



ISSUE OF HUMAN SERVICES IN LIFE CYCLE



《 ABSTRACT JOURNAL 》

AUGUST 30[Fri.]-SEPTEMBER 1[Sun.], 2019

Jeju National University | Jeju, Korea

ORGANIZER

- ≈ Asian Society of Human Services
- ≈ Korean Social Service Institute

2019 ASIAN SOCIETY of HUMAN SERVICES CONGRESS in JEJU

Sponsored by Sorieoullim music mentoring center, Jeju National University

PROGRAM



AUGUST 30, 2019 [Fri.]

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

17:00 | **PRE-CONGRESS**

Symposium about the Current Issues in the Japan & Korean Social Services

Chair	KIM, Jung Hee (Jeju National University)
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Interpreter	CHO, Chae Yoon (Tohoku University)
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Issue in Social Service Policy

Lecture	YOO, Tae Kyun (Soongsil University)
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Discussion	Atsushi TANAKA (Sapporo Gakuin University)
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Interpreter	KIM, Min Ji (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology)
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	Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)
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AUGUST 31, 2019 [Sat.]

10:00 | ***GALA CONCERT*** – ***JEJU SOLOISTS***

SPECIAL PROGRAM

12:00 | **LUNCH**

13:00 | **RECEPTION**

13:30 | **OPENING CEREMONY**

Chair	HAN, Chang Wan (University of Ryukyus)
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Chairman	KIM, Jung Hee (Jeju National University)
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Presidents	LEE, Sun Woo (Inje University) Masahiro KOHZUKI (Tohoku University)
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Honorary Presidents	YOON, Young Jin (Keimyung University) Takahito TAKEUCHI (International University of Health and Welfare)
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Interpreters	KIM, Moon Jung (Korea Older Worker Development Institute for the aged) CHO, Chae Yoon (Tohoku University) Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)
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14:00 | **ORAL SESSION**

Chair	LEE, Jae Won (Pukyong National University)
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1. Characteristics Between Evaluators of the Scale C³

(Scale for Coordinate Contiguous Career) :

Focusing on Data from a Nursery School Teacher in Japan

p.7

Lecture	Haruna TERUYA (University of the Ryukyus/ Tohoku University, Japan)
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Interpreter	KIM, Min Ji (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology)
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2. A Study on Images of Persons with Autistic Disabilities Represented in Korean Films

p.8

Lecture	NAM, Se Hyun(Hanshin University, Korea)& KIM, Se-Ryoung(Hoseo University, Korea)
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Interpreter	Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)
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PROGRAM



16:00 | POSTER SESSION

Chair	Yuko FUJIO (Juntendo University)				
Interpreters	LEE, Chae Won (Korea Elder Protection Agency) KIM, Min Ji (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology) KIM, Moon Jung (Korea Older Worker Development Institute for the aged) CHO, Chae Yoon (Tohoku University) Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)				
1.	Consideration of Constructs for the Social Skill Training Program Development for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder(ADHD) Tendency: Focus on the Analysis of the Practical Report Aiko KOHARA (University of the Ryukyus, Japan) et al.	p.19	9.	Social Economic Strategies of Social Services TONG Jiacen (Pukyong National University, Korea)	p.24
2.	A study on the Multicultural Coexistence of Foreigners in Japan: Focusing on the Influence of Mass Media on Cultural Competence of Social Workers Liting CHEN (Mejiro University, Japan)	p.19	10.	Cognitive Familiarization and Normalization Process of Nuclear Power Risk Percetions at Nuclear Power Plant Local Communities YANG, Giyong, KIM, Eunjeong & KIM, Changsoo (Pukyong National University, Korea)	p.25
3.	Basic Income and Efficiency: Is it Alternative for Social Welfare Platform? LEE, Jae Won (Pukyong National University, Korea)	p.20	11.	Perspectives on Teams among Leaders in Special Nursing Homes for the Elderly Yoshimi SAKATA (International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan)	p.25
4.	Consideration of Constructs of the Assessment INDEX of Psychology, Physiology and Pathology for Intellectual Disability Children Mamiko OTA (University of the Ryukyus/ Tohoku University, Japan) et al.	p.20	12.	Examining the Mental Health Problems and Social Media for Health Care OH, Young Sam (Pukyong National University, Korea)	p.26
5.	Care Managers' Status of Providing Drug-related Consultations for Families and Service Providers Megumi KODAIRA (International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan) et al.	p.21	13.	A Study on the Reorganization of Welfare-oriented Community Centers: Is it a Name Change or a Paradigm Shift? SEO, Jae Ho (Pukyong National University, Korea)	p.26
6.	A Review of Literature on the Activities of the Dementia Supporter In Japan Miwako HIRAKAWA (Hirosaki University of Health and Welfare, Japan) et al.	p.22	14.	Contents of Excretion Care Plan Formulated by Long-term Care Insurance Service Yoshiko ENOMOTO (Juntendo University, Japan) et al.	p.27
7.	A Survey Study on Health Anxiety of Visually Impaired People in Japan Keiko OMOTO (Kanto Gakuin University, Japan) et al.	P.22	15.	The Effect of Exercise Intervention in Community-dwelling Older Adalts :A Pilot Study Yukie ENOMOTO (Kyorin University, Japan)	P.28
8.	Analysis on the Work-skill Utilization of Senior Workers: Focusing on South Korea and Japan KIM, Moon Jung (Korea Older Worker Development Institute for the aged, Korea)	p.23	16.	Effects and Challenges of Functional Recovery Care in Private Homes with Care Services for Older Peoples Yuko FUJIO (Juntendo University, Japan) et al.	p.29
			17.	A Study on the Delivery System of Elderly Welfare Service in Korea TANG, Yun (Pukyong National University, Korea)	p.29

PROGRAM



17:00 | CLOSING CEREMONY

Chair	HAN, Chang Wan (University of Ryukyus)
Chairman	KIM, Jung Hee (Jeju National University)
President	Masahiro KOHZUKI (Tohoku University)
Next Congress-Chairman	
Interpreters	KIM, Moon Jung (Korea Older Worker Development Institute for the aged) Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

18:00 | SOCIAL GATHERING

SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 [Sun.]

15:00 | STUDY TOUR

- Asian Society of Human Services Congress -

2011.11.11 in SEOUL (KOREA)
2012.07.28 in OKINAWA (JAPAN)
2013.09.13 in BUSAN (KOREA)
2014.07.27 in SAPPORO (JAPAN)
2015.09.11 in SEOUL (KOREA)
2016.07.16 in FUKUOKA (JAPAN)
2017.09.02 in BUSAN (KOREA)
2018.07.07 in KYOTO (JAPAN)

AUGUST 30, 2019 [Fri.]

PRE-CONGRESS

17:00

Symposium about the Current Issues in the Japan & Korean Social Services

Chair KIM, Jung Hee (Jeju National University)
Interpreter CHO, Chae Yoon (Tohoku University)

Issue in Social Service Policy

Lecture YOO, Tae Kyun (Soongsil University)
Discussion Atsushi TANAKA (Sapporo Gakuin University)
Interpreter KIM, Min Ji (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology)
Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

AUGUST 31, 2019 [Sat.]

ORAL SESSION

14:00~16:00

Chair LEE, Jae Won (Pukyong National University)

**1. Characteristics Between Evaluators of the Scale C³
(Scale for Coordinate Contiguous Career) :
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Autistic Disabilities Represented in Korean Films**

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Lecture NAM, Se Hyun(Hanshin University, Korea)& KIM, Se-Ryoung(Hoseo University, Korea)

Interpreter Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

*Characteristics Between Evaluators of the Scale C³
(Scale for Coordinate Contiguous Career):
Focusing on Data from a Nursery School Teacher in Japan*

Haruna TERUYA^{*/**}, Mitsuyo SHIMOJO^{***}, HAN, Chang Wan^{*}
Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus, Japan^{*},
Graduate School of Medicine, Tohoku University, Japan ^{**},
Okinawa Prefectural General Education Center Education Management Training Department, Japan ^{***}
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ABSTRACT

Scale for Coordinate Contiguous Career (Scale C³) was organized by Han, Numadate, Goya et al. (2018). Scale-C³ has been developed as a tool to evaluate and provide continuous support for the career development of working people starting from high school. Currently, Scale C³ has Two types of self-assessment and others-assessment. Both are have been shown to be highly reliable and construct validity. It is expected that Scale C³ will be used as an objective assessment scale for continuous career development from the school education stage to adults (Han, 2019).

Therefore, in this study, a questionnaire of self-assessment and others-assessment was conducted to 154 adults (133 people collected), and the tendency was analyzed based on the result.

As a result, in the domain of self-assessment, the lowest score was "Information expression" (average 3.3 points), "Mental and physical health" (average 3.7 points) and "Inattention" (average 3.7 points). From this, it can be seen that self-assessment felt there is a need in the domain of "Information expression". Looking at the average score of items in the others-assessment, the lowest score was "Self-motivation" (average 3.8 points), "Stress tolerance" (average 3.8 points) and "Decision-making" (average 3.8 points). It was shown that there was a difference between self and others in terms of what they perceive to be needs. In the future, it will be necessary to provide support so that there is no such difference.

Scale C³ can objectively evaluate what it feels as each other's needs. I think that it is a tool that can understand each other's gaps and needs, and that it can be used in all workplaces that are troubled by human relationships.

Keyword: Scale C³(Scale for Coordinate Contiguous Career), self-assessment, others-assessment, nursery school teacher

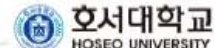
한국영화에 재현된 자폐성 장애인 연구

A study on Images of Persons with Autistic Disabilities Represented in Korean Films

HANSHIN Univ.
Department of Rehabilitation
Se hyun Nam



HOSEO Univ.
Department of Korean Language and Culture
Seryoung Kim



I. 들어가며

1) 장애인 인식 개선의 중요성

- 장애에 대한 사회의 편견

- 시선의 폭력 (Simone Sausse, 1996): '호기심 VS 거부'
- '신체적 온전함'의 반대 개념, 정상으로 부터의 일탈, 비정상 (Rosemarie Garland Thomson, 1997)

- 장애인 차별에 대한 인식 수준 : 장애인실태조사 (김성희 외, 2017)

- '2017년 장애인 실태조사' 결과: 장애인 가구의 78.6%, 비장애인 가구의 77.3%, 전체 응답 가구의 77.5%가 '장애에 대한 사회적 차별이 있다.'고 응답
- 2014년 조사(장애인 가구 70.9%, 비장애인 가구 71.4%, 전체 71.3%)에 비해 2017년 장애에 대한 차별 인식 정도가 높아진 것은 사회 전반적으로 장애 민감도가 높아진 결과로 이해할 수 있음

I. 들어가며

1) 장애인 인식 개선의 중요성

- 한국의 장애인 인식 개선 교육 강화 추세
 - '장애인복지법 제25조' : 2016년 6월부터 국가기관 및 지방자치단체, 어린이집, 유치원, 초·중·고등학교, 그 밖에 대통령령으로 정하는 교육기관 및 공공단체 소속 직원·학생 대상 장애인에 대한 인식개선을 위한 교육 의무화
 - '장애인고용촉진 및 직업재활 제5조의2(직장 내 장애인 인식개선 교육)' : 2018년부터 직장 내 장애인 인식개선 교육 실시 의무화

2) 영화(미디어)와 장애인 인식의 관계

- 영화(미디어)와 장애인 인식의 관계
 - 최근 영화, 드라마, 다큐멘터리 등 영상 미디어에서 장애인이 주인공으로 등장하는 사례가 증가하고 있음
- 예) 한국 <굿닥터>, 일본 <グッドドクター>, 미국 <Good Doctor>

I. 들어가며

2) 영화(미디어)와 장애인 인식의 관계

- 영화는 정치 이데올로기 확산의 도구로 활용되거나 사회 변화를 견인할 만큼 대중의 인식에 끼치는 영향과 파급력이 큰 매체: 비판적 접근 필요
 - 영화는 오락 매체를 넘어 카메라를 통한 현실의 수정과 변형 사회·정치·이데올로기적인 것 반영(백선기, 2007; 2010)
- 자폐성 장애인을 주인공으로 다룬 한국 영화의 흥행



영화 말아톤
- 2005년 1월 개봉
- 4,196,859명 관람



영화 그것만이 내 세상
- 2018년 1월 개봉
- 3,419,753명



영화 증인
- 2019년 2월 개봉
- 2,534,075명

II. 영화 <말아톤>과 자폐성 장애

1) 영화 말아톤

- 자폐성 장애인에 대한 사회적 관심과 인식개선을 이끌어낸 첫 영화
 - 실제 인물 다큐멘터리(KBS 인간극장 – 달려라! 내 아들, 2002년 8월)와 어머니의 수기(달려라 형진아, 월간조선사, 2002년 11월)를 바탕으로 자폐성 장애인의 현실에 대한 리얼리티를 섬세하게 잘 살린 영화
- 일본에서도 2005년 영화 상영, 수기 번역 출간, 리메이크 드라마 방영
 - TBS에서 2007년 3시간 분량의 특별기획 드라마로 각색된 '마라톤'으로 각색되어 니노미야 카즈나리, 타나가 미사코 등이 출연하여 방영
- 영화 상영 후 말아톤복지재단 설립, 후속 다큐 방영, 기사 게재 등 지속적인 관심과 장애인식 변화에 긍정적 영향 미침

II. 영화 <말아톤>과 자폐성 장애

2) 자폐성 장애

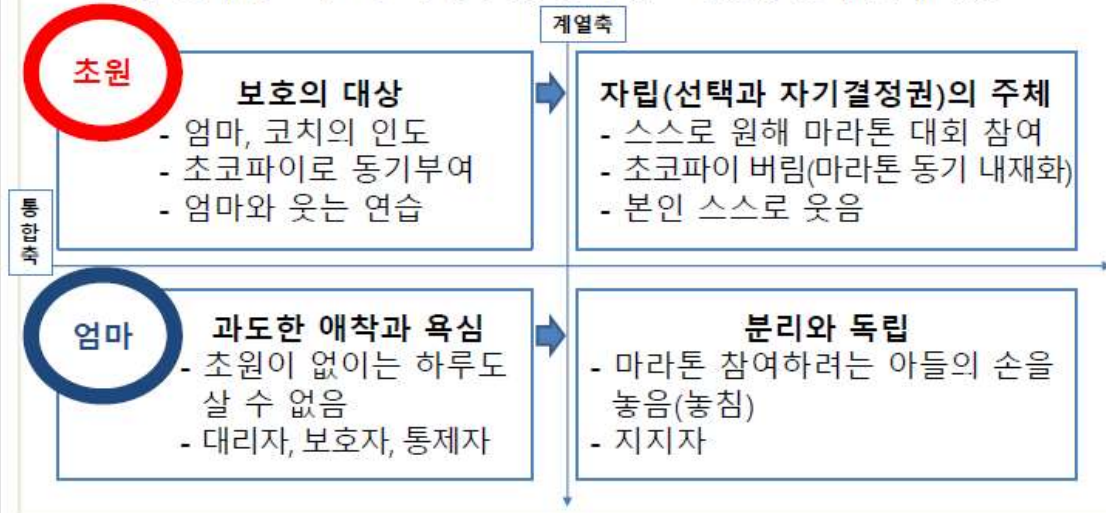
- 법적 기준 : 장애인복지법 시행령 제2조(장애의 종류 및 기준) 별표1
 - 자폐성장애인(自閉性障礙人):소아기 자폐증, 비전형적 자폐증에 따른 언어·신체표현·자기조절·사회적응 기능 및 능력의 장애로 인하여 일상생활이나 사회생활에 상당한 제약을 받아 다른 사람의 도움이 필요한 사람
 - 제10차 국제질병사인분류(International Classification of Diseases, 10th Version)의 진단기준에 따른 전반성발달장애(자폐증)로 정상발달의 단계가 나타나지 않고, 기능 및 능력 장애로 일상생활이나 사회생활에 간헐적인 도움이 필요한 사람
 - ICD-10 : F84 Pervasive developmental disorders (F84.0 Childhood autism, F84.1 Atypical autism, F84.2 Rett syndrome, F84.3 Other childhood disintegrative disorder, F84.4 Overactive disorder associated with mental retardation and stereotyped movements, F84.5 Asperger syndrome, F84.8 Other pervasive developmental disorder, F84.9 Pervasive developmental disorder, unspecified) (WHO, 2016)
 - 최근 현장에서는 ICD-11th, DSM-5의 기준(6A02 또는 F84.0 Autism spectrum disorder)도 적용(WHO, 2019, APA, 2013)

III. <말아톤>에 재현된 자폐성 장애 분석

<말아톤>의 주요 언어와 영상 표현의 의미를 기호학적 방법론으로 분석

1) 소통을 통한 성장 서사

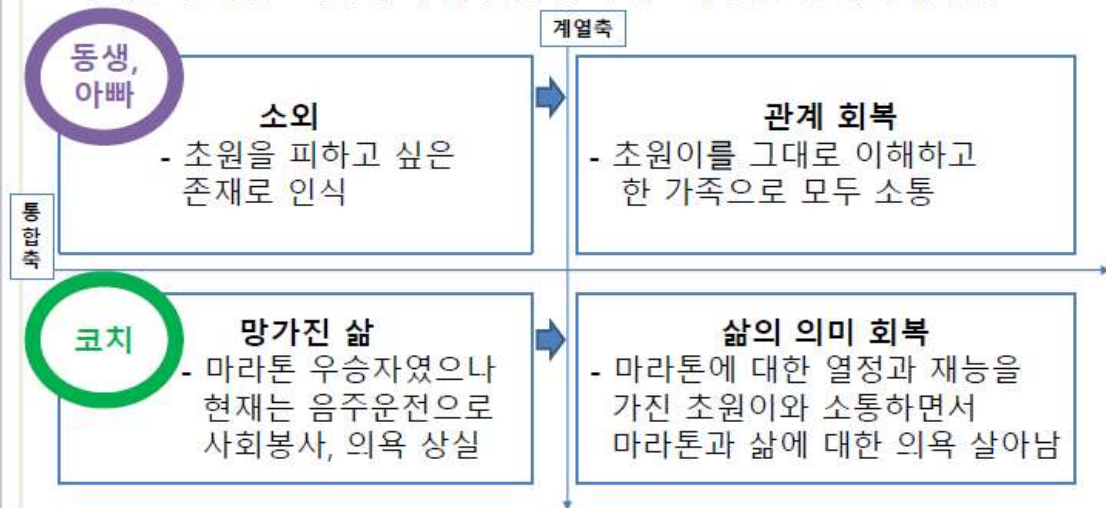
- 자폐성 장애인 '초원'과 '주변 인물'들이 상호작용을 통해 함께 성장



III. <말아톤>에 재현된 자폐성 장애 분석

1) 소통을 통한 성장 서사

- 자폐성 장애인 '초원'과 '주변 인물'들이 상호작용을 통해 함께 성장



III. <말아톤>에 재현된 자폐성 장애 분석

2) 자폐성 장애에 대한 인식 개선

- 자폐성 장애에 대한 사회적 편견 비판, 이해를 위한 노력

이항
대립

경계

오해 1. 격리해서 치료해야 할 정신병

- 얼룩말무늬 핸드백 여자:
애 상태가 저러면 밖에 내보내질 말아야죠. 남에게 피해주면 되겠어요? 정신병원이나 보호소 같은데 보내던가...
- 얼룩무늬 치마 여자: 미쳤나봐!
- 얼룩말 무늬 치마 여자 남자친구: 미쳤나?... 맞아야 한다니까요... 아 들 간수 잘 하던가...

이해 1. 질병이 아닌 장애

- 의사: 자폐증은 병이 아니라 장애입니다.
- 초원: 우리 아이에게는 장애가 있어요. 우리 아이에게는 장애가 있어요.(반복)
- 마지막 화면(자막): 자폐증의 원인은 아직까지 알려지지 않았으며...(중략)...1999년도에 비로소 공식 장애항목에 등록되었다.

* 자폐스펙트럼 장애에 대한 흔한 오해: "자폐증은 전염병이자 유행병이다. 자폐스펙트럼장애 아동은 위험해서 가까이 가면 안 된다" (양문봉, 신석호, 2011)

III. <말아톤>에 재현된 자폐성 장애 분석

2) 자폐성 장애에 대한 인식 개선

이항
대립

경계

오해 2. 숫자나 암기 등 천재 (아스퍼거증후군)

- 아스퍼거증후군은 영화나 드라마, 다큐멘터리나 뉴스에서 주목받는 자폐성 장애인에 대한 정형화된 재현

이해 2. 아스퍼거증후군은 극히 일부

- 코치: 초원이가 '동물의 왕국' 내용을 암기하는데 놀라 암산 문제를 물어보지만 본인 관심 밖은 전혀 흥미 없음(크게 하품)

* 자폐스펙트럼 장애에 대한 흔한 오해(양문봉, 신석호, 2011): "자폐스펙트럼장애 아동들은 빌 게이츠 혹은 레인맨과 같다"

오해 3. 비장애인과 다르다. Vs 다를 것이 없다.

- 다르다: 의사, 비장애인, 교사
- 다르다→ 다를 게 없다: 코치
- 다를 게 없다→다르다: 엄마

이해 3. 비장애인과 다르지만 다를 것이 없다.

- 다르다: 의사 위험을 수영으로 잘못 인지 / 다를 것이 없다: 슬픔을 비로 표현
- 다르지만 다를 것이 없다: 6시 동물의 왕국(개성)/ 가족의 일원으로 함께(권리, 인간존엄성)

* 자폐스펙트럼 장애에 대한 흔한 오해(양문봉, 신석호, 2011): "자폐스펙트럼장애 아동들은 눈물샘이 없다"

III. <말아톤>에 재현된 자폐성 장애 분석

2) 자폐성 장애에 대한 인식 개선

이항
대립

경
계

오해 4. 자폐성 장애는 타인과 상호작용이 어렵다.

- 의사: 감정표현이나 의사소통이 잘 안돼서 사회생활하기 힘듭니다.
- 교사: 애네들 원래 주고 받는 개념이 없어요.
- 자폐성 장애인 각각의 개성이 다름에도 동일한 특성으로 이해하여 비장애인과 분리된 특수학교에서 함께 교육, 몰개성적인 직업 훈련

이해 4. 자폐 스펙트럼 장애로 분리될 것 같지 않다.

- 초원: 주변 사람들과 상호작용하며 마라톤을 즐기게 되면서 변화된 모습 (예) 코치에게 생수를 전달, 낯선 타인이 건넨 초코파이 받음
- 엄마: 초원의 강점(잘하는 것, 좋아하는 것)인 마라톤 발견, 지원
- 동일한 자폐성 장애가 아닌데도 분리된 특수학교와 직업훈련 현장에서 획일화된 교육을 받고 있는 것에 대한 비판적 시선 필요

* 자폐스펙트럼 장애에 대한 흔한 오해(양문봉, 신석호, 2011): “자폐스펙트럼장애 아동이나 성인들은 천편일률적으로 똑같다. 자기 세계에 갇혀 산다”

III. <말아톤>에 재현된 자폐성 장애 분석

2) 자폐성 장애에 대한 인식 개선

→ 자폐성 장애에 대한 올바른 이해와 인식 개선이 필요

- 장애는 (이항대립적으로) 상반된 인식과 재현으로 자주 드러남
- 우수와 열등, 넘치거나 부족한 것, 매력과 혐오, 매력과 거부

• 장애아와 비장애아는 전혀 다르지 않다.

- 장애의 특수한 상황이나 문제를 외면하거나 동정 분위기로 장애를 이상화함으로써 있는 그대로 인정받지 못함: 장애를 숨기려 하거나 다른 무엇으로든 장애로 인해 부족한 부분을 채우려고 애를 써야 함

VS

• 장애아와 비장애아는 완전히 다르다.

- 아이의 장애만 볼 뿐 가능성을 보지 않고 장애 이외의 다른 개성은 인정받지 못함: 아무 기대가 없어 스스로를 쓸모 없는 존재로 생각하게 될 위험

-시선의 폭력 (Simone Sausse, 1996)-

IV. 나가며: 영화와 현실 속에 남겨진 과제

1) 자폐성 장애인을 지나치게 순수하거나 탁월한 존재로 묘사

- “(영화 포스터 문구) 5살 지능의 20살 청년”: 소통에서 중요한 역할을 하는 비장애인(과거에는 자기 분야에서 탁월함을 인정받던 사람이나 현재는 무기력하게 제 역할을 못함)이 순수한 장애인을 만나 조력자 역할을 하면서 본인도 회복되고 장애인들은 성장·역량을 발휘하는 의미 있는 상호작용. 그러나 장애인을 순수한 존재로 형상화하는 것은 한계로 보임
- “(마지막 자막) 마라톤 대회에 참가, 2시간 57분 7초에 완주하며 서브쓰리(sub3)를 달성했다... 이 기록은 장애인으로서뿐만 아니라, 국내 최연소 철인 3종 완주 기록이다.”: 장애인의 가능성을 사회에 인식시켰다는 기여에도 불구하고 비장애인을 뛰어 넘는 탁월성을 발휘한 장애인의 인간승리를 부각. 자폐성장장애인의 천재성에 대한 또 다른 편견과 부담을 가중해온 기존의 사회적 이데올로기가 반영된 한계

‘증인’, ‘그것만이 내 세상’ 등 다른 영화에서도 비슷한 패턴으로 재현

IV. 나가며: 영화와 현실 속에 남겨진 과제

2) 통합교육, 직업재활을 통한 자립에 대한 이해 부족

- “장애가 있기 때문에 (당연스럽게) 특수학교에 재학하는 모습”: 장애인에 대한 최선의(혹은 유일한) 교육방법을 비장애인과 분리된 특수학교로 대중에게 인지시킬 수 있음. 잘못된 통합교육의 부작용(학교폭력, 왕따, 학습부적응 등)을 해소할 수 있도록 장애학생 개개인에 대한 체계적인 지원이 필요. 장애인에 대한 획일적 특수교육 제공이라는 일반 사회의 편견이 제작진에게 내재화된 상태에서 확대 재생산(영화 ‘증인’도 ‘비장애인인척 할 필요가 없어서 특수학교로 전학한 것이 좋다는 결말’)
- “(교감)마라톤 완주를 하면 뭐가 그렇게 달라지나요? (엄마)직업교육을 받으면 뭐가 달라지나요?, 단조롭고 획일화된 직업훈련 묘사”: 현재 직업재활이 가지고 있는 현실적 한계를 묘사하고 있음에도, 꿈을 쫓는 선택(마라톤)과 직업을 통한 자립의 추구가 양립할 수 없는 대립적 구도로 표현됨으로써 관객이 직업재활의 필요성을 부정적으로 인식할 우려가 있음

IV. 나가며: 영화와 현실 속에 남겨진 과제

3) 개인적 사회화를 넘어선 사회통합으로

- “(마라톤을 뛰며) 사람들 사이에 섞여서 달리는 초원, 응원하는 사람들과 하이파이브, 사람들의 박수” : ‘얼룩말이 지치면 사자와 하이에나가 잡아먹는’ 약육강식의 세상에서 지쳐 쓰러진 초원. 방해물로 취급한 진행요원(“아저씨 여기 계시면 위험하거든요. 비켜나세요”)과 달리 익명의 동료 마라토너에게서 건네진 초코파이. 한강 공원을 달리며 풀을 스치던 초원의 손이 마라톤 대회 때는 응원군중들과 손바닥을 마주침.
- “(현실세계에서는) 힘들어서 마라톤을 그만두고, 다니던 피아노 공장의 경영난으로 취업에 어려움. 말아톤재단의 기관 내 카페에서 근무, 공동생활 가정에서 지냄” : 영화의 낭만적 결말에도 불구하고, 현실 세계에서는 자폐성장장애인에 대한 사회적 지원 체계의 부족으로 직업재활, 자립에 상당한 어려움을 겪고 있음
- 개인 노력과 성장을 넘어 사회 통합(inclusion)과 자립의 필요성을 인식하고, 사회적으로 지원하는 체계 구축 필요

참고문헌

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감사합니다

ありがとうございます

AUGUST 31, 2019 [Sat.]

POSTER SESSION

16:00~17:00

Chair

Yuko FUJIO (Juntendo University)

Interpreters

LEE, Chae Won (Korea Elder Protection Agency)

KIM, Min Ji (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology)

KIM, Moon Jung (Korea Older Worker Development Institute for the aged)

CHO, Chae Yoon (Tohoku University)

Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

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| <p>1. Consideration of Constructs for the Social Skill Training Program Development for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder(ADHD) Tendency: Focus on the Analysis of the Practical Report p.19</p> <p>Aiko KOHARA (University of the Ryukyus, Japan) et al.</p> | <p>5. Care Managers' Status of Providing Drug-related Consultations for Families and Service Providers p.21</p> <p>Megumi KODAIRA (International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan) et al.</p> |
| <p>2. A study on the Multicultural Coexistence of Foreigners in Japan: Focusing on the Influence of Mass Media on Cultural Competence of Social Workers p.19</p> <p>Liting CHEN (Mejiro University, Japan)</p> | <p>6. A Review of Literature on the Activities of the Dementia Supporter In Japan p.22</p> <p>Miwako HIRAKAWA (Hirosaki University of Health and Welfare, Japan) et al.</p> |
| <p>3. Basic Income and Efficiency: Is it Alternative for Social Welfare Platform? p.20</p> <p>LEE, Jae Won (Pukyong National University, Korea)</p> | <p>7. A Survey Study on Health Anxiety of Visually Impaired People in Japan P.22</p> <p>Keiko OMOTO (Kanto Gakuin University, Japan) et al.</p> |
| <p>4. Consideration of Constructs of the Assessment INDEX of Psychology, Physiology and Pathology for Intellectual Disability Children p.20</p> <p>Mamiko OTA (University of the Ryukyus/ Tohoku University, Japan) et al.</p> | <p>8. Analysis on the Work-skill Utilization of Senior Workers: Focusing on South Korea and Japan p.23</p> <p>KIM, Moon Jung (Korea Older Worker Development Institute for the aged, Korea)</p> |

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| <p>9. Social Economic Strategies of Social Services p.24
TONG Jiaceen (Pukyong National University, Korea)</p> <p>10. Cognitive Familiarization and Normalization Process of Nuclear Power Risk Percetions at Nuclear Power Plant Local Communities p.25
YANG, Giyong, KIM, Eunjeong & KIM, Changsoo (Pukyong National University, Korea)</p> <p>11. Perspectives on Teams among Leaders in Special Nursing Homes for the Elderly p.25
Yoshimi SAKATA (International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan)</p> <p>12. Examining the Mental Health Problems and Social Media for Health Care p.26
OH, Young Sam (Pukyong National University, Korea)</p> | <p>13. A Study on the Reorganization of Welfare-oriented Community Centers: Is it a Name Change or a Paradigm Shift? p.26
SEO, Jae Ho (Pukyong National University, Korea)</p> <p>14. Contents of Excretion Care Plan Formulated by Long-term Care Insurance Service p.27
Yoshiko ENOMOTO (Juntendo University, Japan) et al.</p> <p>15. The Effect of Exercise Intervention in Community-dwelling Older Adults :A Pilot Study P.28
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TANG, Yun (Pukyong National University, Korea)</p> |
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1. Consideration of Constructs for the Social Skill Training Program Development for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Tendency and Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Tendency: Focus on the Analysis of the Practical Report

Aiko KOHARA*, Misa NOZAKI*, Akina MIYAGI*

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ABSTRACT

The IN-Child means of “inclusive education needs child”. There is IN-Child who shows remarkable difficulty in a behavior face about 6.5% in Japan (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, 2012). However, there are a few concrete teaching programs to improve social skills according to the characteristics of ASD and ADHD tendency, and the effectiveness of its teaching programs has not yet been verified. The purpose of this study is to decide on the social skill training program for the children with ASD and ADHD tendencies in regular classes.

We searched the practical reports on children with ASD and ADHD tendencies in foreign countries by using the ERIC-Institute of Education Science thesis database. Among them, 37 papers were related to practical reports (ASD; 14 paper, ADHD; 23 paper). Since there were practices listed in the review paper, a total of 26 cases were analyzed. There were many programs that used rewards, such as token economy, thereby indicating that a program promoting voluntary activities with a reward is believed to be effective for children with ADHD tendencies. And when analyzing practical reports to overseas for children with ASD tendencies, all four of "ability to organize a place", "ability to plan", "ability to communicate", "ability to watch" were cited as a constitutional concept of the program.

Keyword: social skill training, Inclusive Needs Child (IN-Child), constructs, ASD tendency, ADHD tendency

2. A Study on the Multicultural Coexistence of Foreigners in Japan: Focusing on the Influence of Mass Media on Cultural Competence of Social Workers

Liting CHEN*

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ABSTRACT

Recently, the paradigm of social welfare in Japan has changed. Practitioners of social welfare have so far dealt primarily with people of their own cultural background when they were in need of help. However, with globalization, it has become necessary to consider multicultural coexistence. Therefore, cultural competence is required for social workers. Cultural Competence refers to the process by which individuals and systems respond respectfully and effectively to people of all cultures, languages, classes, races, ethnic backgrounds, religions, and other diversity factors in a manner that recognizes, affirms, and values the worth of individuals, families, and communities and protects and preserves the dignity of each. And in considering cultural competence, social workers should understand that the mass media influences the perceptions of social workers and society in regards to foreigners. So I investigated how the media presents the image of foreigners to the Japanese public. I used content analysis methods on the Asahi Shimbun and the Mainichi Shinbun newspapers. Articles related to three keywords were selected: Multicultural coexistence, foreigner, and community. The results totaled 262: Asahi Shinbun at 164 and Mainichi Shinbun at 98. As a result, we were able to understand the following four points from this research:

1. The number of articles related to “multicultural coexistence of foreigners in Japan” increased after 2003.
2. The correlation between the article counts of two newspaper companies was recognized($p=0.7761$).
3. When the articles were reviewed, certain keywords became prominent: foundations of life, labor force, vulnerabilities, social exclusion, policy, social inclusion.
4. Revisions of the Immigration Control Act on foreign workers have increased articles that are concerned with human rights. However, it turned out that not only negative representations (Ex vulnerability, social exclusion) but also positive representations (Ex contribution, social inclusion, multicultural exchange) are increasing.

Keywords: cultural competence, foreigners, mass media, multicultural coexistence

3. Basic Income and Efficiency: Is it Alternative for Social Welfare Platform?

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ABSTRACT

The Basic Income System is a cash benefit system that provides an unconditional and periodic payment to everybody on an individual basis without the need for mean test and work requirement. In terms of 'efficient', it became an alternative welfare policy linking the Left and the Right. Traditional social welfare services require a lot of administrative costs in screening and delivering services. Reduce individual welfare by control and managing discretion of service users. However, 'efficiency' should not be used for opportunistic because it is interpreted in various meanings. The administrative costs of Basic Income System may be considerably high due to various banking system. The basic income system is efficient because it applies the marketization method. If basic income cannot solve the social problems caused by market failure, more welfare costs will be required. In this study, I attempted a critical interpretation on the efficient condition of basic income system. For this purpose, I analyzed the conceptual linkage structure and empirical data on the subject of basic income and efficiency. The basic income system will create many side effects in the Anglo-American countries where the influence of the market organization is absolute in resource allocation. Korea is no exception. Efficiency in welfare policy is not a policy purpose but only a tool.

Keyword: Basic Income, efficiency, social service delivery system, market failure

4. Consideration of constructs of the Assessment INDEX of Psychology, Physiology and Pathology for Intellectual Disability Children

Mamiko OTA**/, KIM, Min Ji***, CHO, Chae Yoon**, KWON, Hae Jin****
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ABSTRACT

People are affected by the environment and their psychology changes, leading to action. If they have a disorder, in addition to the psychological aspect, the physiological and pathological aspects are also affected. Therefore, for children with intellectual disabilities, higher educational effects can be expected by providing educational support in consideration of psychological, physiological, and pathological aspects. Therefore, in this research, by defining the definition and diagnostic criteria of mental disorders and organizing psychology, physiology, and pathological factors, 1) Examine whether the contents related to psychological, physiological, pathological changes are described in the diagnostic criteria or adaptive behavior. 2) In addition, from the point of the QOL of intellectual disabilities persons and the QOL of children, it examined what kind of domain is necessary when capturing the psychological, physiological, and pathological changes of children with intellectual disabilities.

1) As a result, In the tool for evaluating the adaptation behavior of children with intellectual disabilities, only the area for evaluating adaptation behavior to society (communication, skills in daily life, etc.) and the area for evaluating nonadaptive behavior were set. That is, in the definition and evaluation of the diagnostic criteria and adaptation ability of intellectual disability, the wording that reflects the psychological, physiological and pathological changes is not described, and the area for evaluating it is not set. 2) Six areas were set up as areas to evaluate psychology, physiology and pathological factors of children with intellectual disabilities. "Self-affirmation" and "Interpersonal relationship" as a psychological area, "Life function of daily life" and "learning difficulties" as physiological area, "Health condition" and "effect of disease" as pathological area.

Keyword: intellectual disability, psychology, physiology and pathology, diagnostic criteria, scale development

5. Care Managers' Status of Providing Drug-related Consultations for Families and Service Providers

Megumi KODAIRA*, Sachiko MINAMI**, Yoko WATANABE***
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 kodaira@iuhw.ac.jp

ABSTRACT

[Objectives] The level of psychotropic consumption is higher in Japan compared with other countries. The Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare reported that drugs are the primary factor worsening behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD). The top 3 drugs reported to lead to adverse events in home care are antipsychotics. We examined care managers, who play a key role in home care, to clarify their status of providing drug-related consultations for families and service providers. Objective: To clarify care managers' status of providing drug-related consultations for families and service providers.

[Method][Subjects] A total of 1,500 CMs working in 750 home care support offices throughout Japan. [Data collection] Using the WAMNET system, 15 offices from each prefecture, a total of 750 offices, were selected, asking them to introduce 2 of their CMs based on their own criteria. Systematic sampling was used for selection. [Study design] A cross-sectional study based on a self-administered, anonymous mail questionnaire survey. [Study period] 2017.11.10-12.15

[Results] Among the CMs, 167 (34.9%) had provided drug-related consultations for families and/or service providers. Drug-related consultations from users' families or service providers: Skipped medications were the most frequent content (395; 82.6%), followed by the absence of a person who confirms medication adherence (232; 48.5%) Too many types of drugs (215; 45.0%), Increased sleepiness during the daytime (171; 35.8%). The providing consultations showed significant correlations with affirmative responses to the following questions: <Have you ever participated in drug education?>, <Have you ever transferred your knowledge of drugs to users or their families?>, <Do you attend doctor consultation?>, <Do you conduct risk assessment?>, <Do doctors provide consultation for patients based on the information collected through observation and provided by you?>, and <Do they change prescription drugs based on the information collected through observation and provided by you?> ($p < 0.005$).

[Discussion] The elderly's pharmacokinetic parameter values are markedly reduced compared with those of younger adults, although the former tend to use various concomitant drugs. In order to provide reliable consultations for users, their families, and service providers as part of care management, it may be necessary for care managers to acquire knowledge of adverse drug reactions and skills for their assessment, in addition to supporting medication adherence.

Keyword: care managers, drugs, consultations, families, service providers

6. A Review of Literature on the Activities of the Dementia Supporter in Japan

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ABSTRACT

In Japan of 2018, there are over 5 million people with dementia, and it is estimated that 1 in 7 people have dementia. In addition, it is estimated that 1 in 5 people aged 65 and over will have dementia in 2025 when the baby boom generation becomes a late elderly person. Dementia supporter training business that Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare is working on for elderly people with dementia is started from 2005 and reaches the 15th year. As of the end of March 2019, 11,442,490 people have been registered.

As a result of the literature review about the activity of the dementia supporter, the main activity contents were to watch over for safety confirmation, become a talk partner in the neighborhood or at home, and to talk to the person with dementia. Also, their main activity place was the neighborhood or home.

In regional comprehensive care systems, which are regarded as important in Japan in recent years, hospitals are also considered to be one of the regions as a component. In hospitals, the number of hospitalized patients with dementia is also increasing, and there are also many reports that nurses are experiencing various difficulties. However, the support system for people with dementia at the hospital is not enough. It is necessary to construct a system for dementia supporters to operate in the hospital.

Keyword: dementia supporter, volunteer, elderly person, regional comprehensive care system, hospital

7. A Survey Study on Health Anxiety of Visually Impaired People in Japan

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ABSTRACT

[Introduction] According to Japanese government, the number of domestic visually impaired people is estimated to be approximately 320,000. They are forced to lower also their QOL on health because of the visual impairment.

[Purpose] Focusing on visually impaired people, it is to extract issues regarding health anxiety in their daily lives, and responses at medical institutions such as outpatient clinics and prescription pharmacies.

[Method and Ethical Considerations] On visually impaired persons who became blind after becoming adults consisting of both living alone and living with family, a semi-structured interview survey focusing on health anxiety in daily life and responses at medical institutions was conducted under the principle of the Declaration of Helsinki.

[Results] In the case living alone, a skin disease was left unaware for a long period, and it was difficult to identify corrupted foods. In the case living with family, one was easily assisted, however, the necessity to rely on family led to psychological dependence and the loss of self-esteem. In both cases, it was concerned that getting infections by touching various structures in public facilities such as handrail and wall. At medical institutions, confusions by insufficiency of consideration by medical staff were found such as insufficient explanation as to what is would be done before treatment or examination, and difficulty of receiving explanations of medical images. It was difficult to them to distinguish differences among package shapes of prescribed medicines such as eye-drop container.

[Discussion] Not only physical issues but also a risk that it may become a withdrawal and depressive tendency due to a lot of health anxiety and inconvenience. Because the responses at medical institutions were not sufficient, there is a possibility to lead to medical distrust from visually impaired people.

[Future Study] It is an issue to pursue the appropriate methods of nursing for visually impaired persons.

Keyword: visually impaired people, physically handicapped people, health anxiety, disability health nursing

8. Analysis on the Work-skill Utilization of Senior Workers: Focusing on South Korea and Japan

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the Work Skill Utilization of senior worker (over 55 years) in South Korea and Japan. To examine, I analysis the situation of key-competency, education and participated AET. And, examined the effects factor on Senior workers Work-Skill Utilization. The result shown that the participated AET positively affects the Work-Skill Utilization. Work-Skill Utilization of senior workers can be enhanced by participated AET rather than the Key-Competency of individuals, senior workers should be encouraged to participate actively in vocational education such as AET.

Keyword: Work-Skill Utilization, Key-Competency, Senior worker

1. Purpose

This study examined the Work Skill Utilization of senior worker (over 55 years) in South Korea and Japan. Age, Education, Key-competency and participated adult education training is important factor to explain the Work-Skill Utilization. To analysis the work skill utilization of senior worker, I analysis the situation of Work Skill Utilization of senior worker. And, I also analyzed the effects of education /training on Senior workers Work-Skill Utilization.

2. Data and Methods

1) Data

The data I use in the PIAAC(2013). Table 1 is the list of the definition of explanatory variables the statistical analysis.

Table1. Variables

Variable Content	Definition
Age	Each age of 55+ senior employee
Education	Highest level of education
Key-Competency	Average score of 3 competency (Literacy score, Numeracy score, Problem Solving score)
Work-Skill utilization	Total Score of work-skill utilization (learning index, readiness index, use of ICT skill Index, Influencing skill index, numeracy skills index, planning skill index, reading skill index, task discretion index, writing skill index)
Participated AET	Participated in formal or non-formal AET for job related reasons in 12 month (0= non-participated/ 1= participated)

2) Methods

Descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis were conducted to examine that the effect of participated AET, age, education on senior workers work skill Utilization.

3. Status of participated AET and Work Skill

1) Statues of participated AET and Key-Competency

The South Korea is high more than Japan In the early 40s, but after the mid-40s, Japan is high more than South Korea. And then, Key-Competency was higher in Japan.

2) Statues of Work Skill Utilization

As a result of analyzing the degree of utilization of 9 job competencies in the workplace, the utilization rate of job competence was high in South Korea.

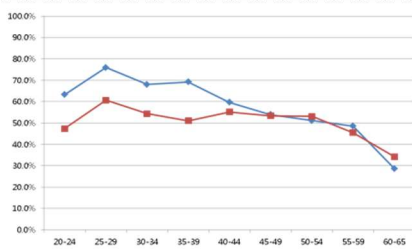


Figure1. Participated AET (%)

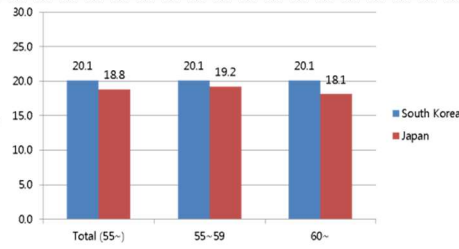


Figure2. Work-Skill Utilization (Score)

4. Factors effecting Work-Skill Utilization

As a result of analyzing the effecting factors, it was found that the participated AET positively effect on Work-Skill Utilization. Especially, Education level is positive effect on Work-Skill Utilization in South Korea.

Table 2. Result from Work-Skill Utilization regression analyses

		B	β	t	p	ΔR^2
South Korea	age	0.178	0.106	0.956	0.342	0.134(p=0.015)
	Education	0.335	0.269	2.295*	0.025	
	Literacy score	-0.013	-0.090	-0.371	0.712	
	Numeracy score	-0.022	-0.180	-0.849	0.399	
	Problem Solving score	-0.004	-0.027	-0.164	0.871	
	Participated AET	4.286	0.295	2.455*	0.017	
Japan	age	-0.080	-0.050	-0.723	0.470	0.043(p=0.018)
	Education	0.193	0.135	1.799	0.073	
	Literacy score	-0.039	-0.323	-1.885	0.061	
	Numeracy score	0.026	0.235	1.500	0.135	
	Problem Solving score	0.010	0.096	0.803	0.423	
	Participated AET	1.410	0.158	2.273*	0.024	

:*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01

5. Conclusion

This analysis suggests that the Work-Skill Utilization of senior workers can be improved through participate AET. Because of Work-Skill Utilization of senior workers can be enhanced by participated AET rather than the Key-Competency of individuals, senior workers should be encouraged to participate actively in vocational education such as AET.

9. Social Economic Strategies of Social Services

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ABSTRACT

This research, in order to increase the areas of providing social services based on analyzation of social economy's capability, suggests that the following measures are required: first, quantity increase in intentional, strategical aspects of the social economy, second, the establishment of a private-corporation system by fortifying an intermediary support group, third, activation in social finance in order to strategically find measures to establish a social-service-purposeful fund that preferentially supports finding of a social-service cooperative or social enterprise, fourth, search of new approach to community unit, and lastly, providing education for formation of sympathy among the citizens for increasing value and sharing awarene.

Keyword: social economy, social service, community-based

10. Cognitive Familiarization and Normalization Process of Nuclear Power Risk Perceptions at Nuclear Power Plant Local Communities

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ABSTRACT

The study describes the psychological process of nuclear power risks perceptions experienced by local residents living very near to the KORI Nuclear Power Plants Communities in South Korea. : the JangAn community. The survey results of 445 local residents show that local residents of three local communities, Jang An, GiJang and Busan local communities, have different attitudes toward nuclear power plants as well as risks of nuclear power generation. It is very interesting that local residents of the JangAn community have more positive attitudes even though they are living very near to the KORI nuclear power plant than any other communities. It should be noticed that comparing to other communities, the Busan community, the farthest from the KORI nuclear power plant, have been more concerned about the risks of nuclear power plants. It means the physical distance from the nuclear power plants works as a very important factor influencing the attitudes of local residents toward nuclear power risks and nuclear power plant facilities. These findings imply that local residents of the JangAn community have experienced a complex psychological process of the familiarization and normalization of the nuclear power plants risks. The interview with six local residents in the JangAn community confirms this complex psychological process of local residents nearing to the nuclear power plant communities. They show the ambivalent attitudes and feelings about the nearing KORI power plant. These findings tell us that we need to approach the conflicting issues of nuclear power plants communities more integrative ways based upon diverse needs and experiences of the multiple nuclear power plant communities.

Keyword: nuclear power plants, energy policy, community identity, risk perceptions, familiarization

11. Perspectives on Teams among Leaders in Special Nursing Homes for the Elderly

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ABSTRACT

The proportion of care-dependent elderly is steadily increasing, and resolving insufficient human resources for care services is a challenge to be urgently addressed. In such a situation, care facilities need to adopt effective measures, and make further efforts to prevent their care workers from leaving. Another important point for care worker retention in these facilities is how leaders convey the merits of care as a fulfilling job to care workers, and promote their sense of belonging to a team. Therefore, examined perspectives on teams among leaders in care facilities. Their perspectives indicate that each team simply aims to smoothly perform daily duties, and it does not necessarily function to achieve goals. As the purpose of care is to help the elderly restore their autonomy, it requires active collaboration with other professionals. However, in the present study, there were no correlations with personal attributes, such as the route to becoming a CCW and duration of being in a managerial position, suggesting that the importance of such collaboration is neither being taught in education at training schools or universities nor learned by simply working in actual settings for a long period.

Keyword: special nursing home for the elderly, care worker, team, teamwork

12. Examining the Mental Health Problems and Social Media for Health Care

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to investigate the relationships between a diagnosis of depression and anxiety disorder (DAD) and using social media for health care, compared to matched peers without DAD. Propensity score matching was used to adjust for baseline differences and reduce confounding effects between DAD and non-DAD groups. The final sample sizes in this research were 1,048 (524 DAD and 524 non-DAD). A multiple logistic regression was conducted to examine the group differences in the use of online social media after adjusting covariates. This study showed that a diagnosis of DAD commonly predicted using YouTube, using SNSs, and participating in OSGs for health care. This study highlights that people with mental illness more seek health information via YouTube, share health issues and concerns through SNSs, and participate in any OSG for discussing health issues they faced. The results of this study reflect that patients with DAD are regarded as active and empowered decision makers, who are not only supported by online health information, but also guided by health care systems.

Keyword: online health, social media, depression, anxiety, HINTS

13. A Study on the Reorganization of Welfare-oriented Community Centers: Is it a Name Change or a Paradigm Shift?

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ABSTRACT

As autonomy of local government has been strengthened, the reshaping of the community center has been promoted. The reorganization of the eup, myeon and dong system, which was carried out in early 2000, divided the street level office of local government into the resident support and administrative civil affairs, strengthened the welfare, but the residents' self-government was not activated well and the need for change was highlighted as the blind spot of residents' welfare continued to be found. In particular, the reorganization of the administrative office (government office) conducted in the early 2000s was led by the central government (Ministry of Public Administration and Security and Ministry of Health and Welfare), and there were various limitations due to the reorganization of the top-down approach. However, the recent attempt to reorganize the 'Dong' community center which centered on welfare and autonomy, led by local governments. The purpose of this study is to reinterpret the meaning of the reorganization of recent reorganization of community center by comparison between the former reorganization of community center and recent reorganization of it.

Keyword: community center, reorganization, public welfare, local government

14. Contents of Excretion Care Plan Formulated by Long-term Care Insurance Service

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ABSTRACT

【Objectives】 The purpose of this research is to clarify the content of the excretion care plan planned by the long-term care insurance service and to examine its characteristics. **【Method】** Anonymous self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted for questionnaire survey was conducted for 1,500 persons in charge of care plan preparation staff working for long-term care facilities, long-term welfare facilities, home care support offices nationwide. For the measurement tool, a questionnaire consisting of a selection answer expression question asking whether or not to create an excretion care plan and a free response type question asking the contents was made. For the analysis, Berelson's content analysis method was used. **【Ethical considerations】** This research was conducted with approval of the ethics committee of the Faculty of Health Science and Nursing Juntendo University (Approval No. 30-03). **【Method】** Among the 1,500 care planners engaged in long-term care insurance services, 160 responded (response rate: 10.7%), and 159 valid responses from them were analyzed (valid response rate: 10.6%). The number of those belonging to each group based on the type of long-term care facilities: 48 (30.2%), long-term welfare facilities: 43 (27.0%), and home care support offices: 68 (42.8%). The description of 159 subjects analyzed could be divided into 353 record units. Of these, we analyzed 296 record units excluding 57 record units, such as abstractness and meaningless description. As a result, 27 categories were formed for the contents of the excretion care plan planned by the long-term care insurance service. Categorical classification coincidence rates were 76.6% and 83.0%, indicating that the 27 categories ensure reliability. **【Discussion】** The 27 categories which are the result of this study, 27 contents of excretion care plan, are contents of care aimed at excretion self-reliance, contents to unify the method of excretion assistance, care contents of family caregiver reduction burden care it was included in the plan. In other words, not only the contents of care for users, but also the characteristics of care contents including the environment surrounding users, such as multi-occupational collaboration and intervention in cares, were observed.

Keyword: excretion care plan, long-term care insurance service

15. The Effect of Exercise Intervention in Community-dwelling Older Adults: A Pilot Study

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ABSTRACT

[INTRODUCTION] We held a health class four times a year. In the class, we had stretching and exercises about 90 min including some rest. And we did physical fitness tests before and after of the participation in the class, every time.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of exercise interventions in community-dwelling older adults who participated in health class.

[METHODS • RESULTS] Outcome measures were the grip strength (GS, Kg) and Functional Reach test (FR, cm).

1) The effect of exercise about 90 min in the class

The cumulative total number of participants were 76 (male 25, female 51), mean age 74.8 ± 6.0 years (male 73.1 ± 7.2 , female 75.7 ± 5.1). We compared the value of outcome measures before and after the participation in the class using paired t-test. There were no significant differences for GS (before: 26.9 ± 8.5 , after: 27.2 ± 9.0 , $P < 0.05$) and FR (before: 37.2 ± 6.8 , after: 37.8 ± 6.9 , $p < 0.5$).

2) The effect of continuation of the participation in the class

Subjects were 19 who participated more than three times (male 6, female 13), mean age 75.8 ± 6.5 years (male 69.8 ± 2.2 , female 77.8 ± 6.2). We compared the value of outcome measures at the time of the first and last participation in the class using paired t-test. There were no significant differences for GS (first: 28.1 ± 9.4 , last: 28.2 ± 8.8 , $P < 0.5$), but there were significant differences for FR (first: 36.6 ± 6.5 , last: 41.7 ± 7.6 , $P < 0.05$).

[CONCLUSIONS] These results suggest that we can expect improvement of the balance ability in the standing position by participating continuously. It is important that it promotes continuous participation in health class.

Keyword: community-dwelling older adults, exercise intervention, Functional Reach test, grip strength, health class

16. Effects and Challenges of Functional Recovery Care in Private Homes with Care Services for Older Peoples

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ABSTRACT

[Objective] To clarify the effects and challenges of functional recovery care in a private home with care services for older peoples by analyzing the narratives of employees of this facility.

[Methods] As department of Gerontology, Juntendo University, semi-structured interviews were conducted with employees of a private home with care services for older peoples, where case conferences were held with the representative researcher participating as an advisor.

[Ethical considerations] The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Health Science and Nursing, Juntendo University (approval number 30-12).

[Results] There were 2 nurses, 1 physical therapist, and 4 care workers, a total of 7 subjects. Their mean age was 38.4 ± 10.37 , mean length of professional experience was 10.71 ± 7.65 years, and mean length of working in this facility was 2.71 ± 1.60 years. Each interview session lasted for 23.85 ± 11.46 minutes. The effects and challenges of functional recovery care were represented by 386 codes, 49 sub-categories, 27 categories, and the following 8 core categories. <further enhancement of the organizational capacity>, <approaches and awareness toward future development>, <elaborate methods for evidence-based care>, <promoted professional awareness>, <enhancement of residents' mental and physical functions>, <organizational growth>, <employees' motivation and sense of fulfillment>, and <residents' peaceful lives in the facility>.

[Discussion] The effects of functional recovery care for older people and employee and the future-oriented challenges became clear.

Keyword: effects and challenges, functional recovery care, private homes with care services, older people

17. A Study on the Delivery System of Elderly Welfare Service in Korea

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ABSTRACT

Since the 21st century, the world has faced a crisis of aging, and the issue of pension has become a world issue. As the population of elderly people grows, the public is increasingly interested in old age and welfare for the elderly. It is necessary to construct a welfare service delivery system for the elderly because it wants to receive welfare services for the elderly. Korea's elderly welfare service delivery system is divided into central and local. In terms of the publicness and pluralism of the resources that are invested in the welfare of the elderly, resources are being diversified in addition to the central government, including the local government, social insurance, and the burden of the self. As for the supply competition system, in the transition period of the elderly welfare law, the private welfare service was the major supplier of the social welfare service, while the private welfare service was the largest in the first period. When we look at the diversity of the regulations and decisions about the elderly welfare service and consumer choice, the macroeconomic policy decision and overall responsibility of the elderly welfare are in the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the authority of management and administration is given to the local governments.

Keywords: elderly welfare service, welfare delivery system, social service

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