

# 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 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 “Special Education Teachers’ Perception on Teaching Transition Skills for Students with Intellectual Disabilities” was to investigate the current perceptions of special education teachers about the transition skills of students with intellectual disabilities (ID) for the successful transition into adult life. The results of this study are as follows. First, overall special education teachers for students with ID perceived the importance of teaching ten transition skills areas in order to help students with ID have successful transition to adult life. Second, although, special education teachers for students with ID perceived the importance of teaching ten transition, the teachers perceived their implementation level of these skills as relatively low. Through importance-performance analysis (IPA) of 10 transition skills by using the mean difference between the perception of importance and performance of teachers, 4 areas such as concentrate here, keep up the good work, low priority, possible overkill are suggested. There are some suggestions based on the results of the research.

The paper “Understanding Activity Participation in Children with Physical Disabilities in Korea” aims to identify the diversity and intensity of participation of school aged children with physical disabilities and to investigate the effects of individual and family variables on the participation intensity. The Activity Participation Assessment (APA) was conducted on 93 children with physical disabilities aged 7-15 years to assess the diversity and intensity of participation. The research result are as follows. First, children with physical disabilities participated in more activity of daily living (ADL), instrument ADL, and craft. Second, the intensity of participation of children with physical disabilities was 1.56 (SD 0.41) on average for APA all domains. Third, sex differences were found in sports ( $p<0.01$ ), children over 14 years were significantly lower than those of other groups in both the diversity and intensity of participation. Fourth, the higher the disability rating, the lower the number of multiple disabilities, children took part in greater numbers of activities ( $p<0.01$ ) and higher frequency in all domains except ADL domain ( $p<0.01$ ). Finally, the higher the educational level of caregiver, the higher the participation frequency of children ( $p<0.05$ ).

“A Study on the Process of Sports Socialization through the Physical Education Classes of Middle School Students” sought to verify the relationship between South Korean middle school students’ physical education class awareness, their sports socialization, and their willingness to participate in future sports. The following results were obtained: first, physical education class awareness had a positive effect on sports socialization; second, sports socialization had a positive effect on willingness to participate in future sports; third, physical

education class awareness did not directly affect the willingness to participate in future sports, but did indirectly affect it through sports socialization.

This study “Meta-Analysis of the Variables Related to Subjective Well-being of Youth” aims to provide basic data for youth’s healthy psychosocial growth through the meta-analysis of protective factors and risk factors related to “the subjective well-being” of youth (middle & high school students). A total of 66 articles, including 44 theses and 22 journal papers were finally selected for the meta-analysis. Here are the results of the study. First, the effect size of protective factors of youth’s “the subjective well-being” was mid- level, similar to that of individual characteristics variables and family variables and the effect size of social variables was relatively lower than the mid-level. Second, the effect size of risk factors of youth’s “the subjective well-being” was all below mid-level, and the effect size of family variables was highest. The effect size of individual characteristics variables was in order of mental-health, neurotic personality, and family variable’s instability attachment were relatively high. Based on these results, it is meaningful that this study provided the practical data to develop education, and group counseling program for improving “the subjective well-being” and seek how to approach the improvement of “the subjective well-being” in personal counseling.

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**Editors of the February Issue on  
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