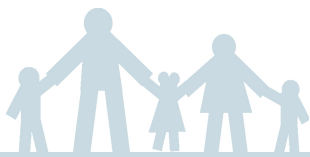


5th CIFA Regional Symposium 2016
Asian Families: Change and Consistency



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Welcome Messages



Message from **Mrs. CHU Patricia**

*Chairperson of Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region;
Co-Chairperson of Organizing Committee, CIFA 5th Regional Symposium*

My warmest welcome to you all for joining the 5th CIFA Regional Symposium in Seoul!

Since the announcement at the Closing Ceremony of the 4th Regional Symposium at the East China University of Science & Technology in Shanghai in November 2014, the CIFA Council has been working closely with the Korean Association of Family Relations (KAFR), the host organization to prepare for this important biannual event in this beautiful city of Seoul.

We have come a long way to work together on all the details of the Symposium with a view to make it a memorable event. I am pleased and gratified to see all of you joining us to witness yet another major milestone in the development of CIFA. We are particularly honored and encouraged to have the presence of Ms. Daniela Bas, Director of the Division for Social Policy & Development of the Department of Economic & Social Affairs, United Nations as the Guest of Honor at this Symposium to give recognition, support and witness CIFA in action, bringing CIFA to a new height in its endeavors as a regional platform.

As you all know, we have chosen "Asian Families: Change & Consistency" as the main theme of this Symposium, in recognition of the legacy of the traditional values and the new wave of modernism affecting the structure and functioning of the family, This will provide an opportunity for us: the academia, government, private and third sector to ponder on how to maintain a balance between the old and new in a culturally relevant manner, and to work hand-in-hand to formulate effective policies, develop innovative measures and provide timely support and intervention for the family to play its role in the face of rapid social changes. Through shared vision, commitment and collaboration, I am sure we can make a difference.

I am delighted that CIFA and KAFR are joining hands to co-organize this Regional Symposium. This demonstrates the continuous regional efforts, through the CIFA platform, to come together and collaborate for promoting the well-being of families. I am thankful to Prof. YOON Gyung-Ja of the KAFR to co-chair the Organizing Committee and serve as the overall co-ordinator of the Symposium. My thanks also go to Dr. CHUN Young-Ju and Dr. Miranda Chung for co-chairing the Scientific Committee, and all those working behind the scene for their unfailing support and input to make the Symposium a success.

May I wish you a fruitful and exciting Symposium, bringing much food for thought back to your countries and take follow up actions to put these into practice to benefit families in the region.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Chu'.



Message from **Professor YOON Gyung Ja**

*President of Family Relations, Department of Childcare & Family Counseling,
Dong-eui University, Korea*

Co-Chairperson of Organizing Committee, CIFA 5th Regional Symposium

It has been a great experience for me to host the 5th CIFA Regional Symposium this year. As a co-chairperson of Organizing Committee, let me express my deepest gratitude for the privilege of addressing this international symposium of Associations to be held from 3rd to 5th November, 2016 at National Museum of Korea.

Families in Asia are facing a difficult challenge in the new era of history, marked with low fertility rate, aging, a rapid growth of one person household, unemployment and family break-up. The topic of this symposium, "Asian Families: Change and Consistency" reflects our dilemmas and tasks to be solved. The test of strengthening family well-being is whether we, as family professionals and policy makers, are able to recognize ironically our previous failings and set high priorities of family value. We together can improve the quality of family life and extend its realm beyond the scope of the challenges.

This Regional Symposium can provide a platform and make us to collaborate in meeting these challenges. We can bridge and expand common challenges into building sensible strategies in Asia.

Thank you for attending this symposium, from far and abroad, to share your creative research and ideas. You came here because you believe in that we play an important role to enhance family functioning. Each of you makes this symposium a great success. I would like to express my gratitude to co-chair Mrs. Patricia Chu, the members of Organizing and Scientific Committees and the project manager, Timothy Li. Your contribution has made this symposium possible. Also my very special thanks go to the Korean team, especially my colleagues, Professors Kim Yeong Hee, Chun Young Ju, Chang Sujie, Han Jina, Choi Saeun, Seo Mijung, Park Jung-Yoon, secretariats, Sim Jeong Yeon and Yang Moo Hi and many volunteers. Their support and sustainment have been an impetus to get ahead.

Each of You will make a difference in the 5th CIFA Regional Symposium. Thank you.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Yoon', written in black ink.

Congratulatory Messages



Message from **Ms. KANG Eun-hee**

Minister of Gender Equality and Family, Korea Government

2016년 아시아 가족 전문가들의 축제, 제5차 아시아가족기관협회 심포지엄 개막을 축하드립니다.

아시아가족협회 패트리시아 추 (Patricia CHU) 회장님, UN 경제사회 사무국 다니엘라 바스 (Daniela BAS) 국장님, 홍콩 우프재단 (Wofoo Social Enterprises) 조세프 리 (Joseph Lee) 회장님, 행사를 준비해 주신 윤경자 한국가족관계 학회장님, 그 밖에 국내외 가족학자 및 전문가 여러분들과 이 자리를 함께하게 된 것을 매우 기쁘게 생각합니다. 아시아 지역 국가는 부모의 자녀에 대한 아낌없는 헌신과 자녀의 부모에 대한 공경과 보살핌을 중시하는 가족주의 문화가 오랜 역사 속에서 자리 잡고 있습니다.

최근에는 산업화와 정보화의 가속화로 인해 아시아 지역에서도 가족형태가 다양화되고 저출산이 지속되는 등 가족을 둘러싼 환경이 크게 변화하고 있습니다.

한국 정부는 환경변화에 따른 가족의 역할과 중요성이 더욱 커짐에 따라 2005년에 건강가정기본법을 제정하고, 5년 단위 기본계획을 수립하여 가족정책을 체계적으로 추진해 오고 있으며, 정책 수행을 위한 가족서비스 제공기관도 전국적으로 확대해 나가고 있습니다.

정부는 특히 '일·가정 양립'을 핵심 개혁과제로 기업 CEO, 공공기관, 민간단체와 함께 가족친화기업인증제도 확대 등 일·가정 양립 기업문화 정착을 위해 노력하고 있습니다.

또한 양성평등한 가족문화 조성을 위해 아버지의 육아참여를 유도하고, 장시간 근로문화 개선을 위해 기업 및 민간단체와 함께 노력하고 있습니다.

한부모 가족, 다문화 가족, 조손가족 등 다양한 가족의 안정적인 자녀 양육을 위해서도 재정지원뿐 아니라 상담, 교육, 돌봄 지원을 병행하고 있습니다.

이번 학술 대회의 주제인 "아시아 가족 : 변화와 지속성"은 가족에 대한 전통적 가치와 새로운 변화의 물결 속에서 어떻게 가족가치를 유지하고 발전시켜 나갈 것인지 고민해 볼 수 있는 좋은 기회라고 생각합니다.

대회 개최장소인 국립중앙박물관에서 대한민국의 역사와 문화를 이해하고 서로 간 소통하는 소중한 시간이 되시길 바랍니다.

끝으로, 한국에서 최초로 개최되는 제5차 아시아가족협회 학술대회의 풍성한 결실을 기대하며, 여러분의 건승과 행복을 기원합니다.

감사합니다.

강 은 희



Message from **Ms. BAS Daniela**

Director of Division for Social Policy & Development, Department of Economic & Social Affairs, United Nations

The well-being of families in Asia and around the world is fundamental to the long term sustainable development of societies. The recently adopted Sustainable Development Agenda gives us ample guidance on how to achieve it. In it, the Governments have committed to promote a number of Goals such as ending poverty and hunger, promoting physical and mental health and well-being for all at all ages and promoting lifelong opportunities for all. To achieve these goals we need to design, implement and monitor appropriate socio-economic policies, including family-oriented policies and programmes at the national level. To succeed at implementing the 2030 Development Agenda, we also need cooperation at national, regional and international levels. A vibrant civil society and academic engagement are also necessary, as is evidence-based research on socio-economic policies. Moreover, sharing of good practices so we can learn from each other is necessary as well. Finally all stakeholders should engage in keeping Governments accountable for promises they had made. I am pleased to see that the Fifth Regional Symposium of the Consortium of Institutes on Family (CIFA) in the Asian Region will contribute to the achievement of these important tasks at the regional level. I believe the topic you chose for the Symposium “Asian Families: Change & Consistency” makes us ponder how to provide timely support to families coping with a number of social, demographic and cultural changes, such as the new demands of parenting and care for the young and those older persons with frailties. It is also good to see CIFA serving as a regional platform for an exchange of good practices in family policies and programmes. I would also like to commend CIFA’s work on the Wofoo 3A Project with the theme “Aspiration for Sustainability, Innovation and Applicability” (ASIA). The project recognizes outstanding initiatives that have enhanced family well-being and encourage further sharing of experience and good practice. I wish you all the success for the Symposium and your current projects. You can count on the support of my Division, the Division for Social Policy and Development within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in your future endeavours.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'BAS Daniela', written in a cursive style.



Message from **KIM Tae-seok**

President of Korean Institute For Healthy Families (2015-2017)

I would like to thank CIFA and Korean Association of Family Relations for organizing this regional symposium in Korea. I sincerely welcome all for participating.

I am also thankful for this opportunity to introduce KIHf, which stands for Korean Institute for Healthy Families. The role of KIHf is to inform the significance of family values to Korean society and provide assistance for families in challenging situations such as single parent families, to-be single parent families, multicultural families, and families with a sudden loss or crisis. We especially focus on cultivating the family friendly social environment. In Korea, many women are leaving the workplace to give birth and raise the child. This has led to the dissolution of their careers. We seek to prevent child bearing women from having their careers end, so they can return to the workplace when they are ready. We also seek to balance work and family life through providing maternity and paternity leave, flextime, and reliable childcare services.

In Korea, family policy has been carried out for 10 years based on the Framework Act on Healthy Families. During this time, Korea has undergone positive results on family policy. For instance, we never had an influx of multicultural families, but with time and effort, multicultural families from immigrant marriages were able to progressively adapt themselves to Korean society. If we can continue to improve upon family policy, we can expect further success for families with diversity.

I hope that during this symposium we can discover an effective approach to restoring healthiness in Asian families.

Thank you CIFA and Korean Association of Family Relations once again, and thank you all.

김태석

About CIFA

Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region



The Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region (CIFA) is registered as a company incorporated with limited liability and a non-profit making organization under the laws in Hong Kong. It is an independent entity which provides a regional platform for networking and collaboration among organizations and professionals who share the mission of “Converging Professional Wisdom for Family Well-Being”.

Its function is to support and enhance mutual interests in research and training initiatives, and to facilitate exchange of clinical experiences and policy formulation on families that are unique to the Asian region.

The Inauguration and Inaugural Symposium of CIFA was held at the University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong in 2008, followed by Regional Symposiums in 2010 (University of Tokyo, Japan), 2012 (National University of Singapore, Singapore) and 2014 (East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China), each attracting over 300 participants. Other major activities included cross-country researches, training programmes, Asian Award for Advancing Family Well-Being (3A Project), promotion and fund-raising activities, and distribution of information through its website and CIFA-NET, the newsletter.

To echo the call of the United Nations to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014, CIFA produced a commemorative publication to give an overview of this regional hub, its philosophy, formation, development, major activities and achievements since its incorporation, with a view to appeal for more support and participation in the efforts to promote family well-being in Asia and at the international level. The publication was widely circulated and well-received, and it was also sent to the Focal Point on the Family of the United Nations to take this Asian platform forward to the international world and to establish dialogue.

Along its path of development, CIFA is most encouraged to have growing recognition from all sectors, and in particular, that from the United Nations. At the 5th Regional Symposium held on 3-5 November 2016 at the National Museum of Korea in Seoul, Korea, CIFA is honoured to have the presence of Ms. Daniela Bas, Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations to be the Guest of Honour. While the presence of Ms. Bas acknowledges the significance of the work of CIFA in Asia, it also signifies a strengthening tie between CIFA and the United Nations, in the pursuit of family well-being for all mankind.

Website: <http://www.cifa-net.org>



About KAFR

Korean Association of Family Relations



Korean Association of Family Relations (KAFR) was founded in 1989 and has been one of the most leading professional associations in the field on family studies over 20 years. KAFR has its root in the Korean Family Research Council, established in 1989.

Our goal is contributing to help improve the quality of family lives through academic researches and practices on healthy family, family system and family reality, and development and provision of the programs on family counseling and

education. We also focus on the professional development for members in relation to family studies.

The KAFR grants private certificates for family counsellors and family life educators and facilitates joint research by preparing exchange opportunities for researchers and practitioners from holding family consultation presentations and family life education fairs. In addition, it encourages academic activities of graduate school students and new scholars via “Family Life Education Program Contests”, “Excellent Poster Presentation Award” and etc. in various conferences.

The KAFR granted “Family Friendly Workplace Award” by selecting public organizations and private companies which created family friendly environments as well as established work-family balance to draw and carry out policies since 2005. Afterwards, the name was altered to “Family Friendly Culture Award” and then onto “Family Friendly Award” to expand the scope of the award while the award ceremony has been held every year. By awarding family friendly companies, it encouraged the spread of family friendly policies of companies. The association’s such pioneering efforts served as a foundation for the family friendly company award by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family.

Journal of Family Relations published by the KAFR is frequently cited in famous academic papers both in Korea and abroad since its three-year average Modified Rank Normalized Impact Factor (mrnIF) ranked first at 2.33 and its three-year average SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) showed first as well at 3.885 at the Korea Citation Index. In addition, in general social science field, the journal’s recent five-year average Impact Factor (IF) recorded the highest which shows that the studies published in the journal possess great on-site practical values with their academic excellence. The Immediacy Index (II) which represents the immediacy of excellent studies which contain recent issues and study trends in society stands high at 0.44. The Science Citation Index (SCI) is located at top 1.17percentile among total 2134 journals registered under the Korea Citation Index (KCI) indicating that the journal is highly valued in a variety of study areas.

The KAFR announces studies related to family life education, family consultation and therapy, family policy and service and also includes major social issues such as domestic violence, sexual violence, teenager issues, and low birth rate and subjects which draw attention to the marginalized having high influence and contribution to both academia and practical usage.

The KAFR is meeting the need and requirement from academic and policy demands by supporting families with prevention-oriented approaches rather than pathological and defect-oriented approaches. Also, it supports development and improvement of service and programs which target families in various fields such as healthy family support centers, multicultural family support center, and family counseling centers as well as contributing to society by providing base data which can be utilized for policy makers to develop, implement, and evaluate family related policies.

Website: <http://www.kafr.or.kr/>

Co-organizers

 <p>AAFT 亞洲家庭治療學院 Asian Academy of Family Therapy</p>	Asian Academy of Family Therapy
 <p>社團法人 華人伴侶與家族治療協會 Association of Couple and Family Therapy in Taiwan</p>	The Association of Couple and Family Therapy in Taiwan
 <p>家庭議會 Family Council www.familycouncil.gov.hk</p>	Family Council of the HKSAR Government
 <p>香港社會服務聯會 The Hong Kong Council of Social Service</p>	Hong Kong Council of Social Service
<p>Japan Association of Family Therapy</p>	Japan Association of Family Therapy
<p>Japanese Council on Family Relations</p>	Japanese Council on Family Relations
 <p>Under the Prime Minister Korea Institute of Child Care and Education</p>	Korea Institute of Child Care and Education
 <p>한국복지상담학회</p>	Korea Welfare Counseling Association
 <p>한국영유아아동정신건강학회 Korea Association For Infant Mental Health</p>	The Korean Association for Infant Mental Health
 <p>사단법인 한국가족문화상담협회</p>	Korean Family Culture Counseling Association
 <p>한국여성정책연구원 Korean Women's Development Institute</p>	Korean Women's Development Institute
 <p>한국사회복지상담학회 Korean Social Work Counseling Academy</p>	Korean Social Work Counseling Academy
 <p>Wofoo Social Enterprises 和富社會企業</p>	Wofoo Social Enterprises

Committees

Organizing Committee

Co-Chairman		
Mrs. CHU Patricia	Hong Kong	Chairperson of CIFA; Asian Academy of Family Therapy
Prof. YOON Gyung-Ja	Korea	President of Korean Association of Family Relations (KAFF); Dong-eui University

Members		
Dr. CHAO Wentao	Taiwan	The Association of Couple and Family Therapy in Taiwan; National Taipei University of Education
Prof. JEONG Weon Cheol	Korea	Korean Social Work Counseling Academy; Silla University
Prof. JEUNG Suk Hwan	Korea	Korean Family Culture Counseling Association; Yonsei University
Prof. KAWASAKI Suemi	Japan	Japanese Council on Family Relations; Tokyo Eiwa University
Mr. LAI Chi Tong	Hong Kong	Hon.Treasurer of CIFA, Hong Kong
Prof. LEE Myung-Sun	Korea	Korean Women's Development Institute; Ewha Womans University
Dr. NG Agnes	Hong Kong	Hon.Secretary of CIFA, Hong Kong
Prof. SHIN Jong-Woo	Korea	Korea Welfare Counseling Association; Keimyung College University
Prof. SHIN Yoon O	Korea	The Korean Association for Infant Mental Health; Chungnam National University
Prof. WATANABE Toshiyuki	Japan	Japan Association of Family Therapy; Takasaki University
Dr. WOO Namhee	Korea	Korea Institute of Child Care and Education



Scientific Committee

Co-Chairman		
Prof. CHUN Young-Ju	Korea	Silla University
Dr. CHUNG CHAN Miranda Lai Foon	Hong Kong	Chairman of Research & Training Committee, CIFA

Members		
Prof. CHANG Sujie	Korea	Kyungsung University
Prof. CHAO Wentao	Taiwan	National Taipei University of Education
Prof. CHOI Sae-Eun	Korea	Korea National University of Education
Prof. FENG Joyce	Taiwan	National Taiwan University
Prof. HAN Jina	Korea	Silla University
Prof. KIM Yeong-Hee	Korea	Chungbuk National University
Prof. KUROKAWA Kinuyo	Japan	Naruto University of Education
Prof. LIM Ji-Young	Korea	Kyungpook National University
Dr. LO Herman	Hong Kong	Polytechnic University of Hong Kong
Mr. MUI Moses	Hong Kong	Chief Officer (Family & Community) Hong Kong Council of Social Service
Dr. NAKAMURA Shinichi	Japan	Vice President, Japanese Association of Family Therapy
Dr. NG Wai Sheng	Malaysia	Family Psychologist, Founder & Clinical Director, Growing Space Psychology Center Seremban
Prof. PARK Jeong Yun	Korea	Chung-Ang University
Prof. SEO Mijung	Korea	Jeju National University
Prof. SHIEH Wendy	Taiwan	Shih Chien University
Dr. TAMURA Takeshi	Japan	Child Psychiatrist & President, Takeshi Tamura Laboratory
Mr. WONG Kwong Sing	China	Social Service Consultant
Prof. ZHU Meihua	China	East China University of Science & Technology

Program at a Glance

Nov. 2 (Wednesday)	Nov. 3 (Thursday)	Nov. 4 (Friday)	Nov. 5 (Saturday)	Nov. 6 (Sunday)
	Main Auditorium	Main Aud. (A), Small Aud. (B), Classroom 1 (Lecture room 1) (C), Classroom 2 (Lecture room 2) (D)	Main Auditorium	Korea National Open University
	9:00 – 10:00	9:00 – 9:30	9:00 – 9:30	9:00 – 9:30
	Registration	Registration	Registration	Registration
	10:00 – 11:15	9:30 – 11:00	9:30 – 11:00	9:30 – 12:30
	Opening Ceremony Cultural Performance: Gugak Welcome Messages Congratulatory Messages Ms. KANG Eun hee, Minister of Gender Equality and Family, Korea Government Ms. BAS Daniela, Director Division for Social Policy & Development Department of Economic & Social Affairs, United Nations	Concurrent Session 1 (A) Changing Family and Family Ideology Moderator: CHIN Meejung (Korea) (B) Children’s Mental Health&Welfare Moderator: KIM Yeong Hee (Korea) (C) Family Relations and Harmony Moderator: PARK Woochul (Korea) (D) Domestic Violence and Addiction Moderator: KONG Mee-Hae (Korea)	Plenary Session 2: Contemporary Issues on Parenting Moderator: MA Joyce (Hong Kong) 1. Dr. CHOI Yoon-Kyung (Korea) 2. Prof. KUROKAWA Kinuyo (Japan) 3. Ms. BUANG Rahayu (Singapore) 4. Ms. LUI Micy (Hong Kong)	
	11:15 – 11:30	11:00 – 11:15	11:00 – 11:15	Post-Symposium Workshop I:
	Tea Break	Tea Break	Tea Break	Working with Families with Child and Adolescent Issues
	11:30 – 12:30	11:15 – 12:45	11:15 – 12:45	Dr. TAMURA Takeshi, MD (Japan)
	Keynote Speech 1: Changing Families and Its Implications For the Quality of Life Prof. HAN Gyounghae Seoul National University (Korea)	Concurrent Session 2 (A) Family and Care Issues Moderator: KIM Min (Korea) (B) Child Abuse and Maladjustment Moderator: MUI Moses (Hong Kong) (C) Family Service & Practice Wisdom Moderator: LO Herman (Hong Kong) (D) Poverty and Isolation of Family Moderator: WONG Kwong Sing (Hong Kong)	Plenary Session 3: Family Happiness Moderator: MA Kam Wah (China) 1. Prof. LAM Tai Hing (Hong Kong) 2. Dr. CHUNG Miranda & Dr. LO Herman (Hong Kong) 3. Prof. KIM Yeong-Hee (Korea) 4. Prof. FENG Joyce (Taiwan)	
	12:30 – 14:00	12:45 – 14:00	12:45 – 14:00	12:30 – 14:00
	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch

Nov. 2 (Wednesday)	Nov. 3 (Thursday)	Nov. 4 (Friday)	Nov. 5 (Saturday)	Nov. 6 (Sunday)
	Main Auditorium	Main Aud. (A), Small Aud. (B), Classroom 1 (Lecture room 1) (C), Classroom 2 (Lecture room 2) (D)	Main Auditorium	Korea National Open University
13:00 – 17:00	14:00 – 15:30	14:00 – 15:45	14:00 – 15:30	14:00 – 17:00
Agency Visit (Rounding Healthy Family Support Center) Dongdaemun-Gu Healthy Family Support Center / Multi-cultural Family Support Center	Plenary Session 1: The Future of Asian Family Moderator: LEE Jaerim (Korea) 1. Dr. KIM Young-Ran (Korea) 2. Prof. ZHU Meihua (China) 3. Prof. NOZAWA Shinji (Japan)	(A) Wofoo 3A Project 2016 Final Round Adjudication Concurrent Session 3 (B) KICCE Session : Parenting and Policies for Young Children in Korea Moderator: MUN Mugyeong (Korea) (C) Cross-Cultural Issues on Family Moderator: Lee Jinhee (Korea) (D) KWDI Session : Women and Family Policy in Korea Moderator: Kim Eun Kyung (Korea)	Plenary Session 4: Family Practice in Asia Moderator: CHAO Wentao (Taiwan) 1. Dr. NAKAMURA Shinichi (Japan) 2. Prof. MA Lai-Chong Joyce (Hong Kong) 3. Prof. PARK Tai Young (Korea)	Post-Symposium Workshop II: Working with Couples: Considering Culture and Sexuality Prof. CHAO Wentao (Taiwan)
	15:30 – 15:50	15:45 – 16:00	15:30 – 15:50	
Gwanak-Gu Healthy Family Support Center Departing & Arriving at Sejong Hotel	Tea Break 15:50 – 16:50 Keynote Speech 2: The Three Characteristics of Chinese Family Management Philosophy Prof. PENG Lin Tsinghua University (China)	Tea Break 16:00 – 17:50 Wofoo 3A Project 2016 Final Round Adjudication	Tea Break 15:50 – 16:40 Ceremony for Family Friendly Award Ceremony of Delivering Certification on Family Life Educator and Family Counselor Closing Remarks Invitation to 2018 CIFA Symposium	
	17:00 – 18:00	18:00 – 20:00	16:40 – 17:30	
	Welcoming Reception (Lobby of Main Auditorium)	Wofoo 3A Project 2016 Award Presentation Ceremony (Maru) Gala Dinner (Restaurant Maru)	Extraordinary General Meeting of KAFR CIFA Council Meeting	
		*Poster Presentation throughout the day (Lobby of Main Auditorium)		
		*Exhibition of Family Institution/ Agency Booth throughout the day (Lobby of Main Auditorium)		

Scientific Program

Scientific Program Day 1 – November 3, Thursday

Main Auditorium MC: KIM Soyoung	
9:00 – 10:00	Registration
10:00 – 11:15	Opening Ceremony Cultural Performance: Gugak Welcome Messages Congratulatory Messages Ms. KANG Eun hee, Minister of Gender Equality and Family, Korea Government Ms. BAS Daniela, Director Division for Social Policy & Development Department of Economic & Social Affairs, United Nations.
11:15 – 11:30	Tea Break
11:30 – 12:30	Keynote Speech 1 Changing Families and Its Implications For the Quality of Life Prof. HAN Gyounghae Seoul National University (Korea)
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	Plenary Session 1 The Future of Asian Family Moderator: LEE Jaerim (Korea) 1. Dr. KIM Young-Ran (Korea) 2. Prof. ZHU Meihua (China) 3. Prof. NOZAWA Shinji (Japan)
15:30 – 15:50	Tea Break
15:50 – 16:50	Keynote Speech 2 The Three Characteristics of Chinese Family Management Philosophy Prof. PENG Lin Tsinghua University (China)
17:00 – 18:00	Welcoming Reception (Lobby of Main Auditorium)

Korean Cultural Performance: Gugak

<Title of Music>

- Sangsobeongju: Suryongem
- Pansori: Sarang-ga (Love song) from Chunhyang-ga
- Daegeum Solo: Kyungpoongnyun

<Performing Artist>

- Senghwang: KIM Sungjun (Gugak National Center)
- Daegeum: KIM Kiyeeub (Gugak National Center)
- Vocal: NOH Mina (Seoul National Univ.)

<연주곡명>

- 생소병주: 수룡음
- 판소리: 사랑가
- 대금독주: 경풍년

<연주자명>

- 생황: 김성준 (국립국악원 정악단)
- 대금: 김기엽 (국립국악단 정악단)
- 판소리: 노민아 (서울대학교 음대 음악학박사)

Scientific Program Day 2 – November 4, Friday

	Main Auditorium (A)	Small Auditorium (B)	Classroom 1 (Lecture room 1) (C)	Classroom 2 (Lecture room 2) (D)
9:00 – 9:30	Registration			
9:30 – 11:00	Concurrent Session 1			
	OP-1-A Changing family and family ideology Moderator: CHIN Meejung (Korea)	OP-1-B Children's mental health & welfare Moderator: KIM Yeong Hee (Korea)	OP-1-C Family relations & harmony Moderator: PARK Woochul (Korea)	OP-1-D Domestic violence & addiction Moderator: KONG Mee-Hae (Korea)
11:00 – 11:15	Tea Break			
11:15 – 12:45	Concurrent Session 2			
	OP-2-A Family and care issues Moderator: KIM Min (Korea)	OP-2-B Child abuse & maladjustment Moderator: MUI Moses (Hong Kong)	OP-2-C Family service & practice wisdom Moderator: LO Herman (Hong Kong)	OP-2-D Poverty and isolation of family Moderator: WONG Kwong Sing (Hong Kong)
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch			
14:00 – 15:45	Wofoo 3A Project 2016 Final Round Adjudication	Concurrent Session 3		
		OP-3-B KICCE Session: Parenting and policies for young children in Korea Moderator: MUN Mugyeong (Korea)	OP-3-C Cross-cultural issues on family Moderator: LEE Jinhee (Korea)	OP-4-D KWDI Session: Women and Family Policy in Korea Moderator: KIM Eun Kyung (Korea)
15:45 – 16:00	Tea Break			
16:00 – 17:50	Wofoo 3A Project 2016 Final Round Adjudication			
18:00 – 20:00	Wofoo 3A Project 2016 Award Presentation Ceremony Gala Dinner (Restaurant Maru)			
*Poster Presentations throughout the day (Lobby of Main Auditorium)				
*Exhibition of Family Institution/ Agency Booth throughout the day (Lobby of Main Auditorium)				

Scientific Program Day 3 – November 5, Saturday

Main Auditorium MC: CHUN Young-Ju & CHANG Sujie	
9:00 – 9:30	Registration
9:30 – 11:00	Plenary Session 2 Contemporary Issues on Parenting Moderator: MA Joyce (Hong Kong) 1. Dr. CHOI Yoon-Kyung (Korea) 2. Prof. KUROKAWA Kinuyo (Japan) 3. Ms. BUANG Rahayu (Singapore) 4. Ms. LUI Micy (Hong Kong)
11:00 – 11:15	Tea Break
11:15 – 12:45	Plenary Session 3 Family Happiness Moderator: MA Kam Wah (China) 1. Prof. LAM Tai Hing (Hong Kong) 2. Dr. CHUNG Miranda & Dr. LO Herman (Hong Kong) 3. Prof. KIM Yeong-Hee (Korea) 4. Prof. FENG Joyce (Taiwan)
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	Plenary Session 4 Family Practice in Asia Moderator: CHAO Wentao (Taiwan) 1. Dr. NAKAMURA Shinichi (Japan) 2. Prof. MA Lai-Chong Joyce (Hong Kong) 3. Prof. PARK Tai Young (Korea)
15:30 – 15:50	Tea Break
15:50 – 16:40	Closing Ceremony Ceremony for Family Friendly Award Ceremony of Delivering Certification on Family Life Educator and Family Counselor
	Closing Remarks Invitation to 2018 CIFA Symposium
16:40 – 17:30	Extraordinary General Meeting of KAFR CIFA Council Meeting (Place to be announced)

Keynote Speeches



Family Changes and Its Implications for the Quality of Life in Korea

HAN Gyounghae

Seoul National University, Korea

Abstract

Family in Korea has undergone radical changes over the last few decades and is facing numerous challenges. Family studies researchers grapple with the problems, such as increased family instability, aging of the family, increased burden of care of family members – old and young, and work-family conflicts, to name just a few. The media and public concern foci on the drastic changes of the institution of marriage and the family reflect and instigate the concerns of family researchers. I believe that the challenges to families are not exclusive to Korea. Even though specific contents and speed of changes might differ among countries, there seems to be lot of commonalities in the basic nature of family changes and related concerns in Asian countries.

In this paper, I will briefly review how private troubles associated with the changing course of family life have become public issues in Korea. I believe families are an exemplar of the challenges inherent in bridging the private and the public. I will propose the ways that family studies researchers can contribute to develop measures to secure and improve the QOL of family members in the hard times shared of challenges. I will suggest research agendas and applications to promote the wellbeing of families and individuals. Further, I believe, we need to look beyond the family and to work to build and maintain the social capital of neighborhoods and communities. I would also like to point out the need for Asian family scholars to join forces to bring insider's view in understanding Asian family. Until now family research and theory was mostly developed and led by western scholars. Even much of empirical research about Asian family was conducted and interpreted from the western-perspective. Studies based on Asian perspective in developing research questions, interpretation, and application are needed to increase validity and credibility of the results and findings. Moreover, Asian perspectives must imbue the work of Western researchers seeking a richer understanding of Asian families.

Two critically important roles for family researchers are to, first, search not only for answers to the problems, and second, to develop the good questions. I hope this conference will be a platform for active exchanges of ideas and development of joint research among Asian family scholars and among Western researchers who are investigating Asian families. It is my hope that many NEW questions will be raised by the researchers at this conference. I also hope that we will find many interesting cross-cutting themes for research agendas on Asian families.

Biography

Dr. Gyounghae Han is currently a professor in the Department of Child Development and Family Studies, Seoul National University. She received her bachelor's and master's degree in Human Ecology from Seoul National University(SNU), Korea and Ph.D. degree in Human Development and Family Studies from the Pennsylvania State University. After she joined faculty of SNU in 1990, she has held various academic and administrative appointments at SNU. She served as Dean of College of Human Ecology and Vice President of University Senate of SNU. She is a founding director of Translational Gerontology and Retirement Research Center and Professor in Charge of 'The University of Third Age, SNU'. She also runs the 'SNU Advanced Program for CEOs on Well Aging and Senior Business'.

She served as the president of Korean National Council of Family Relations and also served as the president of Korean Association of Gerontology. She served as a board member of the Advisory Council for the President of Korea and as a member of advisory board for Ministry of Health and Welfare. Dr. Han is a founding member of Global Social Initiative on Aging(GSIA) network which belongs to International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics(IAGG). She is also a Korean representative for International Consortium of Centenarian Studies.

Dr. Han publishes over 300 journal articles and chapters in the various areas of family and aging. Her main research area includes aging and life course transitions such as retirement, divorce in later years, aging families and intergenerational relationships, cohort specific aging process such as aging experience of Baby Boomers, of centenarians.

Email address: ghhan1970@naver.com

Keynote Speeches



The Three Characteristics of Chinese Family Management Philosophy

PENG Lin

Tsinghua University, China

Abstract

"People" has long been the center of the Chinese culture, stressing "Cultivate one's moral character, bring order to the family, govern the country and bring peace to all." as a common path to take in life. Family is regarded as the core communication link between individual and society, as also stated in "The Great Learning", "When the family is harmonized, the country is well governed."

China's family management philosophy has a distinct cultural identity. The three most significant features are: (1.) From the level of harmony in yin and yang to justify the rationality of couple harmony, which has a distinctive feature of philosophy; (2.) The value of the individual differences of family members, advocates respect for their own positions which complement each other and form a joint force; (3.) Rites are the means of family management and as the core of family education basis. Rites are also considered both the rule of life, and guiding rule for upward development for the family. Moreover, it has become the core of a strong cultural identity for the society.

Biography

Prof. PENG Lin is the Professor of Department of History in Tsinghua University; Director of Tsinghua University Research Center for Chinese Ritual; Expert Committee Member of the Ancient Civilizations Research Centre; Academic Committee Member of the China Confucius Foundation; Visiting professor in Kyoto University, Japan and National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan; Visiting scholar in Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'homme, France and the Institute of Chinese Literature and Philosophy, Taiwan; and the Chief Expert of the National Social Science Fund of China's major project: Restoration of the "Book of Rites and Ceremonial" and Rebuilding of Contemporary Daily Rites. Professor PENG has also published extensively in the field of Chinese culture.

Plenary Sessions

Author(s)	Title
Plenary Session 1. The Future of Asian Family	
NOV. 3, FRIDAY 14:00-15:30 MAIN AUDITORIUM, Moderator: Professor LEE Jaerim (Korea), Seoul National University	
KIM Young-Ran (Korea) Research Fellow, Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI)	The Reality and Future of Korean Families in the Low Growth Era
ZHU Meihua (China) Professor, East China University of Science & Technology	Living Poor: Family Structure and Function Analysis
NOZAWA Shinji (Japan) Professor, Meiji Gakuin University	Japanese Stepchildren's Relationships with Their Parents and Stepparents: Understanding Stepfamily Dynamics in Asian Contexts
Plenary Session 2. Contemporary Issues on Parenting	
NOV. 5, SATURDAY 9:30-11:00 MAIN AUDITORIUM, Moderator: Professor MA Joyce (Hong Kong), The Chinese University of Hong Kong	
CHOI Yoon-Kyung (Korea) Korean Institute of Child Care and Education	Parenting as an Economic Activity and Cultural Engagement
KUROKAWA Kinuyo (Japan) Professor, Naruto University of Education	Parenting Issues in Japan: Focusing on Child Abuse and Discipline
BUANG Rahayu (Singapore) Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore	Co-parenting with the Child's Best Interest in a Divorce
LUI Micy (Hong Kong) Chief Social Work Officer (Family & Child Welfare) Social Welfare Department HKSAR Government	Co-parenting and Responsibility
Plenary Session 3. Family Happiness	
NOV. 5, SATURDAY 11:15-12:45 MAIN AUDITORIUM, Moderator: Mr. MA Kam Wah (China), Project Consultant of Project Flame at the City University of Hong Kong	
LAM Tai Hing (Hong Kong) Professor, University of Hong Kong	An Innovative and Public Health Approach to Promote Family Holistic Health – The FAMILY: A Jockey Club Initiative for a Harmonious Society(FAMILY Project) in Hong Kong
CHUNG Miranda (Hong Kong) Chairman, Research & Training Committee, CIFA, and Dr. LO Herman (Hong Kong) Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Hong Kong	Exploratory Study on Family Happiness in Asian Region
KIM Yeong-Hee (Korea) Professor, Chungbuk National University	Factors Related to Family Happiness across Age Groups
FENG Joyce (Taiwan) Professor, National Taiwan University	Active Aging and Social Innovation
Plenary Session 4. Family Practice in Asia	
NOV. 5, SATURDAY 14:00-15:30 MAIN AUDITORIUM, Moderator: Professor CHAO Wentao (Taiwan), National Taipei University of Education	
NAKAMURA Shinichi (Japan) MD, Nakamura Psychotherapy Institute	Sexless Couples with Child(-ren) in Japan
MA Joyce (Hong Kong) The Chinese University of Hong Kong	An Outcome Study of a Family Therapy Training Programme for Psychiatric Nurses in Hong Kong
PARK Tai Young (Korea) Professor, Soongsil University	A Study on Factors Influencing Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: A Family Therapy Case

Plenary Sessions



The Reality and Future of Korean Families in the Low Growth Era

KIM Young Ran

Korean Women's Development Institute, Korea

Abstract

The key issues related to Korean families in the recent years are low birthrate and aging. The background of low birthrate relates to the change in Korean family system. The major aspects of change in Korean family system include avoiding marriage and childbirth. The causes of avoiding marriage and childbirth and late marriage are various, but the economic factor is considered to be the main cause. The economic problems due to the youth unemployment and job insecurity mark the background of low childbirth.

These economic conditions of the young generation show different aspects in terms of family-related values and behaviors including marriage and starting a family compared to its parents' generation. The parents' generation accepted the life cycle of graduation, getting a job, marriage and childbirth, but the behavior of today's youth shows a change in the meaning of family in Korean society. For example, some of the youth consider marriage and childbirth as an option or choose other options in forming a family. Moreover, the desire for close relationships was mostly satisfied inside the family system, but now some of the youth want to satisfy the desire for close relationships outside the family.

This kind of recognition and behavior by the young generation is due to the high economic uncertainty in the low growth era unlike the parents' generation who formed families in the high economic growth era. The young people have difficulties in handling the economic burden from marriage and childbirth.

On the other hand, the delay of economic independency and marriage by the young people means the economic support for children by parents will be prolonged. So the burden of parents' generation is increased, causing the conflicts between generations in the family. Moreover, the gap among classes in terms of economic support for children will be extended to the gap among classes in terms of employment and starting a family. Especially, the continuous trend of low economic growth can collapse the middle class and lead to worsening the home economy balance. This is expected to impact the classes who can provide economic support for children. Therefore, some change in family-oriented social reproduction is required to cope with population aging and the deep economic bipolarization in the low growth era.

The Future of Asian Family

Biography

Ph.D. in Sociology, Seoul National University, Korea

Research Fellow, Research Department for Family & Equality Society in KWDI

(Main Research Theme) Family Policy, Care Policy, China's Family etc

(Research work)

Policy Measures to Support School-Age Children of Vulnerable Families(KWDI, 2015)

A Study on Child Care Support Measures for Parents of Children with Disabilities(KWDI, 2014)

The Community-based Care Support Plan for Elderly Single Household(KWDI, 2013)

China's Social Change and Family(2)- Family consumption, viewed through a Chinese family life (KIEP, 2013)

China's Social Change and Family(1)- focused on Rural "Nongmingong(农民工)" Families(KIEP, 2012)

E-Mail: youngran@kwdimail.re.kr

Plenary Sessions



Living Poor: Family Structure and Function Analysis

ZHU Meihua

East China University of Science & Technology, China

Abstract

Recently, China is undertaking a new anti-poverty movement to help the poor family to change the living situation. The Minimum living Standard Assurance(MLSA) was first implemented in Shanghai in 1993 to help supplement the income of the urban poor. Up to end of 2014 , Shanghai have all kinds of government aid recipients 239900 people, including urban the Minimum living Standard Assurance recipients 204700 people, the rural was 32300 people. Based on the survey in Shanghai Pudong New Distract, this presentation will analyze the living poor's family structure and function, and discuss how to help the poor family solve the family problems and conflicts to promote better life.

Biography

Zhu, Meihua, MSW, ML, PhD, is a professor in the Department of Social Work at East China University of Science & Technology in Shanghai China. Vice-Chairperson of CIFA Council(2015-2017), the board member of Shanghai Association of Social Worker, Vice Chairman of Social Worker Association of Pudong, and Chairman of the Board at the Shanghai Social Worker Agency for Public Affairs. Her research is focus on social work practice with children and family, NPO and social policy. She has extensive practice and teaching experience and has publications in social work education and practice. The main publication is including: 《Social Work Practice 》, 《The Handbook of Social Work Practice》, 《The Education Problems of Migrant Children in Shanghai》, 《Government Purchase the service: an innovation of social welfare system》etc.

The Future of Asian Family



Japanese Stepchildren's Relationships with Their Parents and Stepparents: Understanding Stepfamily Dynamics in Asian Contexts

NOZAWA Shinji

Meiji Gakuin University, Japan

Abstract

In my recent review (Nozawa 2015a), I found that stepfamily research in Asia has started only recently and that what has been explored is very limited in terms of research topics in stepfamily life as well as geographical areas in Asia. However, a growing number of recent studies mainly in Japan as well as those in Hong Kong, Singapore and Korea reveal some aspects of stepfamily experiences of adults and children in Asia. In some studies, difficulties in stepmothering under a stronger interference by kin members in Asian socio-cultural contexts have been fairly well documented. Studies in East Asia also suggest children living with stepparents tend to have negative outcomes, compared to children living with both biological parents. Yet our qualitative studies in Japan (Nozawa & Kikuchi 2014, Nozawa 2015b) demonstrate that children's relationships with their stepparents as well as biological parents are as diverse and changeable as shown in studies in the Western societies. In these studies, nineteen young adult stepchildren living in Japan participated in our semi-structured interviews regarding their stepfamily life histories. Based on our analysis of transcribed interview data, relationships with twenty residential stepparents were identified and classified into five patterns. These patterns largely overlap with previously proposed typologies based on recent studies in New Zealand and in the United States, and suggest even more diversity in step-relationships among our Japanese cases (Nozawa & Kikuchi 2014). In addition, their relationships with their residential biological parents were categorized into three patterns (Nozawa 2015b). While relationships with stepparents who had non-parental role definition were most positively evaluated, many deteriorated relationships were related to stepparents' parental role behaviors taken for granted also by their partners (children's biological parents). Findings from our studies suggest that residential biological parent-child relationships are as diverse as and probably are even more crucial than stepparent-stepchild relationships for children's well-being and adaptation to their family transitions such as their parents' remarriage or re-partnering. Factors associated with these diverse relationships such as social contexts including the present Japanese family laws will be discussed. More studies are needed to reveal more aspects of stepfamily lives, including roles of stepfathers and non-residential biological parents, in more societies in Asia.



Plenary Sessions

Biography

Shunji Nozawa is currently a Professor of Sociology and Vice President at Meiji Gakuin University in Tokyo, Japan. While his area of expertise is sociology of family, the social network approach to families and communities in particular, his recent research has been mainly focused on understanding family dynamics in the processes of parental remarriage or re-partnering. He has been conducting pioneering studies on stepfamilies in Japan, including interviews with parents and stepparents as well as young adult stepchildren in Japan. Some important findings from his research are summarized and discussed in some book chapters such as "Remarriage and stepfamilies," in Stella R. Quah ed., *The Routledge Handbook of Families in Asia*, (2015, Routledge), and "the social context of emerging stepfamilies in Japan: Stress and support for parents and stepparents," in Pryor, J. ed., *The International Handbook of Stepfamilies: Policy and Practice in Legal, Research, and Clinical Environments* (2008, John Wiley & Sons). He is the author of *Social Network Approaches to the Family-Community Question* (2009, Keiso-shobo, in Japanese) and the co-editor of *An Introduction to Stepfamilies* (2006, Akashi Shoten, in Japanese) and *Everyday Life Online* (2008, Bunka-shobo Hakubunsha, in Japanese).

Contemporary Issues on Parenting



Parenting as an Economic Activity and Cultural Engagement

CHOI Yoon Kyung

Korea Institute of Child Care and Education, Korea

Abstract

This study tries to present diverse angles to look into current parenting of young children, in terms of economy, policy and social support. It aims to figure out how we can conceptualize current parenting issues especially for parents with children of 0-5 years of age before school entry. There are three ways to understand the issue.

First, current parenting is an economic activity, which is an array of purchasing and consuming childrearing products and services at an individual family level. According to the KICCE Childrearing Price Index(CPI) study, Korean parents with young children need at least 53 childrearing necessities and services for parenting. Childrearing gets more sensitive to the market price of the childrearing products and dependent on the economic indices such as Consumer Price Index and national economy. In another way, from the national and global level, child birth and rearing young children is an economic activity, of which investment needs to be calculated with fertility rate and represented with GDP index of productivity.

Second, parenting is closely related to the child care and early childhood education policies and programs. It can be considered to be an aggregate of reactions to and output of policies and social support. As the Nuri-curriculum and Infant care support get universal in Korea, the ECEC usage rate increased rapidly and the starting age of attending child care center decreased. As the hours of child care and education increase and the age of entry gets younger, now the government considers to balance out the dependence on nonmaternal care, social support and parental care. This issue brings out a lot of viewpoints and controversies of current parenting.

Third, parenting is still value-laden, family-oriented sociocultural engagement among individual adult, family, and society. Although, the incidence of marriage and childbirth is decreasing and the values for families, children are erosive, the inherent orientation for families and children are still prevalent, especially in Asian context.

For better balances of parents between economic activity, government support, and sociocultural orientation of childrearing, policies that deal with parenting need to consider diverse aspects of child birth and rearing.



Plenary Sessions

Biography

Dr. Yoon Kyung Choi is currently a Research Fellow in the Center for International Studies and Cooperation, Korea Institute of Child Care and Education (KICCE) . She is also currently works as a National Coordinator of OECD ECEC Network project for Korea.

She received her bachelor's and master's degree in Child Development and Family Studies from Seoul National University, Korea, and Ph.D. degree in Family and Child Ecology from Michigan State University, in U.S. After she joined the KICCE, her research areas covers the Korean Panel Studies of Children, Korean Multicultural Children's Developmental Growth, KICCE Childrearing Price Index, The Nuri Curriculum, Korean ECEC Integration, etc. Her research is more focused on child care policy-making and programs, monitoring the policy implementation, and the impact analysis of policies.

Contemporary Issues on Parenting



Parenting Issues in Japan: Focusing on Child Abuse and Discipline

KUROKAWA Kinuyo

Naruto University of Education, Japan

Abstract

Japan is a country of rapid aging and a declining birthrate. According to the latest population census, the ratio of the households with a child under age 6 is only 9.4% of the total households. With fewer children being born, children in Japan today are truly invaluable for its society, and therefore how children are being raised is a focus for concern.

My first attention is on child abuse. In Japan, the statistics on the number of counseling cases on child abuse were first taken in 1990. Since then, the number of counseling cases on child abuse has been continuously on the rise. It has increased more than 80 times in the last 24 years.

Before 1989 statistics on child abuse were not taken. Does this mean that “child abuse” did not exist? I would argue that people at that time and before did not recognize “child abuse.” Thus, one of the reasons for the continuous increase of counseling cases is more acknowledgement of what child abuse is among people.

This high recognition of child abuse may have led to another issue in parenting. In a society going through perspective changes, parents may be at a loss about how to parent. They might not be confident about how to discipline their children. This is my second attention in this presentation.

An incident recently happened in Japan which depicts what I would like to argue. A 7-year-old boy was left alone in a forest in Hokkaido in May and 6 days later, the boy was found alive and safe. His father left the boy alone to discipline him. But the father did not tell the truth at first. He was afraid of what people would think. The interesting fact is that the father was 44 years old. He spent his childhood in 1970s, when Japanese society had not yet recognized “child abuse” yet. It is not difficult to imagine that the father tried to discipline his child as he was disciplined.

The confusion of discipline and child abuse has not been uncommon. One of the important issues on parenting in Japan today is parents’ distress between parenting and disciplining their children and people’s attention toward them in order to prevent or report child abuse. It is imperative that all parents should have opportunities to learn about child development processes, and new knowledge and skills of parenting in realtime



Plenary Sessions

Biography

Kinuyo Kurokawa graduated from Ochanomizu University, Tokyo in Japan, with a Bachelor's Degree in Home Economics in 1979. She received her Master's Degree in Family Studies at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, USA in 1993. She finished her Ph.D. in Human Life Science at Osaka City University, Osaka, Japan in 1997. She was an assistant professor at Wakayama Shin-ai Women's Junior College from 1997 to 1999 and an associate professor in the Faculty of Education and Human Studies at Akita University, Akita, Japan, from 1997 to 2005. Since September of 2005, she has been a professor of Family Studies in the School of Natural and Human Living Sciences Education at Naruto University of Education, Tokushima, Japan. Publications include articles published in Journal of Home Economics of Japan and Journal of the Asian Regional Association for Home Economics, and co-authored textbooks approved by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan. Her research interests are parenting, gender issues in family and social life, and family life education.

Contemporary Issues on Parenting



Co-Parenting with the Child's Best Interest in a Divorce

BUANG Rahayu

Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore

Abstract

Divorce rates are an upward trend in contemporary society. Divorce impacts the wellbeing of children especially when long standing acrimony spills into parenting roles and living arrangements post-divorce. Research has shown that cooperative co-parenting can mitigate the ill effects of divorce for both parents and the children. It further supports better outcomes when parental responsibilities are child centric and established over a safe emotional base to restore relationships.

This plenary highlights a spectrum of government policies and social measures that are emplaced to promote a child-centric approach to divorce in Singapore. The juxtaposition of the legal and social interventions across the civil and Muslim judicial systems, the government and the community is unique for two reasons. It spells out a vested interest to shift from a litigious stance to collaborative disputes resolution in divorces. Secondly, divorcing families feel less vulnerable when support programmes and community resources are accessible and specially structured to meet such challenges. This is vital for social capital and family resilience against a backdrop of evolving familial values.

In July 2014, the Committee for Family Justice form the blueprint for the development and implementation of a legal and policy framework to transform the family justice system in Singapore. The implementation of this framework is jointly held by the Ministry of Law, the Judiciary and the Ministry of Social and Family Development. In Jan 2015, the Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF) appointed four Divorce Support Specialist Agencies (DSSAs) helmed by social workers and counsellors to work with divorcing and post separation families.

These social service practitioners provide specialised support by using an integrated network of triaging and seamless social services funded by MSF. Besides conducting evidence-based support programmes, they also facilitate supervised visitation for highly acrimonious families on child access. The one-year mark since its inauguration saw more than 1,000 divorcing families benefitting from its specialised services. This initiative has garnered positive and wide media coverage especially on the child-centric approach to divorce that promises better outcomes for children caught in the midst of their parental conflict.

Key topics covered: marital dissolution, co-parenting, family dispute resolution, divorce support infrastructure, child-centric intervention, child access and custody, child-centricity



Plenary Sessions

Biography

Rahayu is the Director of Family Education and Support (FES) Division and the Director of Office for Women's Development (OWD) at the Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore.

Under her leadership, FES works extensively in supporting marriage and parenting education through evidence-based programmes. She brings together like-minded partners to develop and implement support programmes for vulnerable families and divorced families with children. She is part of the National Advisory Council, COMPASS (COMmunity and PArents in Support of Schools) that advises on how school-home-community collaboration could be strengthened and promoted. In the gender policy portfolio, Rahayu overseas OWD as the focal point on women's issues and Singapore's commitments at regional and international platforms.

Rahayu has worked in various policy and operational portfolios in the Ministry including family, disability, rehabilitation and protection. A graduate from the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Rahayu was conferred the Public Administration Medal (Bronze) award in 2014 in recognition of her service to Singapore.

Rahayu is married and has three daughters.

Contemporary Issues on Parenting



Co-parenting and Responsibility

LUI Micy

Social Welfare Department HKSAR Government, Hong Kong

Abstract

“Marriage may end but parenthood goes on” is the theme of a series of publicity programmes delivered by Social Welfare Department (SWD) of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (Hong Kong) in recent years. We believe parental responsibility should last regardless of parents’ marital status. In the best interests of their children, parents should continue to participate in the upbringing matters of their children even after separation or divorce.

Hong Kong is preparing the legislation to implement the Recommendations of the Law Reform Commission Reports on Child Custody and Access which include the introduction of a “parental responsibility model” whereby both parents retain the parental responsibility that they have had during marriage. During the consultation on the proposed legislation which ended in March 2016, social service support is considered a pre-requisite for the successful implementation of the model that involves paradigm shift in the mindset of parents, related professionals and community at large.

To advocate the paradigm shift, SWD has been promoting the parental responsibility through various publicity means such as production of docu-dramas, educational videos, television and radio announcements, booklets / leaflets, etc. To facilitate parents to step up the parental responsibilities, SWD has also attempted to develop programmes and groups for parents with relational difficulties to assume co-parenting.

From the perspective of family process, separation or divorce starts from relational difficulties between couples and may end with litigation when there are unresolved conflicts. Before the cases are brought to court, social workers of the Integrated Family Service Centres in Hong Kong are usually the key players to handle these cases. If the concept of co-parenting is implanted at this stage as an early intervention, it is believed that the trauma brought to the divorcing families, especially their children, could be contained if not reduced.

This presentation aims at sharing (i) the educational and publicity campaign for advocating paradigm shift towards parental responsibilities after separation / divorce; (ii) the development of groups and programmes to facilitate parents to step up parental responsibility; and (iii) the need for family workers to acquire the knowledge and skills to enhance parental responsibility as early intervention for their cases.



Plenary Sessions

Biography

Ms LUI Siu Ying, Micy has obtained her Bachelor Degree in Social Science from The Chinese University of Hong Kong majoring in Social Work and obtained her Master Degree in Social Science (Family Work) from The University of Hong Kong. She is a certified facilitator of the FOCCUS Pre-marriage Inventory, a family mediator and a parenting coordinator. Micy is currently Chief Social Work Officer (Family and Child Welfare) of the Social Welfare Department (SWD) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, overseeing the policy and operation of family and child welfare services in Hong Kong. She is an experienced social worker engaging in a variety of casework services with children, adolescents and families. Over the years, Micy has worked as a school social worker, family caseworker, probation officer, custody evaluator and child protective service worker, etc. She has also undertaken supervisory duties overseeing integrated family services, medical social services as well as family and child protective services. Micy has endeavoured to help families overcome the difficulties they face not only through enhancing their capability and resilience but also through multi-disciplinary systemic work.

Family Happiness



An Innovative and Public Health Approach to Promote Family Holistic Health-The FAMILY: A Jockey Club Initiative for a Harmonious Society (FAMILY Project) in Hong Kong

**LAM Tai Hing, WAN Alice NT, MUI Moses WK, HO Henry CY
and CHAN Sophia SC**

The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract

Background: The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust donated HK\$250 million and invited the School of Public Health (SPH), The University of Hong Kong to collaboratively launch a FAMILY Project in 2007 to promote family Health, Happiness and Harmony (3Hs) through a territory-wide household survey, intervention projects and public education.

The Project Team works closely with various social service organizations to develop public health interventions to strengthen family relationships across generations. The interventions are brief, preventive and cost-effective. Starting from July 2014, the FAMILY Project has developed new work strategies with the theme of FAMILY Holistic Health with the components of exercise, healthy diet and positive psychology. Happy Family Kitchen Movement (HFKM) project is one of the ongoing community-based projects implemented at territory-wide level by The Hong Kong Council of Social Service collaboratively with SPH and over 60 community partners to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of a positive psychology and physical exercise intervention (PE) and a positive psychology and healthy diet intervention (HD). For PE, it was hypothesized that (H1) participants would show increase in family happiness and physical exercise compared to the control group; and (H2) physical exercise would mediate the effect of PE on family happiness. To promote PE, we use a new approach of Zero Time Exercise (www.family.org.hk ; <https://www.youtube.com/user/familyhk3h>) which do not need extra time (i.e. zero time), money and equipment (3 zeros), are easy, enjoyable and effective (3Es) and can be done by anybody, anytime and anywhere (3As).

Methods: In a cluster randomized controlled trial (cRCT), the participants have been randomly assigned into the PE, HD, or control group. The intervention programs are organized by trained social service workers which emphasize positive psychology to promote physical exercise or healthy diet. Assessments include pre-intervention (T1), immediate post-intervention (T2), and 1 month (T3) and 3 months post-intervention (T4). The project is in progress. Up to June, 2016, 26 social service units have organized intervention programs for 938 participants from 697 families.

Results: For H1, PE showed greater increase in family happiness than the control group at T2 (ES = 0.24, $p = 0.002$), T3 (ES = 0.24, $p = 0.002$), and T4 (ES = 0.24, $p = 0.001$). PE also showed greater increase in physical exercise than the control group at T3 (ES = 0.39, $p < 0.001$) and T4 (ES = 0.24, $p = 0.018$).



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For H2, physical exercise significantly mediated the effect of PE on family happiness at T3 (Beta (b) = .23, SE = .06, $p < .001$) and T4 (b = .09, SE = .04, $p = .036$).

Conclusion: By integrating “Best Science and Best Practice”, we have designed, implemented and evaluated community-based projects and generated new evidence to support dissemination and further development. HFKM is a good illustration of how the FAMILY Project develops a sustainable family intervention to promote FAMILY 3Hs. The results of HFKM extend previous findings by demonstrating that the intervention led to increased physical exercise which then led to increased family happiness, suggesting that the promotion of physical exercise through the positive psychology approach can provide a simple and attractive method for enhancing family well-being.

Trial registration: The HFKM project was registered under Clinical Trials. gov (NCT02563613).

Biography

1. EDUCATIONAL/ PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Professor TH Lam graduated from the University of Hong Kong (HKU) with MBBS in 1975. He got an MSc degree in medical sociology and an MSc degree in occupational medicine in 1980 and 81 respectively from The University of London. He obtained his MD degree by research from HKU in 1988. He was Head of the Department of Community Medicine (2000-12) and Director of School of Public Health (2009-13), HKU. He is Chair Professor in Community Medicine since 2000 and Sir Robert Kotewall Professorship in Public Health since December 2007.

2. MAIN RESEARCH INTERESTS

Professor Lam’s research interests are on epidemiology and control of noncommunicable diseases with a major focus on tobacco control. He is principal investigator of several major epidemiological studies. He has published over 600 papers in international peer reviewed journals.

Professor Lam is deeply involved in promoting public health in the community. Since November 2007 (to present), he is principal investigator of FAMILY: A Jockey Club Initiative for a Harmonious Society with a HK\$250 million funding from The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust. The project aims to identify the sources of family problems, to devise, implement and evaluate preventive measures, and to promote family Health, Happiness and Harmony (3Hs). The Project has engaged over 100 nongovernment organizations and 300 schools to launch community-based engagement research projects (over 240,000 participants) in Hong Kong.

Family Happiness



Exploratory Study on Family Happiness in Asian Region

CHUNG CHAN Miranda Lai Foon

Chairman of Research & Training Committee, CIFA, Hong Kong



LO Herman Hay Ming

Polytechnic University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract

In the past decades, the world has undergone rapid social, economic and political changes. Global challenges, including natural disasters, financial tsunami, high divorce rate, low birth rate and ageing population, have driven thousands of families to many unforeseen hazards and miseries. As family happiness is vital to individual happiness, family harmony and subsequent impact on social development, family and welfare professionals are urged to develop a better understanding of families in our contemporary world, particularly the factors affecting family happiness.

This exploratory study which is led by CIFA and supported by research team members from Hong Kong, Mainland China, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia and Taiwan, has 4 objectives: (1) To develop a preliminary understanding of the family happiness in the Asian Region; (2) To explore the relationship between family happiness and family relations; (3) To explore the relationship of family happiness and family social support; and (4) To explore the relationship of family happiness and family members' physical and mental health. 3,500 families from the 6 regions were recruited and data were collected through self-administered questionnaires or interviews.

This is a preliminary study exploring the factors affecting family happiness in Asian regions. In the long run, CIFA hopes to adopt a more rigorous model and a larger representative sample in future studies in order to provide a more in-depth understanding on family happiness in Asia.



Plenary Sessions

Biography

Dr. Miranda Chung is currently the Chairman of the Research and Training Committee and Chief Editor of CIFA-NET. She worked for the Social Welfare department of the Hong Kong government as a juvenile court probation officer, high court probation officer, training office officer and the superintendent of the Girls' Home. Dr. Chung was awarded PhD and MSW degrees in Social work from Hong Kong University, and she also has a graduate diploma in Management Studies from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. After her career in the government, Dr. Chung worked for Social Work Department of Chinese University of Hong Kong, and managed Charities Department of Hong Kong Jockey Club, Social Service Office & Board Office of Pok Oi Hospital, and Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association. Dr. Chung's research and practice interests cover a range of topics including social services development and family wellness, integrated cognitive-behavioral therapy, social work education and leadership training, agency administration/planning and policy development, and human capital development and financial management.

Dr. Herman Lo started his family social work practice in a Hong Kong NGO after his graduation from Master of Social Work degree and received his PhD. at the University of Hong Kong. He has been involved with a wide range of child and family social work service, including foster care, school social work, integrated family services, and family mental health service. He is also the Associate Fellow and Approved Supervisor in the Hong Kong Professional Counselling Association. Herman become a university faculty member from 2013, and since then, he develops his expertise by integrating family-based practice with mindfulness-based intervention. He has received several grants for investigating mindful parenting and family-based mindfulness intervention, including clinical trials on a mindfulness training for parents with special needs children, and family-based mindfulness intervention for parents and ADHD children, and for disadvantaged families. Herman is the team leader of the "Gold Award" of 3A Project in 2010 and he received the "Emerging Scholar Award" in the Third International Conference on Practice Research for recognizing his achievement in bridging advanced practice with empirical research in 2014.

Family Happiness



Factors Related to Family Happiness Across Age Groups

KIM Yeong-Hee

Chungbuk National University, Korea

Abstract

Over the past decades, Korea is facing a crisis with huge number of families breaking down through family conflict and divorce. Although much has changed since last decades, many people still believe that family is considered a primary pillar of happiness. Previous research revealed that families can help members achieve personal fulfillment and happiness as they can love and accept as they are, share with members their life on a daily basis, stand by the side of members and give them comfort and team up with them. However, little work has been published what factors are related to family happiness. In recent years, there is an emerging focus on happiness while cultural context and age has often been neglected in happiness research. To better understand what factors are related to family happiness, this research is to examine the relative influence of family intimacy, family conflict, family communication, family harmony, and family identity on family happiness across the age groups. Participants of this study were 735 having at least one child. For all age groups, family intimacy is the strongest predictor on family happiness followed by family identity. This results suggest that family intimacy and family identity (we-ness) may be the fundamental factors for family communication, family harmony, and less family conflicts. Further implications will be discussed.

Biography

Prof. Yeong-Hee Kim, Ph.D, is the Professor of the Department of Child Welfare at Chungbuk National University and Supervisor of the Kim's Child & Family Counseling Center, Korea. She was the director of Cheongju Healthy Family Support Center and she participated in the 3SEM project with the Nongshim Food Company. Prof. Kim was the president of Korean Couple & Family Counseling Association and Korean Association of Family Relations. She was received the highly respected scholar award of 2010 and chosen as an influential scholar in 2013 of Korea. She is an international member of the National Council of Family Relations, USA and has presented at various conferences on child and family areas including counselling and therapy. She has published 159 refereed journal articles and nine books entitled Marriage & Family, Couple & Family Therapy, Child Counseling, Child Development and Parenting, etc.

Plenary Sessions



Active Aging and Social Innovation

FENG Joyce

National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Abstract

Rapid aging is a global phenomenon, especially among Asian countries. Most of the time, social concerns are around the worker-retiree ratio, illness issues, long-term cares for the elderly, among others. Not until 2014, the Taiwan government flipped the traditional policy mindset of facing the upcoming aging, published the 2015 White Paper on Aging Society in Taiwan. Its core values were: active aging, healthy aging, and aging in place. The speaker was Minister without Portfolio in charge of social welfare during 2013-2016. Thus, she would be sharing her experiences in initiating policies and programs to promote active aging in Taiwan, hoping they would be of referential values for other Asian societies.

Biography

Joyce Yen Feng is Professor in the Department of Social Work at National Taiwan University. She earned a PhD degree of Social Work in the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1988.

Her research interests and professional specialty in social work are around two foci: Child & Family Welfare and NPO developments. In the area of child welfare, she has published three books, over hundred papers in academic journals and conference proceedings on related titles. She has been heavily involved in the child welfare advocacy work in Taiwan, such as the modification of the Child Welfare Law in 1993, and the enacted of the Child and Youth Welfare Law in 2003, etc. She had been appointed the Minister without Portfolio in the Executive Yuan in Taiwan's central government, in charge of social welfare policies, thus she had involved closely with the needy elderly care policies and pushed the Long-term Care Service Act passed in 2015. She also has conducted research on Taiwan's nonprofit sector, published book chapters, papers. The Taiwan NPO self-regulation Alliance was set up via her action research project in 2005 then had her elected as its President since 2012. She had advocated for social enterprise in the third sector, and initiated the 2014 Social Enterprise Action Plan in the Central Governments to forge the social enterprise ecology in Taiwan. Apart from her academic research on the NPO and the Third Sector, she has also directly participated in the work of many nonprofit organizations. She established and had served as Executive Director of the Child Welfare League Foundation for 10 years, and then been its Board member and President of the Board. She is also on the board of the United Way Taiwan, the R.O.C. Red Cross, among her other local NPO engagements, and joined the board of international NPO, such as Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium, United Way World Wide, Consortium of Institute for Families in Asia, etc. She has also served to the academic societies as board member, editor of Journals, and been invited as social welfare consultant and gender equality committee member to the Central and Municipal governments in Taiwan. She had been the National Policy Consultant to the President of the Republic of China 2010-2013.

Family Practice in Asia



Sexless Couples with Child(-ren) in Japan

NAKAMURA Shinichi

MD. Nakamura Psychotherapy Institute, Japan

Abstract

It is well known that the frequencies of sex between marital couples is the lowest in Korea and Japan, as shown in the worldwide statistical data. I would like to discuss some of the background driving these results. For this I will focus on two of the major factors behind this phenomenon. First, the families of the two countries have been considered more child-centered in comparison with Western families which tend to be more couple-centered. In the West, the sexual relationship is considered a key component of marital intimacy. On the other hand, in these two Asian countries, sexual intimacy commonly takes a backseat due to a stronger emphasis on child rearing. Related to this, the second reason is the importance placed on intimate mother-baby or mother-child relationships in Japan and Korea. As a result, most mothers usually sleep in close physical proximity to their babies or children less than a few years of age. In fact, most husbands sleep on a separate mattress from the wives and young children. Prof. Shinoda showed that "co-sleeping" patterns such as this are very common in Japan, with some husbands even sleeping in a completely different room of the house. Long durations of co-sleeping arrangements, without a clear consensus between the couples, leads to a difficulty to keep their marital intimacy. Furthermore, the reduced sexual and bodily contact between the couple results in diminished intimacy and a general dissatisfaction with the relationship. The loneliness this induces in both parties pushes the mother to depend on the bond with their children and the father to feel deprived of any intimate relationship with the family unit.



Plenary Sessions

Biography

[Status]

Director of Nakamura Psychotherapy Institute, Tokyo.

[Professional Affiliation]

1983- : Japan Association of Family Therapy (Vice President, Founding Member and Board Member)

1988- : Japan Association of Adolescent Psychiatry(Board Member)

1989- : American Family Therapy Academy(Clinical Member)

2010- : Vice President and Council member of the Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian regions(CIFA)

2013- : Adjunct member of Asian Academy of Family Therapy

2014- : General Manager of Asian Center for Therapeutic Assessment

[Publications]

2013

Lee, W. Y., Nakamura, S., Chung, M. J., Chun, Y. J., Fu, M., Liang, S. C., & Liu, C. L. Asian couples in negotiation: A mixed-method observational study of cultural variations across five Asian regions. *Family Process*, 52, 499-518.

Lee, W. Y., Nakamura, S., Chung, M. J., Chun, Y. J., Fu, M., Liang, S. C., & Liu, C. L. (2013) Asian couples in negotiation: A mixed-method observational study of cultural variations across five Asian regions. *Family Process*, 52, 499-518.

2011

Family and Couple Therapy in Practice. Kongo Pub. Tokyo (in Japanese)

1995

Family Therapy Perspectives. Kongo Pub. Tokyo (in Japanese)

Family Practice in Asia



An Outcome Study of a Family Therapy Training Programme for Psychiatric Nurses in Hong Kong

MA Joyce

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract

Hong Kong mental health professionals such as psychiatric nurses have been successfully trained to adopt a biomedical model in viewing patients' and families' difficulties and needs, which has ill-equipped them to contextualize patients' symptoms and families' psychosocial needs within their socio-cultural context (e.g., family and community). Training mental health professionals such as psychiatric nurses to change their mindset in clinical practice requires a paradigmatic shift from a biomedical, linear positivistic perspective to a systemic, reciprocal and postmodern perspective. Trainers can achieve this educational goal through thoughtful design of the course content and creative use of different training methods (e.g., lecture, clinical observation and clinical supervision). The objectives of this presentation are dual focuses: (a) to introduce and describe an intensive training program of family therapy offered by our Family and Group Practice Research Centre for psychiatric nurses in Hong Kong, which aimed to equip them with knowledge and skills pertinent to family nursing practice in mental health services in our region; and (b) to report on the results of our study, which assessed the outcome of our training programme. Implications for future training for mental health professionals in general and in particular for psychiatric nurses will be discussed.

Biography

Prof. Joyce L. C. Ma is Professor of the Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). Her specialties and research interests cover the areas of family therapy, children and adolescents with mental health needs, with recent focuses on eating disorders and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Teaching at the Department of Social Work, CUHK since 1988, Prof. Ma is a Clinical Fellow of the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT), founder of the Shengang Family Treatment Center, Nanshan Hospital in Shenzhen and the Director of the Family and Group Practice Research Centre of the Department. She was appointed the Co-Clinical Director, Academy of Family Therapy, Hong Kong in January 2013, Fellow of the Asian Academy of Family Therapy as well as member of the Commission of Accreditation and Certification, International Family Therapy Association (IFTA) in March 2014.

She has published five Chinese books and one English book entitled "Anorexia Nervosa and Family Therapy" (2011), and 87 refereed journal articles at venues of significant impact and visibility. Prof. Ma has just completed a 3-year research project on examining the efficacy of multiple family group therapy (MFGT) for Chinese families of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Plenary Sessions



A Study on Factors Influencing Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: A Family Therapy Case

PARK Tai Young

Soongsil University, Korea

Abstract

Objectives:

A client facing an important exam showed obsessive-compulsive symptoms. The client repeatedly checked on flushing the toilet, suffered from insomnia, was unable to do arithmetic, repeatedly watched the same lecture videos, feared that he would fail the exam, and had thoughts of killing himself and his uncle. As such, the client's OCD had become uncontrollable. Accordingly, this study aims to identify factors that influenced the client (aged 27)'s OCD by examining a family therapy case.

Methods

Research Question:

What are the factors that affected an adult male's obsessive-compulsive disorder?

Family Case Formulation:

The family that participated in the counseling consisted of the client's father (aged 55), mother (aged 54), the client (aged 27), and sister (Aged 23).

Clinical Procedure of Family Therapy Sessions:

Total 17 sessions were held from November 2015 to January 2016.

Analysis Method

The present study is a single case study. We coded using counseling transcript and memos, and employed matrix and network to display the analysis results.

Results:

The client had received outpatient treatment of OCD for 3 months when he was 15, and showed obsessive-compulsive symptoms for the second time when he was 19. Recently, the client showed the symptoms again due to exam-related stress. The factors that influenced the client's OCD included trigger factors and potential factors – personal factors, nuclear family factors, parents' family of origin factors, and transference.

Trigger factors were anxiety about failing the exam and guilt about the extension of financial dependence on parents.

Among potential factors, personal factors were attachment anxiety, the pressure of taking care of his sister, being discriminated against in family, oppression of his uncle, low self-esteem, and inability to express feelings. Second, nuclear family factors included mother's constant comparing (the client) with others,

Family Practice in Asia

mother's verbiage, father's brusqueness, father's extreme stubbornness, father's irascibility and immaturity, father's favoring the client's sister, and parents' logically analyzing and admonishing the client. Third, parents' family of origin factors were father's attachment issues in infancy, father's lack of communication with his parents, and cultural difference between father's parsimonious family culture and mother's charitable family culture. Fourth, transference factors included mother's transference to the client who resembled the avoidant and cynical father, mother's transference to the client whose inability to express anger was analogous to that of his father and maternal grandfather, father's transference to mother who resembled nonnegotiable paternal grandfather, and uncle's transference to client from father (who oppressed uncle).

Implication for Therapy and Practice

The study findings imply the need to understand past experiences and events that triggered obsessive compulsive symptoms, anxiety underlying OCD, and relevant personal, family, including nuclear family and family of origin, and transference factors.

Biography

Professor, Department of Social Welfare, Soongsil University, Seoul, Korea

Education

Ph.D., 1995, Florida State University, Social Work

M.S.W., 1996, Florida State University, Social Work

M.S.W., 1989, Soongsil University, Social Work

B.A., 1986, Soongsil University, Social Work

Research Interests

Family Therapy, Qualitative Research

Selected Peer Review Articles and Publications

Park, J. Y., & Park, T. Y. (under 2nd review). A case study on family therapy for son with schizophrenia. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Family Therapy*.

Shim, D. Y., Lee, D. B., & Park, T. Y. (in press). Familial, social, and cultural factors influencing panic disorder: Family therapy case of Korean wife and American husband. *The American Journal of Family Therapy*.

Yu, J. H., & Park, T. Y. (2016). Family therapy for an adult child experiencing bullying and game addiction: An application of Bowenian and MRI theories. *Contemporary Family Therapy*, 1-10. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s10591-016-9382-x>.

Lim, A. R., & Park, T. Y. (2015). A case study of family therapy for a daughter with a binge-drinking problem. *Journal of Korean Home Management Association*, 33(3), 31-48.



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- Yu, J. H., & Park, T. Y. (2015). A case study on family therapy for a daughter with sociophobia due to family of origin's dysfunctional communication: An application of MRI communication model and Bowen's family systems theory. *Family and Family Therapy*, 23(1), 217-238.
- Park, S. S., & Park, T. Y. (2015). A case study on family therapy for a suicidal high school student. *Korean Association of Family Relations*, 19(4), 75-100.
- Ahn, H. A., & Park, T. Y. (2015). A case study on family therapy for solving premarital couple's conflict. *Social Science Research Review*, 31(4), 329-358.
- Park, T. Y., Lee, J. H., & Kim, S. H. (2014). Family therapy for an internet addicted adult-child with interpersonal problems. *Journal of Family Therapy*, 36(4), 394-419.
- Park, T. Y. (2014). Family therapy for a daughter with anorexia nervosa. *Korean Journal of Family Therapy*, 22(2), 131-171.
- Park, T. Y., & Ryu, W. H. (2014). A case study on family therapy for husband with infidelity problems: Focused on changes in family relationship. *Family and Family Therapy*, 22(4), 301-330.
- Shim, D. Y., & Park, T. Y. (2014). A case study on the effect of family therapy approach for interrupting abusive behavior on child. *Journal of the Korean Society of Child Welfare*, 48, 173-207.

Books Published

- Park, T. Y., & Bang, G. H. (2015). *As family smiles, country smiles*. Seoul: Yenin M & B.
- Park, T. Y. et al., (2014). *Qualitative analysis for family therapy case utilizing matrix and network*. Seoul: Hakjisa.
- Park, T. Y. et al., (2012). *Case study on family therapy utilizing qualitative analysis*. Seoul: Hakjisa.
- Park, T. Y. et al., (2009). *Family therapy cases & qualitative analysis*. Seoul: Hakjisa.
- Park, T. Y. et al., (2008). *Family therapy: Models and application*. Seoul: Hakjisa.
- Park, T. Y. (2003). *Family life cycle and family therapy*. Seoul: Hakjisa.
- Park, T. Y. (2001). *Family therapy theories and practice*. Seoul: Hakjisa.

Concurrent Sessions

Summary of Concurrent Sessions

* represents a corresponding author.

■ Concurrent Session 1 : Nov. 4, Friday 9:30-11:00

Main Auditorium (A)		Changing Family and Family Ideology		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country	
Moderator: CHIN Meejung			Korea	
OP1-A-1	The Prospects about the Mutual Support System in the Double Income Society In Japan	SAITA Eiko	Japan	
OP1-A-2	Changes in the Use of Family Policy Measures in Japan and Korea	KOJIMA Hiroshi	Japan	
OP1-A-3	Family Changes and Quasi-surrogate Grandparenting in Japan.	ANDO Kiwamu	Japan	

■ Concurrent Session 1 : Nov. 4, Friday 9:30-11:00

Small Auditorium (B)		Children's Mental Health & Welfare		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country	
Moderator: KIM Yeong-Hee			Korea	
OP1-B-1	Mental Health Status of the Caregivers and the Prognosis of Child Sexual Abuse Survivors	CHANG Hyoung Yoon	Korea	
OP1-B-2	Policies for Work-family Balance for Healthy Women and Family Relations	SHIN Yee-jin	Korea	
OP1-B-3	A Systematic Review on Co-parenting Pattern after Divorce and Children's Well-being: Implication on Practice and Research	WONG Cheuk LAM Liz, CHOI Wai Man, Anna, & SEE Lok Man, Mary	Hong Kong	
OP1-B-4	Effect of Gender on Trajectories of Korean Adolescent Aggression	LEE Jinhee	Korea	
OP1-B-5	Parental Management of Peer Relationships and Male and Female Adolescents' Social Skills, Friendship Qualities, Loneliness, and Delinquency	KIM Hyun-Soo	Korea	

Concurrent Sessions

Summary of Concurrent Sessions

■ Concurrent Session 1 : Nov. 4, Friday 9:30-11:00

Classroom 1 (Lecture room 1) (C)		Family Relations and Harmony		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country	
Moderator: PARK Woochul			Korea	
OP1-C-1	The Effect of Living Separate From Spouse on Marital Satisfaction	SHIN Youngmi, KWON SoonBum, & CHIN Meejung	Korea	
OP1-C-2	Communication Skills Affecting Marriage Satisfaction Toward Divorcing	CHO So-Young	Korea	
OP1-C-3	The Mediating Effect of Positive Psychology Behaviors on Family Health, Happiness and Harmony in a Community-based Family Intervention: Happy Family Kitchen Movement under Hong Kong Jockey Club FAMILY Project	HO Henry CY, LAM Tai Hing*, WAN Alice NT, KI Blanche HS, & CHAN Sophia SC	Hong Kong	
OP1-C-4	Parental Employment and The Future of the Society in Contemporary China	HAN Wen-Jui	USA	
OP1-C-5	An Exploration of Sibling Relationships	LEE Juyeon	Korea	

■ Concurrent Session 1 : Nov. 4, Friday 9:30-11:00

Classroom 2 (Lecture room 2) (D)		Domestic Violence and Addiction		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country	
Moderator: KONG Mee-Hae			Korea	
OP1-D-1	Recovery Experiences of Incest Victims in Korea	KONG Mee-Hae	Korea	
OP1-D-2	The Risk of Post-Separation Violence Faced by Chinese Abused Women and Its Implication in Interventions	CHOI Anna Wai MAN, LO Ruby Tsz Fung, WONG Janet Yuen Ha, & KAM Chak Wah	Hong Kong	
OP1-D-3	Research on the Factors Influencing Gambling Disorder of an Adult Son	PARK Yangjin & Park Tai Young*	Korea	
OP1-D-4	Barriers in Delivering Social Service to Families with Drug Addicts: Reflection on Family-based Social Work	SHIH An-Ti, CHANG Su-Hui, & CHEN Chuan-Yu	Taiwan	
OP1-D-5	A New Model of Helping Male Victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) – Threshold Model of Help-Seeking Behaviour	TSANG Wai Hung Wallace	Hong Kong	

Concurrent Sessions

Summary of Concurrent Sessions

■ Concurrent Session 2 : Nov. 4, Friday 11:15-12:45

Main Auditorium (A)	Family and Care Issues		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country
Moderator: KIM Min			Korea
OP2-A-1	Co-parenting Among East Asian Parents: A Qualitative Study	CHARLES Sim SJ	Singapore
OP2-A-2	Support Necessary for the Carers of Disabled People in Japan	RIE Fukutani	Japan
OP2-A-3	Paraclete – Care and Comfort Angel, A Volunteer-based Bereavement and End-of-life Care Service	LEUNG Tsz Tun Arnold	Hong Kong
OP2-A-4	Who Demands the Public Subsidized Home Services Instead of Hiring Foreign Care Workers in Taiwan?	TSAY Jen-Huoy, YEH Feng-Ming, YANG Yu-Mei, & WANG Shih-Chun	Taiwan
OP2-A-5	The Impact of Grandparents on Child Well-being in Shanghai, China	HAN Wen-Jui & SHIBUSAWA Tazuko	USA

■ Concurrent Session 2 : Nov. 4, Friday 11:15-12:45

Small Auditorium (B)	Child Abuse and Maladjustment		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country
Moderator: MUI Moses			Hong Kong
OP2-B-1	Parent-child Closeness Types and Experiences of Child Abuse among Korean Children in Families with Intimate Partner Violence	PARK Woochul, RYU Jiyeon, & OH Eunjung	Korea
OP2-B-2	The Mediation of Displaced Aggression between Childhood Abuse and Teens' Cyberbullying Tendency	CHOI Young & KIM Hyun-Soo*	Korea
OP2-B-3	Family Socialization in Relation to Chinese Adolescent Girls' Delinquency: A Family Transmission and Cultural Difference Perspective	YEUNG Jerf WK	Hong Kong
OP2-B-4	A Meta-Regression Analysis of Parental Factors on Psychological & Social Adjustment/Maladjustment of Children	KIM Dae Kwang & KIM Yeong-Hee*	Korea
OP2-B-5	Longitudinal Effects of Parental Neglect on Adolescents' Game Time	KIM Sangha, BAE Hanjin, & CHIN Meejung	Korea
		DING Jingya	China

Concurrent Sessions

Summary of Concurrent Sessions

■ Concurrent Session 2 : Nov. 4, Friday 11:15-12:45

Classroom 1 (Lecture room 1) (C)		Family Service & Practice Wisdom		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country	
Moderator: LO Herman			Hong Kong	
OP2-C-1	Training Need Analyses: The Core Competences of Social Workers in the Family Service Centers	CHANG Su-Hui, TSAY Jen-Huoy, HUANG Ling-Hui, WU Chien-Sheng, & KAO Chiao-En	Taiwan	
OP2-C-2	A Supervision Project for Family-centered Practice for a Child Welfare Agency in Hong Kong	WONG Mooly Mei Ching & YAU Monica Ng Lai Tuen	Hong Kong	
OP2-C-3	Changing Landscape of Early Intervention in Singapore: Routine Based Interview and Practitioners	LOAYON Juna Lozada & ANADHI Kalaivanan	Singapore	
OP2-C-4	The Effect of Family-based Mindfulness Intervention on Children with Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Symptoms and their Parents	LO Hay Ming Herman	Hong Kong	
OP2-C-5	Boon Lay Youths Realize. Impact. Support. Empower. (R.I.S.E)! Program	AMID Muhammed Naguib Bin & SIONG Anthony Phua Kok	Singapore	

■ Concurrent Session 2 : Nov. 4, Friday 11:15-12:45

Classroom 2 (Lecture room 2) (D)		Poverty and Isolation of Family		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country	
Moderator: WONG Kwong Sing			China	
OP2-D-1	Forward or Backward? – Challenges of High-risk Families Services in Taiwan.	FENG Joyce Yen & LI Hon-Wen*	Taiwan	
		HAN Wen-Jui	USA	
OP2-D-2	Empowering Family via Social Innovation at the Midst of Poverty	MA Kam Wah	Hong Kong	
OP2-D-3	Social Isolation of Single People Living in Shinjuku	MARUYAMA Yohei	Japan	
OP2-D-4	Feminization or Senilization of Poverty in Taiwan?	HSUEH James CY	Taiwan	
OP2-D-5	Performance Analysis of the Community-based Accompany Program for Children in Remote Areas of Taiwan	CHANG Shu-Ching, CHANG Su-Hui, KAO Jen-Chieh, LEE Mei-Chen, HUANG Hui-Chuan, CHEN Yu-Pei, & KAO Chiao-En	Taiwan	

Concurrent Sessions

Summary of Concurrent Sessions

■ Concurrent Session 3 : Nov. 4, Friday 14:00-15:30

Small Auditorium (B)		KICCE Session: Parenting and Policies for Young Children in Korea		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country	
Moderator: MOON Mugyeong			Korea	
OP3-B-1	Children's Happiness and Satisfaction in Relation to Child-Parent Relationship	DO Namhee & BAE Yunjin	Korea	
OP3-B-2	Current Status and Support System of Grandparents Raising their Young Grandchildren	LEE Yunjin, KWON Mikyung, & KIM Seungjin	Korea	
OP3-B-3	Parental Perspectives and Needs on Parent Education	LEE Meehwa, KIM Eunseol, LEE Jinwha, & YUN Jiyeon	Korea	

■ Concurrent Session 3 : Nov. 4, Friday 14:00-15:30

Classroom 1 (Lecture room 1) (C)		Cross-Cultural Issues on Family		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country	
Moderator: LEE Jinhee			Korea	
OP3-C-1	Daily Life and Ethnic Identity of Korean 2nd Generation Women in Japan	SAKAI Harumi	Japan	
OP3-C-2	"The Elephant in the Closet": Asian American Families with Serious Mental Illness and Their Perspectives on Employment	KIM Min & CHOI Mal-Ok	Korea	
		MILLNER Uma	USA	
OP3-C-3	Comparative Study on Gender and Childcare Networks in Korea and Japan: in the Era of Family Diversity and Economic Stratification	YAMANE Mari	Japan	
		LEE Kyoung Won	Korea	

■ Concurrent Session 3 : Nov. 4, Friday 14:00-15:30

Classroom 2 (Lecture room 2) (D)		KWDI Session: Women and Family Policy in Korea		
Abstract ID	Title	Author(s)	Country	
Moderator: KIM Eun Kyung			Korea	
OP3-D-1	Working Families and Work Life Balance in Korea	HONG Seung Ah	Korea	
OP3-D-2	Care Policy for the Elderly in Korea: Achievements and Challenges	CHOI In Hee	Korea	
OP3-D-3	Support Policies for Single-parent Families in Korea: Successful Emergence as a Vulnerable Group or Policy Fragmentation?	KIM Eun Ji	Korea	

Concurrent Sessions

OP1-A <9:30-11:00, Main Auditorium>

Changing Family and Family Ideology

Moderator: CHIN Meejung (Korea)

OP1-A-1	The Prospects about the Mutual Support System in the Double Income Society in Japan
Author(s)	SAITA Eiko (Japan)

Abstract

Many Japanese people have accepted that a standard life course, employment, marriage and parenting, however today's life conditions are varied due to working environment unstableness, expanse of the economic disparity and unmarried ratio increment, etc.

We conducted questionnaire surveys, in 2013, 2014 and 2016, with working mothers in the cities of Kumamoto, Fukuoka, and Tokyo. We consider what kinds of supports are demanded from the opinion of the working mother. And for a comparison, we had interviews to younger women at some universities in Tokyo in 2016 to grasp how they think about their future urban life with the mutual support.

Mothers who care small children answered that a day-to-day parenting partner is "own mother" or "mother-in-law", even if they live far away from them. These rates are very high compared to usage of public or private services of child care and house works. Currently, married women in their 30s and 40s have grown up with parents who observed the conservative gender division of labor, and they are now in the process of changing their life values and various aspects of their social environment. The generation in their 30s and 40s may struggle to reconcile conservative ideas and their desired modern lifestyle.

Keywords

mutual supports, residential networking, caring children,

OP1-A-2	Changes in the Use of Family Policy Measures in Japan and Korea
Author(s)	KOJIMA Hiroshi (Japan)

Abstract

This study compares the changes in the use of family policy measures in Japan and Korea, drawing on analyses of data from 2005 and 2009 comparative surveys conducted by the Cabinet Office of Japan. The two countries heavily rely on preschools as a childcare measure. While childcare centers are replacing them in both, the level of use is much lower in Korea. The proportion of non-use of measures is higher in Korea than in Japan and does not decline as fast.

The analysis of correlates reveals that in Korea living in Seoul and rural areas has larger negative effects in 2009 than in 2005 on the use of preschools and living in Metropolitan areas continues to have large negative effects on the use of childcare centers, while the latter effects are reduced in Japan. In Korea the effects of living in Seoul and rural areas on the non-use changes direction from negative to positive between 2005 and 2009 while no similar effects are observed in Japan. This may suggest that more family policy initiatives are required in Seoul and rural areas in Korea in response to changing needs among families in Seoul and rural areas.

Keywords

family policy measures, use, correlates, Japan, Korea

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP1-A-3	Family Changes and Quasi-surrogate Grandparenting in Japan.
Author(s)	ANDO Kiwamu (Japan)

Abstract

This study aims at examining the influence of family changes on grandparenthood with specific attention to quasi-surrogate or “mother saver” grandparenting in Japan. It is pointed out that there are two phases in post-war Japanese family changes. The first one is accompanied by housewifization, and the second one, beginning in the mid-70's, includes the fluctuation of the male bread winner model. The “hands off” norm prevailed during the first phase, requiring grandparents not to interfere with the child rearing by parents. Despite the norm, the second phase of family changes might have changed some grandparents into more positive agents in grandchild rearing, due to that the fluctuation of the male bread winner model typically has occurred among parent generation, not among grandparent ones.

The analysis of this study shows full time work of the focal child's mother has different significant effects on quasi-surrogate experiences according to the gender of grandparents. The result is discussed from the life course study perspective, and it is also suggested that the quasi-surrogate grandparenting in Japan might be slightly different from other East Asian countries because of the duration of the first phase of family changes.

Keywords

grandparenthood, (quasi-)surrogate grandparenting, family changes



Concurrent Sessions

OP1-B <9:30-11:00, Small Auditorium>

Children's Mental Health & Welfare

Moderator: KIM Yeong-Hee (Korea)

OP1-B-1	Mental Health Status of the Caregivers and the Prognosis of Child Sexual Abuse Survivors
Author(s)	CHANG Hyoung Yoon (Korea)

Abstract

More than half of the alleged sexual assault happens to children and adolescents under 19 years of age. In cases of child sexual abuse, support from family is imperative in surviving the psychological trauma and promoting resilience. However, many parents show posttraumatic stress symptoms and depression symptoms upon learning of the abuse event. Moreover, in some cases, the abuse happens within the family and the assailant is a family member or a relative, which complicates the matter. In this presentation, the author aim to explain the relationship between the parent's mental health and prognosis of the inflicted child. A special attention is given to incest cases, where the role of the non-offending parent is all the more important. Furthermore, the need for additional support and treatment for the family is stressed.

Keywords

child sexual abuse, family, posttraumatic stress symptoms, parent child relationship

OP1-B-2	Policies for Work-family Balance for Healthy Women and Family Relations
Author(s)	SHIN Yee-jin (Korea)

Abstract

With the transition to an aging society with low birth rates accelerating, the government provides diverse policies to support women and families to increase birth rates. This paper examines childcare policies and other policies to support children and adolescents by the Korean government and possible problems of such policies to check whether they can ensure happy children. Policies to support families by advanced countries are also examined.

Keywords

healthy family relations, policies to support work-family balance, policies to support children and adolescents, family support policies

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP1-B-3	A Systematic Review on Co-parenting Pattern after Divorce and Children's Well-being: Implication on Practice and Research
Author(s)	WONG Cheuk Lam Liz (Hong Kong), CHOI Wai Man Anna (Hong Kong), SEE Lok Man Mary (Hong Kong),

Abstract

Research purpose: Divorce rates in Asian countries have no signs of decline over the past decade. Co-parenting is the coordination between divorced parents to fulfil parental duties to buffer the negative impact of divorce on children. This paper will review literature about association between post-divorce co-parenting and children's well-being and identify components to improve children development in Asian families.

Methods: Systematic review of the literature on Web of Science and PsycINFO was conducted. Studies about post-divorce conflict/ co-parenting and their associations with children were included for further review. Review papers, evaluation studies, scale validation studies and irrelevant papers were excluded.

Results: Forty-eight of the 640 screened articles met the inclusion criteria. Majority of studies showed that supportive co-parenting and low interparental conflict are linked with less children's behavior and psychological problems and vice versa. Father's post-divorce involvement also facilitates children's development. Contrary to the Western findings, the only three Asian studies found lower self-esteem in children with supportive co-parenting and low conflict, while nonresidential fathering was negatively associated with children's competence due to over-focus on discipline in Chinese context.

Conclusion: Parenting education courses may be needed for nonresidential fathers because pre-divorce parenting work is often relied on mothers. Recommendations for future research will be discussed.

Keywords

divorce, co-parenting, interparental conflict, children's well-being, systematic review

OP1-B-4	Effect of Gender on Trajectories of Korean Adolescent Aggression
Author(s)	LEE Jin Hee (Korea)

Abstract

Little has been learned from the previous research regarding whether the difference of adolescent aggression between boys and girls will stay the same, grow, or narrow over time and the rate at which they will change. This study examines the effect of gender on the trajectory of Korean adolescents' aggression, using the 2nd through 5th waves from the Korean Youth Panel Survey (KYPS; n=3,188). Data were analyzed by the multi-level growth curve model methods called Linear Mixed Effects Regression (LMER) based on R, a language program for statistical computing. Analyses of the growth curve models found that the aggression trajectory of Korean adolescents declined during middle through high school years and girls' aggression trajectory declined more rapidly than that of boys. Consequently, the gap of Korean adolescent aggression between boys and girls has narrowed over time. This study contributes to the development of intervention programs for decreased aggression of Korean adolescents that are sensitive to the change over time and the difference by gender in terms of the longitudinal patterns of aggression.

Keywords

adolescent aggression, trajectory of aggression, Korean adolescent, linear mixed effects regression



Concurrent Sessions

OP1-B-5	Parental Management of Peer Relationships and Male and Female Adolescents' Social Skills, Friendship Qualities, Loneliness, and Delinquency
Author(s)	KIM Hyun-Soo (Korea)

Abstract

This study purported to examine relationships between parental peer management and adolescents' social skills, friendship quality, loneliness, and delinquency and further shed light on gender differences in these relationships. Four-hundred-seventy adolescents living in Seoul metropolitan area (240 males and 230 females) completed pencil-and-paper assessment of parental management of adolescent peer relationships, adolescent social skills, adolescent friendship quality, adolescent loneliness, and adolescent delinquency. Given the lack of research validating the Parental Management of Peer relationship Inventory (PMPI; Mounts, 2001) using a Korean adolescent population and the possibility of cross-cultural differences in the structure of the parental peer management behaviors, exploratory factor analyses were conducted for the original PMPI items and developed four scales (Consulting on Peer Relationships, Insisting/Prohibiting Certain Friendships, Emphasizing Healthy Friendships, and Autonomy Granting in Peer Relationships). Correlation and hierarchical multiple regression analyses suggest that parental consulting, autonomy granting, and emphasizing are positive parental peer management dimensions, with positive effects on adolescent social outcomes and negative or no effects on adolescent loneliness and delinquency. On the other hand, parental insisting/prohibiting was found to contribute to adolescents' feeling lonely and engaging in delinquent behaviors and have no effects on other adolescent outcomes. Gender differences were found in some relationships involving parental consulting and autonomy granting. Clinical implications of these findings were discussed.

Keywords

parental peer management, adolescent social skills, adolescent friendship quality, adolescent loneliness, adolescent delinquency

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP1-C <09:35-11:00, Classroom 1 (Lecture room 1)>

Family Relations and Harmony

Moderator: PARK Woochul (Korea)

OP1-C-1	The Effect of Living Separate From Spouse on Marital Satisfaction
Author(s)	SHIN Youngmi (Korea), KWON SoonBum (Korea), CHIN Meejung (Korea)

Abstract

In spite of growing numbers of multi-household families in Korea, little empirical research has been done except for geese-families. This study aims to investigate whe the living separate from spouse affects marital satisfaction and whether marital communication satisfaction mediates living arrangement and marital satisfaction.

Data was drawn from 2015 Korean Families Survey conducted by Ministry of Gender Equality and Family The sample consisted of 2,122 persons who have spouse and children (1,945 in coresiding and 177 in multi-household families). We excluded persons from geese-families and international marriage. Multiple regression analysis was employed to examine a mediating effect of marital communication satisfaction between living arrangement and marital satisfaction. Age, gender, education level, perceived economic situation, having children and coresiding with child were controlled.

The results showed persons in multi-household families tend to have lower marital satisfaction than persons in coresiding families. Similar pattern appeared in marital communication satisfaction indicating higher marital communication satisfaction of persons in coresiding families. Marital communication satisfaction partially mediated on relations between married couples' living arrangement and marital satisfaction.

Keywords

multi-household families, marital satisfaction, marital communication satisfaction

OP1-C-2	Communication Skills Affecting Marriage Satisfaction Toward Divorcing
Author(s)	CHO So-Young (Korea)

Abstract

This study was conducted to find communication skills and weakness fault which lead to unsatisfaction of marriage among couples those who take steps toward legal divorcing proceedings.

17 couples were interviewed during July and October in 2015 among those who attended the Divorcing Couple Camps which designed by the author. The communication skills were measured by 5-likert scale measures for 23 questions of positive expressions. The marriage satisfaction was measured by 5-likert scales of 12 questions to diagnose each couples' married life satisfaction status. The communication skills and marriage satisfaction status were analyzed by observatory risky family status by the author during the camp progressing.

The result shown up the importance of communication skills to maintain satisfied couple relationship. When shown up the lowest level of positive communication skills the married couples hardly maintain family relationships. The communication skills could be better promoted by couple training, but only when desired to be cured.

Keywords

communication skills, marriage satisfaction, divorcing

Concurrent Sessions

OP1-C-3	The Mediating Effect of Positive Psychology Behaviors on Family Health, Happiness and Harmony in a Community-based Family Intervention: Happy Family Kitchen Movement under Hong Kong Jockey Club FAMILY Project
Author(s)	HO Henry CY (Hong Kong), LAM Tai Hing* (Hong Kong), WAN Alice NT (Hong Kong), KI Blanche HS (Hong Kong), CHAN Sophia SC (Hong Kong)

Abstract

The Happy Family Kitchen Movement project aimed to promote family well-being by developing and implementing a positive psychology and physical exercise intervention (PE) and positive psychology and healthy diet intervention (HD). The intervention was hypothesized to show greater increases than the control group in family health, happiness and harmony through the mediating effect of positive psychology behaviors. In a cluster randomized controlled trial, participants were randomly allocated into PE, HD, or control group. The intervention emphasized positive psychology to promote physical exercise or healthy diet. Assessments include pre-intervention (T1), immediate (T2), 1month (T3) and 3 months post-intervention (T4). The project is in progress. Up to June 2016, 26 programs were organized for 938 participants from 697 families. Mediation analysis showed that joy behavior partially mediated the effect of the joy intervention on family health, happiness and harmony at T3 (Beta coefficient=.18, $p=.015$, mediation proportion 31%; Beta coefficient=.21, $p=.013$, mediation proportion 30%; Beta coefficient=.22, $p=.013$, mediation proportion 37%, respectively) and T4 (Beta coefficient=.15, $p=.028$, mediation proportion 25%; Beta coefficient=.16, $p=.026$, mediation proportion 25%; Beta coefficient=.15, $p=.028$, mediation proportion 25%, respectively). Interventions that emphasize the joy of physical exercise and healthy diet could be a viable approach for promoting family well-being

Keywords

community-based intervention, family well-being, positive psychology, physical exercise, healthy diet

OP1-C-4	Parental Employment and The Future of the Society in Contemporary China
Author(s)	HAN Wen-Jui (USA)

Abstract

Demographic and societal trends, coupling with globalization, in recent decades around the world have changed the forms of parental employment and thus the way we care for our children. Long and non-day hours are becoming the norm for many careers around the world. Research using data from developed countries have shown that parents working at hours that are early morning, evenings, nights, or rotating shifts may have compromised children's well-being. This paper builds upon and extends beyond the existing literature to examine, as the first, this issue using a sample of 2,200 first-grade children in Shanghai, China surveyed in 2014. About one-third of surveyed parents of first-graders worked at non-day schedules. Parents with non-day schedules compared to their counterparts tended to be younger, lower-educated, receiving lower social support, and having more depressive symptoms. Children of parents worked at non-day schedule compared to their counterparts also tended to have worse social and emotional well-being and lower academic performance. As Chinese children will make up a great share of the world labor force population in the coming years, attention is needed to how the macroeconomic changes and thus changes in parental employment may shape the future generations of world citizens.

Keywords

parental employment, nonstandard hours, child development, China

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP1-C-5	An Exploration of Sibling Relationships
Author(s)	LEE Juyeon (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the sibling relationships between young children in the observational setting. To accomplish the purpose, the author observed two brothers, a baby brother was 4 weeks old and his older brother was two and a half years old, for 25 months by employing the Esther Bick's method, and analyzed the record of observation within a psychoanalytic view. In the observations, sibling rapport changed from marked ambivalence to reciprocal interaction. The young brothers used each other as auxiliary egos and as social facilitators, and their sibling rivalry developed into a bridging object which helped them connect with the external world. Some observational extracts to illustrate to look at the older brother's neglect and denial at the birth of a baby brother may have some implications in the practices of child therapy with young children who may meet a new sibling or infants in Asia. Especially the baby brother's struggle to get along with his older sibling in a psychoanalytical point of view as a way of understanding the nature of the children's relationships.

Keywords

sibling, envy, rivalry, sibling relationship

Concurrent Sessions

OP1-D <9:30-11:00, Classroom 2 (Lecture room 2)>

Domestic Violence and Addiction

Moderator: KONG Mee-Hae (Korea)

OP1-D-1	Recovery Experiences of Incest Victims in Korea
Author(s)	KONG Mee-Hae (Korea)

Abstract

This study explored the recovery experiences of adolescent victims who were sexually abused by family members.

Data were collected from in-depth interviews and analyzed by the phenomenological method.

A total of 6 Girls and 1 adult woman participated in this study.

All interviews were combined to arrive at a description of the structure of the experience.

The participants indicated three different recovery processes: suffering from previous experiences, moving on; and settling down. The three themes show a constitutive pattern, moving within the spiral. 'Suffering from previous experiences' explicates the feelings and behaviors that sent the participants downward into a spiral of depression, segregation, and psychological suffering.

'Moving on' reveals each individual's struggle to overcome victimization. Although the participants talked about being healed, movement is circular and ongoing. Some were blamed by family members and close friends, still other were suffering from the system that surrounded them. On the process of 'settling down', the participants attempted to move from despair to hope for normal life.

Factors perceived as helping the recovery process included self-support and confidence, individual's will to overcome adversity, social support system(shelter, counseling center, rape crisis center), and telling own experiences to others.

The findings of this study have the potential to contribute to reducing revictimization of adolescent females after an experience of incest sexual violence. Reduced revictimization may facilitate recovery from the trauma and increase the possibility of settling down their daily life in the close future.

Keywords

recovery experience, incest victim, revictimization

OP1-D-2	The Risk of Post-Separation Violence Faced by Chinese Abused Women and Its Implication in Interventions
Author(s)	CHOI Anna Wai Man (Hong Kong), LO Ruby Tsz Fung (Hong Kong), WONG Janet Yuen Ha (Hong Kong), KAM Chak Wah (Hong Kong)

Abstract

Post-separation violence (PsV) against women is referred as any kind of violence perpetrated by former male partners to the moment of physical separation. In fact, leaving from an abusive partner does not end the violence. Separation may increase the danger for abused women, especially on discussing the decision of separation and arrangement of financial and /or children issues. So this paper aims to explore the risk of the PsV against Chinese abused women in the first year after separation and its association with impacts on women's health. The influence of Chinese culture and the implication on interventions will also be discussed

A quantitative study was conducted from November 2014 to June 2016 in three refuge centers for abused women in Hong Kong, total 51 women were interviewed and among them, 37 women who have been divorced for at least half year. The findings showed that 27% of them experiencing PsV. The impacts of post-separation violence on women's health were confirmed. Thus, the professionals should be aware of the occurrence and the risk of PsV in helping abused women and a comprehensive protection for abused women as well as their children should be developed.

Keywords

post-separation violence, Intimate partner violence, abused women

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP1-D-3	Research on the Factors Influencing Gambling Disorder of an Adult Son
Author(s)	PARK Yangjin (Korea), Park Tai Young* (Korea)

Abstract

Objectives

The purpose of this study is to explore the factors influencing gambling disorder of a son who is experiencing obsessive compulsive disorder and gambling disorder, and secretly taking pictures of female bodies in subways, based on a family therapy case.

Methods

Research Question

What are the factors that influenced the gambling disorder of an adult son?

Family Case Formulation

Five family members, father(56), mother(53), first son(27, client), and second son(25), and third son(18) participated in the counseling.

Clinical Procedure of Family Therapy Sessions

The counseling is composed of 24 sessions and lasted from February, 2015 to January, 2016.

Analysis Method

The single case study was analyzed by coding the verbatim and counseling memos and the result is displayed in Matrix and Network.

Results

The client had a smooth high school life without any trouble. However, when he went to college, he started skipping lectures, having a hard time adjusting to the campus life, and got indulged in gambling and adult entertainments. Triggering factors and latent factors(personal factors, nuclear family, family-of-origin of the parents, and transference) were found to influence the client's gambling disorder. The triggering factors were the entrance to an unwanted college and the maladjustment to college life. The latent factors are the followings. First, personal factors are anxiety attachment, physical inferiority, anger control issues, no authority as the eldest son, and dysfunctional communication method. Second, nuclear-family factors include parents' communication method of ignoring the first son, father's communication method of ignoring his wife, abnormal couple relationship between the parents, father as a devoted son and the stressed wife, conflicts between the client and the brothers, mother's undifferentiation, and father's undifferentiation. Third, factors of family-of-origin were the stressful relationship between the mother and her family-of-origin, mother's psychological burden from her sister's suicide, nagging from her mother, her immature mother, conflict between father and his father, enmeshed and conflicting relationship between father and his mother, and the uncompromisable dysfunctional communication method of both parents. Fourth, transference includes the client who took after grandfather and the eldest uncle, similarities between husband and the wife's father, and similarities between wife and husband's mother.

Implication for Therapy and Practice

The result of the study offers a suggestion to the therapists, who counsel clients with obsessive compulsive disorder and gambling addiction, to deal with the triggering incidents and circumstances of the issue. Additionally it is important to understand the clients' underlying anxiety of gambling addiction which is related to personal, familial, and family-of-origin factors and the transferences related to the family of origin.

Keywords

sister conflict, family therapy, communication method, family rules, Confucianism, filial piety

Concurrent Sessions

OP1-D-4	Barriers in Delivering Social Service to Families with Drug Addicts: Reflection on Family-based Social Work
Author(s)	SHIH An-Ti (Taiwan), CHANG Su-Hui (Taiwan), CHEN Chuan-Yu (Taiwan)

Abstract

With the rising number of youngsters involved in illegal drug-related activities in the past decade, concern towards their families has emerged, particularly the needs in social services. In response, since 2015 Taiwan's government has implemented an array of preventive services to families with illegal drug using children, with an ultimate goal to prompt resilience and alleviate harms through strengthening family function (e.g., family support). However, given that previously the system and resource have been primarily dominated by the judicial system, several hindering barriers surfed in delivering such preventive services, in part due to social stigma faced by families and the lack of drug-related skills and experiences.

To explore those difficulties faced by social workers while providing preventive service to families, the present research has collected qualitative data through the process of outside supervision and focus group; transcripts of interviews, communication process, and the on-site observations were recorded. The content analyses were used to identify key themes in structure and process-related barriers. Strategies to better improve the effectiveness and efficiency in delivering preventive service to families with illegal drug-using members (e.g., training, resource allocation, and system coordination) are also recommended.

Keywords

family social work, preventive services to families with illegal drug using children

OP1-D-5	A New Model of Helping Male Victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) – Threshold Model of Help-seeking Behaviour
Author(s)	TSANG Wai Hung Wallace (Hong Kong)

Abstract

This research is a pioneer study in Hong Kong exploring the help-seeking behaviour of Chinese male victims of intimate partner violence (IPV). This study adopts Grounded Theory Methodology (GTM) and provides a unique picture from the subjective experiences of eight male victims.

The male victims' experiences are unique in regard to the forms of victimization, impact and their help-seeking behaviour. Their subjective perception of the severity of the victimization is greatly influenced by their perception of the male gender role. Masculinity is a crucial element affecting their perception of severity and uniqueness of victimization, their perception of the

impact, utilization of internal resources to cope with the impact, their motivation to ask for help from external resources, and their intention to disclose victimization during the help-seeking process.

This study discovers that there are two thresholds influencing their help-seeking behaviour, "threshold of help-seeking" and "threshold for victimization disclosure". As such, a new model called the "Threshold Model of Help-Seeking Behaviour" (TM) is developed to describe and explain the help-seeking behaviour of Chinese male IPV victims.

The applicability of this model can help professionals to be aware of the important factors that promote male victims to seek help and disclose their victimization.

Keywords

intimate partner violence, male victims, help-seeking

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP2-A <11:15-12:45, Main Auditorium>

Family and Care Issues

Moderator: KIM Min (Korea)

OP2-A-1	Co-parenting Among East Asian Parents: A Qualitative Study
Author(s)	CHARLES Sim S. J. (Singapore)

Abstract

Wisdom emerges from the reflective experiences of ordinary people. This research paper focuses on the lived experiences of parents who had experienced the struggles and joys of co-parenting. It looks at what really works for parents in their efforts to bring up healthy children. The paper is based on a study with East Asian parents regarding their understanding of what co-parenting meant for them, including the challenges, practices and insights of parenting and parenting together. Co-parenting refers to both parents living and working closely together for the good of their child(ren). In my conversations with couples, I come to appreciate that when parents work together in love, respect and care for each other, they ensure not only the healthy physical and emotional development of their children, but also the spiritual growth of themselves as individual, parents and as a couple. However, there are several factors influencing co-parenting which include family-of-origin, personality, parenting style, values, beliefs and social-cultural context. These factors often interact with one another which can either facilitate or hinder the co-parenting process. Finally these parents also offered some helpful suggestions in parenting/together besides sharing the transformative effect it has on them as they journey together as a family.

Keywords

co-parenting, grounded theory, East Asian parents, collective wisdom

OP2-A-2	Support Necessary for the Carers of Disabled People in Japan
Author(s)	RIE Fukutani (Japan)

Abstract

The author was trained as a carer for disabled people by The National Horse Racing Welfare Foundation fund and worked in some organizations in California, U.S.A. and the U. K. from April to June 2015. The purpose of the overseas training was to learn about supporting carers abroad.

This study considers the factors necessary for supporting the carers of disabled people in Japan using the training experience gained in family support organizations abroad.

The Japanese government began campaigning for the 'Minister for Promoting Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens' policy in 2015. One of the slogans advocates 'care quitting their job zero' In the policy realization, the author considered what could help to empower the ageing Japanese society affected by a low birth rate.

This study concluded that there is a need to establish and distribute support methods for the family caregivers accepted as a person who lived in the society

Keywords

support of carers of Japanese challenged people, minister for promoting dynamic engagement of all citizens, minister in charge of women's empowerment, sense of happiness

Concurrent Sessions

OP2-A-3	Paraclete – Care and Comfort Angel, A Volunteer-based Bereavement and End-of-life Care Service
Author(s)	LEUNG Tsz Tun Arnold (Hong Kong)

Abstract

The author will present a volunteer-based model to serve bereaved families in need, together with topics and contents of the volunteer training course.

The “Paraclete – Care and Comfort Angel” is a pilot social service project in Hong Kong which was founded in 2004. The aim of this service is to provide end-of-life care, bereavement support, funeral assistance, and life & death education with dying patients, family members of dying patients, and bereaved persons. Unlike other similar services, this project is the first-of-its-kind and it is volunteer-based. Trained volunteers would accompany the bereaved families from identifying funeral services to peer emotional support. The project has served over 2,800 bereaved families since 2004. Among the service users, most of them are lack of resources, in poverty, or socially isolated. Currently there are 130 active volunteers participating in the project and they have provided more than 10,000 volunteer service hours per annum. For service users who are in intense grief level, this project can effectively relieve their grief level by 30% or more. Eligible volunteers to this project are required to receive a 10-session training and a 6-week internship under close supervision from our professional staff members and experienced volunteers.

Keywords

bereavement, grief, end-of-life, volunteer

OP2-A-4	Who Demands the Public Subsidized Home Services Instead of Hiring Foreign Care Workers in Taiwan?
Author(s)	TSAY Jen-Huoy (Taiwan, R. O. C.), YEH Feng-Ming (Taiwan, R. O. C.), YANG Yu-Mei (Taiwan, R. O. C.), WANG Shih-Chun (Taiwan, R. O. C.)

Abstract

Since the institutional service is not favored in Taiwan, people seek long-term cares either through regulated foreign care worker employment or public subsidized home service application, besides of totally relying on family caregiving. Both types of provisions are mutually exclusive in utilization choice and governed by different departments. Around 200,000 people currently hire foreign care workers at home full time, while less than 100,000 people use public subsidized home services with limited hours. There is a debate that the introduction of foreign care workers has been crowding out the development of home services. The study intends to compare the characteristics of two population groups. By linking Foreign Care Worker Employment Data, Long-term Care Management Data, National Health Insurance Claims Databank and Tax Claims Data, the results showed that those demanded public subsidized home services were more likely to be of low or lower income households, with minor or median degree of disability, aged 65~79, and residing in the southern Taiwan. Moreover, 6.5% of foreign care workers employers with severe disability used to drop out from or being denied by home service application. The current public subsidized home service in Taiwan is mainly income-tested and merely a supplement for family caregivers.

Keywords

long-term care, home service, foreign care worker, national health insurance, Taiwan

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP2-A-5	The Impact of Grandparents on Child Well-being in Shanghai, China
Author(s)	HAN Wen-Jui (USA), SHIBUSAWA Tazuko (USA)

Abstract

The majority of adults 65 and older in China live with their adult children and provide care for their grandchildren. During the past decade, however, the Chinese government has focused on facilitating child development by providing childcare programs that are staffed by trained childcare workers. As a result, some parents in urban areas have begun to question the viability and effectiveness of grandparents as childcare providers. Yet, there have been very few studies that examine the impact of Chinese grandparents on the academic and emotional development of their grandchildren. To fill this knowledge gap we examined the relationship between academic and socio-emotional well-being among children and (1) grandparent co-residence and (2) grandparent child care. We used data of 2,282 first grade students in 17 public schools and 73 classrooms collected in Shanghai, China in Spring 2014. Child socio-emotional well-being was measured using the Chinese version of the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and academic performance was measured by structured teacher reports. Multivariate analyses indicate that grandparent co-residence during primary school and grandparent child care prior to attending primary school are associated with higher academic achievement and positive socio-emotional well-being among grandchildren. The findings suggest the importance of including the role of grandparents in childcare policies, and the need for further research on the needs of grandparents who care for their grandchildren.

Keywords

elderly; grandparental co-residence; grandparental care

Concurrent Sessions

OP2-B <11:15-12:45, Small Auditorium>

Child Abuse and Maladjustment

Moderator: MUI Moses (Hong Kong)

OP2-B-1	Parent-child Closeness Types and Experiences of Child Abuse among Korean Children in Families with Intimate Partner Violence
Author(s)	PARK Woochul (Korea), RYU Jiyeon (Korea), OH Eunjung (Korea)

Abstract

Domestic violence encompassing both child abuse and intimate partner violence (IPV) is prevalent in Korea (Korean Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, 2013). For example, prevalence of IPV in the lifetime of Korean women (38%) is much higher than that of Chinese and Japanese women (both 15%) (OECD, 2016). In Korea, the effects of domestic violence (exposure to IPV and child abuse) on child social and psychological adjustment have been well-established in the empirical literature. However, relatively few studies have investigated risk factors of domestic violence. In the present study, in order to empirically test competing theories (Bowen family systems theory vs. social support/attachment theory), family structure indicated by parent-child closeness types was examined as a risk factor of child abuse among the children who were exposed to their parents' IPV. Findings based on the Korean Youth Panel, a nationally representative survey (4th-year elementary students (1st wave)), showed that the children who were close to neither of parents were more likely to experience physical abuse than were the children who were close to both parents. However, there were no differences in psychological abuse by parent-child closeness types.

Keywords

intimate partner violence, child abuse, parent-child closeness, Bowen family systems theory, social support/attachment theory

OP2-B-2	The Mediation of Displaced Aggression between Childhood Abuse and Teens' Cyberbullying Tendency
Author(s)	CHOI Young (Korea), KIM Hyun-Soo* (Korea)

Abstract

The objectives of this study were to examine the effects of childhood abuse on teens' displaced aggression and cyberbullying tendency and to test whether displaced aggression mediates between childhood abuse and teen's cyberbullying tendency. To address these goals, 6th graders and middle school students (7th, 8th, and 9th graders) from Seoul metropolitan area were recruited to participate in the study. Students who agreed to participate in the study were asked to complete pencil-and-paper questionnaires assessing their childhood abuse experiences, displaced aggression, and cyberbullying tendency. A total of 1191 data (625 males and 566 females; 105 6th graders, 365 7th graders, 331 8th graders, 390 9th graders) were analyzed. Results showed that childhood abuse has significant positive effects both on teens' displaced aggression and on teens' cyberbullying tendency. Also, the study found that teens' displaced aggression partially mediates between childhood abuse and cyberbullying tendency. Implications of the study findings to treatment and prevention were discussed.

Keywords

childhood abuse, adolescents, displaced aggression, cyber bullying tendency

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP2-B-3	Family Socialization in Relation to Chinese Adolescent Girls' Delinquency: A Family Transmission and Cultural Difference Perspective
Author(s)	YEUNG Jerf W K (Hong Kong, China)

Abstract

Although there have been an abundance of research on the relationship between family socialization and adolescent delinquency over the past decades of two or three, paucity of research efforts has put on the said relationship with regard to adolescent girls. In addition, past pertinent research tended to consider delinquent behaviors as an agglomerated concept rather than discerning their discrete nature. The current study, by inquiring from the family transmission model and cultural perspective, showed that positive family socialization was significantly predictive of Chinese girls' less engagement in predatory, escapist, and promiscuous delinquency concomitantly. However, Wald equivalence test of parameter constraints found that the effects of family socialization on girls' different types of delinquency were significantly different from each other, connoting an important cultural difference of socialization in Chinese families. Intervention and service Implications as well as limitations of the study are also discussed.

Keywords

family socialization, Chinese adolescent girls, delinquency

OP2-B-4	A Meta-Regression Analysis of Parental Factors on Psychological & Social Adjustment/Maladjustment of Children
Author(s)	KIM Dae Kwang (Korea), KIM Yeong-Hee* (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to conduct a meta-analysis of the previous studies published between 1996 and 2016 on parental factors related to psychological and social adjustment/maladjustment of children. The final data included 132 journal articles and 315 dissertations(N=178,408).

The results of this study are as follows:

Most of the effect sizes of parent's factors(protective & risk factors) are medium, but protective factors related to psychological adjustment are large. In protective factors, father's parenting involvement and attachment are a relatively more strongly associated with psychological adjustment than others. Positive communication and attachment are more strongly associated with social adjustment and psychological/social maladjustment. In risk factors, negative communication and negative marital relationship more correlated with psychological adjustment. Negative marital relationship, psychological control and harsh discipline are more strongly associated with social adjustment and psychological/social maladjustment than other risk factors.

There is the differences of effect size according to the reports of father and mother in attachment related to psychological adjustment, negative marital relationship, and overprotective parenting related to psychological maladjustment, and overprotective parenting related to social maladjustment. The effect size of parental factor related to psychological and social adjustment/maladjustment showed the changed over time of publication.

Keywords

meta-analysis, parent's factors, psychological adjustment/maladjustment, social adjustment/ maladjustment



Concurrent Sessions

OP2-B-5	Longitudinal Effects of Parental Neglect on Adolescents' Game Time
Author(s)	KIM Sangha (Korea), BAE Hanjin (Korea), DING Jingya (China), CHIN Meejung (Korea)

Abstract

Parental neglect has been known as one of risk factors for adolescents' game addiction. Using longitudinal panel data, the current study aims to examine the consequence of parental continued neglect on adolescents' game time.

Data came from the second to fifth wave of the Korean Children & Youth Panel Survey that followed children from their fourth grade of elementary school period. 'Continued-neglected' and 'Never-neglected' adolescents were defined according to their continued experience of parental neglect. The Difference-in-Difference technique was employed to estimate the impact of continued parental neglect on adolescents' game time.

Parental neglect was found to be associated with adolescents' game time in the long term. The 'continued-neglected' adolescents spent more time on playing game than the 'never-neglected' adolescents. We also found interesting gender differences in the use of game time. The 'continued-neglected' female adolescents spent more game time on weekend while the 'continued-neglected' male adolescents spent more on weekdays. In addition, neglected adolescents' game time sharply increased at the certain time point, suggesting the vulnerable time period for adolescents' game addiction when experiencing continued parental neglect. Parental involvement, gender differences, and the developmental time period need to be considered for designing the intervention for adolescents' game addiction.

Keywords

parental neglect, adolescents' game time, longitudinal effects, gender difference

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP2-C <11:15-12:45, Classroom 1 (Lecture room 1)>

Family Service & Practice Wisdom

Moderator: LO Herman (Hong Kong)

OP2-C-1	Training Need Analyses: The Core Competences of Social Workers in the Family Service Centers
Author(s)	CHANG Su-Hu i (Taiwan), TSAY Jen-Huoy (Taiwan), HUANG Ling-Hui (Taiwan), WU Chien-Sheng (Taiwan), KAO Chiao-En (Taiwan)

Abstract

In the background of increasing diversity in social culture and family as well as the rising number in unhealthy and disadvantaged families (e.g., families in poverty or families with drug addicts), family service centers in the community currently are expected to be the pivotal service agent that coordinately provides assessment, devises intervention, and delivers services. Consequently, social workers' responsibilities, both individually and collectively, have become more multifaceted and complex; the capability to handle growing demand on tasks, such as resource and competency integration, families with multiple problems, and the governance/accountability of multi-stakeholder, was on the rise. In order to ensure public governance and deliver customer-oriented social service effectively, it is therefore crucial to facilitate the build-up of core skills and competency of social workers in practice. On the basis of data collected through expert group meetings, social worker focus groups, case records in family service centers, and in-depth interviews, the present study showed that first-line social workers need more trainings in two major aspects: (1) to develop the mindset viewing the "family" as a whole; and (2) to enhance the competency to work with family members. For supervisors, the skills need to be strengthened include service management and family-oriented supervision.

Keywords

family service centers, core skill, social worker

OP2-C-2	A Supervision Project for Family-centered Practice for a Child Welfare Agency in Hong Kong
Author(s)	WONG Mooly Mei Ching (Hong Kong, China), YAU Monica Ng Lai Tuen (Hong Kong, China)

Abstract

The authors will report a supervision project that was implemented under a university-agency partnership from 2012 to 2014. Using both a peer learning and a combined service-supervision modality as approaches to the training, the supervision was rendered by the authors to the staff of an agency providing out-of-home care services for children in Hong Kong. The aim of the supervision was to enhance the staff's professional competency in family-centered practice. An exploratory study of a qualitative nature was conducted to understand the perceived changes in the agency staff after the supervision and the ways the supervision brought about the changes. The respondents reported the staff as having changed, after the period of supervision, with respect to the importance they placed on family work in the care context, their skills in family assessment, their creativity in services delivery and the adoption of relationship-basis intervention. The agents of change resulting from the supervision were twofold: the role modeling effect of the consultants and the co-worker experiences occurring between the consultants and the social workers. The implications of developing and implementing a supervision project for family-centered practice in social welfare agency in Hong Kong will be discussed.

Keywords

child welfare, family-centered practice, social work, supervision

Concurrent Sessions

OP2-C-3	Changing Landscape of Early Intervention in Singapore: Routine Based Interview and Practitioners
Author(s)	LOAYON Juna Lozada (Singapore), ANANDHI Kalaivanan (Singapore)

Abstract

In recent years, there has been a shift in Singapore's Early Intervention (EI) scene, from a centre-based to a naturalistic environment such that it accounts home-based information as part of assessment and intervention. With one of its goal to move towards a transdisciplinary and family-centered practice, Singapore's ECHO project (Early Child Holistic Outcome) chose RBI (Routine Based Interview) as a tool to engage and empower families in identifying and sharing both child's and family's needs, perceiving family members as equal partners in the process. The purpose of this presentation is to share the process of the trial implementation of RBI and the experience of practitioners engaging, empowering and collaborating with families in providing early intervention for their children, using RBI. Alongside, we will also be exploring how RBI has collectively enhanced the role of social workers within the EIPIIC transdisciplinary teams

Keywords

early intervention, naturalistic environment, transdisciplinary, family-centered practice, routine based interview

OP2-C-4	The Effect of Family-based Mindfulness intervention on Children with Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Symptoms and Their Parents
Author(s)	LO Hay Ming Herman (Hong Kong)

Abstract

In Hong Kong, 4% of children are suffering from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Their parents report higher level of stress and more negative parenting styles. A Family-Based Mindfulness Intervention (FBMI) is developed to manage the ADHD symptoms of children and the well-being of the family. The objectives of the project are to improve family well-being and examine the effectiveness of FBMI.

A multi-center, 8-week, wait-list randomized controlled trial of FBMI is being conducted in Hong Kong. The effectiveness is examined by comparing the groups receiving treatment to a wait-list control group. 85 of children at age of 5 to 7, with ADHD symptoms and their parents are recruited.

Results of the repeated measure ANOVA showed that 85 families after the program had significant improvements in child ADHD symptoms ($F[1, 83] = 12.02, p = .00$), behavioral problems ($F[1, 83] = 6.24, p = .01$), and parental stress ($F[1, 83] = 9.09, p = .00$), and children after FBMI program were found to have significant improvement in ADHD symptoms and behavioral problems. Parental stress was reduced. Further studies may examine the application of FBMI in other age groups and target population, and may compare the outcome with other intervention approaches.

Keywords

ADHD, family-based intervention, mindfulness

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP2-C-5	Boon Lay Youths Realize. Impact. Support. Empower. (R.I.S.E)! Program
Author(s)	AMID Muhammed Naguib Bin (Singapore), SIONG Anthony Phua Kok (Singapore)

Abstract

Juvenile delinquency and societal challenges faced by teenagers at-risk are significant social trends that can be found across family structures, socioeconomic status and youth groups in Singapore. It is therefore important to prevent delinquency and ongoing offending behavior amongst youths in order for the harmful effects of detention and incarceration coupled with the potential involvement with the adult criminal justice system to be deterred. Studies have shown that while the youth's understanding of legal issue is variable across societies, a significant number have misconceptions about the aspects of the criminal justice system resulting in the commitment of offending behaviors amongst youths as well as the lack of knowledge in legal rights to protect themselves against violation of such laws of the Singapore legal constitution. It is therefore vital that youths be educated about their legal rights, and the consequences of relinquishing and/or exercising their right in order to appreciate their purpose and importance. The author/s presents a programme, which focuses on educating youths on legal matters; promoting greater awareness of the legal consequences of breaking the law and fostering closer bonds amongst youths in the local community.

Keyword

youth, legal, education, awareness, bonds



Concurrent Sessions

OP2-D <11:15-12:45, Classroom 2 (Lecture room 2)>

Poverty and Isolation of Family

Moderator: WONG Kwong Sing (China)

OP2-D-1	Forward or Backward? – Challenges of High-risk Families Services in Taiwan.
Author(s)	FENG Joyce Yen (Taiwan), LI Hon-Wen* (Taiwan), HAN Wen-Jui (USA)

Abstract

The High-risk Family Services, a pioneer preventive family service program initiated on 2005, was an evidence-based policy initiative coming from the research “Indicators of high-risk families in Taiwan” conducted by Feng and the CWLF team on 2004. The critical kick-off was made by the Child Welfare League Foundation’s advocate actions after serials of serious child abuse cases. As one of the major advocates of children’s rights & child welfare, CWLF not only provided preventive family services to the high-risk families in various locations, it also initiated amendments of related regulations for the past 12 years. Beside modified the service delivery system, there were further developments for the preventive measures of service to the high-risk families, such as: the reporting system, visitation to the children of convicted drug-users, caring visit to targeted under 6’s, emergency assistance to the vulnerable children, among others. All efforts resulted in the steady decreasing number of children’s death from child abuse for the past 3 years. Though at least 5 challenges were delineated by the authors: 1. Segregated reporting window and system, 2. Leaning to child protection services, 3. Weakening preventive effects, 4. Overloaded social workers, 5. Ineffective networking. Resolutions were recommended in the last.

Keywords

high-risk family, child protection, preventive services to families

OP2-D-2	Empowering Family via Social Innovation at the Midst of Poverty
Author(s)	Timothy, MA Kam Wah (Hong Kong)

Abstract

Families face with poverty deprived from lots of opportunities, resources and capacities to be empowered so as to cope with their poverty. Other than just offering assistance, family can be strengthened by social innovation initiatives such as Light BE – a project helping families to be strengthened via offering of concessionary housing facilities, social work intervention as well as extended service to their kids, so that the mothers can be trained, supported to improve their employability, in return empowering them to be able to stand independently afterwards. And, they can also supported to serve supporters to other poor families.

Various projects of social innovation in Hong Kong in empowering poor families will be shared, namely community nanny, Happy Retired and Easy Home.

Keywords

social innovation empowering poor families

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP2-D-3	Social Isolation of Single People Living in Shinjuku
Author(s)	MARUYAMA Yohei (Japan)

Abstract

The proportion of single person households in Shinjuku, located in Tokyo's newly emerging city center, has been increasing, reaching 63% in 2010 (Population Census of Japan). To address this situation, the Shinjuku Institute for Policy Studies (SHIPS), a department of Shinjuku City Office, conducted conscious surveys from 2013 to 2015 to reveal the current conditions of the middle-aged (35-64) and elderly (65 and more) single people living in Shinjuku. Using results of these surveys, this study aims to reveal what brings social isolation to single people.

A single person is defined as being socially isolated if there is no one to help when he/she is ill or needs nursing care. Through logistic regression analysis, the following variables were considered to be statistically significant factors in becoming socially isolated: being a "man"; a "non-regular worker or unemployed"; having "lower income, deposit and savings"; having been "born outside the Tokyo region"; or being "childless".

However, through interviews, we found that some single people earn higher incomes and have some social relationships. This means that single people living in Shinjuku are polarized into groups of those with stability and instability of life.

Keywords

social isolation, single people, conscious survey, Shinjuku, Japan

OP2-D-4	Feminization or Senilization of Poverty in Taiwan?
Author(s)	HSUEH James C. T. (Taiwan)

Abstract

Like most industrialized countries, Taiwan has experienced population ageing and the change of family structure for several decades. To introduce the poverty of Taiwanese family, the author analyzed the data of last decade focusing the poverty rates of the elderly, children and lone-parent family correspondent to these changes. By using both the person and the household as a unit for measuring poverty rate, both the elderly and lone-family showed relative high poverty rates while children was opposite.

Compared to the OECD countries, with the same measure, both lone-family and children's poverty rates were relative low in Taiwan, but the poverty rate of the elderly was higher than that of the average of the OECD countries. The results might bring the caution of social policies for soar aged population in Taiwan.

Keywords

poverty rates, lone-family, population ageing, feminization of poverty, senilization of poverty



Concurrent Sessions

OP2-D-5	Performance Analysis of the Community-based Accompany Program for Children in Remote Areas of Taiwan
Author(s)	CHANG Shu-Ching (Taiwan), CHANG Su-Hui (Taiwan), KAO Jen-Chieh (Taiwan), LEE Mei-Chen (Taiwan), HUANG Hui-Chuan (Taiwan), CHEN Yu-Pei (Taiwan), KAO Chiao-En (Taiwan)

Abstract

Recent children survey found that poverty is not the only issue children in remote areas of Taiwan are facing; they were found to be less sufficient and more vulnerable than the average child in several crucial domains. CTBC Charity Foundation, National Taiwan University Children and Family Research Center, and 16 community-based organizations initiated the accompany program for local children. Questionnaires were distributed in order to understand the needs of childcare in remote areas; Empowerment Group lead by experts was also formed to assist the program.

Major transformations of the children were seen at the end of the program, including elevated "self-identity", "sense of community", "sense of hope for the future", and "sense of security in the community." Depression and "loneliness" were significantly lowered, while self-confidence increased; average height and weight of children also increased significantly.

On the other hand, multiple aspects of the perception of the community were found to improve significantly among the community volunteers and residences. Overall, the assessment results reflect a deeper understanding of issues around childcare in the community; members of the community also identify more with their community and their children due to the implantation of the program.

Keywords

disadvantage children, community empowerment, children's mental development, children's after-school tutoring

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP3-B <14:00-15:30, Small Auditorium>

KICCE Session: Parenting and Policies for Young Children in Korea

Moderator: MOON Mugyeong (Korea)

OP3-B-1	Children's Happiness and Satisfaction in Relation to Child-Parent Relationship
Author(s)	DO Namhee (Korea), BAE Yunjin (Korea)

Abstract

This study identified parent-related factors affecting Korean children's subjective satisfaction and feelings of happiness and proposed policy measures to promote it. In doing so, indicators of children's happiness used in previous studies were reviewed. The participants of the study were 1,000 children and parents (including main caregivers). This study investigated young children's interactions with their parents, positive relationships with family, listening to children by adults, participation in family decision-making, changes in family members, relationships of children's feeling of happiness with that of their parents. The results indicated that, on the average, children (3.6) and mothers (3.3) rated the happiness of self and children to be higher than did parent(3.3) on a 4-point Likert scale. Children's wellbeing had a positive association with the level of family income, mothers' employment status, area of living place. Lastly, children's happiness was significantly related to a parent-child relationship and parent happiness. Based on these results, the following means to enhance the happiness in children were suggested: parent spending personal time respecting and praising their children; community and public service being needed to support parenting practice especially, for low-income family. Further detailed policy proposals were recommended.

Keywords

child-parent relationship, subjective satisfaction, children's happiness

Concurrent Sessions

OP3-B-2	Current Status and Support System of Grandparents Raising their Young Grandchildren
Author(s)	LEE YunJin (Korea), KWON Mikyung (Korea), KIM Seungjin (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to provide preliminary data for policy making by researching the support of grandparents raising grandchildren nationwide in Korea. Also, the study intends to suggest a rational policy measure to support grandparents raising their grandchildren.

The study surveyed 500 grandparents who are currently raising grandchildren and their child(parents). Main findings of this study are as follows. Number of grandmothers exceeds 95.6%, among grandmothers, more than half are maternal grandmothers

(56.8%). Grandchildren is raising 1.15 grandchildren in average and their age are 28.8 months in average. Grandmothers start to raise their grandchildren when they are 7.78 month in average until 21.0 month in average as for now. The study shows that the grandparents start to raise grandchildren when they are just born and it lasts for a long period. 90.2% of the families who foster their children to grandparents are double-income households. As for the motive of grandparents raising grandchildren, nurturing by 'grandchildren's parents' request'(76.0%) was higher than their 'voluntary nurture'(24.0%). Most of the grandparents(78.6%) are raising grandchildren even though they do not live with them. Furthermore, grandparents spend average 5.25 days per week and average 42.53 hours per week for nurturing grandchildren, and the hours are equivalent to working hours of wage earner. Half of the grandparents receive child rearing expenses periodically and average amount of child rearing expenses per month was approximately 572,100 won. If the supporting conditions are same among the grandparents and 'public nanny service' which the government dispatches, parents and general public tend to prefer grandparents. Based on the findings of this study, the study suggests that the current 'public nanny service' should also include the grandparent child rearing service.

Policy suggestions are as follows; 1) Since grandparents not only nurture the grandchildren but also are required to do house chores, the benefit should be in accordance with 'hourly comprehensive service' of public nanny service; 2) The service should mainly support the double-income households working more than 40 hours a week; and 3) Supporting the grandparents with child rearing counseling, monitoring the benefit with filling out the monthly report by trained nurturing adviser.

Keywords

grandparents raising grandchildren, double-income households, policy

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP3-B-3	Parental Perspectives and Needs on Parent Education
Author(s)	LEE Meehwa (Korea), KIM Gilsook* (Korea), KIM Eunseol (Korea), LEE Jinwha, YUN Jiyeon (Korea)

Abstract

The study attempted to examine prospective and present Korean parents' experiences in and perspectives on parental education, and to identify their needs for the development of a parental education program.

Using the data from Panel Study on Korean Children (PSKC) conducted by Korea Institute of Child Care and Education (KICCE), subjects of the study were proportionately allotted according to size of registered regional (large cities, small to medium cities, towns, and townships) population as of 2015 and age of young children. The final analysis sample included a total of 1,012 people, of which 806 were women (mothers-to-be, mothers of infants and children) and 206 were men (father-to-be and fathers of infants and children).

The results of the study are as follows: First, approximately 60% of women and 80% of men have never participated in parental education, and the participation rate decreased with decreasing age of children as well as parents. A lack of information regarding parental education or a lack of time frequently was found to be a most significant hindering factor in their participation. To the contrast, their willingness in the future to participate in parental education was very high at above 90% for both the men and women. Second, that there is a need for a parental education program to be shared between men and women at above 85%, and the opinion that the education should start with newly married couples about to enter pregnancy or give birth was dominant. It was generally viewed that to become good parents, having good parental attitudes and values was the most desirable characteristic, and the most desired topic for parent education was 'how to communicate with their children', 'disciplining strategies', etc. Third, viewed as having time management flexibility, an online education was most preferred in delivering parental education, and off-line and institutional form of parental education was most preferred before noon on weekends in kindergartens, daycare centers, and community centers. In addition, a program format involving children was preferred. The most preferred class size was small at 2 to less than 10 people, and weekly 2 to 3 education classes were most preferred.

Based on the findings, it was posited that mandating parental education to all parents would be a significant tool in raising parental awareness of the importance of parental education in Korean society. Initiating a policy to mandate parent education would provide a more systematically improving quality of the current, sporadic direction, contents, and methods of parental education.

Keywords

parental education, parental education program, prospective parents, parents



Concurrent Sessions

OP3-C <14:00-15:30, Classroom 1 (Lecture room 1)>

Cross-Cultural Issues on Family

Moderator: LEE Jinhee (Korea)

OP3-C-1	Daily Life and Ethnic Identity of Korean 2nd Generation Women in Japan
Author(s)	SAKAI Harumi (Japan)

Abstract

Korean women in Japan are classified into three groups by nationality, women of Republic of Korea (RK), women of Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Japanese Korean.

The feature of 2nd generation is to separate from their ethnic community to settle independently and permanently in Japan.

The purpose of this research is to clarify how these women of RK and of DPRK spend daily life in Japanese community and how they keep their ethnic identity. The method is case-study.

Women of DPRK think ethnic identity is important value, which needs Korean, ethnic history and culture, and the ethnic school is the base of the group. They are careful in naturalization. The most important value for Women of RK is to get occupation. They are eager to compete to get higher education. They tend to admit naturalization to live successfully in Japanese society. They understand learning Korean, their history and culture are important, but apt to leave them behind. Though these two groups go different ways, both of them pursue traditional worship to their ancestors, eat Korean soup and Japanese cuisine sometimes with Korean taste. They also built gravestones in ordinary cemeteries. They live mixed among neighboring Japanese in Japanese society.

Keywords

Korean women, daily life, ethnic identity, in Japan

OP3-C-2	“The Elephant in the Closet”: Asian American Families with Serious Mental Illness and Their Perspectives on Employment
Author(s)	KIM Min (Korea), MILLNER Uma (USA), CHOI Mal-Ok (Korea)

Abstract

Objective: Employment has been emphasized for individuals living with serious mental illness on their recovery. However, little is known about reasons of Asian American families with serious mental illness (SMI) on low participating in mental health and employment services. Although few researchers have suggested that understanding a cultural difference is a key to ameliorate service disparities, no study have explored a viewpoint of work. Therefore, a study exploring employment experiences of Asian Americans with SMI is required.

Methods: This study used mixed method. A world of work survey was developed using cognitive interview and 149 White American or Asian American individuals with SMI completed an Internet version of the survey from May to November 2015. For analyzing data, t-test and χ^2 test were used and NVivo was applied.

Results: Asian Americans showed that work is more important in their life and they have more difficulty at workplace and in receiving recovery services compared to White Americans. In the qualitative result, a large number of categories were generated and these domain concluded “cultural values and expectations that influence work”, and “helpful strategies and supports to deal with cultural-related challenges.” These findings can inform the development of employment interventions for Asian Americans.

Keywords

employment experiences, Asian American families with serious mental illness, cultural values

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP3-C-3	Comparative Study on Gender and Childcare Networks in Korea and Japan: in the Era of Family Diversity and Economic Stratification
Author(s)	YAMANE Mari (Japan), LEE Kyoung Won (Korea)

Abstract

Korea and Japan have exhibited a number of similarities in their definitions of gender roles and gender norms. In both societies, modern gender-based divisions of labor and M-curve pattern of women's labor force participation emerged with industrialization. In addition, the M-curve pattern, as well as strongly held norms regarding motherhood, have persisted in both societies. It is also confirmed that two societies show similarities in childcare network pattern. According to comparative study conducted in 6 Asian societies during 2001-2003, Korea and Japan showed similarities in concentration of care role to mother and insufficiency of childcare networks.

Focus of this study is on the changing process of gender relations and childcare networks after 2010's. Recently, Korea and Japan are experiencing significant changes in childcare policy, rapid progress in nursery system in Korea and reorganization of children and childcare support system in Japan. We also pay attention to family diversity and economic stratification as important social background.

Are there signs of change in mother-centered care role and child care networks in two M-curve societies? We are going to answer the question based on interview data conducted during 2013-2015 at local cities in both societies (Daegu, Changwon and Chuncheon in Korea, Aichi in Japan).

Keywords

Korea & Japan, gender, childcare networks



Concurrent Sessions

OP3-D <14:00-15:30, Classroom 2 (Lecture room 2)>

KWDI Session: Women and Family Policy in Korea

Moderator: KIM Eun Kyung (Korea)

OP3-D-1	Working Families and Work Life Balance in Korea
Author(s)	HONG Seung-ah (Korea)

Abstract

An increasing number of women working in the labor market have made dual-earner families prevalent in Korean society; thereby, "Balancing work and family" is now considered an essential policy agenda in Korea.

In Korea, the maternity leave is provided for pregnant women for 90 days before and after childbirth. Also, Korea introduced the parental leave system for the first time when the Act on Gender Equality in Employment was established in 1987. After several revisions, the parental leave is provided for both men and women who cares child under 9, for one year respectively. And the government is making efforts to encourage more men to take parental leave.

From 2004 to 2013, the number of parental leave users increased rapidly. In case of maternity leave, the number of its users almost tripled over a decade, from 38,541 persons in 2004 to 90,507 persons in 2013. The number of parental leave users also soared over a decade about seven times from 9,303 persons in 2004 to 69,616 persons in 2013. As such, the ratio of users of parental leave to those of maternity leave users increased by more than threefold from 24.1% in 2004 to 74.0% in 2013, amounted to 86.6% in 2014. In the case of men's participation of the parental leave, the number of users, albeit not many in total, had gone up over 50% since 2008.

In sum, the parental leave system in the initial stage started from women's needs, but the perspective of gender equality has gradually received a spotlight. Also, the policy approached with the presupposition of "maternity protection" in the early phase, but in recent years the policy approach has shifted toward "rights and responsibilities" rather than "protection." Also, the parental leave policy has shifted its emphasis from "working women" to "working families" and more fundamentally, changes are made in pursuit of the concept that the responsibility of social reproduction should be shared between men and women and between families and society.

Keywords

work-life balance, dual-earner families, gender equality, parental leave policy

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

OP3-D-2	Care Policy for the Elderly in Korea: Achievements and Challenges
Author(s)	CHOI In Hee(Korea)

Abstract

Adult children in Korea have traditionally been expected to take care of their aging parents. This norm of filial piety formerly served as the core of elder-care policies and long-term care planning in Korea. However, as the country has undergone significant demographic, economic, and social changes, the government has been making efforts to construct a comprehensive elder-care support system by releasing every five years since 2006 its “Basic Plan on Low Fertility and Aging Society” and by introducing the Long-term Care Insurance for the Elderly program in 2008. The purposes of this paper are to highlight the

changes in demographic and family structures that have influenced elder-care issues in Korea, examine the long-term care policy system and its achievements, and discuss some of the challenges that remain. Demographic data are briefly introduced and the Korean long-term care insurance system is outlined. As a result of this review, the Korean long-term care insurance system is evaluated as a major step in the socialization of care for the elderly. A number of additional studies have reported that the long-term care insurance system improves quality of life among beneficiaries and decreases the caregiving burden upon family caregivers. Despite the positive impact of the long-term care insurance policy on beneficiaries and their family members, it is concluded that the current long-term care insurance system should be modified in order to better meet the needs of beneficiaries and their family caregivers while ensuring the sustainability of the system.

Keywords

care policy for the elderly, Korean long-term care insurance system

OP3-D-3	Support Policies for Single-parent Families in Korea: Successful Emergence as a Vulnerable Group or Policy Fragmentation?
Author(s)	KIM Eun Ji(Korea)

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to explore the implementation, policy content, and evaluation of single-parent family support policy in Korea. Korea’s support for single-parent families targets and supports single-parent families, who are at high risk of poverty concentration. To support for single-parent families, various kinds of cash benefits, in-kind benefits, and facilities have been provided in Korea since the legislation of the Single-mother and Child Welfare Act in 1989. The policy result and success factors of Korea’s policy implementation are as follows. First, support for the single-parent family welfare system was made possible with the implementation of an international and domestic network. The second policy result is the emergence of single-parent families as a ‘Vulnerable Group’. The third policy result was a successful expansion of policy denotation, evolving to include single-father families, unwed mother families and grandparent-and-grandchild families. In Korea’s policy implementation experience, limitations can be found alongside success factors. The first limitation is policy overlap and fragmentation. The failure to foster a continuous support group and the failure of gender mainstreaming are other limitations of the policy.

Keywords

support policies for single-parent families, evaluation of support policies for single-parent families in Korea, single parents in poverty

Poster Sessions

Summary of Poster Sessions

* represents a corresponding author.

Poster Session 1: 9:30-12:30 Lobby of Main Auditorium

NO.	Author(s)	Abstract Title
PP1-1-A	OH Ji-Young & AN Jeong-Shin*	The Effect of Self-differentiation on Parenting Stress of Mothers: Mediation Effect of Stress Coping Strategies, Marital Intimacy
PP1-1-B	YUN Na-Yi & AN Jeong-Shin*	The Relationships of Generativity and Flow Experience of Social Activity on Psychological Wellbeing of the Baby Boom Generation's Women
PP1-2-A	BAE Yoon-Min & CHUN Young-Ju	The Influence of the Marital Relationship and Mother's Anxiety Towards the Child on the Cost of Private Education for the Child in South Korea
PP1-2-B	KIM Min & CHOI Mal-Ok	Self-determination for Multicultural Students with Disabilities
PP1-3-A	HIROKO Sato	A Follow-up Study of Changes in Household Composition and Alternation of Generations among Stem Families in a Rural Area in Japan
PP1-3-B	LEE Su-Jin & KIM Hyun Joo	A Qualitative Study on Family Experiences of Immigrant Youth in Korea.
PP1-4-A	AHN Hyun Ah & PARK Tai Young*	A Study on the Factors Influencing Conflicts between Sisters in a Single-parent Family
PP1-4-B	CHOI Bit Nae & CHOI Youn Shil	A Study on Development of Short-term Premarital Counseling Program for Divorce Prevention - Centered Gottman's Research and Couple's counseling
PP1-5-A	JANG Hye In, CHOI Hyun*, LEE Kuem Ju, YU Jeong A, YOO Yang Sook, KIM Jeong Hwan	Effectiveness of Psychological Intervention for Acquired Physical Disabilities and Their Caregivers
PP1-5-B	LIM Mihye & JUN Hey Jung*	Grown up Children's Unemployment and the Elderly Working Parents' Psychological Well-being in Korea
PP1-6-A	KOH Eunkook & PARK Tai Young*	A Study on the Factors Influencing Sexual Dysfunction of Newly-married Man.
PP1-6-B	NAKAGAWA Mari	Maternal Gatekeeping and Fathers' Participation in Housework among Double Income Families in Japan
PP1-7-A	JANG Eun Kyung & PARK Tai Young*	Sleeping with the Enemy: A Family Therapy Case on a Suicide Attempting Female College Student
PP1-7-B	KAWASAKI Suemi & YOSHINO Makio	A Study on Determinants of the Young's Independence in Good Social Interaction: Focusing on Parents' Child Rearing Attitudes."
PP1-8-A	LEE Won Nam & KIM Kyeong Shin	The Caregiving Stress and Life Satisfaction of Parents of Adult Children with Developmental Disabilities: The Mediating Effects of Social Support, Family Resilience and Coping Style
PP1-8-B	PARK Soon-Cheon & YOON Gyung-Ja*	A Case Study of Minuchin's Structural Family Therapy on a Family at a Critical Moment by Truancy of Children and Violent Behavior - The Four Steps Model -
PP1-9-A	KIM Kyeong Shin	Mediating Effects of Family Strength between the Experiences of Family Crisis and Depression

Poster Sessions

Summary of Poster Sessions

NO.	Author(s)	Abstract Title
PP1-9-B	KANG Sieun, LEE Jaerim*, PARK Jisoo	What Characteristics of Korean Parents and Young Adults Are Related to Helicopter Parenting?
PP1-10-A	KWON Soyoung, LEE Jaerim*, OUM Sewon	Factors Associated with Marriage Intention and Romantic Relationships among Korean Young Adults
PP1-10-B	Renchindulam, PARK Chung-Sun, BAE Na-Rae	A Comparative Study on Family Values between Mongolian and Korean College Students
PP1-11-A	LEE Jimin & YUN Taegyo	The Effect of Perceived Parent-Young Adult Relationship and Self-Differentiation on Interpersonal Problems among 20s.
PP1-11-B	YOKO Nobe	Couples with Infertility and Child Adoption, Artificial Reproductive Technology, and Strategies in Contemporary Japan
PP1-12-A	LEE Jeonghwa	The Determinants of Korean Rural Elderly's Social Health: With a Focus on Social Network Size, Social Activity and Sense of Community
PP1-12-B	LEE Seol Ah, JUN Hey Jung*, JOO Susanna	Gendered Effects of Divorce and Separation on Depressive Symptoms among Korean Men and Women
PP1-13-A	Moon Sunhee	Exploring Narratives of the Lives and Family Experiences of Single Working Women in Korea.
PP1-13-B	PARK Eun Hee & PARK Sung ae	An Analysis of Trends of Research on Education Program for the Elderly
PP1-14-A	KIM Seong Hee, JUN Heyjung*, JOO Susanna, SIN Hye Lim	Comparing Associations between Domain-specific Satisfaction and Life Satisfaction Across Stages in Adulthood
PP1-14-B	LEE Jimin & RYU Jungnam	The Effects of Family Stress on Psychological Well-Being in Middle-Aged: Mediation Effects of Family Resilience and Depression
PP1-15-A	KIM Minjee & LEE Jaerim*	The Relation between Receiving Financial Support from Parents and Life Satisfaction among Korean Young Adults: The Moderating Role of Attitudes toward Parents' Responsibility for Financial Support
PP1-15-B	KANG Hyekyung & AUH Seongyeon*	A Qualitative Research on Family Conflicts after Coming-out : Targeting Male Sexual Minorities in Their Twenties
PP1-16-B	CHO Kyuyoung, JUN Hey Jung*, LEE Eun Jee	A Longitudinal Interaction between Marital Satisfaction and Parent-child Relationship Satisfaction
PP1-17-A	HEO Mi Jeong, CHOI Youn Shil, KIM Song Hyun	The Change of Parenting Efficacy and Family Function of the Mother Through the Play- Therapy Experience with Premature Infants
PP1-17-B	KIM Seo Hyun & YIM Hye Rim	Historical Consideration on the Research of Children from Divorced Families in South Korea: Analysis on the Trend of Academic Papers since the IMF Financial Crisis

Poster Sessions

Summary of Poster Sessions

■ Poster Session 2: 14:00-17:00 Lobby of Main Auditorium

NO.	Author(s)	Abstract Title
PP2-1-A	LEUNG Cynthia M, TSANG Sandra K M, NG Gene S H, CHOI S Y	The Effectiveness of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy on Chinese Children with Special Education Needs and Their Parents
PP2-1-B	OKAZE Kaoru	Working Carers' Conflict in Balancing Roles
PP2-2-A	JU Kuk Hee, SHIN Jeong Eun, HEO Jeong Yoon	Outcome Study on Recovery Program for Divorcing Families in Korea
PP2-2-B	SEO Mijung	Trajectories of Mobile Phone use among Korean Early Adolescent : Latent Growth Curve Analysis
PP2-3-A	SUNG Miai & CHOI Yeojean	Gender Differences in Predictors of the Marital Relationship Satisfaction of Living Apart Couples in South Korea
PP2-3-B	KUROKAWA Kinuyo	Recognition of Child Abuse and Discipline among University Students in Japan: In Relation to Learning Opportunities
PP2-4-A	LEE Bok Sook	Effectiveness of Cooperative Parenting Education (CPE) Program in Divorce Trial Case. - Focusing on Healthy Family Support Center in Korea -
PP2-4-B	SHEN Chen, LAM Tai Hing*, WAN Alice, KWOK Lit Tung, STEWART Sunita M, CHAN Sophia S	A Community Based Intervention Program of Hong Kong Jockey Club FAMILY Project to Enhance Family Communication and Family Well-being: The Learning Families Project
PP2-5-A	MUI Moses & KI Blanche	Happy Family Kitchen: A Hong Kong Experience in Strengthening Families Through Collaborative Partnership
PP2-5-B	CHUN Young Ju, JU Kuk Hee*, PARK Jeong Yun, LEE Hee Yun	Outcome of Divorce Counseling Accreditation among the Healthy Family Support Centers in Korea
PP2-6-A	YOO Yoon-Hyung & LEE Suk-Hee	Development and Application of the Solution-focused Art Therapy Program (SFATP)
PP2-6-B	YOUM Eun Sun & CHUN Young-Ju	Single Case Study on Family Therapy with an Adolescent Child Having a Problem of Mother Abuse and Game Addiction – Based on structural Family Therapy -
PP2-7-A	HUH Cheong-ah, XINYING Wei, Chung Grace H	The Effect of Communities' Multicultural Density and Financial Independence on Korean Adolescents' Multicultural Acceptability among 25 Districts in Seoul.
PP2-7-B	LIM So Jin, KIM Jee Un, PAIK Sun Ah	Path Analysis of Factors Influencing Middle-Aged Women's Life Satisfaction: Financial Preparedness for Retirement, Financial Satisfaction of Retirement Provision, and Depression
PP2-8-A	JANG Ae Yeon & LEE Sook Hee	The Development and Application of Interaction Group Theraplay Program
PP2-8-B	KIM Minjee, LEE Yuson, KIM Jiwook	The Development of a 2nd Life Adaptation Program for Male Facing Retirement in Baby-boom Generation

Poster Sessions

Summary of Poster Sessions

NO.	Author(s)	Abstract Title
PP2-9-A	YIM Hye Rim, KIM Seo Hyun, CHUNG Ick Joong	The Relationships between Clients' Satisfaction with the Service from Community Child Centers and Children's School Adjustment in South Korea
PP2-10-A	YANG Moo Hi	A Case Study of Emotion Focused Marital Therapy for Couple Under Divorce Action by 'Personality Difference'
PP2-10-B	KIM Hye Yeon	Support Activities of Parents for Building Character of Adolescents
PP2-11-A	NAM Giwon, LEE Suyoun*, KIM Namyun	A Study on the Awareness and Difficulties of Sex Education in Mothers - Mainly Focused on Mothers with Children ages 3-5 -
PP2-11-B	KO Mi-Suk, JOO Hyun-Jung*, SEO Jung-Hee, LEE Joo-Hyun	The Effects of Parenting Style on the School Adjustment in Adolescents – Focused on Mediating Effect of Self-Esteem
PP2-12-A	OH Mi Hee	A Study on the Progress of Preventing Child Abuse in Korea and Japan
PP2-12-B	JUNG Min-ja & YOON Kyoung-won	Analysis of Family Resilience of Female Scientist Marie Curie
PP2-13-A	KO Mi-Suk, AN So-Young*, KIM Yoo-Jung, AN Sun-Hee	The Effects of Positive Parenting Attitude on Early Adolescents' School Adjustment : Focused on the Mediating Effects of Ego-Resilience
PP2-13-B	LIM Choon Hee	The Experience of Being a College Student and Its Meaning in the Life in Old Age of Elderly Women Student
PP2-14-A	CHIO Eun Ju & LEE Sook Hee	Development and Application of the Early Childhood Program for Character Education Using Portraits
PP2-14-B	YANG Moo Hi & YOON Gyung Ja*	A Case Study of Emotion-focused Couple Therapy(EFCT) for a Korean Couple Under Divorce Process
PP2-15-A	OH Jung-A & BYOUN Soo-Jung	Effect of Social Support and Readiness for Independent Living on Career Decision-making Self-efficacy of School Dropout Adolescents
PP2-15-B	KIM Hyang Eun	Effects of Case Management of High Risk Adoptive Families: Focusing on Mothers' Parental Role Satisfaction
PP2-16-A	BYOUN Soo-Jung	Marriage Migrant Women's Adjustment in Korea and Their Children's Social Adjustment
PP2-17-A	KIM Hag Jong	Workplace Counseling in Korea - focusing on four family-friendly corporations of Samsung, LG, Hyundai and Lotte
PP2-17-B	KIM Eunkyung	Association between Depression and Social Support among Elderly by Gender in Korea

Poster Sessions

PP1-1-A	The Effect of Self-differentiation on Parenting Stress of Mothers: Mediation Effect of Stress Coping Strategies, Marital Intimacy
Author(s)	OH Ji-Young (Korea), AN Jeong-Shin* (Korea)

Abstract

The major purpose of this study was to investigate the relations between parenting stress and self-differentiation, stress coping strategies, marital intimacy and examine the mediation effects of stress coping strategies and marital intimacy between self-differentiation and parenting stress of mother.

The subjects of the study were 277 Mothers who have less than 36-Month-Old Children in Busan. For data analysis, frequency, Cronbach's α , Pearson's correlation coefficients, multiple regression were used. Collected data were analyzed by using PASW Statistics 18 Program.

The main results were as follows;

First, self-differentiation, problem-focused coping strategies and marital intimacy had negative correlations with parenting stress. And emotion-focused coping strategies had positive correlation with parenting stress.

Second, the effect of self-differentiation on parenting stress was partially mediated by problem-focused coping strategies.

Third, the effect of self-differentiation on parenting stress was partially mediated by marital intimacy.

These results were discussed in terms of parenting stress intervention program.

Keywords

parenting stress, self-differentiation, stress coping strategies, marital intimacy

PP1-1-B	The Relationships of Generativity and Flow Experience of Social Activity on Psychological Wellbeing of the Baby Boom Generation's Women
Author(s)	YUN Na-Yi (Korea), AN Jeong-Shin* (Korea)

Abstract

The major purpose of this study was to clarify the general trend of Baby Boom Generation's Women and explored relations of Generativity and Flow Experience of Social Activity(hobby, education, job) on Psychological Wellbeing of the Baby Boom Generation's Women.

The subjects of the study was about 376 women who born at baby boom generation in Busan and Gyeongnam. For data analysis, Frequency analysis, Descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation coefficients, ANOVA and multiple regression were used. Collected data were analyzed by the SPSS 18.0 program.

The main results were as follows: First, Baby boom generation's women were highly educated, many of them had jobs. Second, In case of flow experience of social activity includes hobby, education and job was indirectly, completely affects through generativity to psychological wellbeing of the baby boom generation's women. The effects of flow experience of social activity on psychological wellbeing of the baby boom generation's women were mediated by generativity development.

These findings indicated generativity was an important factor for developmental tasks to promote psychological wellbeing of the baby boom generation's women. These findings have implication for the development of intervention programs aimed at promoting generativity for baby boom generation's women, including life-course education, counseling and volunteer activities.

Keywords

psychological wellbeing, generativity, soeial activity, folw, baby boom

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-2-A	The Influence of the Marital Relationship and Mother's Anxiety Towards the Child on the Cost of Private Education for the Child in South Korea
Author(s)	BAE Yoon-Min (Korea), CHUN Young-Ju (Korea)

Abstract

This study examined the relationships among the marital relationship, mother's anxiety towards the child, and the cost of private education for the child among the married women aged 30's and 40's in Korea. The data was from 'Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women and Families 2012' collected by Korean Women's Development Institute(KWDI), and the questionnaire included socio-demographic factors, marital relationship factors, and the mother's anxiety towards the child. Total 2,356 questionnaires were analyzed by frequency analysis, correlation analysis, and stepwise regression analysis using SPSS 21.0. As the results, first, the monthly average cost of private education was 528,000 Won (approximately 440.00 USD), and about 13% of the monthly income was used for the cost of private education for the child. Second, the cost of the private education was significantly correlated with family income, education, number of child, couple's leisure activity, degree of marital happiness, marital quality, subjective health, job, anxiety towards the child. Third, the cost of private education for the child increased as family income, education, number of child, couple's leisure activity, and subjective health are higher. The cost of private education also tended to be higher when the mother was a full time housewife and has a higher degree of anxiety towards the child. The result of this study implied that the cost of the private education in Korea is influenced not only by the macro, socio-demographic factors but also micro factors such as family dynamics and individual anxiety.

Keywords

private education in Korea, marital relationship, mother's anxiety towards the child

PP1-2-B	Self-determination for Multicultural Students with Disabilities
Author(s)	KIM Min (Korea), CHOI Mal-Ok (Korea)

Abstract

Self-determination is an essential ability for students with disabilities to maintain healthy independent life and enter adult life successfully. Although self-determination has been introduced in S. Korea in 1990s, little is known about a perception of self-determination and a few studies have done focusing on multicultural students with disabilities. The purpose of this study was: (1) to review foreign research focusing on self-determination, students with disabilities, and multiculturalism and (2) provide implications for the future research in S. Korea. Through data searching process, 10 articles were selected and reviewed. The results showed that (1) self-determination is recognized differently by culture and ethnicity; (2) a strategy for multicultural students with disabilities to improve self-determination skills may not applied well in the field; (3) the concept of self-determination could be applied in many cultures, which are not focused on Western cultural value. Finally, multiple studies to explore meaning of self-determination among many stakeholders (e.g., students with disabilities, families and special education teachers) and to develop effective strategies are required.

Keywords

self-determination, students with disabilities, multiculturalism



Poster Sessions

PP1-3-A	A Follow-up Study of Changes in Household Composition and Alternation of Generations among Stem Families in a Rural Area in Japan
Author(s)	HIROKO Sato (Japan)

Abstract

The aim of this study is to clarify the family changes in rural area in Japan over 32-years. The data were based on the panel studies conducted in 1982, 1993, 2005 and 2014, respectively, in Okabe-cho, Shizuoka Prefecture, which is located in central part of Japan. The participants were 439 married women, aged between 30 and 59, who were interviewed in the first survey (as of 1982). 280 of them were surveyed in the second, third and fourth studies. In the 1982 survey 70.7% of the households were extended families – either three-generation or four-generation households. Over 32 years, a majority of households were composed of three generations. After deaths of parents, marriage of children and births of grandchildren, their composition shifted from “parents, subjects and their children” to “subjects, their children and grandchildren”. 84.2% of these households had their sons co-residing with the subjects. Over 40% of the surveyed households experienced an alternation of generations; 94.3% of them formed stem families. Households in this region maintain the stem family system. In 2014 survey, however, decrease in stem families exceeded formation of new ones due to the severe difficulties in marriage and the increase in children leaving the district.

Keywords

follow-up study, rural area in Japan, stem family system, household composition, alternation of generations

PP1-3-B	A Qualitative Study on Family Experiences of Immigrant Youth in Korea.
Author(s)	LEE Su-Jin (Korea), KIM Hyun Joo* (Korea)

Abstract

The aim of this study is to explore family experiences of immigrant youth, and determine the essence of these experiences. In the pursuit of this purpose, the researchers conducted in-depth interviews with 5 foreign-born immigrant youth who live with their families after migrating to the Republic of Korea during adolescence. Data collected were analyzed using Giorgi'(1985)s phenomenological research method. The results of this study extracted 4 elements and 14 sub-elements. 4 identified elements of this study are “begin to live an unstable family life,” “all the family live peripheral life,” “live in a culture that is different from parents’,” and “build solidarity by lifting parents’ burden.” The results of this study suggest an intensive analysis of family experiences of immigrant youth, which have been dealt with only peripherally in studies of adjustment processes of foreign-born immigrant adolescents. In addition, this study is significant because it proposes the meaning of family experiences in foreign-born immigrant adolescents’ adjustment processes. This study insists on importance of a family level systemic intervention in providing assistance to foreign-born immigrant youth. Furthermore, this study suggests the necessity of professional assistance intervention and the formation of social supports network for families of immigrant adolescents.

Keywords

immigrant youth, family experiences, phenomenology, qualitative study

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-4-A	A Study on the Factors Influencing Conflicts between Sisters in a Single-parent Family
Author(s)	AHN Hyun Ah (Korea), PARK Tai Young* (Korea)

Abstract

Objectives

The client(eldest daughter, 23) in this study had a difficult time having a conversation with her father and felt alienated among the family members because her grandmother always took sides with her younger sister(21). The purpose of this study is to explore the factors that influenced the conflict between the sisters in the single-parent family, based on a family therapy case study.

Methods

Research Question

What are the factors that influence the conflict between the two sisters?

Family Case Formulation

Four family members, father(54), grandmother(72), client(eldest daughter, 23), and sister(21) participated in the counseling. Counseling consisted of 7 sessions including individual, two-sisters, father-and-a-daughter, father-and-the-two-daughters counseling.

Analysis Method

This single case study analyzed and coded the verbatim and counseling memos, and displayed the results in Matrix and Network.

Results

Personal, familial, family-of-origin, and cultural factors were found to influence the conflict between the two sisters. First, the personal factors includes crankiness, anger control issue, being treated unfairly within the family, bottling up emotion, cross-transactive communication method, and uncompromisable communication method. Second, familial factors were the blunt communication method of grandmother and father, partiality to client's sister, sneaky younger sister, request of excessive role from the death of mother, inflexible rules from father, authoritative father, the burden from excessive role expectation in the family, stressful letters from father, burdensome expressions from father, and family taboo of talking about mother's death. Third, the family-of-origin factors were the conflict and enmeshed relationship between father and grandmother, and the similar relationship between the father and the client. Fourth, the cultural factors were patriotism and filial piety from Confusionsim.

Implication for Therapy and Practice

The result of this study shows when therapists counsel clients with sibling conflicts, it is necessary to explore the communication method, partiality, and unsolved issues among the family members, as well as the Confucian culture in Korean.

Keywords

sister conflict, family therapy, communication method, family rules, Confucianism



Poster Sessions

PP1-4-B	A Study on Development of Short-term Premarital Counseling Program for Divorce Prevention - Centered Gottman's Research and Couple's counseling
Author(s)	CHOI Bit Nae (Korea), CHOI Youn Shil (Korea)

Abstract

This study focuses on building a strong family structure in a premarital timeframe to act as divorce prevention. Programs were coordinated with the following 3 stages. First stage: a review of previous studies, Second stage: structuring the program's context by reflecting on previous counseling cases, Third stage: preparing and editing necessary worksheets. The Objectives of the program include, (1) identifying personal communication style and recognizing the need for change (2) Understanding each other's differences and emphasis on relatively low expectation (3) Engaging in various experiences together to build and share positive emotions (4) Understanding the realistic aspects of marriage and overcoming the vague feeling of uneasiness (5) Knowing the reality of divorce and understanding the predictors of divorce (6) Encouraging a better choice as a healthy adult. Participants for the program include not only premarital couples, but also couples entering in advance stages of remarriage after divorce. Each of couples would attend the 90 minute counseling session over five times. The following topics were discussed during the counseling sessions:(1) Understanding being together with another individual, so that couples would achieve a better appreciation of male and female differences. (2) Assessing their communication style in a given situation and improving assertive communication. (3) Understanding what 'being a family' means. By knowing one's partner's families, picturing themselves in a given family and predicting what would happen. (4) Envisioning what would happen if a couple no longer live together as family. (5) Brainstorming situations where couples would make the decision to divorce, and exploring what communication style would result in a divorce. This counseling experience will be helpful for premarital couples to improve unpleasant situations, and to be aware of importance of sharing positive experiences.

Keywords

premarital couple, brief program, divorce prevention

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-5-A	Effectiveness of Psychological Intervention for Acquired Physical Disabilities and Their Caregivers
Author(s)	JANG Hye In (Korea), CHOI Hyun* (Korea), LEE Kuem Ju (Korea), YU Jeong A (Korea), YOO Yang Sook (Korea), KIM Jeong Hwan (Korea)

Abstract

Purpose: This study was to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of the family resilience program for people with acquired disability (PWAD) and their caregivers to enhance their psychological health.

Methods: 8 couples (patients with spinal cord injury and their spouses) participated. The participants were pseudo-randomly allocated to the intervention group or the control group. Measurement tools including Family Resilience Assessment Scale, Family Member Wellbeing Index, WHOQOL-BREF and WHOQOL-DIS, Depression, Acceptance of Disability Scale, Multidimensional Caregiver Burden Inventory was used.

Results: The family resilience program was structured in a group-format, consisting of 6 sessions based on the solution-focused therapy and the resilience theory of family adversity. After the implement of the program, the family resilience scores were significantly increased in the post-intervention survey ($p < .05$), compared to the pre-intervention test. Specifically, they obtained more positive perspective and belief system toward adversity, took more flexible organizational patterns in family and had more social support, compared to the control group.

Conclusion: The family resilience program was effective for people with spinal cord injury and their spouses in this study. The program consisting of 6 sessions seemed to empower the participants with more positive outlook and family support and it is expected to be useful for other diverse disabled families as well. The effectiveness and efficacy of the program can be further evaluated in such diverse populations.

Keywords

family resilience, disabilities, intervention

PP1-5-B	Grown up Children's Unemployment and the Elderly Working Parents' Psychological Well-being in Korea
Author(s)	LIM Mihye (Korea), JUN Hey Jung* (Korea)

Abstract

Although children's circumstances play an important role in parents' well-being, there has been little empirical investigation about the extent to which grown up children's problems affects parental psychological well-being. Guided by a family life course perspective, this study examined the associations between grown up children's financial problems and their working parents' job satisfaction and life satisfaction. Participants were 1,803 Korean parents ($M_{age} = 64.02$, $SD = 7.05$) whose youngest child was at least 26 years old. Multiple regression models were estimated using data from 2010 (the 3th) and 2012 (the 4th) Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing (KLOSA). The results ($p < .05$) showed that 1) participants who had more children with financial problems significantly had poorer life satisfaction compared to their lesser counterparts and 2) that children's unemployment moderated the relationship between parents' job satisfaction and life satisfaction. Specifically, the results indicated that ($p < .05$) in contrast to parents with employed grown up children, working parents with unemployed grown up children experienced a higher decline in life satisfaction as their job satisfaction decreased. As such, the results implied that the problematic association between parents' job satisfaction and life satisfaction was greater among parental groups with unemployed grown up children. Findings in the cultural context and implications for future research will be discussed.

Keywords

family relationship quality, intergenerational family relations, adult children, life satisfaction, paid work



Poster Sessions

PP1-6-A	A Study on the Factors Influencing Sexual Dysfunction of Newly-married Man.
Author(s)	KOH Eunkook (Korea), PARK Tai Young* (Korea)

Abstract

Objectives

The purpose of this study is to explore the factors influencing sexual dysfunction of a man who is experiencing hypoactive sexual desire disorder, and addicted to internet game without talking with his wife, based on a family therapy case.

Research Question

What are the factors that influenced the sexual dysfunction of a newly married man?

Family Case Formulation

Four family members, client(33), husband(33), mother(56), and brother(31) participated in the counseling.

Clinical Procedure of Family Therapy Sessions

Total 10 sessions, which included individual and family counseling, were held from July 2015 to October 2015.

Analysis Method

The single case study was analyzed by coding the verbatim and counseling memos and the result is displayed in Matrix and Network.

Results

The couple was having a sexual relationship bimonthly. The client's husband was experiencing hypoactive sexual desire disorder, erectile disorder, and premature ejaculation. The client(wife) was anxious about sporadic sexual intercourse and thought her husband was ignoring and not loving her. However, the husband dealt the sexual relationship lightly with the excuse of being tired. Before marriage, there were neither problems with the frequency of sexual intercourse nor erection of the husband. The counselor told the client that the husband's sexual issues could be related not only to the temperament but also to the psychogenic factors. The factors influencing the husband's sexual dysfunction were discovered during the counseling sessions. The husband's psychological burden on sexual intercourse and complaints toward his wife were influencing the husband's sexual avoidance. And he was expressing his psychological burden on sexual intercourse and complaints toward his wife through avoiding sexual relationship with his wife.

First, the burdens on sexual intercourse were the pressure from his wife for a long preparation time, husband's sacrifice, and the uncompromisable sexual intercourse pattern. Second, the avoidance methods were related to the repulsion from transference, and the resistance from the wife's daily double bind message. The therapist told the couple that they were having a dysfunctional interaction due to the transference when they saw their parents' aspects in each other. Especially, the wife's excessive role in both families, and the pursuit of enmeshed relationship were the attempt to sooth her anxiety which is related to her attachment issue and indifferentiation. Additionally, in order to cope with transference and indifferentiation during the marital adjustment stage, the therapist suggested expansion of cognizance to the husband, reduction of excessive role to the wife and practice of compromising to both of the couple.

Implication for Therapy and Practice

When treating sexual dysfunction, it is important to improve the couple's relationship which is underlying the sexual life. Sexual dysfunctions are often related to couple's conflict and negative emotions to each other. This study stresses the importance of understanding not only the temperament but also the psychogenic factors when dealing clients with sexual issues. Discovering the psychogenic factors does not end up in a temporary solution for couples' conflicts but it is possible to help the couples by dealing with the dysfunctional communication method and the unsolved emotions from the family-of-origin.

keywords

sexual dysfunction, family therapy, transference, communication method

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-6-B	Maternal Gatekeeping and Fathers' Participation in Housework among Double Income Families in Japan
Author(s)	NAKAGAWA Mari (Japan)

Abstract

There is traditional gender division of housework labor among Japanese families (Ministry of Affairs and Communications 2012). Nevertheless, the fathers' participation in housework has been increasing in recent years. Concerning fathers' participation in housework, it is reported that mothers who are gatekeepers of childcare and housework may facilitate fathers' engagement in childcare and housework, manage how the housework is divided, and restrict their engagement (De Luccie 1995; Allen and Hawkins 1999; Adamsons 2010; Nakagawa 2010). The literature available in this field shows that there is not enough scale measuring maternal gatekeeping. Therefore, this study attempts to construct the scales of maternal gatekeeping of housework among double income families in Japan. Furthermore, it examines which factors of maternal gatekeeping influence fathers' participation in housework. This study focuses on 300 women from double income families with children under the age of twelve. A questionnaire was conducted in August 2015 using the internet. There were two main conclusions obtained from the survey: First, maternal gatekeeping of housework consists of three factors: Management, Control and Coaching, and Facilitation and Advice. Secondly, the more frequency of mothers' Facilitation and Advice are results in increasing fathers' participation in housework.

Keywords

maternal gatekeeping father' participation in housework double-income



Poster Sessions

PP1-7-A	Sleeping with the Enemy: A Family Therapy Case on a Suicide Attempting Female College Student
Author(s)	JANG Eun Kyung (Korea), PARK Tai Young* (Korea)

Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to explore the factors that influenced the four attempted suicides of a female college student.

Methods: Research Question

What are the factors that influenced the suicide attempts of the female college student?

Family Case Formulation & Clinical Procedure of Family Therapy Sessions

Counseling is composed of 11 sessions and father(55), mother(48), client(23), and son(10) participated in the counseling.

Analysis Method: In this single case study, verbatim and counseling memos were analyzed and coded and the result is displayed in Matrix and Network.

Results: As a result of this study, personal, familial and environmental factors were found to influence the suicide attempts of the client. First, the personal factors included client's unstable emotion, bottling up emotion, anger control issues, demotivational feelings, absence of autonomy, sadness from the birth of younger brother, walking on eggshells around father, parents' partiality to younger brother, suppression from uncle, two-sided self(the true self and the false self), and absence of frank expressions. Second, familial factors were father's excessive meddling, mother's excessive meddling, father's extreme positivism, father's perfectionism, parents' double bind messages, negative messages from parents, absence of compliments from parents, parents' feeling sick and tired of their daughter, partiality to younger brother, two-sided father, undifferentiated father, non-expressive father, and parents' blame on the client. Lastly, the environmental factor is being bullied at school and church.

Implication for Therapy and Practice

The result of this study showed that parents' partiality between the siblings, and parents' negative expression influenced the client to become emotionally unstable and easily outraged and ultimately losing the desire to live that lead her to attempt suicide. Meanwhile, the suicide-attempted client felt alienated at school and church which is the environmental factors. Therefore, when counseling suicide-attempting teenagers, it is important for the counselors to explore the personal, familial and environmental factors of the client.

Keywords

suicide attempts, family therapy, emotional instability, demotivation, supression

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-7-B	A Study on Determinants of the Young's Independence in Good Social Interaction: Focusing on Parents' Child Rearing Attitudes."
Author(s)	KAWASAKI Suemi (Japan), YOSHINO Makio (Japan)

Abstract

Many young Japanese tend not to establish good communication with opposite gender or be unable to express themselves well due to low self-esteem and communication skills. Young Danes attain high communication skills. This study examined factors that made for difference in level of independence in social interactions.

First phase, researchers conducted questionnaires in Japan and Denmark from October 2008 to February 2009. Second phase, they conducted face-to-face interview in August 2013 and 2014 in Denmark. Researchers applied eighteen question indicators to measure independence in social interaction. They found factors: good interaction, confidence and independence, and being positive. To indicate determinants, researchers applied multiple regression analysis; parents who prioritize schoolwork, and family integration, etc.

Although Danish parents emphasized on schoolwork than Japanese, this factor did not give negative effect in Denmark. It was not surprising both young people in tertiary school and their parents focused on schoolwork for career success. While, attitude of Japanese parents who were heavily weighted on schoolwork gave negative stress. These aspects suppressed improving communication skills.

Another finding is that, in Japan, samples showed gaps on family integration. Young Japanese seemed to have good relationship

skills in high family integration. In Denmark, it is common matter.

Keywords

youth, independence, attitude of parents, heavily weighted on schoolwork, family integration

PP1-8-A	The Caregiving Stress and Life Satisfaction of Parents of Adult Children with Developmental Disabilities: The Mediating Effects of Social Support, Family Resilience and Coping Style
Author(s)	LEE Won Nam (Korea), KIM Kyeong Shin (Korea)

Abstract

This study was carried out in order to evaluate the overall process that the caregiving stress of parents caring for adult children with developmental disabilities affect their life satisfaction through the level of social support, family resilience and coping styles based on the stress-coping-adaptive model of Lazarus and Folkman(1984).

For this purpose, the structured survey was conducted by targeting 394 parents of adult children with developmental disabilities and data was analyzed using AMOS 20.0. The results were summarized as follows: The findings of structural equation model(SEM) analysis supported the proposed conceptual model. The model's goodness-of-fit was fine($\chi^2=372.500$, $df=156$, $p=000$, $RMSEA=.059$, $TLI=.936$). There were significant relationships between caregiving stress and social support($\beta=-.282$, $p<.001$), family resilience($\beta=-.231$, $p<.001$), emotion-focused coping($\beta=.476$, $p<.001$), life satisfaction($\beta=-.519$, $p<.001$). Also the effects of social support, family resilience and two styles of coping on life satisfaction were found. The social support, family resilience and emotion-focused coping showed mediating effects on the relationship between caregiving stress and life satisfaction.

In conclusion, the strategies for enhancing family resilience are needed because it is a very powerful linking variable to the life satisfaction of parents of adult children with developmental disabilities

Keywords

caregiving stress, life satisfaction, parents of adult children with developmental disabilities, mediating effect.

Poster Sessions

PP1-8-B	A Case Study of Minuchin's Structural Family Therapy on a Family at a Critical Moment by Truancy of Children and Violent Behavior - The Four Steps Model -
Author(s)	PARK Soon-Cheon (Korea), YOON Gyung-Ja* (Korea)

Abstract

This study was on a family therapy with an IP(11th grade) who had been treated with medication for 5 years, diagnosed with ADHD at 3rd grade. The IP was in face of being flunked from violent behaviors and truancy. Parents were overwhelmed by dysfunctional relationships within the family, improper power hierarchies, cross-generational coalition, and disputes between the husband and wife, resulting in victimizing scapegoated children and destruction of subsystem by unclear boundaries. To restructure family system, the therapy was conducted to recover family relationships and proper authority and composed of 8 sessions(in a 90-minute session) from September to November, 2015. The therapy was conducted based on the Minuchin's four

steps model of Structural Family Therapy: Step 1: Revealing the problems complained-change problems into relations; Step 2:

Highlighting problem-maintaining interactions; Step 3: A structurally focused exploring of the past; and Step 4: Exploring alternative ways of interactions. After sessions, the problem of truancy and the coalition between mother and daughter have been solved, and family system has been changed. The relationship between parents and children as well as between parents was recovered by recognizing the present problems as parental problems. This case study suggested that the application of Structural Family Therapy model could be an effective and useful way to change family structure as well as to recover family system through restructuring hierarchy of authority in a family.

Keywords

case study, Minuchin's structural family therapy, children, four step model

PP1-9-A	Mediating Effects of Family Strength between the Experiences of Family Crisis and Depression
Author(s)	KIM Kyeong Shin (Korea)

Abstract

This research aimed to examine the mediating effects of family strength between the experiences of family crisis and depression and to suggest the alternatives for preventing maladjustment due to family crisis. The subjects of this study were 467 over twenties Koreans and surveyed by self-reported questionnaires using several standardized reliable measures. The data was analyzed by descriptive statistics, regression analysis, and Sobel test using SPSS 21.

In the process of verification for seeking mediating effects of family strength between the experiences of family crisis and depression, step1 showed that the experiences of family crisis revealed significant effects on family strength($\beta=-.104$, $p<.05$). And in step2, the experiences of family crisis affected depression significantly($\beta=.100$, $p<.05$). Step3 which used family crisis experiences($\beta=.060$, $p>.05$) and family strength($\beta=-.405$, $p<.001$) together showed that family strength had entire mediating effects between the experiences of family crisis and depression of Korean adults. It was proved significantly by Sobel test($Z=2.19$, $p<.01$).

In conclusion, family strength plays an important role in linking family crisis experiences to depression. With the ever increasing number of family crisis experiencing the difficulties of coping, it is essential to adopt the perspectives that family strength such as family commitment and cooperation is integral part of adjustment and rehabilitation of injured family members

Keywords

family strength, the experiences of family crisis, depression

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-9-B	What Characteristics of Korean Parents and Young Adults Are Related to Helicopter Parenting?
Author(s)	KANG Sieun (Korea), LEE Jaerim* (Korea), PARK Jisoo (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors associated with helicopter parenting perceived by young adults in Korea. Although helicopter parenting for young adults has received much academic and public attention, little is known about what characteristics of parents and children are linked to helicopter parenting and whether the characteristics differ between the mother and father. In this study, we separately examined mothers' and fathers' helicopter parenting. Two sets of multiple regression analysis were used to identify the factors related to helicopter parenting using a sample of 1,019 young adults aged 19-34 ($M = 28.4$ yrs), who had both living parents and had been never married. The independent variables were socio-demographic characteristics and parent-child support characteristics. The dependent variables were the mother's and father's helicopter parenting reported by the young adults.

The results showed that, in both the mother and father models, the young adults perceived higher levels of helicopter parenting when the parent had a higher education level, when the young adult was a son, when the young adult both received and provided financial support from and to the parents more frequently. Additionally, in the case of the father model, the young adults reported a higher level of helicopter parenting when the father was married and when they lived with the father, they were either the first or only child, and they received instrumental support from the parents more frequently. The findings revealed that some factors related to helicopter parenting perceived by the young adults differed between the mother and father.

Keywords

helicopter parenting, Korean young adults, intergeneration support

PP1-10-A	Factors Associated with Marriage Intention and Romantic Relationships among Korean Young Adults
Author(s)	KWON Soyoung (Korea), LEE Jaerim* (Korea), OUM Sewon (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors associated with marriage intention and romantic relationships among young adults in Korea. Data came from 742 young adults aged 25 to 34 who had never been married and had at least one living parent. The dependent variables included in the analyses were grouped into economic resources, support from parents, support given to parents, attitudes toward intergenerational support, and socio-demographic characteristics.

Using multiple regression, we found that young adults who earned higher incomes, perceived their social status higher, provided less frequent instrument support to the parents, supported filial responsibilities, were male, and were younger were more likely to report higher levels of intention to marry. As for romantic relationships, our logistic regression analysis revealed that young adults who had higher incomes, perceived their social status higher, provided less frequent instrumental support to the parents, were female, lived separately from the parents, and had married parents were more likely to have experienced a romantic relationship. These findings suggest that providing instrumental support to the parents is an important factor that predicts both marriage intention and romantic relationships.

Keywords

marriage intention, romantic relationships, Korean young adults, intergenerational support

Poster Sessions

PP1-10-B	A Comparative Study on Family Values between Mongolian and Korean College Students
Author(s)	Renchindulam (Mongol), PARK Chung-Sun (Korea), BAE Na-Rae (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to investigate family values for Mongolian and Korean college students, and to compare family values between two nations. Family values may be different even though there are many similarities between Mongolian and Korean family culture. These differences would be good guidelines with family welfare policies both in Mongol and Korea.

The data in this study was collected with purposive sampling, and 299 people were interviewed; 149 Mongolian students in Ulaanbaatar and 150 Korean students in Gyeongbuk areas. The questionnaire consisted of socioeconomic background variables, and family values in 5 sub-dimensions. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS Win 18.0 with frequency analysis, reliability test, correlation analysis and t-test and ANOVAs.

The results of this study are as follows:

First, the socioeconomic characteristics and family values of Mongolian and Korean students were highly correlated, indicating the socioeconomic characteristics are important factor determining family values. Second, Mongolian and Korean students showed different family values, specifically, child values, marital value, parent-caring, familism, and sex-role attitudes. Generally Mongolian students showed more conservative family values except sex-role attitudes. This may be due to different cultural backgrounds. Third, both Mongolian and Korean students showed strong family values, even if both countries have experienced industrialization and modernization. Both countries showed many similarities in terms of family values. However, the specific areas of family values turned to be quite different for Mongolian and Korean students.

Keywords

family values, family culture, sex-role attitudes

PP1-11-A	The Effect of Perceived Parent-Young Adult Relationship and Self-Differentiation on Interpersonal Problems among 20s.
Author(s)	LEE Jimin (Korea), YUN Taegyo (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of the parent-young adult relationship and self-differentiation on interpersonal problems.

The subjects were 504(male 195, female 309) young adults in their twenties . The questionnaire was consisted of measures on the Parent-Child Relationship Instrument, Self-differentiation Inventory, and Short form of Korean Inventory of Interpersonal Problems Circumplex. Frequency, t-test, correlation, and hierarchical regression analysis were conducted with SPSS 23.0.

The major findings were as follows. First, the result revealed that there were gender differences in the level of self-differentiation. Second, hierarchical regression analyses showed that the parent-young adult relationship and the level of self-differentiation had significant influence on interpersonal problems(moving toward people, moving against people and moving away from people).

The results indicated that not only the parent-young adult relationship but also the level of self-differentiation needs to be considered to reduce the young adults' interpersonal problems in counseling situations.

Keywords

parent-young adult relationship, self-differentiation, interpersonal problems

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-11-B	Couples with Infertility and Child Adoption, Artificial Reproductive Technology, and Strategies in Contemporary Japan
Author(s)	YOKO Nobe (Japan)

Abstract

This study aims to explore the factors preventing couples that are infertile from deciding on the option of child adoption by focusing on their decision-making process and strategies.

In Japan, the rate of child adoptions has decreased since 1945. This trend has been attributed to many factors such as fewer children for adoption (the declining birthrate), lower pressure for adoption (weakened norms of having a successor for the lineal household and having children), strengthened preferences for generic links (the rise of the nuclear family), and a negative attitude towards adoption in child welfare policies. However, empirical support for these factors is so far absent.

The preference for and selection of adoption was investigated through in-depth interviews conducted from 2008 to 2010. The interviewees were 41 women and men who are infertile. Participants were classified into 4 groups: 11 adoptive parents (underwent infertility treatment), 7 adoptive parents (did not undergo infertility treatment), 13 other cases (underwent infertility treatment), and 8 other cases (did not undergo infertility treatment).

The findings of this research are as follows. First, decisions made by couples that are infertile change. Second, the final decision is influenced by factors including personal preferences, (mainly physical) condition, the couple's relationship, and requirements in adoption agencies. Third, couples retrospectively reinterpret their decisions to reduce cognitive dissonance. This study concludes by criticizing previous studies that simplify the reasons for the decreasing child adoption rate in contemporary Japan.

Keywords

child adoption, infertility, artificial reproductive technology



Poster Sessions

PP1-12-A	The Determinants of Korean Rural Elderly's Social Health: With a Focus on Social Network Size, Social Activity and Sense of Community
Author(s)	LEE Jeonghwa (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore the determinant of Korean rural elderly's social health. In this study, social health is defined as the amount of interaction an individual has with their community, and it consists of 3 aspects: social networks size (family/relatives and friends/neighbors), social activity and sense of community. This study examined how the elderly assessed their social health and whether there are any actual differences among the various aspects of social health.

Data was gathered from 320 rural elderly who live in rural villages using a structured questionnaire. The statistical methods used for data analysis were descriptive statistics, t-test, and ANOVA correlations and regression.

The major findings of this study are as follows: It was found that the overall levels of the social network size and social activity of the rural elderly was relatively high. The mean of the friends/neighbors network size was 16 people, and the mean of the family/relatives network size was 9 people. In terms of social activity, 86.9% of the rural elderly visit their village community centers frequently. The level of sense of community of the rural elderly was also high. It consisted of trust (M=3.95: Range 1~5), norms (M=3.60: Range 1~5), and participation (M=4.06: Range 1~5). Of the three, participation was the highest. A regression analysis of the social health variables shows that the determinants of social health are different among the 3 aspects of social health. Gender, age, subjective health status and subjective economic status are significant variables predicting the levels of social network size and social activity. Education level is an additional significant variable predicting the level of sense of community. On the basis of this analysis, various methods for supporting the rural elderly's social health were discussed.

Keywords

social health, social network size, social activity, sense of community

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-12-B	Gendered Effects of Divorce and Separation on Depressive Symptoms among Korean Men and Women
Author(s)	LEE Seol Ah (Korea), JUN Hey Jung* (Korea), JOO Susanna (Korea)

Abstract

Many previous studies have found that married individuals are mentally healthier than their divorced/separated counterparts, but many of these have not taken into account potential heterogeneity. Moreover, research suggests that the effects of divorce/separation may be different depending on gender.

Therefore, this study examined the effects of divorce and separation on depressive symptoms among Korean adults, focusing on the moderating role of gender. The first (2006) to the 9th (2014) Korean Welfare Panel Study data was used. The sample was respondents who participated in all nine waves of data and were aged 20 and over in the year 2006 (N=4965, Obs=44685). Depressive symptoms were computed by averaging 11 items of the CES-D11. Divorce/separation was coded as time-varying dummy variables (married=0, divorced/separated=1). Pooled ordinary least square, fixed-effect, and random-effect

panel regression were performed for the analyses.

In the pooled ordinary least square model, divorce/separation was significantly associated with depressive symptoms. In the fixed-effect and random-effect panel models, however, it was not. Moreover, the moderating effect between divorce/separation and gender were significant in the random-effect panel model.

The results suggest that divorce/separation seem to matter more and be more mentally risky for men than women, at least in terms of depressive symptoms.

Keywords

depressive symptoms, divorce/separation, gender, Korean

PP1-13-A	Exploring Narratives of the Lives and Family Experiences of Single Working Women in Korea.
Author(s)	MOON Sunhee (Korea)

Abstract

This study focuses on lives and family experiences of single working women. Using the theoretical lens of narrative research, 9 single women ranged from age 36 to 45 were selected for this study as participants.

The analysis suggests that their involuntary non-married lives must be understood in the context of rapidly changing family structure, social trends and economic restructuring processes in Korea. Participants giving support to retired parents unintentionally

made the decision to stay unmarried. This decision was mostly attributed to unsecure economic conditions of the family. Participants felt a heavier burden emotionally than economically pertaining to caregiving their parents, especially when being raised by a caregiver that is not the mother, or experiencing troubled relations between parents when growing up. Despite being unmarried, they sought the meaning of life satisfaction in their occupations. However, they also recognized their post retirement lives as unstable. This anxiety's roots can be found in economic reasons as well as fear of being left alone.

In Korea, non-married situations are accepted as a universal social trend. However, the Korean government has not taken any specific action in response to these trends. More effective policies for the qualitative life of single working women are needed.

Keywords

single working women, involuntary non-married life, caregiving burden, post retirement life

Poster Sessions

PP1-13-B	An Analysis of Trends of Research on Education Program for the Elderly
Author(s)	PARK Eun Hee (Korea), PARK Sung ae (Korea)

Abstract

This research is aim to study the current state of educational programs aimed at the old, and suggest the educational topic and direction of research by analyzing the research trend in education program for the elderly. For this aim, 390 theses including 319 academic journals and 71 theses(12 doctor's theses, 59 master's theses) were analyzed through major thesis search sites(RISS, KISS, the National Assembly Library, DBpia). Criteria of analysis were the type of research paper, characteristic of researcher(major, position), method of study, object of study and content analysis according to the subject of research.

According to the analysis, appearance frequency of research on education program for the old has been conspicuously increasing since 2000. As for researchers, professors and graduate students were large in number, whereas single-handed researches done by research workers and hands-on workers were very small in number. Quantative study was mainly adopted as the method of study, and self-administered questionnaire survey was mainly the means of collecting data accordingly. Meanwhile, qualitative research such as experimental research has been run parallel with direct questionnaire study. Among the object of study, service users were far larger in number than offerer, policy and program. Especially, the focus was mainly on 'the old' user, while study on preelderly and middle-aged class was dull. As for the subject of research, overwhelming majority were subjects related to general elderly education. Studies dealt with health education and retirement preparation education to some degree, whereas studies on outside of these subjects nearly haven't been proceeded. Based on these analysis result, future development direction of educational program for the old is suggested.

Keywords

education for the elderly, education program for the old, current state of educational programs for the elderly

PP1-14-A	Comparing Associations between Domain-specific Satisfaction and Life Satisfaction Across Stages in Adulthood
Author(s)	KIM Seong Hee (Korea), JUN Heyjung* (Korea), JOO Susanna (Korea), SIN Hye Lim (Korea)

Abstract

Life satisfaction is closely related to domain-specific satisfaction. This study focused on family relationships, leisure, house environment, health and financial satisfaction as these domain-specific factors have been found to have a great influence on individuals' global life satisfaction across one's entire life-stage. However, each domain of satisfaction is noted to have different levels of salience across life-stages. Thus, the present study examined the interaction effects between domain-specific satisfactions and life-stages on global life satisfaction. Utilizing the Korean Labor Panel data from 1998-2014, the total sample was 210,547 in the pooled data. Analyses were based on Pooled OLS using STATA. Major findings were the two significant interaction effects between life-stage and family relationship domain, and life-stage and financial domain. To be specific, the size of the coefficient of the family relationship domain and that of the financial domain were similar among 15 to 29-year-olds. However, the financial domain had higher levels of salience than the family relationship domain among 30 to 60-year-olds, whereas the family relationship domain had much higher degrees of salience than the financial domain among those over 70-year-olds. These results provide support that the salience of domain-specific life satisfaction is likely to vary depending on age-related life-stages.

Keywords

family relationship satisfaction, financial satisfaction, age-related life stages

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-14-B	The Effects of Family Stress on Psychological Well-Being in Middle-Aged: Mediation Effects of Family Resilience and Depression
Author(s)	LEE Jimin (Korea), RYU Jungnam (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to identify the mediation effects of family resilience and depression in the relation between family stress and psychological well-being among middle-aged. The 500 of have a marriage experience men and women who were in between 40 to 59 years old, living in Daegu and Gyeongbuk, completed the questionnaire on family stress, family resilience, depression, and psychological well-being. The frequency, reliability, correlation, and factor analysis were conducted through SPSS 23.0 and structural equation model and bootstrapping were conducted through AMOS 20.0. The results are as follows. First, in the relationship among family stress, psychological well-being, family resilience, and depression in middle-aged, family stress had a significant negative correlation with psychological well-being and family resilience, while family stress and depression showed a significant positive correlation. Second, Family stress in middle-aged caused effects on psychological well-being only through family resilience and depression. Third, family resilience and depression had significant dual mediation effects in the relationship between family stress and psychological well-being among middle-aged. These results suggest that psychological well-being caused by family stress in middle-aged can be reduced by improving family resilience and reducing depression.

Keywords

middle-aged, family stress, psychological well-being, family resilience, depression

PP1-15-A	The Relation between Receiving Financial Support from Parents and Life Satisfaction among Korean Young Adults: The Moderating Role of Attitudes toward Parents' Responsibility for Financial Support
Author(s)	KIM Minjee (Korea), LEE Jaerim* (Korea)

Abstract

This study aims to investigate whether the relation between the frequency of receiving financial support from parents and Korean young adults' life satisfaction differs depending on the young adults' attitudes toward parents' responsibility for financial support for adult children. The data came from 1,140 Korean young adults aged 19-34 who had never been married and had at least one living parent. Our multiple regression analysis with an interaction term showed that the young adults' attitudes toward parents' responsibility for financial support moderated the relationship between the frequency of receiving financial support from the parents and life satisfaction ($\beta = .173, p < .001$). Specifically, for young adults who thought that parents should financially support their adult children, the more frequently they received financial support from the parents, the higher their life satisfaction was. In contrast, for young adults who reported a lower level of endorsement of parents' responsibility for financial support for adult children, receiving more frequent financial support from their parents was negatively associated with the young adults' life satisfaction. The results suggest that parents' financial support does not always lead to greater life satisfaction among young adults. Young adults may not be satisfied with their lives when they receive frequent financial support from their parents if they think that parents are not responsible for providing financial support for their adult children.

Keywords

Korean young adults, financial support from parents, life satisfaction, attitudes toward parents' financial support for adult children

Poster Sessions

PP1-15-B	A Qualitative Research on Family Conflicts after Coming-out : Targeting Male Sexual Minorities in Their Twenties
Author(s)	KANG Hyekyung (Korea), AUH Seongyeon* (Korea)

Abstract

Currently, there is a weaponless war due to the active dispute on human rights of sexual minorities and perspectives about them, but there is an extreme shortage of research data about domestic sexual minorities. Therefore, this study aims to examine family conflicts after coming-out among male sexual minorities in their twenties and provide basic data. This study was conducted from November 2015 to June 2016 and there were more than three interviews with each of four male sexual minorities in their twenties. The collected data were analyzed, based on Rennie(2006; 2007)'s Hermeneutical Grounded Theory Methodology and after categorizing the factors with correlations through exploratory thinking, they were described focusing on the hermeneutical themes. As a result, based on the established categories, comprehensive themes were grouped and it consists of total twenty nine meaning units, ten categories and six hermeneutical themes.

The first hermeneutical family conflict of Korean male sexual minorities in their twenties is confusion, the second is worry about their forlorn life, the third is hatred at each other, the fourth is endless war, the fifth is dependence on social support resources and the sixth is self-acceptance of choice. This means that for coping with their family conflicts positively, positive communication between family members is necessary.

Keywords

sexual minorities, coming-out, family conflicts

PP1-16-B	A Longitudinal Interaction between Marital Satisfaction and Parent-child Relationship Satisfaction
Author(s)	CHO Kyuyoung (Korea), JUN Hey Jung* (Korea), LEE Eun Jee (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the longitudinal interaction between marital satisfaction (MS) and parent-child relationship satisfaction (PCRS) of elderly couples. The dyadic data, converted from the 1st (2006), 2nd (2008), and 3rd (2010) waves of the Korean longitudinal study of aging (KLoSA), were analyzed with Mplus 7. The study sample was 1,880 husbands, aged 55 and over, and their wives, who remained married throughout the three waves of the data. Using autoregressive cross-lagged model, the analysis were conducted through four models in order to examine the actor effects (model 1: husbands' MS – husbands' PCRS; model 2: wives' MS – wives' PCRS) and partner effects (model 3: husbands' MS – wives' PCRS; model 4: wives' MS – husbands' PCRS). The results indicated that husbands' and wives' levels of PCRS predicted the subsequent levels of their respective MS. However, there was no evidence that husbands' levels of MS affected their subsequent levels of PCRS, while wives showed unstable effects over time. Meanwhile, the results of the partner-effect analysis showed that there were significant reciprocal relationships of the levels of MS and PCRS among couples. These results would provide insight into the interaction between intimate relationships in the family system.

Keywords

marital satisfaction, parent-child relationship satisfaction, autoregressive cross-lagged model, dyadic data

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-17-A	The Change of Parenting Efficacy and Family Function of the Mother Through the Play- Therapy Experience with Premature Infants
Author(s)	HEO Mi Jeong (Korea), CHOI Youn Shil (Korea), KIM Song Hyun (Korea)

Abstract

This research had the purpose of investigating the experience of change of the family system of the premature infant and the mother through the and family function of mothers with premature infants and the play-therapy mature infants. The research participants were 6 mothers whose children participated in the play-therapy during the premature infant family welfare project carried out as external support project. The play-therapy of the premature children were conducted with 10 sessions by utilizing the child-centered play-therapy methods. 4 sessions of group counseling for mothers with premature children were carried out, and by utilizing family function, mock parenting efficacy and self-efficacy survey for the 6 mothers who participated in the research, the information on the change before and after the play-therapy with children and the group counseling intervention of children was collected. After the termination of the treatment, the in-depth interviews with the mothers were recorded, and qualitative data analysis utilizing the transcribed content as core data was conducted.

The summary of this research's result is as follows. First of all, as change of children through the play-therapy experience of premature infants, sociality was enhanced in peer-relationship, and psychological stability and communicating abilities were enhanced as well. Especially, it was reported that the emotional expressions and self-assertiveness were increased through play-therapy, which had been emotionally suppressed aspects. Also, the enthusiasm to cope against trouble enhanced as well. Secondly, as change of the mother, the mothers were consoled due to the psychological stability of the children, the mothers were able to understand themselves better as parents, and as stress from child-rearing and anxiety for the future decreased,

parenting efficacy was enhanced. In relationship with children, the mothers were able to understand children differently from up to now, and by realizing the trust and value of children, they reported that they had more conversations with children, and less conflict. Thirdly, regarding change of the family, the families gained psychological consolation and stability as time spent with the family increased through the play-therapy experience of the premature infant children, and by realizing the value of the family, the enthusiasm to cope against the family troubles was enhanced, and the trust and hope for the family increased, enhancing the family function.

Most mothers fostering premature infant children concentrate on the rehabilitation of the children from childbirth, and are exposed to continuous stress. However, in the process of adjusting to the environment with the growth of premature infants, parents are more focused on the development of the children and cannot have leisure on the psychological well-being of parents themselves and the family. Therefore, in addition to the understanding of the unique family system suitable for the family circumstances of the premature infants, the importance of psychological rehabilitation and systematic approach for the enhancement of the family health of the premature infant family must be made, along with the physical rehabilitation of the premature infants.

Keywords

premature infants, play-therapy, parenting efficacy, family function

Poster Sessions

PP1-17-B	Historical Consideration on the Research of Children from Divorced Families in South Korea: Analysis on the Trend of Academic Papers since the IMF Financial Crisis
Author(s)	KIM Seo Hyun (Korea), YIM Hye Rim (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to conduct a historical consideration on the research trend related to children from divorced families. Although it is possible to consider great study results from many scholars and develop the research title by examining the research trend from the perspective of research history, there are few cases analyzing children from divorced families with this view. This study secured 64 academic papers registered on the National Research Foundation of Korea. As the divorce rate in Korea drastically increased after the IMF financial crisis, the whole period was divided into three stages starting from 1997.

The results are as follows: First, from the IMF financial crisis to the early 2000s, due to the dramatic increase of the divorce rate, academic interests also rapidly increased. Second, from the mid-2000s to the late 2000s, there was a negative awareness of divorce, and children from divorced families were mostly seen from the pathological perspective. Academic research also hugely increased in quantity. Lastly, since 2010, the research title has been diversified and departmentalized, and research methods have become more accurate.

Based on the study results, the future direction and tasks of follow-up studies on children from divorced families were suggested.

Keywords

divorced families, single parent, children, history of research, research trend

PP2-1-A	The Effectiveness of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy on Chinese Children with Special Education Needs and Their Parents
Author(s)	LEUNG Cynthia M (Hong Kong), TSANG Sandra K M (Hong Kong), NG Gene S H (Hong Kong), CHOI S Y (Hong Kong)

Abstract

Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) is an evidence-based behavioral parenting program developed by Dr. Sheila Eyberg that involves working with parents and their children aged 2-7. This approach was used primarily with children with disruptive behavior and developmental disabilities. To examine the effectiveness of the PCIT on Chinese children with special educational needs (SEN), including language delay, Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity and Autistic Spectrum Disorder, and their parents, a study has been conducted during 2012 to 2015. It was part of a larger effectiveness study on all PCIT cases served in these three years conducted by Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and the University of Hong Kong. A total of 257 parent-child dyads of children diagnosed with or suspected of SEN were offered PCIT treatment. The results indicated that child behavior problems, parenting stress and use of corporal punishment were consistently lower at post-intervention in comparison with the pre-intervention scores. There were also significant decreases in inappropriate child management strategies, and significant increases in positive parenting practices. It provided evidence on the applicability of the PCIT on Chinese family with SEN children and shed light on further development of parenting intervention for these families in the community.

Keywords

special educational needs, intervention, parenting program

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-1-B	Working Carers' Conflict in Balancing Roles
Author(s)	OKAZE Kaoru (Japan)

Abstract

Around 100,000 Japanese working carers quit their job every year, although long-term care leave was legislated in 1995. People who have chosen to invest in multiple roles as worker and carer often experience difficulty in balancing these roles. In this quantitative research, the Survey on Combining Work and Care conducted in 2014 by the Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training (JILPT) was used to examine how their job characteristics, role performance as workers, care receivers' characteristics, and carers' burden due to providing care are associated with levels of carers' conflict in working and in family life. The findings suggest that low levels of performance in work and burden due to providing care enhance the working carers' conflict. Furthermore, female working carers with large incomes tend to feel conflict. Additionally, the longer they sleep, the less they tend to feel stress or fatigue. On the other hand, care receivers' care-need levels, specifically their symptom of dementia have significant effect on working carers' stress and fatigue. Additionally, having advisors increases work performance of male working carers. These findings advance our understanding of how working carers' combine multiple roles in their working and family areas.

Keywords

working carer, conflict, providing care, combine work and family

PP2-2-A	Outcome Study on Recovery Program for Divorcing Families in Korea
Author(s)	JU Kuk Hee (Korea), SHIN Jeong Eun (Korea), HEO Jeong Yoon (Korea)

Abstract

This study analyzed the preliminary outcome of 'Recovery program for families in the crisis of divorce' conducted at Busan Healthy Family Support Center(BHFSC) between the year of 2012 and 2015. This program has four sub programs such as parent education, single parent family education, group counseling, and family camp, all of which were performed in interrelated ways. Total 5,977 people participated these sub programs for 4 years, and the results are as follows; First, the number of participants dramatically increased, as there were 518 participants in 2012 while increased to 1,868 in 2015. Second, among the sub programs, 'parent education' ranked first in terms of the number of participants. Third, the satisfaction of the program reported by the participants was the highest among those of 'single parent family education.' 'Family camp', 'group counseling', and 'parent education' were followed after. The outcome of the recovery program for families in the crisis of divorce implies that public intervention for divorcing families may be significant in terms of decreasing the social cost occurred by the divorce. This program is being more systematic and structured by offering 'Integrative consulting system' by strengthening the relationships among the cooperative agencies.

Keywords

divorcing family, recovery program for families, parent education, group counseling, family camp



Poster Sessions

PP2-2-B	Trajectories of Mobile Phone use among Korean Early Adolescent : Latent Growth Curve Analysis
Author(s)	SEO Mijung (Korea)

Abstract

This study investigated trajectories of mobile phone use by purposes from Grades 4 to 8 among a sample of 2,378 as well as the effects of predictors(i.e., gender, mobile phone use purposes, interpersonal factors) on them. It was analyzed using latent growth modeling with data from the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey conducted by the National Youth Policy Institute in Korea. Results showed that level of mobile phone use for contacting family members decreased over time in both boys and girls, on the other hand the level of mobile phone use for contacting friends increased across time in both boys and girls. Level of mobile phone use for entertainment increased across time in boys and increased from Grades 4 to 6, but decreased until Grade 8 in girls. Gender was all associated with changes of mobile phone use by purposes. Positive parenting, negative parenting, relationships with friends, and relationships with teachers predicted changes of mobile phone use for contacting friends. These findings suggest that the processes involved in the trajectories of mobile phone use in early adolescence operate differently in purposes, and that interpersonal factors are highly associated with mobile phone use for contacting friends.

Keywords

mobile phone use, early adolescence, latent growth model

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-3-A	Gender Differences in Predictors of the Marital Relationship Satisfaction of Living Apart Couples in South Korea
Author(s)	SUNG Miai (Korea), CHOI Yeojean (Korea)

Abstract

Aim

Focusing on gender differences, this study investigated factors predicting the marital relationship satisfaction in living apart couples in South Korea. Due to the increasing of dual income families and the importance of educational environment for children, 18.7% of total families in South Korea was living apart couples (Report on Social Survey, 2014). Because they lived apart with their family members and expected different gender roles, the couples are likely to experience different cumulative disadvantages in couple relationships according to gender.

Method

We draw data from the 2014 Social Survey funded by Statistics Korea. The target groups are married men (N=389) and married women (N=525) who has lived apart with their spouses or unmarried children in the domestic area due to family's job or education during survey. We analyzed which individual characteristics (age, education, subjective health, house ownership) and family characteristics (family income, school aged children, living apart area, living apart period, living apart reason, division of housework, spousal's job) predict the marital relationship satisfaction (measured by single item) of multi-local couples focused on gender differences through OLS regression.

Results

Regardless of gender differences, the mean of marital relationship satisfaction in multi-local couples were 3.43 (SD=1.15) for men and 3.33 (SD=1.12) for women, which was higher than the mid-point of the scale. All of the independent variables explained 21.6% of men's and 36.2% of women's total variance of marital relationship satisfaction. In men, we found that subjective health ($\beta=.37$, $p<.01$) and living apart period ($\beta=.25$, $p<.05$) were significantly predicted the level of marital relationship satisfaction. However, gender differences were found in predicting factors. In women, living apart reason ($\beta=.33$, $p<.001$), living apart period ($\beta=-.20$, $p<.01$) were significantly predicted the level of marital relationship satisfaction.

Conclusions

The results of this study show that regardless of their gender difference, they are satisfied with their spousal relationship. However, the factors predicting marital relationship satisfaction of multi-local couples are very different between men and women. In men, subjective health is related to the marital relationship satisfaction. In addition, because men are likely to avoid deep-seated problems and live freely than women who were expected child care, the longer living apart period is positive affect for men in contrast to women. On the other hand, because women have functional thinking to living condition, they are likely to accept living apart with spouse for their family jobs.

Keywords

living apart couples, marital relationship satisfaction, subjective health, living apart reason, living apart period



Poster Sessions

PP2-3-B	Recognition of Child Abuse and Discipline among University Students in Japan: In Relation to Learning Opportunities
Author(s)	KUROKAWA Kinuyo (Japan)

Abstract

In Japan, the statistics on the number of counseling cases on child abuse were first taken in 1990. At this time only 1,101 cases were reported. Since then, the number of counseling cases on child abuse has been continuously on the rise. One of recent social issues on parenting is parents' confusion of child abuse and discipline. By targeting young people who may be future parents in Japan, this study aims to examine the recognition of child abuse and discipline, and the relationship between recognition and learning opportunities about child abuse and discipline. A questionnaire survey was conducted in November, 2013. Participants were 323 undergraduate students in a university in Japan. The questionnaire included 22 items of parenting deeds and the participants made a choice of "child abuse," "discipline" or "can't decide" about each item. The questionnaire also asked their learning opportunities about child abuse and discipline. The items more than 50% of the students didn't recognize as child abuse were "to scold a child in a loud voice," "to hit a child's hand/head," "to spank," "to lock out of the house," and "to leave alone while crying." The results showed significant relationship between child abuse recognition and learning opportunities.

Keywords

child abuse, discipline, learning opportunities, Japan

PP2-4-A	Effectiveness of Cooperative Parenting Education (CPE) Program in Divorce Trial Case. - Focusing on Healthy Family Support Center in Korea -
Author(s)	LEE Bok Sook (Korea)

Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of cooperative parenting education (CPE) offered at healthy family support center in Korea. The participants of CPE program were 3 groups of 24 people who have at least one minor child and have gone through divorce trial at Busan Family Court in the year of 2015. CPE program consisted of three sessions: changes due to divorce; support for adaptation to parenting and redefining family relationships; and collaborative parenting. Pre and post test were conducted before and after CPE program was conducted. Total 20 questions in 4 areas regarding understanding children, Talking about parents' divorce, improvement of parent-child relationship, and cooperative parenting were reported and analyzed. Also, participants' satisfaction of CPE was reported. As the results analyzing pre and post test, first, it was found that CPE contributed to the significant improvement in parents' understanding their child's psychological status. Second, parents could significantly improved in talking with children about their divorce. Third, CPE contributed to improve parent-child relationship. Fourth, parents became to understand parental role after participating CPE. Implications of CPE program during divorcing process were discussed.

Keywords

divorce trial case, Cooperative Parenting Education (CPE), effectiveness of cooperative

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-4-B	A Community Based Intervention Program of Hong Kong Jockey Club FAMILY Project to Enhance Family Communication and Family Well-being: The Learning Families Project
Author(s)	SHEN Chen (Hong Kong), LAM Tai Hing* (Hong Kong), WAN Alice (Hong Kong), KWOK Lit Tung (Hong Kong), STEWART Sunita M (USA), CHAN Sophia S (Hong Kong)

Abstract

Family communication is important to maintain family relationships and family well-being. To enhance family communication and family well-being, a community-based “Learning Families Project”, based on social ecological model was developed and implemented in two adjacent low rent housing estates, one intervention and one control (with no program) estate, separated by main roads, in Kwun Tong, Hong Kong. Resident training programs, such as talks, day camps and thematic activities were conducted in the intervention estate. Participants were followed up for six weeks. Compared with the control group (n=476), the improvements in communication time, perceived communication adequacy, family harmony and happiness were significantly greater in the intervention group (n=515), with small effect size (Cohen effect d: 0.13, 0.14, 0.12 and 0.12, respectively). Mediation analysis showed perceived communication adequacy partially mediated the effects of the intervention on family harmony (Beta coefficient=0.10, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 0.03, 0.18, mediation proportion 31%), happiness (Beta coefficient=0.12, 95% CI 0.04, 0.20, mediation proportion 43%) and fully mediated the effect on family health (Beta coefficient=0.10, 95% CI 0.02, 0.17, mediation proportion 100%). Conclusion: this community intervention improved family well-being, partially through improving family communication, which should be a target for further intervention studies to promote family well-being.

Keywords

family communication, family well-being, community-based intervention

PP2-5-A	Happy Family Kitchen: A Hong Kong Experience in Strengthening Families Through Collaborative Partnership
Author(s)	MUI Moses (Korea), KI Blanche (Korea)

Abstract

Since September 2010, the Happy Family Kitchen (HFK) project was launched by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service with the mission to promote family health, happiness and harmony (3Hs) by building capacity for families on positive communication. Through collaboration among various partners (including non-governmental social service agencies, government department, academic, schools, community leaders and media), the HFK project was successfully implemented with proven effectiveness in enhancing positive family communication and family well-being by applying the practice model called “Five-Taste Model of Positive Communication”.

To sustain the impact, the project was refined and scaled up into Happy Family Kitchen II and Happy Family Kitchen Movement in 2012 and 2015 respectively with wider stakeholder engagement. Totally, over 3,500 families joined the 110 community programs conducted by different social service units and schools. Over 450 social workers and teachers were trained as the trainers. With close collaboration with the School of Public Health of the University of Hong Kong, rigorous evaluative study by adopting randomized controlled trials (RCT) was built in for project outcome measurement.

In this paper, the evidence-based project outcomes will be presented. And the practice wisdom in gathering various stakeholders for collaboration will be shared as well.

Keywords

family education, positive psychology, collaboration, evidence-based practice

Poster Sessions

PP2-5-B	Outcome of Divorce Counseling Accreditation among the Healthy Family Support Centers in Korea
Author(s)	CHUN Young Ju (Korea), JU Kuk Hee* (Korea), PARK Jeong Yun (Korea), LEE Hee Yun (Korea)

Abstract

Among 160 Healthy Family Support Centers (HFSC) nationwide in Korea, only 35 centers are officially certified as the divorce counseling institution by Korean Institute for Healthy Family. This study examines the outcome of divorce counseling accreditation of the 35 certified centers. 35 managers of HFSC counseling team reported survey questionnaire and 4 managers participated at in-depth interview regarding their divorce counseling accreditation. As the results, first, divorce counseling accreditation contributed to improving the reliability of the counseling of divorcing clients, counseling system, and awareness of the center. Also, providing counseling guideline, opening night and weekend counseling, and more active connections among the agencies were reported as the outcome. Second, 80% of the certified centers are found to liaise with family court, which also contributed to the improvement of reliability, awareness, and system of divorce counseling. Third, as the future direction, more active promotion of certified institutions of divorce counseling, strategies for empowering the divorce counselors, and support for funding were reported to be necessary.

Keywords

divorce counseling, divorce counseling accreditation, healthy family support center

PP2-6-A	Development and Application of the Solution-focused Art Therapy Program (SFATP)
Author(s)	YOO Yoon-Hyung (Korea), LEE Suk-Hee (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to develop SFATP and to find out the possibility of its clinical use by observing the emotional behavior change of young children with emotional difficulties after its application.

Research questions:

1. How to compose SFATP?
2. What will be the qualitative behavior changes of children after SFATP?
3. What will be the quantitative behavior changes of children after SFATP?

To verify the effect of this program, the participants were a group of five children in the age of 7 to 8 year old with emotional difficulties. A pre-evaluation consisted of K-CBCL and Emotion Maladjustment scale Test was carried out and after 10-week experiment, a post-evaluation was performed by the same tests. In addition, to qualitatively analyze the Program, the change of subordinate domain of emotional maladjustment such as Withdrawn, Aggressive Behavior, Emotionally Reactive, Attention Problems, and Anxious/Depressed recorded in the session journal and analyzed.

All participants showed the effectiveness of the Program to varying degrees in Emotion Maladjustment scales, such as Withdrawn, Aggressive Behavior, Emotionally Reactive, Attention Problems, Anxious/Depressed.

In conclusion, it was verified that SFATP developed in this study was effective positively in the emotional behavior changes of the children with emotional difficulties.

Keywords

solution-focused brief therapy, art therapy, emotional difficulties

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-6-B	Single Case Study on Family Therapy with an Adolescent Child Having a Problem of Mother Abuse and Game Addiction – Based on structural Family Therapy -
Author(s)	YOUM Eun Sun (Korea), CHUN Young-Ju (Korea)

Abstract

This study is a single case study which explored the procedure and the outcome of 10 sessions of family therapy with parents having an adolescent child with mother abuse and game addiction. The family in this study was referred from Busan Gaming Center to family therapy center, and since the son refused to receive counseling, only the parents participated at therapy. A total of ten sessions of therapy was conducted which included 4 sessions of counseling for mother, 2 sessions for father, and 4 sessions of couple therapy. Guided by structural family therapy model, parent-child boundary, hierarchy, and family rules were restructured through four step map. As the result, family structure changed in the more functional way, and the symptom of mother abuse (physical and verbal) and game addiction reduced. This study revealed that parent therapy is effective in reducing symptoms even though child does not participate in therapy sessions. This study implies that the network system of the infrastructure among the diverse counseling institutions may affect the effectiveness of the outcome, especially in the adolescent problem of mother abuse and game addiction.

Keywords

mother abuse, game addiction, structural family therapy

PP2-7-A	The Effect of Communities' Multicultural Density and Financial Independence on Korean Adolescents' Multicultural Acceptability among 25 Districts in Seoul
Author(s)	HUH Cheong-ah (Korea), XINYING Wei (China), Chung Grace H (USA)

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to identify the effects of multicultural density and financial independence of the communities on Korean adolescents' multicultural acceptability. The study sample consisted of 3,588 teenaged Korean citizens (aged 15-19) in Seoul selected from the 2015 Seoul Survey Study. The Seoul Survey data was merged with the data on foreign population from Korean Census (used as the measurement of multicultural density of each district in Seoul) and financial independence from Local Finance Statistics. The data was analyzed using hierarchical multiple regressions to examine the influence of age, gender, and community characteristics (multicultural density and financial independence) on multicultural acceptability. Results showed that lower multicultural density and higher financial independence predicted greater multicultural acceptability among adolescents. Also, the financial independence significantly moderated the relation between the multicultural density and multicultural acceptability. Specifically, for adolescents living in communities with high financial independence, the multicultural density had a positive effect on the multicultural acceptability while the opposite was true for adolescents living in communities with low rate of financial independence (refer to the attached graph below). This study suggests that local governments need to develop multicultural education programs suitable for their diverse characteristics to enhance multicultural acceptability among Korean adolescents.

Keywords

multicultural acceptability, multicultural density, community characteristics, financial independence



Poster Sessions

PP2-7-B	Path Analysis of Factors Influencing Middle-Aged Women's Life Satisfaction: Financial Preparedness for Retirement, Financial Satisfaction of Retirement Provision, and Depression
Author(s)	LIM So Jin (Korea), KIM Jee Un (Korea), PAIK Sun Ah (Korea)

Abstract

This study verifies the influence financial preparedness variation on depression and life satisfaction in the relationship of middle-aged Korean women's financial preparations for retirement and later-years life satisfaction. Preceding studies have dealt

with various topics on middle-age retirement provision but mostly have cited the importance of financial aspects. Owing to the biased research in the field, middle-age housing and its related topics, and preparations incomes in later-years and general factors took the biggest share. Moreover, a little research has been studied about women's financial preparation for later life compare to the social interest upon the topic.

The aim of this study is to provide basic practice-based and policy data for the enhancement of middle-aged women's life. This study was conducted from February to March, 2011 and was performed on female subjects aged 40 to 50 by using self-report survey method. 311 out of 320 responds, excluding 9 responds that were inappropriate, were used in the study analysis.

Results retrieved the following results. First, life satisfaction and relevant variants were proved to have either positive or negative correlation. Second, depression and financial satisfaction for retirement preparations turned out to directly influence life satisfaction concluding that related variants all influence middle-aged women's life satisfactory directly and indirectly. Suggestions will be made upon these results.

Keywords

life satisfaction, middle age women, depression, retirement provision

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-8-A	The Development and Application of Interaction Group Theraplay Program
Author(s)	JANG Ae Yeon (Korea), LEE Sook Hee (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to develop the Interaction Group Theraplay Program for the formation of peer relationships between infants, and apply it to four-year-old infants who show problematic behavior in order to observe the change in the formation of peer relationships and change in peer interaction.

The objective of this program is to reduce the problematic behavior of children and to form peer relationships, and its detailed goals are as follows. The first goal is, through structure activities, to make children control themselves and follow voluntarily

instructions. The second goal is, through engagement activities, to make them experience joy of the interaction, to increase happy emotional expressions such as a smile and laugh, and to voluntarily enhance peer relationship. The third goal is, through challenge activities, to boost self-confidence and self-esteem by experiencing the excitement, self-fulfillment, completion and trust. The fourth goal is, through nurture activities, to enhance the trust each other by giving them emotional stability.

In order to form peer relationships, four stages were carried out for the Interaction Group Therapy Program: the establishment of plan stage for the program, the program drafting stage, the final draft of the program stage, and the implementation of program stage.

In order to figure out the change of peer relationships by the implementation of this program, the four-year-old infants who had never experienced treatment programs enlisting in OO daycare center in OO, Gyeonggi province were selected. With applying K-C-TRF test for the teacher to them, the infants with more than 65 points and less than 70 points of T-score in four low agents (withering, anxiety, depression, aprosexia, and aggressiveness) were chosen as targets who needed attention. There were a total of four study participants, who had been enlisted the total of 22 session bi-week program from April to Jun, 2015.

Through the above processes, the behavioral changes by the implementation of this program were as follows.

First of all, the infant's problematic behaviors were reduced and the peer relationship building behavior was increased. Second, peer interactions in free play situation changed in a positive way, and in infants' peer-directed play interactions, negative behaviors were reduced and positive behaviors were increased.

As a result, the Interaction Group Theraplay Program for the formation of peer relationships could increase peer relationship building behavior of infants and reduce problematic behavior, which suggested the program's role possibly as the appropriate intervention program.

Keywords

interaction Group Theraplay Program, peer relationships, problem behavior

Poster Sessions

PP2-8-B	The Development of a 2nd Life Adaptation Program for Male Facing Retirement in Baby-boom Generation
Author(s)	KIM Minjee (Korea), JUN Mikyung* (Korea), LEE Yuson (Korea), KIM Jiwook (Korea)

Abstract

This study aims to develop a life adaptation program for male baby boomers facing retirement. To fulfill this aim, we extracted three components following a review of precedent literatures: self-understanding, physical health, and readjustment to family roles and relationships after retirement. Accordingly, we developed a program entitled "Oh, My Wonderful 2nd Life!" The program targets baby boomer males in 50-60s who are preparing for retirement. The program consists of 9 sessions, each of which lasts 90 minutes. In the first session the participants receive an introduction to the program and engage in some activities centered around having a positive attitude. Sessions 2-3 deal with characteristics of the lives of Koreans in 50-60s and focuses on having the participants accept reality and prepare for life after retirement. Sessions 4-5 deal with changes occurring after retirement, like time usage patterns or physical health. Session 6-8 focus on retirees' changing life-cycle or role, and how they may communicate with family members to enhance their relationships with them. Especially, in session 8, participants can restructure their activities and family role by practicing doing housework. During the last session, participants share their goals so that they will be encouraged to successfully cope with life after retirement. We believe that this program can help male baby boomers lead a healthy and satisfying life after retirement by helping them to reflect on their present life, prepare for the future, and achieve a balanced family life after retirement.

Keywords

development of an adaptation program, male facing retirement, life after retirement, baby-boom generation, baby boomers

PP2-9-A	The Relationships between Clients' Satisfaction with the Service from Community Child Centers and Children's School Adjustment in South Korea
Author(s)	YIM Hye Rim (Korea), KIM Seo Hyun (Korea), CHUNG Ick Joong (Korea)

Abstract

Community child centers practice family and child welfare to implement the healthy present and the bright future of socially and economically disadvantaged families. This study examines the effects of protective factors and risk factors simultaneously by verifying the mediating effects of study habit and peer attachment on the relationship between satisfaction with the service from community child centers and children's school adjustment in Korea. The second data from community child center child panel survey by the National Youth Policy Institute was analyzed through structure equation modeling. The results can be summarized as below. First, as satisfaction with the service from community child centers increased, children's school adjustment also increased. Second, as satisfaction with the service from community child centers increased, children's problem-solving competence increased and attention deficit decreased. Third, as satisfaction with the service from community child centers increased, children's peer confidence increased and peer alienation decreased. Fourth, as problem-solving competence increased and attention deficit decreased, children's school adjustment increased. Moreover, as peer confidence increased and peer alienation decreased, children's school adjustment increased. Lastly, the political and practical implications for family and child welfare were suggested based on the study results.

Keywords

child development, school adjustment, peer attachment, study habit

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-10-A	A Case Study of Emotion Focused Marital Therapy for Couple Under Divorce Action by 'Personality Difference'
Author(s)	YANG Moo Hi (Korea)

Abstract

1. This study considered procedures and outcomes of two cases of marital therapy who sued for divorce on the ground of 'personality difference' and had one child and lived together for about five years. Two cases were referred from Busan Family Court. The couples wanted to have marital therapy. The marital therapy consisted of 8 sessions. The couples withdrew a suit after they had marital therapy. The marital therapy used Bowen's multi-generation family therapy model and Satir's experiential family therapy model so that problems which the couples had before they married and problems which the couples had after they married can be connected and solved.

2. First, the marital therapy induced the couples to recognize that they had much emotional dependence on and expectation for their spouse due to problems that were not solved in family of origin and they had poor communication such as condemnation, control, disregard and coolness because their spouse did not satisfy expectation which they perceived as 'personality difference'.

Second, the marital therapy induced the couples to experience 'past event' again 'now-here' to solve emotional problem and express it which helped the couples to understand their spouse better, accept themselves and relieve negative feeling toward a spouse.

3. Third, it covered problems which the couples faced by providing communication training to the couples such as communicating with I-message, listening to spouse reflecting, recognizing or empathizing to communicate with spouse better and to solve a problem that the couples impute responsibility to spouse.

4. This study implies that providing 'emotion focused marital therapy' and then giving communication training and covering the problem at hand are effective in helping couples who have an intention to divorce in the early of married life.

Keywords

personality difference, emotion focused marital therapy, communication training,



Poster Sessions

PP2-10-B	Support Activities of Parents for Building Character of Adolescents
Author(s)	KIM Hye Yeon (Korea)

Abstract

South Korea promulgated Character Development Act in July, 2012. This Act has the purpose of strengthening character education of adolescents under a government initiative recognizing the seriousness of the character problems of adolescents. Background which the character issues are raised is due to the following reasons: first, the problem of school violence; second, the highly prevailing negative emotions of adolescents; third, the markedly low level of the ability in adolescents to live together with respect for others. While the Character Development Act basically aims to strengthen the school personality education of the adolescents, in reality, the most important and basic thing in the character education of the adolescents is the roles of

parents at home. Due to rapid transition to a modern society, increased job activities of housewives, excessive test & grade-oriented education, etc., the character education for adolescents at home has been weakened in South Korea. Therefore, there is a need to focus on support activities of parents for building character of adolescents, along with character education

in schools. According to the findings of many previous studies, character education of adolescents largely recognizes morality, sociality, and self-control (sensitivity and emotions) as important. These three personality categories can be cultivated, in educational terms, through fostering individual and collective education and activities. The contents of these education and activities consist of the following three aspects; acquisition of knowledge; collective experiences and activities; and training and education at home. These support activities of parents should be made continuously and are effective when forming an ongoing cooperation in organic relationship with homes, schools, community facilities and institutions, and government policies.

Keywords

character building of adolescents, support of parents

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-11-A	A Study on the Awareness and Difficulties of Sex Education in Mothers - Mainly Focused on Mothers with Children ages 3-5 -
Author(s)	NAM Giwon (Korea), LEE Suyoun* (Korea), KIM Namyun (Korea)

Abstract

This study was conducted among mothers living in Gyeonggi Province with children ages 3-5 to find out the awareness and difficulties regarding sex education. It was conducted in focus group interviews among the 14 mothers. The interviewees were placed into a single group consisting of the members of childcare meeting and the interviews were made up in a total of three groups. All the participants recognized that sex education should be started from early childhood and that the aim of education should be focused on the attitude of understanding and respect for the differences and features of men and women. In addition, they recognized that sex education for children in early childhood should contain information of realization of situations that may cause sexual violence and management plans as well as how to respect their own body and others.

Furthermore, it was found that the following four difficulties were felt among children sex education. First, the parents found difficulties in vocabulary selection that was appropriate to the development level of their children when asked about questions regarding sex. Secondly, they found confusion in the range of sex education that is appropriate to the development level of

children in early childhood. Thirdly, they found lack of knowledge in the sex development psychology in children of early childhood. Fourth, they often encountered gaps in opinions regarding sex education with their spouse. This study could be the basic background data for the development of parent sex education for early childhood.

Keywords

sex education, early childhood, parent's recognition.

PP2-11-B	The Effects of Parenting Style on the School Adjustment in Adolescents – Focused on Mediating Effect of Self-Esteem
Author(s)	KO Mi-Suk (Korea), JOO Hyun-Jung* (Korea), SEO Jung-Hee (Korea), LEE Joo-Hyun (Korea)

Abstract

In this paper, the effects of parental neglect and abuse on school adjustment mediated by self-esteem in adolescents were examined using a sample of 2,053 second grade high school students from Korean Child and Youth Panel Survey(KCYPs) data set. All research variables were measured using self-reported questionnaires. They were analyzed by multiple regression analysis, Baron & Kenny, and sobel test. The results of study are as follows. First, the result showed that parents' neglect and abuse, self-esteem in adolescents, and the school adjustment were correlated significantly. Second, parents' neglect and abuse has negative effect on the school adjustment in adolescents, and particularly parents neglect has more negative effect than abuse. Third, self-esteem has a partial mediating effect on the relationship between parents' neglect and abuse and the school adjustment in adolescents. It indicated that parents' neglect and abuse affects the school adjustment in adolescents not only directly but also indirectly mediated by self-esteem. Taken together, these findings are expected to provide the empirical basis for developing parenting education program, and suggest that multilateral efforts are needed to improve self-esteem of adolescents.

Keywords

parenting style, school adjustment, adolescents, self-esteem



Poster Sessions

PP2-12-A	A Study on the Progress of Preventing Child Abuse in Korea and Japan
Author(s)	OH Mi Hee (Korea)

Abstract

Despite the strengthening legal system for preventing child abuse at home, abused children are on the increase. which is strengthening the activity of private organizations and related legal system. This study investigates kinds of legal systems on parents and their difference between Korea and Japan. It also analyzes factors of abuse at home and investigates how diverse legal systems have been developed.

Centering on literature study, it applies the study method of Seo Woo-gyung (2001) with all of six analysis items divided. Besides, through the Internet, we used all available search items including 'abuse at home,' 'abuse by biological parents' and 'child abuse prevention act.' First, Korea showed a high trend of abuse by father and Japan by mother. Second, despite abuses by biological parents and its discussions since very long ago, its coping plans were prepared late. Third, the fosterer lacked child bearing ability with a serious lack of national consensus about the severity of abuse at home. This study could be used as basic material to reduce abuse at home in Korea and Japan and help find a realistic alternative plan. Future studies should overcome the limitations of this study by specifically discussing factors of abuse at home.

Keywords

child abuse prevention act, abuse by biological parents, child rearing, child protection service, child consultation center

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-12-B	Analysis of Family Resilience of Female Scientist Marie Curie
Author(s)	JUNG Min-ja (Korea), YOON Kyoung-won (Korea)

Abstract

1. Purpose: This study would analyze the family resilience of Nobel prize winner, female scientist Marie Curie, who is most often mentioned in biographies of great men, a medium of the education of children and conduct a survey on the strengths of family as family dynamics that make a great man. This study aimed to present one of the methodologies for sharing family value, family support system and the importance of the family relationship by finding and analyzing the strengths of family using reading media as a new perspective of family life education. As a framework of analysis in this study, the following research questions were set up, using Walsh's family resilience.

[Research question] 1. What is the belief structure of Marie Curie's family of origin and present family?

[Research question] 2. What is the organizational pattern of Marie Curie's family of origin and present family?

[Research question] 3. What is the communication process of Marie Curie's family of origin and present family?

2. Methods: This study conducted a content analysis using various materials such as a life story, critical biographies, autobiographies, biographies, domestic and foreign papers and books about Marie Curie with a qualitative research method.

3. Results: This study extracted important events from Marie Curie's life from birth to adolescence (family of origin) and her life after marriage (present family), and accordingly, her family resilience can be presented as follows:

First, as for the belief structure of Marie Curie's family of origin, her parents had a strong religious belief and trust, especially,

a strong faith in the necessity of education. They educated their children to think of what to do for themselves and their country and society when they would turn 16 years old. Her father looked after his children without mother more carefully and they showed a stronger family affection.

As for the belief structure of her present family, since the couple put priority to education, not to money, so they encouraged their children's development of aptitude, health and self-reliance, and did not want their children to live a luxurious life, although they had a chance to secure enormous wealth for them, they did not, and they thought that it would be a reasonable and sound to be responsible for their own livelihood. In addition, after the marriage, the couple had a faith in the fact that scientific research should not be made for selfishness, but it should aim at itself.

Second, concerning the organizational pattern of the family of origin, Marie Curie was provided with an intellectual environment, which girls at the time could not enjoy, thanks to her father's philosophy of education, and when she would give up her studies due to financial hardships, he encouraged her to continue, not saving an emotional support. While her older sister studied medicine, she supported her by tutoring, and then, her sister helped her study, and when she came to be unable to go to college any longer due to her economic condition, her friends arranged a scholarship for her to the Polish authorities.

In addition, Marie Curie was taught by eight professors who did research worth entering the Dictionary of Scientific Biography and could use their lectures and laboratories to her heart's content.

Concerning the organizational pattern of her present family, her husband Pierre Curie arranged universities, so that she could use laboratories, insisted that she should receive a Nobel Prize jointly and made the best support for her, so that the scientific achievements she made herself could be acknowledged.

In the situation in which she had to give up studies for infant care, her father-in-law joined for her to continue research activities, and her husband and father-in-law helped her continue scientific research, doing their best, and their family bond was so strong that the compatibility of her roles in research and housework was possible. When her husband Pierre Curie died suddenly, her father-in-law and an elder brother of her husband, Jacque Curie became the strongest guardians for her. Also, when she attempted a suicide because of a scandal with Paul Langevin, all of her family, friends, assistants and pupils fought

on her side, and the most influential members of the Nominating Committee of the Nobel Prize arranged the second Nobel Prize for her. When she was stupefied with her husband's sudden death, her colleagues' enthusiastic proposal



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unanimously decided to maintain the lecture opened for Pierre Curie at the University of Paris and commission this lecture to Marie Curie, and she came to qualify as an instructor. In addition, in her education of children, she allowed her children to exchange education with the children of a professor at the Sorbonne and parented them nicely.

Third, as for the communication process of the family of origin, her father did not arbitrarily acted when she suffered from financial difficulties caused by her father's investment failure and demotion, but asked for his children's opinions and cooperated, the family made a new environment of a boarding house as a new solution. In the present family, Marie Curie asked her

father-in-law and he came to stay with her always after the death of her husband, and he became a decisive direction in his granddaughter's intellectual life. In other words, this shows a model that grew up a woman as a great scientist by forming equal and open communication patterns with each other in the family of origin and the present family.

4. Significance: This study suggested the importance of the education of children at home and a method of providing family life pattern by examining how the family belief structure, organizational pattern and the influence of the communication operated of family resilience of the family of origin and the present family to make Marie Curie as a successful model of a great man, who was a Nobel Prize winner, woman, scientist and professional. Providing method and perspective, analyzing the lifetime of great men from the point of view of family strengths would be applied to the field of family life education.

Keywords

family resilience, Marie Curie, female scientist

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-13-A	The Effects of Positive Parenting Attitude on Early Adolescents' School Adjustment : Focused on the Mediating Effects of Ego-Resilience
Author(s)	KO Mi-Suk (Korea), AN So-Young* (Korea), KIM Yoo-Jung (Korea), AN Sun-Hee (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of positive parenting attitudes on early adolescents' adjustments to school and to verify the mediating effects of ego-resilience between positive parenting attitudes and school adjustments. This study has been conducted based on the secondary data of the fourth wave of the Korean Child Youth Panel Survey 2010 (KCYPS). The subjects of this study were 2,090 first grade students attending middle schools. Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlations and multiple regression analyses, all were processed by SPSS 22.0. The results are as follows.

First, it turns out that there is a positive correlation between positive parental attitudes, ego-resilience and school adjustments.

It suggests that the more positive parental attitudes are, the higher ego-resilience appears to be, which in turn increases school adjustments.

Second, ego-resilience and school adjustments are influenced individually by positive parental attitudes. Especially, affection of the positive parental attitudes turns out to be the factor which has the greatest influence on ego-resilience. Affection is associated with higher ego-resilience that contributes to higher academic achievement. On the contrary, monitoring is the core factor that influences academic activity.

Third, ego-resilience influenced school adjustments significantly and is partially mediated with positive parental attitudes and school adjustments.

Keywords

early adolescents, positive parental attitude (affection, monitoring and reasonable explanation) school adjustment(academic activity, school regulation, peer relation, teacher relation), ego-resilience



Poster Sessions

PP2-13-B	The Experience of Being a College Student and Its Meaning in the Life in Old Age of Elderly Women Student
Author(s)	LIM Choon Hee (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find out the experience of elderly women as a college student and its meaning in their lives in old age. For this, researcher interviewed a 75-year-old elderly women who finished middle and high school in sixties and now is a junior college student in Jeonju and then analyzed this case. The findings were as follows. First, the meaning of being an elderly college student mainly related to herself, such as happiness, self-esteem, self-confidence, experiences of the best moments in life, self-satisfaction, a dream come true, pride, fun to learn. Participant elderly woman considered her late college life as the 'best moments of her life filled with confidence and joy'. Second, the personal changes after entering college included: ① psychological changes such as confidence, pride, sense of achievement, joy of learning, the establishment of the identity as college student rather than aged woman ② physical changes such as two surgery for backache (due to sitting for a long time) and health enhanced by the increase in body moves ③ mental changes such as decrease in unnecessary worries, becoming smart, a greater understanding, improvement of memory ④ changes in life such as becoming busy and running out of time due to studying in college and housework, ⑤ efforts to adapt herself to college such as making friends, learning to use computer by tutoring, doing favors to friends, asking questions for a better understanding, actively making breakthroughs, discussing with her husband and others. Third, the changes in family life after entering college included: ① more active support from her husband ② lack of time due to doing housework ③ support and help from her husband and married children. and their recognition. Finally, the changes in social relations after entering college were as follows: ① recognition as a college student from neighbors ② severance in relationship with old friends due to lack of time ③ intergenerational integration through class with younger professors and students ④ and growing self-confidence in social relation.

These findings suggest that higher education such as college education gives a positive and significant meaning to the life of elderly women starting studying late, and could contribute to dispelling negative prejudices of society against elderly women and help them to live their lives more actively and enjoy their old age lives more energetic from the physical, psychological and cognitive aspects.

Keywords

experience of being a college student, meaning in the life in old age, elderly woman student

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-14-A	Development and Application of the Early Childhood Program for Character Education Using Portraits
Author(s)	CHIO Eun Ju (Korea), LEE Sook Hee (Korea)

Abstract

This study aims to develop an early childhood program for character education using educationally meaningful portraits and apply the program to classrooms to assess its effectiveness. In detail, this study focuses on developing goals, principles, teaching-learning steps, and teachers' roles of the early childhood program for character education and confirm whether the program is effective or not in an actual classroom setting.

The following study questions were set up to fulfill the intention of this study

Question1. How should an early childhood program for character education using portraits be constructed and applied?

Question2. What are the effects of the developed program on children's character development?

The two study questions were answered following the procedure described below.

The early childhood program for character education using portraits was developed to answer question 1. There are five goals of the early childhood program for character education using portraits. First, children possess consideration and respect for other people as part of ability to live harmoniously with other people. Second, children acquire a practical character value item by sharing their own experiences with each other. Third, children appreciate and respect society, parents, and other adults. Fourth, children learn to put other people before their own interests, be considerate by performing cooperative activities, and eventually pursue the common good. Five, children understand character values is the basic capacity and factor to grow as a democratic citizen and conduct social interaction based on them.

The principles of teaching plan using portraits are 1) utilizing person and perspective, 2) utilizing empathy and sympathy, 3) utilizing appropriate metaphor and analogy, 4) utilizing respect and acknowledgement. The teaching-learning steps of the early childhood program for character education using portraits are 1) facilitating interests and motives, 2) introducing character values,

3) deploying character values, and 4) internalizing character values. The teaching-learning strategies are encouragement of expressing self-experiences, discussion, explanation, cooperation, and modeling. The teachers' roles in this process are a sympathetic supporter, a joint learner, a communication arbitrator, and an optimum model provider.

To answer question 2, the program was applied to the total 63 of 5-year-old children – 32 children from the experimental group and 31 children from the comparative group – for 24 times over 12 weeks. The effect of the program was analyzed through pretest-posttest.

The early childhood program for character education using portraits showed a statistically meaningful difference for respect, cooperation, order, filial duty, and consideration out of children's character values but not for sharing.

As a result, the early childhood program for character education using portraits had a meaningful effect on character development.

Keywords

aims to develop an early childhood program, utilizing person and perspective, utilizing empathy and sympathy, utilizing appropriate metaphor and analogy, utilizing respect and acknowledgement.

Poster Sessions

PP2-14-B	A Case Study of Emotion-focused Couple Therapy (EFCT) for a Korean Couple Under Divorce Process
Author(s)	YANG Moo Hi (Korea), YOON Gyung Ja* (Korea)

Abstract

This study investigated the procedures and outcome of marital therapy of a couple, in early stage of marriage, who sued for divorce due to personality difference. The couple was referred from Busan Family Court. The therapy, consisting of 8 sessions, was conducted using Bowen's multi-generation family therapy model and Satir's experiential family therapy model.

After therapy, the couple withdrew a divorce suit. EFCT helped the couple recognize their emotional dependence each other and expectations for their spouse rooted in the problems, not being solved in family of origin. The couple differentiated poor communication, such as condemnation, control, disregard and coolness because of unfulfilling each others' expectation, from personality difference. Also, EFCT induced the couple to experience 'past event' again 'now-here' to solve emotional problems

and express them, which helped the couple to understand their spouse better, accept themselves, and relieve negative feeling toward a spouse. It was conducted that communication training of I-message, listening to spouse, recognizing or empathizing spouse to communicate better and to solve a problem that the couples impute responsibility to spouse.

This study implies that dealing with couple's emotion first and then communication training and the problem at hand are effective in helping couples who have an intention to divorce in early marital life.

Keywords

emotion-focused couple therapy, communication training, divorce

PP2-15-A	Effect of Social Support and Readiness for Independent Living on Career Decision-making Self-efficacy of School Dropout Adolescents
Author(s)	OH Jung-A (Korea), KIM Yeoung-Hee* (Korea), BYOUN Soo-Jung (Korea)

Abstract

The purpose of the current study is to identify the parental and community support factors influencing career decision-making level of school dropout adolescents in order to provide evidence information for policy and intervention for the adolescents. To carry out this study, a questionnaire survey of school dropout adolescents was conducted in Cheonan, Daejeon, Seoul, and a few cities in Gyeonggi province. Study sample included 363 school dropout adolescents. Using SPSS 23.0 frequency analysis and correlation analysis were conducted, and path analysis was used through AMOS. We also used bootstrapping methods to rigorously test statistical significance of indirect effect among variables. Social support of school dropout adolescents was measured with parental support and community support. Readiness for independent living was measured with resource management skills and self-management skills. The results showed that parental and community support had direct influence on resource management skills and self-management skills of school dropout adolescents. In addition, resource management and self-management skills are directly influential to career decision-making self-efficacy of school dropout students. However, parental support and community support had no direct effect on career decision-making self-efficacy of those adolescents. Based on the results, our study includes suggestions for policy and practice on school dropout adolescents.

Keywords

social support, school dropout adolescents, readiness for independent living, career decision-making self-efficacy

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP2-15-B	Effects of Case Management of High Risk Adoptive Families: Focusing on Mothers' Parental Role Satisfaction
Author(s)	KIM Hyang Eun (Korea)

Abstract

Adoption is one of the various ways of forming a family, but adoptive families are confronted by life-long developmental challenges. In spite of the supplementary institutions to promote domestic adoption, the numbers of domestic adoption have been static. In the given dynamics, reinforcing pre/post adoption services to support successful adoptions is needed. This study analyzed the effects of the case management of high risk adoptive families. The case families were three and they were

recommended by an adoption agency. The adoptee's age was 4, 10 and 13 and all were girls. The case assessments began in May 2016 and from June there have been monthly home visiting, telephone calls, questionnaires, observations by a case manager and inter-staff (case manager-supervisor) consultations. Insecure attachment and learning retardation of the adoptive children and parental role dissatisfaction of the adoptive parents were identified as the main issues. Consultations for secure attachment and information and resources for active learning were provided for three months. The changes of parental role satisfaction were analyzed using the pre/post-case management surveys and interviews with the adoptive mothers and the case manager. The case management was effective in terms of increasing parental role satisfaction. Implications in the field were discussed.

Keywords

adoption, high risk adoptive family, case management, parental role satisfaction

PP2-16-A	Marriage Migrant Women's Adjustment in Korea and Their Children's Social Adjustment
Author(s)	BYOUN Soo-Jung (Korea)

Abstract

Since the 1990s the number of marriage migrant women has increased in Korea. Because marriage migrant women give a birth before adjusting to a new life in Korea, their adjustment is important to both their selves and their child rearing. Now those women's children are growing up in Korean society and their social adjustment also has become important. The current study examines the relationship between marriage migrant women's adjustment in Korea and their children's social adjustment. Mother's adjustment is measured with Korean language proficiency, experiences on discrimination, and difficulties on Korean life. The children's adjustment is measured with difficulties on schoolwork and experiences on discrimination. The study sample drawn from The National Survey of Multicultural Families 2012, and it included 3453 mother-child pairs. Logistic regression models were estimated.

Study findings showed that when marriage migrant women had high level of Korean language proficiency, their children were less likely to have difficulties on schoolwork and experiences on discrimination. When mothers had experiences on discrimination, or feel difficulties on Korean life, however, their children were more likely to have difficulties on schoolwork and experiences on discrimination. Based on the results, supports from family and community, and services for women's Korean language skills were emphasized.

Keywords

marriage migrant women, children, adjustment



Poster Sessions

PP2-17-A	Workplace Counseling in Korea - focusing on four family-friendly corporations of Samsung, LG, Hyundai and Lotte
Author(s)	KIM Hag Jong (Korea)

Abstract

This study examined the current status and challenges of workplace counseling focusing on four biggest enterprises such as Samsung, LG, Hyundai, and Lotte Group, which were certified as family-friendly company by Ministry of Gender Equality and Families in Korea.

Samsung group's workplace counseling began in 1994 by opening 'Samsung Life Cultural Center'. It has been a family-friendly model of many companies in Korea. In particular, individual specific and organization specific education and counseling have been operated focusing on workers 'self management and health and mind.

Regarding LG group, LG Electronics opened 'Mind Sharing Room' in the year of 2005 which is the first psychological service in the area of workplace. This service has been provided for not only LG employees and their families but also the employees of other cooperative companies of LG.

Hyundai group started workplace counseling by benchmarking Samsung. Hyundai's workplace counseling focuses on enhancing the image of the company, workers 'problem solving, and the change of organizational culture.

Lotte group has concentrated on department stores, hotels, supermarkets, and amusement parks. For this reason, Lotte has

relatively family-friendly image to the Korean people. However, many workers of Lotte are likely to suffer from "emotional labor" which is related to exposure of high degree of interpersonal stress. Since the workers are the core source of Lotte human resources, workplace counseling at Lotte is a matter of urgent need.

Workplace counseling is now being extended in Korea, both in public and private corporations. Since the need and the perceptions of workplace counseling may be different between the employers and the employees, ethical and professional issues in the area of workplace counseling should be carefully examined.

Keywords

workplace counseling, EAP, study on realities, activating policy

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

PP1-17-B	Association between Depression and Social Support among Elderly by Gender in Korea
Author(s)	KIM Eunkyung (Korea)

Abstract

Depression in later life is a severe problem for the elderly. The objective of this study is to identify the prevalence of depression symptoms of the elderly by gender. A community sample of 5,824 female elderly and 4,486 male elderly participants of this study was drawn from the 2011 National Survey on Elderly. Among the total participants, 23.3% of the male and 33.6% of the female suffered depressive symptoms. The findings of this study proved that female elderly suffered from more depressive symptoms than their male counterparts ($\chi^2=132.14$, $p<.001$) and the predictors of depression were different by gender. Of all 18 independent variables, subjective health was the strongest predictor of depression for both genders. The presence of spouse and number of children were significantly associated with depression of male elderly. For female elderly, number of close relatives/siblings contributed significantly to the prediction of depression. Social support was strongly associated with late-life depression for both genders. While the presence of spouse was an important predictor for male elderly, the presence of close relatives/siblings played important role for the depression of female elderly. The results of this study suggest that interventions to alleviate depression need to be designed with consideration of gender.

Keywords

depression, social support, elderly, gender



Wofoo Asian Award For Advancing Family Well-Being (3A Project) 2016

Final Round Adjudication: November 4, 14:00 – 17:50 at Main Auditorium
Award Presentation Ceremony: November 4, 18:00 at Restaurant Maru

The Wofoo Asian Award for Advancing Family Well-Being (3A Project) launched in 2010 and conducted every two years, has been recognized as one of the most significant, valuable and sustainable activities of CIFA. It actualizes the mission and vision of creating a platform for trans-disciplinary collaboration and exchange while giving recognition to outstanding and innovative projects. Since the beginning, "ASIA" has been adopted as the theme to reflect the spirit of "Aspiration for Sustainability, Innovation and Applicability". Wofoo Social Enterprises has been the title sponsor, giving much support and encouragement to CIFA's effort in this regional initiative.

This year, eight finalist teams have been selected from 36 initial submissions and given subsidy to attend the 5th CIFA Regional Symposium in Seoul where the Final Round Adjudication will take place.

These teams, in alphabetical order (according to name of the organization) are:

Organization	Project Name
Foshan Yixin Social Service Agency – Beijiao Employees' Services Centre (China)	Supportive Programme for Victims of Industrial Accidents
Heep Hong Society (Hong Kong)	"Happy Parenting Program" – The First Local Evidence-Based Parenting Program for Parents of Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities
The Hong Kong Anti-Cancer Society (Hong Kong)	"Walking Hand-in-Hand" Cancer Family Support Project
Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service, LC-HKS – Rainbow Lutheran Centre (Hong Kong)	Pregnant Psychotropic Substance Abusers Family Supporting Scheme
Senior Citizen Home Safety Association (Hong Kong)	Life Journey Centre
Shanghai Social Worker Agency for Public Affairs (China)	The Ambition of Flying Up in the World – Asset-Building Intervention Project for Poor Family in Shanghai
TOUCH Community Services (Singapore)	TOUCH Cyber Wellness Family Support Programme
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals – Centre on Family Development (Hong Kong)	The Hong Kong Jockey Club Community Project Grant – Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) Service

Awards of the Wofoo 3A Project 2016

Type	No. of Awards	Prizes
Gold Award	1	Designated Cash Award: US\$3,200 Award Trophy Award Certificate
Silver Award	1	Designated Cash Award: US\$2,200 Award Trophy Award Certificate
Bronze Award	1	Designated Cash Award: US\$1,200 Award Trophy Award Certificate
Outstanding Award	5	Designated Cash Award: US\$200 Award Trophy Award Certificate
My Favourite Project	1	Award Trophy Award Certificate
The Best Collaborative Award	1	Award Trophy Award Certificate

All 36 project submissions will be given one year free CIFA membership.

"My Favourite Project" will be voted by all participants present during the Final Round Adjudication at the Main Auditorium. Thus, every vote counts.

The Adjudication Panel

Mrs. CHU YEUNG Pak-Yu Patricia (Chief Adjudicator)	Chairperson of CIFA
Ms. BUANG Rahayu	Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore
Ms. CHAN Choi-Ying Virginia	Representative from Wofoo Social Enterprises (Title Sponsor)
Prof. KIM Yeong-Hee	Chungbuk National University, Korea
Dr. NAKAMURA Shin-Ichi	Japan Association of Family Therapy, Japan
Prof. TSUI Ming Sum	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong



Award Presentation Ceremony

Guest of Honor: Ms. Daniela BAS

Director, Division for Social Policy and Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations

Dr. Joseph LEE

President
Wofoo Social Enterprises

For more information on the Wofoo 3A Project 2016, please refer to the Wofoo 3A Project Brochure in symposium eco-bag, or visit CIFA's website at www.cifa-net.org

Pre-Symposium Event: Agency Visits

The agency visit program on Nov. 2 includes visiting two Healthy Family Support Centers located in Seoul. Dongdaemun-Gu Healthy Family Support Center is commissioned by Headquarter for Korean Healthy Family Practice Movement and has committed Healthy Family Support Center and Multicultural Family Support Center. Gwanak-Gu Healthy Family Support Center is commissioned by Seoul National University and has committed Healthy Family Support Center and Multicultural Family Support Center.

13:00	Meeting the group at Sejong Hotel Lobby
13:10 - 14:30	Visiting Dongdaemun-Gu Healthy Family Support Center
14:30 - 16:00	Visiting Gwanak-Gu Healthy Family Support Center
16:00 - 17:00	Campus Tour of Seoul National University

Healthy Family Support Center

Korean government established Healthy Family Support Center based on Healthy Family Right by the law in 2005. In consultation with the heads of the central administrative agencies concerned, the Minister of Gender Equality and Family shall establish a Master Plan for Healthy Families every five years.

For the executing act on healthy families under the Minister of Gender Equality and Family, Korean Institute for Healthy Families(KIHF) was founded as a special corporation in 2015 to improve the quality of family life in the rapidly changing social environment and to support various family policies effectively. It also established the Office of Child Support Enforcement in order to assist in smooth child support for families and to ensure the execution of child support through one-stop services that provide counseling and legal assistance for child fostering parents. The mission of KIHF is to realize a happy and healthy Korea by strengthening family empowerment and KIHF also takes the role of headquarter for one-hundred fifty four Healthy Family Support Centers and two-hundred seventeen Multicultural Family Support Centers in Korea.

The main programs of Healthy Family Support Center provided families in the community are Family Life Education, Family Counseling, Cultural Activities, Risky Family Intervention, Child Caretaker, and Unmarried/Single Parent. The programs of Multicultural Family Support Center are Korean Language Education, Customized Multicultural Education(international spouse education, Korean spouse education, Children from multicultural family education, other family members education, community members and professionals education), Family Empowerment Programs(occupational education, family business education, law, public services and living issues education), and Visiting Services for Mother & Young Children including Infants.



Exhibition of Family Institutions

November 4, Friday, Lobby of Main Auditorium (Agency Booth throughout the day)

Exhibitor	Homepage address
Korean Institute for Healthy Family	http://www.kihf.or.kr/
Korea Institute of Child Care & Education	http://www.kicce.re.kr
Korean Women's Development Institute	http://www.kwdi.re.kr/
Jeju Healthy Family Support Center	http://jeju.familynet.or.kr/index.jsp
Busan Healthy Family Support Center	http://bsfc.familynet.or.kr
Dongjak-Gu Healthy Family Support Center	http://dchfc.familynet.or.kr
Cheongju Healthy Family Support Center	http://cjfc.familynet.or.kr

Post-Symposium Workshops

Working with Asian Families

Date: November 6, Sunday, 9:00-17:00

Venue: Korea National Open University (KNOU) History Center, Seminar Room (2F)

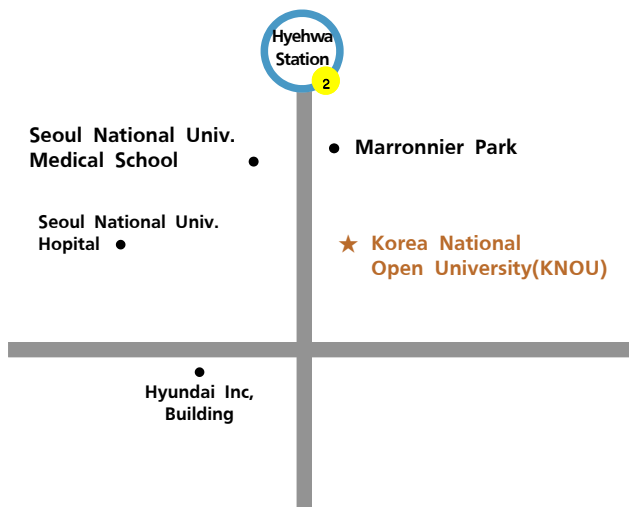
Workshop 1. Working with Families with Child and Adolescent Issues

Dr. TAMURA Takeshi (Japan)

Workshop 2. “Working with Couples: Considering Culture and Sexuality”

Prof. CHAO Wentao (Taiwan)

■ Subway Hyehwa Station on Metro Line 4 (Blue line)



Address of KNOU

Korea National Open University, 86 Daehak-ro, Jongro-gu Seoul Korea (03087)

How to get to KNOU (Transportation)

By Subway Hyehwa Station on Metro Line 4 (Blue line) Exit 2

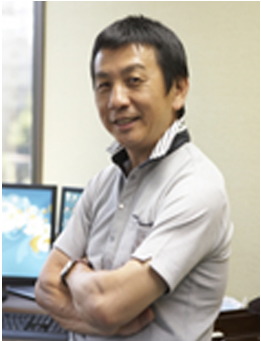
By Bus **Blue Bus** 100, 102, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 143, 150, 160, 162, 273, 301, 710 (Ehwa-jang)

Green Bus 2112, Jong-ro 08

Local Bus Jong-ro 12

소재지: 서울시 종로구 대학로 86(동승동)

위치: 지하철 4호선, 혜화역 2번 출구로 나와 마로니에 공원을 지나 50m 도보



Workshop 1. "Working with Families with Child and Adolescent Issues"

Dr. TAMURA Takeshi

Japan

About the workshop

This workshop is based on Dr. Tamura's thirty years of experience as a child and adolescent psychiatrist and family therapist that works with families whose children have various kinds of problems, especially social withdrawal (hikikomori). The workshop consists of the basic theoretical framework of families with children who cause problems such as violence within the household, bullying at school, stealing and delinquency, self-harm behavior and suicide, and withdrawal behavior such as school refusal, social phobia and social withdrawal (hikikomori). Family therapy in this stage focuses not only on the problematic individual but also on the function of the whole family system such as enmeshed or disengaged relationships between the parental couple and/or parent-child relationships, distorted generational boundaries, dysfunction in gender role, conflicts with in-laws and extended family, and lack of or distorted communication in the family. Lastly, family therapy cases with social withdrawal adolescent, and some clinical tips working with families with children and adolescents will be presented.

Biography

Dr. Tamura Takeshi is a private practitioner in child and adolescent psychiatry and marriage and family therapy. He worked as the professor of Tokyo Gakugei University for 20 years, and currently works as the director of Tamura Takeshi Research Institute. After getting his Ph D. at the medical science of University of Tsukuba, he was trained at Family Therapy (London) at Birkbeck College, University of London. He is a the board member and the head of International Exchange Committee of Japanese Association of Family Therapy (JAFT), a Founding Member, Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region (CIFA), and Director of Asian Academy of Family Therapy (AAFT). He is also involved in International Association of Family Therapy (IFTA), American Family Therapy Academy. Inc (AFTA), Board Member, and the head of International Exchange Committee, Japanese Association of Family Therapy (JAFT).



Workshop 2. “Working with Couples: Considering Culture and Sexuality”

Prof. CHAO Wentao

Taiwan

About the workshop

Couple counselors often feel desperate when the couples argue fiercely or fail to attune to each other. Couple counselors need to know how to assess the current condition of their bonding, and facilitate a process of relational remedy between the couple. This workshop will provide a brief introduction on how to assess various presenting complaints of couples, including sex or extramarital affair issues, from systemic perspectives, and how to help couples begin to repair their relational wounds from an interpersonal neurobiological perspective. The workshop will include video or live demonstration to illustrate the clinical process.

Biography

Professor CHAO Wentao is an associate professor at the department of psychology and counseling in National Taipei University of Education, and a licensed counseling psychologist in Taiwan. He received his training in couple and family therapy in California and Hong Kong. He has been working with couples and families for over 20 years. His research interests include the development of family therapy profession in Taiwan, incorporation of culture into therapy process, and the interdisciplinary collaboration in counseling service. He is the current chair of the Association of Couple and Family Therapy in Taiwan (2015~2018).

Acknowledgement

Sponsors

KIM Kyeong Shin	Chonnam National University
KIM Deuksung	Pusan National University
CHOI Youn-Shil	Sangmyung University
PARK Mi Dan	Chungbuk National University

Knowledge Community (도서출판 공동체)	http://www.compub.co.kr/
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Korean Institute for Healthy Family	http://www.kihf.or.kr/
Busan Healthy Family Support Center	http://bsfc.familynet.or.kr/
Jeju Healthy Family Support Center	http://jeu.familynet.or.kr/
Cheongju Healthy Family Support Center	http://cjfc.familynet.or.kr/
Dongjak-Gu Healthy Family Support Center	http://dchfc.familynet.or.kr/

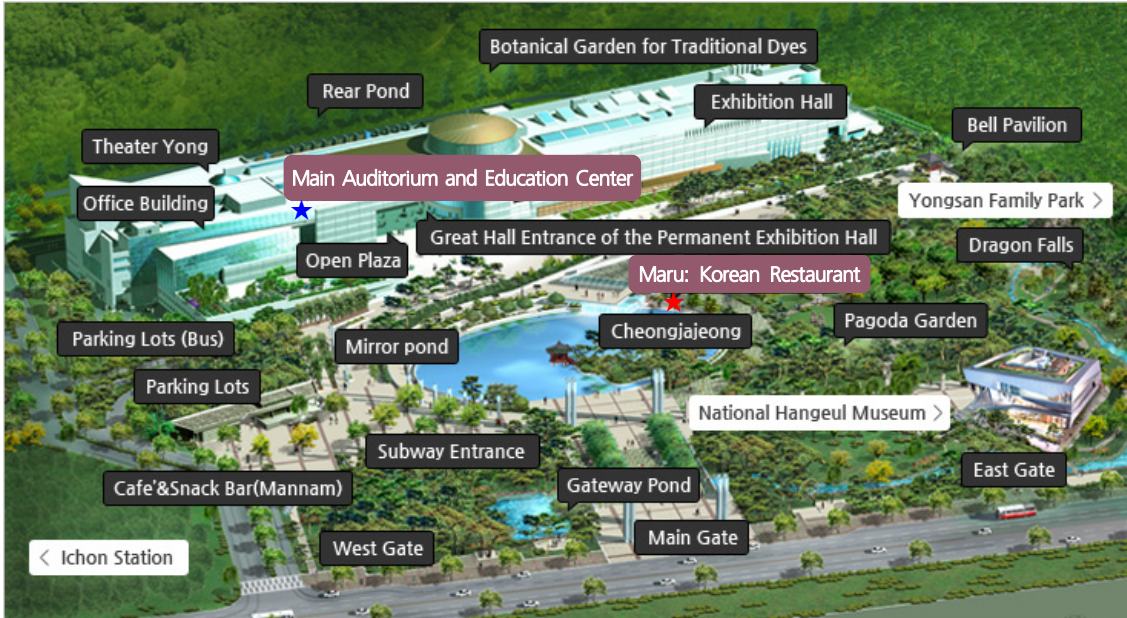
Staff

LI Timothy Kwan Lok	Project Manager, CIFA
SIM Jeong Yeon	Executive Secretary, KAFR
BAE Yoon Min	Silla University
CHOI Soon Ho	Dong-eui University
JO Seong-Kuk	Chungbuk National University
KIM Eun Yeong	Dong-eui University
KIM Mi Hye	Dong-eui University
KIM Min-Seo	Chungbuk National University
LEE Bok Sook	Silla University
SONG Ki-Hyun	Chungbuk National University
YANG Moo Hi	Executive Secretary, KAFR
YOUM Eun Sun	Silla University
YOON Jung Ja	Retired Teacher
KIM So Yun	Chung-Ang University

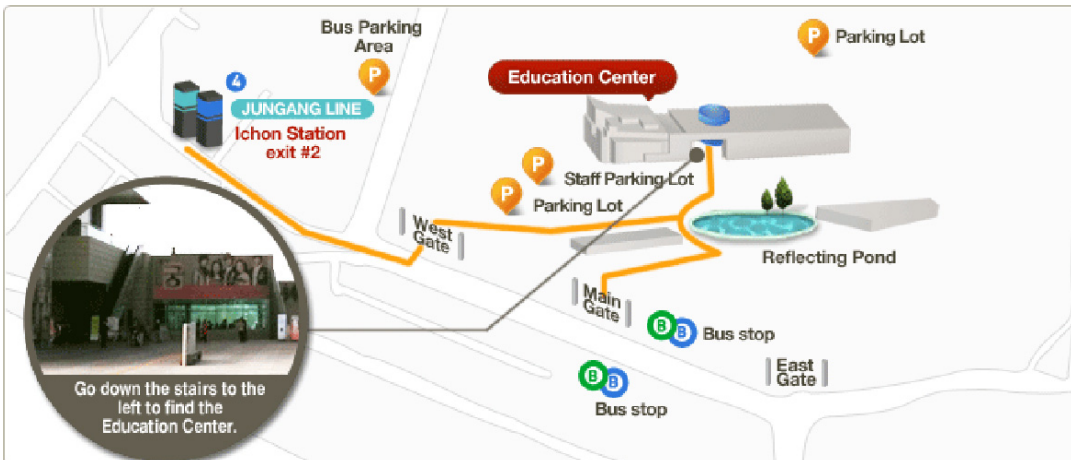
General Information

VENUE

National Museum of Korea



Directions to the Education Center (venue of symposium)



By Bus: Blue #502, #400

By Subway: Take Line 4 or the Jungang Line to Ichon Station and get out of Exit #2 or walk along the Nadeulgil underpass connected to the Museum.

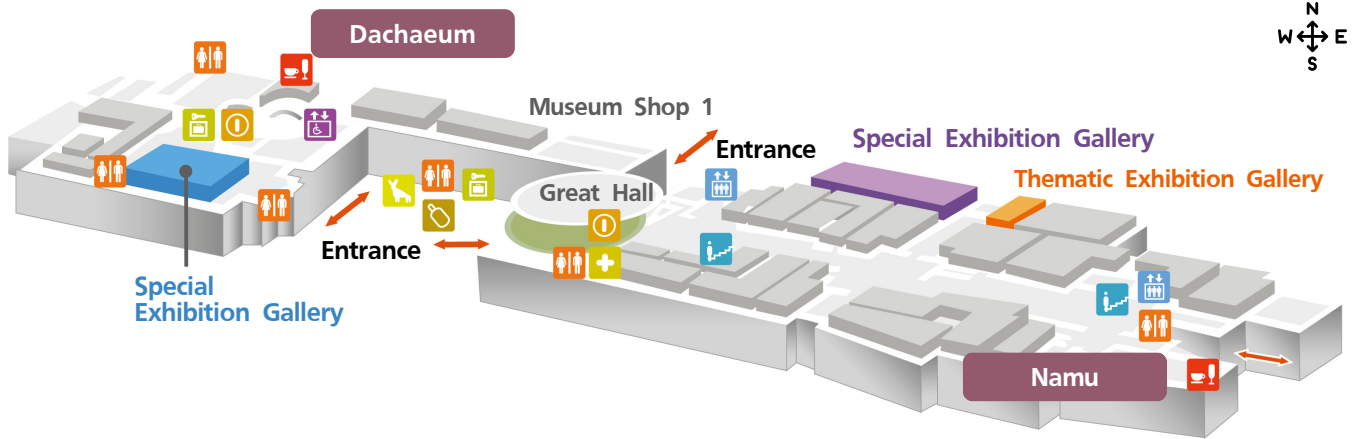
■ Main Locations

Category	Venue	Station (Metro Line 4)	Exit
Main Symposium	National Museum of Korea	Ichon station	2
Headquarter Hotel	Sejong Hotel	Myeongdong station	10
Post-Symposium Workshop	Korea National Open University (KNOU)	Hyehwa station	2

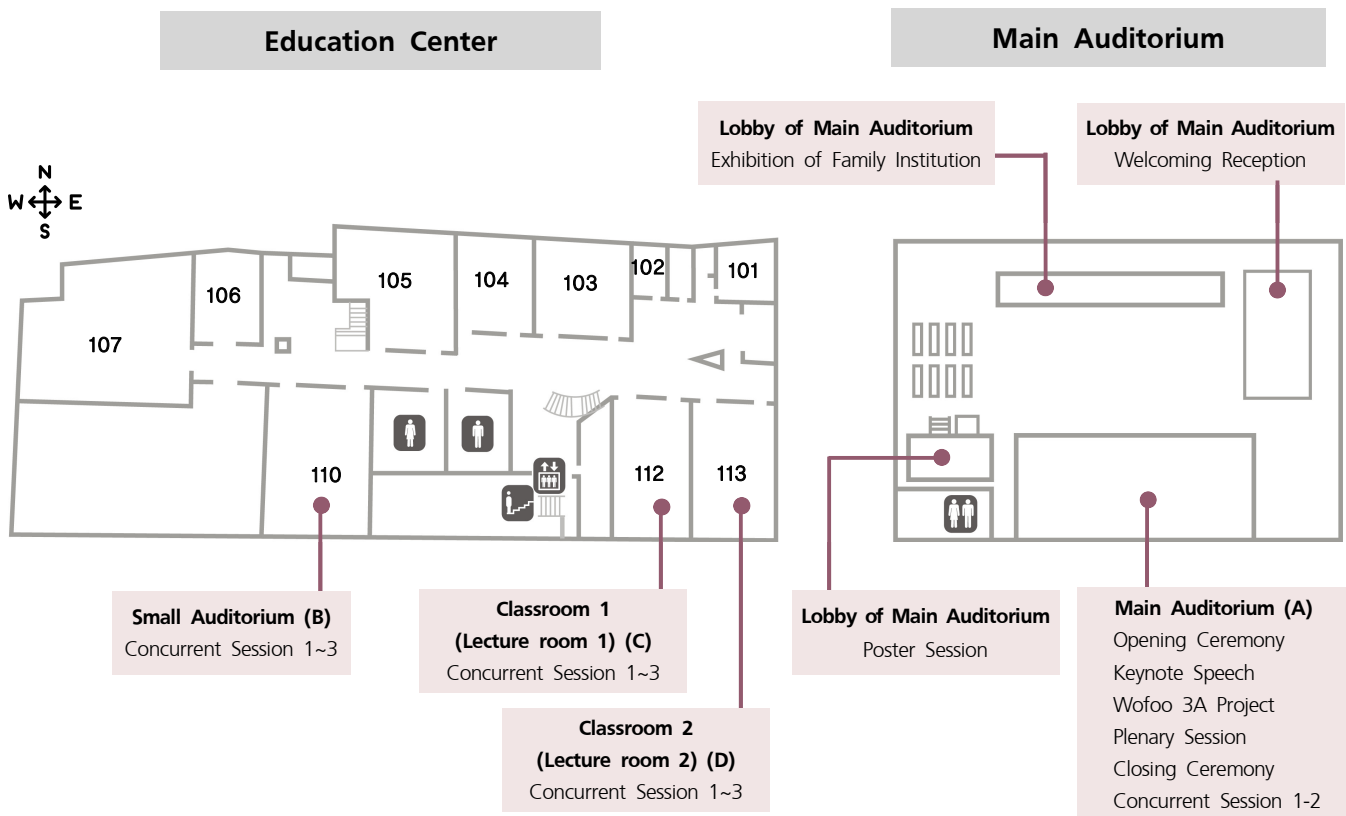
■ Seoul Metro Line 4 (Blue Line)



■ Floor Plans of 1F - Food Court <Dachaeum> & Cafeteria <Namu>



■ Floor Plans of B1 - Main Auditorium & Education Center



Convenience Facilities in National Museum of Korea

Name		Description	
Dachaeum	Food Court	Located on the first floor of the West Wing, offers a variety of delicious dishes at reasonable prices	Symposium Lunch
Namu	Cafeteria	Located on the first floor of the East Wing, serving both Korean and Western food. With open views of the beautiful natural landscape surrounding the museum, as well as the Bosingak Bell (National Treasure #2)	Symposium Lunch
Mannam	Cafe & Snack	Meeting Place, 47 seats, a neat well-refined place where you can easily stop-by or decide as a meeting place.	
Maru	Korean Restaurant	Located in Building B, on the Reflecting Pond on the south side of the museum, offers modern interpretations of traditional Korean cuisine. With ample comfortable seating, including our 20-seat VIP room	Gala Dinner
Cafe M	Cafe & Snack	Great Hall 2F, 24 seats. The glass walls provide such an extraordinary view of nature that visitors can enjoy their leisure time.	
Sayu	Traditional Tea House	East Wing 3F in the Permanent Exhibition Hall, 52 seats Green tea cultivated in Mt. Jirisan, traditional tea made of flower petals blended with herbs, Ginseng Shake, and tea full of the rich aroma of citrus from Jeju Island are served at affordable price.	
Baekja	Take-out Cafe	West Wing 1F Fresh coffee, deep-tasting espresso, and silky smooth cappuccino brewed with Italian traditional technique are available.	
Moran	Yong Theater Cafe	Yong Theater lobby The deli offers a simple menu for visitors to stop by before performance or during a break.	
Cheongja	Take-out Cafe	Meeting Place, 40 seats Fresh coffee, deep-tasting espresso, and silky smooth cappuccino brewed with Italian traditional technique, Waffles and Sandwiches are available.	
CU	Drugstore	Meeting Place. You can purchase some items that might be unexpectedly required during your visit to the Museum.	

Lunch

Restaurant Schedule (Nov. 3 ~ Nov. 5)

	Nov. 3 (12:30 - 14:00)	Nov. 4 (12:45 - 14:00)	Nov. 5 (12:45 - 14:00)
Group 1	Food Court <Dachaeum>	Lunch Bag or Food Court <Dachaeum>	Cafeteria <Namu>
Group 2	Cafeteria <Namu>		Food Court <Dachaeum>

※ Your lunch coupon can be used at one of the following: 1) Food Court "Dachaeum," 2) Cafeteria "Namu," or 3) Lunch Bag. You are given your lunch coupons in your name tag during registration. You can only have lunch at the designated restaurant as written on your coupon.

■ How to order your menu at Dachaeum

Go to the order counter, and choose one of the six menu below. You will be given a buzzer, and when it rings, go to the corner (0~5) to pick up your dish.

■ Dachaeum Menu

Corner Number	Menu (English)	Menu (Korean)
0 (Chinese)	Spicy noodle soup with seafood & fresh vegetables	삼선해물짬뽕
1 (Fried Rice)	Fried rice with shrimp	새우볶음밥
2 (Noodle)	Tomato spaghetti	토마토 스파게티
3 (Korean)	Mixed rice with vegetables (Bibimbop)	새싹비빔밥
4 (Japanese)	Pork sirloin cutlet	등심돈가스
5 (Hotdog)	Cheese Potato	치즈포테이토

■ Cafeteria "Namu" is a Korean restaurant, and only Bibimbop (Mixed Rice with Vegetables) is offered.

■ "Lunch Bag" on Nov. 4th will be offered for the Korean graduate students at the lobby of Main Auditorium.

- Food Court "Dacheum" is located on the first floor of the West Wing.
- Cafeteria "Namu" is located on the first floor of the East Wing.

Contact Details



Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region (CIFA)
6/F Tsan yuk Hospital, 30, Hospital road, Sai Ying Pun, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2859 5300
Fax: (852) 2559 1813
Email: cifasecretariat@gmail.com
Website: <http://cifa-net.org/>



Korean Association of Family Relations (KAFR)
176, Eomgwang-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan, Korea
Tel: (82) 10 2247 9700
Fax: (82) 51 890 2645
Email: familyrelations@hanmail.net
Website: <http://www.kafr.or.kr/>



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CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE

In appreciation of your participation at
The 5th CIFA Regional Symposium
“Asian Families: Change and Consistency”
National Museum of Korea



Seoul, Korea
November 3-5, 2016

Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region (CIFA)
Korean Association of Family Relations (KAFR)

Co-Chairperson:

CHU Patricia
Chairperson, CIFA

YOON Gyung Ja
President, KAFR

November 5, 2016

