID	Gender	Grade in school	Workplace Training Site
А	М	1	sheltered work program
В	М	2	sheltered work program
C	М	1	company
D	М	2	company
Е	М	2	sheltered work program
F	М	2	company

(2) Data Collection

From late October to late December 20XX, a 60-minute semi-structured interview was conducted with each participant separately. At the beginning of each interview, the purpose of the study was explained. In the interview, the participants were asked to speak freely about three questions: "What kind of work did you do during your workplace training?", "What did you learn from your workplace training?", and "Is there anything you would like to work on in the future through your workplace training?". The interviews were recorded with an IC recorder, and verbatim transcripts were prepared.

(3) Data Analysis

The data indicating the usefulness of workplace training were extracted from verbatim records and subjected to coding. These codes were then classified according to the KJ method, and the relationships among the categories were illustrated.¹⁾

(4) Research Ethics

This study was approved by the "Akita University Tegata District Ethics Review Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects" (No. 5-29). Interview participants were informed that their participation was voluntary, that there would be no disadvantage if they withdrew from the study, and that security would be in place to ensure that the names of individuals and schools would not be identified. The participants were asked to sign a consent form if they consented.

3. Results

Five categories were emerged from the data analysis. The categories generated were illustrated in Figure 1.

- · Acquisition of job knowledge and skills
- Acquisition of social and communication skills
- · Reception of intentional and structured feedback on their efforts
- · Understanding of the right job for me
- Development of the future vision



Figure 1 The value of workplace training for students

4. Discussion

From the results, it was considered that the students regarded the workplace training as "learning for work" and "learning for the future". Thus, the students' narratives showed their proactive attitude to continue and develop the learning from the workplace training in their school studies. In addition to the students' positive experiences with workplace training, they need to verbalize what they have experienced, recognize a positive relationship between intentional and structured feedback received and changes they made, and understand the connection between what they have learned and expected roles at workplace. In this regard, it was considered that having "tools" and "places" where students could receive feedback from the workplace training sites, teachers, and classmates served effectively.

Based on the students' voices, we believe that an important perspective for teachers is to enable students to receive feedback from others through workplace training in order for them to reflect and act independently in choosing their career path and in participating in society.

(Thanks)

This research was supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research and Encouragement, "Development of a reflection guide to elicit students' autonomous and voluntary behavior" (Project No. 23H05110).

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PS-2. Effects and Challenges of University-wide Compulsory FDSD Workshops for Supporting Students with Neurodevelopmental Disorder in Private Universities: Insights from Three Years of Continuous Practice

Ayaka SUEYOSHI¹ & Atsushi TANAKA²

- 1) Institute of Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Japan
- 2) Department of Human Sciences, Sapporo Gakuin University, Japan

Ayaka SUEYOSHI (sueyoshi.ayaka.gp@u.tsukuba.ac.jp)

Keywords Neurodevelopmental disorders, Support for Students with Disabilities, Career Support, FD/SD Workshop

Objective

The number of students with disabilities enrolled in higher education institutions (HEIs) in Japan has increased. Furthermore, the Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities was amended in April 2024 to mandate that all HEIs, including private universities, provide reasonable accommodation for students with disabilities. Since 2021, the presenters have conducted workshops at X Private University in Hokkaido. These workshops targeted the faculty and staff and focused on providing reasonable accommodation and academic support for students with diverse needs, including those with neurodevelopmental disorders, and raising awareness about disability. This presentation evaluates the effectiveness of the University-wide Compulsory FDSD (Faculty Development and Staff Development) workshops and recommends effective methods for training sessions aimed at the university faculty and staff.

Method

Since 2021, we have conducted an annual mandatory workshop for all faculty and staff members at X Private University in Hokkaido to support students with neurodevelopmental disorders. In the first year, the workshop covered fundamental topics, such as the current state of support for students with disabilities in Japan, basic knowledge about neurodevelopmental disorders, challenges faced by such students in their academic and job-hunting endeavors, and examples of support measures. In the third year, we reviewed the content of the previous workshops and discussed the support required for a smooth transition from high school to university life as well as the importance of collaboration among staff and departments within the university.

After each workshop, the participants completed a survey. The survey assessed how the participants' understanding of students with neurodevelopmental disorders changed after attending the workshop, gathered feedback on the workshop, and collected information regarding their expectations for future sessions.

Results & Discussion

In the first year, the workshop had a participation rate of 66.7% and survey response rate of 53.8%. In the second year, the participation rate and survey response rate was 56.3% and 24%, respectively. In the third year, the participation rate was 72% while the survey response rate was 22.7%. Survey results indicated that most participants had a positive view of the workshops and that their understanding neurodevelopmental disorders increased after attending the workshops. Furthermore, continuously conducting foundational workshops for all faculty and staff members, including those with limited direct interactions with the students, considerably contributed to raising awareness and understanding of disabilities within the university. Incorporating specific support case studies into the workshops enhanced participant satisfaction.

Notes

This presentation summarizes the results of workshop reports published in The Proceedings of the Research Institute of Sapporo Gakuin University Vol. 9 to Vol. 11, discussing the outcomes over three years. Additionally, consent was obtained from the participants to present their responses at academic conferences.

PS-3. Contradictions and Curiosities in the Conception of "Equality."

Ben Garrido¹

1) Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Ben Garrido (cultofbenedictarnold@gmail.com)

	zen damad (europendaleurndia e ginamedin)	
Keywords	Equality, meritocracy, educational access, equality hypocrisy	
Equality is one	of the most widely discussed ideals in modern education discourse. For tall this prominence, however, the	
concept suffers	from several logical and practical problems. In particularly, this paper examines the incompatibility of	
meritocratic equ	ality concepts with equal outcome concepts, why "equity" doesn't solve the issue, and how equality is often	
misunderstood a	s a synonym for "ambition." Historical theories of equality, including those of B.R. Ambedkar, Adolf Hitler,	
bell hooks, Hann	bell hooks, Hannah Arendt, Jacques Ranciere, and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn will be examined, used for context, and consulted	
in creating more rational alternatives to current equality confusions.		
REFERENCE	Not yet published	

PS-4. Validity and Reliability of School-Related QOL 22(SRQOL-22), a Newly Developed Scale for School-aged Children

Changwan HAN¹

1) Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Changwan HAN (hancw@shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp)

Keywords	QOL, school-aged children, development of scale, validity, reliability

[Background]

It is necessary to measure children's quality of life in school and education, but in Japan, most of the questionnaires have only measured satisfaction, not quality of life. The problem with this is that the question does not take into account the child's environment and circumstances, and that temporary feelings can have a significant impact on the outcome¹⁾. The best known child quality of life scale is KIDSCREEN. It's a comprehensive measure of children's quality of life. School-age children spend a lot of time at school, so school-specific quality of life measures need to be developed. The author defined quality of life in the field of education in a previous study²⁾. Since then, the use of QOL in education has been explored. This has included research on educational outcome rating scales¹⁾ and the development of a draft scale development³⁾. However, none of them has been completed as a school-related quality of life scale with validated reliability and validity. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to scale the reliability and validity of the School-Related Quality of Life Scale as a new instrument for school-aged children.

[Methods]

Subjects and procedures: The domains and assessment items were developed based on the definitions of Han (2017) and Yano et al. (2020). The scale consists of 22 items in 4 domains and is named "School-Rerated QOL 22 (SRQOL-22)". The SRQOL-22 survey data were collected in a prospective study. A total of 518 elementary and junior high school students in Yamaguchi and Okinawa prefectures were asked to participate. Survey data were collected in a prospective study. For each item, the evaluators are asked to indicate the extent of their agreement or disagreement using a 5-point scale.

Statistical analysis: Reliability of SRQOL-22 was estimated using the internal consistency method. The internal consistency of SRQOL-22 was assessed with Cronbach's α . For this study, structural equation modeling (SEM), among the methods of construct validity. The model fitness was assessed with the following fit indices: comparative fit index (CFI) and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA). Amos ver.28.0 was employed for statistical analysis.

Ethical considerations: Based on the Declaration of Helsinki, this study was carried out by preparing a protocol describing

appropriate academic and ethical considerations. And, the study objective and ethical considerations were explained by the researcher in charge to each target their consent to participate in the study, and their return of the accomplished sheets was regarded as meaning that they were giving their consent to participate in the study.

[Results]

Subject characteristics: The total number of data collected was 518. 40 data with missing values and 4 data with incomplete consent forms were excluded. The total number of data analyzed was 474. Of these, 210 were male, 248 were female, and 5 were other. There were 272 elementary school students, 155 middle school students, and 49 non-respondents.

Reliability of SRQOL-22: The internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's α coefficient) ranged from 0.719 to 0.837 for all the domains; Physical Condition=0.719, Mental Condition=0.873, Social Life=0.720, Learning=0.719. And the internal consistency reliability of all the items was 0.902.

Validity of SRQOL-22: As for the analysis via the structural equation modeling (SEM), SRQOL-22 showed a high level of fitness: $\chi 2 = 520.467$; degree of freedom (DF) = 198; CFI = 0.904; and RMSEA = 0.059. The validity was verified because the values of CFI and RMSEA were within the goodness-of-fit range.

[Discussion]

QOL has been thought of as one of the most critical and fundamental concerns in today's institution. The SRQOL-22, a tool that may be used in the field of education was developed, and its reliability and validity were verified in this study. The internal consistency reliability was satisfactory for all the domains and items. As for the coefficient of Cronbach's α , the values of all the items were higher than those of each domain. As for the verification of construct validity, the high level of construct validity of SRQOL-22 was confirmed. In the future, SRQOL-22 needs to be established through nationwide data collection in Japan.

[Acknowledgment]

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PS-5. Skin Care for Patients with Heart Failure: Assessment of Skin Conditions in Outpatients with Heart Failure

- Chie FURUSHIMA¹, Yumi FUKUYAMA¹, Takako SAKAMOTO¹ & Kaoru SHIBAYAMA¹
- 1) Faculty of Nursing, Department of Medicine, Saga University, Japan

Chie FURUSHIMA (furushim@cc.saga-u.ac.jp)

Keywords

Patients with Heart Failure, Skin Care, Skin Conditions

Objectives

Patients with heart failure (HF) experience minor problems, such as dry skin and pruritus, in addition to the main symptoms caused by the disease. If proper care is not taken, dry skin and pruritus can lead to serious problems, such as an increased risk of infection due to a weakened skin barrier, insomnia, and a decline in quality of life. However, the skin condition of patients has not been adequately investigated, and therefore, is not adequately cared for. The purpose of this study was to investigate the skin condition of patients with HF to determine the direction of skin care for these patients.

Methods

The participants included outpatients with HF and healthy adults. Outpatient surveys were conducted in two Japanese hospitals between October and December 2021, March and April 2022, and October and December 2022. Surveys of healthy adults were conducted between March and April 2022 and between October and December 2022. Demographic information, Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI), and the presence and severity of pruritus (visual analog scale and 5-D itch scale) were surveyed by questioning the participants. Stratum corneum hydration (SCH), skin surface pH, and sebum content on the forearm and lower leg skin were also measured using a Derma Unit SSC3 (Courage+Khazaka, Germany). Data analysis consisted of a descriptive assessment and comparison of the two groups: outpatients and healthy adults. Comparisons between the two groups were performed using chi-square and t-tests. Data were analyzed using JMP Pro 17.2, and p<0.05 was considered significant. This study was approved by the ethics committee of the affiliated institution.

Results

As shown in Table 1, 112 outpatients with HF surveyed were 85 men (75.9%), aged 67.8±11.5 years, with a body mass index of 24.2±4.4 kg/m2, and New York Heart Association functional classification of 54 patients (48.2%) in class I and 55 patients (49.1%) in class II. Additionally, 43 healthy adults were 26 men (60.5%), aged 64.5±14.8 years, with a body mass index of 23.0±3.1 kg/m2. Skin conditions in outpatients were SCH: 35.9±9.1 and 30.2±9.9 a.u., pH: 5.5±0.5 and 5.6±0.5, sebum content: 0.4±0.7 and 0.4±0.7µg/cm2, for the forearm and lower leg, respectively. The DLQI score was 0.9±1.1, and the prevalence of pruritus was 57.1%. Skin conditions in healthy adults were SCH: 43.5±7.3 and 40.5±7.6 a.u., pH: 5.4±0.4 and 5.5±0.4, sebum content: 0.3±0.5 and 0.3±0.5 µg/cm2, for the forearm and lower leg, respectively. The DLQI score was 0.9±1.5, and the prevalence of pruritus was 39.5%. A comparison between the outpatient group and the healthy adult group showed that the outpatient group had fewer participants using moisturizers (17.9% vs. 34.9%, p=0.027), had a lower SCH (forearm: 35.9±9.1 vs. 43.5±7.3 and lower leg: 30.2±9.9 vs. 40.5±7.6, p<0.001), a higher prevalence of pruritus (57.1% vs. 39.5%, p=0.049), and more severe pruritus (5-D itch scale score, 10.42±2.57 vs. 9.76±3.15, p=0.021) than those of the healthy adult group.

Discussion

This study showed that the skin of patients with HF had lower SCH content than that of healthy adults. This suggests that the skin of patients with HF is dry, and skincare aimed at moisturizing the skin is important. In addition, this survey showed that more than half of the patients with HF complained of pruritus, and that the severity of pruritus was more severe in patients with HF than in healthy adults. Studies have reported that the degree of distress felt by patients with HF due to pruritus is greater than that felt due to edema or dizziness, and is comparable to that felt due to chest pain¹⁻³. It is a symptom that causes great distress and places a high burden on patients. Therefore, treatment of pruritus is important. Although pruritus can be caused by various factors, it is also a symptom often attributed to dry skin⁴), which is why it is important to moisturize the skin of patients with HF.

This study was supported by JSPS KAKENHI (grant number: JP 21K10544).

Table1. Characteristics of skin condition in outpatients with heart failure and healthy adults

Characteristics	Outpatients		Healthy adults		م بامار م	
Characteristics	n=1	n=112		43	p value	
Men ^a	85	(75.9)	26	(60.5)	0.061	
Age ^b	67.8	± 11.5	64.5	± 14.8	0.152	
BMI ^b	24.2	± 4.4	23.0	± 3.1	0.116	
Occupation ^a	52	(46.4)	27	(62.8)	0.067	
Living with someone ^a	95	(84.8)	38	(88.4)	0.564	
Moisturizer used ^a	20	(17.9)	15	(34.9)	0.027	
NYHA classification ^a						
1	54	(48.2)	_			
II	55	(49.1)	_	_		
	3	(2.7)	_	_		
IV	0	(0)	_	_		
SCH (a.u.) ^b						
Forearm	35.9 ± 9.1		43.5 ± 7.3		< 0.001	
Lower leg	30.2 ± 9.9		40.5 ± 7.6		< 0.001	
Skin pH ^b						
Forearm	5.5 ± 0.5		5.4 ± 0.4		0.380	
Lower leg	5.6 ± 0.5		5.5 ± 0.6		0.219	
Sebum content(µg/cm²) b						
Forearm	0.4 ± 0.8		0.3 ± 0.5		0.350	
Lower leg	0.4 ± 0.7		0	0.6 ± 0.5	0.372	
DLQI(score) b	DLQI(score) b		().9 ± 1.5		
Pruritus ^a	48	(57.1)	26	(39.5)		
VAS(mm) b, c	37.5	± 25.2	21.9	9 ± 20.6	0.004	
5D itch scale(score) b, c	10.	4 ± 2.6	9	.8 ± 3.2	0.035	

^a Descriptives presented as number/sample size (%)

BMI; Body Mass Index, NYHA; New York Heart Association, SCH; Stratum Corneum Hydration, DLQI; Dermatology Life Quality Index, VAS; Visual Analogue Scale

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^b Mean ± SD

^c Only participants with pruritus

PS-6. Co-parenting and Quality-of-life Characteristics among Parents of Children with Disabilities in Japan (First Report)

- Eriko SUZUKI1, Mikako ARAKIDA2 & Yuko FUJIO1
- 1) Juntendo University Faculty of Health Science and Nursing, Japan
- 2) Kawasaki City College of Nursing, Japan

Eriko SUZUKI (er-suzuki@juntendo.ac.jp)

Keywords

Co-parenting, Quality-of-life, Children with Disabilities, Parents, Family support

Objective:

To clarify co-parenting and quality-of-life characteristics among parents caring for their children with disabilities at home in Japan.

Methods:

We conducted a web-based questionnaire survey on co-parenting and quality of life (QOL), targeting 2 groups of parents: parents of healthy children aged 0 to 17 years, registered with a nationwide online marketing company; and parents belonging to a publicly available online association of parents of children with physical and intellectual disabilities aged 0 to 17 years at home. We cross-sectionally examined the data by two-group comparison. This study was approved by the Ethical Review Committee of the International University of Health and Welfare (18-Io-184-3).

Results:

There were 371 (male: 181; and female: 189) parents of healthy children (valid response rate: 100%); and 132 parents of children with disabilities (valid response rate: 93%), out of 306 for whom consent was obtained from the chairperson of the parental association and 142 who responded (response rate: 46%). Co-parenting scores were significantly higher among parents of children with disabilities than parents of healthy children (p<0.001). However, in terms of QOL, physical and social functioning scores were significantly lower among parents of children with disabilities (p<0.001 to 0.04). There were no significant differences between the groups in vitality or mental health.

Discussion:

Compared with parents of healthy children, parents of children with disabilities showed higher co-parenting scores, and their QOL scores were lower in physical/social aspects and higher in mental aspects. Co-parenting was important for parents to maintain "vitality" as a basis for continuing to care for their children with disabilities at home. On the other hand, it was a physical burden, and negatively affected their social life. The results highlight the necessity of observing these parents' co-parenting status, and providing support tailored to their situations.

PS-7. Relationship between the Knowledge Measurement Scale for Menstrual Abnormalities in Young Women and Questions for Gynecological Consultations

Eriko YAMAMOTO¹

1) International University of Health and Welfare School of Health Sciences at Odawara Department of Nursing, Japan Eriko YAMAMOTO (er-yamamoto@iuhw.ac.jp)

Keywords Young women, menstrual abnormalities, knowledge, scale, gynecological consultations

[Objective]

To clarify the relationship between the knowledge measurement scale on menstrual abnormalities among young women with questions for gynecological consultations.

[Methods]

When conducting the preliminary survey, the main survey, and the related factors survey to develop a scale to measure knowledge about menstrual abnormalities among young women, five gynecological consultation questions (see Table 1) were administered at the same time each time. Therefore, multiple regression analysis was used to examine the relationship between the scale and questions for gynecological consultation.

[Ethical Considerations]

This study was conducted with the approval of the Ethical Review Committee of the Tokyo Women's Medical University (approval number: 2021-0188).

[Results]

Factor 1 [Risk of menstrual abnormalities] and factor 3 [Quality of life in the peri-menstrual period] were significantly different from the questions for gynecological consultations 2), 4) and 5).

Factor 2 [Relationship between menstrual pain and analgesics] was significantly different from questions 1) and 3).

Factor 4 [pill efficacy] was significantly different from questions 2), 3), 4), and 5).

[Consideration]

Five items of the scale measuring knowledge about menstrual abnormalities and questions for gynecological consultations among young women were strongly related to any of the factors 1 through 4, suggesting that knowledge about menstrual abnormalities is related to motivation to visit a gynecologist.

There are no conflicts of interest related to this study. (478 characters)

Table 1

	Questions to be asked for gynecological consultations
1)	Gynecologists can be seen regardless of age or occupation (including students).
2)	Gynecologists can provide consultation on menstrual problems other than pregnancy, pill prescriptions, etc.
3)	Whenever you visit a gynecologist, there is always an internal examination, which is embarrassing.
4)	If you are not comfortable with an internal examination during a gynecological visit, you can tell the doctor and he or she will give you a medical history and ultrasound.
5)	If you do not want your parents to know about your visit to the gynecologist, you can inform the gynecologist's office at the time of the visit, and your parents will not be notified of your visit without your consent.

PS-8. Towards a Second Home for Infants and Toddlers: From the Practice of Nijiiro Nursery School

- Hiroe SASAKI¹, Milan SASAKI², Yui SAITO², Jyunki TSUBOTA³ & Atsushi TANAKA⁴

- 1) Tokyo Gakugei University Special Needs Education School, Japan
- 2) Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan
- 3) Kanagawa University, Japan
- 4) Sapporo Gakuin University, Japan

Hiroe SASAKI (milano17@u-gakugei.ac.jp)

Keywords Infant and toddler care, Steiner early childhood education, Small-scale childcare

(Introduction)

Nijiiro Nursery School in Otawara (Tochigi Prefecture) was established by five nursery teachers with the aim of becoming a second home for children (infants and toddlers). What do they value and what kind of child education do they provide? We would like to clarify this by reporting on how the children attending the Nijiiro Nursery School are enjoying their everyday lives in a free and energetic manner.

(Nijiiro Nursery School)

The Nursery tries to enable the children to live in an environment as close to their home as possible. The teachers look after the children as those who share their everyday lives with them. The children are sometimes separated by their age according to the activities they are involved in.

(Practice at Nijiiro Nursery School)

At Nijiiro Nursery School, children are cared to be able to live in the same daily rhythm. This is because a daily repetitive rhythm is thought to be healthy for children's bodies and helps to stabilise their minds at the same time. This allows children to naturally understand what is coming next and what they need to do, and so with peace of mind they can live each day with comfort.

Many of the fingerplays and songs that are used in the nursery are sung in Steiner kindergartens, which are built on pentatone. Songs are sung by the teachers without using any electronic sound instruments. The singing is slow and gentle so that the children can feel the comfort. Children in a busy stimulating place may become too excited and tired, and may have trouble sleeping or cry at night. The teachers believe that sharing the sound of the wind and birdsongs with the children in a quiet place may also helps them to see the children's growth.

On each child's birthday, the whole class celebrate together with a cake the teacher has baked. Flowers from the garden are put on the table and candles are lit and the Steiner Kindergarten's 'birthday song' is sung. At Nijiiro Nursery School, attention is also paid to the food that builds the children's healthy heart and body. The lunches are simple and heart-warming. The nutritionist plans the menu and the chefs make the broth and stock from the scratch, and season to bring out the flavour of the local ingredients.

One of the teachers works during the day is gardening. While they weed the garden and tend to the vegetables they are growing, the children play outside. The relationship between adults and children in the nursery is the same as that of their homes. This is what is meant by a child's second home.

Currently, nine infants and toddlers aged 0 to 2 years are enrolled at Nijiiro Nursery School. The nursery teachers treat the children gently and calmly as if they were their mothers. Sometimes the children play as they help their teachers, carrying things and tidying up. The children's smiles and laughter are the proof that life at the nursery is enjoyable and safe. Those children's shy smiles as they waved from behind the teacher were such a comfort.

'Valuing the contact with nature, children's curiosity and inquisitiveness. Living to the same rhythm every day.' 'Having the nursery teachers live as role models for the children, incorporating colours, sounds, outdoor play and naps.' All of these help the children to grow freely. In order to keep the children smiling, the teachers' understanding of child education must be deepened. To pass on this education to the next generation, Nijiiro Nursery School engages in monthly in-school training. The teachers showed a will to look back and reflect on their own practice, and to always look forward and improve. This is both for the sake of the children in front of them and for the realisation of the ideal nursery school they are aiming for. The teachers never forget that their words and actions have a great influence on the children's development. They live with the children today as adults who live with self-discipline and integrity aiming to become a second home for them.

PS-9. Lifestyle Unit Learning to Improve Communication Skills: Practice that Incorporates Puppetry in Waldorf Education

- Hiroe SASAKI1 & Atsushi TANAKA2

- 1) Tokyo Gakugei University Special Needs Education School, Japan
- 2) Sapporo Gakuin University, Japan

Hiroe SASAKI (milano17@u-gakugei.ac.jp)

Keywords

Waldorf education, communication skills, Lifestyle unit learning

Objective

Sasaki(2022) showed that Waldorf education's rhythmic movement and form drawing are effective to a certain extent in teaching children with intellectual disabilities to read and write, while Sasaki(2023) showed that Waldorf education's story-making and watercolour learning are effective to a certain extent in developing writing skills. The purpose of this study is to examine whether practice that incorporates puppetry in Waldorf education is effective as a method for improving communication skills.

Methods

The study recorded the learning process of one female student in the second year of middle school while she was supervised by Sasaki for one year of 'lifestyle unit learning' and examined whether the student's feelings of difficulty regarding communication improved. Waldorf education is a form of learning in which multiple subjects are closely related, and it is also deeply related to Japanese, English, music, home economics, and independent activities. By approaching the learning contents from various angles in relation to various subjects, care is taken to deepen student learning. Moreover, for the puppetry, the picture book Three Billy Goats Gruff was used to conduct an activity involving the making of the three goats – one large, one medium, and one small.

In this study, the procedure was fully explained to the participating student (currently an adult) and her parents, and their consent was obtained. They also consented to this conference report.

Results & Discussion

The student noted two things she felt were difficult: (1) difficulty in engaging with things with foresight, and (2) poor communication skills. Regarding (1), the student was able to gain foresight about what needed to be done to perform the puppetry throughout the unit by preparing and planning the production by herself while consulting the teacher. Regarding (2), she could think about how to relate to others by using a way of reading that was easy for listeners to understand (voice volume, reading in character) and an arrangement of the puppetry stage that appealed to the audience (arranging desks in each place as mountains, bridges, etc., and the directions in which the goats and the troll are moved). This created a foundation for communication.

The student, now starting her fifth year of working at a facility for people with disabilities, has been entrusted with new job tasks from this academic year and is working enthusiastically. It is clear from the daily e-mails with her that the educational practice 10 years prior facilitated an increase in her communication skills, motivating her to become involved with others.

This study suggests that puppetry in Waldorf education is effective to a certain extent as a means of enhancing communication.

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PS-10. Consideration on Continence Care Practice in Gerontological Nursing for Third-year Nursing University Students

- Hiroko SHIRAI1

1) Fukuoka Jo Gakuin Nursing University, Japan

Hiroko SHIRAI (h_shirai@fukujo.ac.jp)

Keywords

Gerontological Nursing, continence care, adult diapers, Nursing University Students, corporate nurses

[Introduction]

In Japan, the elderly population aged 65 and over in 2021 was 36.4 million (Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, 2021)¹⁾, which is 29.1% of the total population and the highest in the world, being nearly six points higher than Italy (23.6%), the second highest.

In old age, urinary control gradually becomes difficult due to aging, disease, lifestyle, environment and other such issues. Urination is a basic and essential part of daily life. However, people feel resistance to and ashamed of having their excretion or excrement seen by others. In this way, excretion has characteristics that differ from other Activities of Daily Life (ADL). Therefore, independence of excretion and quality of continence care have a great impact on the health of the elderly, the safeguarding of their dignity as human beings, and their willingness to live.

Urinary incontinence is one of the health problems of the elderly, with those suffering from incontinence using products on a daily basis²⁾. In Japan, where the population is aging, the development of continence care products is progressing. For instance, in Europe and the USA, adult disposable diapers are mainly taped, but in Japan, there are pants-type diapers and two-piece diapers that use supplementary pads in combination with the diapers.

University of Nursing A has introduced training on continence care for the elderly in geriatric nursing classes taken by third-year students. Starting in the 2021 academic year, nurses affiliated to Company B's Continence Care Research Institute (hereinafter referred to as corporate nurses) have been giving lectures and exercises on disposable diapers. Hence, in this paper, we investigated the effects of continence care training for the elderly conducted by corporate nurses.

[Methods]

1) Survey scope

In the 2022 academic year, 113 third-year nursing university students participated in continence care exercises provided by corporate nurses.

2) Survey Contents and Methods

First, we asked the students about their experiences of changing diapers for the elderly at home and in practical training, and then we asked about their image of diapers using the Diaper Excretion Image Questionnaire³⁾. Thirty-six adjectives with pairs of meanings, such as "clean-dirty", "odorless-smelly", etc., evaluated on a scale of 1 to 7 points, were compared before and after training (un paired t-test, P<0.05). The lower the score, the more positive the image, and the higher the score, the more negative the image. Furthermore, we asked for free descriptions of what they learned in continence care exercises, and analyzed qualitatively and inductively the learning content that we would like to utilize in future nursing training. Responses and submissions were requested using Moodle, a learning management system.

This study was conducted with the approval of the Research Ethics Committee of the university to which the researchers belong (Approval Number: 22-4).

[Results]

Responses were obtained from 103 respondents regarding their experiences with changing diapers for the elderly. The number of responses was 110 because of multiple responses. "I have never been involved" was the most common at 46.6% (n=48), and the percentage of those who had changed diapers was 17.5% (n=18) (Figure 1).

The image questionnaire about diaper excretion was answered by 97 people. Responses changed positively between

before and after. Responses to 21 of the 36 items showed significantly positive changes (p < 0.05).

In the free description of learning in continence care for the elderly, four categories ("Assessment of excretory behavior and selection of appropriate diapers", "Provision of appropriate continence care to target patients and improvement of skills of care providers", "Maintenance and improvement of ADL and support of social continence" and "Consideration of feelings and privacy concerns of diaper-wearing elderly") with 15 subcategories (including "Select diapers based on consideration of ADL and diaper functionality", "Put on diapers properly to prevent leakage and slippage", and "Maintain and improve ADL by utilizing remaining functions") were generated (Table 1).

[Conclusions]

After the continence care exercises, the nursing students' image of diaper excretion changed positively. In addition, they were able to learn about the abilities and roles of nurses as well as ethical perspectives. These results confirmed that the continence care training had a definite effect.

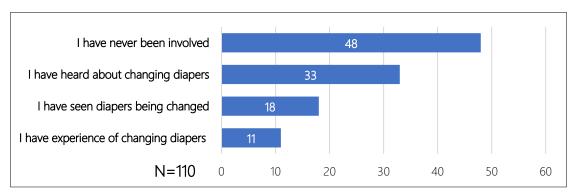


Figure 1. Experience in diaper changing for elderly people

Table 1. Contents of learning we want to utilize in continence care for the elderly

Category	Sub Category (Number of Codes)
Assessment of excretory behavior and selection of	Select diapers based on consideration of ADL and diaper functionality (65)
appropriate diapers	Carefully assess excretory behavior (21)
	Put on diapers properly to prevent leakage and slippage (84)
	Provide information and guidance to families and people from various professions (16)
De l'inches	Reduce burden on patients and their families (13)
Provision of appropriate continence care to target	Engage with patients to reduce prejudice and resistance toward diapers (7)
patients and improvement of skills of care providers	Aim for peace of mind, ease and comfort during diaper excretion (5)
	Look at situation from perspective that life rhythm is to be adjusted (4)
	Take a team approach (3)
	Maintain and improve ADL by utilizing remaining functions (48)
Maintenance and improvement of ADL and support of	Support social continence (8)
social continence	Avoid using diapers just because they are the easy option (11)
	Be aware that continence care affects independence of elderly (2)
Consideration of feelings and privacy concerns of	Understand the feelings of patients (11)
diaper-wearing elderly	Take into consideration issues such as self-respect and privacy (8)

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PS-11. Survey on Health Awareness and Medical Examination Status of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine Catch-Up Eligible Generation

– Izumi MATSUO¹, Miwako HIRAKAWA², Yumiko FUKUOKA³, Ariko KODAMA³, Fumie SAITO⁴ & Yoshiko NISHIZAWA⁵

- 1) University of Health and Welfare, School of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Japan
- 2) Teikyo Heisei University, Faculty of Health Care, Department of Nursing, Japan
- 3) Hirosaki University of Health and Welfare, School of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Japan
- 4) Hirosaki Gakuin University, Faculty of Nursing, Department of Nursing, Japan
- 5) Hirosaki University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan

Izumi MATSUO (matsuoi@jyoto-gakuen.ac.jp)

Konwords	Health Education, Cervical cancer vaccine, Health screening behavior, Subjective sense of health control,				
Keywords	Health literacy				

[Background]

WHO recommends effective vaccines and screening tests to prevent cervical cancer¹⁾, and it is predicted that cervical cancer will disappear in the future because of policy promotion in other countries. However, in Japan, the HPV vaccination rate is low due to concerns about adverse events, and the rate of people taking HPV screening tests has not increased^{2,3)}.

(Aim)

The aim of this study is to clarify knowledge of cervical cancer and the HPV vaccine, health behaviors, and health perspectives of the HPV vaccine catch-up generation of men and women, one of the cervical cancer prevention projects resumed in Japan.

(Methods)

The target population was males and females enrolled in educational institutions in Q-City, Aomori Prefecture. Written and oral explanations were given to participants of a lecture targeting the HPV vaccine catch-up generation, and their consent was obtained. The survey was conducted via a web-based questionnaire survey accessed through a QR code. The survey items included knowledge related to cervical cancer and the HPV vaccine, health indicators (subjective sense of health, subjective sense of health control, and health literacy scales^{4,5)}), daily health behaviors, vaccination status and intention to receive vaccination (vaccination readiness scale⁶⁾), and attributes.

The valid responses were simply tabulated, and crosstabulation tables were created by classifying the data by target attributes and health behavior items. Descriptive statistics between groups were compared by the χ^2 test. Statistical software EZR and SPSS were used for the analysis, with SPSS ver.29 for Windows as the analysis software. This study was conducted under ethical review by the researcher's home university (approval number 2023-15).

[Results]

The analysis included 176 subjects (78 boys, 44.1%; 99 girls, 55.9%).

- 1. Of them, 90% were aware of their health. More than 60% of the subjects mentioned exercise, diet, and sleep as things they try to do for their health. On the other hand, 20%-30% of the subjects mentioned exchanging information with friends and family, and 1.9% mentioned seeing their family doctor or going for medical checkups. As for their own health data, 97%-99% knew their height, weight, blood pressure, and corona vaccination experience, while 32% had been vaccinated against pediatric infectious diseases.
- 2. Twenty-three had received the cervical cancer vaccine during routine vaccination (6th grade to 1st year of high school) and 17 had received the vaccine during the catch-up period, which was below the national average of 30%. In addition, 11 had undergone cervical cancer screening and 8 had undergone HPV antibody testing.
- 3. In terms of knowledge of cervical cancer, 66 (37.5%) of the respondents knew about HPV infection as a cause, but 47.5% of women and 20.8% of men showed a significant difference. More women than men knew that HPV was increasing among

those in their 20s and 30s, that it was preventable with the HPV vaccine, and that catch-up programs were in place.

4. Of those who had not yet received the cervical cancer vaccine, 31% had the intention to be vaccinated against cervical cancer, and more were still unsure or did not intend to be vaccinated.

(Discussion)

The catch-up period for the HPV vaccine is until the end of FY2025. The HPV vaccine catch-up was found to be insufficient as an opportunity to increase the intention to receive the vaccination. However, since this is the generation that experienced the covid-19 pandemic and their intention to be vaccinated is high, it can be inferred that increasing their sense of proactive health control over cervical cancer will promote their behavior to receive the vaccine.

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There are no conflicts of interest to disclose regarding this study.2

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PS-12. Effective Human and Physical Environmental Arrangements in the Classes of 1-2 Year-olds in Nursery Schools; Focusing on Analysis of Data from the CRAYON BOOK and the Results of Interviews with Nursery Teachers

- Kiyomi UTAGAWA¹, Mamiko OTA², Changwan HAN² & Aiko KOHARA²
- 1) Yakult Child Support Co., Ltd., Japan
- 2) Shimonoseki City University, Japan

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

Keywords

Early childhood education, CRAYON BOOK, concept formation, environment and daily life

[Background]

The importance of concept formation as a foundation for learning has been advocated as an important aspect of early childhood and care education. The child's "physical environment" and "human environment" are closely related to concept formation. A previous study¹⁾ quantitatively examined environmental factors influencing concept formation using the CRAYON BOOK²⁾, but there is no consideration of the efforts that have been made by the child care providers^{1,3)}. Therefore, this study comprehensively analyzes quantitative data from the CRAYON BOOK and qualitative data from interviews with child care providers regarding the effects of the physical and human environment between the age of 1 and 2. The aim of this study is to identify effective human and physical environments in day care centers for 1-2 year olds.

[Methods]

The subject population consisted of 23 preschools operated by a Japanese stock company. The implementation period was from June 2020 to November 2022. The evaluation using the CRAYON BOOK was conducted twice during the period. There were 98 children (50 boys and 48 girls), with an average age of 22.1 months the first time and 27.4 months the second time. Statistical analysis software was SPSS ver. 28, and the Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to test the difference between the first and second sessions. The interviews were semi-structured and lasted from 30 minutes to 1 hour with 41 nursery teachers. This study was approved (0715-04) by the Research Ethics Committee of Shimonoseki City University.

[Results]

The results of the first and second difference tests confirmed significant differences at the 5% level in all domains and subdomains, and the scores increased. The results of the interviews with nursery teachers are shown in Table 1. 37 of the 41 respondents indicated that there was a change between before and after introducing the CRAYON BOOK.

[Discussion]

The results of the interview survey showed that nursery teachers. are aware of concept formation when they maintain the physical environment. The significantly higher scores for concept formation may be due to the influence of concept formation-conscious environmental maintenance. In addition, the interview survey revealed that children's understanding-enhancing involvement was observed, such as "I started to talk to the children according to their condition" and "I started to give them choices and let them choose". It is believed that the comprehension-enhancing involvement led to the promotion of children's concept formation. This study combined and analyzed quantitative and qualitative data, and we believe we have been able to present important findings for the future of early childhood and care education.

[Acknowledgment]

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP 23K02234.

Table 1. Results of the interview survey (excerpts) 1. Were there any changes before and after the introduction of the CRAYON BOOK? Change: 37 persons No change: 1 person Neither: 3 persons (Free answer: 52) "I built a staircase so I could look out the window. The kids loved it." "We put pictures of the flow of activities in the bathrooms and other places." Other... 2. Were there any changes in the children after the environmental change? Change: 40 persons No Change: 1 person

(Free answer: 60) "I was amazed at how the children began to play with the insects and illustrations on the wall, becoming aware of the goal and the simple rules". Others...

3. Were there any changes in the way the nursery teachers interacted with the children before and after the introduction of the CRAYON BOOK?

Change: 40 persons No change: 1 person

(Free answer: 82) "Since the introduction of the CRAYONBOOK, we have more discussions. "The common understanding of the children among the nursery teachers has increased. Others...

4. Did the children change as a result of the change in nursery teachers' behavior?

(Free answer: 35) "The child in my class wants to do things by himself around me". Others...

5. Did the nursery teacher approach to the children change after the physical and human environment was changed?

(Free answer: 18) "I have learned to watch their movements and have conversations with them. " Others...

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PS-13. Assessment of Cognitive Symptoms in Institutions Aimed at Eliminating and Improving Symptoms in Elderly People with Dementia and Comparison of Existing Rating Scales

- Megumi KODAIRA¹, Yutaro UEDA², Takashi YOSHITANI³, Yoshimi SAKATA¹ & Chija LEE⁴

- 1) International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan
- 2) Gunma University of Health and Welfare Two-year College Course, Japan
- 3) Hokuto Bunka Academy School of Welfare and Education of Hokkaido, Japan
- 4) Higashiosaka Junior College, Japan

Megumi KODAIRA (kodaira@iuhw.ac.jp)

Keywords Elderly people with dementia, rating scale, independence-supportive care, symptom disappearance and improvement

[Introduction] According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 55 million people worldwide will suffer from dementia in 2023, with a reported economic loss of US\$1.3 trillion. In 2014, Kodaira et al. reported 75.8% disappearance or near improvement of cognitive symptoms from family support practices for families living with dementia. In order for cognitive symptoms to disappear or improve, it is necessary to accurately identify when, where, and under what circumstances cognitive symptoms (hereafter referred to as abnormalities in speech and behavior) are present. However, there are many items that do not fit into the current dementia rating scale.

[Objective] To identify abnormal behaviors that cannot be captured by existing rating scales, in order to provide care to eliminate or improve symptoms in elderly dementia patients.

[Methods] The study was conducted at sites attending the Independent Support Care Web Workshop 2023 organized by Japan Society of Functional Recovery Care and Power Rehabilitation (hereafter referred to as "the Society"). The purpose of the study was explained at the training session. Data from 76 cases (average age: 87.9 years, 69 female, 7 male) from 23 facilities that gave their consent were collected. After excluding facilities with missing data, 61 cases with 162 symptoms (average 2.7 symptoms per facility) were analyzed. The symptoms listed were itemized into a single symptom, and the proportion of symptoms that appeared was analyzed using the existing BPSD evaluation scales, DBD13 (13 items) and BPSD+Q (27 items). For the analysis, about 10 cases of abnormalities in speech and behavior were manually classified into DBD13 and BPSD+Q, and then sorted by Al. After that, we checked for further validity. In this analysis, we used an Al called "Claude 3.5 Sonnet", the latest Al model developed by Anthropic. The analysis was conducted with the cooperation of MONAKAYA Co.,Ltd. This study was approved by the Society (Approval No. 23-124).

[Results] The results showed that about 34% of DBD13 and 21% of BPSD+Q/BPSD25Q had no applicable items. About 11% of DBD13 and 18% of BPSD+Q/BPSD25Q had multiple items (Table 1).

Table 1. Percentage of "Abnormal Behavior" 162 symptoms in the existing BPSD rating scale.

	No applicable items	Multiple applicable items	Total
DBD13	33.74%	11.04%	44.78%
BPSD+Q	21.47%	17.79%	39.26%

[Discussion] From the above, it is clear that neither of the BPSD rating scales can fully cover many of the "behavioral abnormalities" perceived in the field, and it is difficult to adequately assess approximately 40-45% of the "behavioral abnormalities" that occur in actual nursing care settings. This may make it difficult to determine whether or not abnormalities in the behavior of elderly persons with dementia have disappeared or improved with the provision of care. While existing rating scales provide an important foundation for the evaluation of dementia, further study is needed to more accurately reflect the relationship between dementia and care. This includes how to evaluate behavioral abnormalities that cannot be captured by existing rating scales, or instances where a single behavioral abnormality is covered by multiple items in existing rating scales. The study also suggested the need to consider the development of a new rating scale that complements or organizes the existing rating scales.

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PS-14. Characteristics of Motor Development during Infancy in Children with Development of Autism Spectrum Disorder

- Mikiko KAWAMURA¹, Sayaka KAJIOKA¹, Yukio MIKAMI², Rieko KAWAMURA³ & Junko AMANO¹
- 1) Amano Rehabilitation Hospital, Japan
- 2) Hiroshima University Hospital, Japan
- 3) Kawamura Children Clinic, Hiroshima, Japan

Mikiko KAWAMURA (kawamiki@amano-reha.com)

Keywords Autism Spectrum Disorder, Motor Development, Infancy

Introduction: There have been few reports on the aspects of the motor function development of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) infants in infancy. In the present study, we investigated the motor development characteristics of ASD infants before the stage at which they acquired the ability to walk unassisted.

Subjects and Methods: The subjects were 200 ASD infants (157 males and 43 females), average age: 5 years 7 months (standard deviation: 2 years 2 months), who did not have any clear underlying disease, and based on their charts we retrospectively selected motor function acquisition ages until acquiring the ability to walk unassisted. We assessed six parameters: head control, roll over, sitting, crawling, standing up, and walking unassisted and calculated the numbers of infants classified according to whether within the normal range and early or late outside the normal range, by using Japanese edition Denver style development screening test. We also investigated the sequence of motor function acquisition.

Results: The mean ages of the ASD infants when they acquired the motor functions were within their normal ranges, but the standard deviations of the ages of acquisition successively widened (Fig.1). Although 165 infants were within the normal range for the turnover, 119 infants were within the normal range for walking unassisted (Fig.2). The sequence of motor function acquisition was normal in 68 infants and irregular in 132 infants, and a tendency was also seen for irregularities in the sequence of acquisition to become greater (Fig.3).



Fig.1. Motor function acquisitions ages

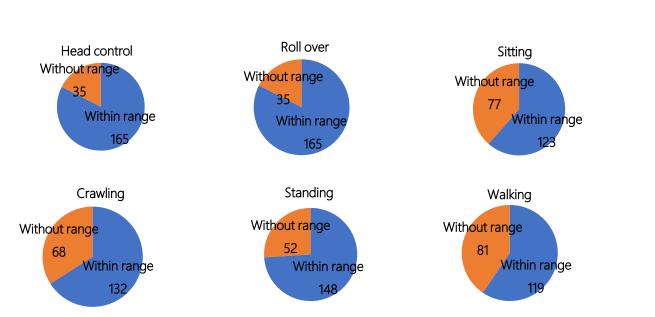


Fig.2. Number of children within or without the normal range in each Motor Function

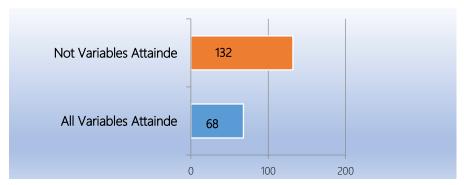


Fig.3. Motor Function Acquistion

Conclusion: Motor development in typically developing children progresses stepwise. However, when motor development delay or a course of motor development outside the normal range in terms of age in months at the time of acquisition is observed despite the absence of any clear underlying disease, it is necessary to bear the possibility of ASD in mind and intervene early, while monitoring the course of the child's interpersonal relations, social skills, behavior, and motor development.

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PS-15. Characteristics of the Educational Status of Special Education Schools for the Physically Disabled in South Korea; Through Text Mining Analyses of School Goals and School Evaluations

- Minji KIM1

1) Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Minji KIM (kim-m@shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp)

Keywords Physically disabled, Special education schools, 2022 special education curriculum, school goals, school evaluations

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to investigate the characteristics of the educational status of special education schools for the physically disabled by analyzing text data on school goals and school evaluations in special schools for the physically disabled nationwide in South Korea.

Materials and Methods: This study analyzed 21 special education schools for the physically disabled nationwide, as listed in the 2023 special education statistics published by the Ministry of Education1). The specific school goals related to student achievement were set as outcome measures among the school goals published on the website of each special education school for physical disabilities. Moreover, school evaluation data called "School Evaluation Reports" was downloaded from the homepage of each special education school for the physically disabled. The qualitative reports and implications regarding the items of 'curriculum organization and operation' and 'classes and evaluation innovation (Evaluation of the classes)' listed in the school evaluation reports were set as school evaluations. Those who evaluated 'classes and evaluation innovation (Evaluation of the classes)' were students' parents, teacher and staff of the schools. Finally, text data analysis was conducted to determine the characteristics of school goals and school evaluations in special education schools for the physically disabled nationwide.

Results: The most frequently occurring noun was "student," the adjective was "healthy," and the verb was "develop" as the keyword for school goals. As a result of the co-occurrence network, a total of 8 characteristics indicated in school goals: (1) professional knowledge and training required to become a member of society; (2) independent community life; (3) living in harmony with disability; (4) problem solving ability; (5) education about body movements; (6) students developing their talent; (7) good character; and (8) physicality and mentality. Regarding the school evaluations of curriculum organization and operation, the noun word that appeared most often was "student," the adjective word was "educational," and the verb word was "be." As a result of co-occurrence network analysis, a total of 8 characteristics indicated in school evaluations: (1) creative and diverse experiences and activities; (2) discovering students' career aptitude through learning; (3) implementation of curriculum considering individual characteristics; (4) a teacher who develops students' talents; (5) suitable for the region; (6) individual and group learning; (7) organizing and operating an individualized plan; and (8) accumulation of various professional knowledge. Regarding the school evaluations of classes, in addition, the noun word that appeared most often was "student," the adjective word was "various," and the verb word was "be." As a result of the co-occurrence network, a total of 21 characteristics were indicated in school goals.

Conclusion: The school goals of South Korea's special education schools for the physically disabled were found to focus on improving the health of students with physical disabilities and their independence as community members. It was suggested that the schools were evaluated positively for providing a variety of curriculum and organizing and operating an individualized education plan in the school evaluation of the organization and operation of the curriculum and the school evaluation of the classes by students' parents, and teacher, and staff of the schools. In addition, it was suggested that students' career and vocational abilities were receiving positive evaluations.

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PS-16. Support for School Adjustment of Foreign Children who have not Learned to Read and Write in a Language other than English as Their Mother Tongue

- Mitsuyo SHIMOJO¹, Ruben CLOS², Haejin KWON¹ & Yasumi NONAKA¹

- 1) Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus, Japan
- 2) Instructor at NPO Sangosha Schole, Japan

Mitsuyo SHIMOJO (s941221@edu.u-ryukyu.ac.jp)

Keywords

Foreign Children, Support for School Adjustment, Multinational and Multiethnic society

In Japan, globalization has led to the development of a multinational and multiethnic society, and many children with foreign roots are now enrolled in public elementary and junior high schools. The issues of educating these foreign children are piling up day by day, and there are calls for the establishment of multicultural education and specific support measures in school education (Ai Takeuchi, 2022). Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the effects on school adjustment of the support provided to a Chilean child whose native language is Spanish using ICT equipment to remove language barriers and the implementation of multilingual and multicultural understanding education for the students in the classrooms. The Chilean child spoke Spanish (his native language), but because he had not yet mastered reading and writing in Spanish as well as Japanese, he was unable to understand the content of the class and was bored. In the Inclusive needs Child Record (ICR), there were some items that could not be scored because it measured academic achievement in the Japanese language class. In the emotional domain, the score for hyperactivity and impulsivity was 9 points, considerably lower than the cutoff value (21 points), and the score in the communication domain was also 7 points, considerably lower than the cutoff value (17 points). Regarding the score around inattention (17 points), it was considered that the students were bored and restless due to inaccessibility to learning and unable to concentrate in class owing to language barriers, rather than hyperactivity and impulsivity because of ADHD. The low scores in the communication domain were also considered to indicate that if this situation continues, there is a risk that the student may experience problems in the relationships with friends in the future.

To support Chilean child's access to school life and learning, a PowerPoint presentation with Spanish audio was created and used to explain school rules and reduce risky behavior. In addition, to help the children in the class understand diverse cultures, a Spanish-speaking outside instructor was asked to conduct a special "Language Awakening" class, a multilingual and multicultural education program.

After the support, the results of the inclusive needs child record showed that the scores for impulsivity and hyperactivity were 26 and 16 for communication, which were considerably higher than the preliminary results. In addition, the teachers' comments after the special class given by the Spanish speaking instructor were as follows: "The smiles of the Chilean child increased. I think that the fact that he was able to stand in front of them like a teacher and communicate in Spanish made him feel more confident and at ease." "The children in the class knew that he was from a country with a different culture and language, and they imagined how difficult it would be if they were in his shoes. They had never heard of a foreign country before and had a strong resistance to people different from themselves, but when they saw the instructor fluent in many languages, they became interested." These comments showed not only the change in the Chilean child, but also the change in the children in the class toward people who use multiple languages and multiculturalism.

In Japan, the number of foreign nationals and foreign students who need Japanese language support is increasing. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has stated the need to strengthen Japanese language support for foreign students. However, in addition to this, each school should share the awareness of creating a school culture that understand diversity and mutually recognize different languages and cultures in the future.

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PS-17. Analysis of Factors Effecting the Life Satisfaction of Senior Workers: Are the Working Seniors Happy?

Moonjung KIM¹

1) Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the aged, Korea

Moonjung KIM (moonjung87@gmail.com)

Keywords

Life satisfaction, working senior, social relationship, public income, work satisfaction

1. Introduction

Korea's official retirement age is 60, but the actual retirement age is 72.3, ranking first among OECD countries. In Korea, the income security system is unstable, so it can be understood that economic activities continue even after retirement age to supplement income.

Meanwhile, as can be seen from Activity theory and Continuity theory, participation in the labor market in old age not only means supplementing economic income, but also has a positive effect on improving health and quality of life in old age. Then, do Korean seniors who work for long periods of time have high life satisfaction?

Life satisfaction can help determine the direction of elderly welfare policies. And because it is closely related to successful aging, it can be a socially important measure. In this study, we looked at the life satisfaction of working seniors in Korea and analyzed the factors that affect the life satisfaction of working seniors. Based on the analysis results, implications for Korea's employment policy for the elderly was suggested.

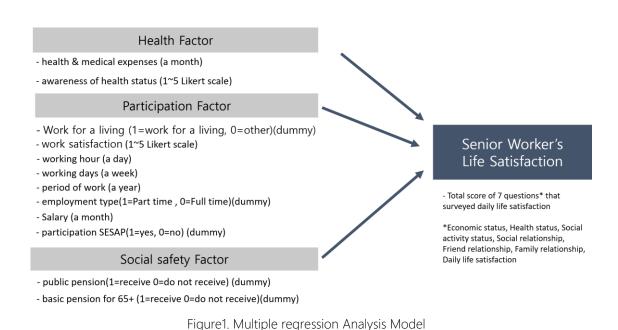
2. Methods

2.1. Data

This study used data from the 2020 Survey on National survey of Older Koreans. This Survey on the Status of the Elderly is a representative survey that examines the overall characteristics of the lives of seniors aged 65 or older in Korea.

2.2. Analysis

Using the total score of 7 questions that surveyed daily life satisfaction for the elderly, we analyzed the life satisfaction of the elderly currently participating in economic activities by comparing the satisfaction of those currently participating in economic activities and those not participating. Multiple regression analysis conducted to analyze factors affecting the satisfaction of working seniors.



3. Results

The average age of the elderly group currently participating in economic activities is 75.3 years, and total income(household) is 2.29 million won per month on average, which is less than that of the elderly group who are not economically active. Meanwhile, the elderly group engaged in self-employment has the highest monthly average income of around 3.4 million won.

The life satisfaction of the elderly who are currently participating in economic activities is 3.39 points, which is lower than that of the elderly who are not economically active (3.56 points).

In particular, satisfaction with current health status, economic status, and relationships with acquaintances is lower than that of the elderly group who are not economically active.

Through the analysis results, it can be seen that working seniors in Korea are relatively low in satisfaction with their overall lives, and in particular, are low in satisfaction with their economic status even though they are working.

As a result of the Multiple regression analysis, it was confirmed that health factors have a positive effect on life satisfaction. It was found that the higher the average monthly health care expenses (t=57.613, p<.001) and the better the general health status (t=586.319, p<.001), the more likely it is that satisfaction will increase. Among the participation factors, it was found that life satisfaction was more likely to increase if one did not work for a living (t=-219.696, p<.001). In addition, the higher the satisfaction with the current job (t=484.039, p<.001), the longer the period of participation in work (t=122.782, t=115.948, t=11

Table1. Results of analyze factors affecting the satisfaction of working seniors.

variable		В	β	t
Health factors	health & medical expenses	0.006	0.028	57.613
	awareness of health status	1.823	0.316	586.319
Participation Factors	Work for a living	-1.109	-0.112	-219.696
	work satisfaction	1.463	0.256	484.039
	working hour	0.007	0.031	53.451
	working day	0.066	0.02	33.374
	period of work	0.019	0.07	122.782
	employment type	0.002	0.066	115.948
	Salary	-0.989	-0.089	-140.535
	participation SESAP	-0.201	-0.022	-44.188
Social safety Factors	public pension(dummy)	0.375	0.043	77.129
	basic pension(dummy)	0.006	0.028	57.613
$F = 114977.635***$ $R^2 = 0.327 \text{ (adj } R^2 = 0.352)$				

4. Conclusion

The level of life satisfaction among working seniors in Korea is relatively low, which can be understood because many seniors work for economic reasons. The analysis results that show that life satisfaction is likely to increase if one does not work for a living also supports this.

In order to improve the life satisfaction of seniors who work until late in life, 1) improvement of the health of working seniors, 2) improvement of working environment that allows flexible continuation of part-time work, 3) expansion of support for starting a business, 4) basic pension, etc. Public retirement income security must be expanded.

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PS-18. Trends in Inclusive Education in Japan from the Viewpoint of Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research: Through a Quantitative Analysis Using Text Mining - Rvo HOTTA¹

1) Tokyo Gakugei University Special Needs Education School, Japan

Ryo HOTTA (hotta123@u-gakugei.ac.jp)

Keywords

Inclusive education, Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, Quantitative analysis, Text mining, KH coder

I . Purpose

The study aim was to identify trends in inclusive education in Japan by examining research on this topic through the lens of Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI). The Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Database (KAKEN Database)¹⁾ in Japan was used to perform a quantitative analysis on research projects related to inclusive education through text mining.

II. Method

1. Data Collection

In this study, 257 articles were extracted on May 1, 2024, from a keyword search of インクルーシブ教育 (in Japanese) and "inclusive education" (in English) in the KAKEN database. Articles with duplicate research projects and those with both Japanese and English versions were excluded from the analysis. Consequently, the "research project title" and "research summary" of the remaining 249 articles were selected for analysis. Research projects adopted for the period 1993–2023 were included in this study.

2. Methodologies for Analysis

1) Text mining with KH Coder

To assess the context in which inclusive education was explored in these studies, we analyzed the "project title," "initial research outline," "research description," and "summary of the research outcomes." These components from the 249 extracted articles were converted into text data for the quantitative analysis using the text analysis system KH Coder (version 3. Beta.06d) (Higuchi, 2016; 2017). During the analysis of each element, complex terms, such as "inclusive education," were obtained through forced extraction, and necessary preprocessing was applied to create a list of frequently occurring terms. To understand the relationships among these frequently occurring terms, a co-occurrence network was constructed for each component, allowing for the extraction of key concepts.

III. Result and Discussion

1. Analysis of Research Project Title

A co-occurrence network was generated based on words extracted from the titles of the research projects. The aggregation unit was defined as "paragraph," with a minimum occurrence threshold of 15 and co-occurrence relations set at 60. A minimum spanning tree was employed to ensure easier interpretation. A co-occurrence network analysis revealed that the words extracted from the text describing the research projects consisted of 32 display words, which were categorized in six subgraphs. Figure 1 illustrates classification into five major groups based on the display words and subgraphs. After reviewing the context before and after each extracted term was used in each group, the concepts represented in each group were interpreted as follows. The concept for Group 1 was "international comparative research on children with disabilities and special needs for participation in a symbiotic society." The concept for Group 2 was "empirical study on the development of inclusive education, including learning support for children with disabilities in regular and special needs schools." The concept for Group 3 was "development of education and support programs in various fields of education." The concept for Group 5 was "development of an inclusive curriculum for children with developmental disabilities." The concept for Group 5 was "construction of support systems and models toward realization of a symbiotic society and inclusive education."

2. Analysis of Research Project Outline

Next, a co-occurrence network was generated based on the words extracted from the research outline. The aggregation unit was defined as "paragraph," with a minimum occurrence threshold of 55 and co-occurrence relations set at 60. A minimum spanning tree was employed for easier interpretation. The co-occurrence network analysis revealed that the extracted words describing the text based on the research project outline consisted of 27 display words that were categorized into five subgraphs. Figure 2 illustrates the classification into five major groups based on the display words and subgraphs. After reviewing the context before and after each extracted term was used in each group, the concepts represented in each group were interpreted as follows. The concept for Group 1 was "study aimed at analyzing educational issues and learning in regular and special-needs schools." The concept for Group 2 was "Implementation of a survey targeting various educational staff." The concept for Group 3 was "revealing the construction of support systems for children with disabilities and special needs." The concept for Group 4 was "examining the practice of inclusive education for children with disabilities in Japan with a view toward a symbiotic society." The concept for Group 5 was "analyzing lessons given by teachers to students in regular and special-needs classes."

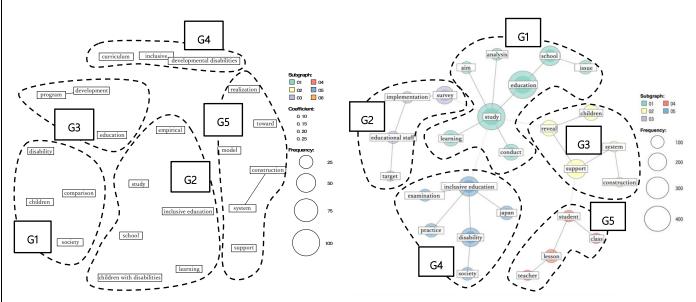


Figure 1. Co-occurrence network for "research project title"

REFERENCE

Figure 2. Co-occurrence network for "research project outline"

In summary, research on inclusive education funded by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research has been conducted across a broad spectrum, encompassing basic, applied, and developmental studies and demonstrating progressive advancement in Japan's inclusive education research. This indicates that research on inclusive education in Japan is likely to be conducted progressively.

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PS-19. On the Present Situation and Consideration of Critical Thinking in Japan: Focusing on Elementary and Junior High Schools

- Saki MORIWAKA1 & Chaeyoon CHO1

1) Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Saki MORIWAKA (s223012@eco.shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp)

Keywords

Critical thinking, elementary school, junior high school, education, teaching

[Background] The need for critical thinking has been shown in the Assessment and Teaching of Twenty-First Skills Project's (ATC21S) 21st Century Skills¹⁾, the World Economic Forum's Top 10 Skills of 2023²⁾, 21st century skills by the National Institute for Educational Policy Research³⁾. According to the Teaching and Learning International Survey(TALIS), the percentage of "yes" responses to "give students tasks that require critical thinking" in teaching is 12.6 percentage of junior high school in Japan, which was significantly lower than the OECD average of 58.1 percentage⁴⁾.

[Objective] To examine the process of critical thinking and the actual state of education based on the Courses of Study for elementary and junior high schools, which are curricula established by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT), to determine the elements necessary for the development of critical thinking.

[Methods] Text mining⁵⁾ will be used to cross-analyze the "content" of the curriculum guidelines under analysis and the thinking process of critical thinking.

(Results) We found that there were many activities related to clarification, action decisions, and knowledge and skill acquisition, but few activities related to the foundations of reasoning, metacognition, and critical thinking attitudes.

(Discussion and Conclusions) This result may be due to the traditional Japanese educational style in which students follow a predetermined flow of learning based on correct information given by the teacher. It is also possible that there are few group activities that foster critical thinking, such as exchanging different opinions with a critical thinking attitude and checking the appropriateness of the evidence for the other person's opinion.

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PS-20. Basic Survey on Career Support at a Nursing University: Employment Situation and Work Engagement of Graduates (First Report)

- Taichi SAKAI¹, Ryo HAYASHI¹, Saki OKAMOTO¹, Makiko OMOTO¹, Nao NAKABAYASHI¹, Akemi KURIHARA¹, Yuko FUJIO¹, Junko ISHIZUKA¹ & Chieko HAMADA¹
- 1) Juntendo University, Japan

Taichi SAKAI (tsakai@juntendo.ac.jp)

Keywords Nurses, graduates, career, work engagement

Objective: This study surveyed graduates of a nursing university to obtain foundational information to determine how the university should provide its post-graduation career support for its graduates. The first study specifically investigates the graduates' employment status and work engagement.

Methods: The survey participants were all graduates, ranging from 1 to 10 years since graduation, from University A's nursing program. In March 2024, a URL for a web-based survey was sent to 1,100 graduates contactable via grade-specific social-media groups managed by graduates themselves. The survey covered basic attributes such as age, occupation, employment type, whether the respondents intended to continue working at their current job for at least another year, and reasons behind their decision. Moreover, the survey included the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES, 17 items, Japanese version) to evaluate whether the participants actively engaged with and derived vigor from their work. For analysis, we divided the graduates into two groups: those with less than six years of post-graduate experience and those with six or more years. We employed statistical tests such as the chi-square test, t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and multiple comparisons (Tukey's method), setting the significance level at less than 0.05. We also performed text mining on open-ended responses regarding the respondents' reasons for continuing employment at their current job. Quantitative and text data were analyzed using EZR and KH Coder software packages, respectively. All procedures, including the survey purpose, method, and plan, were approved by the ethics review board of the institution.

Results: A total of 358 respondents completed the survey (a response rate of 32.5%). Of the respondents, 90.2% were female, 8.9% were male, and 0.8% chose not to disclose their gender. The average age was 27.8 ± 2.8 years, with 151 respondents (42.5%) having graduated less than 6 years ago and 204 respondents (57.5%) having graduated 6 or more years ago. In terms of employment status, 328 respondents (91.6%) were engaged in paid occupations. The majority (76.5%) worked as nurses (251 respondents), followed by 16.5% as public health nurses (54 respondents). In terms of the employment type, most respondents (94.2%) held regular/full-time employment positions. With regard to their intention to continue working at their current job for at least another year, 65.5% answered "agree," and 19.5% "somewhat agree." The UWES scores were: 2.8±1.0 for absorption, 2.8±1.0 for vigor, 3.1±1.2 for dedication, and a total score of 2.9±1.0. No significant difference was observed between the two graduate groups in terms of both the intention to continue working and UWES scores (p>0.05). The text mining analysis of open-ended responses revealed the top 10 most frequent words used to describe reasons for continuing employment at the current workplace: "job," "good," "salary," "work (verb)," "me," "environment," "workplace," "interpersonal relations," "enjoyable," and "feel." These words appeared in open-ended responses such as "I feel the job is fulfilling and have good interpersonal relations at the workplace" and "The salary and bonuses are good" and "I've come to feel that my current job is enjoyable."

Discussion: The survey results indicate that most of the graduates are currently employed as nurses or public health nurses, maintaining their work engagement, and intend to continue employment at their current workplace for at least another year. No differences were observed in these aspects based on the number of years since graduation. However, considering the possibility of survival bias, these findings need to be carefully interpreted. For future post-graduation career support from the university to its graduates, the university is recommended to provide support tailored to the graduates' support needs (as detailed in the second study), assuming that their employment situation remains the same.

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PS-21. Basic Survey on Career Support at a Nursing University: Career Support Needs of Graduates (Second Report)

- Saki OKAMOTO¹, Taichi SAKAI¹, Makiko OMOTO¹, Ryo HAYASHI¹, Nao NAKABAYASHI¹, Akemi KURIHARA¹, Yuko FUJIO¹, Junko ISHIZUKA¹ & Chieko HAMADA¹
- 1) Juntendo University, Japan

Saki OKAMOTO (sa-okamoto@juntendo.ac.jp)

Keywords Nurses, graduates, career support, needs

Objective: This study surveyed graduates of a nursing university with the purpose of obtaining foundational information for considering how the university should provide post-graduation career support. This second study clarifies graduates' expectations and wishes regarding post-graduation career development support.

Methods: The survey participants were all graduates, ranging from 1 to 10 years since graduation, from University A's nursing program. In March 2024, a URL for a web-based survey was sent to 1,100 graduates contactable via grade-specific social-media groups managed by graduates themselves. The survey covered current career/life satisfaction, desired future qualifications, whether the respondents wish to pursue graduate studies, as well as open-ended responses on desired career support from the faculty. The study was approved by the ethics review board of the institution (No. 06-1).

Analysis Methods: Survey responses were compared between two groups: those who graduated less than six years ago and those who graduated six or more years ago. The survey data were analyzed by chi-square and t-tests with a significance level of 0.05. Text mining was performed to analyze open-ended responses on desired faculty career support. EZR was used for quantitative data analysis, and KH Coder was used for text data analysis.

Results: A total of 358 graduates completed the survey (32.5% response rate). Of the respondents, 151 (42.5%) graduated less than six years ago, and 204 (57.5%) graduated six or more years ago. Regarding current career satisfaction, 251 (70.1%) answered "satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied." 293 respondents (81.9%) answered "satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" regarding life satisfaction, with over half expressing satisfaction. In terms of desired future qualification, 36 respondents (10.1%) expressed a wish to become certified nurses. 32 respondents (8.9%) expressed a wish to pursue graduate studies, with 16 (50.0%) preferring their alma mater's master's program. In terms of career support needs, 134 (37.4%) respondents selected "consultation on job change/re-employment" and 103 (28.8%) selected "alumni interaction opportunities." Notably, the need for "consultation on job changes/re-employment" was significantly higher among those who graduated less than six years ago compared to those who graduated six or more years ago (p<0.02). The top five most frequent words in open-ended responses about career vision were "nurse" (57 times), "work (verb)" (53 times), "job" (47 times), "public health nurse" (31 times), and "continue" (24 times). These words appeared in open-ended responses such as "I would like to work as a nurse or public health nurse in a workplace that allows for work-life balance" and "If I were to advance my nursing career, I would like to obtain specialized qualifications or certifications, but I feel like it would be difficult to sustain this given my family responsibilities. I feel like I might end up staying in my current position until retirement."

Discussion: While generally satisfied with their current careers, graduates expressed a need for career support such as consultation on job change and re-employment, opportunities for alumni interaction and information sharing to track alumni trends, and counseling on pursuing graduate studies. The group who graduated less than six years ago expressed a significantly higher need for the consultation on job change and re-employment. This may reflect the wavering or hesitation that these graduates experience as they gain nursing work experience and navigate evolving life stages and circumstances. The findings suggest a need for consultation on obtaining new qualifications beyond the nursing/public health nursing credentials acquired at graduation, opportunities for professional development and career transitions leveraging existing nursing expertise, and opportunities for continued peer support and networking.

PS-22. The Relationship between Intellectual Functioning and Support Needs of Children with Developmental Disabilities

- Sayaka KAJIOKA¹, Mikiko KAWAMURA¹, Rieko KAWAMURA² & Junko AMANO¹
- 1) Amano Rehabilitation Hospital, Japan
- 2) Kawamura Kids Clinic, Japan

Sayaka KAJIOKA (st.kochi@amano-reha.com)

Keywords

IN-Child Record, WISC-IV, Developmental disorder

Background

With the enactment of the Developmental Disabilities Support Law in April 2005, the number of children with developmental disabilities visiting medical institutions has increased. In medical institutions, evaluations are often based on intellectual functions, and comprehensive evaluation tools are scarce. In the course of examining comprehensive evaluation for children with developmental disabilities, we report on the IN-Child Record (hereafter ICR) developed by Han et al. (2016)¹⁾, which was introduced at medical institutions.

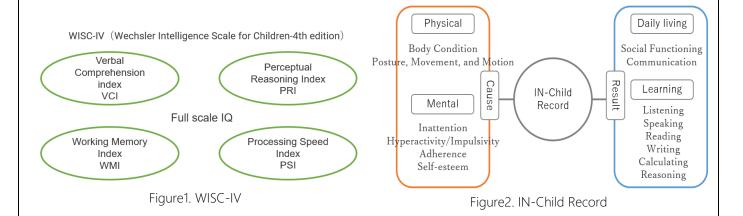
Objective

The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between ICR and WISC-IV results of children with developmental disabilities and to clarify the relationship between intellectual function and support needs of children with developmental disabilities.

Methods

The subjects were 199 children with developmental disabilities (137 boys and 62 girls) who visited our clinic between April 2019 and October 2023 for ICR and WISC-IV assessment. Their ages ranged from 6 to 15 years, with a mean age of 8.98 (±2.26) years.

WISC-IV full score IQ, 4 indicators (Figure 1), ICR total score, and 14 domains of association (Figure 2) were calculated using Pearson's correlation coefficient.



Results

The WISC-IV full score IQ correlated with four domains of the ICR: listening, reading, calculating, and reasoning; the WISC-IV verbal comprehension index did not correlate with any domain of the ICR; the WISC-IV perceptual reasoning index correlated with two domains of the ICR: calculating and reasoning, The WISC-IV working memory index correlated with the ICR in the three domains of reading, calculating, and reasoning. The ICR total score, 2 physical, 4 emotional, 2 life, and 2 learning domains, "speaking" and "writing," showed little correlation with the WISC-IV full score IQ and the 4 indices (Table 1).

Table1. Correlation coefficients between WISC-IV and IN-child Record domains

					WISC-IV		
			Full scale IQ	VCI	PRI	WMI	PSI
		Overall score	0.352 ***	0.200 **	0.298 ***	0.288 ***	0.256 ***
	Physical	Body Condition	0.091	0.038	0.107	-0.013	0.147
	Filysical	Posture, Movement, and Motion	0.047	-0.074	0.057	0.001	0.201 **
		Inattention	0.205 **	0.046	0.205 **	0.180	0.195 **
	Mental	Hyperactivity/Impulsivity	-0.015	-0.067	-0.001	0.027	0.029
	Mentai	Adherence	0.051	0.031	0.085	-0.069	0.110
		Self-esteem	0.156 *	0.143	0.127	0.080	0.095
IN-Child Record	Daily	Social Functioning	0.091	0.013	0.078	0.052	0.111
	living	Communication	0.136	0.150 *	0.064	0.046	0.156 *
		Listening	0.411 ***	0.279 ***	0.329 ***	0.338 ***	0.231 **
		Speaking	0.364 ***	0.324 ***	0.257 ***	0.275 ***	0.173 *
	I	Reading	0.421 ***	0.305 ***	0.318 ***	0.480 ***	0.149 *
	Learning	Writing	0.342 ***	0.201 ***	0.279 ***	0.349 ***	0.176 *
		Calculating	0.546 ***	0.333 ***	0.459 ***	0.526 ***	0.269 ***
		Reasoning	0.523 ***	0.335 ***	0.477 ***	0.453 ***	0.308 ***
				* p < .05	** p < .01	*** p < .001	N=199

Conclusion

The relationship between the WISC-IV and the ICR revealed that there is no relationship between intellectual functioning and the physical, emotional, and daily living needs of children with developmental disabilities.

Although the WISC-IV has been widely administered to ascertain children's cognitive characteristics, it is a laboratory-based test that does not reflect the reality of children's life situations and has limited validity.

In supporting children, it is considered important to assess their living situation and quality of life in terms of their adjustment situation (maladjustment situation)²⁾, and we believe that using ICR together with the assessment of intellectual function will enable a more comprehensive assessment by capturing the actual needs of the physical, emotional, and living aspects, which are less related to intellectual function. We believe that the combination of ICR with the evaluation of intellectual function enables a more comprehensive evaluation.

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PS-23. A Study on the Representation of Disabled Women in the Original Novel and Korean-Japanese Film Adaptations: Focusing on Convergence Perspective, Transcultural Adaptation and Disability Studies

Sehyun NAM¹ & Seryoung KIM²

- 1) Hanshin University, Korea
- 2) Hoseo University, Korea

Seryoung KIM (critic@hoseo.edu)

Keywords

Josee, Transculturation, Adaptation, Disabled Women, Disability Studies

The purpose of this study is to analyze Seiko Tanabe's short story <Josee, the Tiger, and the Fish>(1985) and its adaptations in three Korean and Japanese films((Japanese film <Josee, the Tiger, and the Fish>(2003), Korean film <Josée>(2020), and Japanese animation film <Josee, the Tiger, and the Fish>(2020)) through the lens of Linda Hutcheon's transcultural adaptation theory. Additionally, we aim to critically examine the representation of disabled women from the perspective of disability studies. Through this analysis, we seek to explore and suggest directions for the cultural portrayal of disabled women.

Unlike previous studies, this research targets both the original Japanese novel and its three Korean and Japanese film adaptations, approached from a convergent perspective of cultural studies and disability studies. Rather than simply comparing the original work and its adaptations, we focus on the meaning of transcultural adaptation, emphasizing the changes in language, time, space, and media in terms of intertextuality.

Josee's characteristics in the short story, which contains rich implications, are not directly imitated in the film adaptations but are instead recreated. The narrator of the original Japanese novel tells the fairytale-like story of love and cohabitation between the positive and attractive Josee, who diverges from the traditional image of Japanese women, and the passive yet good-hearted male protagonist. While Josee takes the lead in her relationship with the male protagonist, she is portrayed as an isolated being in her interactions with others.

Meanwhile, the adaptation films reflect changes in times and culture, depicting the love and breakup between Josee and the male protagonist, as well as the aftermath, in a convincingly audio-visual manner. They also portray the growth of both Josee and the male protagonist as they advance into society. The Japanese film <Josee, the Tiger, and the Fish>(2003) features the most active and lively Josee but remains within a fantasy of motherhood, focusing on the male protagonist's growth and romantic love within Japan's uniquely harmonious culture.

In contrast, the Korean film <Josée>(2020) reflects a changing era by portraying the devastation of realistic love, diverging from previous Japanese works that beautifully depicted romantic love. This film emphasizes Josee's barrenness, using the depiction of disabled women as a tool to underscore the depressing reality faced by Korean youth who feel trapped and without options.

On the other hand, the Japanese animated film <Josee, the Tiger, and the Fish>(2020) includes a narrative of reunion after separation, highlighting the mutual growth and independence of both Josee and the male protagonist. It also emphasizes the social inclusion of disabled women.

Unlike typical representations in existing films, the world of Josee's story is significant for portraying disabled women as active beings who express sexual desires and assert their right to self-determination. However, in representing disabled women who face the dual discrimination of being both disabled and female, they either adhere to the individual model that views disability as something needing to be overcome and help from others or depict disabled women as tools for fantasy love, the growth of the male protagonist, or as symbols of an difficult reality.

This study is significant in that it identifies the meaning and limitations of the representation of disabled women revealed through transcultural adaptation according to media, era, and culture. In addition, it can be used as basic data for future education to improve disability awareness or to represent desirable disabled women in cultural texts.

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PS-24. Analysis of the Psychological Effects of Emotional Abuse on Children

Shotaro MIWA¹, Koki NAKAZAWA² & Mamiko OTA¹

- 1) Shimonoseki City University, Japan
- 2) Miyazaki Prefectural Miyazaki Gakuen, Japan

Mamiko OTA (ohta@eco.shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp)

Keywords

Child abuse, verbal abuse, psychological abuse, education, children

(Background)

According to statistics from Ministry of health, Labor and Welfare in Japan, the number of abuse consultations is increasing1). In particular, cases of psychological abuse are on the rise1). Previous research has shown that abuse affects interpersonal relationships, negative emotions, psychological well-being, and hopes for the future. Based on previous research, the following hypotheses are formulated: ① Emotional abuse affects the victim's self-confidence level 2). ②Emotional abuse affects the victim's tendency to care about what others think of own3). ③ Feeling not accepted by parents affects being prone to depression4).

This study examines the impact of psychological abuse, based on the results of the 2001 Monograph Elementary School Students Now: Child Abuse - The Impact of Inappropriate Treatment by Parents.

[Method]

1). Overview of data used for analysis

This study analyzed the results of Child Abuse - The Impact of Inappropriate Treatment by Parents, conducted in 2001%.

2). Analysis method

The hypotheses are analyzed using the Goodness of fit index (GFI), comparative fit index (CFI), and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) to measure the fit of the model in path analysis and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Based on previous research, this study considers the hypotheses to be verified if the hypothesized model had a GFI>0.95, CFI>0.90, and RMSEA<0.05. IBM SPSS is used for statistical analysis. IBM SPSS Amos is used to test the hypotheses.

(Result)

1). Basic attributes

A total of 824 people were surveyed: 737 (89.4%) were first-year junior high school students, and 87 (10.6%) were third-year junior high school students.

2). Hypothesis verification

The result of its analysis, the fitness level of the hypothesis 1, 2 and 3 was found to be high. In particular, hypothesis 3 had a high—fitness level (GFI = .982, CFI = .989, RMSEA = . 038: p=.000).

(Discussion)

There are two discussions based on the results of the analysis. First, emotional abuse affects the victim's self-confidence level. And emotional abuse affects the victim's tendency to care about what others think of own. It was suggested that emotional abuse is likely to affect the victim's social relationships from a long-term perspective.

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- ** These results were obtained through a secondary analysis of individual data held by the Center for Social Research and Data Archives Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo (SSJ Data Archive), using the data's remote compilation system, titled "Child Abuse: The Impact of Inappropriate Parental Responses" (Benesse Corporation).

PS-25. The Effects of Social Trust and Social Participation Activities on the Happiness of the Elderly in Korea

- Sunwoo LEE¹ & Eunyoung LEE¹

1) Inje University, Korea

Sunwoo LEE (sunwlee@inje.ac.kr)

Keywords Happiness, social trust, social participation

The population aging in Korea is getting faster. The population of the elderly who are 65 or older in Korea keeps growing from 13.2% in 2015 to 19.0% in 2023. Thus, the life expectancy of Korea is getting higher from 62.3 in 1970 to 83.6 years in 2023. It is expected that girls who are born in 2023 are expected to live over 90 years old.

Therefore, it is getting more important that old people live happily since people will live much longer. Various factors may affect the happiness of the elderly. Happiness is also known as life satisfaction and subjective well-being.

This study will focus on the effects of social trust and social participation activities on their happiness. Social trust is "the belief that others around you can be trusted". Helliwell (2006) finds that social trust is significantly and positively associated with national subjective well-being. Kuroki (2011: 457) finds that "social trust has positive effects on happiness, indicating that social trust can enhance human welfare through direct, intrinsically valuable effects" analyzing the Japanese General Social Surveys (JGSS).

Social participation is expected to influence the happiness of the elderly. Hsu & Chang (2015) showed that members of the elder population of Taiwan who were participating in social events were related to happiness at the beginning, while the effect of social participation was offset over time. The quality of social relationships experienced is possibly more important than the quantity of social interaction for older people, and having social relationships outside the informal social network may increase happiness.³⁾ Shah et al. (2021) also showed that active social engagement among the Malaysian elderly could enhance their happiness level.⁴⁾

The National Assembly Futures Institute of Korea has been surveyed citizens aged 15 or over since 2020 for their happiness. This study is going to analyze the survey data of the elderly in 2022. In 2022, the sample size was 17,045, in which the number of the elderly aged 65 or over was 3, 232(19.0%). The elderly showed a significantly lower happiness score than those who were aged 64 or less.

Table 1. Happiness of the elderly

		,	
	N	Mean	Stdev
Under 65	13,813	6.64	1.296
65 or over	3,262	6.22	1.568

Happiness score is measured by an 11-point scale from 0 'not happy at all' to 10 'extremely happy'. Social trust is measured by three items with 5-point Likert scales: 'Most people can be trusted', 'Most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance', and 'Most of the time people try to be helpful'. Social activities are measured by 5 items with 5-point Likert scales: 'reunions, hometown alumni meetings, clan meetings'; 'clubs, sports groups, or hobby groups'; 'religious groups'; 'citizens group or community group(such as neighborhood associations, community organizations)'; 'volunteer or social welfare or charitable organizations'. The response categories were: 1 'never participated', 2 'participated, but not currently active', 3 'participate sometimes', 4 'actively participating', 5 'very actively participating'.

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PS-26. The Impact of Teachers' Evaluative Support and Problem-focused Coping on the Improvement of Problem Situations and Learning Adaptation of Secondary School Students in the Context of Reading and Writing Difficulties

- Toshiyuki NAKAI^{1,2}

- 1) Elementary School of Hiroshima City Midorimachi, Japan
- 2) Hiroshima University Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Japan

Toshiyuki NAKAI (m073062@gmail.com)

Keywords	Reading and writing difficulties, secondary school students, evaluative support, problem-focused coping,
Reywords	improving problem situations

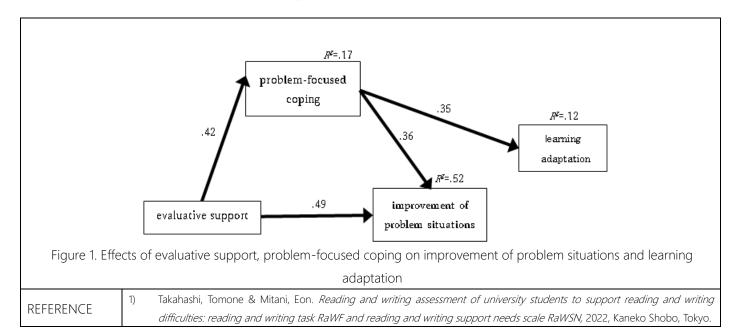
The aims of this study was to investigate the low adaptation to learning of students who exhibit reading and writing difficulties (hypothesis i), the effect of evaluative support on adaptation to learning through problem-focused coping in reading and writing difficulties (hypothesis ii), the effect of problem-focused coping on improvement of problem situations (hypothesis iii), and the effect of evaluative support on improvement of problem situations (hypothesis iv). The purpose of the study was to examine whether evaluative support influences learning adaptation (hypothesis iv) via improvement of problem situations (hypothesis iv). A questionnaire was conducted with 168 students (79 boys and 89 girls) in the first to third grades of junior high school. As the LDSP7 is not intended for use with secondary school students, a test of normality was conducted. The results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test showed that the total score of the LDSP7 followed a normal distribution (p>.05). Based on these results, the short version of the Learning Difficulty Scale for University Students (LDSP7) for university students was judged to be applicable to junior high school students and was the subject of analysis in this study. In a preliminary study, the regularity and reliability of the Short Version of the LDSP7 were found in junior high school students.

In the present study, the learning adaptation of the group showing high reading and writing difficulties was significantly lower than that of the group showing low reading and writing difficulties (hypothesis i) (Table 1). Evaluative support also influenced learning adaptation through problem-focused coping (hypothesis ii). Problem-focused coping, together with evaluative support, influenced improvement of problem situations (hypothesis iii). There was no significant path from improvement of problem situations to learning adaptation, and hypothesis iv was not supported. Future work may include examining the nature of evaluative support to further improve problem-focused coping in reading and writing difficulties.

Table 1. Mean and *SD* per group and *t*-test results

	Low Group		High Group		4 = (=	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t-value	
Problem-focused coping	3.10	.64	2.60	.61	3.54**	
evaluative support	3.12	.63	2.94	.73	1.33	
improvement of problem situations	3.05	.66	2.65	.73	2.69**	
learning adaptation	2.60	.73	1.92	.65	4.20**	

Low Group: low reading and writing difficulties group High Group: high reading and writing difficulties group



PS-27. Nutritional Intake at Special Nursing Homes for the Elderly

Yoshimi SAKATA¹, Chija LEE², Megumi KODAIRA¹, Yutaro UEDA³ & Takashi YOSHITANI⁴

- 1) International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan
- 2) Higashiosaka Junior College, Japan
- 3) Gunma University of Health and Welfare Two-year College Course, Japan
- 4) Hokuto Bunka Academy School of Welfare and Education of Hokkaido, Japan

Yoshimi SAKATA (y-sakata@iuhw.ac.jp)

n-906

	<u> </u>	51
Keywords	Special nursing homes for the elderly, nutrient intake, malnutrition, nutritional status, independence	

[Introduction]

According to the World Health Statistics 2023¹⁾, the average life expectancy of the Japanese is 84.3 years, ranking first in the world. On the other hand, their healthy life expectancy of 74.1 years indicates that there is a period of approximately 10 years of "unhealthy life" where there are difficulties in daily life. The Health Japan 21 Project²⁾ that aims to realize a society in which the people can live healthy lives is facing the challenge of reducing malnutrition among the elderly. The long-term care fee revision in FY2024³⁾ also urges an integrated promotion of rehabilitation and functional training, nutritional support, and oral care. However, the nutritional status of those requiring care in facilities for the elderly is suggested1) to be associated with the care grade and eating pattern, potentially affecting the decline of physical functions necessary for daily life.

[Objective]

To clarify nutritional intake at special nursing homes for the elderly.

[Methods]

We targeted special nursing homes for the elderly (including those focusing on community collaboration) that participated in the Functional Recovery Care Web Workshop 2023 organized by the Japan Society of Functional Recovery Care and Power Rehabilitations (Society). During the workshop, we explained the objective of the study, and collected data of 839 residents from 14 consenting facilities. After excluding outliers and those receiving tube feeding, we included 806 residents for analysis. The study items included: diaper use rate, attributes, and care status (fluid intake, the time spent out of bed, eating pattern, eating movement, eating posture, mastication, choking during meals, laxative use, and indoor wheelchair use). We performed correlation analysis, Mann-Whitney U test, and Kruskal-Wallis test, using SPSS Statistics 29 for analysis, with the significance level set at p<0.05. The study was approved by the Society (approval number: 23-124).

[Results]

Daily nutrient intake was weakly positively correlated with fluid intake, the time spent out of bed, and distance walked per day (Table 1). Additionally, the nutritional intake was significantly higher among residents who were independent with respect to the eating pattern, eating movement, eating posture, mastication, choking during meals and wheelchair-use to move indoors (Table 2).

Table 1. Correlation between nutritional intake and each item

	Diaper use rate	Age	Fluid intake	Time spent out of bed	Distance walked per day	Number of outings per month
nutrient intake	-0.042	234**	.346**	.317**	.321**	.095**

^{**} p<.01

Table 2. Nutritional intake and differences among the items n=806 SD Median (TOR) mean 1500.0 (206.8) *** Sex Male 152 1416.9 217.0 Female 654 1298.4 246.0 1353.0 (324.3) < 70 1313.0 350.1 1493.0 (559.0) Age 5 70 - 79 1417.0 201.5 1493.0 (246.0) 93 80 - 89 311 1349.1 225.1 1400.0 (305.0) 90 - 99 374 1285.0 253.0 1338.5 (339.8) 1183.0 (627.0) 100 +23 1132.0 311.6 Care grade Grade 1 11 1517.3 95.8 1565.0 (65.0) 1428.7 170.8 1500.0 (256.0) Grade 2 24 Grade 3 1385.1 194.6 1440.0 (250.0) Grade 4 1295.9 256.5 1351.5 (339.0) 284 Grade 5 186 1229.0 274.3 1273.0 (419.0) Level of independence based on 35 1382.7 199.4 1426.0 (329.0) J (independence) the ADL Independence Scale for 1450.0 (232.5) 7 A (semi-bedridden) 273 1380.8 207.7 Older People with Disabilities B,C (bedridden) 498 1283.5 259.5 1318.5 (353.8) Level of independence 1278.1 271.4 1330.0 (497.8) independence 10 based on the ADL 222.2 Ι 43 1376.6 1438.0 (272.0) Independence Scale for П 176 1342.9 241.6 1410.5 (312.5) Older People with Ш 236.0 1388.0 (317.0) 1325.5 Dementia 272.3 1326.0 (388.5) IV 1262.8 153 17 1382.9 208.1 1450.0 (233.5) Staple food type 547 1385.2 198.5 1451.0 (254.0) Regular meals, soft rice Rice gruel 174 1245.3 254.5 1258.5 (343.8) Soft, paste food, food prepared using a mix 85 1060.6 280.7 1060.0 (460.0) Side dishes 213.1 Regular meals, bite-sized 572 1371.6 1448.0 (273.8) 1290.1 231.9 1300.0 (288.3) finely chopped food 280.4 1147.0 (396.8) Soft, paste food, food prepared using a mix 128 1118.9 Eating movement 587 1356.6 216.3 1410.0 (288.0) *** Independent Requiring assistance 219 1224.7 288.7 1288.0 (420.0) Eating posture Bed 20 978.9 314.5 891.5 (546.5) Wheelchair 319 1248.6 270.6 1284.0 (388.0) 1450.0 (251.0) Chair 467 1384.6 192.6 Mastication 1430.5 (277.5) *** Good 576 1365.9 208.9 230 1207.6 289.0 1247.5 (444.8) Poor, unable to masticate Choking during meals 684 1338.8 230.8 1400.0 (297.5) Absent, once or twice a day 106 1250.3 280.4 1300.0 (426.3) Once or twice during each meal 16 1013.9 311.3 908.5 (453.0) Every bite laxative use Not used 1309.2 248.3 1374.5 (316.8) + Used 294 1340.8 238.5 1400.0 (312.0) Wheelchair-use to move Not using 266 1412.0 173.5 1471.5 (204.3) indoors 1407.0 (312.0) 158 1347.2 223.3 Combining walking and wheelchair use

Constantly using

[Discussion]

Nutritional intake was higher among residents with higher fluid intake, activity levels, and independence levels. The results suggest the necessity of providing care to help the elderly restore their independence, given that malnutrition may shorten healthy life expectancy and increase the risk of mortality.

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382 1246.3

271.6

1278.5 (376.5)

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^{*}p<0.05 **p<0.01 ***p<0.001

PS-28. Self-perceived Physical and Mental Dysfunctions Due to Aging in Active Seniors

- Yuko FUJIO¹, Yasuyo YOSHIZAWA¹, Hiroki TABATA¹, Yoshiko ENOMOTO¹, Taichi SAKAI¹, Chieko HAMADA¹ & Yoshifumi TAMURA¹

1) Faculty of Health Science and Nursing, Juntendo University, Japan

Yuko FUJIO (yfujio@juntendo.ac.jp)

Keywords

Self-perceived, physical and mental dysfunctions, aging in active seniors

[Objective]

To clarify self-perceived physical and mental dysfunctions due to aging in active seniors living vigorously and independently as a basis for identifying risk factors associated with care dependency.

[Methods]

The participants were 40 active seniors, with 20 living in urban and 20 in rural areas of Japan. We conducted semi-structured interviews on self-perceived physical and mental dysfunctions due to aging based on the Basic Checklist developed in Japan as a screening test for care dependency prevention. During the interviews, we asked the participants to compare their current status of going out, socializing with friends, motor function, nutrition, oral function, forgetfulness, sense of fulfillment in life, and fatigue to 5 years previously, and to freely describe the symptoms and episodes of physical and mental dysfunctions they perceived due to aging. The study period was from October 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Review Committee of the institution to which the researchers belong (approval number: 4-09).

[Analysis]

We performed word frequency analysis and co-occurrence network analysis using KH Coder for quantitative text analysis to identify frequent words.

[Results]

The mean age was 73.6±4.65, with 21 (52.5%) males and 19 (47.5%) females. Of the 40 participants, 31 (77.5%) were involved in some form of social activity. All 40 had hobbies, 35 (87.5%) regularly received medical consultation, and 33 (82.5%) were undergoing pharmacotherapy. The 10 most frequent words were "feel", "now", "before", "self", "go out", "decline", "walk", "person", "teeth", and "age". Furthermore, as words related to physical and mental functions, "go out", "walk", "teeth", "work", "eat", "fall", "time", "feet", "pain", "forget", "drink", "stairs", and "tired" frequently appeared. The co-occurrence network analysis formed 3 network groups: <anxiety about falls and ascending/descending stairs>, <tooth loss and perception of decline in eating>, and <confusion due to cognitive dysfunction such as disorientation>.

[Discussion]

We examined self-perceived physical and mental dysfunctions due to aging in active seniors, who were healthy, independent, and engaged in hobbies and social activities, and found that they were anxious about falls and ascending/descending stairs in terms of motor function. Additionally, in terms of oral function, they experienced tooth loss, perceived decline in eating, and felt confused due to cognitive dysfunction. Elucidating the interactions among these motor, oral, and cognitive dysfunctions and the algorithm of care dependency may help develop a test to screen for frailty, a prelude to care dependency.

This study is part of a research project funded by the JSPS Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (22H03426).

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PS-29. A Study of Children's Extra-feeding Behaviors in a Feeding Situation in a One-year-old Class

- Yuru ZENG1

1) Department of Early Childhood Education, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University, Japan ZengYuru (colorfulzero@163.com)

Keywords	One-year-old class, feeding situation, children's extra-feeding behaviors
Reywords	One-year-old class, reeding situation, children's extra-reeding behaviors

Introduction and research question

Meals are an important life-sustaining part of childcare activities for children. Previous studies on eating by children under three years of age from the perspective of group childcare have discussed the human environment (e.g. Ito 2018, Yodogawa 2013), mainly through the involvement of caregivers, and found that dietary guidance and assistance by caregivers had an impact on the formation of children's independence and life rhythm. According to Nezu (2009), the formation of the infant's eating behaviour is a process in which the style of culture in it is acquired from the involvement of objects and actions in the eating scene. On the other hand, there are situations where one or two children cannot wait until everyone is present at a group meal, and even if they are hungry, they are in a bad mood and leave their seats to attend to other things (Sasaki 1999). Based on previous research, the aim of this study is to clarify what kind of extra-feeding behaviour is performed by children in the feeding situation in a one-year-old class.

Research Methods

The study was conducted from April to November 2022, approximately once a week, in a one-year-old class at preschool S to fieldwork. (Table 1). Regarding the position of the observer, during the observation, the observer should be as far away from the childcare activities as possible so as not to disturb the childcare. However, the author regularly participates in childcare assistant in the research partner preschools during non-fieldwork hours.

	radies is sammary or a presence prome			
Class	1-year-old nursery (sometimes a playroom that has been refurbished or serves an event)			
period	April 2022 - December 2022 Frequency			
Duration	31 times			
Time period	Data collected before and after lunch for approximately one hour from 11.00 am.			
	(1) Field notes recording events during the lunchtime scene.			
	(ii) Photographs documenting the environment in which the children eat			
	(iii) Informal interview data with caregivers			
Composition of	Younger children -Born between December and March 3 7			
one-year-old classes	Older children -Born between April and November 8 5			
	Gender	Girls	Boys	

Tables 1. Summary of S preschool profile

There are two teachers in charge of the one-year-old class at S preschool (Table 2), one of whom is a continuing teacher from the 0-year-old class and the other was the teacher of the one-year-old class in the previous year. Depending on the number of children attending the class on a daily basis and the situation, 5-7 caregivers, including full-time regular and part-time parttime staff, are available according to the childcare staffing standards.

In this paper, the analysis will focus on extra-feeding behaviors of one-year-old children in a school lunch situation.

Tables 2. Basic data on preschool S lunches

Type of school lunch	Outsourced, self-prepared
Location of school lunch	Nursery (but sometimes in the playroom, depending on nursery renovations or events)
Seating configuration	Separate meals for high and low age groups
Meal start time	From around 11:00
Catadaa	Served by caregivers (allergy meals
Catering preparation	(Baby food is prepared in advance from the lunchroom)

Ethical considerations

For the fieldwork, we explained the purpose and methods of the study to the director of the cooperating preschools and obtained permission to conduct the study. For the fieldwork, the director of the cooperating preschool was briefed on the purpose and methods of the research, and permission to conduct the research and to take photographs was obtained.

RESULTS

The following table shows the 'some' of the children's actions and situations observed in one-year-old children's lunchtime situations, such as eating while standing without sitting down, eating while dozing off, and mixing food, before, during and after the meal (Table 3).

Note that the fieldnotes allowed the caregivers to organize 42 examples of children's out-of-contact acts in the school lunch scene. Specifically, each child is classified as before the meal if it is before the child begins to eat the school lunch, during the meal if it is from the beginning to the end of the meal, and after the meal if it is just before the end of the meal.

Meal progress	Item	Number of cases
	Sitting	2
Before meal	Standing up	1
	Rising from seat	4
	Falling asleep	5
During meal	Crying	4
	Playing with food, singing	6
	Interrupts eating	8
After eating	Looking out of window	3
	Playing, running	4
	Helping	2
	Standing on a chair or desk	2
	Picking up and eating	1

Tables 3. Summary of preschool S's profile

The study found that there are 15 types of heterogeneous actions performed concurrently with eating in the space of a one-year-old child class. Furthermore, the composition of time and space showed that the difference between the end time of the first person's meal and the end time of everyone's meal had an impact on the variety of different types of actions that children perform concurrently with eating. In the mealtime situation, when the children started to go to bed after finishing their meal, the parallel of the different actions of eating and going to bed showed changes in the children's behaviour, such as the children singing or crying when the music for nap started. Therefore, we hypothesised that the nap music had an effect on the child during the meal.

Children could also participate in the reconfiguration of the environment, either by changing the environment themselves or by playing different roles in the environment. It could be said that examples of shifting usage could also be considered, not necessarily by changing the environment, but by improvising and reviewing the role of the environment. Thus, enabling children to take the initiative in activities related to lifestyle, including eating, as well as play, is a shift from 'participation' to 'engagement' and is an important reference for exploring the possibility of creating opportunities for change to participatory practice systems (Hagiwara 2020).

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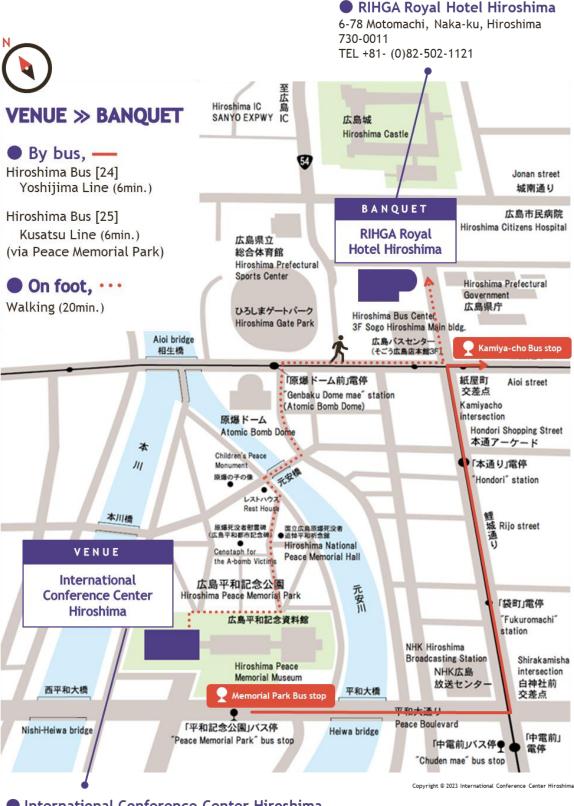
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