

# 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 Press.

This issue contains 3 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 “The Influential Factors on the Fever Management of Mothers with their First Child in Infancy”, the mediating effect of the fever fear that mothers with their first young child had on their knowledge of fever management and their fever management was analyzed. To analyze the mediating effects of fever fears in the relationship between fever management knowledge and fever management, hierarchical regression analysis according to Baron and Kenny’s procedure was used. The fever progress, a subcategory of fever phobia in the influence of knowledge of fever management on fever management, can be considered as a positive partial mediating effect. The concern over complications, a subcategory of fever phobia has no mediating effect on the knowledge of fever management on fever management. The uncertainty about the fever, a subcategory of fever in the influence of the knowledge of fever management on the fever management, is considered as a positive partial mediating effect.

In the paper “Effect of the Analysis of Algorithm Execution Time, Adopting Unplugged Method, on Third Grade Elementary Students' Computational Thinking Ability”, this study analyzed the effect of unplugged education focused on analysis of algorithm execution time to enhancement of 3rd grade elementary school students' computational thinking. An unplugged education program was developed in accordance with the procedures of ADDIE model based on the request analysis results from 70 elementary school teachers and 120 students in third grade. With the developed program, a total of 36 class hours was administered for 6 days to 3rd grade students and comparison tests were implemented before and after the program with 24 students that had board game education for the same hours to analyze the effects. The result of the analysis confirmed that unplugged education focusing on algorithm execution time analysis positively affects the computational thinking of 3rd grade students.

In the paper entitled “A Study of Perceived Parental Faith-Nurturing Activities and Children’s Psychological Well-being”, differences between levels of Christian Education at Home (parental faith- nurturing activities) and the psychological well-being of Korean-American children were addressed. The problem of this study was to find out the difference in the indicators of children’s psychological well-being (depressive symptoms, self-worth, and family satisfaction) between two levels (high and low) of children’s perceived parental (paternal and maternal) faith-nurturing activities. The population of this study was the fifth

and sixth-grade Korean-American Children in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Four instruments were used for this study: Parent Faith Nurturing Activities Scale-Revised (PFNAS-R), Children's Depression Inventory-Short Form 2 (CDI-S2), Global Self-Worth Subscale (GSWS), and Family Satisfaction Subscale (FSS). For the statistical analysis, two one-way MANOVA (Multivariate Analysis of Variance) were utilized. This study also included a follow-up interview procedure for ten families that scored high on the parental faith nurturing activities measured by PFNAS-R. In the qualitative study, narrative-based approach was used in order to provide the characteristics and benefits of Christian Education at home among Korean-American families. In the quantitative part of the study, statistically significant differences were detected in children's psychological well-being indicators (depressive symptoms, self-worth, and family satisfaction) between high and low levels of perceived paternal and maternal faith-nurturing activities: for paternal,  $F(3,112) = 9.37, p = .000$ ; Wilks'  $\Lambda = .80$ ; partial eta squared = .20; for maternal,  $F(3,112) = 8.95, p = .000$ ; Wilks'  $\Lambda = .81$ ; partial eta squared = .19. That is, children who belonged to the higher perceived parental (both paternal and maternal) faith-nurturing activity group revealed better psychological well-being than those who belonged to the lower group. In qualitative analysis, some unique aspects of Korean-American families' faith-nurturing activities were detected.

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