

Asian Society of

# HUMAN SERVICES

## Interdisciplinary Discussion on Health Care & Social Service

2017. 9. 1-4 | Busan, Korea  
Pukyong National University



○ ORGANIZER ○

Asian Society of Human Services  
Korea Social Service Institute  
PKNU Public Policy Institute

# PROGRAM



» Fri., September, 1, 2017

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11:00~13:30 **Asian Society of Human Services Board of Directors**

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14:00~16:00 **Pre-congress :**

**Symposium about the Current Issues in the Korean Social Services**

Chair	Giyong YANG ( Pukyong National University )
Lecture	Donghyun KIM ( KISTEP )
Discussion	Atsushi TANAKA ( University of the Ryukyus ) Jin KIM ( Dongduk Women's University ) Jaewon LEE ( Pukyong National University )

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» Sat., September, 2, 2017

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10:00~12:00 **Section 1 :**

**Issue of International Cooperation in the Social Services**

Chair	Taekyun YOO ( Soongsil University )
Lecture 1	Changwan HAN ( University of the Ryukyus )
Lecture 2	Jin KIM ( Dongduk Women's University )
Discussion	Haejin KWON ( University of the Miyazaki ) Aiko KOHARA ( University of the Ryukyus )

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12:00~13:00 **Lunch**

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13:00~13:20 **Reception**

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13:20~13:40 **Opening Ceremony**

Chairs	Jaewon LEE ( Pukyong National University ) Changwan HAN ( University of the Ryukyus )
Chairman	Giyong YANG ( Pukyong National University )
Presidents	Masahiro KOHZUKI ( Tohoku University ) Sunwoo LEE ( Inje University )
Honorary Presidents	Takahito TAKEUCHI ( International University of Health and Welfare ) Youngjin YOON ( Keimyung University )
Translations	Moonjung KIM ( Korea Labor Force Development Institute ) Ikuno MATSUDA ( Soongsil University )

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# PROGRAM



13:40~15:40

## Section 2 :

### Physical Inactivity is a Major Risk Factor in Aging Society

#### 1. Complete Rest for 1 Day Accelerates Aging for 2 Years

Chair	Toshiko YOSHIDA ( Miyagi University )
Lecture	Masahiro KOHZUKI ( Tohoku University )
Translations	Chaeyoon CHO ( Tohoku University )

#### 2. ICT & Health Care in Social Welfare Policy

Chair	Injae LEE ( Hanshin University )
Lecture	Youngsam OH ( Pukyong National University )
Translations	Sunhee LEE ( Tohoku University )

16:00~17:30

## Oral Section :

Chair	Youngduk KIM ( Sung Kong Hoe University )
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#### 1. Study on the Concept of and the Issues on Social Services in Korea

Lecture	Jin KIM ( Dongduk Women's University )
Translations	Ikuno MATSUDA ( Soongsil University )

#### 2. Atomic Plants Accidents and Hard Days for Evacuators in Fukushima

Lecture	Ryoji Aritsuka ( Mental Clinic NAGOMI )
Translations	Moonjung KIM ( Korea Labor Force Development Institute )

#### 3. Disaster Prevention Measures in Mothers Who Experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake

Lecture	Hitomi MATSUNAGA ( Saga University )
Translations	Cheawon LEE ( Tohoku University )

18:00~20:00

## Social Gathering



» Sun., September, 3, 2017

10:00~12:00

## Poster Section1 :

Chair                                      Atsushi TANAKA ( University of the Ryukyus )  
Translations                              Cheayoon CHO ( Tohoku University )  
    Sunhee LEE ( Tohoku University )

1. **The Effects of Kohzuki Exercise Program(KEP) on Physical Function in Frail Elderly**  
Chaewon LEE ( Tohoku University ) et al.
2. **Effects of Cardiac Rehabilitation on Health-Related Quality of Life in Patients with Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Review**  
Chaeyoon CHO ( Tohoku University ) et al.
3. **Establishing Policy Directions of the Health and Welfare Sectors through the Analysis of Performance Factors**  
Donghyun KIM & Juseok LEE ( KISTEP )
4. **A Study of the Usage of Hazard Map and Timeline for the Safe Evacuation of Long-Term Care Facility User during Natural Disaster**  
Dongkyun YIM ( Saga University ) et al.
5. **Reorganization of Local Communities near to the KORI Nuclear Power Plants**  
Giyong YANG ( Pukyong National University )
6. **A Study on the Education about the Understanding of Disabilities from the Perspective of Diversity**  
Haejin KWON ( University of the Miyazaki ) et al.
7. **The Standardization of Special Needs Education Assessment Tool (SNEAT); Based on the Data from Tochigi Prefecture**  
Haena KIM ( University of the Ryukyus ) et al.
8. **Local Finance and Social Welfare Policy**  
Hongwhan KIM ( Korean Institute of Local Finance )
9. **Policy Implementation Process and Effectiveness on Job Creation Project for People with Disabilities**  
Hyekyoung PARK ( Korea Institute of Social Service )
10. **Policy Agenda for Liking Employment & Welfare**  
Jaewon LEE ( Pukyong National University )

12:00~13:00

**Lunch**



10:00~12:00

## Poster Section2 :

Chair Yuko FUJIO ( Juntendo University )  
 Translations Chaewon LEE ( Tohoku University )  
 Ikuno MATSUDA ( Soongsil University )

11. **Current Status and Issues Concerning the Organization of the Curriculum and Contents for "Teaching Together Areas and Subjects" at the School for Special Needs for Intellectual Disabilities**  
 Kohei MORI ( Mie University ) et al.
12. **Analysis of Teaching Method for Inclusive Needs Child Showing Behavior Similar to Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder**  
 Mamiko OTA ( University of the Ryukyus ) et al.
13. **Analyzing 646 Symptoms in 171 Patients Treated with Anshin Seikatsu School - Between 2012 and 2016 -**  
 Megumi KODAIRA ( International University of Health and Welfare ) et al.
14. **The Effects of Senior Employment on Corporate Productivity at South Korea -Focusing on Workplace Panel Survey(WPS) 2013-**  
 Moonjung KIM ( Korea Older Worker Development Institute )
15. **Fukushima Woman and Their Actions Regarding the Nuclear Accident**  
 Naoko YAMAUCHI ( Women in Fukushima not Needing Nuclear Power )
16. **Development of Scale for Collaboration between Medicine and Education based on Inclusive Needs Child Record:  
 Focus on Autism Spectrum Disorder and Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder**  
 Natsuki YANO ( University of the Ryukyus ) et al.
17. **The Effect of Social Service Quality on Relationship Performances**  
 Sunhee KIM ( Kyungsung University )
18. **Study on Verification of the Content Validity of UISS in Special Needs Education in Japan and Korea**  
 Sunhee LEE ( Tohoku University ) et al.
19. **Relationship between ICT Usage for Care Planning and Information-sharing in Nursing Care Insurance Services**  
 Yoshiko KUROKAWA ( Juntendo University ) et al.
20. **Determinants of Facility Choices of the Elderly  
 - A Survey Involving Senior Club Members as a General Elderly Population -**  
 Yoshimi SAKATA ( International University of Health and Welfare ) et al.
21. **The Roles and Activities of Physical Therapist in the Area:  
 Approaches for an Independent Operation of a Health Class by Local Resident**  
 Yukie ENOMOTO ( Kyorin University )
22. **Intervention through Nutrition Improvement and Exercise Programs for Users of Fee-based Assisted Homes for the Elderly  
 -On the basis of the Results of a Three-month Intervention-**  
 Yuko FUJIO ( Juntendo University ) et al.
23. **Policy Tasks and Future Direction of Family Social Services in Korea:  
 Focusing on Financial and Workforce Provision**  
 Yuri KIM & Eunjeong KIM ( Pukyong National University )

# PROGRAM



15:20~16:20

## Round Table Discussion

Chair	Taekyun YOO ( Soongsil University )
Translations	Cheayoon CHO ( Tohoku University )
	Sunhee LEE ( Tohoku University )
	Aiko KOHARA ( University of the Ryukyus )
	Atsushi TANAKA ( University of the Ryukyus )
	Dougkyun YIM ( Saga University )
	Eunjeong KIM ( Pukyong National University )
	Hoyoung JE ( Social Security Information Service )
	Hyangsook CHO ( Pusan National University )
	Hyeokgi MIN ( Soongsil University )
	Hyeran KIM ( Chungbuk Health & Science University )
	Ikuno MATSUDA ( Soongsil University )
	Injae LEE ( Hanshin University )
	Jaok KIM ( Soongsil University )
	Jin KIM ( Choonhae College of Health Sciences )
	Junghee KIM ( Jeju National University )
	Kohei MORI ( Mie University )
	Mamiko OTA ( University of the Ryukyus )
	Masae ODA ( International University of Health and Welfare )
	Megumi KODAIRA ( International University of Health and Welfare )
	Naoko YAMAUCHI ( Women in Fukushima not Needing Nuclear Power )
	Natsuki YANO ( University of the Ryukyus )
	Sachiko MINAMI ( Tokyo Saiseikai School of Nursing )
	Seongwon YUN ( Cetral Self-Sufficiency Foundation )
	Sunwoo LEE ( Inje University )
	Taekyun YOO ( Soongsil University )
	Yoshiko KUROKAWA ( Juntendo University )
	Yoshimi SAKATA ( International University of Health and Welfare )
	Youngaa RYOO ( National Assembly Research Service )
	Youngduk KIM ( SungKongHoe University )
	Yukie ENOMOTO ( Kyorin University )
Staff	Sangmin LEE ( Pukyong National University )
	Hyeonjin NA ( Pukyong National University )
	Soonju NA ( Pukyong National University )

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» Mon., September, 4, 2017

**Study Tour**

» Fri., September, 1, 2017

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# **Pre-congress**

## **Symposium about the Current Issues in the Korean Social Services**

10:00~12:00

Chair	Giyong YANG ( Pukyong National University )
Lecture	Donghyun KIM ( KISTEP )
Discussion	Atsushi TANAKA ( University of the Ryukyus )
	Jin KIM ( Dongduk Women's University )
	Jaewon LEE ( Pukyong National University )

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» Sat., September, 2, 2017

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# Section 1

## Issue of International Cooperation in the Social Services

10:00~12:00

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Lecture 1	Changwan HAN ( University of the Ryukyus )
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Discussion	Haejin KWON ( University of the Miyazaki )
	Aiko KOHARA (University of the Ryukyus)

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» Sat., September, 2, 2017

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# Section 2

## Physical Inactivity is a Major Risk Factor in Aging Society

13:40~15:40

### 1. Complete Rest for 1 Day Accelerates Aging for 2 Years

Chair	Toshiko YOSHIDA ( Miyagi University )
Lecture	Masahiro KOHZUKI ( Tohoku University )
Translations	Chaeyoon CHO ( Tohoku University )

### 2. ICT & Health Care in Social Welfare Policy

Chair	Injae LEE ( Hanshin University )
Lecture	Youngsam OH ( Pukyong National University )
Translations	Sunhee LEE ( Tohoku University )

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# Physical Inactivity is a Major Risk Factor in Aging Society: Complete Rest for 1 day Accelerates Aging for 2 Years

**Masahiro KOHZUKI**

Professor and Chairman

Department of Internal Medicine and Rehabilitation Science,  
Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine



## < REFERENCE BOOKS >



CHUGAI-IGAKUSHA, 2012



BANSEISHA, 2014



Sskurasha, 2015

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# ICT & Health Care in Social Welfare Policy

- Investigating Online Health Information Seeking & Developing ICT-based Health Care System in the South Korea -



Asian Society of Human Services Congress in Busan

02/Sept/2017

Pukyong National University

Youngsam Oh, Ph.D.

## 01. Research Purposes

- First, to investigate predictors of Online Health Information Seeking (OHIS) in vulnerable populations
- Second, to suggest the Information & Communication Technology (ICT)-based health care systems to vulnerable populations

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## 02. Definitions of OHIS

### Online Health Information Seeking (OHIS)

The **behaviors and/or strategies** used by individuals to acquire caregiving, health, and medical related information via the **Internet**

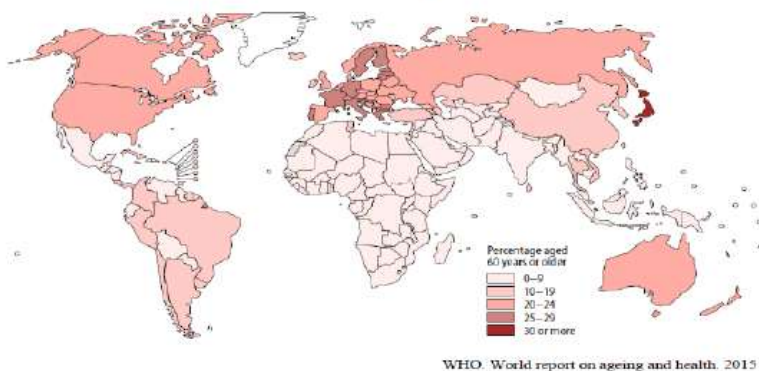
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## 03. 1. Health Problems in the World

- Aging Population

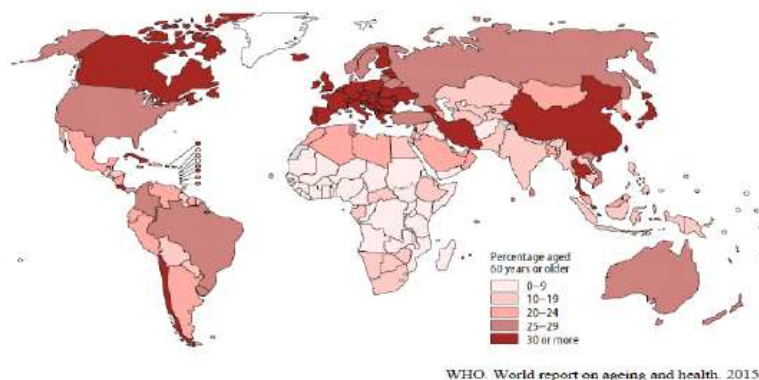
### Population 60 y+ (2015)



## 03. 2. Health Problems in the World

- Aging Population 2050

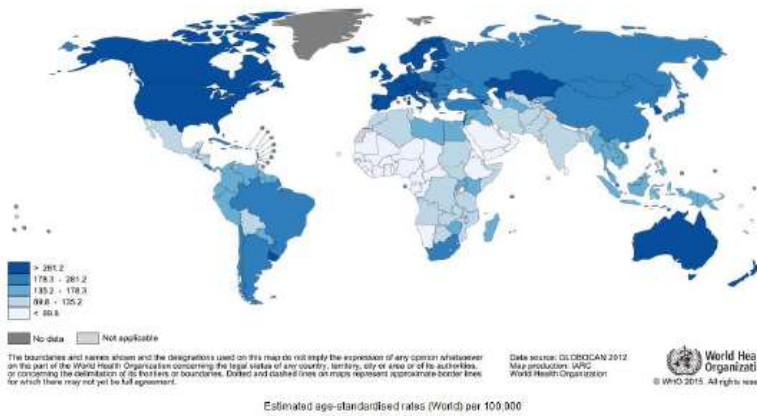
### Population 60 y+ (2050)





### 03. 3. Health Problems in the World

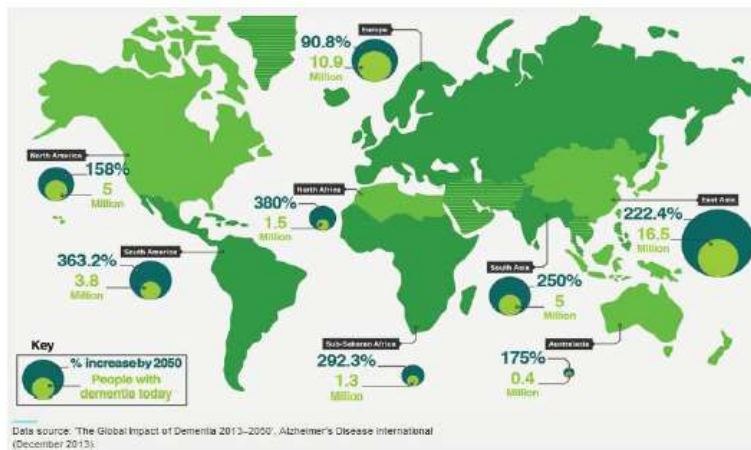
- Cancer rate (diagnosis)



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### 03. 4. Health Problems in the World

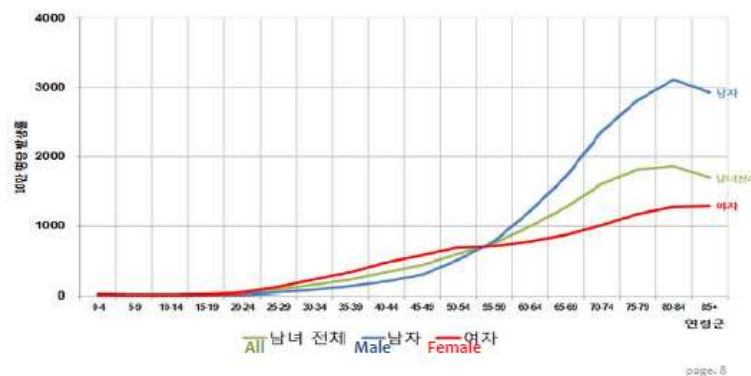
- Dementia rate



### 03. 5. Problems in the South Korea

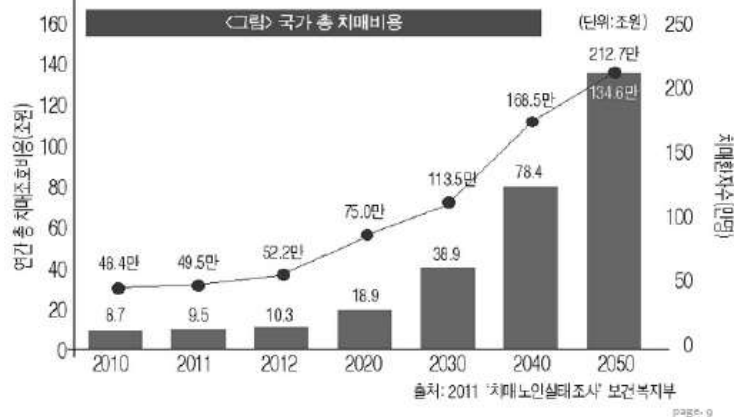
- Cancer in South Korea (NCI)

❖ cancer incidence



### 03. 6. Problems in the South Korea

#### ❖ Cost of Dementia care (Ministry of Health and Welfare)



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### 03. 7. Health-Care Problems in the World

#### ❖ Population decline and Caregiving burden



### 04. Strategy for Problem Solving : OHIS

#### ➤ Environment : health care

- Individuals' autonomy in making treatment and medical decisions has been increasing
- Healthcare consumerism has become a common trend
- People such as elderly have a limited knowledge about healthcare and medical information (low health literacy)

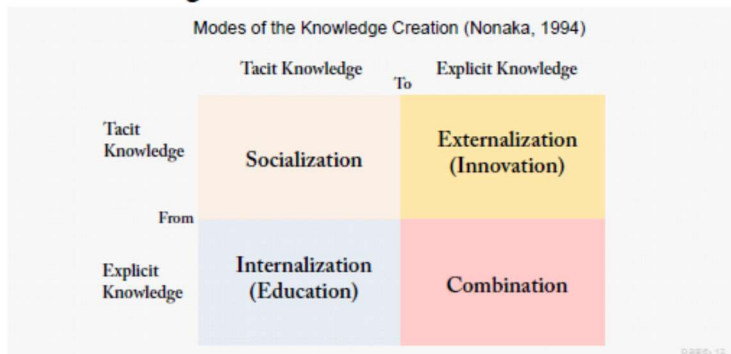
#### ➤ OHIS: functions

- Giving low search cost and convenient time
- Accessing information plentifully, easily, and quickly
- Surrogating health information seeking (caregiver)

#### 04.1. Information, Knowledge, and More

##### Knowledge Creation

- Information = Knowledge (a synonym)
- 'Knowledge is Power'



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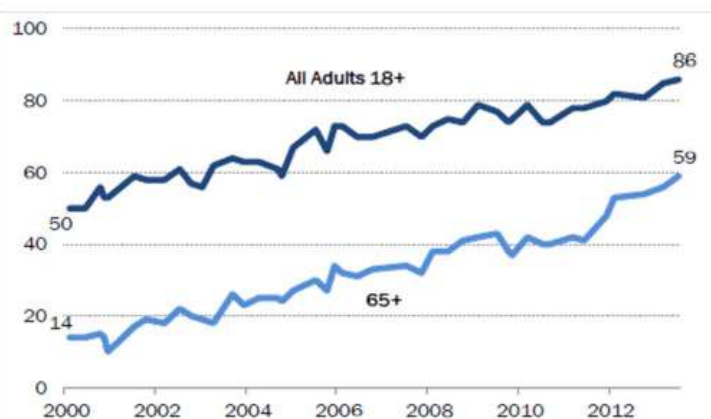
#### 04.2. Information, Knowledge, and More

##### For better life and health promotion

- To create knowledge about health
- To obtain health information
- To get power in health promotion
- To build health care and information system
- To make better life and well-being

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#### 04.3. Trend : Internet Adoption (U.S)

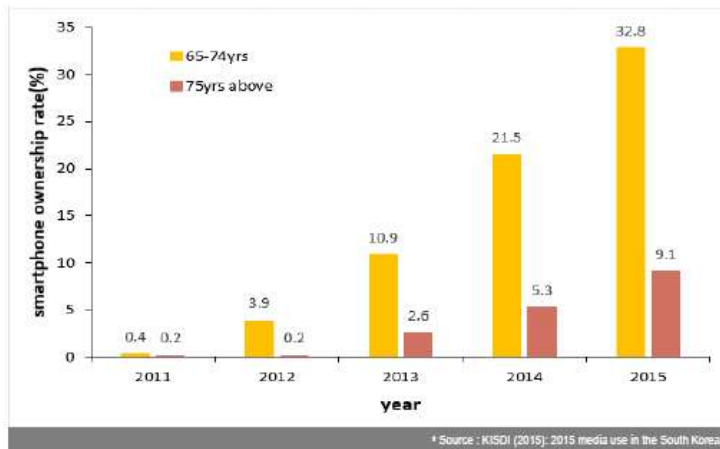


\* Source : Adapted from Pew Research Center (2014), Older Adults and Technology Use, p.6.

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#### 04.4. Trend : Internet Adoption (Korea)



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#### 05. Barriers in Vulnerable people

##### Lack of online health information and ICT usages

- **Physical problems**  
frail persons often cannot get medical and health information from information sources (too frail or ill to get health information)
- **Skeptical attitudes about the benefits of using ICT in health care**  
dependent on health information from traditional sources or family members/friends
- **Experiencing difficulties when learning to use ICT**  
elderly had more difficulties when learning and using ICT devices compared to younger adults

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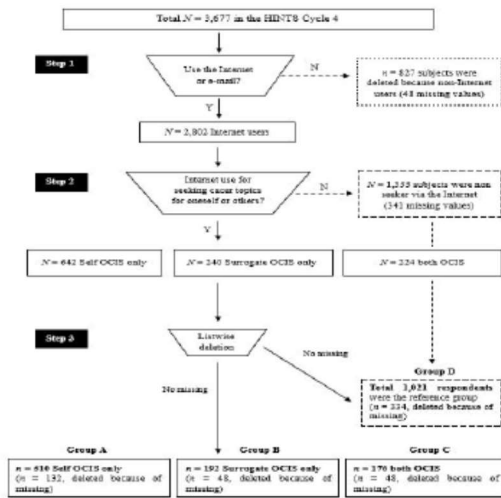
#### 06. Research

##### Research on Self and Surrogating OHIS

- Data : The U.S. Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS) Cycle (2015)
- Subjects : Internet users
- Target health topic: online cancer information (OCIS)
- Measure
  - (1) self-Online Cancer Information Seeking only (self-OCIS)
  - (2) surrogate-Online Cancer Information seeking only (surrogate OCIS)
  - (3) both self- and surrogate-Online Cancer Information seeking (both types of OCIS)
- Theory: Comprehensive Model of Information Seeking (CMIS)
- Methods: Multinomial logistic regression

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## 06.1. Research: The Identification of respondents



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## 06.2. Research: Predictors

Theoretical concepts and research variables:

Dimensions	Concepts	Variables
Antecedents	Demographics	Age Gender Race Marital status Employment Education Family income
	Personal experiences	Self-rated health Cancer diagnosis Family with cancer
	Beliefs	Self-efficacy in HIC* Self-efficacy in GCI*
	Salience	Personal importance
Information carrier factors	Characteristics	Trust in doctor Trust in family Trust in newspaper Trust in TV Trust in radio Trust in the Internet
Information seeking actions	Outcome	Self OCIS* Surrogate OCIS Both OCIS

\* Self-efficacy in HIC = Self-efficacy in health care  
\* Self-efficacy in GCI = Self-efficacy in getting cancer information  
\* OCIS = online cancer information seeking

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## 06.3. Research: Predictors

Variable	Self OCIS			Surrogate OCIS			Both OCIS		
	B	95%CI	OR <sup>a</sup>	B	95%CI	OR <sup>a</sup>	B	95%CI	OR <sup>a</sup>
Age	-.05	[.97, .99]	.98***	-.00	[.97, 1.00]	.99	-.00	[.99, 1.01]	.99
Gender (2=Male)	-.15	[.87, 1.08]	.85	-.21	[.57, 1.13]	.80	-.66	[.35, .74]	.53
Race (1= White)	.34	[1.09, 1.81]	1.41**	.63	[1.27, 2.77]	1.87**	-.08	[.83, 1.31]	.91
Marital status	-.03	[.75, 1.24]	.97	.52	[1.14, 2.43]	3.67**	.80	[1.51, 3.33]	2.24***
Employment	-.03	[.78, 1.28]	.98	.26	[.89, 1.89]	1.29	.37	[.98, 2.13]	1.45
Education	.19	[1.08, 1.98]	3.21**	.18	[1.02, 1.42]	1.20*	-.04	[.80, 1.18]	.98
Family income	.09	[1.02, 1.17]	1.09**	.09	[.98, 1.21]	1.09	.04	[.94, 1.15]	1.04
Self-rated health	-.00	[.77, 1.06]	.99	.08	[.85, 1.38]	1.08	-.21	[.83, 1.02]	.81
Cancer diagnosis	.35	[1.84, 3.62]	2.58***	.83	[.91, 2.57]	1.53	.65	[1.17, 3.13]	1.92**
Family with cancer	.69	[1.32, 2.83]	2.90***	.80	[1.48, 3.39]	2.24***	.52	[1.13, 2.52]	1.69**
Self-efficacy in HIC	.13	[.96, 1.35]	1.14	.08	[.83, 1.40]	1.08	.04	[.81, 1.34]	1.04
Self-efficacy in GCI	-.08	[.80, 1.04]	.92	-.13	[.72, 1.05]	.87	-.04	[.78, 1.15]	.94
Personal importance	.23	[1.02, 1.56]	1.26*	.07	[.80, 1.44]	1.07	.17	[.87, 1.62]	1.19
Trust in doctors	-.18	[.68, 1.03]	.83	-.28	[.56, 1.04]	.76	-.13	[.85, 1.22]	.89
Trust in family members	-.07	[.78, 1.09]	.92	-.06	[.73, 1.20]	.94	-.32	[.56, .92]	.71**
Trust in newspaper	.07	[.88, 1.32]	1.07	.00	[.79, 1.33]	1.00	-.06	[.80, 1.47]	1.08
Trust in TV	-.14	[.71, 1.04]	.86	-.06	[.71, 1.23]	.94	-.02	[.73, 1.30]	.97
Trust in radio	.34	[.95, 1.40]	1.15	-.02	[.73, 1.28]	.97	.12	[.85, 1.50]	1.13
Trust in the Internet	.24	[1.06, 1.59]	1.28**	.50	[1.25, 2.17]	1.65***	.12	[.86, 1.48]	1.13

## 06.4. Result

01

Various demographics were differently or similarly associated with the three types of OCIS.

- age and family income was significantly associated with having self OCIS only, whereas gender was significantly associated with both types of OCIS only.

02

Personal importance was significantly associated with self OCIS.

03

Low level of trust in family members was associated with having both types of OCIS, while high level of trust in the Internet was associated with having self and surrogate OCIS.

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## 07. Benefits of OHIS

01

Clients and patients : low search costs & convenient time

02

Practitioners : intervention program for health care using ICT

03

Medical settings : easily finding patients needing medical treatment

04

Health care policy: reducing unnecessary medical cost

05

ICT-industry : finding new market (new growth engine)

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## 8. Health Care during Life Course

### ICT-based health care during the life course

#### Unmet needs & health-care Interests

- |                     |                      |               |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| ▪ Child care        | ▪ Nutrition and Diet | ▪ Dementia    |
| ▪ Medical procedure | ▪ Sexual health      | ▪ Cancer      |
| ▪ Nurturing         | ▪ Pregnancy          | ▪ Health care |



#### ICT-based health care

- |                                    |                      |   |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| ▪ Giving information for baby care | ▪ Online counseling  | ▪ Comprehensive online health care system |
| ▪ Online supporting groups         | ▪ Health Application |   |

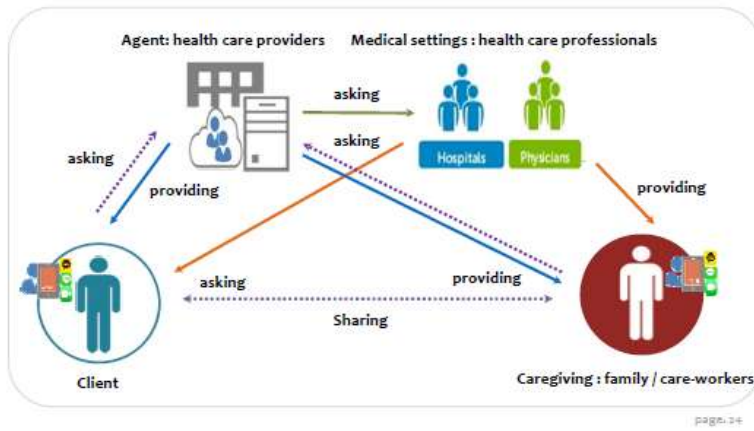
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## 9. ICT-based health care system

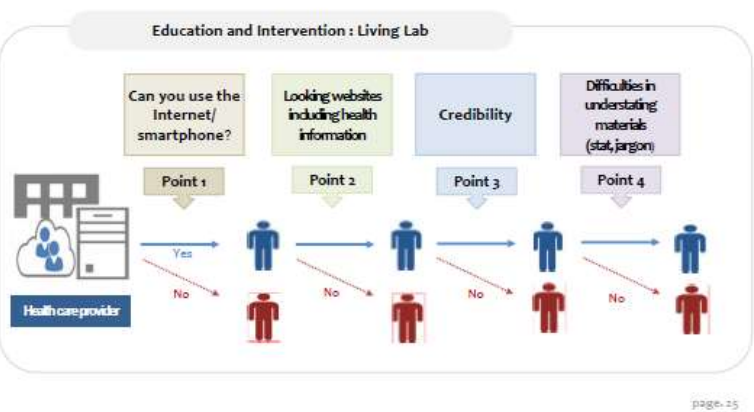
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### ICT-based health care system : Living Lab 1



### 9. 1. Education Program : Flowchart

#### Developing Education program: Living Lab 2



## 10. Implication : Future Direction

### Practice

- ICT-based health care
- Increasing individuals' ability to get and understand health information (i.e., health literacy)
- Promoting self-care in vulnerable populations

### Research Implication

- Convergence & Interdisciplinary: ICT + health care + social service
- Expand the scope of research with company and other organizations

### Policy Implication and direction

- Health promotion and risk prevention (self-care & reducing medical cost)
- Expanding the current health policy (Integrated community-based health promotion projects: 지역사회통합건강증진사업)

» Sat., September, 2, 2017

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# Oral Section

16:00~17:30

**1. Study on the Concept of and the Issues on Social Services in Korea**

Lecture Jin KIM ( Dongduk Women's University )

Translations Ikuno MATSUDA ( Soongsil University )

**2. Atomic Plants Accidents and Hard Days for Evacuators in Fukushima**

Lecture Ryoji Aritsuka ( Mental Clinic NAGOMI )

Translations Moonjung KIM ( Korea Labor Force Development Institute )

**3. Disaster Prevention Measures in Mothers Who Experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake**

Lecture Hitomi MATSUNAGA ( Saga University )

Translations Cheawon LEE ( Tohoku University )

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## *1. Study on the Concept of Social Services in Korea*

Jin KIM\*  
Dongduk Women's University\*  
E-mail: jkim@dongduk.ac.kr

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### ABSTRACT

The concept of “Social Services” is not clear in both theoretical and practical senses and there is no agreement on the conceptualization of the social services or the human services or whatever in the society of policy makings in the world. However the synchronization for the relevant policy response to the social crises leads to us the meaningful conceptualization of the social services. For that purpose, we introduce a kind of economic and practical concept of social services, and categorize the services in the political arena into several concentric circles according to the scopes.

Keyword: social services, human services, conceptualization

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## *2. Atomic Plants Accidents and Hard Days for Evacuators in Fukushima*

Ryoji ARITSUKA\*  
Mental Clinic NAGOMI, Japan \*  
E-mail: r.arinko@y9.dion.ne.jp

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### ABSTRACT

#### **1. Foreword**

First of all, I would like to say I look up to you all of Korean the most, because you have decided to stop the nuclear plants.

As everybody knows, disasters of Fukushima are the complexed disaster with natural ones and human errors. And obviously the atomic plants accidents were caused by the results of human neglects.

It is thought that the difference between natural disasters and nuclear accidents depends on whether the land remains or not. By tsunami, many people died, but the land remained. In contrast to this, by nuclear accidents people have lost the land to live in. Then many people became evacuees.

Our clinic is situated forty five kilometers away from nuclear plants, and have been doing mental care for victims of tsunami and evacuees by radiation.

I would like to report those experiences over five years.

#### **2. Stress-trauma Syndrome seen in our clinic**

PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) is mostly seen in the aftereffects of disasters, as well as hyperarousal insomnia. This type of insomnia is characterized by waking up three to five times at night. And hyperarousal insomnia is the most common sign in any types of trauma; war, rape, disaster, violence, child abuse, domestic violence (DV), and so on.

Stress- trauma syndrome we have experienced in our clinic so far are followings; severe insomnia(hyperarousal insomnia), flash-back of past events, panic attacks, irritation, depression, loss of activity, fatigability, chronic pain of body palpitation, weight loss, negative thinking, loneliness, wrist-cut, suicide and so on.

#### **3. Refugees‘**

The evacuees of Fukushima can't return back to their previous houses and occupation at least for one hundred or more years, so they should be actually called refugees.

Well European studies on the mental health of refugee/migration show highly onset of PTSD among those people, and similarly PTSD risk (measured by IES-R) of refugees of Fukushima is also very high. Dr.Tsujuchi says that forty percent of refugees of Fukushima may have risk of PTSD. Generally speaking, it is said in the world that PTSD risk of refugees is almost eight to ten times as usual.

On the other hand, PTSD risk of the Great Earthquake of Hanshin -Awaji (1995) was about ten percent.

Thus it is obvious that refugees by nuclear accidents are different from victims by natural disasters in the high risk of traumatic reaction.

Then I am afraid that highly onset of PTSD, schizophrenia and the other mental sufferings may occur among refugees of Fukushima in future. Because highly onset of schizophrenia, suicide is also reported among refugees in the world.

#### **4. Split in family, neighbors and community by nuclear accidents**

By anxiety or real hazard of radiation, young women with babies or children tends to go out from previous hometown, though their husbands often remain there to continue to work in previous enterprises. Old people tends to remain there, because they think radiation may not ham themselves. Also in neighbors some family leave there and another remain. And such split in family and community cause hate and/or conflicts each other. Furthermore different money for compensation divide people more seriously.

Thus nuclear accidents bring split and divide in people and community.

#### **5. Hopeless future for children**

Under disasters and nuclear accidents, mental trauma had scattered everywhere in individuals, families and neighbors, so many people were hurt. Divorce, conflicts, quarrel, arguments and separation were seen everywhere. Under these circumstances the most vulnerable group is children and adolescent people. It is obvious that many of them have traumatic memories in each, and sometime in future PTSD will occur in them. Onset rate of schizophrenia or suicide will become higher.

#### **6. Conclusion**

I have never imagine that the accidents cause serious influences upon people formerly.

By the accidents, we can not live in where we love, and we can never work as we hope.

By nuclear accidents, we lose all the human rights guaranteed by law.

### *3. Disaster Prevention Measures in Mothers Who Experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake*

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#### ABSTRACT

**Purpose** : The aim of this study was to clarify the disaster prevention measures by mothers who experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011.  
**Method** : The 26 mothers in this study all had children aged under six years at that time disaster. Qualitative data collected semi-structured interviews was analyzed by content analysis.  
**Results** : Data was classified four categories. There are goods, behavior, environment, and images.  
**Conclusion** : To promote terrible earthquake prevention measures for families with toddlers, it is necessary to strengthen the sense of responsibility of parents. And they should image and prepare for emergency action and daily life when occur terrible disaster.

**Keyword:** The Great East Japan Earthquake, experience of disaster, disaster prevention measures, mothers

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» Sun., September, 3, 2017

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# Poster Section 1

10:00~12:00

Chair

Atsushi TANAKA ( University of the Ryukyus )

Translations

Cheayoon CHO ( Tohoku University )

Sunhee LEE ( Tohoku University )

1. **The Effects of Kohzuki Exercise Program(KEP) on Physical Function in Frail Elderly**  
Chaewon LEE ( Tohoku University ) et al.
  2. **Effects of Cardiac Rehabilitation on Health-Related Quality of Life in Patients with Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Review**  
Chaeyoon CHO ( Tohoku University ) et al.
  3. **Establishing Policy Directions of the Health and Welfare Sectors through the Analysis of Performance Factors**  
Donghyun KIM & Juseok LEE ( KISTEP )
  4. **A Study of the Usage of Hazard Map and Timeline for the Safe Evacuation of Long-Term Care Facility User during Natural Disaster**  
Dongkyun YIM ( Saga University ) et al.
  5. **Reorganization of Local Communities near to the KORI Nuclear Power Plants**  
Giyong YANG ( Pukyong National University )
  6. **A Study on the Education about the Understanding of Disabilities from the Perspective of Diversity**  
Haejin KWON ( University of the Miyazaki ) et al.
  7. **The Standardization of Special Needs Education Assessment Tool (SNEAT); Based on the Data from Tochigi Prefecture**  
Haena KIM ( University of the Ryukyus ) et al.
  8. **Local Finance and Social Welfare Policy**  
Hongwhan KIM ( Korean Institute of Local Finance )
  9. **Policy Implementation Process and Effectiveness on Job Creation Project for People with Disabilities**  
Hyekyoung PARK ( Korea Institute of Social Service )
  10. **Policy Agenda for Liking Employment & Welfare**  
Jaewon LEE ( Pukyong National University )
-

## *01. The Effects of Kohzuki Exercise Program(KEP) on Physical Function in Frail Elderly*

Chaewon LEE\*, Changwan HAN\*\*, Chaeyoon CHO\*, Rie KATAOKA\*\*\*, Masahiro KOHZUKI\*  
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### ABSTRACT

Frailty is a state of vulnerability that easily lead to various diseases and disorders even under the same stressor events. The Kohzuki Exercise Program (KEP) is a 24-week exercise intervention for frail elderly with designed to improve physical function. Forty frail elderly aged 65 years and over participated in a 24-week (40 min, 3 times per week, using a TERASUERUGO® (Showa denki Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan)) KEP. Functional assessment was measure by the Short physical performance battery (SPPB). Twenty-three participants completed follow-up assessments. There was a significant group by time interaction for SPPB total score ( $F = 8.581$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), Balance score ( $F = 7.900$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), Balance Time ( $F = 13.905$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), Gait Speed Time ( $F = 18.723$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), Chair Stand Time ( $F = 14.360$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) at 24-week. There was no significant within group by time interaction for SPPB gait speed and chair rise score. The KEP intervention improved physical function in frail elderly.

Keyword: frail elderly, older people, exercise, physical function, randomized controlled trial

## *02. Effects of Cardiac Rehabilitation on Health-Related Quality of Life in Patients with Cardiovascular Disease: A Systematic Review*

Chaeyoon CHO\*, Chaewon LEE\*, Minji KIM\*\*, Setsuko MOMMA\*, Masahiro KOHZUKI\*  
Tohoku University, Japan \*, National center for geriatrics and gerontology, Japan \*\*  
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### ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) patients have a high mortality risk and a serious impairment in all generic and disease-specific domains of health-related quality of life (HRQoL). Cardiac rehabilitation (CR) is suggested to improve exercise capacity, prognosis, health-related quality of life (HRQoL) and functional modifications of the heart in patients with cardiovascular disease (CVD). However, the effective cardiac rehabilitation (CR) in patients with cardiovascular disease (CVD) remains controversial. We performed a meta-analysis to examine the effects of CR on health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in patients with CVD. We searched MEDLINE, PubMed, The Scientific Electronic Library Online, Google Scholar (from the earliest date available to September 2016) for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) examining the effects of CR versus control on quality-of-life (HRQOL) in CVD. Mean differences (MDs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated, and heterogeneity was assessed using the I<sup>2</sup> test. Six studies met the selection criteria (total 482: 261 CR and 221 control patients). The results suggested that CR compared with control had a positive impact on HRQOL. Global HRQOL Physical Component Summary (SF-PCS) standardized mean differences (4.77, 95%CI 2.32 to 7.22,  $p = 0.0001$ ) and Mental Component Summary (SF-MCS) score 2.65 (95%CI -3.96 to 9.27,  $n = 294$ ,  $p = 0.43$ ) improved in the CR group compared to the control group. Our results suggest that CR compared with control had a positive impact on HRQOL. CR enhances HRQOL in patients with CVD Larger RCTs are required to further investigate the effects of CR in patients with CVD.

Keyword: cardiac rehabilitation, mental health, health-related quality of life, cardiovascular disease

### *03. The Study on Establishing Policy Directions of the Health and Welfare Sectors Through the Analysis of Performance Factors: National R&D Projects in the Ministry of Health and Welfare*

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#### ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are: first, to analyze the Governmental R&D Survey and Analysis and the Government R&D Performance Analysis of KISTEP from 2011 through 2015 with respect to National R&D Projects of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Korea; and second, to suggest the appropriate policy directions of the Ministry of Health and Welfare that can promote the Health and Welfare sectors. This study therefore analyzes the Governmental R&D Survey and Analysis and the Government R&D Performance Analysis of KISTEP regarding National R&D Projects in the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Korea, on the Dummy Variable Model or etc. Aiming to suggest the policy directions through the performance factors such as papers, patents, and the number of technology transaction of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, this study analyzes the Governmental R&D Survey and Analysis and the Government R&D Performance Analysis of KISTEP from 2011 through 2015.

Keyword: National R&D Projects, health and welfare, performance factors, policy directions

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## *04. A Study of the Usage of Hazard Map and Timeline for the Safe Evacuation of Long-Term Care Facility User during Natural Disaster*

Dongkyun YIM\*, Keiko KITAGAWA\*\*, Koichiro OHGUSHI\*, Toshihiro MORITA\*

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### ABSTRACT

#### Background:

Every year there occur great losses of people's lives and properties in Japan due to natural disasters. There is also a high probability of the occurrence of large-scale earthquakes in the near future including impending possibilities of Nankai Trough Earthquake and Tokyo Inland Earthquake in Japan. Precipitations of the watersheds and water levels in the domestic rivers are observed by the national government agencies and prefectural governments utilizing artificial satellites, meteorological radar and rain gauges continuously.

In many large-scale natural disasters, there are a lot of problems arising during and after the disaster, which affecting peoples' health problems especially for the aged frail peoples. In order to reduce damage caused by the severe natural disasters, not only the structural measures but also the non-structural measures are required such as preparing hazard maps, risk maps and other information for the security.

#### Objectives and methods:

In this study, it is discussed at first to make a three-layer map being consist of basic map, hazard map and risk map for evacuation of users of long-term care facilities. Secondly, it is designed to establish the method to visualize the flood damage and sediment risk of the long-term care facilities. Thirdly, it is considered to have a perspective on securing good quality of living environment at the evacuation centers. The purpose of this study is to design the method for recognizing long-term care facility on the hazard map and getting early evacuation possible using a time series action plan (timeline) is considered not only for the safe evacuation of long-term care facility user.

#### Results:

The research process conducted in this study is as follows. First of all, the comprehensive literatures are extensively reviewed, especially in the risk management regarding disasters related people's quality of life at long-term care facilities and from the results of qualitative researches. Chiba Prefecture is selected as a study area because disaster risk rate of this prefecture is comparatively high. The situations of facilities' locations for the long-term care user requiring assistance during natural disaster are investigated. Based on the basic area map, such as topographic map or land use map, the flood risk and sediment disaster risk maps are made for elucidating risk of the facilities against the natural disasters. The relationship between the hazard map of the facilities for the people requiring assistance during a disaster and flood risk map is considered. Moreover, the usage of the timeline and how to make the timeline due to the guideline of the national government agency (MLIT) are reviewed.

As a result, there are many risks of huge earthquake and tsunami in Chiba Prefecture, so that river flooding and sediment disasters are estimated to be occurred frequently in the future because of the existence of lowlands along the rivers in Chiba Prefecture. However, it is found that the evacuation corresponding to the risk map or the timeline is not enough yet after the interview with the prefectural government.

Keywords: long-term care facility, hazard map, risk map, timeline, evacuation

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## *05. Reorganization of Local Communities near to the KORI Nuclear Power Plants*

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### ABSTRACT

The problem of the nuclear power plants in Korea is the one of the hottest social-political issues in South Korea. Most of Korean people have ambivalent attitudes toward the nuclear power plants. They prefer to live in comfort with relatively lower electricity charges, on the other hand, they want to avoid risks of nuclear power. After Fukushima nuclear accident April 2011 and KyongJoo earthquakes September 2016, the local communities have expanded their scope toward the GiJang County and even toward the Busan metropolitan areas. The issues of decommissioning KORI I and seawater desalination plant have accelerated the extension process of nuclear power plants communities. These ambivalent attitudes and complex interest relationship around the nuclear power plants have created the multiple layers of local communities near to the KORI nuclear power plant. This study tries to figure out three different kinds of local communities based on five constitutive factors such as direct sensory experience of risks, financial benefits, the experience of community activities (support or opposition), cognitive information about nuclear power plants, and geographical distance from the KORI power plant. JangAn, GiJang and Busan local communities were identified, and the characteristic local identity of each community is going to be discussed.

Keywords : nuclear power plant, local community, deliberative communication channel

## *06. A Study on the Education about the Understanding of Disabilities from the Perspective of Diversity*

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### ABSTRACT

The understanding of disabilities is to understand human being itself, and in order to promote the social understanding of disabilities, it is essential to teach the next-generation students (Shibata, 2013) accordingly. Thus, this study presents education about the understanding of disabilities at higher-ranking educational institutes, as well as the overview and tasks of education of diversity. The analysis of previous studies led to the conclusion: In order to promote the social understanding of disabilities, and to realize the society where disabled people and normal people live together, it is necessary to recognize disabilities as part of the diversity of human beings, and to conduct education about the understanding of disabilities from the perspective of diversity using diverse talents in society.

Keyword: education, understanding of disabilities, diversity

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## *07. The Standardization of Special Needs Education Assessment Tool (SNEAT); Based on the Data from Tochigi Prefecture*

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### ABSTRACT

The Special Needs Education Assessment Tool (SNEAT) were verified of reliability and validity. However, the reliability and validity is only in the Tohoku region (Miyagi prefecture), Kyushu region (Kagoshima Prefecture) and Okinawa Prefecture, it has not been verified in the Kanto region yet. Therefore, this study aimed to verify the reliability and construct validity of SNEAT in Tochigi Prefecture as part of the national survey. SNEAT using 29 children collected from the classes on independent activities of daily living for children with disabilities in Tochigi Prefecture between January and February 2017. Survey data were collected in a longitudinal prospective cohort study. The reliability of SNEAT was verified via the internal consistency method; the coefficient of Cronbach's  $\alpha$  were over 0.7. The validity of SNEAT was also verified via the latent growth curve model. SNEAT is valid based on its goodness-of-fit values obtained using the latent growth curve model, where the values of comparative fit index (0.990), tucker-lewis index (0.984) and root mean square error of approximation (0.051) were within the goodness-of-fit range. As for the factors affecting the SNEAT scores, two factors were clearly identified: the length of teaching for special needs class and the type of disability of the student. This means that these two variables affect the evaluation of the outcome of special needs education. These results indicate that SNEAT has high reliability and construct validity.

Keyword: Special Needs Education Assessment Tool (SNEAT), reliability, validity, latent growth curve model, Tochigi prefecture

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## 08. Social Welfare Services of Local Government in Korea

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### ABSTRACT

The social welfare of the public sector can be roughly classified into two categories based on the decision makers. It should be noted here that even if a social welfare service is provided through a local government, it is the central government's social welfare service if it is based on a central government decision. As for the characteristics of the two, the social welfare service of the central government is nationwide and therefore does not have regional differences. On the other hand, the social welfare services provided by the local government are targeted to the local residents, so they will be provided without distinction to the local residents, but from the national perspective, differentiated services are provided between the welfare recipients.

From the theoretical point of view, ideal social welfare service system provides national minimum service considering national financial condition, and local government provides additional welfare service. The problem is that the principle of supplying social welfare services does not work well in Korea due to various factors. In other words, the welfare of the central government is over-supplied and the local government's welfare is likely to be under-supplied. Looking at these factors, First, Korea's basic local governments procure only 27.3% of the total budget in 2017 and 72.7% depend on the central government or higher local government. Dependent funds cannot be used as local autonomous welfare projects because they specify the purpose of use according to central government policy objectives. As a result, the budget for social welfare expenditure in the total budget of the local government is about 18%, of which only 1% is welfare service provided by the local government. Even more problematic is that the welfare budget often requires expenditure by law. Therefore, the autonomous welfare budget of the local government is very small.

Second, there is a limitation in the institutional aspect. Korea's Social Welfare Act requires local governments to discuss with the central government in order to establish policies to provide social welfare services. The terms of the agreement should not overlap with the welfare services provided by the central government. For example, additional funding is prohibited for those who receive social security benefits from the national pension scheme. Therefore, expansion of social welfare services of local governments is very limited. Thus, the social welfare service system in Korea is very centralized. Therefore, the welfare satisfaction of the public does not increase compared to the financial input. In order to improve the satisfaction of welfare service, institutional restructuring is necessary to guarantee the autonomy of local finance and to guarantee autonomy of social welfare policy decision of local governments.

Keyword: social welfare service, local government, local finance, korea's Social Welfare Act

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## *09. Policy Implementation Process and Effectiveness on Job Creation Project for people with Disabilities*

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### ABSTRACT

Job Creation Project for people with Disabilities are direct government-led job project offerings to solve the poor employment structure of people with disabilities in the labor market. The implementation of the Job Creation Project for people with Disabilities is carried out through local self-governing bodies and the disabled organizations. The project performance in the execution process depends on these organizations. Despite the importance that the organization influence project outcomes, there is insufficient research to analyze the organizational characteristics that affect the effectiveness of the Job Creation Project for people with Disabilities. The purpose of this study is to identify the execution process on the Job Creation Project for people with Disabilities and is to examine the effects of the organizational characteristics of implementing agencies.

The analysis will utilize the raw data of the comprehensive evaluation of the 2017 Job Creation Project for people with Disabilities. Organizational characteristics are demonstrated by organizational structures, organizational resources, and organizational services. Effectiveness is defined as social participation of disabled, income promotion, independence of life, and the quality of life. The execution organization and the participants in the organization are analyzed as multi level model because they are influenced by each other in a hierarchical structure. It plan to use HLM 6.0 program.

Therefore, this study is to provide firstly information to help the understanding of the enforcement process of the Job Creation Project for people with Disabilities, and second, to suggest how to do the environment of the performing agency that can enhance the business effect more.

Keyword: Job Creation Project for people with Disabilities, policy execution process, organizations, effectiveness

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## 10. Policy agenda for linking employment & welfare

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### ABSTRACT

There are policy types of employment-welfare linkage policies, depending on the approach of linking 'employment-welfare'. First, there is an active labor market approach, which means employment itself is welfare. Second, in viewpoint of social safety net, it is an approach to provide labor training and opportunities for exit for welfare program. Third, there is a mixed approach to guarantee employment and social services for life care. In the first two, the policy task for "linking" is simple. The third approach is relatively complex. Unlike ideological design, it is not easy to create achievement of employment-welfare linkage. Various support-organizations, professional staff based on heterogeneous disciplines and political-economic environmental factors. In recent years, a new policy has been introduced to try to link employment and welfare in the social-economy area in Korean society. However, it is not easy to combine the two heterogeneous areas of 'society' (welfare) and 'economy'(employment). In reality, there are so many incompatible and conflict factors with different ecosystem. It's a round square.

Table1. Employment-Welfare Linking Policies

Type	Contents	Department
I Labor Market Policy	Active Labor Market Policy (Consulting, Training, Job Placement) General Labor Market Policy (Minimum unemployment benefit)	Ministry of Employment and Labor
II Self- Sufficiency Policy	conditional benefit entitlement for exit welfare Job training in low income market, basically Opportunity for labor value	Ministry of Health and Welfare
III Social service & Social economy	Social service for life care Social economy in alternative market system	Ministry of Employment and Labor & Ministry of Health and Welfare

Keyword: employment-welfare linking, social economy, new social policy

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» Sun., September, 3, 2017

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## Poster Section 2

13:00~15:00

Chair Yuko FUJIO ( Juntendo University )

Translations Chaewon LEE ( Tohoku University )

Ikuno MATSUDA ( Soongsil University )

- 11. Current Status and Issues Concerning the Organization of the Curriculum and Contents for "Teaching Together Areas and Subjects" at the School for Special Needs for Intellectual Disabilities**  
Kohei MORI ( Mie University ) et al.
  - 12. Analysis of Teaching Method for Inclusive Needs Child Showing Behavior Similar to Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder**  
Mamiko OTA ( University of the Ryukyus ) et al.
  - 13. Analyzing 646 Symptoms in 171 Patients Treated with Anshin Seikatsu School - Between 2012 and 2016 -**  
Megumi KODAIRA ( International University of Health and Welfare ) et al.
  - 14. The Effects of Senior Employment on Corporate Productivity at South Korea -Focusing on Workplace Panel Survey(WPS) 2013-**  
Moonjung KIM ( Korea Older Worker Development Institute )
  - 15. Fukushima Woman and Their Actions Regarding the Nuclear Accident**  
Naoko YAMAUCHI ( Women in Fukushima not Needing Nuclear Power )
  - 16. Development of Scale for Collaboration between Medicine and Education based on Inclusive Needs Child Record:  
Focus on Autism Spectrum Disorder and Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder**  
Natsuki YANO ( University of the Ryukyus ) et al.
  - 17. The Effect of Social Service Quality on Relationship Performances**  
Sunhee KIM ( Kyungsung University )
  - 18. Study on Verification of the Content Validity of UISS in Special Needs Education in Japan and Korea**  
Sunhee LEE ( Tohoku University ) et al.
  - 19. Relationship between ICT Usage for Care Planning and Information-sharing in Nursing Care Insurance Services**  
Yoshiko KUROKAWA ( Juntendo University ) et al.
  - 20. Determinants of Facility Choices of the Elderly  
- A Survey Involving Senior Club Members as a General Elderly Population -**  
Yoshimi SAKATA ( International University of Health and Welfare ) et al.
  - 21. The Roles and Activities of Physical Therapist in the Area:  
Approaches for an Independent Operation of a Health Class by Local Resident**  
Yukie ENOMOTO ( Kyorin University )
  - 22. Intervention through Nutrition Improvement and Exercise Programs for Users of Fee-based Assisted Homes for the Elderly  
-On the basis of the Results of a Three-month Intervention-**  
Yuko FUJIO ( Juntendo University ) et al.
  - 23. Policy Tasks and Future Direction of Family Social Services in Korea:  
Focusing on Financial and Workforce Provision**  
Yuri KIM & Eunjeong KIM ( Pukyong National University )
-

## *11. Current Status and Issues Concerning the Organization of the Curriculum and Contents for "Teaching Together Areas and Subjects" at the School for Special Needs for Intellectual Disabilities*

Kohei MORI\*, Takeshi Odagiri\*\*, Atsushi TANAKA\*\*\*  
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### ABSTRACT

In special support schools that provide education for children with intellectual impairment, guidance is provided that includes each subject, such as "teaching together areas and subjects". Also, In a survey conducted by the National Institute of Special Education (2004), "Instruction by Subject", "Instruction by Area", "Comprehensive Learning" and "Teaching together areas and subjects" in total class hours of special support schools (intellectual disabilities). According to it, in the lessons of elementary, junior high school, and higher classes, "teaching together areas and subjects" occupies most of 50 to 70% of class hours. These lessons are becoming more and more important as disabilities are becoming severe and redundant.

Therefore, in this research, we aimed to investigate research papers on the Organization of the curriculum and contents based on the state of disability, developmental stage and characteristics, and to clarify the current situation and problems.

Keyword: intellectual disabilities, school for special needs, Organization of the curriculum, teaching contents, developmental stage and characteristics

## *12. Analysis of Teaching Method for IN-Child Showing Behavior Similar to ADHD*

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### ABSTRACT

IN-Child Record was developed as a tool to diagnose children who need inclusive education, and has a total of 82 items in fourteen domains.

By analyzing teaching practices in scholarly treatise, This study aimed to typifying teaching methods which doing educational site for IN-Child similar to ADHD. In fourteen domains of IN-Child Record.

As a result, Three Necessity revealed as teaching methods for IN-Child similar to ADHD.

① Necessity of concrete and effective "physical" teaching methods that can be carried out with surrounding people (eg friends and family), ② Necessity of collecting teaching methods concerning "living" specializing in characteristics of ADHD including overseas scholarly treatise, ③ Necessity of teaching methods on "listening" and enhance "reading and writing" specializing in characteristics of ADHD

Keyword: Inclusive Needs Child(IN-Child), IN-Child Record,  
Attention-Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder, teaching method

### 13. Analyzing 646 Symptoms in 171 Patients Treated with Anshin Seikatsu School - Between 2012 and 2016 -

Megumi Kodaira\*, Yosimi Sakata\*, Yuko FUJIO\*\*, Sachiko Minami\*\*\*,  
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#### ABSTRACT

**[Objective]** Anshin Seikatsu School has recently begun to be widely used by family care-givers to ameliorate dementia symptoms. This study examined 171 patients treated with the school within a 4-year period, aiming to clarify factors associated with success and failure to reduce the symptoms. Based on the Takeuchi theory, Anshin Seikatsu School is designed for families to reduce dementia symptoms through 4 care approaches: sufficient hydration (1,500 mL/day), nutrition (1,500 kcal/day), and exercise (walking), and regular bowel movements.

**[Methods]** With cooperation from 11 out of the 20 schools providing Anshin Seikatsu School throughout Japan since 2012, symptoms in patients with dementia on the initiation and completion of the school (to evaluate changes on a 5-point scale from 1: unchanged to 5: disappeared), in addition to their attributes and the details of the care approaches performed by their families, were examined. The outcomes (classified into 5 categories) of the 6-month school and their associations with the care approaches were analyzed using the t-test, one-way analysis of variance, and cross tabulation. Furthermore, the school organizer and users were provided with an oral explanation of the study objective to obtain their consent.

**[Results]** Within the 4-year period from 2012, 171 school users belonging to the 11 schools responded. There were 646 dementia symptoms in 171 patients. Through the school, 432 (66.9%) symptoms disappeared, and 89 (13.8%) almost disappeared; thus, 80.7% of all symptoms improved. As for the care approaches based on the school, there were significant improvements in the fluid intake ( $P<0.001$ ), nutrient intake ( $P<0.001$ ), and the frequency ( $P<0.001$ ) and duration ( $P<0.001$ ) of exercise. On examining the associations among the 5 outcomes of the school and care approaches, there were significant differences in the fluid intake ( $F(4,638)=4.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ ). Among the drugs used, memantine hydrochloride ( $P<0.001$ ), zopiclone ( $P<0.05$ ), and yokukansan ( $P<0.05$ ) had significant effects.

**[Discussion]** As an important outcome, 80.7% of the dementia symptoms observed on the initiation of the school disappeared or almost disappeared through the 6-month school, confirming the effectiveness of the 4 care approaches: sufficient hydration (1,500 mL/day), nutrition (1,500 kcal/day), and exercise (walking), and regular bowel movements, to achieve such an outcome. Among these, sufficient hydration was the most effective. Further studies may be necessary to consider appropriate approaches, including pharmacotherapy.

Keyword: Anshin Seikatsu School, dementia symptom disappearance, outcomes, fluid intake, drugs

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< memo >

## 14. The Effects of Senior Employment on Corporate Productivity at South Korea -Focusing on Workplace Panel Survey(WPS) 2013-

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### ABSTRACT

**[Purpose]** South Korea has already entered an aging society and the issue of employment of senior also has come to the fore as the core of national welfare policy which must be settled down from the aspect of socio-economy of nation, business entities and individuals.

Therefore, to expand private employment of senior, this study examines the effects of senior Employment (over 50 year) on Corporate performance.

**[Method]** I analysis the correlation and regression between employment of senior (over 50 year) employment and productivity of corporate. To analysis the correlation and regression, using a Workplace Panel Survey (WPS) data on 1,215(with on missing values) South Korean firms on 2013. And the using variables are shown in <Table 1>.

<Table 1> Variable

variable	explain	
Senior(over 50 year) Employment Rate	(Total number of labors/Senior(over 50 year) number of labors)*100	
Corporate Size	Total number of labors	
Corporate Occupation(Dummy Variable)	The most regular occupations 1=executive/professional work, 2=office work, 3=sales/service work, 4=skilled Agricultural work, 5=production work, 6=simple work	
Labor Cost	Labor Cost per person	
Welfare Expenses	medical expenses, refreshment expenses, personal accident expenses, uniform expenses etc.	
Productivity	value adder per person	
	Financial performance	Financial performance compared to corporate of the same occupation (Subjective assessment of Financial performance)

**[Results]** As a result of correlation analysis, it shown that the senior employment rate had a positive correlation with occupation 'sales/service', 'production' and 'simple' occupation. And senior employment rate was positive correlation between value adder per person too (but, it was not indicated statistically significant ( $r=0.001$ ,  $p=0.982$ )). Multiple regression analysis revealed the model that include occupation 'production' had the highest adjusted- $R^2$ . In this model shows that the senior employment rate ( $\beta=0.053$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and welfare expenses ( $\beta=0.405$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) had positive effect to value added per person increases. Contrariwise, the size of corporate had negative effect to the value adder per person ( $\beta=-0.151$ ,  $p<0.001$ ).

Keyword: senior employment, corporate productivity, value adder per person, labor cost

< memo >

## 15. Fukushima Woman and Their Actions Regarding the Nuclear Accident

Naoko YAMAUCHI\*

Fukushima women against Nukes／

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### ABSTRACT

I would like to talk about the anti-nuclear power movements which I am involved with, as well as express my feelings about the situation in Fukushima after more than 6 years have passed since the accident at that nuclear power plant.

Back in 2011, on the 16<sup>th</sup> March, a group of people who was against nuclear power plants, organized a big gathering to inform the public about decommissioning of the nuclear installations in Fukushima. Unfortunately, on the 11<sup>th</sup> March, only few days before the gathering, Japan was hit by a huge earthquake and the accident happened in Fukushima.

In October 2011, over a hundred women from Fukushima organized a demonstration against nuclear power plants and surrounded the building of The Ministry of Economy in Tokyo.

This action inspired us to form the **Fukushima women against Nukes**.

We stick to “Non-violent direct action” and organize a variety of actions and gatherings.

Since **311**, every year, the **Fukushima women against Nukes** organizes a gathering and a march against nuclear power plants on the 11<sup>th</sup> March.

Showing respect for “Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp” (※), “Non-violent direct action” is the essence of our activities. A member of the **Fukushima women against Nukes** is, individually taking part in various actions, such as workshops, making documentary films, health resort programs, radioactivity measurement for food and soil, sit-in protests, court hearing (The Complainants for Criminal Prosecution of the Fukushima), and so on.

Recently, three former executives of TEPCO were set to stand for trial. The three men charged with professional negligence, caused the deaths of more than 40 hospitalized patients who were hastily evacuated from their land and later died. Whether the former executives could have foreseen the size of the tsunami or not is the issue to be tried. Nearly 200 children were diagnosed with thyroid cancer in Fukushima so far, and the rate of leukemia and heart disease is increasing.

The situation of the Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant is now miles away from a cold shutdown. Although a great amount of radiological substances are still being released into the environment, the evacuation order was lifted and many Fukushima evacuees are being forced to return to their land due to subsidies withdrawn under the name of “Recovery and Reconstruction”. And further more nuclear power plants in Japan are being restarted one after another. As I have a great respect for anti-nuclear power movement in South Korea, I would like to learn with its actions, how to confront the “everything is safe” propaganda by the Japanese Government which is widespread across Japan.

※Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp was a peace camp established to protest nuclear weapons being sited at RFA Greenham Common in Berkshire, England. The camp began in September 1981 after a Welsh group, Women for Life on Earth, arrived at Greenham to protest against the decision of the British government to allow cruise missiles to be based there.

Keyword: Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, demonstration against nuclear power plants, non-violent direct action, court hearing, the “everything is safe” propaganda

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< memo >

*16. Development of Scale for Collaboration between Medicine and Education  
based on Inclusive Needs Child Record:  
Focus on Autism Spectrum Disorder and Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder*

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ABSTRACT

**【Background】** With regard to the diagnosis of developmental disorders in Japan, it is reported that the lack of specialists related to the diagnosis of developmental disorders and the diagnosis period is prolonged. As a way to deal with this problem, there is provision of information on children from the educational site. In the field of education, Inclusive Needs Child Record (IN-Child Record) is used as a scale for understanding the actual condition of children. However, IN-Child Record has many items set to comprehensively evaluate children, and it does not necessarily coincide with the diagnostic criteria of developmental disorder.

**【Purpose】** This study aims to develop a medical / education linkage tool based on IN-Child Record for facilitation of medical diagnosis of children with developmental disorders and ongoing education.

**【Method】** In order to examine the consistency with medical diagnostic criteria of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) was analyzed. In order to collect items related to diagnosis of developmental disorders in IN - Child Record, we conducted a survey using IN-Child Record for children enrolled in elementary and junior high schools in Okinawa Prefecture. The subjects of the survey explained the purpose of the research to the principal and made it a child enrolled in one elementary school and one junior high school who got consent.

**【Result】** As a result of correspondence analysis between IN-Child Record and DSM-5, 3 items from the IN-Child Record item and 5 item from the diagnostic criteria of DSM-5 were added. In the survey using IN - Child Record, 1,059 data of elementary and junior high school were collected. As a result of analyzing children's data showing behaviors similar to ASD and ADHD based on IN - Child Record, one item was extracted as an evaluation item of action related to ASD.

**【Conclusion】** As a cooperative tool for medical / education based on IN - Child Record, the scale of 35 items in 4 areas was completed. It is necessary to verify the reliability and validity of the scale by future research.

Keyword: IN-Child, diagnosis, autism spectrum disorder, attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder,  
medical/education cooperation

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< memo >

## *17. The Effect of Social Service Quality on Relationship Performances: Mediating Effect of Relationship Quality and Moderating Effect of Customers' Involvement*

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify the mediating effect of relationship quality, which is composed of satisfaction and commitment, in the effect of social service quality between relationship performances. Additionally, the multi-group analysis and latent mean analysis showed varying results for customers' Involvement. For the purpose, study conducted elderly long-term care service users, personal assistance service for persons with disabilities users, and children- youth psychological support service users in Busan city. Of a total of questionnaires, 928 respondents were used in the final analysis.

The predominant concern of this study centers on: (1) the direct effects of social service quality, satisfaction, and commitment on relationship performances; (2) the direct effects of social service quality on satisfaction and commitment; (3) the indirect effects of satisfaction and commitment between social service quality and relationship performances; (4) the moderating effects of 'customers' involvement' on the causal relationships in the prescribed structural equation model (sem). When service involvement was high, the effect of commitment on relationship performance was not significant, so the moderating effect of involvement was confirmed. In this study, it is suggested that user management based on differentiation in consideration of customers' involvement level should be performed in parallel to improve social service quality, increase satisfaction and commitment to increase relationship performance.

Keyword: social service, social service quality, relationship performances, relationship quality, satisfaction, commitment

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## *18. Study on verification of the content validity of UISS in special needs education in Japan and Korea*

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### ABSTRACT

LEE(2015) suggested the outcome assessment scale on utilization of ICT in special needs education(UISS) through the review of advance researches and theories related with utilization of ICT in special needs education in Japan and Korea. The UISS had three categories of communication skill, information utilization ability, and social functioning, which was composed of 17 items. To apply the scale practically, the verification for its validity and reliability is required. To verify the content validity of the categories and the items on the UISS, a questionnaire survey was performed on an expert group. The survey was consisted of 24 questions and asked a scale as five scores about each question. The survey for experts including 45 teachers at Okinawa school and Daejeon Seongse Rehabilitation school was conducted in 2016. As an analysis program SPSS (21.0 ver.) was used. And test value was configured to 3 score, that was a minimal score for validness. On the result for items of UISS, the items on the categories of communication skill, information utilization ability and social functioning were statistically significant at 1% level. The mean scores for the items at the all categories and items were larger than 3 score (Limitedly valid) with statistical significance at 1% level. In the category of information utilization ability, the item of " To aware the copyright " were statistically significant at 5% level and the other items at 1% level. The mean scores for the items at the category of social functioning were within 3.50 – 3.70 scores, which were relatively higher than those at different categories. Thus, it was considered that the content validity for UISS was verified.

Keyword: special needs education, utilization of ICT, outcome assessment, content validity.



## *19. Relationship between ICT usage for care planning and information-sharing in nursing care insurance services*

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International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan\*\*, Seirei Christopher University, Japan\*\*\*  
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### ABSTRACT

To clarify Information and Communication Technology (ICT) usage for care planning in nursing care insurance services, as well as the relationship between such usage and information-sharing. Using WAM NET, 1,000 geriatric health service facilities and 1,000 long-term home care support service facilities were randomly chosen from throughout Japan. An anonymous self-completed questionnaire survey was conducted involving care planners providing nursing care insurance services who worked in these facilities. The questionnaire inquired about the integration between ICT usage for care planning and its process, as well as interprofessional information-sharing. The study was conducted with the approval of the ethical review board of Juntendo University Faculty of Health Science and Nursing. A total of 716 subjects provided completed questionnaires (response rate: 38.0%): 226 (37.2%) and 450 (62.8%) subjects from geriatric health service facilities and long-term home care support service facilities, respectively. In addition, 190 (70.1%) and 406 (84.9%) subjects from the former and latter, respectively, reported that their facilities employed ICT for care planning. Regarding the relationship between each service type and ICT usage, long-term home care support service facilities significantly employed ICT for care planning ( $P<0.001$ ). In addition, concerning the relationship between the above-mentioned integration and interprofessional information-sharing, long-term home care support service facilities significantly implemented such sharing ( $P<0.001$ ). The integration did not differ according to the type of service. Concerning the relationship between the integration and interprofessional information-sharing, both types of facility significantly implemented such sharing when issues extracted from collected data were integrated with care planning in its process ( $P<0.01$ ).

Keyword: nursing insurance service, care plan, information and communication technology

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< memo >

## 20. Determinants of Facility Choices of the Elderly - A Survey Involving Senior Club Members as a General Elderly Population -

Yoshimi SAKATA\*, Megumi KODAIRA\*, Yuko FUJIO\*\*, Yoko Watanabe\*\*\*, Sachiko MINAMI\*\*\*\*  
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### ABSTRACT

#### [Introduction]

Insurance-covered care homes for the elderly ('insurance-covered care homes') had previously been recognized as the only choice for elderly people to use care facilities. However, over the past 3 years, the numbers of users of private care homes for the elderly ('private care homes') and senior housing facilities ('senior houses') have increased by 1.4 and 2.3 times, respectively, while that of insurance-covered care home users has increased by 1.1 times, revealing the diversification of care facility services. In such a situation, this study examined the determinants of facility choices of a general elderly population.

#### [Objective]

To clarify the determinants of facility choices of a general elderly population when needing to use care facilities.

#### [Methods]

A total of 3,000 anonymous, self-administered questionnaires were distributed to 60 senior club unions throughout Japan, and 792 (valid response rate: 26.4%) club members responded. Based on the results of simple tabulation, analysis was performed using cross tabulation, the chi-square test, and residual analysis to examine the association with each item. The study objective was orally explained, with an oral request for cooperation, and each returned questionnaire was regarded as consent from a club member.

#### [Results]

On examining the respondents' attributes, there were 378 (47.7%) males and 398 (50.3%) females, with a mean age of  $74.5 \pm 6.4$ ; 370 (46.7%) of whom belonged to married couple households as the most frequent family structure.

To the question: '<Which of the 3 types would you choose if you needed to use a care facility?>', 230 (29.0%), 212 (26.8%), and 133 (16.8%) chose insurance-covered care homes, private care homes, and senior houses, respectively. As for the recognition of insurance-covered and private care homes among the respondents, the former was most frequently regarded as providing high-quality care, while the latter was most frequently considered to protect privacy, provide well-balanced foods, and promote users' activities.

There was no close association between the respondents' attributes and facility choices. However, on comparing their tendencies among prefectures, the rate of choosing insurance-covered care homes was significantly higher in Niigata Prefecture, while those of choosing private care homes and senior houses were markedly higher in the Tokyo metropolitan area and Kanagawa and Wakayama Prefectures and in Chiba Prefecture, respectively, revealing a regional difference ( $\chi^2(72)=114.09, p<0.01, V<0.01$ ).

#### [Discussion]

Insurance-covered care homes had previously represented care facilities for the elderly. With the promotion of private care homes and senior houses, facility users' needs are also advancing and diversifying, possibly leading them to choose optimal facilities based on their own decisions. As there were no age-related differences, the social recognition of private care homes and senior houses may have been high. Therefore, in order to promote the use of insurance-covered care homes despite the prospect of a further decrease in the rate of choosing them, it may be necessary to improve the quality of their services.

Keyword: senior clubs, facility choices, insurance-covered care homes for the elderly,  
private care homes for the elderly, senior housing facilities

## *21. The Roles and Activities of Physical Therapist in the Area: Approaches for an Independent Operation of a Health Class by Local Resident*

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### ABSTRACT

It has been an urgent business to construct the integrated community care system in order to support the current state for aging progresses in current Japan. In the integrated community care system, it is promoted to reinforce cooperation of community health care and welfare services and to develop region which carries the first secondary prevention such as local resident's independent positive health, so that an elderly person, a person requiring nursing care and a person with disabilities can continue a life at home with high and safety independence.

Physical Therapist is expected for the activity in the area to make more effective such as the health promotion and the nursing prevention business to an area residence elderly person, a person requiring nursing care and a person with disabilities. We will report about the situation of the health class and had the health promotion and nursing prevention also approaches for an independent operation of a health class by local resident.

Keyword: independent operation, health class, local resident, community care system

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< memo >

## *22. Intervention through nutrition improvement and exercise programs for users of fee-based assisted homes for the elderly -On the basis of the results of a three-month intervention-*

Yuko FUJIO\*, Noriko IKUTA\*\*, Hiroko MIYASHITA\*\*, Shiori ISEZAKI\*\*,  
Rie INOUE\*\*, Yoshiko TAKAHASHI\*\*, Seiji OGASAWARA\*\*, Hiromi SHIMADA\*,  
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### ABSTRACT

**[Objectives]** To determine the effects of intervention conducted through activities targeting nutrition improvement and exercise programs for users of fee-based assisted homes for the elderly who have or are at risk of malnutrition.

**[Methods]** Through activities targeting nutrition improvement and exercise programs, a three-month intervention was conducted for nine users of fee-based assisted homes for the elderly in Kanagawa Prefecture with an Alb level of <3.8 mg/dL. As a method for nutrition improvement, with the aim of finishing their meals, the subjects were provided with dietary supplements three times a day, assisted with dining out, their dietary environment was nurtured, and their interpersonal relationships were supported. Concerning exercise programs, the subjects walked for 15 minutes every day, and used exercise equipment for 15 minutes per day, once or twice a week. These approaches were formulated by experts in interprofessional cooperation, and case conferences and study meetings were held on a monthly basis. In order to determine the effects of the intervention, the subjects' nutritional status, motor function, mental/physical independence, and QOL were assessed at the baseline and three months.

**[Results]** The mean age of the subjects was  $89.22 \pm 5.38$  years, and 33.3 and 66.7% of them were male and female, respectively. The average level of care need was  $1.22 \pm 0.67$ . During the study period, three subjects (33.3%) had bodily discomfort. The average Alb level decreased from 3.58 to 3.41 mg/dL. Subjects with a favorable physical condition maintained normal Alb levels and showed an increase in their dietary intake, and those with bodily discomfort suffered reductions in their Alb levels and dietary intake. In addition, the former group showed a maintained or increased BMI, and the latter group showed a decreased BMI. Concerning the motor function, F reach was maintained or improved in the former, but became worse in the latter. Regarding mental/physical independence, after the intervention, the BI decreased but the mental QOL improved in the latter.

**[Discussion]** Bodily discomfort was correlated with Alb levels and dietary intake, based on which the decrease in the average Alb level may have been markedly influenced by bodily discomfort. Hence, we suggest that subjects without such discomfort benefited from the activities targeting nutrition improvement. In addition, because there is a correlation between Alb and the BMI, the latter can be an index of the nutritional status. While a negative correlation was noted between the nutritional status and physical independence, the former was positively correlated with the mental QOL, indicating that the interprofessional approaches including narrative factors were effective.

Keyword: fee-based assisted homes for the elderly, nutrition improvement, exercise program

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< memo >

## *23. Policy tasks and future direction of family social services in Korea: Focusing on financial and workforce provision\**

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\* This study was funded by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and supported by the Korea Health Industry Development Institute(KHIDI).  
[Assignment number HI15C0401]

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### ABSTRACT

Extremely low fertility, consistently high suicide rate, and unprecedentedly rapid aging rate are all creating a social consensus that Korean society should improve the soundness of the family as a whole. It is because families must be considered as a unit in order to effectively solve many problems of children, youth, and the elderly. Therefore, social services for families and those fitted to the family as a whole unit are rapidly increasing. In order to increase the supply of social services for the entire family, entire social service provision environment should be changed. Especially both financial and workforce provision environment should be properly altered.

The purpose of the present study is to draw policy implications for improving the financing and workforce supplying environment in the field of current social services. To this end, in-depth interviews were conducted with the heads of family social service agencies and service providers. Major findings are as follows. First, decentralization of public financial provision is needed especially in terms of determining service price per hour and user fees. Second, the sources of financing for family social services should be diversified. To extend family social services, the amount of public finances should increase and not be limited to current voucher-type government subsidies. For example, finances from employment insurance and private funds from corporates can be utilized for the family social services. Third, decentralization of service provider administration in terms of qualification criterion and career management is also needed in the field of family social services. Regional differences and gaps are wider and wider in the characteristics of population composition and economic situations. Workforce management administration should fit these characteristics. Though the national minimum for the workforce qualification should be established by the central government, more flexible criteria should be autonomously set by the local government.

Keyword: family social service, financial supply environment, workforce supply environment

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» Sun., September, 3, 2017

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# Round Table Discussion

15:20~16:20

Chair                      Taekyun YOO ( Soongsil University )  
Translations              Cheayoon CHO ( Tohoku University )  
                                    Sunhee LEE ( Tohoku University )

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## The Next Congress

▼ 2018 ASHS Congress  
in **KYOTO**

**2018.7.7** (Sat)

2018.7.6(Fri) – 7.9(Mon)



ASHS  
2018  
Kyoto



## VENUE

▼ **Event Hall La quah**

B1F Masugi La quah Bldding,  
695 Ishifudonocho Shimogyo-ku,  
Kyoto-shi, Kyoto-fu 600-8047  
Japan



ASHS  
2018  
Kyoto

# ANNOUNCEMENT

## CALL FOR RESEARCH PAPERS

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

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

Asian Society of  
**HUMAN  
SERVICES**

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

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



SINCE 2011

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

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



SINCE 2014



SINCE 2016

J-STAGE 医中誌Web  
Japan Medical Abstracts Society

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## CALL FOR RESEARCH PAPERS

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**2017 Asian Society of Human Services Congress in Busan**

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