Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the relations of motherhood ideology and parental satisfaction among Korean mothers with pre-school children.
The subjects of this study were 236 mothers of children aged 3 to 6 years old. The instruments used for this study were the ‘Motherhood Ideology’ (Hattery, 2001) and the modified version of ‘Parent Satisfaction Scale’ (PSS; Duke, Rose, & Halverson, 1997).

In addition, numerous demographic background questions were asked. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, frequency analysis, t-test, One-Way ANOVA, and Pearson’s correlations. The major results of this study were as follows: First, the mothers with pre-school children reported a slightly higher mean score on the Motherhood Ideology; and the full-time mothers had more intensive motherhood ideology than the employed mothers. In addition, age and educational level of the mothers explained motherhood ideology. That is, mothers who were older and lower level of educational background reported to have more intensive motherhood ideology. Second, the mothers with pre-school children reported a higher level of parental satisfaction. However, mothers’ employment and socioeconomic variables did not explain parental satisfaction significantly. Third, there was a significant relationship between mothers’ motherhood ideology and their parental satisfaction, only for those of full-time mothers. That is, the full-time mothers’ motherhood ideology was positively related to parental satisfaction.

주제어(key words) : 모성 이데올로기(motherhood ideology), 부모역할 만족도 (parental satisfaction), 어머니의 취업(mother’s employment)

I. 서론

1. 연구의 목적 및 필요성