

Foreword and Editorial

International Journal of Child Welfare Promotion and Management (IJCWPM)

We are very happy to publish this issue of an International Journal of Child Welfare Promotion and Management by Global Vision School Publication.

This issue contains 20 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 Teachers' Perceptions of the Developmental Characteristics and Educational Supports for At-risk Young Children from Multicultural Families in South Korea ", the purpose of this study was to investigate daycare center teachers' perceptions about developmental characteristics and educational supports for at-risk young children from multicultural families. A questionnaire was distributed to teachers at daycare centers located in the Asan and Chunan city areas in South Korea. A total of 278 teachers participated, and the obtained data were analyzed by dividing them into two groups by their experiences teaching young multicultural children. The results of this study were as follows. First, both groups of teachers addressed slow progress in language and cognitive development in young multicultural children. Second, the two groups differed in their responses about appropriate timing to begin interventions and effective assessment tools to determine the extent of development. Third, both groups of teachers cited language development and social-emotional development as two areas to focus on, though the two groups also differed in their thoughts about the most needed area for educational supports. Based on the results, discussions and implications are suggested in terms of developing programs and implementing interventions for at-risk young children from multicultural families.

In the paper "The Relationship between Participation in After-school Sports Club, Academic Emotional Regulation and Self-Efficacy of Middle School Students ", the purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between participation of middle school students in after school sports clubs, academic emotional control and self-efficacy. In order to achieve this research purpose, 320 middle school students in S city in Gyeonggi province distributed questionnaires and finally analyzed 306 effective samples among 313 people recovered. The SPSS 20.0 program was used to analyze the collected data and analyzed using frequency analysis, independent sample t-test, one-way variation analysis, and multiple regression analysis. The results of the study are as follows. First, there was a significant difference in the difference in academic emotional control according to general participation characteristics such as gender, grade, and event. Second, there was a significant difference in the difference in academic self - efficacy according to general participation characteristics such as gender, grade. Third, the effect of academic emotional regulation on academic self-efficacy was found to have a positive effect on the task difficulty preference and self-regulation efficacy.

In the paper "The Effect of Middle School Students' Participation in Saturday Sports on Physical Self-Efficacy and Self-Directed Learning Ability", the purpose of this study is to analyze how participation of middle school students in Saturday sports affects physical self-efficacy and self-directed learning ability. In order to achieve this study purpose, 330 middle school students in Gyeonggi province were distributed to the questionnaire and 321 samples were analyzed except for 9 missing or unfaithful questionnaires. The SPSS 20.0 program was used for data analysis and analyzed using frequency analysis, independent t-test, one-variability analysis, and multiple regression analysis. The results of this study are as follows. First, there was a significant difference in the difference in physical self - efficacy according to the degree of participation in Saturday sports. Second, there was a significant difference in the difference in self-directed learning ability according to the degree of participation in Saturday sports. Third, the effect of Saturday sports participation on physical self-efficacy was found to have a static (+) effect. Fourth, the effect of Saturday sports participation on self-directed learning ability was found to have a static (+) effect.

In the paper "2nd Graders' N--Back Training Performance ", to investigate the performance of n-back activities of second grade elementary students, this study conducted activities for 20 minutes for four weeks by mainly giving them internal motivation. As a result of activity performance, students did not improve their n-back acquisition level significantly, but on average they kept more than 3-back level everyday except the first day of activity performance. Since the level maintenance is also important in the n-back activity, this process can serve as a basis for introducing the n-back activity to improve the working memory of second grade elementary students. In this study, there were individual differences in the daily acquisition levels which seemed to be attributed to individual differences in internal motivation. Thus, it is needed to be prepared the additional motivation inducement method considering the individual differences.

In the research paper "A Study on Importance Levels and Performance Levels of Vocational Basic Competences and Job Performance Competences in Perception of Pre-service Early Childhood Teachers", the purpose of this study was to investigate the differences between importance levels and performance levels that pre-service early childhood teachers perceived by themselves on vocational basic competencies and job performance competencies of day care center teachers. The subjects were 180 pre-service early childhood teachers, who are majoring in Early Childhood Education at 3-year junior colleges. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and paired t-tests. The results of this study were as follows. First, pre-service early childhood teachers perceived that vocational ethics, problem-solving abilities, communication abilities were more important, and their performance levels were relatively high on vocational ethics, system apprehension abilities, and technical abilities among 10 vocational basic competences. Second, pre-service early childhood teachers perceived that abilities related to teaching-learning among duty units and subcategories of duty units are more important. In addition, they perceived importance levels relatively higher than performance levels on duty units and subcategories of duty units except for teaching eating habits. The results of this study suggested some directions of curricula in early childhood teacher training programs. Moreover, it suggested that future studies based on the differences between importance levels and performance levels are necessary for further information to improve teacher training programs.

In the paper "A Study on Parenting Styles of Multicultural Mothers", the purpose of this study is to determine the differences of parenting styles of multicultural mothers based on

their personality types and social support and to identify predictor variables which affect mothers parenting styles. 51 multicultural mothers living in G area in Jeollanam-do responded to the survey. The results showed that the differences of personality types, social support and parenting styles according to personal variables are not significant. Secondly, the predictor variable of parenting styles of multicultural mothers is identified as the support of friends who have same nationality.

In the paper entitled “Perception of learning disabilities perceived by elementary school teachers”, the purpose of this study is to analyze the actual state of education in order to understand perception of learning disabilities perceived by elementary school teachers. The actual contents of education consist of definition of learning disability, cause, behavioral characteristics, learning characteristics, necessary support, teaching and learning activities, difficulties in educational conditions, information acquisition path, measures, teaching methods, and teaching materials. The results of this study were as follows: First, the definition of the child with learning disabilities was that there was no problem in the intelligence, second, it was recognized that the cause of learning disability was accumulated learning deficit. In addition, the children with learning disabilities judged that they could not understand the contents even if they read the problem of attention and the text. Third, education support for children with learning disabilities was designed and operated as an individualized education program, and institutional, environmental, and psychological support were needed for teaching and learning activities.

This paper “Development and effect of health education program for mothers of children with developmental disability”, the purpose of this study was to develop the health education program and to test the effects on resilience of mothers. The research design was nonequivalent control group pretest-posttest quasi-experimental design. The contents of health education program was based on the results discussion of the expert group meeting and review of previous studies. The program consisted of two parts, physical health and psychosocial health, which were measured during four weeks. Data were collected through pre, post, and follow-up. Data were analyzed by repeated measure ANOVA. The results of the test showed that the program helped mothers improve the resilience and reduce the parenting burden significantly. Through these findings, it was founded that various health education programs for mothers of children with developmental disability should be developed and implemented.

In the research paper “The Study on Characteristics in Articles related to the Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders in South Korea”, in this study, we attempted to discuss the necessity of the study regarding the parents of children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). We insisted that the studies on parents of children with ASD was necessary for understanding children with ASD and their parents intensively. For the purpose of this study, we explored several domestic studies related to the parents of children with ASD. We reviewed the articles related to parents of children with ASD according to journals and research methods. The results of this study were as follows. First, domestic journals on parents of children with ASD were divided as three types, the journals related to autism, the journals related to special education, and others. Based on the classification of journals, we mentioned that the articles regarding ASD had been published in various journals including the journal directly related to ASD. Second, regarding research methods, we found that investigation and experimental research methods were mainly adopted as research methods. We insist that further literature review is necessary for understanding parents of children with

ASD. In addition, we claim that it is necessary to conduct literature review through more systematic and extensive analysis such as meta-analysis.

In the paper “Theoretical Investigation of Developing an Inclusive Model for Gifted Children in Kindergarten”, this theoretical investigation was undertaken in an attempt to develop ‘an inclusion model for gifted children in Kindergarten.’ As a supportive strategy, the inclusion model will help teachers provide the children with positive learning experiences and optimize their manifestation of giftedness within general public education, without impairing their talents. Much previous research has reported that a main reason for the difficulty in activating gifted education in South Korea is because of controversial issues on targets, scope of gifted education, difficult identification of giftedness, and setting educational goals or designing contents. In this respect, therefore, this research is meaningful in helping promote responsive interactions between teachers and children, and create a positive educational environment with abundant learning experiences tailored to individual needs.

The paper entitled “The Relationship Between Community Child Centers and Life Satisfaction of Children - Focused on the Moderating Effect of Family Structure” the purpose of this study was to investigate the factors affecting life satisfaction in child users of community child centers and to understand the relationships between the variables. The third wave data of the 2nd Panel Survey of Korean Children. Our study population consisted of specifically Ko-rean children who use community child centers. SPSS 20.0 and STATA 12.0 were used to analyze the data. Multivariate analysis was conducted using STATA 12.0 to determine the direct relation-ship between satisfaction with community child centers and life satisfaction in children. The moder-ating effect of family structure on the relationship between satisfaction with community child centers and child’s life satisfaction was verified. We found that satisfaction with community child centers had a positive effect on child’s life satisfaction. In particular, we observed that the interaction effect on child’s life satisfaction was more significant in a single-parent family structure than in a nuclear family structure. These findings confirm the important role of community child centers in children and suggest the need for social welfare interventions that enhance child’s life satisfaction

In the paper “A Study on the Service Quality of Early Childhood Education Institutions: Comparing Public Kindergarten and Private Kindergarten”, the purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of service quality of English education provided by early childhood education institutions on customer satisfaction and to investigate whether there is a difference in causality between public and private kindergartens. Also, the relationship between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty is examined. The results showed that service quality factors had a positive (+) effect on customer satisfaction. National public kindergartens showed that the lower the tuition fees, the higher the satisfaction level. In private kindergartens, reputation was an important factor influencing satisfaction.

The paper entitled “Effect of relationships with parents, friends, and self-esteem on academic performance and delinquency of middle school students”, this study investigates how relationship with parents, relationship with friends, and self-esteem levels affect the academic performance and delinquency of middle school students. The study analyzed data collected from 3,195 students who participated in a cross-sectional survey conducted by the National Youth Policy Institute. Using self-esteem as the parameter, I hypothesized that the relationship with parents and relationship with friends does affect academic performance and delinquency of middle school students. Using path analysis, results of the study showed that

the relationship with parents and relationship with friends had a direct effect on the academic performance of middle school students. Also, results indicated that when using self-esteem of middle school student as the parameter, both the relationship with parents and relationship with friends did not have an indirect effect. Further, both the relationship with parents and the relationship with friends had a direct effect on the delinquency of middle school students. Using self-esteem as the parameter, both the relationship with parents and the relationship with friends had an indirect effect on the delinquency of middle school students. Recommendations are made to improve school support systems for students to improve academic performance and reduce delinquency.

The paper entitled “Social Story Intervention for Improving the Social Skills for Students with Intellectual Disabilities and Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Meta-Analysis”, social story intervention is an effective teaching strategy used to increase the social skills and knowledge for students with intellectual disabilities(ID) and autism spectrum disorder(ASD). The purpose of this study is to examine and compare the effectiveness of social story intervention and to provide basic data necessary for developing and applying an effective social skills education program in the future by conducting a meta-analysis of single subject studies on social story intervention conducted in Korea and other countries. For this purpose, studies related to social story intervention published in Korea and abroad, specifically, 15 multiple baseline single-subject studies were selected according to the selection criteria for meta-analysis. The meta-analysis of this study was conducted by five analysis variables (disability types, grades, target behaviors, learning environments, and number of intervention). The results of this study are concretely presented according to five analysis variables and discussed from the perspective of evidence-based practice.

In the paper “Investigation of Adapting Havruta Learning For Pre-teacher in Music Education”, main purpose of this study is to explore possibility to adapt Havruta learning for training pre-service teachers. Main focus is to improve power of thinking, and Havruta learning is typically suggested pedagogical approach. Havruta learning has emerged as a creative teaching method for developing critical thinking skills recently. To precede the research, theories and principles of Havruta Learning will be searched first, and then its applicability to music courses at university level will be discussed. Through this research, a preliminary music teacher who can apply various teaching methods for efficient teaching in the field of education through various analyses of examples applied to actual college classes from different perspectives. As a result, applying Havruta Learning to music education in order to foster creativity and critical thinking skills is meaningful and requires a more specific and diverse approach.

The paper entitled “Research Analysis on Mathematics Interventions for Young children At-risk in Mathematics”, the purpose of this study is to investigate characteristics of studies conducted mathematics intervention for young children who are at-risk for developmental delays in mathematics. Since those children are more likely to show low-performance on pre-academic areas such as reading or math, this study is purposed to analyze critical factors of interventions which implemented intervention to improve young children mathematics skills. To select articles to analyze, peer-reviewed journals were reviewed by searching keywords like 'at-risk', 'preschoolers', 'kindergarteners', 'mathematics intervention'. 'number counting intervention'... in websites such as 'ERIC', 'Sage publications', 'EBSCO'. A total of 13 articles were finally analyzed for this study. The results of this study are as follows. First, 10 articles described about the use of measurement tool for the eligibility in intervention. Second, 3

articles were targeted for over 300 children, and 8 articles were targeted from 100 to 300 children. Third, in research method, 9 articles used experimental-control group design, and 12 articles implemented intervention including control group. Fourth, 5 articles implemented Tier-2 intervention as part of Response to Intervention model by focusing on enhancing pre-mathematical skills. Based on the results, discussions and implications are suggested in terms of developing intervention programs and implementing effective interventions for young children at-risk for mathematics.

In the paper “Changes in Pre-service Early Childhood Teachers' Perceptions of Free Choice Activities”, the purpose of this study is to examine how pre-service kindergarten teachers' cognizance changes when they experience constructing interest centers. The subjects of this study were 35 college students majoring in early childhood education at a university. In order for the subjects to experience constructing interest centers, the study was conducted as follows. First, the planning was done by literature review and the actual center construction was planned and implemented through gathering information. The results were analyzed and the execution process was evaluated with reflection. The results showed that pre-service kindergarten teachers had various changes of thought. They realized that, from the importance of free choice activity to constructing interest centers, a lot of effort was required and there were a great deal of difficulty. Pre-service kindergarten teachers, composing interest centers, also added various meanings to free choice activities. They came to understand the meaning of free choice activity from children's perspective through the process of constructing interest centers, which became an opportunity to understand the characteristics and educational goals of interest centers and to establish their role for operating free choice activities.

In the research paper “Explore the Concept of Sustainable Development as an Integrated Viewpoint in Early Childhood Education”, the purpose of this study is to examine the concept of sustainable development as an integrative viewpoint encompassing environmental, economic, social and cultural domains and further establish the direction of early childhood education for sustainable development through theoretical research on related precedent studies and materials both domestic and foreign.

The paper entitled “Research Analysis on Language Intervention Studies for Young Children At-risk for Language Delays or Learning Disabilities from Low-Income and Multicultural Families”, the purpose of this study is to investigate specific elements and determine critical factors related to language and/or literacy intervention for young children who are at-risk for language or developmental delays and with culturally and linguistically diverse background. For this synthesis, a total of 27 studies were obtained from peer-reviewed journals published from 2000 to 2017. Results of this study are as follows. First, regarding research participant variables, 15 studies targeted preschoolers from three to five years old, and 4 studies were for kindergarteners. The rest of the studies was for first and second grade students. Second, in research method, 17 studies used experimental-control group design and 4 studies conducted multiple baseline design as a single subject study. Also, 19 studies implemented intervention fidelity to verify whether the intervention was conducted as planned. Third, 14 studies conducted reading focused intervention and 9 studies implemented early literacy focused intervention. Fourth, as assessment variables, 13 studies included vocabulary measurement tool in common, and 9 studies included oral language measurement tool. Based on results discussion and implications were suggested by providing effective language interventions for young children from multicultural families and with environmental risks for language and literacy difficulties.

In the paper “Relationship between Alcohol and Game Addiction in Elementary School Students”, the purpose of this study was to investigate the degree of drinking and game addiction among elementary school students and the correlation between variables. The survey was carried out for 261 students in grades 3-6 of G city. The results showed that 40.6% of elementary school students had drinking experience, 26.1% were potential gamers, and 8.4% were high risk gamers. Drinking was more common among boys than girls, those whose school life satisfaction and school scores were lower, and who were exercising more frequently. Game addiction was higher in boys than in girls, for those whose school life satisfaction and school performance were lower, and who were in deficiency of sleep and exercise. There was a positive correlation between drinking and game addiction.

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