

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 Press.

This issue contains 4 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.

The purpose of the paper “FGI Study on the Counseling Experience of Sexual Minority Counselors” was to find out the implications of effective intervention methods for domestic sexual minority clients. To that end, focus group interviews were conducted on the counseling experiences of counselors of specialized sexual minority counseling agencies and the contents of the interviews were analyzed based on the Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR) method. Study participants were 10 counselors from specialized sexual minority counseling agencies. As a result of the analysis, a total of seven areas were created and 35 subcategories were derived from individual areas. Typically appeared answers included ‘Sexual minorities are under minority stress in addition to general stress’ and ‘Sexual minorities do not feel even counseling spaces safe’, and the study participants reported a difficulty as counselors, which was their ‘great sense of helplessness felt because the client’s problems were social structural problems’. They answered that effective intervention methods were “interventions giving priority to the prevention of trauma re-experience” and “an integrated approach combining diverse theories and techniques”. The study participants reported that a change is shown by their clients after counseling was ‘enhancement of psychological stability through self-acceptation’. Matters that must be observed by sexual minority counselors were reported as ‘observing basic counselor ethics’, ‘mandatory completion of gender-related education’, ‘acquiring and providing sufficient knowledge as a counseling specialist’, and ‘self-checking and reflecting as a counselor’. Finally, the results of this study were discussed.

The purpose of the study “The Relationship between Health State Perception on Multiphasic Personality in Chakra Meditation Experienced People” is to understand The Relationship between Meditation Experience Motivation and Perception of Health State on Minnesota Multiphasic Personality in Chakra Meditation Experienced People. This study explored correlation of People of N temple Zen center’s for chakra meditation experience motivation, and mental health to confirm mediation model and path of physical and emotional and social and subjective health state. To this end, data was collected from 223 survey results conducted by 250. The survey consisted of, the Chakra Meditation Experience Motivation scale, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI- II) and The Korean Health Status Measure. The results were analyzed by SPSS macro program. The results of this study are as follow, Mercy has a positive correlation with Pd, Pa, Pt. Escapism has a positive correlation with Hs, D, Hy, Pd, Pa, Pt, Sc, Ma, Si. Self efficacy has a positive correlation with Pd, Pt, Sc, Si. Narcissism has a negative correlation with D, Hy, Mf and a positive correlation with Ma. Emotional stability has a positive correlation with Hs, D, Pd, Pa, Pt, Sc, Si. Physical health has a negative correlation with Hs, D, Hy, Pd, Mf, Pa, Pt, Sc, Si. Emotional health state has a negative correlation with Hs, D, Hy, Pd, Mf, Pa, Pt, Sc, Si. Social health state has a negative

correlation with Hs, D, Mf, Pt, Sc, Si. Subjective health state has a negative correlation with Hs, D, Hy, Pd, Pt, Sc, Si. Afterwards, the author discussed the contribution and limitation of this study, and suggestions for further research.

This paper “Residential Factors Affecting Quality of Life of People with Disabilities” examined factors affecting the quality of life of people with disabilities considering regional levels, especially reviewing the current situation by classifying types of residence into single households and two-or-more-persons households and comparing them. At personal level, identified such as senior people with disabilities, degree of disability, disability types, housing conditions, satisfaction with residential environment, burden on housing maintenance, anxiety over rental and public rental. Variables at the Regional level are live in the metropolitan area, the ratio of people with disability to population, the employment rate of disabled people, rental housing price index, financial autonomy rate and social welfare resources. Personal variables were statistically significant, and variables at the regional level were found to increase statistically significant in quality of life, with a living in non-metropolitan areas, lower rental price index, and a higher financial autonomy rate. Chow test mainly used to identify different influences of variables among groups in comparison with slopes was conducted to see group differences depending on types of household. As a result, two-or-more-persons households experiences lower quality of life in terms of senior people with disabilities and public rental housing.

In the paper “The Mental Health of College Students with Left-Behind Experience”, to understand the mental health status of “college students with left-behind experience” in colleges and universities, its influencing factors is analyzed, provide countermeasures to improve the mental health of “college students with left-behind experience”, and provide references for the prevention of mental health problems of left-behind children in the future. 1,650 college students from three universities in a certain city were surveyed using the SCL90 scale and stratified cluster sampling method. The data was analyzed statistically using SAS9.1 statistical software. Multivariate analysis shows that the four variables of interpersonal relationship factor, hostility factor, compulsive factor, and teacher-student relationship are influential Main factors affecting the mental health of college students with left-behind experience. Conclusion The survey showed that the left-behind population had a high positive rate of psychological problems, suggesting that left-behind experience is the main factor affecting their mental health. Gender, college type, and birthplace also have a certain impact on 10 factors, suggesting that future college students will have psychological education. Attention should be paid to this group of college students with left-behind experience, and to explore the impact of left-behind background on their mental health and improve their health.

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**Editors of the March Issue on
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