

The 2nd Regional Symposium of CIFA

(Consortium of Institutes of Family in the Asian Region)



Asian families in Social Change



Date: November 25-28, 2010 (Nov. 25; Pre-Symposium Workshop)
Venue: The University of Tokyo
Organizer: Japanese Association of Family Therapy
Co-organizers: Japanese Association of Family Psychology (JAFFP)
Korean Association of Family Therapy (KAFT)
Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region (CIFA)

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Messages

Welcome to the 2nd CIFA (Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region) symposium.

NAKAMURA, Shin-Ichi M.D.

Chair of the organizing committee for the 2nd CIFA symposium

President of Japan Association of Family Therapy and Council member of CIFA

Two years have passed since the successful inauguration cum inaugural symposium held at the Hong Kong University in Hong Kong. Over 300 people from all over Asia and other countries gathered together in Hong Kong to discuss their activities in family mental health and eagerly share their experiences in family therapy.

Following the first CIFA symposium in Hong Kong, CIFA decided to hold the next symposium in Japan. It is a very big honor for our Japan Association of Family Therapy (JAFT) to host this symposium with the support of the Japanese Association of Family Psychology (JAFP) and the Korean Association of Family Therapy (KAFT), and of course with the help of CIFA. Our organizing committee, executive committee, and others have been working hard to make this symposium a successful one.

The main theme of this symposium will be "Asian Families in Social Change". With this theme we can better understand the effects of the current socio-economic changes on Asian families, and how they adapt under such rapidly changing social conditions by making use of their culture and traditions. We will also hear about some family problems and dysfunctions common among Asian families, and discuss them together, and hopefully find some solutions to these issues. This time we also included the Korea-Japan Family Therapy Case Conference (K-J FTCC) in the CIFA symposium. By incorporating the K-J FTCC, we hope to elicit some constructive feedback from our colleagues in other Asian countries.

For this 2nd CIFA symposium, our organizing committee made a tremendous effort to keep registration fees as low as possible by setting up the CIFA Symposium Home Page which made it easier to register and send payments from all over the world. We hope our efforts are proved successful by your active participation.

As you can see on the top page of our Website, the beautifully colored ginkgo trees on the University of Tokyo campus which we hope will give all of you a hearty welcome when you arrive here. You can also easily reach some of Japan's most famous sightseeing spots such as Asakusa temple, Nikko and even Kyoto which is only two hours away by bullet train. Lastly I am deeply grateful to all of the people who have supported this symposium. Thank you and see you all at the University of Tokyo!

Welcome to the 2nd CIFA (Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region) symposium.

Prof. OHKUMA, Yasuhiko

President of Japanese Association of Family Psychology

We tend to think that families have universal styles because the idea of family is so familiar to us and the families we encounter in everyday life seem to be quite similar to each other. However, there are a variety of differences among them. The distribution of the number of family members varies from area to area in Japan. Households of more than five people comprise 7% in Osaka and 21% in Yamagata. That is a ratio of 1 to 3. We can find such variations in one country, so we will surely discover much greater variations among different countries and cultures. Such a difference in the family construction is caused by various factors. Accordingly, there arise a variety of family problems, which we should use different ways to solve.

Thanks to cultural interchange and information circulation, we now have more opportunities to know families of many different kinds. However, there are few chances to notice the special cultural backgrounds of the family styles. The backgrounds are so natural that people with them do not think they need refer to them. The backgrounds emerge only in special situations.

In this conference, let us consider the Asian family from an Asian point of view. In the information-technology age, it is important to discuss the subject among us, which will lead to the development of family psychology and family therapy. I wish for your participation in this conference.

Welcome to the 2nd CIFA (Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region) symposium.

Mrs. CHU YEUNG Pak Yu, Patricia, BBS

Chairperson of CIFA

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 2nd CIFA Regional Symposium to be held from 25th to 28th at the University of Tokyo, Japan, with the theme of 'Asian Families in Social Change'. The Symposium is a very important bi-annual event of CIFA when you will meet friends from the region and share professional knowledge, experience and wisdom.

The Asian Region, just like the rest of the world, is witnessing tremendous and rapid changes, especially the financial tsunami, which have posed challenges to families in performing their functions in providing the nurturing ground, care and protection for its members. The crisis has, nevertheless, also provided an opportunity for us to reflect upon the deeper meaning of life and the significance of the family, and at the same time, to explore innovative and cost-effective measures to build family resilience and enhance family functioning. I strongly believe that our commitment to strengthen the family as the basic social unit will, in the long run, contribute to the sustainable development of the region.

I am most delighted that CIFA is co-organizing this Symposium, in collaboration with the Japan Association of Family Therapy, the Japanese Association of Family Psychology and the Korean Association of Family Therapy. This is a testimony to the continuous regional efforts, through the CIFA platform, of professionals and academics coming together and collaborating to address emerging family issues. I am particularly thankful to Dr. Shin-Ichi Nakamura and Professor Yoshio Okamoto for co-chairing the Organizing Committee, for their unfailing efforts in coordinating with CIFA members in the region and making all the necessary arrangements. Together with a dedicated team in Japan, they have made the Symposium a reality!

I look forward to a fruitful and exciting Symposium, with your full support and active participation.

Welcome to the 2nd CIFA (Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region) symposium.

LEE, Youngboon Ph.D.

President of the Korean Association of Family Therapy (KAFT)

It is my great pleasure to welcome the upcoming CIFA Regional Symposium that will be held in Tokyo, Japan. Rapid changes as well as changes in value among Asian societies have led to various issues and problems in families. Changes in the expectations toward families have also occurred. In such circumstances, efforts to gather our knowledge to understand current family-related issues on the basis of our shared culture seem substantial. This is why the upcoming CIFA Symposium seems more timely than ever.

I believe CIFA Symposium will provide a great opportunity for many family experts to discuss their most current ideas and findings, and this will no doubt contribute to family therapists, counselors, and researchers throughout Asia. I am especially excited at the opportunity of Korea-Japan Family Therapy Case Conference (K-J FTCC) to be held during the CIFA symposium. I expect to hear many helpful comments from other Asian colleagues.

On behalf of the Korean Association of Family Therapy, I send many thanks to Dr. Shinichi Nakamura and Professor Yoshio Okamoto for co-chairing the Organizing Committee as well as other committee members for making this happen. I look forward to this exciting event.

Welcome to the 2nd CIFA (Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region) symposium.

NAKAGAMA, Hiroko Ph.D.

Chairperson of the Executive Committee

Professor, Department of Education, the University of Tokyo

CIFA has decided to hold the 2nd Regional Symposium in Japan, and the University of Tokyo is appointed as the main venue for the symposium. It is a great honor for me to welcome you all as Chairperson of Executive Committee to the Yasuda Auditorium (for the main symposium) and Sanjo Conference Hall (for other presentations).

Yasuda Auditorium was built in 1925, being characterized by reddish brick walls, and is well acquainted as a historical building. In the end of November, you will enjoy the leaf color changes of ginkgo trees planted all along the street from the main gate. Walking down the street, you will see the Auditorium, the symbolic architecture of our University. In 1960s, the era of campus dispute, the auditorium had been barricaded by students for a while. It was drastically renovated in 1989, and since then the graduation ceremonies for the students, international symposia, and other memorial ceremonies have been regularly held in this auditorium. I have experienced considerable (substantial) changes in scenes of the campus for the past 20 years. Based on this, I believe that Yasuda Auditorium is the best place to hold the symposium and discuss the issues of social changes, the main theme of this symposium.

Regarding the family, many people have started to understand that family is not the reality, but a part of the social construction. Namely, the family is constructed by the society and the people living there, and furthermore, continuous but subtle changes and modifications will be added to the society. Families of Asian society greatly differ from those of western society, and even among Asian countries, they must be widely diverse. By shedding lights on the problems and strengths of Family, the family therapy practice is rigorously requested to be spread all over Japan and exchanging opinions among Asian society is greatly expected. On behalf of the Executive Committee, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the participants of this Symposium, and I would heartily expect you would pleasantly enjoy your attendance to the Symposium.

We encourage you to book your schedule, and come and join us on November 25-29.

Information for Participants

Dear participants,

Welcome to the conference of CIFA in Tokyo! Please get the following information and enjoy the meeting!



REGISTRATION & RECEPTION

Registration/Reception desk is located in the entrance hall, the 3rd Floor of Yasuda Kodo Auditorium. Main entrance is located on the 3rd Floor. All the information throughout the conference are available here.

How to sign in:

Please get your name plate and congress bag at the reception desk, if you are pre-registered.

Haven't registered yet? Don't worry; you can register on the day at the reception.

Reception hour:
11:30~18:45 Fri., Nov. 26
9:00~19:00 Sat., Nov. 27
9:00~16:30 Sun., Nov. 28

Registration categories / Reception fee :

Domestic ^{*1}		
Member	^{*2}	25,000yen
Non-member		30,000yen
Student	^{*3}	12,000yen
Foreign ^{*1}		
CIFA Member		20,000yen
CIFA Non-member		21,000yen
Student	^{*3}	5,000yen
Accompanying Person	^{*4}	10,000yen
Reception ^{*5}		
Reception		4,000yen

^{*1} "Domestic" is for people who reside in Japan. "Foreign" is for people who reside outside Japan.

^{*2} "Member" means member of JAFT or JAFP.

^{*3} Student participant is required to send a copy of student ID and/or an official letter proving the status to the Registration Desk by e-mail, fax or post.

^{*4} "Accompanying Person" is the spouse of the Foreign registrant, and admissible to the sessions in Yasuda Auditorium only.

^{*5} November 27, 2010 18:45 - 21:00

Receipt/certificate of participation:

The receipt and the certificate of participation are available at the reception desk. You need the certificate of participation to get the training points, when you renew the license for clinical psychologist in Japan.



To the presenters/ speakers of symposium/ lecture held in YASUDA Auditorium

Please come to the speaker's waiting room of YASUDA Auditorium 30 min. before the symposium/ lecture.



To the presenters/ speakers of oral presentation held in SANJYO CONFERENCE

Hall

Please feel free to use the meeting room on the 2nd Floor of SANJYO CONFERENCE Hall, when you like to talk with translators and /or co-presenters.



HEADQUARTERS AND STAFFS OF CIFA

Headquarters:

Room No.3, 3F YASUDA Auditorium

Room No.203, SANJYO CONFERENCE Hall

Staff:

The CIFA staff members are wearing staff plates with blue string on.

Don't hesitate to ask them if you have any questions.



CLOAK

You can check your luggage in the Cloak Room.

Notice: The location and the hour of the Cloak Room changes every day.

Please check out your belongings before attending the Welcome Party and the Gala Party.

Nov. 26 (Fri) 11:30~19:00	4F YASUDA Auditorium Cloak Room
Nov. 27 (Sat) 9:00~19:00	1F SANJYO CONFERENCE Hall Cloak Room
Nov. 28 (Sun) 9:00~17:00	1F SANJYO CONFERENCE Hall Cloak Room



BEVERAGE SERVICE

Soft drinks are available at the lobby on the 2nd Floor of SANJYO CONFERENCE Hall on Nov. 27 and 28 (not on Nov. 26).



BOOKS

Books are sold in the entrance hall of YASUDA Auditorium (Nov. 26~Nov. 28).



WELCOME PARTY/GALA PARTY

Welcome Party:

Time: 19:00~20:00 Nov. 26 (Fri)

Place: SANJYO CONFERENCE Hall

Fee: Free

Dress code: Casual

Every participant is welcome. Please join the party!!

GALA Party

Time: 19:00~21:00 Nov.27 (Sat)

Place: SANJYO CONFERENCE Hall

Ticket fee: ¥4,000

Please note the ticket may not be available on the day of the party, if they are sold out.



NO SMOKING

No smoking in the buildings except for the smoking area.



EAT/ DRINK

Eating and drinking are not permitted in the whole building of YASUDA Auditorium and Hall No.1 of SANJYO CONFERENCE Hall.

Thank you for your cooperation.

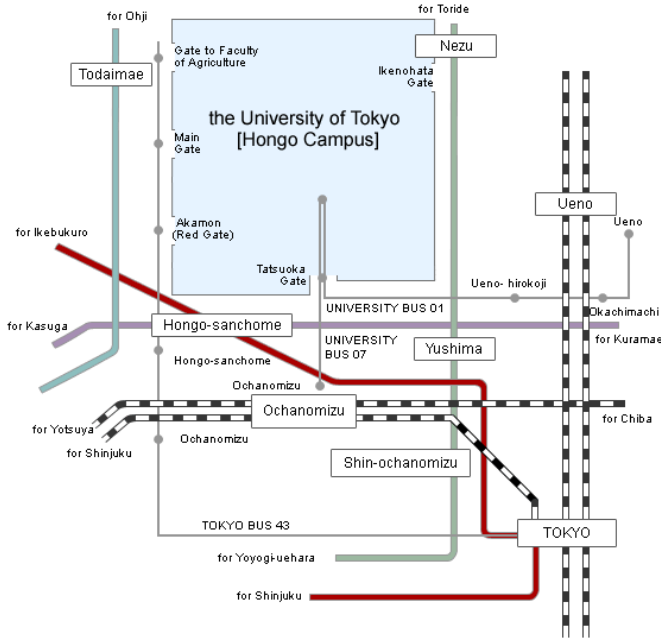


RECORDING/FILM/ PHOTOGRAPH

Recording, filming, taking photos are strictly prohibited in any lecture or presentation of CIFA.

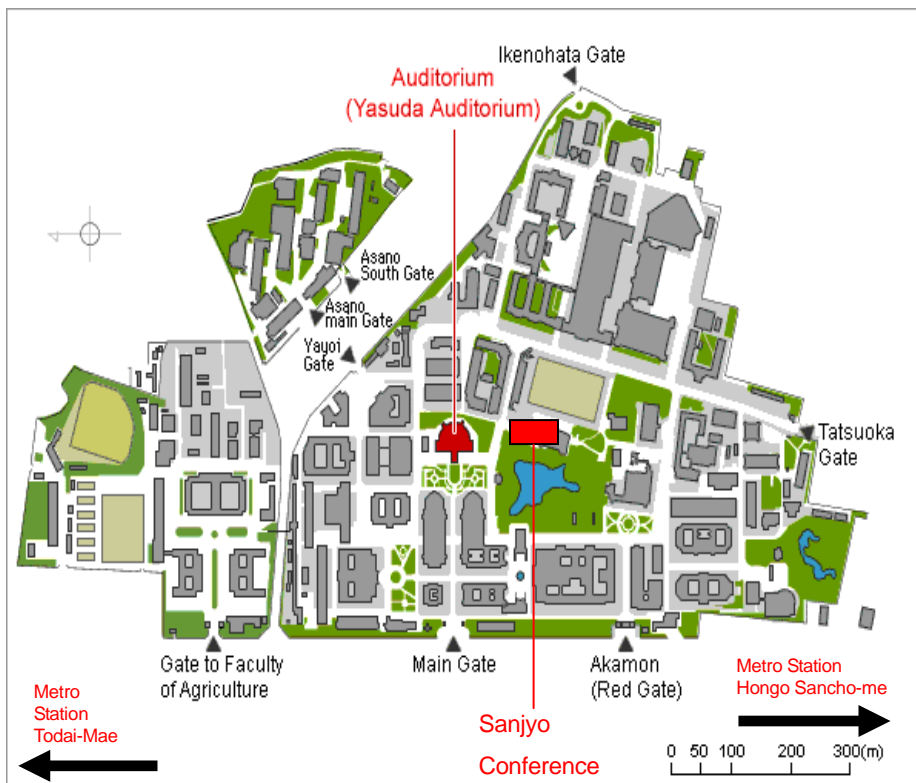
Conference Venue

University of TOKYO, Hongo Campus Access Map

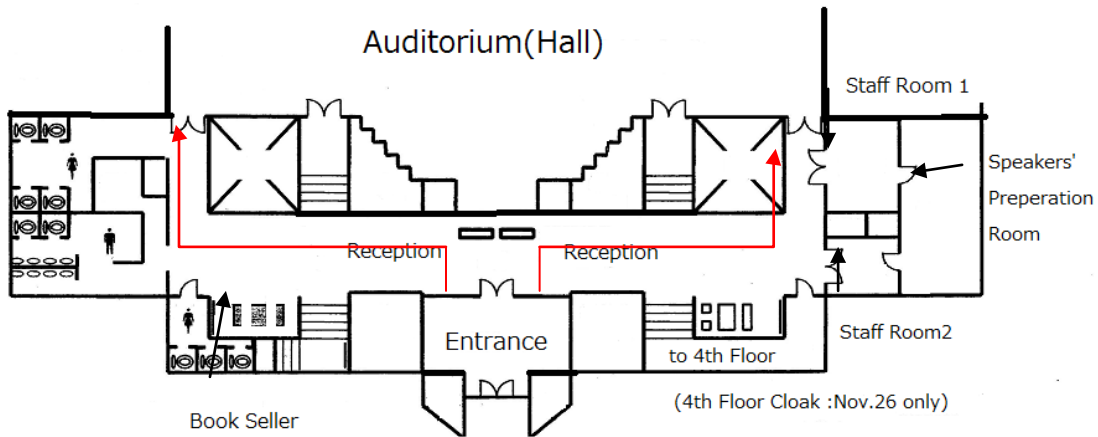


Nearest Stations	Distance from Sta.
Hongo-sancho-me Station. (Subway Marunouchi Line)	8 min. walk
Hongo-sancho-me Station. (Subway Oedo Line)	6 min. walk
Yushima Station. or Nezu Station. (Subway Chiyoda Line)	8 min. walk
Todaimae Station. (Subway Namboku Line)	1 min. walk
Kasuga Station. (Subway Mita Line)	10 min. walk

Map of Hongo Campus



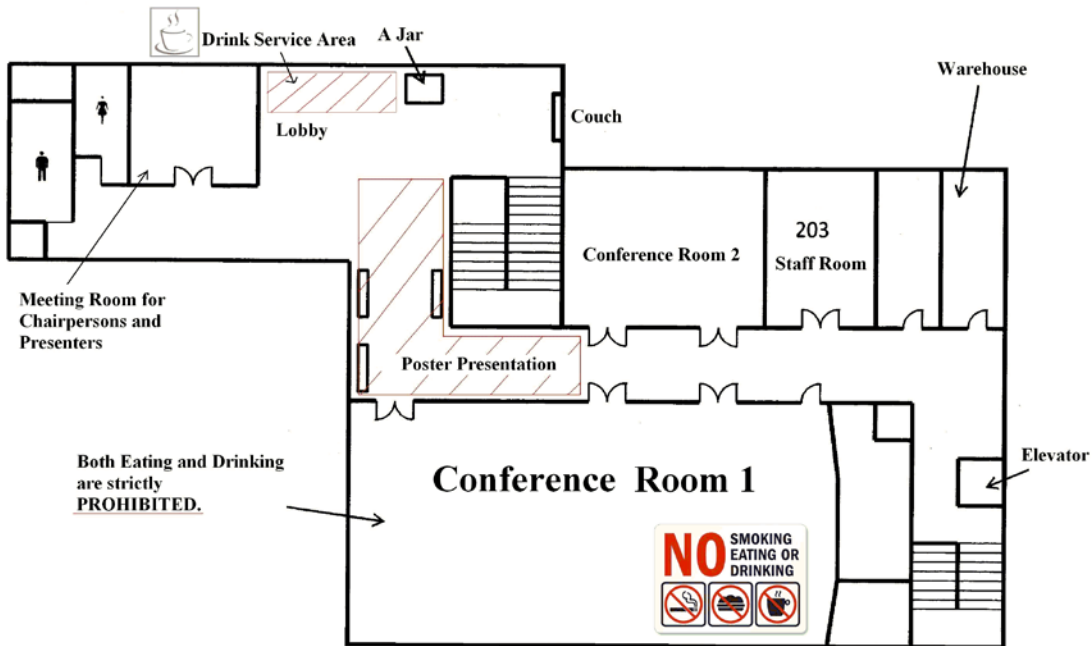
Map of Yasuda Auditorium 3rd Floor



No Smoking

No Food and No Drink

A MAP OF SANJYO- Conference Hall



NOTE: Please **DO NOT** attach anything directly on the wall

Programs at a Glance

11/26 FRI.	
YASUDA AUDITORIUM (Simultaneous Interpretation)	
9:00	*Optional Tour
11:30	Registration
13:00	Opening Ceremony MUTO, Yoshiteru (Dean of Graduate School of Education, The University of Tokyo) NAKAMURA, Shin-Ichi (President of JAFT & Chairperson of the Organizing Committee) OHKUMA, Yasuhiko (President of JAFP) LEE, Youngbun (President of KAFT) CHU, Patricia (Chairperson of CIFA)
13:30	Opening Lecture "Social Change and Family Therapy in Japan" NAKAMURA, Shin-Ichi (President of JAFT / Japan)
4:15	
14:30	Key Note Speech "Seeing Children in the Family Context" LEE, Wai-Yung (Hong Kong University Family Institute / Hong Kong)
16:00	
16:20	Main Symposium "Asian Families in Social Change" Chair Person : YUSA, Yasuichiro (Hasegawa Mental Health Institute / Japan) TAO, Xinhua (Suzhou University/ China) MA, Joice (The Chinese University of Hong Kong/ Hong Kong) LEE, Young-Boon(Konkuk University), CHUNG, Sulki (Presenter: Chung-Ang University), CHOI, Seung-Hee (Pyongtaek University / Korea) NG, Wai Shen from Malaysia(HELP University College/ Malaysia) ANG, Bee Lian (National Council of Social Services/ Singapore) Wu, Shi-Juan (The Taos Institute / Taiwan)
18:30	Discussants : NAKAMURA, Shin-Ichi (Japan) LEE, Wai-Yung (Hong Kong)
19:00	
20:00	Welcome Party (at <u>SANJYO Conference Hall</u>)
20:10	
21:00	Interest Group Meeting: Development of the Supervision System in Asia (at <u>SANJYO Conference Hall</u>)

***Optional Tour:**

We have arranged a guided tour to "Tokyo Metropolitan Child Guidance Center." This Center supports the children who have difficulties in emotional and/or behavioral adjustments. It also supports the Family Reunion as well as the Child-Care. If you are interested and wish to join this tour, please send an e-mail to Conference Secretariat, namitomo1971@yahoo.co.jp, in advance or call KINJO, Rie at [+8190-3550-8174](tel:+8190-3550-8174).

11/27 SAT.				
	YASUDA AUDITORIUM (Simultaneous Interpretation)	SANJYO Conference Hall (SJH) Room1(Translation)	SJH Room2 (English Only)	SJH Poster Session
9:30	<p>Symposium</p> <p>"Current Family Issue : Social Withdrawal"</p> <p>Chair Persons & Discussants : NARABAYASHI, Riichiro (Konan Clinic / Japan) MORINO, Yuriko (Tokyo Metropolitan Children's Medical Center / Japan)</p> <p>Presenters : CHUN, Young-Ju (Silla University / Korea) LIN, Liang-Yin (Taipei City Hospital / Taiwan) KONDO, Naoji (Yamanashi Prefectural Mental Health Welfare Center / Japan)</p>	<p>Oral Presentations 1-1</p> <p>Chair Person : MURAKAMI, Masahiko(Japan) NG, Wai Sheng (Malaysia)</p> <p>A Study on Gay Fathers' Childcare Involvements and Interaction With Children LOU, Yu-Chiung / Taiwan</p> <p>A Conversation Analysis of a Solution-Focused Family Therapy Session with Mother-Son Conflict Case in Korea CHUNG, Hyejeong / Korea</p> <p>Helping Children Cope with Divorce-A Singaporean Study DAWOOD, Katijah/ Singapore</p>	<p>Oral Presentations 2-1</p> <p>Chair Person : McGILL, David(USA) LEE, Youngbin(Korea)</p> <p>Chinese Women Bereaved by Suicide : The Hong Kong Experience CHOW, Amy / Hong Kong</p> <p>Critical Review on Cross- Cultural/National Studies on Asian Family and Couple Relationships : Developing Culturally-Relevant Evaluation and Intervention OGASAWARA, Tomoko / Japan</p> <p>Cultural Study on Resilience among Moral Family Service Center's Adult Clients TAN, WeiWei Stephanie/ Singapore</p> <p>When Family Members Die: An Empowerment Approach in Serving Asians who are Bereaved CHAN, Ceci / Honk Kong</p> <p>Prompting Well-Being of the Single/ Never-Married Men and Women: Implications for Family Therapists WANG, Ta-Wei David/ Taiwan</p>	Start setting up the posters at 9:00
12:30	(BREAK)		(BREAK)	
<u>14:00</u>	<p>Korea-Japan Case Conference</p> <p>Chair Persons & Discussants : OKAMOTO, Yoshio (Japan Women's University / Japan) CHUNG, Sulki (Chung-Ang University / Korea)</p> <p>"A case Study on Couple Therapy for Conflict between Korean Husband and Japanese Wife" PARK, Tai-Young (Soongsil University / Korea)</p> <p>"Psychopathology of Caregiver Depression" WATANABE, Toshiyuki (Takasaki University of welfare and Health / Japan)</p>	<p><u>13:30 ~</u></p> <p>Oral Presentations 1-2</p> <p>Chair Persons : KOJIMA, Tatsumi (Japan) HU, Chiyi (China)</p> <p>Childhood Adversities in Adult Depressive Disorder: A Case-Controlled Study in Malaysia LOH, Sit Fong/ Malaysia</p> <p>Family Therapy Preventing the Bipolar Patient against Recurrent Episode: A Case Study HSU, Hong-Chieh/ Taiwan</p>	<p><u>13:30 ~</u></p> <p>Oral Presentations 2-2</p> <p>Chair Persons : ISHII, Chikako (Japan) SIM, Charles (Singapore)</p> <p>A Curriculum for Training Clinical Social Work Students in Family Therapy BRENNER, Mark / USA</p> <p>Culturally Sensitive Supervisory Practices in a Chinese Context QUEK, Karen / USA</p> <p>Marriage and Family Therapy Education: Learning Narrative of an International Student KONDO, Kyo / USA</p> <p>Supervision Issues in Asia and the United States PATTERSON, Jo Ellen / USA</p>	Presenters To Present 12:30- 14:00
15:30				
15:45	<p>CIFA 3A Project Presentation & Final Adjudication</p>	<p>Transformation of Fathering and Family Relationships among Men who Participated an Evangelical Father School Program in South Korea KIM, Seongeun/ USA</p>	<p>Theory and Practice of Sandplay Applied to Family Therapy WEN, Zhang / China</p> <p>Study of Japanese Multi-generation Cohabitation Families IKUTA, Michiko / Japan</p>	
18:45				
19:00 20:50	GALA Party (at <u>SANJYO Conference Hall</u>)			Dismantle Posters

11/28 SUN.			
	YASUDA AUDITORIUM (Simultaneous Interpretation)	SANJYO Conference Hall (SJH) Room1(Translation)	SJH Room2 (English Only)
9:30	Symposium Open to Public (Sponsored by JAFP) "Child Rearing in Changing Societies" Chair Persons : NAKAGAMA, Hiroko (The University of Tokyo / Japan) CHEN, Jue (Shanghai Mental Health Center/China) Presenters : KASHIWAGI, Keiko (Tokyo Woman's Christian University / Japan) "Why does parenting stress and anxiety arise? : Loss of optimization of sex-role division" OOTSUKA, Hitoshi (Children's Home Musashino Jidou Gakuen / Japan) "A Psychological Support for Abused Children and their Families: from the Viewpoint of a Challenge at a Child-care Institution" HIRAYAMA, Shiro (Tokyo HART Clinic / Japan) " The current status of infertile couples in Japan " Discussants : HIRAKI, Noriko (Tokyo University of Social Welfare / Japan) CHUNG, Hyejeong (Chonbuk National Univ. /Korea)	Oral Presentations 1-3 Chair Persons : GOTO, Masahiro(Japan) KIM, Yoo-Sook(Korea) Work-Family Spillover and Coping Behaviors of Dual-Earner Couples KUROSAWA, Tai / Japan Family Nicknames Reflect Family Relationships and Roles YOKOTANI, Kenji / Japan Dynasting Across Cultures: A Grounded Theory of Malaysian Chinese Family Firms LOY, Johnben / Malaysia Autopoieses System in the School Counseling TANAKA, Kiwamu / Japan	Oral Presentations 2-3 Chair Persons : TAMURA, Takeshi(Japan) CHUN, Young-Ju(Korea) Pregnancy and Family Transition: A Case Study of Individual Therapy for Connection TSUJI, Hiromi / Japan The Person of the Therapist"(POTT) Training Model for Family Therapists: A Case Study CONRAD, Silke / Japan Family Systems Therapy of Social Phobia QUAN, Chaolu / China Dealing with Couple Issues in the Clinical Setting: A Malaysian Experience NG, Wai Sheng / Malaysia Child Protection, Foster Care and Adoption Assistance : A New Beginning in India PATI, Jagannath / India
12:00	(BREAK)	(BREAK)	Social Hour for Asian Students
13:30	CIFA Family Research Project "Asian Couples in Conflict: Analysis of the Relationship: Decoding how Contemporary Couple Negotiate Differences - A Comparative Study in 5 Asian Regions" Presenters: Overall Comparison and Preliminary Findings LEE, Wai-Yung (Hong Kong) Preliminary Findings from Korea CHUNG, Moon-Ja and CHUN Young-Ju (Korea) Preliminary Findings from China LIU, Cuilian (China) Preliminary Findings from Japan NAKAMURA, Shinichi (Japan) Preliminary Findings from Taiwan YOU, Shu Yu (Taiwan)	Oral Presentations 1-4 Chair Person : WATANABE, Toshiyuki(Japan) Correlates of Family Structure with Caregive Stress in Caregivers of Dementia HIRAZUMI, Taku / Japan Families and Democracy Model SIM, Charles / USA Widowhood among Older Adults in Hong Kong CHOW, Amy / Hong Kong Middle-aged Women's Perspectives on Relationships with their Elderly Mothers and Young Adult Daughters in Drawn Images: Focusing on Visualized Care Story NISHIYAMA, Naoko / Japan	Oral Presentations 2-4 Chair Person : YUSA, Yasuichiro (Japan) Change Processes in Systemic Psychotherapy for Children and Young people with Conduct Disorder MORINO, Yuriko / Japan Dissolving a Sibling Rivalry through Parent-Child Attachment—A Process of Working With a Multi-trauma Family CHAO, Wentao / Taiwan Reconnect Socially Withdrawn Youth: The Hong Kong Experience LAM, Adrian / Hong Kong Where There is an Assessment, There is a Way - Collaborations between Psychiatrists and Psychologists to Underpin Adolescents Close to Becoming Hikikomori--- NAKAMURA, Noriko / Japan Using Play Therapy to Facilitate a Multimodal, Collaborative Treatment Intervention for Work with a Family: A Case Study on Childhood Sexual Abuse WONG, Charis Yen Wai / Malaysia
16:00	Closing Ceremony		
16:30	(BREAK)		
16:45			CIFA Board Meeting
19:00			

Abstracts and Speakers

Opening Lecture

Social Change and Family Therapy in Japan

NAKAMURA, Shin-Ichi, M.D.(Nakamura Psychotherapy Institute)

According to the results of the international Rorschach normative data (2000) and our comparative study between Japanese families and American ones (1900), I recognized that family is a minimum unit which reflects its cultural characteristics having been influenced by their own social history. In this presentation, at first, I would like to review the social changes in Japan especially before and after the Meiji Restoration which meant pre- and post-industrialization in Japan. Secondly, I would give you my brief image of family changes coincidence of these historical changes in Japan. Finally I will reconsider the current Japanese mental health problems which might be influenced by social changes from the historical family adaptation.

Key Note Speech

Seeing Children in the Family Context

LEE, Wai-Yung (Hong Kong University Family Institute/ Hong Kong)

Although there is a vast body of literature connecting children's emotional and behavioral problems to parental conflict, in the current mental health practice children in distress are often individually assessed and overly medicated without sufficient consideration of the impact of family relationships. This is a problem that is prominent in both the US and Asia.

Using DVD segments of live family therapy sessions as illustration, Dr. Lee will share research findings and clinical examples in the Asian region, in which children have been extensively assessed to no avail. The same children, when assessed together with the family, show a very different understanding of the child's behavior. This family approach also provides an opportunity for the child to voice out feedback to the parental impasse, alerting parents to address their own issues rather than simply focus on the child.

This presentation will reiterate the systemic framework of viewing children as part and parcel of their own family system, and no assessment of a child is complete without understanding the emotional link between parent and child.

About the Presenter: Wai-Yung LEE, Ph.D., an AAMFT Approved Supervisor, is the Associate Professor and Founding Director of the HKU Family Institute, University of Hong Kong, as well as Faculty Member of the Minuchin Center for the Family in New York, USA. She has delivered keynotes and conducted workshops in America and Europe. Much of her work had been on dispersing the many myths about Asian Chinese families, while developing a framework for culturally relevant approach in different contexts. Her research on Children's Response to Parental Conflicts, which has been published in the March issue of Family Process, was also partially presented by Salvador Minuchin in his keynote speech at the Evolution of Psychotherapy 2009 Conference. In addition to journal publications, Dr. Lee has also co-authored three books with Salvador Minuchin, including the first and second editions of "Mastering family therapy – Journeys of growth and transformation" and "Assessing families and couples – From symptom to system." These books have been translated into many different languages. Her popular volume "Family Dance" has also been distributed in Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Main Symposium

"Asian Families in Social Change"

Recent changes in Korean families:

The lives of migrant wives in Korean rural areas

LEE, Young-Boon (Konkuk University, Korea)

CHUNG, Sulki (Chung-Ang University, Korea, Presenter)

CHOI, Seung-Hee (Pyongtaek University, Korea)

Abstract

As with any other countries around the world, Korea is experiencing many changes, one of which involves changes in families. During the past decade, interracial or international marriages have increased tremendously, showing increase from 3.5% in 2000 to 11.0% in 2008. In 2008, 78% of international marriages were those between Korean men and women from abroad, and many of these men reside in rural areas. Migrant wives are more subject to patriarchal family environment since rural men are more likely to adhere to traditional values within the family, and this makes it more difficult for migrant wives to adjust to the new culture. This report presents findings from a survey of 300 migrant wives in Korean rural areas and their perception of welfare needs. Major findings show that migrant wives expressed needs for counseling on husband's behavior, needs for child rearing and children's education, and job placement. However, these needs were different based on nationality, age, and education levels. This report suggests that differentiated welfare services should be provided based on different needs. The study also suggests for mental health screening and treatment services for migrant wives in rural areas.

Malaysian Families in Social Change

NG, Wai Sheng (HELP University College / Malaysia)

Abstract

A country of 27 million, Malaysia is a multicultural society, consisting of Malays, Chinese, Indians and other aboriginal groups. Cultural assimilation is shown in various aspects of daily living (e.g., clothing, food, lingua franca), although certain sociopolitical systems (e.g., political parties and educational system) remain ethnic-based. Malaysian families are uniquely fashioned around various cultural beliefs and practices related to their ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, educational background and primary language. In the last 2 decades, Malaysia has undergone rapid economic and sociopolitical development. Along with that, traditional family structures are also rapidly and subtly accommodating to these changes.

In 2009, a public opinion telephone survey was conducted in Kuala Lumpur, as part of CIFA's cross-country collaborative research to identify the challenges faced by Malaysian families. 529 adult respondents (37% males and 63% females; 28% Malays, 56% Chinese, 15% Indians and others) participated in the survey, which focused on five areas of challenges including finance, work, child rearing, family relations and health. The most commonly reported challenge was child rearing issues, particularly in regards to educational opportunities and disciplinary difficulties. On the other hand, challenges in work and family relations were the least commonly reported. Some demographic differences were also found in regards to financial and health concerns.

Whilst the present study may not be representative of the whole Malaysian society, current findings highlight parenting stress related to the current competitive educational milieu and increased social emotional concerns among youths and children. Considering the embedded cultural values associated with disclosing family matters, marital and in-law relationship difficulties remained relatively hidden. As a developing nation, we need to sift through the global temptations and pressure to achieve and acquire more, so to give priority back to developing and maintaining healthy families -- the bedrock of a healthy nation.

Main Symposium

"Asian Families in Social Change

Policy Framework for Helping Vulnerable Families

ANG, Bee Lian (Chief Executive Officer, National Council of Social Service / Singapore)

Abstract

If inflation is factored in and government aid factored out, how can we help vulnerable families to restore to a less vulnerable state of functioning. The challenge is to help these families to achieve some progress.

The institution of family, is under "great stresses and strains". The widening income disparity, an ageing population and the integration of foreigners, who are still viewed by some Singaporeans as a threat to their livelihood, are obvious issues social policymakers have to deal with. And at the heart of the myriad of challenges is Singapore's unique brand of social safety net - one woven out of the principles of personal and family responsibility. Call it the inevitable extension of the Government's robust belief that these two principles are the foundation on which Singapore has been, and will continue to be, built on.

But what if some Singaporeans just cannot find work, even if they are able and willing to? The volatility of the new economy has led some experts to conclude that more workers could be unemployed for longer periods due to economic dislocation.

Workfare, an income supplement scheme, was introduced and soon turned into a permanent social safety net. Other reliefs ranged from housing grants to training and education subsidies. All these schemes have helped make life a little easier for low-wage workers, by giving them more cash in hand or opportunities to upgrade their skills for better jobs.

The impact of Singapore's pro-family policies and programs lie in the partnerships among state, private and community agencies, business and educational institutions and a whole network of social-cultural and religious organisations, in addressing the needs of families. The underlying social values, which may be particularly Asian, such as the value of the family and community - the need to get one's house in order starting with the family and then the nation, certainly provide the positive base for the social policy and programmes. Finally, this model emphasises prevention and development that provides a long-range perspective in dealing with problems which beset the family.

It is an integrative approach rather than welfare or remedial in nature. It is empowering to the individual and the family and, in turn, instrumental in strengthening the social fabric of society.

In the long-term, the main concern is whether low-income earners or the unemployed perceive that they are advancing or improving their circumstances. In the longer term, we should be concerned whether inter-generational mobility can be improved, especially to ensure that low-income families do not remain in the "poverty trap". We must continue to emphasize the education of the children and the upgrading of skills by the breadwinner as strategies for the family in the long term to bring itself out of its situation and live a better quality of life.

Symposium

"Current Family Issue: Social Withdrawal"

A case Study on Couple Therapy for Conflict between Korean Husband and Japanese Wife

PARK, Tai-Young, Ph.D.

(Dept. of Social Welfare, Soongsil University / Korea)

Purpose of the Study

This study aimed to find factors, which influenced on marital conflict between Korean husband and Japanese wife, and to see the effectiveness of MRI model and Bowen's family systems theory for intermarried couple.

Methods

The therapist treated the intermarried couple for 4 sessions from January, 2008 to February, 2008 with individual and couple therapies. This study analyzed the data with a consistent comparative analysis method and used Miles and Huberman's matrix and network to show the results of the study.

Results

This study found each spouse's undifferentiation, dysfunctional communication method, experience of origin family as the factors influencing marital conflict between Korean husband and Japanese wife. There were several factors influencing marital conflict such as economical problem, the difference of rearing child, the different expectation of household division and the collision in frequent visit to mother-in-law. However, these factors were related to each spouse's undifferentiation, dysfunctional communication method, the experience of origin family.

The study found that even if a couple had different cultural background, if they tried to know the problems of origin family and to change their dysfunctional communication pattern, they could resolve the conflict between a husband and a wife.

Conclusions

The finding of the study showed the effectiveness of MRI model and Bowen's family systems theory to apply to intermarried couple, which included Korean husband and Japanese wife.

Psychopathology of caregiver depression

WATANABE, Toshiyuki M.D.

(Takasaki University of welfare and Health / Japan)

Introduction

Both Japan and Korea are experiencing rapidly aging societies. In Japan, the number of persons using long-term care insurance rose dramatically from 2.87 million in 2001 to 4.25 million in 2006. A corresponding increase in the number of families providing care to elderly relatives is also assumed.

Depression among caregivers is very common. This problem has recently been highlighted, for instance, by the suicides of the famous Japanese actress Yukiko Shimizu and Korean actor Bak Yong-ha who both were caregivers for their elderly parents. Here I will discuss the psychopathology of caregiver depression and the relationships of the caregiver within the family.

1. Caregiving and Object Loss

Caregiving essentially involves "object loss"; health, family, friends, social status, possessions, money, and daily life that were familiar to the caregiver are lost through the act of caregiving. As the relationship between caregiver and care receiver (parent, spouse, or child) is strong, the caregiver can often become depressed.

Case 1

Mr. A (aged 62) suffered a fall and later vomited due to a severe headache. As Mrs. A (aged 60) was clearing vomit from his mouth, he became unconscious. Mr. A was transported by ambulance to the hospital, where he was diagnosed with an extensive left cerebral infarction. Mr. A was left with aphasia and hemiparesis of the right arm and leg. Mrs. A commuted to the rehabilitation hospital daily in order to care for him, and over time she started to feel depressed and decided to consult a psychiatrist at the hospital. Mrs. A was experiencing an overwhelming "sense of loss". The couple's dream of living in the country after retirement was shattered, and they could no longer enjoy their pastime of hiking in the mountains. She expressed that, "Everything has already

disappeared". Her husband's aphasia was embarrassing for his wife, and he was often irritated and shouted. She had lost her gentle husband and their marital relationship was completely changed. Mrs. A, left with a life of caregiving, felt an intense sense of hopelessness while continuing to provide care to her husband. She took an overdose in an attempt at suicide but was found and taken to the emergency room.

2. *Inkludenz* and *Remanenz* in caregiving

Inkludenz and *Remanenz*, terms coined by the German psychiatrist H. Tellenbach, are known to be risk factors for depression.

Case 2

Mrs. B (aged 69) was caring for Mr. B (aged 75) who had become confined to bed because of hemiparesis of the left arm and leg. Mr. B asked his wife many times, "Please kill me". Mrs. B was a qualified care worker and therefore felt a strong sense of responsibility that she should do the caregiving. However, she felt she was not good enough at caregiving to provide the best care for her husband and over time her feelings of insufficiency grew and she became depressed, which in turn reduced her caregiving capabilities.

One day, road works were started in the morning outside the couple's house, and this served to consolidate Mrs. B's feelings of *Inkludenz*. She had become confined within a delusion, and it symbolized the situation in which she could not run away from the *Inkludenz* of caregiving. Mrs. B later attempted to kill them both: she strangled her husband, but was found by family members before she could commit suicide.

Caregivers that drive themselves to such a situation as Mrs. A was in have strong relationships with the care receiver. The satisfaction of the care receiver brings satisfaction for the caregiver. For this reason, the caregiver provides devoted care. Often the caregiver starts providing the care alone and tries to provide it perfectly, to such an extent that it becomes obsessive. The caregiver may view the caregiving of others and of facilities to be insufficient and insincere in its motives. The caregiver thinks that the caregiving role is his or hers alone, which reinforces the devotion and obsession. The strong belief that "I should do the caregiving" eventually creates a psychological situation which the caregiver cannot leave or break free from. He or she is held by "ties that bind a parent and child together", or the "yoke of matrimony", or "family ties", and eventually other family members come to leave the caregiving to the one caregiver who feels most responsibility. However, at some point the sole caregiver will reach a limit, where a small failure on the part of the caregiver will damage his or her own self-esteem. Such a situation is termed *Remanenz*.

3 Guilt that controls caregiving

Two forms of guilt exist within us unconsciously. One is separation guilt and the other is survivor guilt. Separation guilt is the fantasy that one's elderly parent's condition will worsen if one leaves to seek an independent life: caregiving actualizes the separation guilt. The relationship between child and parent or husband and wife is reinforced once caregiving of one partner is required. The caregiver confirms his or her attachment to the parent or spouse while providing care. Providing such care elicits the separation guilt that exists unconsciously. The bonds between the caregiver and care receiver are strengthened, and the two become deeply involved in the two-person relationship. This situation serves to restrain the caregiver.

In such a situation, the caregiver sometimes becomes depressed. Caregiving only ends with the death of the care receiver, at which juncture the caregiver then becomes the bereaved. Survivor guilt is elicited when caregiving is experienced as regrettable. In this sense, it is not possible to become happy when being held by the guilt of being undutiful to one's family.

"Child Rearing in Changing Societies"

Why does parenting stress and anxiety arise?:

Loss of optimization of sex-role division

KASHIWAGI, Keiko

(Tokyo Woman's Christian University/ Japan)

Mothers' childcare anxiety is "uniquely" Japanese. Why is it "unique"? You may find the answer in the factors affecting childcare anxiety.

There are two factors said to be affecting mothers' childcare anxiety. One is an unemployed mother, and the other is the father being absent in childcare. In the Japanese culture "fathers should work/ mothers should protect the house", typical women who became mothers resign their job to devote their selves to childcare, on the other hand, men becomes "fathers" but devotes their selves to the company and do not participate in childcare (doesn't parent the child). There is a cultural background that childcare is thought best to be done by "mothers' hands".

The fact that typical mothers are unemployed and typical fathers are absent in childcare shows that there is a "unique" soil in Japanese society. Also, it shows that the tradition of "mothers' hands" and the differential role by gender "men at work/ women in the house", which used to be the most aptitude style of a family, has lost its popularity along the changes in nowadays society.

It is needless to say that mothers' childcare anxiety is a risk factor for the child's development. Childcare, which is extremely hard work, by the mother alone, and the concept of children being "made" instead of "born", is amplifying the problem. The interference by a mother, who is entirely responsible for the child on her own, could be excessive / inappropriate and could alienate / obstruct the child's development- to develop on their own. Also, the situation bringing about the childcare anxiety is obstructing healthy development of mothers/women, fathers/men. Also is problematic from "work life balance" standpoint. Differential role by gender leads men to work, women to housekeeping, which separates their lives and experiences, and slants their psychological development.

From the point of child and adult development, research studies on childcare anxiety brings up the issue of differential role by gender losing its popularity, and shows the challenges we are facing in Japan.

"Child Rearing in Changing Societies"

**A Psychological Support for Abused Children and their Families:
from the Viewpoint of a Challenge at a Child-care Institution**

OOTSUKA, Hitoshi

(Children's Home Musashino Jidou Gakuen/ Japan)

More than 42,000 cases related to child abuse and neglect, which increased about 16 times over the last decade, were reported to the child consultation centers in 2008, within which about 10% were removed from their houses to protect their welfares. In Japan, most children under protection are living in the child-care institutions. More than 60% of the children living in the institution were abused by their rearers, and over 90% have the chances to contact with their family. Recently, some of the child consultation centers and child-care institutions have started to provide programs for "the family reunion". Though the child abuse and neglect is said to be the clear indicator of family dysfunction happening in the family, there are few therapeutic approaches for the family in the child care institutions,

In this presentation, we are going to present challenges offering the therapeutic support for the abused children and their families in a child-care institution. The purpose of the support is not only for returning the children to their homes safely, but also to seek the adequate psychological distance among family members to keep the good-enough, long-sustaining relationship. Our service can be described by some features. First, we provide the coherent support; starts before the child enters the institution, and continues after the child goes back home. We hold a pre-assessment meeting before the child enters the institution. A genogram and the family chronology are the basic tools for assessing the individual and the family dynamics, relationships and their behaviors as well as the cultural, social and

economic conditions. Then, we provide the support as a team. The family support team consists of a family social worker, residential care workers, play therapists, and family therapists. Finally, the family therapists offer family conjoint sessions with team members as well as the individual sessions. In family conjoint sessions, we support the communication between parents, parents and children, grand-parents and parents etc. to convey their thoughts and emotions toward one another sufficiently. All of the features are based on the ideas of systemic (family) approach. More than 5 years has passed since we started this approach in the child care institution. We are working with more than 30 families (about 50 children) since 2006. I would like to talk about how the way of thinking in systemic approach is adopted to the family support in a child care institution in Japan from the experience and the practice.

"Child Rearing in Changing Societies"

The current status of infertile couples in Japan

HIRAYAMA, Shiro
(Tokyo HART Clinic)

In Japan, women consider, or are forced to consider, that childbearing and parenting are one of the most valuable things in women's life, and therefore, the notion of being childless is barely acceptable in the society. Most Japanese think couple with their child(ren) as a "normal" family. The bloodline is very important, which means that not simple childbearing but giving birth to a biological child is important. The wife is considered as her husband's family member and is expected to give birth to a baby boy to maintain her husband's family name. Young couples may be more willing to ignore such an old custom and consider that freedom in their lives is more important. Probably infertility is somebody else's affair for these young couples until they find themselves to have a fertility problem. When they face the fact that they are infertile, they feel upset and overwhelmed.

From my thirteen-year clinical experiences as an infertility counselor in the field of reproductive medicine, it seems that psychological characteristics seen in Japanese infertile couples are generally common to those in other countries. However the difference is that, infertile women have difficulty in finding "ibasho", which is the place she can feel at ease. If she cannot have a child, she wouldn't have her position within her husband's family, community and workplace. Therefore, they tend to have a fantasy that only if they had a child, they would be happy unconditionally.

By the way, Japan's birthrate has been declining, 1.34 per 1,000 in 2007. Under these circumstances, the role of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) such as in vitro fertilization (IVF) has become more important. Since the first IVF baby was born in 1983 in Japan, the number of registered IVF institutions has increased rapidly and now it is nearly 600, and they performed nearly 135,000 cycles of ART in 2006.

Despite an increasing popularity of ART, there is no law regulating them. The working standard practiced by well-minded doctors adopts the guideline of Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology. The guideline declares that only legally married couples are eligible for treatments using ART. Therefore, single women or gay/lesbian couples cannot receive these treatments. As an alternative to having their biological child, adoption is not much liked and only about 400 children are adopted in the whole country every year. The number of children who can be adopted has been decreasing and also an increasing number of infertile couples opt for having their biological child(ren) even through numerous attempts of ART. Regarding third party reproduction, only Donor Insemination (DI) is officially allowed. IVF with donor sperm, egg donation and surrogacy are not allowed yet. Over ten thousand children were born using DI in the last 60 years but, amazingly, medical societies only admitted in 1997 that this had been actually practiced. All DI cases have been carried out anonymously and some children born from DI have recently started searching their genetic father. By contrast, egg donation is not, and has never been, allowed.

To circumvent these domestic regulations, an increasing number of couples go abroad to receive egg donation and surrogacy. Media has often taken up this issue, but the governing body does not pay much attention.

Since IVF with donor sperm, egg donation and surrogacy are not allowed in Japan, unless if they are not interested in going abroad for third party reproduction, many infertile couples have to choose to continue treatment with their own gametes and uterus for many years. It is not uncommon to see couples undergoing IVF more than 10 times.

As they live in a society where a woman is not considered to be perfect without child(ren), such a prejudice becomes internalized in infertile people. This makes infertile couples themselves consider infertility as ominous and prevent them from accepting infertility, regardless of how people around them actually see them. It is very difficult to make them aware of this internalized phobia for infertility.

Japanese society expects that all members are the same as other members of the society. Therefore, infertile people feel uncomfortable when they find that they are not same as a majority of people and that they belong to a minor group of being infertile. However, at the same time, they demand a special attention from the society because they are different and special in that they are infertile. This ambivalence may be a unique psychology observed in infertile couples in Japan.

CIFA Family Research Project

"Asian Couples in Conflict: Analysis of the Relationship: Decoding how Contemporary Couple Negotiate Differences - A Comparative Study in 5 Asian Regions"

This cross-regional study is a rare undertaking that reflects the CIFA spirit. Five regional representatives involved in comparing how contemporary couples negotiate their differences, including themes, couples' interactive patterns, and the nature of their conflict will share their preliminary findings in this symposium.

Overall Comparison and Preliminary Findings

LEE, Wai-Yung (Hong Kong)

Preliminary Findings from Korea

CHUNG, Moon-Ja (Korea)

CHUN, Young-Ju (Korea)

Preliminary Findings from China

LIU, Cuilian (China)

Preliminary Findings from Japan

NAKAMURA, Shin-ichi (Japan)

Preliminary Findings from Taiwan

YOU, Shu Yu (Taiwan)

A study on Gay Fathers' Childcare Involvements and Interactions with Children

LING, Ming-Wei/Asia University/Taiwan

LOU, Yu-Chiung/Asia University/Taiwan

Abstract

Some gay men entered into a heterosexual marriage because of family pressure in oriental culture. The purpose of this study was to understand the involvement of gay men in fatherhood or parenthood and the interactions with their children.

Based on a method of qualitative research, after in depth interview with six gay fathers, the discovery of this research was as following.

1. Whether gay men have told their wives that they are gays, it would not affect gay fathers involvement in parenthood.
2. Usually, gay fathers were breadwinners as well as caretakers in the family.
3. Gay father had different expectation on their wives and their gay partners toward parenthood participations.
4. Most of the gay fathers could accept that their children's sexual orientation different from the mainstream.
5. There was an unspoken understanding about the father's being a gay between gay fathers and their children.
6. Gay father's personal characteristics, their wives' or partners' characteristics, and cultural issues were the factors which would influence a gay father's participation in parenthood.

Finally, based on the study results, some suggestions and the directions of future researches were given to gay fathers, related organization, and social workers.

Keywords

Gay father, fatherhood participation, parent-child interaction

Category(ies)

m. gender issue of family (therapy)

A Conversation Analysis of a Solution-Focused Family Therapy Session with Mother-Son Conflict Case in Korea

CHUNG, Hyejeong / Chonbuk National University / Korea

Abstract

Conversation analysis is a type of a qualitative methodology which examines patterns across naturally occurring conversations in various contexts such as family therapy sessions. This analysis aims to describe how the therapist and clients use verbal and non-verbal cues to convey or constitute therapeutic reality and how to achieve particular therapeutic outcomes.

Using conversation analysis, this study analyzes a solution-focused family therapy session conducted by Insoo Kim Berg, a developer and expert of this model. The clients of this case are a widowed mother and her son who attends college. The conflicts between the two have continued since the son entered the university. Specific focus of the analysis is on the intervention strategy that the therapist uses in response to the problems and complaints presented by the clients. Through intense examination of the communications between the therapist, mother, and son via a detailed transcription, the study found that in addition to using typical solution-focused questions in various ways, Berg used five other methods of verbal and nonverbal intervention strategies. These include (a) intentionally shifting one client's non-compliant attitude, inviting the other to answer the therapist's question, (b) supporting and accepting the client's situation in the problem, (c) asking questions to clarify the complaints, (d) asking for the other client's opinion of one's complaints, and (e) interrupting the other's abrupt cut-off to one's complaints and talking to the one in turn. In conclusion, the study offers a way of examining the therapeutic process by using talk-in-interaction analysis and provides useful implications to both the clinicians and researchers in the field.

Keywords

Solution-focused family therapy, conversation analysis, mother-son conflict

Category

Family therapy training

Helping Children Cope with Divorce – A Singaporean Study

DAWOOD, Katijah / Society of Moral Charities (Centre for Family Harmony) / Singapore

Abstract

The number of divorces in Singapore is on the rise. While there are many efforts by the government to support families stay intact, there is also a need to help children who are coping with divorce. With this aim, the Society of Moral Charities, a welfare arm of the Thye Hua Kwan Moral Society advocated for a specialized Centre (Centre for Family Harmony or CFH in short) to support children from divorced families. CFH was established in July 2006 to provide supervised access, supervised transfer, counselling and group programmes.

Some of the major challenges include working with children who are aligned with care parents and alienated from access parents. Many children are caught in loyalty conflicts while others feel a sense of abandonment. Most parents who are referred by the Courts in Singapore are highly acrimonious or are unable to manage access on their own. Having worked with children and their divorced parents for the last three years, CFH examined the impact of divorce on the children referred by the Courts and whether the services support them to cope with divorce.

Funded by the National Council of Social Service and Tote Board Social Service, the research project will present findings on protective and risk factors. The factors include support from extended family, formal network, competence and self esteem.

Keywords

children, impact of divorce, protective factors

Categories

research, child in family context

**Childhood Adversities in Adult Depressive Disorder:
A Case-Controlled Study in Malaysia**

LOH, Sit Fong / Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia / Malaysia

THAMBU, Maniam / Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia / Malaysia

TAN, Susan Mooi Koon/ Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia / Malaysia

YAHYA, Badi'ah / Hospital Permai / Malaysia

Abstract

Self-reported childhood adversities are associated with mental disorders in adults, particularly depression. A wide variety of childhood experiences confer biological, psychological, and social disadvantages that contribute to vulnerability to depression. Such experiences range from parental mental illness or substance abuse, poor parenting, family turmoil or violence, death of or separation from parents, and childhood physical or sexual abuse.

This study aimed to investigate the association between childhood adversities and depression in adult depressed patients in a Malaysian population.

Fifty two patients who met the criteria for Major Depressive Disorder or Dysthymia based on the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R (SCID) were taken as samples and compared with 52 controls matched for age and sex. The participants were assessed using sexual and physical abuse questionnaire and Parental Bonding Instrument.

There was a positive relationship between childhood abuse in general and childhood physical abuse specifically with adult depressive disorder. Nearly a quarter (23.1%) of depressed patients reported being abused in childhood as compared to none in the control group. There were no significant differences between childhood loss and depression in adulthood. Low parental care during childhood was significantly correlated with adult depressive disorder.

Clinicians must assiduously seek a history of childhood adversities in adult patients with depression. This information can influence clinical management by way of implementing secondary preventive measures. In all depressed patients, mental health professionals also need to look out for poor attachment with parents. This may enable interventions directed at parenting skills and improved attachment relationships with their own children. These types of interventions together with pharmacotherapy, may provide the optimal approach to the management of depression in adults and help prevent the cycle of depression perpetuating itself in the next generation.

Keywords

Child abuse; Depression; Paternal behavior

Category (ies)

a. research

Family Therapy Preventing the Bipolar Patient against Recurrent Episode : A Case Study

HSU, Hong-Chieh/ Buddhist Dalin Tzuchi General Hospital/ Taiwan

LIN, Po-Yen/ Xing-An Hospital/ Taiwan

YAMAGUCHI, Takashi/ Yochin Foundation Hospital/ Taiwan

Abstract

Recently, Machado-Vieira, R., et al. stressed that bipolar disorder is a chronic, recurrent disorder, and that dysfunction has been correlated with poor outcomes and increased risk of relapse and recurrence. The main purpose of the family therapy model at issue is to prevent the bipolar patient against recurrent episode.

The focuses of the therapy sessions are on the apples drawn by the patient(DDAA), the patient himself/herself, and the patient-parent relationship. Keywords are gathered from every participant during the therapy session and the after-meeting. Besides, the subjects to have verbalized meaningful ideas or successful experiences are immediately, intensely praised by applause during the session. DAILY DRAW AN APPLE (DDAA) homework is that the patient has drawn an apple on a calendar everyday and shares with his/her parents about the apple of the day as well as the patient's feelings of the day. The participants of the family therapy are the subjects consisting of the patient and his/her parents, and the therapists consisting of psychiatrists and nurses. The frequency of the model is once monthly. Each session consists of the 10 minutes pre-session, the 60 minutes family therapeutic session, and the 30 minutes post-session(after-meeting). It needs to be emphasized that the frequency of re-hospitalization definitely decreased after receiving therapy.

Finally, positive transference was demonstrated in the high attendance rate as well as in their excitement in receiving the applause, and in their collaboration in presenting the keywords. With the aid of the eclectic family therapy, they have been almost free from affective symptoms, and the hostile dependent tie with their parents having been steadily gradually improved. To prevent the bipolar patient against recurrent episode has been achieved in the three cases family therapy presented here.

Keywords

bipolar disorder, family therapy, recurrence

Categories

b. case study

**Transformation of Fathering and Family Relationships among Men
who Participated an Evangelical Father School Program in South Korea**

KIM, Seongeun / Pennsylvania State University, Brandywine/ U.S.A.

QUEK, Karen / Alliant International University, Irvine / U.S.A

Abstract

With industrialization and westernization, the ideology of new fatherhood (Kwon & Roy, 2007) that stresses fathers being nurturing and spending time with children and family was emerged in South Korea. Korean men were pushed to change what they do for their children and how they relate to them and their wife. Especially, men's work-centered life styles and distant and hierarchical relationships with their children and wife were greatly challenged.

Programs that promoted the new model of fathering were implemented, and among them is the evangelical father school program initiated by a ninth largest church in South Korea. It is a five-week program combined with special worship services and family rituals, and it aims at creating the evangelistic ideal of families including male spiritual headship, father involvement in child-rearing, and men's family centered life style. It is the most successful and influential fatherhood program attracting both Christians and non-Christians in South Korea (Baek, 2008). It is estimated that as of 2009, 172,727 Korean men participated in the program in more than 2000 program sessions since 1995 (Father school, 2010). Also, many participants reported they became caring and involved husbands and fathers, and further it intervened marital problems (Baek, 2008).

Despite the significant impact the program has made on Korean men and families, family scholars have yet to investigate the changes of fathering practices and family relationships among program participants as they practice new fathering. Using in-depth interviews with 20 Korean men who participated in an evangelical father school program, this study will look at the changes these men made in their fathering and family relationships and struggles they experience in the transformation.

Keywords

Fatherhood, Religion, South Korean Family

Categories

Research, Others (Family Intervention)

Chinese Women Bereaved by Suicide: The Hong Kong Experience

CHOW, Amy Yin Man/ The University of Hong Kong/Hong Kong

CHIEN, Man Hung Elsie/Suicide Prevention Services/Hong Kong

LEE, Sze Man/Suicide Prevention Services/Hong Kong

Abstract

Bereavement is considered as one of the most stressful experience of individual and family. Clinicians and researchers found that bereavement of suicide is more difficult when compared with other nature of deaths. Coupled with the traumatic nature and uncertainties of its causes, suicide is also believed to be a threat to the face of the entire family among Asian culture which holds an interdependent view of self.

A qualitative research is carried out with 11 Chinese women who are bereaved by suicide. The deceased include husbands, children, parents, siblings and boy-friend. Through semi-structured in-depth interviews, it is hoped to identify challenges they are facing, to elaborate their coping mechanisms, and to explore their perceived impact of suicide within the family.

In this presentation, the focus will be on the last part: the impact of suicide in the family. Preliminarily, five themes are identified: (a) conspiracy of silence, which is related to changes in family communication; (b) pretense of being OK, (c) family role re-adjustment, (d) over concern about contiguous effect of suicide and (e) Face of the family. Based on these findings, directions further studies will be delineated.

Keywords

Suicide, bereavement, family dynamics

Category(ies)

l. cultural issue of family (therapy)

p. others

**Critical Review on Cross-Cultural/National Studies on Asian Family and Couple Relationships:
Developing Culturally-Relevant Evaluation and Intervention Strategies**

OGASAWARA, Tomoko, University of Minnesota / Japan

Abstract

As families in Asian countries have been undergoing rapid structural and cultural changes in the modernized societies, mental health practitioners are increasingly aware of the need of effective interventions for emerging problems involved with families, including the spikes of divorce rates, domestic violence, or various new types of children's behavioral and emotional problems. In order to meet this challenge, researchers from Asian countries have been conducting cross-cultural/national studies on family and couple relationships by employing theories and assessment tools developed in Western cultural context. However, these research projects have not been brought together in a systematic evaluation, especially of cultural differences in family and couple relationships between the West and the East. The validity and transferability of those cross-cultural research methods, including linguistic equivalency and content applicability of employed measurements, are seldom examined.

The goals of this presentation are to give an overview of the recent cross-cultural/national comparison studies between Asian families and American counterparts, to distill critical issues of cross-cultural research framework and methodologies, and to propose culturally relevant and competent evaluation and intervention strategies for Asian couples and families. In the presentation, findings out of the published studies by authors from Japan, Taiwan, Korea, China, and India will be discussed, in addition to consideration of their cross-cultural research methods and statistical validity and reliability.

The presentation will aim for further understanding of Asian family relationships, as well as for integration of research outcomes with culturally-informed clinical practices for Asian families.

Keywords

Cross-cultural research, Family and Couple relationships, Integration of research and practices

Category(ies)

Cross-cultural issue of family and couple (research and practice)

Chinese Medicine Psychology and Yin-Yang System Theory

NG, Siu-man / University of Hong Kong / Hong Kong SAR, China

Abstract

The setting up of the Chinese Medicine Psychology Specialty Committee under the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies in 2006 marked a major milestone in formalizing this new branch of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Along the holistic tradition, Chinese medicine psychology aims to provide integrative treatments for patients presenting physical and/or mental health problems. It draws heavily from TCM and Western psychology in assessment and case formulation. Regarding treatment modalities, it uses both physical (mainly medicinal herbs and acupuncture) and psychological treatments.

Yin-Yang Theory, a systemic school of thoughts, can be traced back to 5 BC in ancient China. It aims to understand the dynamic change patterns in a pair of entities with relative opposing polarities – the Yin and Yang. The use of abstract labels Yin-Yang is not cosmetic or pretentious. They serve an important purpose of helping us be free from conventional values of good or bad attached to an entity. Instead, the focus of analysis is on interactions between entities. Yin-Yang is a relativity framework and is only relevant when examining a pair of entities. It is meaningless to say whether a single entity is Yin or Yang. An entity can be Yin in one context but can be Yang in another context. Moreover, there can be Yang qualities within a Yin entity, and vice versa.

A Yin-Yang pair is complete because Ying and Yang are opposite to each other. They are mutually generative and repressive at the same time. Ying-Yang theory provides rich depictions of the dynamic change patterns in an opposite pair. TCM has applied these patterns in understanding physiological and pathological phenomena, and guiding physical and psychological interventions. Chinese medicine psychology aims to make these systemic interventions learnable and practicable to other mental health practitioners.

Keywords

System theory, Chinese medicine, Yin-Yang theory

Category

Cultural issue of family therapy

Cultural Study on Resilience among Moral Family Service Centres' Adult Clients

TAN, Wei Wei Stephanie; CHIN, Hwei Yee Jaswyn; XIN, Li / Tanjong Pagar Family Service Centre
Psychological Unit Team / Singapore

Abstract

This research explores the contribution of cultural values to the degree of resilience exhibited by our Singaporean adult clients among the Moral Family Service Centres. The research comprises mixed method study. The first part of the research is to examine the predictors, including culture (Chinese, Malay, or Indian) and socio-demographics, of resilience in this group. The second part of the research is a qualitative investigation of the perception of resilience. This facet of the research will provide a foundation for assessing the extent to which resilience is culturally universal or culturally relative, thereby assisting in determining the extent to which resilience can be measured transculturally and elucidating how culture influences experiences of resilience. The results from this research will provide valuable information to our helping professionals on the contributors to resilience amongst our Singaporean adult clients living in low-income families, and this is essential for prevention and intervention services in our casework and counselling services to empower our clients' resilient through resilience management. In addition, the findings from the current study can be applied in the voluntary welfare organizations (VWOs) by empowering clients' resiliency in overcoming life's adversities through family life education and family achievement award programme.

Keywords

culture, resilience, adults

Category

a. research

When Family Members Die – An Empowerment Approach in Serving Asians who are bereaved

CHAN, Cecilia Lai Wan, LI, Joyce Jie, SHA, Wei / Hong Kong

Abstract

Most of the bereavement studies and intervention are based on spousal loss or loss of children. Asians are more attached to family members, loss of anyone in the family may lead to chronic depression, suicide, physical illness or even cancer. The pain of grief can stay for a long time.

Clinical interventions with grief and bereavement mostly focus on removal of pain and bitterness. The aim of helping bereaved members is to enable them to survive the chaos of loss and to move on with life. This presentation will describe the multi-generational relationship and experience of loss in the family context.

There are around 100,000 deaths in the 5.12 earthquake 2008. This presentation will review the various losses of bereavement as experience by families in China. The pain and pattern of adjustment from the loss of spouse and loss of children will be compared. Approaches of intervention for family members in grief will be reviewed. A community empowerment based approach in bereavement will be shared. An interactive internet bereavement support service will be introduced.

Keywords

Bereavement, grief, loss, family, disaster

Category

Transgenerational issues, cultural issues of family therapy

Promoting Well-Being of the Single/Never-Married Men and Women: Implications for Family Therapists

WANG, Ta-Wei / National Changhua University of Education / Taiwan

Abstract

Traditionally, family is defined as a group of people living together, usually consisting of a married couple and their child/ren. However there are more people choose not to get married and are living alone. According to the population statistics, the single household is the most growing family type. Currently, there are 3.3 millions people age over 30 are not married in Taiwan, consisting 23% of the population in this age group. However, in family therapy literature, there is almost no mention of this type of “family.” The major goal of this presentation is to examine the life situation of the singles (i.e., the never-married) and how they cope with the pressure of being pushed to get married and the implications for family therapists.

Based on literature review and the author’s clinical experiences, it is found that the singles generally show more physical and psychological symptoms than the married, but less than the divorced or the widowed. However the differences are not large. Besides, many people still hold negative stereotypes toward the singles and therefore it results in the systemic prejudice, namely “singlism” which may contribute to psychological distress. Finally, emphasis of the family in collectivist cultural values’ (e.g., filial piety) may cause more problems for the singles in Asia than in Western societies.

Concepts of multigenerational and narrative therapy approaches are integrated to develop strategies to promote the singles’ well-being. Involving their families of origin or social networks in the therapy is helpful. It is also crucial for therapists to help deconstruct the dominant discourses around gender, sexuality, sexual orientation, family and marriage in order to bring about understanding and forgiveness of other family members (especially the parents). It may help alleviate the shame and guilt that the singlism may cause, and ultimately lead to “de-pathologization” and self-empowerment.

Keywords:

singlehood, never-married, gender

Categories:

l. cultural issue of family (therapy)

m. gender issue of family (therapy)

A Curriculum for Training Clinical Social Work Students in Family Therapy.

BRENNER, Mark/ Bridgewater State College/ USA

GENTLEWARRIOR, Sabrina/ Bridgewater State College/ USA

Abstract

Clinical social workers are the largest provider group of mental health care in the United States. As such, they are often called upon to provide psychotherapy with families who are diverse along multiple domains including nationality, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, and family composition. Training in family therapy needs to occur while social work students are in graduate school to allow them to gain competency in this modality.

The lead author will present a semester long training curriculum used in teaching family therapy to 2nd year Master of Social Work (MSW) students. This graduate level course combines an emphasis on multiple family therapy theories with the development of clinical social work skills. Students are introduced to a strength-based model for conceptualizing family functioning, as well as to Bowenian, Structural, Solution Focused and Narrative treatment models. Early in the course, each student chooses a family from a popular movie and uses those family members to complete and present a case conceptualization to the class, demonstrate competence in a model of family therapy through an extended role-play, and complete a theoretical paper demonstrating their integration of theory and practice. Students critique their fellow classmates' performance in role plays as a method for developing family therapy consulting and supervisory skills. Additional innovative teaching methods employed in the course include: the use of mindfulness exercises for increasing students' clinical attention and self awareness; as well as an emphasis on serving diverse families by attending to cross-cultural issues. The structure and assignments of the course, lessons learned over the six years the course has been offered and areas of further development will be presented.

Keywords

Training, graduate social work education.

Category

k. family therapy training

Culturally Sensitive Supervisory Practices in a Chinese Context

QUEK, Karen PhD / Associate Professor, Alliant International University, Irvine, CA / USA

STORM, Cheryl, PhD / Professor Emeritus of Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington/USA

Abstract

This paper represents a significant consideration of cultural and contextual issues in the supervisory system. In culturally sensitive supervisory practice, supervisors recognize the dominant discourses within a given society and their effects positively and negatively on relationships, therapy, and supervision experiences. In this presentation, we discuss how dominant discourses subtly effect supervision in several potential ways. They may support preferred ideals and values of supervisors, supervisees, and clients, and/or continue to reproduce oppressive practices, maintain silence, and/or serve to continue subordination of a member of a group or privilege one group over another. Therefore, supervisors need to attend to the effects of dominant discourses to insure cultural competency of themselves and their supervisees. When supervisors and supervisees are culturally competent they can more effectively practice with supervisees from diverse backgrounds within the rapidly changing Asian society, and promote equal attention to co-existing sub-cultures in a locality without any particular culture dominating.

We consider the effects of the specific Chinese discourses of social hierarchy, other-centeredness, filial piety, face-concerns, and social harmony on supervision as a case in point. We present an approach to supervision that addresses the intersecting dominant discourses operating within the Chinese social and professional context. We make three suggestions - (1) initiating courageous conversations, (2) using supervisory authority to empower supervisees, and (3) holding the tension between being an expert and a collaborative supervisor - to incorporate culturally sensitive practices into supervision in a Chinese context. Brief case example(s) demonstrate the use of these strategies in sessions.

We conclude by outlining key questions for those in other Asian contexts to consider that will help them identify the important cultural discourses in their context that are influencing the supervision process and experience, and to consider ways of addressing the intersecting discourses in supervision.

Keywords

Cultural-sensitivity, Supervisory practices, Chinese dominant discourses

Category (ies)

k. Family therapy training

l. Cultural issue of family therapy

Marriage and Family Therapy Education: Learning Narrative of an International Student

KONDO, Kyo, M.D. MFTT / University of Rochester, Marriage and Family
Training Program, Department of Psychiatry

Abstract

This presentation is a reflection of learning experiences of an international student in the family therapy masters program. The focus is on cultural, personal and professional aspects of the learning process. Cultural, professional and life transition perspectives and country of origin themes are addressed. Lessons gained from learning as an international student are summarized. Understanding how complex the learning experience for international students can be is useful. Cultural dissonance can mask unresolved personal issues. Most therapists in training realize that personal issues play a role in their development, but inter-cultural and inter-professional issues are less apparent for the traditional American student. Studying abroad brings new layers of awareness, potential anxiety, and a potential sense of incompetence. International students may benefit from proper preparation prior to studying abroad.

Keywords

Narrative, international student, MFT training

Categories

Cultural issues

Training of the MFT

Supervision Issues in Asia and the United States

PATTERSON, Jo Ellen/ University of San Diego/United States

ISHII, Chikako/Japan Lutheran College/Japan

WAKABAYASHI, Hideki/ Gifu University/Japan

Abstract

Standards and practices of MFT supervision are still evolving in Asia. Some Asian supervisors have used the American legal and clinical literature on supervision to develop their own supervision standards. But, supervision standards and practices vary widely among Asian supervisors and among Asian countries. The presentation will summarize themes from a pilot study which examines supervision trends in Asia. Respondents include only AAMFT Approved Supervisors. In addition, a brief summary of trends in supervision regulation in several Asian countries will be shared.

Initially, a brief review of key components of American legal and clinical supervision standards will be summarized. A handout with supervision websites will be provided for further exploration. Key components include 1. the use of raw data, 2. the use of systems theory and the biopsychosocial model and 3. the use of theory and 4. more recently, the emphasis on evidence-based practice for case conceptualization and treatment planning. Key components of legal issues will include 1. guidelines for the supervisory relationships and 2. informed consent by clients.

Then, preliminary findings from the AAMFT Approved Supervisor pilot study will be presented. Themes include 1.the desire for high standards, 2. the role of hierarchy/authority in the supervisory relationships, 3. the viability of using technology for raw data and 4. the impact of geographical distance on supervision possibilities.

A brief summary of supervision initiatives in specific countries will be given. Korea, Hong Kong, Mainland China, Taiwan and other Asian countries will be included.

Finally, options for future collaboration among Asian supervisors will be presented and the audience will be invited to share their ideas.

Keywords

Supervision, Training, Education

Category

K. family therapy training

Theory and Practice of Sandplay Applied to Family Therapy

WEN, Zhang / Institute of Applied Psychology, China Women's University, Beijing100101 / China

Abstract

Sandplay Therapy was initially used in children and gradually applied to adults and groups. Lois Carey firstly published papers about sandplay applied to family therapy and named it "family sandplay therapy" in 1991. From then on, many therapist used sandplay in family or couple therapy widely and summarized systemic procedures of use of sandplay with family.

When sandplay therapy was introduced into China in 1998, Pro. Zhang Risheng put forward a new form of sandplay therapy named as "Restrictive group sandplay therapy", which was effective for improving relationships and communications of group. The family was a special group and also benefited from this kind of therapy. Sandplay could reduce the psychological defense of individuals in family and present family problems in a nonverbal and visual way. Making rules of group sandplay therapy could also help family members to find their special styles of communication with each other and learn how to empathize with somebody.

In our clinical practice, family sandplay therapy could be used as an useful assessment of family situation and also effective therapy method to improve family relationships and dynamic systems. Both family as a whole and individual members could benefit from family sandplay therapy. In the future, we need more researches to verify the process and effectiveness of family sandplay therapy in the context of Chinese culture.

Keywords

Sandplay Therapy, family therapy, Restrictive group sandplay therapy

Category

Family Therapy Development

Work-Family Spillover and Coping Behaviors of Dual-Earner Couples.

KUROSAWA, Tai & KATO, Michiyo / Graduate School of Education, Tohoku / Japan

Abstract

Many family psychologists studied how parents managed their roles between work and family, because active involvement in both work and family is widely viewed as a sign of a life well-lived (Gryzwacz & Bass, 2003). Spillover model (Crouter, 1984) explained that participation in one domain (e.g., family) impacts participation in another domain (e.g., work) positively and negatively. Coping model (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984) explained behavioral and cognitive efforts to manage stress. However, both models focused on the aspect of individual behavior. Earlier studies found that spouse is possibility to be enhancement (Kato & Kanai, 2007) or to be inhibitor (Matui, Ohsawa, & Onglato, 1995) for work-family related stress. The present study examined negative and positive spillover, and coping behaviors towards work-family related stress of dual-earner couples.

Twenty-eight dual-earner couples were participated in this research. We used the spillover scale (Fukumaru, 2000), Coping scale (Kosugi et al., 2004) and CES-D as a measure of depression (Radloff, 1977).

Our results showed that husbands' avoidant coping towards work-family related stress and wives' avoidant coping had significant negative correlation. In addition, we found significant positive correlation between husbands' positive spillover and wives' positive spillover. In contrast, there were no significant correlation between husbands' negative spillover and wives' negative spillover. There were significant negative correlation between husbands' (wives') positive spillover and husbands' (wives') depression. Furthermore, husbands' (wives') positive spillover had significant negative correlation with wives' (husbands') depression.

These results indicate that there is interpersonal aspect of coping in dual earner-couples. Moreover, it indicates that husbands' (wives') positive spillover may be a cause of the wives' (husbands') positive spillover. It is suggested that work-family related support for husbands (wives) from companies or government may be useful for wives (husbands).

Key Words

Dual-Earner Couple, Work-Family Spillover, Coping Behaviors

Categories

a. research

f. couple's issue

Family Nicknames Reflect Family Relationships and Roles

YOKOTANI, Kenji., HASEGAWA, Keizo/ Tohoku University / Japan

Abstract

The ways that members of a family address other members of their family relate how they behave towards each other. We focus on forms of address within members of a family and propose the concept of 'family nickname'. The family nickname is defined as a form of address that is most frequently used by members of a family and only used within them.

Bavelas, Coates, & Johnson (2000, 2002) proposed the collaborative model that speakers and their listeners collaborated with each other moment by moment. They also verified their model under experimental situation. In daily conversation, Koven (2009) also examined that family nicknames were determined by both addressers and addressees. Suzuki (1987) also discussed that family nicknames always reflected the meaning of the relationships between addressers and addressees. For example, family nickname of *Papa* reflected children's familiarity with the father and the nickname of *dad* reflected their respect for the father. Furthermore, both nicknames put an expectation on him to behave their father.

These previous studies suggested that family nicknames reflect both family relationship and role. We present a family nickname model for quick assessment of family relationship and role.

Keywords

family nickname, family relationship, family role

Category (ies)

a. Research

Dynasting Across Cultures: A Grounded Theory of Malaysian Chinese Family Firms

LOY, Johnben / Taylor's University College / Malaysia

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to develop a substantive grounded theory of Malaysian Chinese family firms. Using classic grounded theory methodology, this study sought to identify the emergent main concern of the participants as well as the latent pattern underlying their behavior in working to resolve or address the main concern. Through constant comparative analysis of data gathered from interviews, participant observations, informal conversations, and relevant literature, I discovered the emergent main concern for Malaysian Chinese family businesses to be *dynasting* and the pattern of behavior for resolving that concern to be *dynasting across cultures*. Malaysian Chinese family businesses are theorized as mainly concerned with dynasting, that is, building, maintaining, and growing the power and resources of the business within the family lineage. In their substantive context, traditional Malaysian Chinese founders and westernized successors are hypothesized to be engaged in basic social structural and psychological processes of dynasting across cultures, where they struggle to transition from traditional Chinese to hybrid cultural and modernized forms of family business from one generation to the next. An analysis of extant literature revealed that the emergent theory contributes to family business theorizing in a novel way, and the study itself addresses the lack of literature on rigorous and scholarly theorizing about family businesses outside Western contexts. Implications of the theory and the study for research and practice are discussed.

Keywords

family-owned business, Malaysian Chinese, classic grounded theory

Categories

a. research

g. transgenerational issue

l. cultural issue of family

Autopoiesis system in the school counseling

TANAKA, Kiwamu / Kannai Counseling Office / Japan

Abstract

The globalization and modernization of the Japanese society has diversified the lifestyle of Japanese families. So-called School Counselors in Japanese schools are now facing new types of problems that were infrequently seen in the past; sometimes students nowadays have multi-cultural/ethical family background. For example, if the student's parents have different cultural/ethical backgrounds, communication within their family will become a big issue when the student grows up. If the student's parents are to get divorced, then the student must deal with complex problem; the student must decide which parent to live with, or which country to live in.

In many cases, school counselors tend to deal with such problems simply by applying traditional family therapy theories. But they are usually puzzled, mainly because they simply grasp these problems as system and try to adopt static approach. When the school counselors do this, they are trapped in a situation similar to "Frame Problem". They struggle because they can not find practical way to utilize hypothesis, ending up in restricting their activities.

For school counselors to perform better in this complex world with schools and families, it is important for them to understand the design of autopoiesis system. Autopoiesis system is a system that generates, maintains, and constitutes itself. It is also described as "self-referential system". School counselors should not be the observer, who separates himself from the school counseling system and views it from the outside. School counselors should behave in a way so that its system can produce communication sustainably, by "bracketing-off the as-a-whole view". This way, the school counselors will be able to work without constraints derived from "as-a-whole view".

Keywords

School counseling, multi-cultural family background, autopoiesis system

Categories

j,n

Correlates of Family Structure with Caregiver Stress in Caregivers of Dementia.

HIRAIZUMI, Taku / Tohoku University / Japan

Abstract

The objective of this study is to identify relationships among family structure and caregiver stress. In this study, family structure is composed of care receivers (CRs), primary caregivers (PCGs) and secondary caregivers (SCGs). In line with the stress process model, I hypothesized that family structure would be correlated with stress response.

Participants were 101 female PCGs who were caring in-home dementia CRs (mean age 59.1 yrs. $SD=11.10$). We conducted a questionnaire research to measure family structure and stress response. Family structure includes 4 dimensions of each dyadic relationship which were a) Cohesion, b) Interest, c) Power, d) Openness. Stress response was composed of psychological and physical stress. Data analysis included utilization of ANOVA, correlation analysis and cluster analysis to test the research questions.

The results showed the family structure differed significantly in their stress response. Of 5 family types, highest stress response were reported by PCGs of “the closed and separated family type”, which was characterized by low Cohesion and Openness, while lowest stress response were “the cohesive and open family type”, which was characterized by high Cohesion and Openness.

These results suggest that there is an overall relationship between family structure and caregiver stress for PCGs. Moreover, these results suggest that family structural differences should be considered when designing intervention strategies, assessment, and conducting future research.

Keywords

family structure, caregiver stress, dementia

Category(ies)

e. elderly in the family context

g. transgenerational issue

h. family with medical problems

Families and Democracy Model

SIM, Charles/ University of Minnesota/ U.S.A

Abstract

Traditionally Asian families have looked within their own or extended families, clan, and community to find feasible solutions to address their immediate family/community problems. However, through the passage of time, these local resources and collective wisdoms that were available within the community were forgotten. Families today often look to over-stretched professional services outside the community to seek assistance for their problems.

In recent years, creative work has been done at the University of Minnesota to generate the Families and Democracy Model (Doherty, Mendenhall, & Berge, in press). This approach attempts to recapitulate what we have overlooked in our present community approaches, namely, the active engagement of community members in addressing family and social problems. Here community members, local organizations, leaders, professionals, and researchers work together to make a difference by tapping into local resources and expertise.

This approach draws on family therapy's traditional interest in larger social issues by utilizing community organizing strategies to address local problems. The work involves close collaboration between the local people and professionals by co-creating projects that work for the good of society.

The author will present the Families and Democracy Model and illustrate the usefulness of this approach for families, schools, health care, and research. He will describe one ongoing project related to academic underachievement in school, and will conclude with lessons learned and strengths and weaknesses of this approach.

Keywords

families, democracy, citizen health care model

Category(ies)

Family therapy development

Widowhood among Older Adults in Hong Kong

CHOW, Amy Yin Man/ The University of Hong Kong/Hong Kong

CHAN, Kim Yin Kwan/ The University of Hong Kong/Hong Kong

KOO, Elaine Wai Kwan/Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care/Hong Kong

Abstract

The death of a spouse is, experienced by nearly one in three older adults, consistently considered the most stressful life event. Detrimental effects on physical and emotional wellbeing among widowed persons are found in literatures. Loss of spouse in late life means the loss of a life companion and confidant. This event can be the initiator of a chain of other losses. Bereaved older adults might lose the emotional support, instrumental support, and social support formerly rendered by the spouse.

A cross-sectional survey is carried out to examine the impact of bereavement on older adults. Specifically, their emotional reactions, grief reactions and sense of loneliness will be examined. Relationships between demographic factors like gender, age, and relationship with the deceased will be tested with the reactions of bereavement. Further exploration will be carried out in testing the relationship between nature as well as timing of death with the grief reactions. Proposed intervention strategies for widowed older adults will be delineated at the end of the presentation. (166 words)

The project described above is fully sponsored by The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Keywords

bereavement, widowhood, older adults

Category(ies)

e. elderly in the family context

Middle-aged Women's Perspectives on Relationship with their Elderly Mothers and Young Adult Daughters in Drawn Images: Focusing on Visualized Care Story

NISHIYAMA, Naoko / Kyoto University / Japan

Abstract

This study discusses three-generation maternal family relationships, from the perspectives of middle-aged mothers. A popular metaphor depicts a sandwich generation, represented by a middle-aged mother who strives to meet the needs of both her young adult daughter and her own elderly mother. According to Erikson (1950, p.266), Generativity vs. Stagnation is the psychosocial centerpiece of the middle-adult years, and Care is the central virtue of this developmental stage (Erikson, 1964, p.115). The purpose of this study was to explore Generativity and Care as they appear in the drawings of images made by middle-aged mothers.

Seventy-one midlife women, aged 41 to 61 years (M = 48.8 years), provided information on their families, focusing especially on maternal family relations. All participants had at least one daughter (mean age = 19.8) attending a Japanese college. Participants drew images of their past (during the daughter's early childhood), present, and future relationships with their mothers and daughters. The data were analyzed using qualitative methods.

Two fundamental patterns of images were identified in these visualized life stories: 1) looking after the next generation, and 2) taking care of both the former and the future generations. While the daughters were children, most of the grandmothers had helped the mothers. Now, the mothers support their daughters and are also committed to caring for their elderly mothers.

According to Erikson, the focus of Generativity is establishing and guiding the next generation (1963, p.267). However, the visualized life stories of these middle-aged mothers suggest that reciprocal relationships across generations are beneficial to all, with patterns of mutual support and caring that include role reversals. The concept of Care involves concern not only for the future generation but also for the former generation. This interactive care is passed from generation to generation.

Keywords

Care, Sandwich generation, Drawn Images

Categories

c. child in family context

d. adolescents in the family context

e. elderly in the family context

g. transgenerational issue

Pregnancy and Family Transition
- A Case Study of Individual Therapy for Connection -
TSUJII, Hiromi / National Center for Child Health and Development / Japan

Abstract

Pregnancy is generally considered as a natural and joyful life event for married women. However, more than a few of them experience psychological turmoil, as it is often the time when their long covered family of origin issues are likely to surface. Since it is also a time of major transition for the family life cycle, the other family members may feel a similar strain. When these women suffer from distress, the assessment and interventions to be used should include the perspective of their family context, dynamics, and transition, rather than just aim to involve their family members as instrumental support resources.

A case will be presented to illustrate how pregnancy could impact a woman as an individual and in relation to her family, and individual therapy with family perspective could be beneficial for both the individual and the family. The case is of a pregnant inpatient referred by her obstetrician. Her presenting problem was her inability to eat and sleep due to severe gastrointestinal symptoms that were aggravated whenever her family came to visit. The therapy focused on her cognitive/affective/behavioral aspects, the family of origin issues of herself and her family's, and building the couple's connection through sharing pain and sorrow. After these 10 individual sessions, the severity of her physical symptoms decreased and the couple's and family's relationships improved considerably. Speculation on the agent of change, limitations, and implications of this case will be discussed.

Keywords

family transition, family of origin, connection

Categories

case study

couple's issue

transgenerational issue

family with medical problems

“The Person of the Therapist” (POTT) Training Model for Family Therapists: A Case Study.

CONRAD, Silke L.C.S.W., A.C.S.W., D.C.S.W., Tell Counseling, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract

Family therapists are often challenged to assist and support clients with life-changing decisions. As a result, the therapeutic relationship can at times become a personal one for the therapist as well, making demands on the emotions of both client and therapist. Family therapists are expected to address and resolve counter-transference issues with the help of training, supervision, and therapy. Aponte [1], [2] developed a training model called the “person of the therapist”(POTT) where he calls for the mastery of self to meet the personal challenges clients present to the therapist in both the technical venue and therapeutic relationship. This model views the person of the therapist as the central tool through which therapists do their work in the client-therapist relationship. Training family therapist in the POTT model means teaching clinician how to integrate who they are into the interdependent therapeutic relationship and technical interventions. With the help of a case study, this model will be illustrated, clinical issues from the perspective of the client- therapist relationship will be conceptualized, and implications for treatment outcome will be presented.

Keywords

person of the therapist, family therapy training, case study

Category

Case study

Family Systems Therapy of Social Phobia

QUAN, Chaolu /Shandong Normal University/China

Abstract

Our case was a senior high school student, man. Before the family came to my office, the client was diagnosed social phobia by some mental centers and gives him some medication. After one year 's medication treatment, the client's symptoms still exist. he stayed at home, didn't go to school; wearing a cap all day long and afraid of other people watch his face, and so on. So, the family looked our help.

After six sessions, the client's symptoms basically disappear: he went to school like other students; no longer wearer the cap; can go to shopping freely; and his achievement comes to improve.

Our strategies for the client are reframing, compliment, improving family dynamics, homework, and finding a healer in his family, and so on.

At the end of the paper, we discussed some questions:1.the meaning of quickly social phobia clients relieve pain. Approximately 7% of the population suffers from some form of social phobia. It's the third largest mental health care problem in the world today.2.Best way to treat social phobia is family therapy.

Keywords

reframing, compliment, healer

Category

b. case study

Dealing with Couple Issues in the Clinical Setting: A Malaysian Experience

NG, Wai Sheng / HELP University College / Malaysia

Abstract

What a therapist does in clinical setting often reflect who one is as a person. Immersed in a highly "hybrid" Malaysian culture with strong pluralistic and integrative orientation, the author finds herself inevitably using an integrative framework and approach in her therapeutic work with families. In this presentation, three case examples involving marital distress will be discussed. Despite the differences of their presenting problems, ranging from depression, child's learning problem, to communication breakdown, all three cases eventually zeroed into deep-seated marital conflict as the source of their current difficulties. The author presents her therapeutic approaches toward each case, borrowing concepts and strategies from Structural, Bowenian and Emotional-Focused Therapies. Across all three cases, the question "What does this person/couple/family need at this time?" became the underlying guiding principle for the author in therapy. This further reflects an integration of humanistic, solution-focused and experiential ideologies in the author's therapeutic work. The author then presents the implication and critique of using such integrative approach in therapy. Based upon the outcome of these three cases, current challenges of dealing with couple issues in the clinical setting will also be discussed.

Keywords

couple, marital distress, integrative approach

Categories

couple's issues

Child Protection, Foster care and Adoption Assistance: A New Beginning in India

PATI, Jagannath, Central Adoption Resource Authority, India

Abstract

Recently, there have been several initiatives in terms of progressive legislations, Rules and Guidelines to revamp non-institutional care in India, i.e. The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006, Juvenile Justice Model Rules-2007, Integrated Child Protection Scheme(a nationally sponsored Scheme to develop child protection services in the country) are . The existing Guidelines on In-country and Inter-country Adoptions are also being revised where it has been proposed to receive dossiers directly from authorized foreign agencies and authorities. Online feeding of data is in the process of implementation for greater transparency. Mapping exercises are on for nabbing all children homes and adoption agencies in the country and as a result, more children are likely to be in the adoption loop.

The above steps are likely to involve state government actively in all child protection issues. Foster care in India has a thriving future now as it is backed by a full-fledged law now, i.e Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2006(amended) which has mandated Government of India and the states to implement various child protection and rehabilitation measures including family foster care and sponsorship measures. The Juvenile Justice Act 2006(amended) recognizes adoption, foster care and sponsorship as important alternatives available for rehabilitation and social reintegration of children in need of care and protection. This is a complete legislation and has empowered states to act proactively with support systems such as state level child protection units to strengthen family efforts (prevent abandonment), create regional database, develop quality standards and indicators, implement MIS and Application of ICT leading to automated child welfare information systems in the country and promote evidence based practice etc.

As far as foster care is concerned, pre-adoption foster care, temporary foster care by trained foster caregivers and family foster care with fit persons are some of the existing practices. For many reasons, foster care in India can not be seen as a separate discipline/mode of rehabilitation. In the present practice of foster care, there is no uniformity in implementation of the services; quality standards and level of professionalism also differ.

What is desired most, is that the training and development activities must go on to enable non-government organisations to make a contribution to the world of adoption and non-institutional care. Why do so few reported adoptions take place each year in a country as large as India? Probably my paper will find some relevant answer to this.

Keywords

Adoption, foster care, child protection

Change Processes in Systemic Psychotherapy for Children and Young people with Conduct Disorder

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SWAINSON, Mary / Newham Child and Family Consultation Service / U.K

TAPSELL, Dave / Newham Child and Family Consultation Service / U.K.

BURGESS Karen // UK

Abstract

Treatment of Conduct disorder is an area where different professionals in different agencies need to work together. Unfortunately, we do not have agreed notion of which agency should take the leading role in helping these children and families, and while people are arguing over this, increasing number of children and young people presents conduct disorder or severe behavioural problems both in UK and in Japan. In UK, the children who are referred to mental health service due to their behavioural problems take up high proportion of all referrals. In addition, these children and families often drop out from the treatment and tend to come back later with worsened problems. Therefore, it appears to be important to find a way of working with this group of children and young people. Several treatment models are known to be effective, but all of these programs are highly intensive and expensive to run, so it is difficult to duplicate these models in an ordinary community setting.

We conducted a clinical research project investigating therapeutic change processes of systemic psychotherapy for children with Conduct Disorder provided by an outreach team (Reframe Team) based in Newham, East London in UK. The research design was approved by the Central Office for Research Ethics Committees (COREC) in UK. We interviewed five families who are receiving therapeutic work by the Reframe Team. The interview sessions and systemic psychotherapy sessions with these families are recorded and analysed. In addition, a focus group interview session was conducted and audiotaped with the systemic psychotherapists working in the team. We would like to present preliminary findings from this project.

Key words

Conduct Disorder, Systemic Psychotherapy, Therapeutic Change Process

Categories

- a research
- c child in the family context
- d adolescent in the family context

Dissolving a Sibling Rivalry through Parent-Child Attachment

—A Process of Working With a Multi-trauma Family

CHAO, Wentao / Taipei University of Education / Taiwan

Abstract

This thesis aims to illuminate a clinical case of working with behavioral problems of little children through systemic approach. The case involved a single mother with two pupils, with a referral problem of severe physical and verbal conflicts between the boys.

The family had gone through series of serious traumas, including couple violence, children witness of the violence, father suicide, mother depression to the extent of hospitalization and heavy medication, foster care for both boys in their 3 and 6 years old. Mother was diagnosed as major depression with suicidal attempts, the elder boy was diagnosed as Asperger syndrome, and the younger boy ADHD. Each family member had received various therapy and special education program for over three years before seeking family therapy.

The process of working with this multi-trauma family began with an assessment of the two boys' rivalry, and aimed to enhance each boy's secure attachment with mother, because the essence of the sibling rivalry was really about competing their depressed mother's limited love after all those traumas and separations. Through a process of strengthening the mother's parenting, mother also found her strength and comfort back. Based on the family's feedback, the nine sessions of family therapy had helped them integrate all the therapeutic helps they had received and began them a new stage of satisfactory family life.

Meaningful factors in this therapy process are specified for future application of other practitioners. Reflections on current practices that seemed to limit this family's recovery are also raised for discussion.

Keywords

parent-child attachment, multi-trauma family, therapy process

Categories

- b. case study, c. child in the family context

Reconnect Socially Withdrawn Youth: The Hong Kong Experience

KO, Pui Yee Kit / Hong Kong Christian Service / Hong Kong

KWOK, Nai Yeung / Hong Kong Christian Service / Hong Kong

LAM, Siu Lun Adrian / Hong Kong Christian Service / Hong Kong

Abstract

Hikikomori, young people entrapped in social withdrawal, experience an extreme form of social exclusion who live under solitude and isolation for an extended period of time. Having no social identity and functions, they are used to be blamed and rejected for being dependent and not willing to engage in employment, education or training. They avoid taking part in social activities and isolate themselves from society in their homes. In fact, they could remain isolated for a long time if nobody is willing to render care and assistance to them.

Since 2004, Hong Kong Christian Service has become the sole service provider in Hong Kong rendering professional outreaching and One-stop services to this group of socially withdrawn youth. Casework, family and group work interventions and skills training workshops have been applied to help them to reconnect with the society. Serving approximately 500 socially withdrawn youth, we have consolidated some significant elements which can be shared with professionals working with the "Hikikomori".

The authors will present case studies of socially withdrawn youth in Hong Kong and share a One-stop intervention model, which includes: a) the assessment tools on the withdrawal symptoms and stages of intervention; b) tactics and strategies taken in building up rapport and re-engaging the socially withdrawn youth with different social systems.

Keywords

Hikikomori, Socially withdrawn youth, One-stop intervention model

Category

Case Study, Adolescents in the family context

Where There is an Assessment, There is a Way --- Collaborations between Psychiatrists and Psychologists to Underpin Adolescents Close to Becoming Hikikomori---

NAKAMURA, Noriko / Nakamura Psychotherapy Institute / Japan

Abstract

Around age 15 or 16 is the most unstable and insecure period of time in life, and it is not easy for adolescents to pass through this period successfully and adapt to social life. Nor is it easy for the parents and teachers to understand the adolescents and give them the necessary support. I will present two cases to illustrate how young people are waiting to be understood individually, and how, through psychological assessment, we can draw a picture of their invisible inner life.

Thorough psychological assessment benefits everyone. The results can be used not only by the treating psychiatrists or family therapist but also by the parents to give their children effective support, and by the adolescents themselves to help them reconnect with themselves and avoid becoming withdrawn from society.

Two cases of adolescent males who if not diagnosed correctly could have gone on to become full blown cases of hikikomori withdrawal. I believe that many young people are incorrectly diagnosed based on physical presenting issues and the exhibition of abnormal behavior, whereas, in fact, a psychological assessment would have revealed unnoticed IQ deficiency, psychological factors and underlying stress. I believe maximal treatment can be provided by psychiatrists, therapist and psychologists working together as a collaborative therapy.

Keywords

Hikikomori, Psychological assessment, Collaborative therapy,

Category(ies)

d. adolescents in the family context

b. case study

Using Play Therapy to Facilitate a Multimodal, Collaborative Treatment Intervention for Work with a Family: A Case Study on Childhood Sexual Abuse

WONG, Charis Y.W. / HELP University College / Malaysia

Abstract

This is a case study involving two half-sisters who experienced the trauma of childhood sexual abuse, one as a victim, the other as a witness. The two half-sisters, aged 14 and 8, slept in the same room. Unknown to other family members in the household, the older sister, was repeatedly raped by her stepfather, i.e. her younger half-sister's biological father. The childhood sexual abuse was only discovered by the girls' mother several years after the perpetrator had abandoned the family. After conducting investigations, the police decided to pressed charges against the predator. The two girls were referred to a local community counseling agency for therapy. The data is taken from the therapist's notes of individual play therapy sessions with the younger sister and of family play therapy sessions with the family, as well as from an interview conducted with the older sister's therapist.

Given the possible impact of the childhood sexual abuse not only on the two girls, but also on the rest of the family members, it was important that the family as a whole receive therapeutic support as well. The author therefore presents a family play therapy model that aims to explore family dynamics, strengthen family attachment bonds, and to provide an avenue for family members to share difficult family moments with each other. Family play therapy, together with individual sessions attended by both girls with their respective therapists, formed the multimodal, collaborative treatment intervention for both sisters and other family members. Treatment was relatively short-term; nine individual play therapy sessions with the younger sister, 10 individual sessions with the older sister, and five family play therapy sessions for the family. On-going parent consults were carried out with the girls' mother during the course of the treatment.

Keywords

play therapy, collaborative treatment, childhood sexual abuse

Categories

Case study, family therapy

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2	ISHINO, Yoko	Shimane University / Japan	A Comparative Study on the Sense of Marriage and Child-Rearing between Japanese and Chinese Adolescents
3	ITAKURA, Norimasa USAMI, Takaaki	Tohoku University / Japan	Spillover or Compensatory? Examining the Association of Marital and Parent-Child Relationships
4	KAMIYA, Tetsuji; KATO, Michiyo; WAKASHIMA, Kobun; KOZUKA, Takahiro; KOBAYASHI, Taku; KURITA, Yuma KIM, Hag-man; HAN, Chang-Wan EUNJOO, Lee; TANAKA, Mari	Tohoku University / Japan	A Comparative Study of Attitude of Self-Determination for Children in Japan and Korea
5	KATO, Michiyo; KAMIYA, Tetsuji TANAKA, Mari; NOGUCHI, Shuji HIRAIZUMI, Taku; KIM, Hag-Man HAN, Chang-wan; EUNJOO, Lee WAKASHIMA, Kobun	Tohoku University / Japan	Subjective Satisfaction of Children and Guardians Regarding Children's Self-Determinative Behaviors: Comparison between Japan and Korea
6	KIM, Soo Jee CHUNG, Moon Ja	Yonsei University / Korea	The Effects of Family Therapists' Specialty on Their Marital Relationship and Family's Psychological Health Through Their Self-efficacy and Psychological Well-being
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Poster Presentations

The Effects of Productive Activities on Korea Elderly Women`s Subjective Well-Being: An Application of the Demand-Control-Support Model

CHO, Yoonjoo, Sungshin Women`s University / Korea

Abstract

Recently, Korea has become not only one of the world`s fastest growing, but also fastest **aging societies**. As the nation is becoming an **aging society**, there is an increasing number of senior citizens who live healthy and actively. People have a growing need to enhance the quality of later life in preparation for **aging society**. Especially, women live longer than men by about 6 years in Korea.

The purposes of this study were to examine the differences of subjective well-being and to explore variables which account for old people`s subjective well-being by productive activity types such as paid labor, voluntary activity, or caregiving for their grandchildren. Three hundred females aged over 60 were interviewed.

The findings of this research are first, there was a significant difference in subjective well-being by productive activity types. Subjective well-being of volunteers were the highest among the sample. And then subjective well-being of grandchildren caregivers were higher than those of paid laborers. Second, demand level of productive activity was negatively related to the subjective well-being of the elder. However, control and support levels of productive activity were positively related to the subjective well-being of the old.

Third, the variables that explained subjective well-being of paid workers were educational level and demand level of activity. The higher their educational level was and the lower demand level of activity was, the higher subjective well-being scores they showed. Subjective well-being of volunteers were explained by satisfaction with the activity, demand, control, and support levels of activity. Volunteers reported higher subjective well-being when they were more satisfied with their activities, were less demanded from the activity, could control the activity by themselves and received more support from their family.

Subjective well-being of grandchildren caregivers were explained by their marital status, income, material reward, control and support levels. Their subjective well-being were higher, when they had a husband, had more money, got more rewards from caregiving, could control their activity and received more support from their family.

Keywords

The elderly women, productive activity, demand-control-support model, subjective well-being

Category

e. elderly in the family context

A Comparative Study on the Sense of Marriage and Child-Rearing between Japanese and Chinese Adolescents

ISHINO, Yoko, Shimane University / Japan

Abstract

The present study was designed to investigate the difference of the sence of marriage and child-rearing between Japanese and Chinese adolescents. 151 Japanese (ninety-six male, fifty-five female) and 119 Chinese (35 male, 85 female) undergraduate students participantd in this study and answered the questionnaires. The resulting data indicated: (1)the female participants had more realistic and concrete images on marriage in general than the male participants, (2) Japanese participants strongly expected their partners to have the Japanese traditional ideas on gender roles, (3) they thought that child-rearing made them feel happy, but required financial costs with overloading their abilities, (4) Chinese participants thought that they opposed leaving child rare to grandparents. Or, as for leaving child care to grandparents, there was no help for it, but thought that a disadvantage occurred for the growth of the child. In China, grandparents tend to do child care now to turn into working parents in China. But it looked like participants did not agree too much.

Keywords

the sense of marriage, the Sense of child-Rearing, comparative study between Japanese and Chinese, undergraduate students

Category(ies)

n. cultural issue of family (therapy)

**Spillover or Compensatory?
-Examining the Association of Marital and Parent-Child Relationships-**

ITAKURA, Norimasa / Tohoku University / Japan

USAMI, Takaaki, Tohoku University / Japan

Abstract

The purpose of this study was examined the association of 3 dyadic family relationships (marital, father-child, and mother-child) in terms of the spillover and compensatory hypotheses. Questionnaire research was conducted to provide the information for dyadic cohesion and child's parental image. To test two family systems theory (spillover and compensatory), the data was stratified into three layers based on marital cohesion. Results of stratified correlation analyses revealed that three dyadic family relationships were positively correlated at significant level in the high marital cohesion group. We also found that there were significantly positive correlations between child's paternal, maternal images and mother's paternal image. However, results from the low marital cohesion group data showed that marital cohesion was negatively related with mother-child cohesion. There were also negative association between child's maternal image and mother's paternal image. Results suggest that marital cohesiveness is the key factor for family system dynamics. The results are discussed in terms of intergenerational boundary and triangulation. Finally, we also discussed utility of mother-child indirect communication in clinical practice.

Keywords

Family relationships , Spillover Hypotheses, Compensatory Hypotheses.

Category(ies)

a. research

c. Family and children

A comparative study of attitude of self-determination of children in Japan and Korea

KAMIYA, Tetsuji / Tohoku University / KATO Michiyo / Tohoku University / Japan, WAKASHIMA, Koubun / Tohoku University / Japan, KOZUKA, Takahiro / Tohoku University / Japan, KOBAYASHI, Taku / Tohoku University / Japan, KURITA, Yuma / Tohoku University / Japan, KIM, Hag-Man / Woosong University / Korea, HAN, Chang-Wan / Woosong University / Korea, EUNJOO, Lee / Woosong University / Korea, Tanaka, Mari / Tohoku University / Japan

Abstract

Behavioral development in autonomy requires accumulating of self-determinative experiences in childhood (Arai & Sato, 2000). The purpose of this study was to report children's self-determinative daily behaviors in Japan and Korea. Participants for this study were 684 children and 650 parents in Japan, 460 pairs of children and parents in Korea. The questionnaire was conducted including 35 items which concerned with 7 categories such as "physical" (e.g. "hair style you choose"), "daily routine" (e.g. "time you wake up"), "play" (e.g. "the way you enjoy"), "learning" (e.g. "extracurricular activities you learn"), "career course" (e.g. "high school you go to"), "media" (e.g. "duration you watch TV or video"), and "money" (e.g. the stuff you buy by your money"). Children were asked to response the degree of deciding these matters for oneself, by oneself, while for guardians was asked their recognition concerning children's determination.

The items were rated on 4 points scale (from "to decide by myself" until "to decide by others"). We conducted ANOVA to clarify the effects of two factors, which were 3 levels of grade of children (4th, 6th, and 8th grade) and 2 levels of nationality (Japan and Korea).

(1) The grade and nationality interaction was significant in children's evaluation more than in guardians'. (2) In addition, Japanese guardian's recognition of children's self-determination was significantly higher level than Korean guardians, especially on "career course" items. (3) Children's report revealed Japanese children got to determinate by themselves as their grade was higher, but Korean children did not. On some items, for instance "duration you play" or "time you go to bed", in particular, Korean 4th graders showed higher than Japanese 4th, while Japanese 8th graders was higher than Korean 8th.

Keywords

self-determination, children, comparative study

Poster Presentations

Subjective satisfaction of children and guardians regarding children's self-determinative behaviors: comparison between Japan and Korea.

KATO, Michiyo / Tohoku University / Japan, KAMIYA, Tetsuji / Tohoku University / Japan, TANAKA, Mari / Tohoku University / Japan, NOGUCHI, Shuji / Tohoku University / Japan, HIRAIZUMI, Taku / Tohoku University / Japan, KIM, Hag-Man / Woosong University / Korea, HAN, Chang-Wan / Woosong University / Korea, EUNJOO, Lee / Woosong University / Korea, WAKASHIMA, Koubun / Tohoku University / Japan

Abstract

The aim of the present study is to examine how much guardians are satisfied with children's self-determinative behaviors, how guardians recognize of children's satisfaction, and how much children themselves are satisfied with their self-determination. 4th, 6th and 8th grade students and their guardians participated in the study, 650 children and 684 guardians in Japan, 460 children and 460 guardians in Korea. Participants were asked to complete anonymous self-administered questionnaire.

Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted (3 age groups, 2 nationality groups). The results indicate the following. (1) Guardian's satisfaction with children's self-determination and guardian's recognition of children's satisfaction showed significant difference between Japan and Korea, Japanese guardians were higher satisfactory level than Korean guardians. (2) Interaction effect was only noticeable on children's satisfaction, post-hoc bonferroni revealed Korean 4th graders were significantly higher satisfaction level than Japanese 4th, Japanese 8th graders were significantly higher than Korean 8th, while 4th were lower than 8th in Korea.

From the above findings, it is suggested that Japanese guardians are more satisfied with children's autonomy than Korean guardians, and the subjective satisfaction of Korean students concerning self-determinative condition decrease as the grade advance.

Keywords

self-determination, subjective satisfaction, comparative study

Categories

c. child in the family context
l. cultural issue of family

The Effects of family therapists' specialty on their marital relationship and family's psychological health through their self-efficacy and psychological well-being

Kim, Soo Jee / Child & Family Counseling Center Yonsei University /Korea
Chung, Moon Ja / Dep. of Child & Family Studies Yonsei University /Korea

Abstract

This study was conducted to find out the effects of family therapists' specialty on their marital relationship and family's psychological health mediated by their self-efficacy and physiological well-being.

The subject were 155 married female family therapists with qualification. They filled out Counselor Activity Self-Efficacy(Lent, Hill, & Hoffman in Lee, Seo, and Kim, 2007), Psychological Well-being Scale(Keyes & Ryff in Cho, 2007), Family Health Scale(Ur & Rhu, 1995), Family Therapist's Specialty and Marital Relationship of the Family Therapist(Kim & Chung, 2009). The data were analyzed by Pearson correlation, and hierarchical multiple regression analysis.

The results of this study were as follows;

First, both of family therapists' counseling hours and number of cases seen were significantly related to psychological health of their families. Their self-efficacy was significantly related to both of their marital relationship and psychological health of their families. Their psychological well-being was significantly related to both of their marital relationship and psychological health of their families.

Second, no significant relationship was found between family therapist's specialty and their marital relationship.

Third, family therapists' counseling hours significantly influenced psychological health of their families.

Fourth, family therapists' self-efficacy mediated partially the relationship between their specialty and their families' psychological health.

Finally, family therapists' psychological well-being mediated partially the relationship between their specialty and their families' psychological health.

In conclusion, the level of family therapist's specialty influenced significantly their self-efficacy and psychological well-being which mediates the level of psychological health of their families.

Keywords

family therapist/counselor, specialty, self-efficacy, psychological well-being, marital relationship, psychological health of the family, mediating effect

Category(ies)

k. family therapy training

Poster Presentations

Development of a Solution-Focused Brief Play Therapy and Children's Responses to Therapeutic Techniques

KIM, Tae Eun / Human Ecology Research Institute, Yonsei University / Korea
CHUNG, Moon Ja / Department of Child & Family Studies, Yonsei University / Korea

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to develop a 'Solution-Focused Brief Play Therapy' and analyze children's responses to various therapeutic techniques. The Solution-Focused Brief Play Therapy is finalized as a result of preliminary implementation and supplementation.

Three boys and three girls aged between 11 and 12 living in an orphanage of outskirt of Seoul participated in the Solution-Focused Brief Play Therapy. Each child had one and half therapy sessions ranging between 7 and 10. Every session was video-taped and recorded in verbatim. These data along with observation notes by the researcher were analyzed using the Creswell(1998)'s qualitative data analysis method.

The results of this study were as follows;

First, the Solution-Focused Brief Play Therapy(SFBPT) is a short-term psychotherapy based on Solution-Focused approach. SFBPT consists of largely three stages of building therapeutic relationship and setting goals, exploring and experimenting solutions, and termination. Therapeutic techniques used were three categories; play techniques utilizing Solution-Focused model, not-knowing communication techniques and developmentally appropriate techniques for children.

Second, during the therapeutic sessions children set the goals, evaluated themselves objectively and proposed solutions. They decided to do something meaningful to themselves. They had therapeutic relationship with the therapist, accepted therapy and experienced catharsis. Children discovered their own strengths and showed good feelings about themselves. Children overcame the difficulties during the therapy processes. In addition, they disclosed themselves to the therapist. Such responses to the therapy were observed in all stages except termination stage.

This means that these therapeutic techniques are very useful and effective means to facilitate children's growth and ability to solve their own problems.

Keywords

Solution-Focused Brief Play Therapy, therapeutic techniques, children's responses

Category

p. others

Father-Child Cohesion and Two Types of Family Communication in Adolescence : Direct Communication and Mediated Communication

KOZUKA, Takahiro / Tohoku University / Japan
WAKASHIMA, Kobun / Tohoku University / Japan
USAMI, Takaaki / Tohoku University / Japan
KOBAYASHI, Taku / Tohoku University / Japan

Abstract

Family is one of the most influential social groups for adolescent's development and adjustment. Family is a system based on relations. Relations are formed by complex interactions among each member. In the present study, we focused on the association of father-child cohesion with two types of family communication: direct communication and mediated communication. The direct communication was referred as one in which two family members communicate about the issues in their relationship. On the other hand, the mediated communication was interactions between two family members about third party or person in the family. One example is that mother tells father's information or marital relationship to adolescent. Little research has been conducted to examine the mediated communication among family members. Out of three dyads. Therefore, we primarily focused on the relation of mother mediated communication with father-adolescent cohesion.

283 adolescents (104 men and 179 women) were asked to complete a questionnaire package, which included the items to measure (a) each dyadic cohesion, (b) frequency of direct communication between father and adolescent, (c) frequency of mother-adolescent communication about paternal positive topic, and (d) frequency of mother's talk to adolescent about marital relationship. We conducted 3 analysis of variances on father-adolescent cohesion, which divided the participants into three groups (high/middle/low). Dependent variables for each analysis was following: score differences of (b) to (c) for analysis 1, (b) to (d) analysis 2, and, (b) to (d) for analysis 3. The results found that there were significant score differences between father-adolescent cohesion group and low group at analysis 1 and 3. Implications for the association of dyadic relationship with communication pattern in family with adolescent are discussed.

Keywords

Communication, mediated communication, family relationship

Categories

a. Research

d. adolescents in the family context

Concerning the Effect of Grief Suppression in Japanese Families

MIYABASHI, Sachie, Miyagi University / Japan

Abstract

In Japanese society, the outward expression of overt grief is considered socially inappropriate. Generally, the expression of grief in a bereaved family appears to follow a certain tacit order. In the case of a family which has lost a child, the mother tends to grieve the most in private without involving other family members (who are also grieving privately.) Where a mother's grief is inordinate, another family member, usually a surviving child, may assume her role in the family and care for her for an extensive period during the grieving process. However, this caregiver child sometimes begins to show symptoms of stress which may be manifested physically, mentally, or socially. This usually happens at approximately the time when the mother's visible signs of grief and distress begin to subside.

In this research study, three examples are presented of family members who took the role of grief caregiver. Two cases suffered from serious eczema; the other eventually resigned from her position in a leading company.

Keywords

grief, family suppression, physical- symptoms, symptoms socially

Category(ies)

g. transgenerational issue

Development of a Mother-Emerging Adult Daughter Relationship Scale

MIZUMOTO, Miki, Aoyamagakuin University / Japan

Abstract

As it has become harder to attain emotional autonomy, the transition period between adolescence and adulthood has undergone a prolongation, and emerging adulthood is now proposed as a distinct developmental period (Arnett, 2000). The period of emerging adulthood is especially long in Japanese women, who marry late and are less independent. Moreover, a mother-daughter relationship is an especially close one in Japan given the collapse of the male succession system. As such, female emerging adults in Japan seem to have a unique relationship with their mothers.

This study develops a mother-emerging adult daughter relationship scale, which measures the mother-daughter relationship as recognized by the daughter. Items were collected from the scales to measure the emotional autonomy and the parent-child relationships of late adolescents and/or young adults; the literature pertaining to adolescents, autonomy, and parent-child relationships; and the literature written by feminists. The scale was applied to university female students. A factor analysis was conducted and the items were divided into the connectedness factor, which was subdivided into mature connectedness and foundational connectedness, and the separateness factor, which were subdivided into individualization and self-determination. Women were categorized into four clusters using the profile of these factor scores as follows: connected type, conflict type, detached type, and autonomous type. The reliability and validity of this scale were examined. Further, the validity of the clusters was examined by the relation with attachment style and identity status. Autonomous type and connected type women had more secure attachment both in self image and the image of others than their conflict type and detached type counterparts. The autonomous type women had higher commitment and experienced more crises than the connected type women.

Key words

emerging adulthood, mother-daughter relationship, autonomy

Categories

a. research

d. adolescents in the family context

g. transgenerational issue

Poster Presentations

Relationship of Marital Conflict with Dietary Adaptation and Acculturation Stress among Married Immigrant Women in Korea

OH, Kaung-Shil & CHUNG, Hyejeong / Chonbuk National University / Korea

Abstract

With rapid economic and social changes, one of the most significant demographic changes occurring in Korea is that many women from foreign countries have gotten married to Korean men and immigrated to Korea. Accordingly, these women, in the process of adapting to Korean society and to Korean husband's family, have experienced various individual and family problems, which have been a major social issue in Korea.

Previous exploratory study have pointed out that their family conflicts are associated with acculturation stress and with differences in the ways of dietary, clothing, and housing life and custom. However, a few researches have been done focusing on specific aspects of these issues. This study tries to examine the relationship of marital conflict with dietary adaptation and acculturation stress perceived by these women. The participants of the study are 143 married immigrant women from China, Philippine, Japan, and Vietnam who have resided in Korea after marriage and have at least one child. The data are collected by a questionnaire method and the questionnaires are translated into four different languages for the participants. The results show that all domains of marital conflict were positively related to all sub-factors of acculturation stress but not associated with dietary adaptation. In addition, dietary adaptation was negatively associated with homesickness and feelings of isolation sub-factors of acculturation stress. Multiple regression results indicated that after controlling for the effect of a few control variables, perceived discrimination sub-factor of acculturation stress was the most powerful variable influencing marital conflict. Finally, some implications are suggested for researchers and practitioners working with these women.

Keywords

Acculturation stress, marital conflict, married immigrant women

Category

Cultural issue of family

Family issue about Residential Treatment for Children

OHNISHI, Mami / The University of Tokyo / Japan

Abstract

The final decision of residential treatment for children must be made by their parents. But making these decisions cannot be easy, especially when children are suffering from mental disorder as oppositional defiant disorder.

The aim of this paper is to clarify the family process of how they make decision of residential treatment for their child. The following 4 points were examined.

- (1) Distress in Parent: The mothers wish for their children to become well and try hard to support them, and tolerate to their children's violent behaviors. But as it gets longer, the mothers get stressed. They feel lack of self competence and feel as if they have failed to be a good mother.
- (2) Distress in Couple: When parents have different perceptions toward their child's condition, the ways to handle the child's behaviors can be different, which make the conflict between the parents bigger. The mother blames the father for not being cooperative. And the father blames the mother for not doing the housework enough and not handling the child's problem. The anger towards each other can make them more difficult to discuss, and to decide whether their child needs residential treatment.
- (3) Distress in Child: Children feel anxious about leaving their home, and mostly afraid of being separated from their family, especially from their mother.
- (4) Distress in Reality: When treatment is provided in clinic, you need to find a different hospital where they admit residential treatment, which cannot be found easily. Generally they ask to wait for a while, and also the expenses for the treatment are not small.

In this paper 2 cases of family dealing with their child who needs residential treatment, will be presented. And the approach towards the parents will be discussed

Keywords

residential treatment, children with oppositional defiant disorder, case study

Categories

b. case study

i. family with psychiatric problem

Poster Presentations

Supporting the Abusing Families in a Japanese Child-care institution : A Qualitative Study of 26 cases

TATSUKI, Aeka / University of Tsukuba / Japan

OOTSUKA, Hitoshi / Children's Home Musashino Jidou Gakuen / Japan

Abstract

Child-care institutions, or children's homes in Japan are the residential institutions for the children who cannot live with their parents from various reasons. Some are for the parents' absence including parent's death, disease, hospitalization, or imprisonment, and the others are for child protection matters. Recently, at least more than 60% of the children in the institutions are reported to have the experiences of being abused. It is apparent that the psychological support as well as the social-economical support is needed for the families in the child-care institutions, for the child abuse and neglect is said to be the clear indicator of family dysfunction.

The authors practice the clinical psychological support for the abused children and their families in a child-care institution in Japan from the viewpoint of family and systemic therapy. The previous studies in Japan showed that there are two main features of the abusing families; the isolation from the local community and the relatives, and the economical problems. Through the clinical practice, we are now trying to identify the clues describing the psychological patterns of the abusing families, and the adequate possible ways of the psychological support corresponding the clues.

In this study, 26 case examples including the child maltreatment problems were analyzed by the qualitative method. The families had the psychological features related to; (a) psychological disorders, (b) learning disorders, (c) psychological trauma, (d) problem of unfairness in families, (e) meanings of parenthood, (f) transgenerational issues, (g) gender issues, (h) the issues of flexibility or resilience of the family functions, and so on. The authors present some psychological patterns of the abusing families in Japan and try to show some clues supporting the client families in a child-care institution.

Keywords

psychological support for abused children and their family, family therapy in a child-care institution, features of abusing families

Categories

c. child in a family context, g. transgenerational issue

Family Factors Correlated with Father-Child Cohesion : Similarities and Differences by Child's Gender

USAMI, Takaaki / Tohoku University / Japan

WAKASHIMA, Kobun / Tohoku University / Japan

NOGUCHI, Shuji / Tohoku University / Japan

Abstract

It is often difficult to intervene disharmonious relationship directly. For that reason, we require to examine the relation of it with other family relationship to make it change indirectly. Prior research has suggested that father-child cohesion is seemingly influenced by family discord. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the association of father-child cohesion with other family factors for both child's gender, separately. We conducted a questionnaire research to measure 4 dimensions of each dyadic relationship in family. 4 dimensions were a) Cohesion, b) Interest, c) Power, d) Openness. Power was provided bi-directionally for each dyad. Participants were 133 Japanese mothers. Correlation analyses were conducted separately for each child's gender. As for result of this study, we focused on the family factors correlated with father-child cohesion at 1% significant level. Across child's gender, father-child cohesion was significantly correlated with "mother's power over father", "mother's power over child", "mother-child cohesion", and "father's power over child". Only mother having son reported high correlation of "father-son interest", and "father-son openness" with father-son cohesion. In contrast with father-son cohesion, father-daughter cohesion was correlated with "father's power over mother" and "marital cohesion". Prior research has suggested that family often formed the family relationship characterized by strong mother-child cohesion with isolated father. Given that finding, results of this study suggested importance of mother's power over other family members, regardless of child's gender. Thus, mother can manage father-child bond with her own communication. In contrast with similarities between both gender, only father-daughter cohesion should be also strengthened by changes on many aspects of marital relationship: marital cohesion and marital power relationship. Finally, we discussed gender similarities and differences for planning intervention for maintaining or strengthening father-child cohesion.

Keywords

Father-child cohesion, family relationship, mother

Categories

a. research
c. child in the family context

**The case study of a female client with dissociative identity disorder
- The counseling process of the restructuring of her family relationships-**
WARISAWA, Yasuko /The University of Tokyo/ Japan

Abstract

This case study is a report on the process of counseling with a 28-year-old female client with dissociative identity disorder. She lost her job by being mentally ill, and she has been hospitalized for 1 month before this counseling. In the first stage of the counseling, the relation between she and her parents was very unstable. And if the relation to either parent becomes excellent, the relation to the other parent gets deteriorated. Moreover, she has been adjusting the relation to the family and others by the alter personalities. In middle term of the counseling, her mother and father were invited to the session several times by her demand, and she frankly told parents her anger, thanks, and wish to parents. Afterwards, through the counseling for about two years, she comes to be relieved when there are parents together, and pay attention to her own problems; love, work, and study. And now, she is stepping forward to the following stage. In this case study, it is aimed to consider the more concrete process of counseling, and the influence of family relationships on the stabilization of the client.

Keywords

case study, dissociative identity disorder, family relationships

Categories

b. case study,

i. the family with psychiatric problem

**Correlation between Psychological Well-being and Cognitions of Marital Relationship
in Middle-years Couple**

YABUGAKI, Sho / The University of Tokyo / Japan

Abstract

Because the cognition is the key concept to understand the mental health, psychologists effort to develop knowledge of mental health with social-cognitive approach focus on the phenomenon, which is called as “positive illusion”.

Positive illusion theory (positive illusion foster mental health) is proposed by Taylor and Brown (1988), and positive illusion is defined as the cognitive bias based on the motivation to self-enhance. In the beginning, the cognition of self is focused in positive illusion research. However, the concept of positive illusion is expanded to relational cognition as time went by.

After the proposition, a lot of studies have been accumulated, but the results are inconsistent. Humans do not respond to the same stimuli in the same way across relationship contexts (Reis, Collins, & Berscheid, 2000). For this reason, evidences show the possibility that whether positive illusion foster mental health or not depends on the context. This indicates that researcher should take the context into consideration.

Psychologists have begun the task of developing more appropriate methodological strategies and data analytic methods (Reis, Collins, & Berscheid, 2000). These can make the transition from the individualistic perspective to systems perspective, and it allows us to grasp the variable with the context.

In this poster, the author examine whether relationship cognition positively biased foster mental health or not. Data will be shown as the correlation between psychological well-being (and other criteria of mental health) and cognitions of marital relationship in middle-years couple by using statistical technique mentioned above, which is called as pairwise approach.

Keyword

Positive illusion, middle-years couple, pairwise approach

Categories

a. study, f. marital relationship

Poster Presentations

Japanese parents of adult with mental retardation living at home -Facts and issues-

YAMADA, Tetsuko / University of Tokyo / Japan

Abstract

In Japan, there are more than 400,000 people aged over 18 years old with mental retardation. The rate of living in home with their parents is about 80%, in short, the rate of living out of home is only 20%.

Modern studies of people with mental retardation have focused on the residential systems and the ideas of professionals in the contexts of normalization and Deinstitutionalization. It means that family support have not been researched enough yet.

According to previous studies, parents of adult with mental retardation often feel guilty when they decided children to live in residential institutions.

This point insists that what we need to think is not only to change residential systems but also to develop family support related to living without their children.

Aiming to approach the fact of parents of adult with mental retardation, this study focused on late stage elderly parents living at home with their children. A qualitative analysis (the Grounded Theory Approach) of their semi-structured interview responses revealed that there are different reasons for the continuation doing at home care to their children, and each parents needs different types of support.

Parents were divided into 4 groups; "hopefully living with children", "waiting for a residence that able to use", "waiting for children's self-reliance", "not want to think about separating with children".

The author presents the family support which is needed for parents who continue to do at home care compared with the parents who already have used their children into residence.

Keywords

mental retardation, parents, deinstitutionalization

Category(ies)

l. cultural issue of family (therapy)

The Effects of Parents' Marital Intimacy in Family of Origin and Self-Differentiation on Marital Relationship of Adult Children

INSOO, Lee / Sangmyung University / Korea
GEUM-SEON, Cho / Sangmyung University / Korea
DONGSOOK, Lee / Myungji University / Korea

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects parent's marital intimacy and self-differentiation on marital relationship of adult children's.

The data were collected from 109 couples from 30 to 60 ages living in Seoul and Gyeong-gi province by using self-administered questionnaires. The statistical analyses were tested through t-test, ANOVA and multi regression analysis by using SPSS/WIN program.

The results of the study were as follows:

First, there was no significant difference in adult children's self-differentiation by socio-demographic variables. However, there were differences in marital intimacy by age and occupation. The younger, the higher the level of marital intimacy; professional occupation was high, while blue-collar occupation was remarkably low. The level of marital conflicts was lower in husband-wife family than in nuclear or expanded ones.

Second, there was no statistically significant correlation between parents' marital intimacy in family of origin and the level of adult children's self-differentiation; wives were found to recognize marital conflicts more highly than husbands.

Third, the higher marital intimacy parents had in family of origin and the higher level of adult children's self-differentiation, the higher their marital intimacy; the lower marital intimacy parents had in family of origin and the lower level of self-differentiation, the higher marital conflicts adult children's showed. The Adult children's marital satisfaction and conflict were influenced by parent's marital intimacy in family of origin and self-differentiation.

Keywords

Parent's marital intimacy, self-differentiation, family of origin experiences

Category(ies)

g. transgenerational issue

Poster Presentations

Using Stories that make the life story stronger: with Multi- Cultural Family children

KIM, Yoosook(Seoul Women's University),Korea

CHOI, Jiwon (Seoul Women's University), Korea

Abstract

The purpose of this study is that children in multi cultural family context could make their own story stronger using with 'good story'. It is not easy to tell their story naturally for children. This method is using a collective narrative story within the community of Multi-cultural family. This method is about 'telling and retelling', which make spread special stories that 'keep their spirits strong'. Finally, documenting their stories and making spread to similar community children makes them proud to know that their stories are now helping other people in same community. We know that other children in same community also go through a lot of things, and it's good to know that their stories are now touching other children's hearts. Now their stories are traveling. They have touched people in different children with same experiences. They are sharing their stories and somehow our story has got bigger.

The process like this : 1) Children listen to the good stories and share the meaning for themselves. 2) Children will retell the "good stories". 3) Retelling stories are increasing more and more, finally make them documentary. 4) The document will be spread to the children in similar community. The children want to share our story with them and with other communities. A few children start making their stories and then it grow bigger. It is really generous of those people in same multi cultural family context to hear similar stories make them stronger.

The author presents narrative therapy 'telling & retelling method', which focuses on good stories spread and make themselves stronger in Multicultural family community.

Keywords

Good stories, Multicultural family, gender-sensitivity, Telling & Retelling, Community

Categories

b. Case study

c. Children in the family context

i. Cultural issue of family (therapy)

The Clinical Application of Double Bind Theory in Two Chinese Family Therapy Cases

YAO Yuhong¹ ZHAO Xudong¹ ZHU Bilei²

(1 Medical College of Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, 2 Medical Healthcare Center of Ningbo Medical Association, 315000)

Abstract

The Double Bind theory is one of the most important concepts of Strategic Family Therapy, with characteristics of paradox, commanding, inequality, inescapability and lasting for a long time. It is valuable for psychotherapy but not popular enough in China Mainland. This article introduced the main points of the theory and analyzed two clinical cases of family therapy to show its applying value: how to acknowledge and change the patients' double bind communication model and how to avoid therapists' double bind to the patients.

Keywords

Double bind, family therapy, clinical application

Poster Presentations

A Study on the current status of multi-cultural families in Korea

KANG, Hye Young; KIM, Hyun I; LEE, Ga Hyun;
JANG, Min Kyoung; YANG, A Reum / Seoul women University / Korea

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to perceive the current status of multi-cultural families who reside in Korea and to discuss the need for supporting system and improvement for their standing in our society.

In order for this, this study collected data from a great selection of literature including the data from National Statistical Office, preliminary studies, and newspapers. The collected data were split into four different subjects. First, as the trends of multi-cultural families residing in Korea, factors such as spouse's gender, country of origin before migration, increase and decrease of marriage and divorce were looked at carefully. Secondly, in order to comprehend the adaptability of multi-cultural families residing in Korea, language adaptation status, children's education status, and marital satisfaction level were examined. Third, supporting systems designed to provide to multi-cultural families in Korea at the local and national levels were evaluated. Lastly, the societal perceptions towards multi-cultural families were studied.

Through this study which researched the current status of multi-cultural families residing in Korea, several important issues for further research were found. The issues found include difficulty of learning the language and children's education, increase of divorce rate, lack of supporting systems and unfavorable perceptions in the society. Based on the results, common grounds for the need for supporting system improvement and societal standing improvement towards multi-cultural families residing in Korea are provided in terms of local and national levels. At the same time, this study points out that provision of family therapeutical treatment for multi-cultural families in Korea will foster a greater and healthier domestic life in Korea.

Keywords

Multi-cultural Families, Study on the current status

Categories

research, cultural issue of family

A Journey from the Loss to the Regain by the Logo-Therapy and Family-Therapy

SHIH, Yen-Chin; CHEN, Kao-Ching; YANG, Yen-Kuang
/ Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University hospital
and Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University/Taiwan

Abstract

This paper summarizes the author's practical experiences of working with a family to face the issue of loss, and discusses about the transition of loss in the family's physical, mental, and spiritual aspect. The author used logo-therapy as the main strategy, combined with family-therapy techniques in the treatment process.

The 44 year-old female was referred twice within three years for crisis intervention. At the first referral, the client suffered from severe domestic violence from her husband and visited the emergency room for surgical treatment. Although she reported suicidal idea, she refused contact with the local bureau of social affairs or any further assistance. At the second referral, the client faced the event of her husband's sudden death from a work accident. She visited our psychiatric clinic unbidden.

The loss twice was from the same significant other. The experiences not only confronted the client's expectation of ideal marriage and family, but also made her past efforts and hope collapsed in a moment. The client thought that no one, except her deceased husband, could possibly understand her inner pain. She perceived that to live was more painful than to die.

The author accompanied the client whom gradually realized herself ever tried all she could to protect her marriage and the image of an ideal husband, and discovered meaning of the past and present sufferings. The accident affected the whole family system and multiple loss including family's roles, relationship and their dream and hope. Therefore, the author invited the two daughters to join the family therapy, to practice to express the inner feelings and the needs of love from each others. They found support for the balance of life again and gave new meaning and responsibilities to their own life.

Key words

loss, logo-therapy, family-therapy, case study

Category

b. case study

Poster Presentations

Effects of Parental Attachment and Depressive Mood on Anger Expression Style among Korean College Students

YOO, Hyun-sook; CHUNG, Hyejeong / Chonbuk National University / Korea

Abstract

The transition to college is a normal but often stressful life event, involving social, emotional, and academic adjustment. In the process of adjusting to this dramatic change, many college students, in particular, Korean college students who have spent long preparation period for entering into a university, have reported lower level of mental health or emotional stability. However, appropriate expression of emotion including anger is very important to be a healthy and responsible adult.

Research has shown that anger expression style is related to family environment factor and individual psychological factor. Few researchers, however, have focused on college students and on specific family-related factor. This research tries to examine the effect of parental attachment as a family variable and depressive mood as an individual variable on anger expression style among Korean college students. Anger expression style is divided into three domains such as anger-in, anger-out, and anger-control. The data are collected with 437 university students by a self-administered questionnaire method. The results showed that male students were higher in the level of anger-control than females, but no differences in the levels of anger-in and anger-out between gender. In addition, anger-control was positively associated with parental attachment but not with depression, anger-in and anger-out were negatively related to parental attachment but positively to depressive mood, and parental attachment was negatively correlated with depressive mood. Multiple regression results indicated that after controlling for the effect of gender, anger-out and anger-in expression styles were influenced by depressive mood but not by parental attachment. Finally, implications for educators and clinicians working with college students and their family are discussed and some directions for future research are also suggested.

Keywords

Depressive mood, parental attachment, anger expression style

Category

Adolescents in the family context

Adaption to the early-stage of marriage and the Chinese sense of self

TAO, Xinhua/ Suzhou University/ Mainland China

Abstract

This is a comparative study between Suzhou University in Mainland China and Shih Hsin University in Taiwan on how the Chinese sense of self affects the long term marital adaptation. Based on Prof. Guoshu Yang's theory on the four dimensions of the Chinese sense of self, this study measures the Concept of Self Scale, the Marital Adaption Scale, the Adaption Strategy Scale and the Marriage Quality Scale through administering questionnaires to 70 couples respectively during their first and third year of marriage.

This presentation will focus only on the Suzhou data, as the Taiwan data is still underway. The preliminary analysis shows that there is a definite coherence within the internal factors of The Marital Adaption Scale and The Adaption Strategy Scale. Positive correlations are found for the demand and the difficulty of marital adaption, meaning that the more demand for adaption, the more difficult the marriage will become, and the more likely emotional abreactions will occur.

Keywords

Self-Features ; Adaption to Marriage

The Use of Projective Identification On The Couple Therapy

SHI, Qijia Shi, Huazhong University Of Science & Technology

Abstract

The term of projective identification(PI) developed within the history of psychoanalysis, where the baby starts communication with their parent, especially with mother. According to Ogden(1979, 1986), PI is divided into three processes, first, baby projects inner anxiety to outside, onto object, second, the object receives and identifies with this anxiety, third, baby ensures their anxiety through the reaction of those from objects. Firmbain described the inner representanzs of baby into exciting object and frustrating objects, that requires fulfillments from the outside object constantly because of unsatisfied desires. Jill and David Scharff developed above mentioned theories and applied those to the couple therapy. The model could be used in the couple therapy, cause a couple in the real world is still keeping constantly seeking their partner and fight with each other based on their inner objects. The case here is a couple with 34 years older(both), who has a 7 years older boy since 8 years marrige, but only with 1-2 or less unsuccessful sex life since the due of child. The wife came actively to consultation because of her affair story, she brought her husband together, where she started talking with the therapist alone. 4 sessions were unterwent, the therapist invited the couple to join the therapy and got know the figur in the family as a dominant wife and weak husband, not only because the wife is money maker and has higher and stable social position than the husband, but also wife came from a highly required and demand poor family, she was constantly devaluated by her father who is a "rough worker" and "simple man", said the wife. She was jealous of the intimate relationships between father and her young sister and also between father and her mother, even between her husband and mother in law. That is one reason she explained why she developed affair. The The husband came a intellectual's family, who's father and brother were separated as he was young, he lives with his mother and has had a very intimate relationship with mother. We could understand the relationship of this couple by using PI, the wife has frustrating object, her father, who always refused her, she became identifying with this object, so she found her husband who can be dominant and controlled and also devaluated by her(as her father did to her), as result he lost his sex ability. On the side of husband, he is living in a dependency relationship with woman(first mother, now his wife), he can't take responsibility as an child who is cared by the figur of mother, in the reality his wife, he lost his sex ability not only because he was devaluated but also he was a child indeed, unconsciously he was afraid of incest anxiety. Social change leds the changment of couple, the patriachal modell remains, the slogan "fight with the equal between man and woman" changes inner meaning of this modell, and so the couple relationship.

About CIFA

(Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region)

The Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region (CIFA), an independent non-profit making organization registered under laws in Hong Kong, aims to serve as a regional hub for networking with similar organizations / interested professionals with the mission of 'Converging Professional Wisdom For Family Well-Being'. The goal is to strengthen family functioning and promote family health in the region through providing support and enhancing mutual interest in research and training initiatives, share clinical experiences and policy formulation on families that are unique to the Asian region.

Under the leadership of the Hong Kong University Family Institute (HKUFI), and with the concerted efforts of interested personnel from the region, the Consortium was incorporated in August 2007. Its Inauguration and Inaugural Symposium was held in January 2008 at the University of Hong Kong, officiated by the Chief Secretary for Administration of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, with 300 academic and professional representatives from the Region to witness the major milestone in the development of CIFA. Over 40 speakers from UK, USA, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan used the platform to share their experience and research findings on various family issues. A decision was made then to organize the next regional symposium in 2010, and to explore the possibility of Japan hosting the 2nd Regional Symposium.

The CIFA Council is formed by a group of high-standing professionals, academics and researchers who have a long serving history in their own countries including Hong Kong, Japan, Mainland China, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan. The Council has an elected Chairperson, and four Vice-Chairpersons representing the sub-regions. The Council is underpinned by four committees looking after Research & Training, Promotion & Fund-raising, Web-based Exchange Platform (WEP) and Membership.

Since the Inauguration, the synergy created has laid the foundation and gathered momentum for cross country collaboration and exchange. These include:-e.g.

- The WEP was launched to provide a platform for sharing information on the work of CIFA and its members. An E-newsletter was introduced in November 2008, with members of the Research & Training Committee contributing to the 'Family Corner' since April; 2009. In the long run, it is aimed to develop the E-newsletter into a CIFA journal.
- Two cross country studies, namely 'Survey on Challenges Faced by Families in the Asian Region' and 'Comparative Study on Theme, Interactive Pattern and Gender Issues in Contemporary Asian Couples Confronted by Inter-personal Conflicts.' have been coordinated by CIFA. The preliminary findings of the latter study will be presented as a keynote at the 2nd Regional Symposium in Japan.
- Various training activities have been organized, mostly in collaboration with other organizations, e.g. Pre & post Symposium training programs, forums, workshops, seminars on various topics and agency visits to meet the needs of CIFA members.
- The 3A Project (Asian Award For Advancing Family Well-being) with the theme of ASIA (Aspiration for Sustainability, Innovation and Applicability) is launched in 2010. Awards will be presented to projects in the region that have advanced an innovative idea, model, or paradigm that could improve the quality of life and enhance family well-being. The aim is to encourage sharing of valuable experience, knowledge and practice wisdom through active participation and give recognition to outstanding family work that will contribute to the sustainable development of the whole Asian region. The final round of adjudication and award presentation will be held at the 2nd Regional Symposium in Japan.

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6	Vice-Chairperson (China)	China	Prof.	Chiyi Hu	Shenzhen Mental Health Center
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4	HK	Caritas - Hong Kong (Social Work Services Division)
5	Korea	Cheongju Healthy Family Support Centre
6	HK	Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong
7	China	Chinese Sexual Assault Prevention Web (Spring Breeze Web)
8	HK	Christian Action
9	HK	Christian Family Service Centre
10	Taiwan	Child Welfare League Foundation
11	HK	Conflict Resolution Centre
12	Singapore	Department of Social Work, National University of Singapore
13	Taiwan	Dwen An Social Welfare Foundation
14	HK	Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service-Hong Kong
15	China	East Hospital Affiliated Tong Ji University
16	Singapore	Family Life Society
17	Malaysia	HELP University College
18	HK	Heep Hong Society
19	HK	Hong Kong University Family Institute
20	HK	Hong Kong Christian Service
21	HK	Hong Kong Children & Youth Services
22	HK	Hong Kong Women Development Association
23	HK	Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Welfare Council
24	HK	Hong Kong Shue Yan University
25	HK	Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
26	HK	Hong Kong Family Welfare Society
27	HK	International Social Service Hong Kong Branch
28	Japan	Japan Association of Family Therapy
29	Korea	Korea University Marital Counseling Center
30	Malaysia	Malaysian Care
31	HK	New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association
32	HK	One Learning Institute
33	HK	Po Leung Kuk
34	China	Peking University 6th Hospital
35	HK	Richmond Fellowship of HK
36	HK	Sisters of the Precious Blood - Precious Blood Children's Village
37	HK	Single Parent Association
38	HK	Senior Citizen Home Safety Association
39	China	Shanghai Mental Health Center
40	China	Shenzhen Mental Health Center
41	China	Suhou Mental Health Association/ Soochow University
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43	HK	The Hong Kong Church of Christ Co. Ltd.
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Hong Kong	Conflict Resolution Centre
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Hong Kong	Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
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Hong Kong	New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association
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China	Peking University 6 th Hospital
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Pre-Symposium Workshop

Workshop Titles, Lecturer, Room arrangements

Date & Time: 11/25 THU., 10:00~17:00 (Registration: Until 10:00 a.m.)

Place: Iidabashi Rainbow-BldG.

Address: 11, Ichigaya-Funagawaramachi, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 162-0826 JAPAN

Phone: +81-90-3550-8174 (If you have questions about the place, call KINJO, Rie in English/ Japanese.)

Room Arrangements

No.	Title	Trainers	ROOM	FLOOR
1	Narrative Conversation	WU, Shi-Jiuan /Taiwan	2C	2nd
2	Working with Children and Adults in the Family Context	LEE, Wai-Yung /Hong Kong	2A	2nd
3	Developing International Perspectives of Family Therapy Cases	ABU-BAKER, Khala /Israel CHUN, Young Ju/Korea HSIUNG, Ping-Chuan /Taiwan McGILL, Davidl/USA TAMURA, Takeshi /Japan	B	1st
4	Invitation to Naikan Therapy	MAESHIRO, Teruaki /Japan	6B	6th
5	Narrative Approach to Chronic Illness	KOMORI, Yasunaga /Japan	2B	2nd

Workshop description1

Narrative Conversation Witnessing Preferred Stories & Preferred Identity through Different Kind of Dialogue WU, Shi-Jiuan/Taiwan

This workshop will introduce how narrative conversation can be introduced to work in a relational context. People who are caught up with relational problem often experience self and each other in a problematic way. In narrative conversation, it is believed that problem stories will affect people to experience their relationship in a negative way. Therefore, inviting people in relationship to begin to have a different kind of dialogue which people have not had a chance to communicate in the past becomes critical and meaningful. When people in relationship begin to enter into different kind of conversation and dialogue, people begin to experience their relationship that they have never experienced before. This different kind of conversation and dialogue allows people in the relationship to go on and begin to appreciate each other in a different way. Narrative conversation opens up more possibilities in relationship and invites people in relationship to live in a more hopeful way. In this workshop, concept of narrative conversation will be introduced. Clinical examples of relational interview will be presented as well.

About the Trainer

Shi-Jiuan Wu, Ph.D. is an AAMFT Approved Supervisor, a consultant for Couple & Family Clinic in Harvard teaching medical school, USA, and also a consultant the PsyInc Organization in Peijin, China. In the summer of 2005, Shi-Jiuan moved back to her home country of Taiwan after living in the United States for 20 years. Currently, her primary work focuses on introducing a different way of thinking and working in mental health, social work, education and in the court system in both Taiwan and China.

Workshop description2

Working with Children and Adults in the Family Context

Wai-Yung Lee (Hong Kong)

The work with children in the family context has been much ignored in the current mental health practice. While a vast body of established literature has connected children's development to family dynamics, specifically to unresolved parental conflicts, children in distress are often diagnosed with individual pathology and overly treated by medication. Our research that measured the children's physiological arousals when exposed to parental conflict suggested that children were largely aroused by their parents' own interpersonal issues, whether the parental conflict was expressed verbally or nonverbally. This one-day workshop will focus on the systemic perspective in addressing the link between children's emotional and behavioral problems and couple relationship.

Using DVD segments of live family interviews, Dr. Lee will demonstrate the therapeutic effects of creating new pathways, as introduced in the book which she co-authored with Salvador Minuchin and Michael Nichols, *Assessing Families and Couples: from Symptom to System*. She will also illustrate her very pragmatic and culturally sensitive approach to portray the process of working with Asian families.

About the Trainer

Wai-Yung LEE, Ph.D., an AAMFT Approved Supervisor, is the Associate Professor and Founding Director of the HKU Family Institute, University of Hong Kong, as well as Faculty Member of the Minuchin Center for the Family in New York, USA. Dr. Lee has also co-authored three books with Salvador Minuchin, including the first and second editions of Mastering family therapy – Journeys of growth and transformation and Assessing families and couples – From symptom to system. These books have been translated into many different languages, including Japanese.

Workshop description3

Developing International Perspective of Family Therapy Cases

Khawla Abu-Baker (Israel),
Young Ju Chun (Korea),
Ping-Chuan Hsiung (Taiwan),
David McGill (USA),
Takeshi Tamura (Japan)

This workshop will introduce culture sensitive perspective in our daily family therapy practice through consultation conversation with five culturally competent therapists. They have been discussed family problems from their diverse standpoints. Culture is a set of values and premises of our daily life, which is invisible when the therapist and the families are included within the same framework. It only becomes visible and available for our practice when we encounter another set of cultures. This is true when both sides are from the same culture or from different cultures.

This workshop starts with family case presentations, followed by exchanging comments of five presenters from their own culture, ethnic and gender lenses. Then, all the workshop participants are invited to join free discussion from their own standpoints.

About the Trainers

Khawla Abu-Baker is a Palestinian living in Israel, and the Professor at Max Stern Academic College, Israel. She had her family therapy training at Nova Southeastern University in the U.S.

Young Ju Chun is the Professor at the Silla University, Korea. Ping-Chuan Hsiung is the Associate Professor at National Taiwan University. Both Young Ju and Ping-Chuan finished the Ph. D. course in family therapy at Purdue University in the U.S.

Takeshi Tamura is the Professor at Tokyo Gakugei University and had his family therapy training at the University of London.

David McGill has his private practice in Boston and a faculty member of Harvard University, USA. He was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Gabon, Africa, and now regularly visits therapists in Japan, South America and Europe. They are members of AAMFT and AFTA, and published many books and scientific papers on families and therapy.

Workshop description4

Invitation to Naikan Therapy

Teruaki Maeshiro (Japan)

Naikan therapy is applied for various purposes — from self-development and mental training to solution to human-relation problems, delinquency remediation and treatment of disease. The basic process is to reflect on your attitudes toward people around you in terms of such three factors as “what you owe to them,” “what you have done in return,” and “what you have caused trouble to them.” There are two kinds of Naikan methods; “Intensive Naikan”, on the one hand, is the method in which you spend a week or so carrying out the therapy continuously and intensively. In “Daily Naikan”, on the other hand, you continue to reflect on yourself in the same way as above in your daily life. In Naikan, you repeat the procedure of watching your whole life—from birth to the present—and reporting it to the interviewer, which produces your own story. Consequently, it is said that Naikan has its unique feature — what is called, “Japanese style narrative approach.”

About the Trainer

Teruaki Maeshiro is a Professor at Nara Women’s University, Former Chief of Yamato Naikan Institute, Visiting professor at Shanghai Jiao Tong University of Medicine, and a vice-president of Japan Naikan Association. His main works include Wonders of Mind in the viewpoint of a Clinical Psychology (Toki Shobo, 2001), Naikan as a Psychotherapy, (Toki Shobo, 2005), Today’s Naikan Therapy, A Psychotherapy generated in Japanese culture, (Shibundo, 2006), and Naikan Therapy (Minerva Shobo, 2007)

Workshop description5

Narrative Approach to Chronic Illness

Yasunaga Komori (Japan)

Here, Narrative Approach refers to Narrative Practice invented by M. White and D. Epston. First, they respect the people so much and think that the therapy should actively realize it. I believe the externalizing conversation should be understood from that point. Second, presenting the fresh view to the people is also enhanced. Both are very important in helping the people with the chronic illness, whose eyes tend to be narrowed.

In this workshop, with the examples of the practice for the people with the cancer, I want to share the fresh and curious time with the participants: Psycho-educational DVD of “Interviewing M. Depre” (the externalization of the depression), Dignity Therapy as a remembering practice, Therapeutic documents for the breast cancer, and “Anti-Cancer League” as a League.

About the Trainer

Yasunaga Komori graduated from Gifu University, School of Medicine, and completed residency program in Mental Research Institute in Palo Alto in 1990-91. His special interests include Narrative Practice and Psycho-oncology. He authored many books, academic papers and translation. His co-authored article Integrating Poststructuralist models of Brief Therapy on Journal of Brief Therapy 4;103-122, 2005, had translated into Italian, French, Spanish, Deutsch, and Greek.

Contact Details

Conference Secretariat:

Japan Association of Family Therapy
4-12-16-616 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo,
113-0033, Japan
e-mail : namitomo1971@yahoo.co.jp

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家族・夫婦面接のための4ステップ

症状からシステムへ

S・ミニューチン, M・P・ニコルズ, ウェイ・コン・リー著/中村伸一, 中益洋子監訳

サルバドール・ミニューチン50年分の理論と技法が凝縮された家族・夫婦面接10ケースを本書を通して体験できる。研ぎ澄まされた観察と介入によって、その場・その瞬間に活用できるあらゆるものを変化の礎へと方向づける構造派家族療法の臨床は、クライアントの過去の探求を統合した4ステップのモデルへと進化した。A5判上製 300頁 予価4,410円

緩和ケアと時間

私の考える精神腫瘍学



小森康永 著

近年、緩和ケア医療は急速に普及しつつある。本書は、がんによる痛みや辛さをやわらげるための「緩和ケア」の正しい知識を多くの人に知ってもらうための格好の手引きである。

定価2,940円

子どもと家族の法と臨床



廣井亮一, 中川利彦 編

現代の子どもと家族が直面する問題/紛争を、法律と心理臨床のコラボレーションで解決するために必要な知識を基礎から解説。専門家のための「法と臨床の協働」入門。

定価3,570円

SSTテクニカルマスター

船橋克代監修/小山徹平編集代表 人と人との関係性を築くための方法としてもっとも期待されるSST。現場におけるさまざまな疑問に応えた、詳細な実践的テキスト。 2,940円

まずい面接

コトラー, カールソン編/中村伸一監訳/モーガン勇子訳 22名の輝々たるマスター・セラピストたちが、理論を自ら構築し臨床実践してきたひとびとの「生の声」を私たちに届けてくれる。 3,780円

ナラティブ実践地図

M・ホワイト著/小森康永, 奥野 光訳 ナラティブ・セラピーの創設者である著者の集大成であり、ナラティブの体系とテクニックを理解し、実践するための決定的なガイド。 3,990円

システム論からみた援助組織の協働

吉川 慎編 システムズアプローチが本領を発揮する人間関係への介入を援助組織の協働に応用するためのガイドブック。これまでの組織間連携へのシステムズアプローチからの回答である。 4,410円

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松丸未来, 下山晴彦, P・スタラード著 好評既刊「子どもと若者のための認知行動療法ワークブック+ガイドブック」をより理解しやすく、使いやすくするための続編。 2,730円

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