

Foreword and Editorial

Asia-pacific Journal of Psychology and Counseling (APJPC)

We are very happy to publish this issue of an Asia-pacific Journal of Psychology and Counseling by Global Vision School Publication.

This issue contains 35 articles. Achieving such a high quality of papers would have been impossible without the huge work that was undertaken by the Editorial Board members and External Reviewers. We take this opportunity to thank them for their great support and cooperation.

In the research paper entitled "A study on the Prediction of Affecting Factor of Suicidal Ideation among Low-income Adults", the purpose of this study is to present a path model that can explain the suicidal ideation of low income earners who are suffering from socioeconomic difficulties. The purpose of this study is to present a path model that can explain the suicidal ideation of low income earners who are suffering from socioeconomic difficulties. The subjects of the study were 359 people who agreed to participate in this study among the 500 selected by the allocation sampling of all the basic livelihood recipients aged 19 and over in the metropolitan area. The collected data were estimated using the SPSS 22.0 program and AMOS 22.0. As a result, suicidal ideation showed a direct effect on suicide attitude ($\beta = .117$, $p < .05$), drinking ($\beta = .096$, $p < .05$), depression ($\beta = .593$, $p < .001$) The variance explained by all the variables influencing was 45.7%. The mediating effect of stress, depression, drinking, and suicidal attitude was found to be significant in the effect of health status on suicidal ideation.

In the paper "The Effects of Leader Narcissism", a series of studies have been conducted in terms of ineffective leadership, and many researchers pay attention to the personality variable of narcissism among leader characteristics. While it has been expected that leader narcissism would hinder the performance of an organization or a group, the research finding indicates that there are both positive and negative effects. This study examines contextual factors of an organization or a group in consideration of the fact that findings of existing studies have been inconsistent regarding the effect of leader narcissism. In other words, this study sets up the research model with job demand that is a group's task structure characteristic and need for leadership that is a personal particular as moderating variables of the effect of leader narcissism, and the hypothesis is verified accordingly. Among 285 individuals in 50 teams, a survey was conducted to verify the hypothesis. As a result, it turned out that leader narcissism had significant effect on group performance, and that group members' need for leadership had systematic moderating effect on this relation. In contrast, the hypothesis regarding the moderating effect of job demand as a task characteristic of the group was not supported. Based on these findings, the theoretical implications of this study are presented along with its limitations and suggestions for future study.

In the paper "The Study on the Moderating Effect of Gender on Intention to Cooking", the purpose of this study is to examine the effects of general innovativeness of TV cooking show viewers on actual cooking intention and to investigate the difference as gender. The analysis of structural equation model using AMOS 22.0 was conducted to investigate general innovativeness, trust, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and cooking intention. To

investigate the hypothesis, 303 questionnaires were answered by viewers who have ever watch the cook show. The results of this study were as follows. First, the effect of cognitive and sensory innovativeness on trust was found to be moderating effect of gender. Second, trust of women has greater influence on perceived ease of use than men.

In the paper “The Effects of Adult Attachment on Mental Health and Physical Health Behaviors: Mediating Effect of Satisfaction of Heterosexual Relationship”, this study examined the mediating effect of satisfaction of heterosexual relationship between adults attachment and mental health and physical health behaviors. To verify research problems, surveys were conducted including demographic questionnaires, Experiences in Close Relationship Scale: ECRS for adult attachment, Korea-Marital Satisfaction Inventory (K-MSI) for relationship satisfaction, Symptom Checklist-90-Revision (SCL-90-R), and Health Attitude Scale for health behaviors. A total of 210 survey results were collected from 250 respondents, excluding 40 of them due to missing values, and statistically analyzed using SPSS 22.0 version. For the research result, significant correlations were confirmed between adult attachment and satisfaction of heterosexual relationship ($r=.538$, $p<.01$), between satisfaction of heterosexual relationship and health ($r=.538$, $p<.01$), and between adult attachment and mental health ($r=.538$, $p<.01$). As a result of the partial analysis of attachment to mental health through the satisfaction of heterosexual satisfaction, the indirect effect of the path through heterosexual satisfaction was not significant. ($\beta =-.080$, n.s). Furthermore, adult attachment in partial mediation using the path through the satisfaction of heterosexual relationship to physical health behaviors showed positively related ($\beta =.139$ $p<.05$).

The paper entitled “The Influence of Verbal Violence on Aggression of Army Soldiers: the Mediating Effect of Positive and Negative Automatic Thoughts”, this study explored the correlation of army soldiers’ verbal violence, aggression, and positive and negative automatic thoughts and examined mainly positive and negative automatic thoughts to confirm mediation model and path of verbal violence and aggression. To this end, data were collected from 292 survey results conducted by 300 soldiers in Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do. The research tools consisted of Language Violence Questionnaire (LVQ), Korean Version of Aggression Questionnaire (K-AQ), Automat Thought Questionnaire (ATQ -N, ATQ -P). The results were analyzed by SPSS 21.0 program. For the study results, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, pathway modeling, and mediating effects were presented. Especially, verbal violence was bootstrapping for partial mediation, which leads to positive and negative automatic thoughts, the indirect effect through negative automatic thoughts path was significant ($\beta =.069$, $p<.01$). However, positive automatic thoughts was not ($\beta =.003$, n.s). This study contributed to verify a significant mediation effect of verbal violence and aggression and positive and negative automatic thoughts.

In the paper “The Effect of Negative Life Event on Anxiety and Depression in Those Who Experienced Meditation”, the purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of negative life events on anxiety and depression of experienced meditation. A total of 193 subjects who experienced meditation participated. For the measurement, the scales were used for the demography of the subjects, meditation motivation scale, meditation duration and performance scale, negative life events scale, Korean-Beck Anxiety Inventory (K-BAI), and Beck Depression Inventory (K-BDI-II). The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, t-test, Pearson correlation analysis, and regression analysis using SPSS 22.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). The results of the study were as follows. Meditation motivation was significantly

higher in males than in females ($t(193)=3.085, p<.05$). Participants who had more than one year of meditation experience had significantly higher self-compassion ($t(193)=-3.429, p<.05$) and self-seeking ($t(193)=-2.501, p<.05$) than those with less than one year of experience. Negative life events were significantly associated with anxiety ($F=22.39, p<.001$) and depression ($F=4.22, p<.001$). This study is meaningful in that it was the first finding on the negative life events, anxiety and depression of those who experienced meditation in Korea.

In the paper entitled “A Study on the Interpersonal Tendency and Perception about Marriage of University Students in the Community”, stress on interpersonal relationships is getting worse due to various factors in our society, and young people’s perception about marriage is also changing. In this study, we investigated the relationship between interpersonal tendency of University students and perception of marriage. Through this, we clarified the influence of the interpersonal tendency of University students on the perception of marriage and provided data that can suggest the basic direction of the national policy on the changing family and marriage. The sample was extracted from the sample of male and female University students using the sampling method. Questionnaires and interviews were conducted on interpersonal and perception about marriage. As a result of the analysis, it was confirmed that interpersonal propensity partially affects the perception about marriage. In addition, we confirmed the similarity between male and female marriage age and the selection criteria, and the difference of each reason according to the presence or absence of marriage intention. Therefore, this study is important as a basic data for the human relations and social welfare policies that are changing with the fourth industrial revolution and solving or restoring the problems of low birthrate and single family.

In the research “Psychological Factors Affecting the Job Burnout of General Hospital Nurses”, this study deals with psychological effects on the job burnout for nurses in a general hospital. The survey was conducted from May 2th to 16th, 2018, and the participants were a total of 109 nurses who were registered in two general hospitals. The survey results were analyzed by frequency, t-test, ANOVA, Scheffe's test, Pearson's correlation coefficients and multiple regression analysis using SPSS 22.0 software. The findings in this study indicated that the factors affecting the job burnout were religion, education level, organizational commitment and emotional regulation ability, explaining 27% of the variance in the regression model. Therefore, high organizational commitment and emotional regulation ability are necessary to attenuate job burnout for nurses in a general hospital. The perception and empowerment of the organizational commitment and emotional regulation ability can be learned empirically, and thus professional and systematic education programs are needed to develop it.

In the paper “A Study on Factors of Adolescents’ Peer Attachment”, Adolescents’ studies have found that peer attachment formed through peer relationships improves psychological adjustment and interpersonal skills in adolescents, providing many benefits. But, previous research has so far investigated peer attachment as a variable of adolescent development and life adjustment. It remains unclear which variables influence peer attachment itself. Studies investigating the factors of peer attachment are required if researchers are to develop practical measures to improve peer attachment. we will investigate the effect of individual, family, and environmental factors on peer attachment, to help develop effective measures that promote peer attachment. We reviewed the current literature in search of variables that could be of interest and conducted a hierarchical regression analysis at three hierarchical levels of data (the individual, the family, and the environment). We collected data from the 7th Korean

Children & Youth Panel Survey (KCYPS) and specifically those from elementary first graders. we found that adolescents had stronger peer attachment if they were girls, had higher ego-resilience, were less depressed, received a consistent and fairer parenting style, and had a more positive teacher-student relationship. We found that because parenting style was the most influential factor in peer attachment practical measures must actively encourage parent involvement, for instance through effective educational program for parents.

The paper entitled “Relationship between Family Resilience and Desire to Find a Job According to the General Characteristics of Job Seekers”, the purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between familial resilience and desire to find a job according to the general characteristics of job seekers. Study subjects were job seekers living in O city. The SPSS Program was utilized as the analysis method to carry out a frequency analysis, reliability analysis, and correlation analysis, and a t-test and one-Way ANOVA was carried out as well. Results showed that firstly, analysis results of the major variables of job seekers showed that communication process was highest among familial resilience factors. Organizational type and belief system followed, and familial resilience was a little lower than the average level. Secondly, when observing the relationship between the familial resilience and desire to find a job of job seekers, it was confirmed that belief system, communication process, and organizational type, which are subfactors of familial resilience, each had a high positive correlation. It was confirmed that communication process and organizational type, subfactors of familial resilience, had a high positive correlation as well. Thirdly, it was observed that the average differences in the desire to find a job according to the job seeker’s sex, age, and marital status was insignificant among groups. Meanwhile, when observing differences in the desire to find a job according to the job seeker’s education level, it was seen that the desire to find a job of high school graduate and college graduate groups were different at an average level according to the statistical significance level. The significance of this study is to provide baseline data for developing job application support programs for job seekers who use employment welfare centers in the employment service area by investigating the relationship between familial resilience and desire to find a job.

In the research “The Effect of pre-service Early childhood teachers' job stress on happiness”, the purpose of this study is to analyze the interrelationships among these variables by examining the effects of self - leadership on the job stress and teacher happiness of early childhood teachers. To do this, we conducted a correlation analysis of the variables through the questionnaire survey of in - service teachers and conducted a three - step regression analysis. Research results, First, teachers' job stress, self - leadership and happiness were above average level. Second, self - leadership of teachers showed negative correlation with job stress. Teacher 's happiness showed a positive correlation with self - leadership. Third, in relation to job stress and happiness of early childhood teachers, self - leadership has been shown to have a partial impact on happiness.

In the paper “A Study on the Fire Cognition Comparison by the Fire Experience and Education”, when a fire occurs in a building, occupants' evacuation decisions are made in stages of perception, cognition, and behavior. In this study, we selected cognitive factors that affect occupants to recognize fire early. And 11 factors were surveyed for the analysis of response intensity. Based on the questionnaire data, the intensity of each cognitive influencing factor was analyzed and the response difference analysis was performed according to personal variables. As a result, the response intensity was stronger in order of

behaviors of others, fire noise, and smoke order, and the differences of cognitive influences by personal age were analyzed.

The paper entitled “The Effects of Depression and Anxiety on Smartphone Addiction in College Students”, this study was conducted to examine the effects of depression and anxiety on smartphone addiction. To do this, 5,200 university students were surveyed and 4,091 people were analyzed using SPSS ver. 23.0. The results of the study are as follows. Depression and anxiety sub-factors affecting college students' smartphone addiction were significantly influenced by 7 variables except guilt/self-depression (depression). Negative self-image/Psychomotor delay (depression), Subjective anxiety, emotional expression/negative perception (depression), autonomic nervous system anxiety, physical aspects (depression), panic anxiety, and neuro-physiological anxiety showed that the explanatory power is high. Based on these results, the college students who are depressed or anxious to prevent the addiction of smartphone in college students sought to instruct them to conduct early screening and healthy activities and suggested the necessity of follow - up study considering environmental factors.

In the research paper entitled “A Tea-culture Therapy Program for Improving Anger Control Ability of Juvenile Delinquents”, the purpose of this study is to develop a tea-culture therapy program to improve anger control ability of juvenile delinquents and to examine the effect of the program. A tea-culture therapy program of 10-session was developed and applied to 20 juvenile delinquents (10 for experimental group and 10 for control group). The results indicated that the anger scores of participants were reduced significantly after the program (from 90.7 to 86.8). More specifically, the cognitive anger score (from 27.1 to 25.7), emotional anger score (from 30.1 to 28.7), and behavioral anger score (from 33.5 to 32.4) of participants were reduced significantly after the program. The results showed that the tea-culture therapy program was effective in enhancing the anger control ability of juvenile delinquents.

In the paper “Verification of Difference in the identity of art psychotherapists according to the general characteristics, ontological exploration of experts and psychological well-being”, the purpose of this study is to verify differences in the identity of the art psychotherapist according to general characteristics, the ontological exploration of experts, and the psychological well-being. The subjects of this study were art therapists residing in Ulsan area, who were surveyed from September 2, 2016 to November 18, 2016. Data were analyzed for frequency, t-test and one-way ANOVA using the SPSS 18.0 statistical program. Scheffe's multiple range test was used to test significance at $p < .05$. The results of the study were as follows: first, there was significant difference in the identity of art psychotherapist according to age, career, and specialty publication experience. Second, there was significant difference in the ontological exploration of the art psychotherapist according to the age, career, specialty publication experience, but there was no difference according to the final educational level. Third, there was significant difference in psychological well-being according to the age, career and specialty publication experience, but the difference according to final educational level was not significant at the significance level of 5%. The result of this study is expected serve as a basic data for the improvement of identity, exploration, and psychological well-being of art therapist.

The paper entitled “Differences in Psychological Happiness According to the General Characteristics of Volunteers”, the purpose of this study is to investigate the differences in

psychological happiness according to the general characteristics of volunteers. The study subjects were volunteers living in O city. The SPSS Program was utilized as the analysis method to carry out a frequency analysis, reliability analysis, and correlation analysis. Study results showed that firstly, cause, a subfactor of participation motive, was the biggest factor while leisure and self-development followed. Moreover, it was observed that psychological happiness was higher than the average level. Secondly, it was shown that the subfactors of participation motive perceived by volunteers such as cause, external factor, leisure, and psychological happiness had a high positive correlation. Moreover, it was also shown that the subfactors of participation motive such as cause, external factor, leisure, and psychological happiness had a high positive correlation. Thirdly, when observing differences in psychological happiness according to the volunteering experience of volunteers, it was shown that there was an average difference according to the statistical significance level. The implications of this study are that it will be used as baseline data for improving conditions for increasing the psychological happiness of volunteers.

In the paper “What Personal Strivings Tells Us about Achievement Goals and Intrinsic Motivation?”, by integrating personal strivings, achievement goals, and motivation, this study investigated why individuals are adopting certain type of achievement goals and whether they are likely to experience intrinsic or extrinsic motivation. Participants were 118 college students at a large University and they completed a packet of questionnaires independently in a lab during 25minutes. Data analyses revealed that (1) individuals with growth-seeking(GS) personal strivings adopted mastery- approach goals to master tasks and develop oneself, (2) individuals with validation-seeking(VS) personal strivings adopted mastery-avoidance goals to avoid evaluations of incompetence, (3) individuals with VS personal strivings adopted performance-approach goals to prove personal worth by showing high competence, and (4) individuals with VS personal strivings adopt performance-avoidance goals to protect personal worth by avoiding performing poorly. In addition, when it was further integrated personal strivings and intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, this study also showed that that (1) individuals with GS personal strivings tended toward greater intrinsic motivation to master tasks and develop oneself, and (2) individuals with VS personal strivings tended toward greater extrinsic motivation to pursue desirable consequences such as praise or approval. These findings suggest a potentially robust relation between personality and student’s motivation in achievement settings.

The paper entitled “The Mediating Effect of Meaning of Life and Savoring Belief in the Relationship between Family Strength and Psychological Well-being in Middle-Aged Women”, the purpose of this study was to determine the relation among Family Strength, Psychological Well-being, Savoring Belief, meaning in Life, of middle-aged women. For this study, a convenience sample survey of 40s and 50s (between 40 and 59) of middle-aged women living in the capital area was conducted and 502 samples of 600 distributed copies were chosen as the subjects of study. The gathered data were finally analyzed by statistical method. The results of the study are as follows. Family Strength was found to have a significant effect on psychological well-being through mediating Savoring Belief and meaning of Life, and Examining whether Savoring Belief and meaning of Life had a dual-mediating effect in the relation between Family Strength and Psychological Well-being, there is no dual-media effect between Savoring Belief and meaning of life in the relation between Family Strength and Psychological Well-being. Based on the results of this study, it is hoped that the development of a group program to improve Savoring Belief and meaning of life in

middle-aged women will be used as basic data for improving the psychological well-being of the middle-aged women.

In the research paper “Impact of Barrier-Free Certificate and Universal Design Perception on Satisfaction toward Passenger Facilities”, this study was designed for the barrier - free certification system introduced in Korea, and for the few passenger facilities that have been granted certification- the certification is necessary to guarantee the right of movement of vulnerable classes. This study investigates the perception of the passenger facilities’ performances and universal design for users including trains, subways, buses, and ships, and analyzes the effect on overall satisfaction. It was revealed that the elevator, internal restroom, platform, and parking area for handicapped persons had a significant influence on the satisfaction of the 13 facility standards. These include mediation along with internal and sanitary facilities, which are currently applied to domestic barriers. On the other hand, the concept of universal design has been explained in these five dimensions: safety, selectivity, accessibility, convenience, and information. Safety, selectivity, and accessibility have a significant effect on satisfaction. However, the impact of the passenger facilities’ assessment on satisfaction based on barrier-free certification criteria was not mediated significantly by the universal design concept. Only internal toilet performance was found to be mediated by safety and accessibility.

In the paper “Understanding College Students’ Needs towards English-Medium Classes”, the purpose of this study is to analyze the perceptions and demands of students in English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI) at a research university. Four hundred thirteen university students participated in this study and their perceptions of EMI taught by foreign professors were examined by the survey. The major findings of this study are as follows. First, students answered that EMI had a positive effect on improving English language skills in general. Second, the students felt that subject courses should be taught in Korean to achieve deeper learning processing of content knowledge. Third, most students preferred the EMI taught by a foreign professor over the EMI taught by a Korean professor because of foreign professors’ fluency in English speaking. Based on the findings, some suggestions are provided for EMI at the post-secondary level.

The paper entitled “The difference of self-efficacy and social well-being according to individual characteristics of college students”, in this study, the positive self-efficacy of college students did not differ according to major field, but there was a significant difference according to grade and gender. The positive social well-being of college students did not differ according to grade, but there was a significant difference according to major and gender. Sophomore year students showed the highest positive self-efficacy, whereas freshman year students showed the lowest positive self-efficacy. The positive social well-being of college students in the business studies department was the highest, while the college students in the humanities and social studies departments had the lowest positive social well-being. In addition, male students showed higher positive self-efficacy and social well-being than female students. Therefore, it is suggested that customized educational activities should be provided according to the characteristics of the students.

In the paper “Relationship between Teacher's Professional Learning Community and School Organization Effectiveness”, the purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between teachers' professional learning community (PLC) and school organizational effectiveness at the schools. The sample for this study was 380 elementary and junior high

school teachers (including the supervisor) from 18 schools in Korea. The conclusions that resulted from data analysis are as follows. As teachers' professional learning community increases by 1, school organization effectiveness increases by .665. In addition, students' growth and learning, one of the sub-factors of professional learning community, increases by 1, school organization effectiveness increases by .298 and practice and continuous improvement increases by .312. In order to increase the school organization effectiveness based on these results, it is necessary to prepare various methods to activate the professional learning community of teachers.

In the paper "A Study on the Students' Perceptions of the Future", the purpose of this study was to explore elementary and secondary students' perceptions of the future. To this end, a survey of 273 elementary and 300 middle school students in Seoul was conducted. The analyses were processed using the SPSS program. In general, the survey results showed positive predictions for the future of society, i.e., elementary and middle school students said it would be more convenient than it is now. In addition, the survey also showed somewhat negative worries of being more private and lonely in the future. There was no significant difference between elementary and middle school students. Based on these results, it is necessary to emphasize that the direction of education to prepare for the future society will reduce the negative perception of the future and strengthen the capacity of the community and the ability of collaboration to realize human creativity.

The paper entitled "Effect of Gait in Stroke Patient with Action Observation Using Audiovisual", the present study aimed to determine the effect of action observation training and rhythmic auditory training simultaneously on functional gait, gait endurance in order to employ visual and auditory senses. Subjects were assigned randomly to a group of action observation training using visual and auditory senses and a group of rhythmic auditory training using only visual sense. A paired samples t test was employed to compare the result within each of the groups before and after therapeutic intervention and an independent sample t-test was used to compare the result between groups. The study results showed that a group of action observation training using visual and auditory senses and a group of rhythmic auditory training using only visual sense increased functional gait test significantly, respectively. A group of action observation training using visual and auditory senses improved the functional gait ability more than a group of rhythmic auditory training using only visual sense did. Both of a group of action observation training using visual and auditory senses and a group of rhythmic auditory training using only visual sense increased gait endurance significantly showing that a group of action observation training using visual and auditory senses improved the functional gait ability more than a group of rhythmic auditory training using only visual sense did. When action observation training and rhythmic auditory training were applied simultaneously, the recovery of damaged functions and motor learning can be enhanced better and gait abilities can be improved effectively for patients with stroke.

This paper entitled "A Systematic Review on the Quality of Life Promotion Program for Infertile People", this study was a systematic review designed to investigate effects quality of Life promotion program for infertile People Seven databases were searched. Four reviewers independently performed the selection of the studies, data extraction and assessment. The risk of bias was assessed using Cochrane Collaboration's tool. 6,071 publications identified, 11 met inclusion criteria, and 11 studies were used to estimate effect size of psychoeducational

intervention. Selected intervention appears to be effective in improving quality of life and Marital satisfaction, and it is effective in reducing anxiety and depression. These findings provide scientific evidence for developing and using effective interventions to improve quality of life of infertile people.

In the paper “Accomplishment of patient safety management of nursing college students”, this study aims to investigate the level of knowledge on, attitudes toward, and performance of patient safety management of nursing college students who have experienced clinical practice. The subjects were 200 juniors in the nursing department of three universities in D city. Data was collected from November 20th to 30th, 2016. Data was analyzed using SPSS 21.0 program; descriptive statistics, t-test and, one-way analysis of variance were conducted and Pearson correlation coefficient was derived. Nursing students' knowledge on and attitudes toward patient safety management were found to have a significant effect on their level of performance of patient safety management. Therefore, it is necessary to raise nursing students' level of performance of safety management by incorporating within the curriculum education on the knowledge on and proper attitudes toward patient safety management.

In the research paper “Study of Subjectivity on Well-dying in Nursing Students”, the abstract is to identify the well-dying subjectivity recognized by nursing students, to describe the characteristics of each type, to identify the well-dying typology, and Q methodology was applied. 34 college students attending H University in Chungcheongnam-do were asked to classify 33 statements about well-dying. The collected data were analyzed using QUANL PC program. This is to explore subjective perception of well-dying in nursing students, and it will provide basic data for development in nursing medical care interventions, palliative care and well-dying education programs for nurses nursing or meeting physically challenged patients.

In the paper “Factors Influencing Problem-Solving Ability of Nursing Students”, the purpose of this study was to investigate self-efficacy, communication ability, problem-solving ability, and factors influencing the problem-solving ability of nursing students. The results showed that 38.3% of the problem-solving ability of the nursing students was explained by their communication ability and self-efficacy. This suggests that further studies should analyze the effects of communication skills and self-efficacy found to serve as predictors of nursing students' problem-solving ability. It is also suggested that systematic and institutional approaches should be taken to implement a range of programs designed to improve nursing students' problem-solving ability based on the assessment criteria of the Korean Accreditation Board of Nursing, apart from the need for further studies on their effects.

In the research paper “The Mediating Effect of Workplace Adaptation on the Relationship between Job Burnout and Organizational commitment for General Hospital Nurses”, the aim of this study is to investigate the mediating effect of the workplace adaptation on the job burnout, organizational commitment and workplace adaptation in the general hospital nurses. The subjects were 92 nurses working at two general hospitals in one metropolitan city. As a result, the relationship between the job burnout and organizational commitment, and the relationship between the job burnout and workplace adaptation have negative correlation, respectively, and the relationship between the organizational commitment and workplace adaptation were positively correlated. For the case of the relationship between the job burnout and organizational commitment, the workplace adaptation showed mediating effect. Therefore, in order to reduce the job burnout of the nurses and to increase the organizational

commitment, it is necessary to develop the training strategy to improve the workplace adaptation for the nurses adapting smoothly to various medical environments.

In the paper “Role and Image of Physician Assistant Perceived by the Nurse”, this research has the purpose of understanding the role and image of the physician assistant perceived by the nurse. Data was collected from October 12, 2015 to October 30, 2015. Data collection involved 170 nurses from three hospitals located in D Metropolitan City and C City that work together with physician assistants. The program SPSS/WIN 22.0 was used for data collection. The results of this study are that the subjects perceive the importance of the role of a physician assistant at an average of 3.14 points, the satisfaction of the role of a physician assistant at an average of 2.87 points out of a maximum of 4 points, and the physician assistant's contribution of the to their roles at an average of 3.48 points, the image of a physician assistant perceived by the subject was at the average of 3.50 points out of a maximum of 5 points. The image for the role of a physician assistant according to the general characteristics of the subjects was statistically significant in terms of Age($p < .001$), Marital Status($p = .006$), Working Experience($p < .001$), Working Department($p < .001$) and the number of working together with the dedicated nurse within last one month($p = .001$). Accordingly, the role of the physician assistant should be set up, in the current medical situation, with expectation of expanding of the role of the physician assistant and the increasement of number of the physician assistant and thus the establishment of a systematic and professional education program is required to improve the quality of their work and to legalize the work.

In the paper “A Study of Psychology Factors for Leisure Activity Participants: Serious Leisure, Leisure Support, Leisure Facilitation, and Leisure Satisfaction”, this study investigated the relationships among leisure psychology factors such as serious leisure, leisure support, leisure facilitation, and leisure satisfaction in leisure activity participants. The subjects of the study included men and women over 20 years old who regularly participate in leisure sports. The data process used frequency, confirmatory analysis, reliability, and structural equaling modeling. The findings were as follows: First, serious leisure had an influence on leisure support. Second, serious leisure had an influence on leisure facilitation. Third, serious leisure had an influence on leisure satisfaction. Fourth, leisure support had an influence on leisure facilitation. Fifth, leisure support had an influence on leisure satisfaction. Last, leisure facilitation had no effect on leisure satisfaction.

The paper entitled “Differences in the Desire to Find a Job According to the General Characteristics of Job Seekers”, the purpose of this study is to investigate differences in the desire to find a job according to the general characteristics of job seekers. A survey was carried out on study subjects who were job seekers living in O city. The SPSS Program was utilized as the analysis method to carry out a frequency analysis, reliability analysis, and correlation analysis. Study results revealed that firstly, material support was strongest among the social support perceived by job seekers, while informational support, emotional support, and evaluative support followed with a level a little higher than average. Moreover, the desire to find a job showed to be a little stronger than average. Secondly, it was shown that emotional support and informational support had a strong positive correlation among the social support perceived by job seekers. The relationship between social support and the desire to find a job was shown to have a weak positive correlation. Thirdly, it was shown that the desire to find a job of job seekers in the middle school graduate or less group and high school graduate group were different at an average level according to the statistical

significance level. The significance of this study is to provide baseline data for developing job application support programs for job seekers in the employment service area by revealing differences in the desire to find a job according to the general characteristics of job seekers.

In the research paper “Paper Differences in Activity Immersion According to the General Characteristics of Volunteers”, the purpose of this study is to investigate the differences in activity immersion according to the general characteristics of volunteers. The study subjects were volunteers living in B city in Gyeonggi-do. The SPSS Program was utilized as the analysis method. Study results showed that firstly, when observing differences in activity immersion according to the sex of the volunteer, there was an average difference in the activity immersion of volunteers according to the significance level among statistical groups. Hence, this reveals that there was a higher activity immersion level in males than in females. Secondly, when observing differences in activity immersion according to the age of volunteers, it was shown that there was a higher activity immersion level the older the volunteer. Thirdly, when observing differences in activity immersion according to the work experience of volunteers, it was shown that there was a higher activity immersion level the more work experience the volunteer had. The implications of this study are that it will be used as baseline data for developing volunteer skill enforcement programs that will help find active roles for volunteers by revealing differences in activity immersion of volunteers.

In the research paper “How Can We Improve Student Achievement in Programming Education?”, programming has been recently used as an educational tool for logical thinking and problem solving. Programming allows students to use computers to improve their logical thinking and problem solving ability. However, students are having difficulty in learning programming. Language used in programming is based on mathematics, so it is difficult to understand logical meaning. There is also a technical difficulty in setting up an environment in which students can practice programming. To solve these problems, graphic-based programming environments such as Scratch and Entry have been developed for beginner education without using conventional text-based programming such as C, Java, or Python. In this paper, I try to derive the factors affecting the achievement of programming education for beginners using Entry as programming environment. To accomplish this, I taught a basic educational programming course for freshmen and measured their achievement. As a result, it is expected that the motivation to learn programming is the most important factor in improving student achievement in programming education.

In the paper “A Study on Relationship among Self-leadership, Communication competence, and Academic Self-Efficacy in Nursing Students: Focusing on Students without Clinical Practice”, the purpose of this study was to examine the effects of general characteristics, communication competence, and academic self-efficacy on self-leadership in nursing students and subjects were 300 freshman and sophomore nursing students who did not have clinical practice. The results of data analysis using SPSS Window 20.0 program showed that the self-leadership was significantly higher in those who were female, member of club, more satisfied with university life, and participants of leadership education compared to those who were not. The self-leadership was found to have positive relationship with communication competence ($r=.54$) and academic self-efficacy ($r=.42$) and these two variables were identified as influencing factors of self-leadership ($\beta=.42, .19$, respectively) explaining 33.3% ($F = 13.17, <.001$). It is expected, therefore, that the self-leadership of nursing students may be improved by education focusing on their communication competence and academic self-efficacy, thus contributing to achievement and development of professional goal of nursing.

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