

Study on the Effect of Film Therapy on the Frustration Affordability of College Students in Northeast China : based on film industry aesthetics in the age of IT

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Abstract

Considering the frustration affordability level of college entrants and investigating the frustration tolerance of undergraduates in Shenyang City University, this paper provides the basis for the research of improving frustration tolerance of undergraduates through quantitative research results and applies film therapy to the frustration regulation of college students by discussing the role of film therapy in improving frustration affordability ability of college entrants. This paper has concluded that the necessary of improving the frustration tolerance of college students in Northeast China and the feasibility of the film therapy programs on improving the frustration tolerance of college students in Northeast China. Meanwhile, this paper shows that the principle of film selection in film therapy should be based on the requirements of the aesthetics of the film industry in the IT environment. This paper provides a reference for refining the target of film therapy for film therapists to better apply film and television psychotherapy technology, and a basis for the film therapy activity program; Furthermore, it also has a certain reference significance for film and television media workers.

Key Words: Frustration Tolerance, Film Therapy, Film Industry Aesthetics in the age of IT.

I. INTRODUCTION

In order to meet the current needs of reforming and improve the mental health level of college students, colleges and universities should initiate to adopt various measures on cultivating qualified talents in all-round development, so as to provide a strong reserve force for the development of the country.

Since American psychologist Rosenaweig proposed frustration tolerance in 1941. He defined frustration tolerance as the ability to resist setbacks without adverse reactions, that is, the ability of the individual to adapt or resist and deal with them [1]. After this concept, some scholars began to study the word in different fields, especially the psychological frustration tolerance of college students.

In recent years, some scholars have begun to try to use film therapy to protect the frustration tolerance of college

students. The flexibility, non-linguistic features, non-guidance and interaction of film therapy are coincidentally in line with the common psychological problems of college students [2]. However, there are many studies in this stage of research that have positioned the subjects on a national sample of college students. However, we reckon that the survey target should be set to a small and targeted group, so that it can provide a reference for researchers in the region to carry out a further research work and can really take effective measures to ensure talent training quality. Therefore, we target the students of this study on college students in Northeast China. With the data of the survey, the conclusions could improve and enrich examples in the field of film therapy.

Film therapy is an art therapy that emerged in the early 21st century. Art therapy, broadly speaking, plays the role of the adjustment of human spiritual life, people will get

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relief consciously and unconsciously in the appreciation of art, get catharsis in the artistic creation. Art therapy is a conscious and spontaneous behavior and a way to deal with stress. In a narrow sense, art therapy is a method and process of diagnose, treatment or rehabilitation of some diseases in artistic interaction with patients under the guidance of professionals [3]. Film therapy is mainly to allow patients with different diseases to watch different content, rhythm, and types of films in a completely private space to suppress and treat their etiology [4].

Film therapy has been widely used all over the world. It covers a wide range of disciplines, including art, sociology, psychology and education. In terms of academics, representative researches such as thesis *A Study on the Effect of Story Content in Film Therapy* of Dr. Jo Sang-ho from Dong-Eui University in South Korea have all been conducted discussions on film therapy in the field of psychology and clinical medicine [5].

Film therapy has the characteristics of flexibility, non-verbal, non-directive and interactive art therapy. Because of this feature, it has a natural fit with adult mental health counseling [6]. Film therapy uses films to communicate with the subconscious of participant. Therapists and patients can use the story plots in the films to communicate, making patients more receptive, especially when it comes to personal privacy. Program issues to lay the foundation for patient success [3]. Therefore, the application of film in psychological counseling and treatment of college students deserves further exploration and promotion. In addition, As the mental health education mechanism of many universities in China is not perfect, many universities have not established special psychological counseling centers, which is far from meeting the treatment needs of students with mental illness [7]. It is unrealistic for a college student with relatively difficult financial resources to spend a lot of consultation costs in a psychotherapy clinic, therefore watching a film is a popular and economical method for college students to guide themselves. Moreover, expanding film therapy is not only a perfect match for promoting college students' mental health, but also a very urgent act in current situation.

II. EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

2.1. Research Method

A total of 146 students from Shenyang City University were selected by cluster sampling. A total of 146 questionnaires were distributed and 101 valid questionnaires were recalled. The effective rate was

69.17%. Based on the survey results, 36 participants were drawn again and randomly divided equally into two groups: experimental group and control group, with 18 members in each group. An 8 weeks group activity of film therapy was carried out on the experimental group, and the control group did not intervene for the time being. After the activities of experimental group and control group were finished, both groups were tested at the same time, and the scores of frustration affordability of college students were recorded and compared.

Table 1. General situation of 101 subjects.

Variable		Number	Proportion
Gender	Male	38	37.32%
	Female	63	62.65%
Only child or non-only child	Only child	73	71.60%
	non-only	28	27.50%
Religious beliefs	with	29	28.35%
	without	72	71.65%
Home location	city	67	65.68%
	rural	34	34.22%

2.2. Experimental subjects

In this study, there were 38 males, accounting for 37.32% of the total number of people surveyed; 63 females, accounting for 62.65% of the total number of people surveyed; the number of only child was 73, accounting for 71.6% of the total number of people surveyed; the number of non-only child was 28, accounting for 27.5% of the total number of people surveyed; 29 people with religious beliefs, accounting for 28.35% of the total number of people surveyed; 72 people without religious beliefs, accounting for 71.65% of the total number of people surveyed; the number of people whose families are located in cities is 67, accounting for 65.68% of the total number of people surveyed; the number of people whose families are located in rural areas is 34, accounting for 34.22% of the total number of people surveyed seeing as Table 1.

2.3 Experimental tools

To explore the ability of tolerate frustration in college students, the Frustration Tolerance Scale, compiled by famous Chinese psychologist Liu Ye in 2007, was adopted. In appendix, we can see the Frustration Tolerance Scale.

Table 2. Internal Factor corresponding question.

Internal	I think that finding a job after graduation has a very negative impact on me.	1
	The act of deliberately pushing someone else made me feel particularly angry for a long time.	2
	I think the negative impact on the exam from failing is very significant.	4
	When I was punished, I was nervous and anxious for a long time.	5
	I think being insulted in front of people has a negative impact on me.	6
	The death of a friend will make me very hurt for a long time	7
	I do my best, but I still think that having poor grades has a great impact on my passive attitude.	8
	I won't be indignant for a long time to cheat others.	9
	I couldn't answer my teacher's questions in class, so I still felt distressed after class.	11
	I think my parents' negativeness has almost negatively affected me for a long time.	12
	When the learning burden is high, I do not study for a while.	13
	I think the negative impact of others' positions on me is very great.	15
	When someone points out my flaw, I try to fix it.	16
	I do my best, but I still think that having poor grades has a great impact on my passive attitude.	18
After several unsuccessful attempts, I gave up saying I would never try again.	21	

Table 3. External Factor corresponding question.

External	When I couldn't do what everyone else was asking for, I avoided it and didn't do it any more.	3
	If I am embarrassed in front of the public, I hurriedly leave the scene.	10
	I don't study when the study load is heavy.	14
	I think that things that don't go as often as you like in life have a very negative impact on me.	17
	When it comes to a difficult task, I find a way to overcome it.	19
	After fighting a friend, I proactively reconcile him.	20
	When I get ridiculed by someone else, I move away from those who laugh at me.	22
	If I couldn't do my homework, I copied it from another friend.	23
	When the homework is not going to be done, I copy it with the work of other students	24
	If I made a mistake and scolded my parents, I wouldn't just be at home, but again I told my parents.	25

The questionnaire uses a 5-point scoring method. Complete disagreement:1 point; Disagreement:2 points; Uncertainty:3 points; Agreement:4 points; Complete agreement:5 points.

There are two factors in the scale, 25 items in total. Each item lists frustration situations and possible reactions of internal thinking emotion or external behavior response and is scored at level 5. The first factor of this dimension is internal thinking emotion which involves 15 items mainly describes individuals judge the impact of frustrations on themselves and the generated emotions. The second factor is external behavior which involves 10 items mainly describes the behavior of individuals when facing frustration. The higher the score of the individual, the stronger the ability to tolerate frustration. The retest reliability of the questionnaire is 0.824, and the empirical validity is 0.683 [2]. The topics corresponding to each factor are as follows seeing as shown in Tables 2 and 3.

2.4. Experimental procedure

Based on previous studies, the films selected for experimental group are from the academic field of film therapy where six films of arousing psychological coping emotion of viewers.

At the first group activity, the experimental group and the control group respectively filled out their informed consent and the team contract, after the 8th activity, they filled out the frustration affordability questionnaire and the feedback form of team activities.

The principle of the film selection is based on the viewpoint according to the Plateau in China's core journals in 2018. The selection principle of film therapy must first consider the selected films that reflect the aesthetics of the film industry under the premise of the law of the film market economy. The selected film should have inspirational narrative or the poetic expression of the author, esoteric film theme, and vague type characteristics in the IT information age [8]. The matching points of the selected films and features are as follows:

- Inspirational narrative-
The Pursuit of Happiness;
Forrest Gump
- Poetic expression of the author-*Spirited Away*
- Esoteric film theme
The Shawshank Redemption
The Truman Show
- Vague type characteristics-*Legend Of The Demon Cat*

The experiment schedule for each week is as follows seeing as in Table 4.

After the initial screening of the scales recovered in this study, the blank or invalid questionnaires were removed for classification and compilation. SPSS software was used for data entry and statistical analysis. The statistical methods mainly included Descriptive Statistical Analysis, T Test, and One-way Analysis of Variance between Groups, etc.

III. DATA COLLECTION AND RESULTS

3.1. Frustration Tolerance of College Students in Northeast China

Frustration tolerance is divided into two factors: the internal thinking emotion factors and the external behavior performance factors.

Table 4. Experiment Schedule for Each Week.

Week	Experimental Group	Control Group
Week 1	Filled out their informed consent and the team contract	Filled out their informed consent And the team contract
Week 2	Watching film : <i>The Pursuit of Happiness</i>	
Week 3	Watching film : <i>The Shawshank Redemption</i>	
Week 4	Watching film : <i>Spirited Away</i>	
Week 5	Watching film : <i>Forrest Gump</i>	
Week 6	Watching film : <i>The Truman Show</i>	
Week 7	Watching film : <i>Legend Of The Demon Cat</i>	
Week 8	Filled out the frustration affordability questionnaire and the feedback form of team activities	Filled out the frustration affordability questionnaire and the feedback form of team activities

Therefore, considering these two factors in the study the overall situation of frustration tolerance of college

students is shown in Table 5.

According to the research results, the score of frustration tolerance of college student was 60.77 ± 8.67 , the internal thinking emotion factor score was 32.80 ± 6.81 , and the external behavior performance factor was 27.79 ± 4.22 . According to the data from the Yearbook of the Ministry of Health of China in 2019[9], the internal thinking emotion factor was 35.8 ± 6.90 , and the external behavior performance factor was 30.21 ± 4.42 . These data indicate that the frustration tolerance of college students needs to be further cultivated and strengthened, and that the frustration tolerance of college students in Northeast China is lower than that of college students nationwide. No matter from the internal thinking emotion factor or the external behavior performance factor, the score is lower than the national norm seeing as Table 6.

Table 5. Overall situation of college students' frustration tolerance.

	Frustration Tolerance	Internal Thinking Emotion Factor	External Behavior Performance Factor
Mean	60.77	32.80	27.97
SD	8.671	6.809	4.219
S ²	75.18	46.36	17.80

Table 6. Comparison between Frustration Tolerance Scores of College Students in Northeast China and National Norms.

Variable	Northeast China		National Norm		t
	M	SD	M	SD	
Internal	32.80	6.81	35.81	6.90	11.444***
External	27.97	4.22	30.21	4.42	13.416***

3.2. Differences of General Demographic Characteristics of Frustration Affordability of College Students in Northeast China

The study of the frustration affordability of 101 college students found that the affordability of college students was generally low, and the difference between college entrants of different genders in the total score of frustration affordability was statistically significant ($p=0.011$), as shown by the total score of 40.25 ± 5.18 for boys in frustration affordability, which was significantly higher than the total score of 38.95 ± 5.48 for college entrants. The difference in the factor of external behavior of only child and non-only child was statistically significant ($P=0.040$), which showed that the college students of only child scored 40.18 ± 5.47 on the external performance factor, which was significantly higher than that of non-only college entrants with a score of 38.92 ± 5.36 . The total score of college students with religious beliefs in frustration affordability was 40.17 ± 5.25 , which was significantly higher than the score of 38.76 ± 5.10 for non-religious college students.

Table 7. Difference in the general demographics of the total score of frustration tolerance.

Variable		Frustration tolerance total score	t	p
Gender	Male	40.25 ± 5.175	2.565	0.011*
	Female	38.95 ± 5.477	2.057	0.040*
Only child or non-only child	Only child	40.18 ± 5.466	2.055	0.038*
	non-only	38.92 ± 5.364	0.173	0.863
Religious-belief	With	40.17 ± 5.250	2.565	0.011*
	Without	38.76 ± 5.100	2.057	0.040*
Home-location	City	40.19 ± 5.100	2.055	0.038*
	Rural	38.54 ± 5.366	0.173	0.863

3.3. Pretest of the Scale Score Differences between Experimental Group and Control Group before Experimental Intervention

Using Paired sample T test of Variance to compare the scores of the two groups of subjects in the Undergraduate Frustration Affordability Questionnaire, there was no significant difference between the two groups, which showed that the two groups of members are comparable, intervention studies can be carried out, results from which can truly and effectively explain the causality seeing as shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Differences in scores of the groups before experimental intervention

	Experimental Group	Control Group	F	P
Total Score	51.33 ± 6.095	51.25 ± 4.115	0.031	0.970
Internal	27.67 ± 6.429	26.50 ± 3.503	0.160	0.852
External	23.67 ± 3.172	24.75 ± 2.221	0.550	0.582

3.4. Post-comparison of the Scale Score Differences between Experimental Group and Control Group after Experimental Intervention

Table 9. Difference in scores of the groups after experimental intervention

	Experimental Group	Control Group	F	P
Total Score	55.33 ± 2.015	51.00 ± 3.790	5.706	0.007**
Internal	31.50 ± 3.729	26.17 ± 3.298	8.724	0.001**
External	23.83 ± 2.855	24.83 ± 1.528	0.475	0.626

8 weeks group activity of film therapy was carried out on the experimental group, and the control group did not intervene for the time being. After the activities of experimental group and control group were finished, both groups were tested at the same time, and the scores of frustration affordability of college students were recorded and compared. The results showed that there were significant differences in the total score of frustration affordability of college students in the experimental group and the control group after

intervention. After further multiple comparisons, in the factor of significant difference in the scale score, the difference between the experimental group and the control group reached a significant level for details below seeing as Table 9.

3.5. Comparison of the Score Differences of Pretest and Post-test Intervention in Experimental Group and Control Group

Using Paired Sample T Test to compare whether the difference between the two groups of subjects of Undergraduate Frustration Affordability Questionnaire before and after intervention was statistically significant. The experiment showed that the total score of the students in the experimental group showed higher results than the control group after the intervention seeing as the table 10.

Table 10. The comparison of score difference between groups before and after experimental intervention.

		Before	After	t	P
A	Total Score	51.33±6.095	55.33±2.015	2.415	0.034*
	Internal	27.67±6.429	31.50±3.729	2.192	0.051
	External	23.67±3.172	23.83±2.855	0.126	0.902
B	Total Score	51.25±4.115	51.00±3.790	0.453	0.660
	Internal	26.50±3.503	26.17±3.298	0.804	0.438
	External	24.75±2.221	24.83±1.528	0.248	0.809
A: Experimental Group, B: Control Group					

IV. CONCLUSION

The frustration tolerance of college students in Northeast China generally needs to be improved, so the overall level of frustration tolerance of college students should be improved. The score is lower than that of

college students in China. Boys scored higher on their internal emotions than girls, while girls scored higher on external behavior than boys.

An 8 weeks group activity of film therapy was carried out on the experimental group, and the control group did not intervene for the time being. After the activities of experimental group and control group were finished, the participants of two groups had statistical significance in the total score of the frustration affordability. Meanwhile, according to general film therapy, it has been improved on the frustration affordability of college students. Furthermore, the principle of film selection in film therapy should be based on the requirements of the aesthetics of the film industry in the IT environment as experiments have verified its effectiveness.

V. DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that gender differences are statistically significant in the scores of college students' ability to withstand frustration. The score of male ability to withstand frustration (40.25 ± 5.18) is significantly higher than that of female (38.95 ± 5.48), which may be related to the difference in the social roles of men and women. The society requires men to be healthy and brave from childhood, which prompted boys showed significantly higher frustration tolerance than girls. This research result is consistent with the research result of Cai Xiaoyi, a famous scholar in the field of Chinese psychology [10].

Is it an only child that statistically significant in the score of college students' ability to bear? The scores of only children among college students are significantly higher than those of non-only children. This is related to the role of the only child in the family. They are often the core of a family, so they can get more attention and protection, and they can get more support and encouragement when facing difficulties. Therefore, the only child in this study has higher frustration tolerance than the non-only child.

Religious belief is statistically significant in terms of the affordability of college students. When students with religious beliefs that encounter setbacks, religious doctrine and spirit can give them more spiritual support, which promotes the ability of people with religious beliefs in this study to withstand setbacks higher than new students without religious beliefs.

At present, the extensive application of film therapy is increasing in the field of art therapy. Based on new media, this study selects films as the media from the perspective of inheriting and carrying forward the concept of film culture content, aiming at the frustration affordability of college students, which is an exploratory study of film therapy. The results of the study show that film therapy is

effective in improving college students' ability to withstand frustration. This is not only the film creates a natural psychological counseling scene, the viewer unconsciously invests his own consciousness in the protagonist of the film [11], but also the film as a medium of treatment helps the individual to release the hidden heart in the process of viewing the film. Stress increases the potential for self-psychological healing.

In the film therapy activities of the investigators, because of time limitation, the intervention did not follow up the study in the end, and the long-term effects of the film therapy have not been verified by practice. In future research, regular follow-up testing should be done for college students in the experimental group, and the most suitable frequency and period of film therapy should be observed through the score curve.

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Appendix: Frustration Tolerance Questionnaire

Questionnaire

Name: _____

Gender: _____ Whether it is an only child: _____

Home location: _____ Is there a religious belief: _____

Hello dear classmates! The following questionnaire can help you understand your thoughts, reactions and actions when you encounter difficulties. There is no right or wrong answer and we will keep your answers confidential, please feel free to answer. Please read each question carefully, type √ in the appropriate option, thank you for your cooperation.

		Complete disagreement	disagree	uncertainty	agree	complete agreement
1	I think that finding a job after graduation has a very negative impact on me.					
2	The act of deliberately pushing someone else made me feel particularly angry for a long time.					
3	When I couldn't do what everyone else was asking for, I avoided it and didn't do it any more.					
4	I think the negative impact on the exam from failing is very significant.					
5	When I was punished, I was nervous and anxious for a long time.					
6	I think being insulted in front of people has a negative impact on me.					
7	The death of a friend will make me very hurt for a long time					
8	I do my best, but I still think that having poor grades has a great impact on my passive attitude.					
9	I won't be indignant for a long time to cheat others.					
10	If I am embarrassed in front of the public, I hurriedly leave the scene.					
11	I couldn't answer my teacher's questions in class, so I still felt distressed after class.					
12	I think my parents' negativeness has almost negatively affected me for a long time.					
13	When the learning burden is high, I do not study for a while.					
14	I don't study when the study load is heavy.					
15	I think the negative impact of others' positions on has a very negative impact on me.					
16	When someone points out my flaw, I try to fix it.					
17	I think that things that don't go as often as you like in life					
18	I do my best, but I still think that having poor grades has a great impact on my passive attitude.					
19	When it comes to a difficult task, I find a way to overcome it.					
20	After fighting a friend, I proactively reconcile him.					
21	After several unsuccessful attempts, I gave up saying I would never try again.					
22	When I get ridiculed by someone else, I move away from those who laugh at me.					
23	If I couldn't do my homework, I copied it from another friend.					
24	When the homework is not going to be done, I copy it with the work of other students					
25	If I made a mistake and scolded my parents, I wouldn't just beat home, but again I told my parents.					