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A Study on working mother / non-working mother, Marital

Satisfaction and Parent Child Relationship in Hong Kong

Acknowledgment

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During the past half year, I am sure I already gained a lot of knowledge and inspiration for my profession. I guess I already experienced a brilliant chapter in my life. I wish you all the luck and stay healthy.

Lo Lok Fung Jimmy

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Abstract

This paper try to reorganize the foreign studies on the impact on working mother and non-working mother to the family. The result was same with the foreign that working mother and nonworking mother had no significant correlation with parent child relationship in Hong Kong, even if the extremely high working hours in Hong Kong. However, some of the impact found in foreign studies to the children cannot be find in Hong Kong. It may because the impact of the domestic helpers and the childcare service are also different from western countries. Besides, this paper found that marital satisfactory had significant relationship with closeness parent child relationship and conflict parent child relationship. Higher the marital satisfactory closer the parent child relationship; lower the martial satisfactory more conflict the parent child relationship. Another important finding was that marital satisfactory, closeness parent child relationship and conflict parent child relationship were also related to the child behaviour.

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Chart and Table

Chapter 1. Rationale of the study

This research aims to find out the methods in generation of quality parent-child relationship to alleviate the conflict between the couples and parent-child. Finally, it is to facilitate the children to live in a harmony and surrounding love family. This chapter divided into three section, the first section is the background, the second section is the introduction and the third section is the research question and hypothesis of this research.

1.1 Background

High quality parent-child relationship (PCR) is one of the major factors in the healthy growth of children. A healthy and well-functioning parent-child relationship has been established as one of the most vital aspects of a child's socioemotional development and overall well-being (Parrigon, Kerns, Abtahi, & Koehn, 2015; Tominey et al., 2015; van Rosmalen et al., 2016). The results also reflect the mothers' important bridging and facilitating role in father–child interactions. In this sense, supporting the mother's parental involvement will be very beneficial to both the fathers and the children (Lau, 2010). The role of mother in the family is important to generate the connection between the father and child. Some of the research also found that the contribution of mother in the family were bigger than father. mothers tend to spend more time performing childcare tasks than do fathers (Van Houdt & Roeters, 2019). However, as the price value of Hong Kong is high, many of mother need to work outside earning money for the family to rear their children.

1.2 Introduction

Some of the foreign studies found that there was not significant different in non-working mother and working mother on affecting the parent child relationship.

However, the citizen of Hong Kong is very busy and the working hours was high around the world. East Asian economies such as Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea all come out well above the US in average hours worked per year (Bridgestock, 2021). Hong Kong's working hours per week was 50.11 the highest city around the world. While the average working hour was only 36.23 in 2015. (Redding, 2016). In addition, the work stress is also very heavy in Hong Kong. Hong Kong has emerged as the top city with the most overworked populations in the world in 2021. Among the overworked cities - other Asian cities in the top 10 included Seoul in fifth spot, and Kuala Lumpur in eighth spot. (2021 Work–Life Balance Index, 2021). As the workload and work stress were extremely high in Hong Kong, researcher want to examine that the result of the foreign studies if it can apply for the situation in Hong Kong. Besides, both mothers also struggle to contribute themselves in rearing their children. Although, their role or accompany time are different, they also cause many effects for the development of the children. Besides Researcher hopes to find out some of the positive and negative factor(s) in emerging or barrier the high-quality PCR, for example, the parent's marital satisfaction.

1.3. Research question and hypothesis

1.3.1. Research question

1. Any result found by foreign studies can be applied for the children of working mother and non-workinjg mother?

2. Are the marital satisfaction and parent child relationship in a positive relationship?

3. What are the factors on building up quality parent-child relationship?

4. What other significant impact cause by MS and PCS ?

1.3.2. Hypothesis

1. The parent child relationship and working mother / non-working mother have significant different because of the extremely high working hour in Hong Kong

2. The foreign studies of advantages and disadvantages on working mother and non-working to the children can be applied in Hong Kong

3. Marital satisfaction and parent child relationship has significant correlation and is in a positive relationship

4. Some of the variables(e.g. child character/ characteristics, mothers' background information) can be predicted to have positive or negative parent-child relationship

Chapter 2. Literature Review

This chapter has described the literature review according to the objectives of this research in the variables of Working mother and nonworking, Marital satisfaction and Parent child relationship. The first section is the theoretical framework of this research. The second section is the literature review of the impact of working mother and nonworking mother. The third section is the review of the impact of martial satisfaction. The fourth section is the review on the impact of closeness (positive) parent child relationship and the conflict (negative) parent child relationship. The last section is the summary of this chapter.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Attachment Theory on parent child relationship

Well- defined landmarks in early childhood attachment are clinically useful (Zeanah, Berlin & Boris, 2011). Attachment is the emotional bond that a baby establishes with his mother without any self-care ability after being born in this world. It is also the emotional bond established for the first time in our life. The quality of this emotional connection has a huge impact on how we understand others and how we understand the world. One of the best expression on the attachment of parent and child is parent child relationship. Moms have an important role in their child's mental health because they provide basic necessities (i.e. food, water, shelter, and sleep) and form a secure attachment with their young child (The Mother-Child Relationship, 2021).

2.1.2 Working Mother vs Non-working mother on parent child relationship

It seems that Non-working mother can be more easily to build up boding than working mother as they had much time to be stay at home and accompany with their children. However, some of the studies found that there were not a clear different in both mothers. Here are not statistically significant differences between working

mothers and non-working mothers in regards to their perspective of the quality of the parent-child relationship(Elizabeth, 2018). Indeed, Both mother can emerged different impact to the children.

2.1.3 Parent Child Relationship on child development

Parent Child Relationship can be divided as Closeness (positive) and conflict (negative) relationship. It can be expressed by the interaction between the child and parent. The contributions of a child to the relationship with the parent can be described in terms of usually positively or negatively evaluated behaviors, e.g., hugging or hitting a parent (Wolfgang et al. 2019). Closeness Parent Child Relationship would affect the child to have healthy development. While conflict Parent Child Relationship would be harmed the child development. Parent reports also indicate that child behaviors which preserve the vertical nature of the relationship (e.g., compliance with parent requests) strengthen the parent-child relationship, whereas child behaviors that challenge or dismiss the parent's authority (e.g., non-compliance) create tension (Wolfgang et al. 2019).

2.1.4 Marital Satisfaction affect the parent child relationship

Inter-parental dissatisfaction negatively affected children's social functioning with peers and teachers at school via a negative spillover effect of acrimony and coercion from the mother-partner relationship to the mother-child relationship (Weaver, Taraban, Shaw & Dishion, 2019). Previous studies mentioned that Parent partnership is the predictor of parent child relationship and child development. One of the expression of parent partnership is the marital satisfaction. Satisfaction with the couple relationship can cover more than one factor, depending on relationship aspects that are measured. (Canel, 2013; Mattson et al., 2013; Raffagnino & Matera, 2015).

2.2. Working Mother and Non-working Mother (WM & NWM)

Many western research stated that both working mother and non-working mother also can generate advantages and disadvantages to the children.

The advantages of non working mother,

- non-working mother has much time to contribute for the family than working mother that children can have more opportunities in building bonded relationship from non-working mother.

- The child's experiences of working mother suggested that the parent-child relationship (PCR) is significantly impacted by working mother and that children of non-working mothers demonstrate higher levels of overall well-being and perceive their mothers as more protecting and less rejecting than did the children of working mothers (Dutta & Das, 2010).

The disadvantages of non working mother,

- Children of non-working mother had severe behavioral scores(Ali & Rattani, 2015; Elizabeth, 2018)

The advantages of working mother

- The child's ratings presented conflicting findings indicating that the PCR of working mothers is more loving and protecting (Roy & Banerjee, 2016).

- The impact of working mother on the developmental and emotional well-being of children has increased exponentially (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017).

- The children of working mother were well developed in psychological and personality development. Children of working mothers thrive socioemotionally, as well as display a higher level of self-esteem than do children of non-working mothers (Roy & Banerjee, 2016).

- Children of working mothers are reported to be more responsible and independent, yet are more likely to develop feelings of anger, frustration, and insecurity. While (Ali & Rattani, 2015; Elizabeth, 2018).

The disadvantages of working mother

● Longer periods of full-time working increased the probability of unemployment when the child reached adulthood (Carvel, 2001). Children with non-working mother has better future development than children with working mother.

In addition, they were all facing the same problem and found difficulties in rearing the children. Working and non-working mothers also both face issues and enrichment with child rearing and though the problems experienced are unique to each group, there is not a significant difference in regards to the amount of problems faced (Shahin et al., 2014; Vieira, Matias, Ferreira, Lopez & Matos., 2016).

Non working mothers' problem(s)

● The time spent at home is usually full of completing household chores that do not include time with the child (McIntosh, 2006).

Working mother's problem(s)

● Parents' negative work experiences reduce the quality of their family life. Specifically, stressful work conditions, such as feelings of pressure, overload or negative work atmosphere, have been linked to lower parental involvement and greater parental withdrawal in interactions with children(MacEwen & Barling, 1991).

● There was a sense that being a good employee meant 'being there' – that is, being visible in the workplace – and that arriving later than others or having to leave earlier to collect children, or to be off at times when the children were ill, was frowned upon (Jeni, Alice, Kathryn & Sarah, 2012)

As both types of mother also very busy even in workplace or at home. Many of the scholars trend to consider that the quality of interaction was the crucial factor in affecting the PCR. It is not only the amount of time that mothers spend with their children that promotes development and healthy relationships, but also the quality of

these interactions (Agarwal & Alex, 2018; Ali & Rattani, 2015; Repetti & Wang, 2014).

2.3. Marital Satisfaction (MS)

Some of studies found that high marital satisfaction would increase the well-being to the children, it may be one of the important factors for high quality parent child relationship. For mothers, marital quality was a stronger predictor of concurrent well-being than child ID status or self-injury/stereotypic behaviour, and for prospective well-being in the combined sample, the strongest predictor besides baseline well-being was coparenting. (Norlin & Broberg, 2013). Both couple relationship and parent child relationship are important for the family interaction further to generate high quality family member relationship. Close relationships develop through an interpersonal process in which actors' reactions to partners influence partners' perceptions of actors' responsiveness. (Croker&Canevello, 2010). In particular, many of studies find that Marital Satisfaction both has impact on the parent child relationship and child behaviour. Low relationship satisfaction has been associated with children's conduct problems (Gerard, Krishnakumar, & Buhler, 2006 ; Grych, Fincham, Jouriles, & McDonald, 2000) and parent-child conflict (Grych & Fincham, 1990; Ingoldsby, Shaw, & Garcia, 2001).

2.4 Parent Child Relationship (PCR)

2.4.1 Closeness (+ve)

Closeness (Positive) Parent Child Relationship (clPCR) is important for the heathy child growth development. The potential role of parent–child interactions, and attachment, in transforming time and goods investments to shape children's capacities (Heckman & Mosso, 2014; Sophine, Waldfogel & Elizabeth, 2018). Some of the studies found that positive parent child relationship would facilitate their children to have better body health. The emotional climate of the parent-child relationship, posing

increased risk to child nutrition and obesity (Webb el at, 2018). Besides, positive parent child relationship also can benefit the children's psychological development. Increasing support from mother predicted higher levels of adolescents' self-esteem (Becht et al. 2017). Positive parent child relationship can bring a lot of advantages to the children, it is probable that to help the children to develop a happy childhood. The extent to which parents engage in positive interaction with one another and are able to effectively collaborate in parent activities are likely to influence child well-being (Berger & McLanahan, 2015). Indeed, closeness can be one of a parenting method to the children. warmth appears to be the key dimension of parenting (Pasalich, Dadds, Hawes & Brennan, 2011).

2.4.2 Conflict (-ve)

Conflict (Negative) parent child relationship (coPCR) can be caused many disadvantages to the children and family, for example, making the children feel and develop in the insecure environment. Early experiences with unreliable and misattuned caregivers, patients assessed as preoccupied fear abandonment (Kenny, 2014). Conflict is not only would damage the development of children, but also for the parent's development. It would become a vicious circle for the family. conflict interactions between parent and child affect the development of both the child and the parent (Shantz & Hartup, 1992). To be more specific for the impact to the children, conflict would affect the development of their behaviour and psychosocial quality. There was a trend toward a negative association between mothers' warmth and conduct problems (Pasalich, Dadds, Hawes & Brennan, 2011). The parent–child relationship often experiences a transitional period characterized by intense conflict, less quality time, and less intimacy within the relationship, which may put youth at a greater risk for developing depression. (Hutchinson et al. 2019).

2.5 Summary of Literature Review

According the attachment theory, Bonding relationship is important for the children growth development. One of the Bonding relationship in a family is parent child relationship. Lots of foreign studies found that both working mother and non-working mother can emerge many impact for the family and their children. Closeness parent child relationship can easily to facilitate the child to build up bonding relationship with the parent. Indeed it is a secure attachment According to the previous studies marital satisfaction has the impact on parent child relationship and child behaviour. Parent child relationship can be divided into closeness (positive) parent child relationship and conflict (negative) parent child relationship. Both type of parent child relationship also has many impact to the children, for example child behaviour.

Chapter 3. Methodology

This chapter has described the methods used in this research. It also has reviewed the research structure and objectives according to the literature review in the above chapters. This research had chosen a quantitative method using the online questionnaire to collect the data from the respondents so as to obtain plentiful and valid empirical data for examining various variables and hypotheses. This chapter has divided into four sections, the first section is research structure, the second section is research targets, the third section is the research measurement and the fourth section is data processing.

3.1 Research Structure

Figure 3.1.1 Using WM/NWM be the independence variable
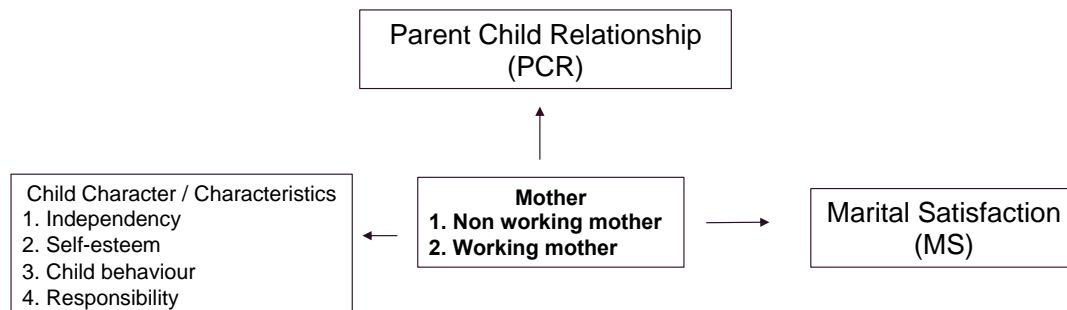
Refer to the figure 3.1.1 WM/NWM is the independence variable to compare the dependence variables of Child Character / Characteristics (Independency, self-esteem, child behaviour and responsibility), MS and PCR examining if it has significant correlation.

Figure 3.1.2. Using MS be the independence variable

```
                          ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
                          │  Mother, family background information│
                          │  1. Number of children                │
                          │  2. Mother educational level          │
                          │  3. Another constant caregiver        │
                          │  4. accompanying time                 │
                          └─────────────────────────────────────┘
                                          ▲
                                          │
┌─────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐   ┌────────────────────────┐
│ Child Character / Characteristics│◄──│ Marital Satisfaction│──►│ Parent Child Relationship│
│ 1. Independency              │   │      (MS)        │   │        (PCR)           │
│ 2. Self-esteem               │   └──────────────────┘   └────────────────────────┘
│ 3. Child behaviour           │
│ 4. Responsibility            │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```
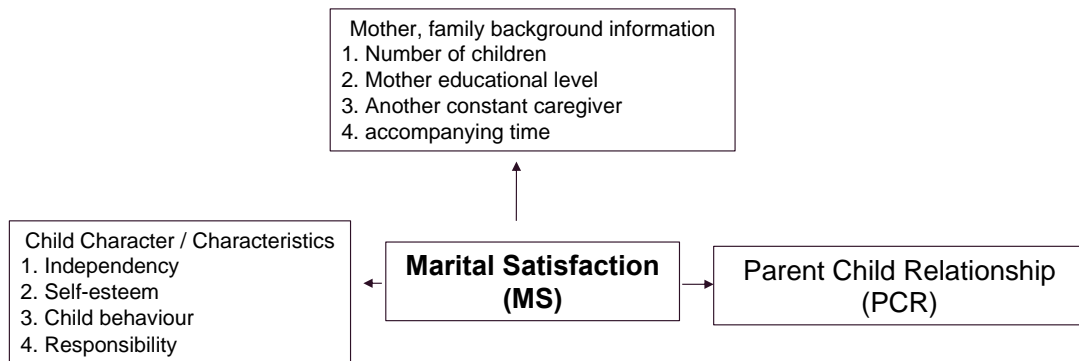
Refer to the figure 3.1.2 MS is the independence variable to compare the dependence variables of mother's family background information (eg. Number of children, mother educational level, etc.), Child Character / Characteristics (Independency, self-esteem, child behaviour and responsibility) and PCR examining if it has significant correlation.

Figure 3.1.3. Using PCR be the independency variable

```
                               ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
                               │  Mother, family background information│
                               │  1. Number of children                │
                               │  2. Mother educational level          │
                               │  3. Another constant caregiver        │
                               │  4. accompanying time                 │
                               └─────────────────────────────────────┘
                                               ▲
                                               │
┌─────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
│ Child Character / Characteristics│◄──│ Parent Child Relationship│──►│ Marital Satisfaction│
│ 1. Independency              │   │          (PCR)           │   │       (MS)       │
│ 2. Self-esteem               │   └──────────────────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
│ 3. Child behaviour           │
│ 4. Responsibility            │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```
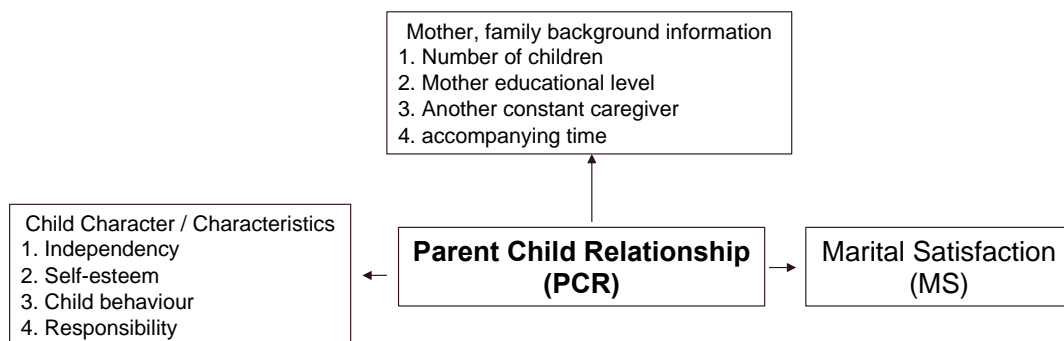
Refer to the figure 3.1.3 PCR is the independence variable to compare the dependence variables of mother's family background information (eg. Number of children, mother educational level, etc.), Child Character / Characteristics (Independency, self-esteem, child behaviour and responsibility) and MS examining if it has significant correlation.

3.2 Research Targets

Researcher had used the snowball sampling to share the online questionnaire to the suitable mothers from his network and seek their help to forward the questionnaire to another appropriate respondents. The real identities of the respondents cannot be verified, but as far as researcher observed they should be the mothers of researcher's social network (eg. Social workers), the respondents' social network and some of them were their service users. Total 110 online questionnaires were received, the respond rate was higher than the preset target of 80.

3.3 Research Measurement

3.3.1 Marital Satisfaction Scale

This research has used the 13-item marital satisfaction scale from 謝銀沙 (1992) for the measurement tools of marital satisfaction. This scale has been developed over 20 years. The reliability and validity analysis of the scale was conducted with 556 married men and women as subjects, and the reliability coefficient was .94.

3.3.2 Parent Child relationship Scale

The parent-child scale with 15-item was reference from the child-parent relationship scale by Robert. C Pianta (1992) and apply for the Chinese translation questionnaire by Cheng Wing Fung (2008) to measure the quality of parent-child relationship. The English version scale was published over 20 years that The 15 items

are rated on 5-point Likert scales and the ratings can be summed into groups of items corresponding to conflict and closeness subscales. Alpha reliability was calculated in English version, for each scale was based on 714 subjects, ages 4.5-5.5 years old. The conflicts alpha was .83, the closeness alpha was .72.

3.4 Data Processing

Researcher used SPSS to examine and analysis the above variables and hypothesis to find out some of the data with significant different, the technique applied are as follow,

3.4.1 Data Frequency

This research has used the statistic chart to list the data of working mother, nonworking mother systematically, for example, number of children, educational level, another caregivers, accompanying time. Further, their children character or characteristic, for example, self-esteem, independence, behaviour problem and responsibility.

3.4.2 Factor analysis

Researcher used the factor analysis to examine the scale question if it can explain the variable PCR and MS in these 110 responds. Then researcher would try to find out the reliability of the variables if it can explain the factor. The target of the reliability level would set to be over .70. This step is important for increasing the validity and reliability of this research.

3.4.3 Correlation of the variables

Researcher used SPSS to find out the correlation of the variables, for example to compare the variables with working mother and nonworking mother, to compare the Marital Satisfaction and Parent-Child Relationship. It is to examine the above hypothesis if Martial Satisfaction was a significant predictor of Parent-Child

Relationship.

3.4.4 Regression for the factor to the variables

Researcher used the regression to form an equation to find out the relationship in between the significant factor and the target variable (eg. PCR). Further, it was to find out the predictability of the factors to the variable.

Chapter 4. Result

This Chapter has demonstrated the frequency of the data and the result using the SPSS to analysis the data according to the previous hypothesis. First of all, researcher try to use factor analysis to examine the reliability of the three scale, MS scale, clPCR subscale and coPCR subscale. Secondly, using the independence T-test to find the significant different of working mother (WM) and non-working mother(NWM) on Closeness parent child relationship (clPRC) and Conflict parent child relationship (coPCR) as well as other meaningful factors. Further, the correlation between Marital Satisfaction (MS), clPCR and coPCR. Besides, using the regression to find some of the significant predictors for the variables of clPCR and child behavioral problem. Finally, the chapter will end up with the result on examination of the hypothesis.

4.1 Data Frequency

Refer to the Appendix I. chart 4.1.1, this research has successful received 110 responds. All the respondents had completed the online questionnaire that the valid sample are 110 (100% validity rate). Refer to the chart 4.1.2 – chart 4.1.7., the background information of the respondents were as follow

Working Mother(WM) / Nonworking Mother(NWM) (chart 4.1.2)

67.2% were WM (researchers had combined the full time working mother and part time working mother) and 32.7% were NWM.

Number of children (Chart 4.1.3.)

52.7% mothers had 2 children, 38.2% mothers had 1 child and 9.1% mothers had 3 children

Age of children (Chart 4.1.4)

40.9% mothers had children with 9-12 years old,36.4% mothers had children with 6-8 years old, 29.1% mothers had children with 3-5 years old and 26.4% mothers

Mothers' Educational level (Chart 4.1.5)

Most number of mothers had secondary school level account for 37.3%, while the tertiary level 16.4%, Bachelor level 24.5%, Master level 16.4% and primary school level 5.5%.

Another constant caregiver (Chart 4.1.6)

61.8% of their children had another constant caregiver while 38.2% did not have.

Accompanying time (Chart 4.1.7)

24.5% of mothers would use over 51 hours to accompany with their children per week, while 17.3% used 41-50 hours, 23.8% used 31-40 hours, 16.4% used 21-30 hours and 18.2% used 20 hours or below.

Refer to the chart 4.1.8 – 4.1.11, those respondents also made some responds on their children's character and characteristics. 2.7% strongly agree and 27.3% agree that their children are relatively independency (chart 4.1.8). 4.5% strongly agree and 58.2% agree that their children are relatively high self-esteem (chart 4.1.9). 10% strongly disagree and 42.7% disagree that their children had more behavioral problems (chart 4.1.10). 5.5% strongly agree and 33.8% agree that their children are relatively high responsibility (4.1.11.).

4.2 Examine the factors in MS Scale and PCR Scale

Table 4.2.1. Total Variance Explained

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues Total	Initial Eigenvalues % of Variance	Initial Eigenvalues Cumulative %	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings Total	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings % of Variance	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings Cumulative %	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings[a] Total
1	9.319	33.280	33.280	9.319	33.280	33.280	8.737
2	4.454	15.906	49.187	4.454	15.906	49.187	5.244
3	2.129	7.604	56.791	2.129	7.604	56.791	3.349
4	1.358	4.849	61.640				
5	1.099	3.924	65.564				
6	.944	3.370	68.934				
7	.875	3.125	72.059				
8	.841	3.005	75.064				
9	.762	2.722	77.786				
10	.684	2.442	80.228				
11	.615	2.197	82.425				
12	.562	2.007	84.432				
13	.500	1.784	86.217				
14	.481	1.717	87.934				
15	.425	1.518	89.452				
16	.389	1.388	90.841				
17	.330	1.177	92.018				
18	.312	1.116	93.134				
19	.304	1.086	94.219				
20	.289	1.034	95.253				
21	.246	.878	96.131				
22	.208	.743	96.874				
23	.193	.690	97.564				
24	.182	.649	98.213				
25	.159	.569	98.782				
26	.140	.499	99.281				
27	.103	.368	99.649				
28	.098	.351	100.000				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. When components are correlated, sums of squared loadings cannot be added to obtain a total variance.

Three factors extracted by using Eigenvalue > 1; Total variance explained = 56.791.

Therefore, there are three factors can be explained during the two scale for 56.791%.

Table 4.2.2 Pattern Martix on the 3 factors MS, clPCR and coPCR

Pattern Matrix[a]

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3
23. 我對目前的婚姻生活感到滿意。	.874		
19. 到目前為止，我的婚姻是成功的。	.867		
16. 我的婚姻生活和我預期的一樣好。	.850		
21. 他願意改善我們婚姻中的關係，使它更好。	.850		
15. 我努力地設法使我的婚姻美滿，但所得結果令我感到失望。	.839		
22. 有時我希望自己是和別人結婚的。	.798		
11. 我常為我的婚姻生活憂慮。	.794		
20. 婚姻生活幫助我朝向我所定的人生目標前進。	.783		
12. 如果有機會讓我重新選擇的話，我會和別人結婚。	.768		
17. 我認為我的婚姻生活一年比一年差。	.751		
18. 和他住在一起令我非常煩亂和神經過敏。	.715		
14. 我覺得我的婚姻日趨平淡無變化。	.690		
13. 婚姻生活對我的限制太多，而不適合我。	.679		
28. 我的孩子重視和我的關係。		.878	
26. 我的孩子在不開心時會尋求我的愛。		.770	
24. 我和我的孩子有溫暖的關係。		.751	
29. 當我表揚我的孩子時，感到自豪。		.689	
32. 我的孩子很容易和我融洽合拍。		.665	
27. 我的孩子對我的身體接觸感到不舒服。		.613	
30. 我的孩子自發地和我分享。		.596	
38. 我的孩子公開和我分享他/她的感受。		.594	
31. 我的孩子很容易對我生氣。			.674
33. 我的孩子在受到管教後會生氣。			.631
37. 我孩子想取得話事權。			.630
36. 我很難捉摸孩子的脾氣。		.377	.613
34. 和我的孩子相處會消耗我的精力。			.599
25. 我和孩子總是彼此對抗。		.451	.528
35. 當我的孩子不開心時，我也心情低落。			.329

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization.[a]

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

The pattern matrix is produced by using option to sort the variables by size and suppressing factor loading smaller than 0.3. The conclusion is that 3 distinct factors can be extracted with very few cross-loadings. According to the table, Q11 – Q23 are the first factor of this research, the above questions are the 13-items marital satisfaction scale (MS). Q24, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q32 and Q38 are the closeness subscale of the 15 items parent child relationship scale(clPCR) and that is the second factor of this research. Q25, Q31, Q33, Q34, Q35, Q36 and Q37 are the conflict subscale of the 15 items parent child relationship scale(coPCR) and that is the third factor.

4.3 Reliability of the factors MS, clPCR and coPCR

4.3.1 Reliability of the factor Marital Satisfaction (MS)

Table 4.3.1 Reliability Statistics of MS

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.952	.952	13

Table 4.3.2 Item Statistics of MS

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
11. 我常為我的婚姻生活憂慮.	.81	.977	111
12. 如果有機會讓我重新選擇的話，我會和別人結婚	.72	1.121	111
13. 婚姻生活對我的限制太多，而不適合我。	.97	.825	111
14. 我覺得我的婚姻日趨平淡無變化。	.14	1.094	111
15. 我努力地設法使我的婚姻美滿，但所得結果令我沮喪失望。	.69	1.007	111
16. 我的婚姻生活和我預期的一樣好。	.13	1.010	111
17. 我認為我的婚姻生活一年比一年差。	.69	.892	111
18. 和他住在一起令我非常慌亂和神經過敏。	.86	1.034	111
19. 到目前為止，我的婚姻是成功的。	.66	.919	111
20. 婚姻生活幫助我朝向我所定的人生目標前進。	.40	.956	111
21. 他願意改善我們婚姻中的關係，使它更好。	.54	.850	111
22. 有時我希望自己是和別人結婚的。	.52	1.008	111
23. 我對目前的婚姻生活感到滿意。	.54	1.007	111

According to the table 4.3.1 the reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) of the Marital Satisfaction Scale is .952 in this research which can be met the reliability .94 from the previous study of 謝銀沙 (1992). While table 4.3.2 was showing the means and the Standard Deviation of the questions.

4.3.2　Reliability of the factor Closeness Parent Child Relationship (clPCR)

Table 4.3.3. Reliability Statistics of clPCR

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.858	.858	8

Table 4.3.4 Item Statistics of clPCR

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
28. 我的孩子重視和我的關係	1.30	.682	111
24.我和我的孩子有溫暖的關係	1.14	.737	111
26. 我的孩子在不開心時會尋求我的愛	1.12	.710	111
32. 我的孩子很容易和我感覺合拍	.75	.707	111
29. 當我表揚我的孩子時，感到自豪	1.10	.632	111
38. 我的孩子公開和我分享他/她的感受	.64	.724	111
30. 我的孩子自發地和我分享	.88	.795	111
27. 我的孩子對我的身體接觸感到不舒服	1.41	.546	111

According to the table 4.3.3 the reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) of the Closeness Parent Child Relationship Subscale is .858 in this research which can be greater than the reliability .72 of the trial test from Robert. C Pianta (1992). While table 4.3.4 was showing the means and the Standard Deviation of the questions.

4.3.3 Reliability of the factor Conflict Parent Child Relationship (coPCR)

Table 4.3.5. Reliability Statistics of coPCR

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.741	.737	7

Table 4.3.6. Item Statistics of coPCR

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
31. 我的孩子很容易對我生氣	.33	.975	111
33. 我的孩子在受到管教後會生氣	-.26	.941	111
37. 我孩子想取得話事權	-.41	.824	111
36. 我很難捉摸孩子的感覺	.47	.989	111
34. 和我的孩子相處會消耗我的精力	-.32	1.062	111
25. 我和孩子總是彼此對抗	.91	.781	111
35. 當我的孩子不開心時，我也心情低落	-.75	.792	111

According to the table 4.3.5 the reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) of the Conflict Parent Child Relationship Subscale is .741 in this research which can be almost met the reliability .83 of the trial test from Robert. C Pianta (1992). While table 4.3.6 was showing the means and the Standard Deviation of the questions.

4.4 The effect of NWM/WM, MS, clPCR, coPCR to the family and their children

Table 4.4.1 T-test in between NWM/WM and other factors

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
						Significance		Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p			Lower	Upper
7. 我的子女比較獨立	Equal variances assumed	.993	.322	.026	93	.490	.979	.005	.194	-.381	.391
	Equal variances not assumed			.027	82.788	.489	.979	.005	.190	-.372	.382
8. 我的子女自尊心比較強	Equal variances assumed	.567	.453	-1.048	93	.149	.297	-.164	.156	-.473	.146
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.019	69.743	.156	.312	-.164	.160	-.484	.156
9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	Equal variances assumed	.127	.723	.608	93	.272	.545	.127	.208	-.287	.541
	Equal variances not assumed			.596	71.855	.276	.553	.127	.213	-.297	.550
10. 我的子女比較有責任心	Equal variances assumed	.167	.684	-.643	93	.261	.522	-.123	.192	-.505	.258
	Equal variances not assumed			-.620	67.465	.269	.538	-.123	.199	-.521	.274
MS	Equal variances assumed	2.366	.127	.173	93	.432	.863	.02979	.17228	-.31233	.37191
	Equal variances not assumed			.166	67.005	.434	.868	.02979	.17914	-.32779	.38736
clPCR	Equal variances assumed	.620	.433	.806	93	.211	.422	.08341	.10345	-.12202	.28884
	Equal variances not assumed			.836	85.686	.203	.405	.08341	.09972	-.11483	.28165
coPCR	Equal variances assumed	2.450	.121	-1.491	93	.070	.139	-.17781	.11927	-.41465	.05904
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.444	68.697	.077	.153	-.17781	.12317	-.42353	.06792

Remarks:

4.4.1 The result of NWM / WM

Refer to the table 4.4.1, there is no variable have significant correlation at the p<=0.05 level.

4.4.2   Analysis of the result on NWM / WM

Figure 4.4.1 the effect on NWM/WM

```
                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │  Parent Child Relationship  │
                    │           (PCR)             │
                    └─────────────────────────────┘


┌──────────────────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────────────┐  ┌─────────────────────────┐
│ Child Character / Characteristics │ Mother                  │  │ Marital Satisfaction    │
│ 1. Independency              │  │ 1. Non working mother    │  │         (MS)            │
│ 2. Self-esteem               │  │ 2. Working mother        │  └─────────────────────────┘
│ 3. Child behaviour           │  └──────────────────────────┘
│ 4. Responsibility            │
└──────────────────────────────┘
```
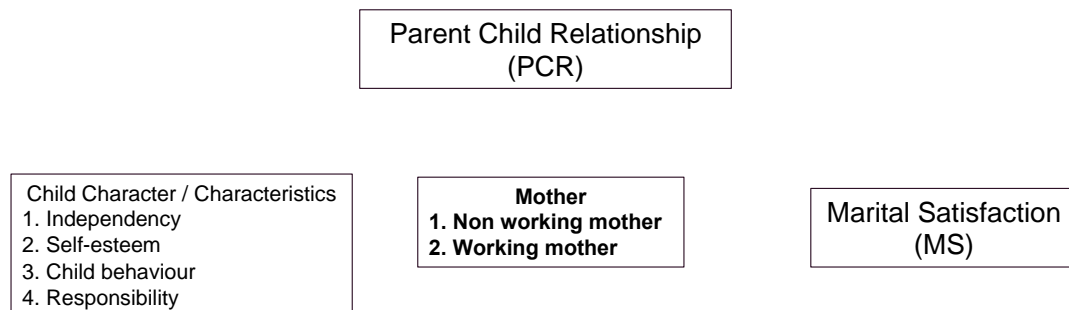
The result is same as the foreign studies that WM/NWM and PCR does not statistically significant differences. Besides, this study also cannot prove WM/NWM to have any advantages and disadvantages with the children and the family.

4.4.3   The significant result of MS

Table 4.4.2 Correlation in between MS and other factors

Correlations

		MS	1. 我的子女數目是	7. 我的子女比較獨立	9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	10. 我的子女比較有責任心	cIPCR	coPCR
MS	Pearson Correlation	1	.235*	.232*	.368**	.228*	.248**	.267**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.013	.014	<.001	.016	.009	.005
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1. 我的子女數目是	Pearson Correlation	.235*	1	.092	.179	.085	.048	.164
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013		.339	.060	.378	.617	.085
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
7. 我的子女比較獨立	Pearson Correlation	.232*	.092	1	.280**	.424**	.176	.244**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014	.339		.003	<.001	.065	.010
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	Pearson Correlation	.368**	.179	.280**	1	.398**	.445**	.602**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.060	.003		<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
10. 我的子女比較有責任心	Pearson Correlation	.228*	.085	.424**	.398**	1	.442**	.384**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016	.378	<.001	<.001		<.001	<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
cIPCR	Pearson Correlation	.248**	.048	.176	.445**	.442**	1	.414**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.617	.065	<.001	<.001		<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
coPCR	Pearson Correlation	.267**	.164	.244**	.602**	.384**	.414**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.085	.010	<.001	<.001	<.001	
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Remarks:

1. coPCR and Q.9 are in a reverse coding

Refer to Table 4.4.2, the variable MS and the following variables have significant correlation at the p<0.01 level

- Q.9 (「9. 我的子女有較多行為問題」) with p<0.001 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.368

- cIPCR with p=0.009 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.248

- coPCR with p=0.005 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.267

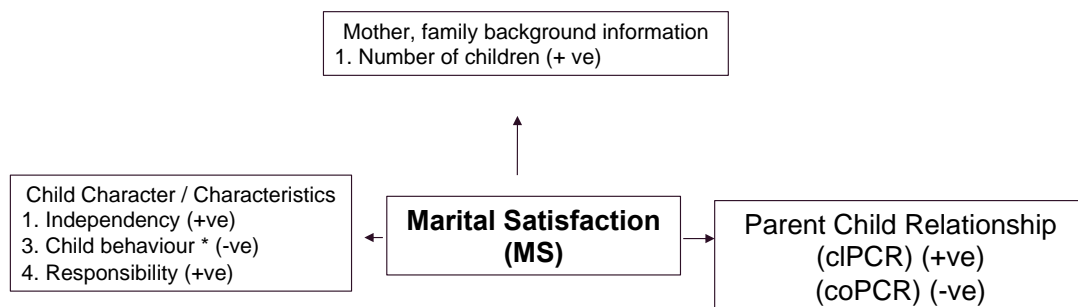The variable MS and the following variables have significant correlation at the p<=0.05 level

- Q.1 (「我的子女數目是」) with p=0.013 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.235

- Q.7(「我的子女比較獨立」) with p=0.014 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.232

- Q.10 (「我的子女比較有責任心」) with p=0.016 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.228

The result showed that the variable MS has positive correlation with the variable of clPCR, number of children, child independency and child responsibility. Besides, MS has negative correlation with the variables child behavioral problem and coPCR. The most influential variable was child behavioral problem.

4.4.4 Analysis of the result on MS

Figure 4.4.2 the effect of MS


```
                    ┌──────────────────────────────────────┐
                    │ Mother, family background information │
                    │ 1. Number of children (+ ve)          │
                    └──────────────────────────────────────┘
                                      ▲
                                      │
┌────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ Child Character /          │   │ Marital          │   │ Parent Child Relationship│
│ Characteristics            │ ← │ Satisfaction     │ → │ (clPCR) (+ve)            │
│ 1. Independency (+ve)      │   │ (MS)             │   │ (coPCR) (-ve)            │
│ 3. Child behaviour * (-ve) │   └──────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────┘
│ 4. Responsibility (+ve)    │
└────────────────────────────┘
```

*Highest predict variable

Marital Satisfaction is the factor to generate quality Parent Child Relationship. According to the above result, Marital Satisfaction has a positive relationship with closeness relationship and a negative relationship with conflict parent child relationship. That means the higher the marital satisfaction, the closer the parent child relationship; the lower the marital satisfaction, the more alienated the parent child

relationship. It can also predict that closer the parent child relationship, the higher the marital satisfaction; more alienated the parent child relationship, the lower the marital satisfaction. Another significant finding is that high Marital Satisfaction can be predicted the children to have high independency, responsibility and less child behavioral problem. MS is a high predictor on child behavioral problem. Besides, an interesting finding is that once the family having more children would tend to be having high marital satisfaction.

4.4.5 The significant result of clPCR

Table 4.4.3 Correlation in between clPCR and other factors

Correlations

		clPCR	3. 我的教育程度	4. 你現時是	6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	10. 我的子女比較有責任心	MS
clPCR	Pearson Correlation	1	.267**	-.208*	.448**	.445**	.442**	.248**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005	.029	<.001	<.001	<.001	.009
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
3. 我的教育程度	Pearson Correlation	.267**	1	.142	-.104	.224*	.168	.151
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005		.138	.279	.018	.078	.113
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
4. 你現時是	Pearson Correlation	-.208*	.142	1	-.289**	-.114	.000	.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.029	.138		.002	.233	.997	.909
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	Pearson Correlation	.448**	-.104	-.289**	1	.166	.243*	.101
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.279	.002		.081	.010	.291
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	Pearson Correlation	.445**	.224*	-.114	.166	1	.398**	.368**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.018	.233	.081		<.001	<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
10. 我的子女比較有責任心	Pearson Correlation	.442**	.168	.000	.243*	.398**	1	.228*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.078	.997	.010	<.001		.016
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
MS	Pearson Correlation	.248**	.151	.011	.101	.368**	.228*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.113	.909	.291	<.001	.016	
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Refer to the table 4.4.3, the variable clPCR and the following variables have significant correlation at the p<0.01 level

- MS with p=0.009 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.248

- Q.3(「我的教育程度」) with P=0.005 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.267

- Q.6(「你平均每周會用多少時間…」) with P<0.001 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.448

- Q.9 (「9. 我的子女有較多行為問題」) with p<0.001 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.445

- Q.10 (「我的子女比較有責任心」) with p<0.001 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.442

Refer to the table 4.4.3, the variable clPCR and the following variables have significant correlation at the p<=0.05 level

- Q4(「你現時是」) with P=0.029 which the correlation coefficient (r) is -0.208

The result showed that the variable clPCR has positive correlation with the variables mother educational level, accompanying time and child responsibility and negative correlation with the variable child behavioral problem. The most influential variables were accompany time, child behavioral problem and child responsibility.

4.4.6 The significant result of coPCR

Table 4.4.4 Correlation in between coPCR and other factors

Correlations

		coPCR	6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	7. 我的子女比較獨立	8. 我的子女自尊心比較強	9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	10. 我的子女比較有責任心	MS
coPCR	Pearson Correlation	1	.198*	.244**	-.219*	.602**	.384**	.267**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.038	.010	.021	<.001	<.001	.005
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	Pearson Correlation	.198*	1	.107	-.116	.166	.243*	.101
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038		.265	.224	.081	.010	.291
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
7. 我的子女比較獨立	Pearson Correlation	.244**	.107	1	.093	.280**	.424**	.232*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.265		.331	.003	<.001	.014
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
8. 我的子女自尊心比較強	Pearson Correlation	-.219*	-.116	.093	1	-.309**	.026	-.015
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	.224	.331		<.001	.786	.876
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	Pearson Correlation	.602**	.166	.280**	-.309**	1	.398**	.368**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.081	.003	<.001		<.001	<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
10. 我的子女比較有責任心	Pearson Correlation	.384**	.243*	.424**	.026	.398**	1	.228*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.010	<.001	.786	<.001		.016
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
MS	Pearson Correlation	.267**	.101	.232*	-.015	.368**	.228*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.291	.014	.876	<.001	.016	
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Remark: 1. coPCR and Q.9 are in a reverse coding

Refer to the table 4.4.4, the variable coPCR and the following variables have significant correlation at the $p <= 0.01$ level

- Q.7(「我的子女比較獨立」) with $p = 0.01$ which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.244

- Q.9 (「9. 我的子女有較多行為問題」) with $p < 0.001$ which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.602

- Q.10 (「我的子女比較有責任心」) with $p < 0.001$ which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.384

- MS with $p = 0.005$ which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.267
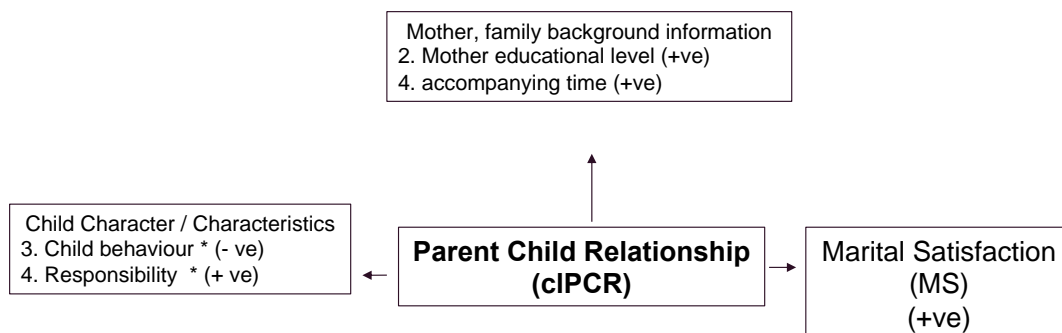
Refer to the table 4.4.4, the variable coPCR and the following variables have significant correlation at the $p <= 0.05$ level

- Q.6(「你平均每周會用多少時間...」) with P=0.038 which the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.198

- Q.8 (「8. 我的子女自尊心比較強」) with p=0.021 which the correlation coefficient (r) is -0.219

The result showed that the variable coPCR has negative correlation with child independency, child responsibility and accompanying time. Besides, coPCR has positive correlation with child behavioral problem and child self-esteem. The most influential variable was child behavioral problem.
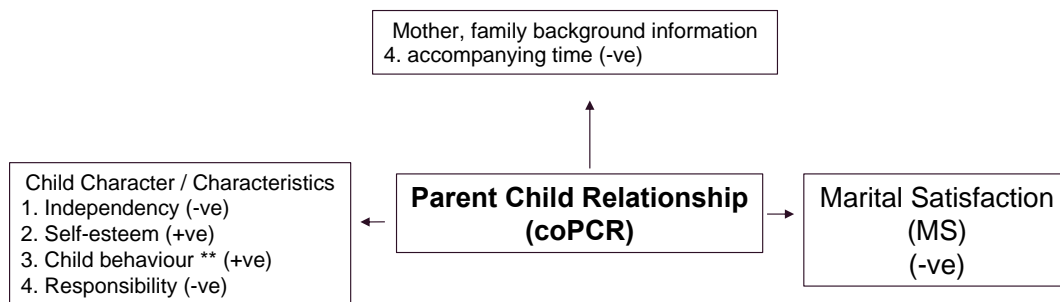
4.4.7 Analysis of the result on clPCR and coPCR

Figure 4.4.3 the effect of clPCR

```
                        ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
                        │  Mother, family background information│
                        │ 2. Mother educational level (+ve)     │
                        │ 4. accompanying time (+ve)            │
                        └─────────────────────────────────────┘
                                        ▲
                                        │
┌──────────────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────────┐
│ Child Character /         │  │ Parent Child         │  │ Marital Satisfaction │
│ Characteristics           │←─│ Relationship         │→ │ (MS)                 │
│ 3. Child behaviour * (- ve)│  │ (clPCR)              │  │ (+ve)                │
│ 4. Responsibility * (+ ve) │  └──────────────────────┘  └──────────────────────┘
└──────────────────────────┘
```

Remark : 1. * High predict variable

Figure 4.4.4 the effect of coPCR

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Mother, family background information     │
│ 4. accompanying time (-ve)                │
└─────────────────────────────────────────┘
                        ▲
                        │
┌──────────────────────────┐   ┌────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────┐
│ Child Character /         │   │ Parent Child Relationship   │   │ Marital Satisfaction │
│ Characteristics           │ ◄ │ (coPCR)                     │ ► │ (MS)                 │
│ 1. Independency (-ve)     │   │                             │   │ (-ve)                │
│ 2. Self-esteem (+ve)      │   └────────────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────┘
│ 3. Child behaviour ** (+ve)│
│ 4. Responsibility (-ve)   │
└──────────────────────────┘
```

**Very high predict variable

Many of the effect and impact to the family has been found in this research on parent child relationship. Both positive and negative relationship has the significant relationship with marital satisfaction (mentioned in 4.4.3). Refer to the figure 4.4.3, Closeness Parent Child relationship also has significant relationship with Non-working mothers and working mothers(mentioned in 4.4.1). Another interesting finding are that higher the educational level and much accompanying time can be predicated to have closeness parent child relationship. Besides, closeness parent child relationship tend to be affect the children with high responsibility and less child behavioral problem. Refer to the figure 4.4.4, the family with conflict parent child relationship tend to be affect the children to generate low independency, low responsibility, more child behavioral problem. In addition, it can be predicted that less accompanying time tend to have conflict parent child relationship. Finally an interesting finding is that conflict parent child relationship would affect the children to have high self-esteem.

4.4.8 The Predictors of clPCR

Table 4.4.5 Model Summary of the predictors on clPCR

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.658[a]	.433	.406	.37907

a. Predictors: (Constant), MS, 6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴
子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊
玩等), 3. 我的教育程度, 10. 我的子女比較有責任心, 9. 我的子
女有較多的行為問題

Since Adjusted R Square=0.406, 40.6% of variance of dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables

Table 4.4.6 ANOVA of the clPCR and the predictors

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.516	5	2.303	16.028	<.001[b]
	Residual	15.088	105	.144		
	Total	26.604	110			

a. Dependent Variable: clPCR

b. Predictors: (Constant), MS, 6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及
玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等), 3. 我的教育程度, 10. 我的子女比較有責任心, 9.
我的子女有較多的行為問題

Sig.<0.001 from the ANOVA analysis, the relation or regression is significant at 0.001 level.

Table 4.4.7 The Regression Coefficients of clPCR

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.292	.137		2.134	.035
	3. 我的教育程度	.085	.031	.211	2.735	.007
	6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	.128	.026	.375	4.856	<.001
	9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	.119	.043	.235	2.742	.007
	10. 我的子女比較有責任心	.116	.045	.212	2.571	.012
	MS	.028	.050	.044	.553	.582

a. Dependent Variable: clPCR

Remark : Q9 is in a reverse coding

Conclusion : t-test of Q3 (mother educational level), Q6 (accompanying time), Q9 (Child behavioral problem), Q10 (Child responsibility) are significant at 0.05 level. However, MS is not significant at 0.05 level. There is significant relation as given by clPCR=8.5 x mother educational level + 12.8 x accompanying time + 11.9 x child behavioral problem + 11.6 x child responsibility + 29.2.

Refer to the table 4.4.5 – 4.4.7 factors of mother educational level, accompanying time, child behavioral problem and child responsibility are the significant predictors of clPCR.

4.4.9 The Predictors of Child behavioral problem

Table 4.4.8 Model Summary of the predictors on Child behavioral problem

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.665[a]	.442	.427	.7331

a. Predictors: (Constant), coPCR, MS, clPCR

Since Adjusted R Square=0.427, 42.7% of variance of dependent variable can be

explained by the independent variables

Table 4.4.9 ANOVA of the child behavioral problem and the predictors

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	45.595	3	15.198	28.280	<.001[b]
	Residual	57.504	107	.537		
	Total	103.099	110			

a. Dependent Variable: 9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題

b. Predictors: (Constant), coPCR, MS, clPCR

Sig.<0.001 from the ANOVA analysis, the relation or regression is significant at 0.001 level.

Table 4.4.10 The Regression Coefficients of child behavioral problem

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.134	.180		-.747	.457
	MS	.240	.094	.193	2.544	.012
	clPCR	.401	.158	.204	2.539	.013
	coPCR	.788	.137	.466	5.775	<.001

a. Dependent Variable: 9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題

Remark : coPCR is in a reverse coding

Conclusion : t-test of MS, clPCR and coPCR are significant at 0.01 level. There is significant relation as given by Q9 (Child behavioral problem) = 24 x MS + 40.1 x clPCR + 78.8 x coPCR − 13.4.

Refer to the table 4.4.8 − 4.4.10 factors MS, clPCR and coPCR are the significant

predictors of child behavioral problem.

4.5 Result on examination of the hypothesis

According to the above analysis, the result on examination of the hypothesis in this research are as follow,

1. The hypothesis of parent child relationship and working mother / non-working mother had significant different was **invalid** according to the table 4.4.1

2. The foreign studies of advantages and disadvantages on WM / NWM to the children can be applied in Hong Kong was **invalid** according to the tale 4.4.1

3. Marital satisfaction and parent child relationship has significant correlation with a positive relationship was **valid** according to the table 4.4.2

4. (a) Mothers with high educational level, much accompanying time, children with less behavioral problem and children with high responsibility can be the **predictors** of the closeness parent child relationship according to the table 4.4.5 -4.4.7.

Chapter 5. Discussion

This chapter has discussed the results found in chapter 4. Researcher tried to make more explanation of the result in this chapter. First of all, researcher try to consider the current situation in Hong Kong to explain the different find in WM/NWM comparing with the foreign studies. Secondly, researcher try to make more discussion on the important finding of MS and PCR affecting the child behavioral problem. Further, it the contribution and limitation of this study.

5.1 The situation of WM / NWM may be different in Hong Kong

Different from the foreign studies WM/NWM in Hong Kong didn't have significant relationship with child character. The result may be related to the impact of domestic helpers and the social welfare policy in Hong Kong. According to the Statistic, the number of domestic helpers in Hong Kong was 339,451 in 2021 (Data.Gov.HK, 2022). The number was large that more and more family tend to hire helpers assisting to handle family affairs. Even if non-working mother, they also willing to hire domestic helper to alleviate the housework workload. Under this situation, they can spend more time to accompany with their children that the child behaviour problem may decreased. On the other hand, working mother also need to hire domestic helpers to take care of their children. The childcare services of western countries were relatively more comprehensive than Hong Kong. According to a report from OECD, due to the serious shortage of formal childcare services under the age of 3, the child care enrolment rate for the children in Hong Kong is only 13%. Which is far from the average enrolment rate of 35.2%. Of the 31 countries with data, Denmark has the highest enrolment rate (81.7%), followed by Iceland (71.1%) and Norway (59.5%). According to the ranking comparison, Hong Kong's enrolment rate ranks 29 out of 32 countries and regions. Hiring the domestic helpers become the only choice for the working

mother. However, their children may tend to build up a bonding relationship with the helper and may hinder the children to develop independency, responsibility and self-esteem.

5.2 MS and PCR are the predictors of child behavioral problem

Marital Satisfactory and Parent Child relationship are the important signs to predict the child behavioral problem. First, higher the marital satisfactory can reduce their child to have behavioral problem. Couple relationship satisfaction directly predicted child behavioral problems over time, higher the couple relationship score, lower the child problem behavior score. (Linville et al., 2010). Besides, closeness parent child relationship is another factor to reduce the child behavioral problem found in this research. In addition, one of the important finding in this research is that higher the conflict parent child relationship would tend to affect their children to have more behavioral problem. Conflicted Parent child relationship in early childhood is associated with aggression and delinquency in early years (Ingoldsby et al., 2006) and later with poor behavioral and academic outcomes (Knitzer, 2000). It is because conflict parent child relationship causing many bad effects to the children and their parent. Parent Child conflict is characterized by disagreeable interactions where the parent and the child display negative affect and behavior toward each other (Weaver et al., 2014). Conflict parent child relationship hinders the holistic development of children. Conversely high MS and clPCR facilitate the children to have healthy development. Children may cause the aggression and delinquency behaviour as they cannot build up a secure attachment relationship with their mother. Positive interactions with caring, loving relationship partners and the resulting sense of attachment security. Bowlby argued that this sense of security is important for personal adjustment, psychosocial functioning, and physical and mental health

(Mikulincer & Shaver, 2020). They tend to seek attention and find their identity from peers. Deviant behaviour may be the result.

5.3 Attachment theory – PCR, MS are in virtuous and vicious cycle
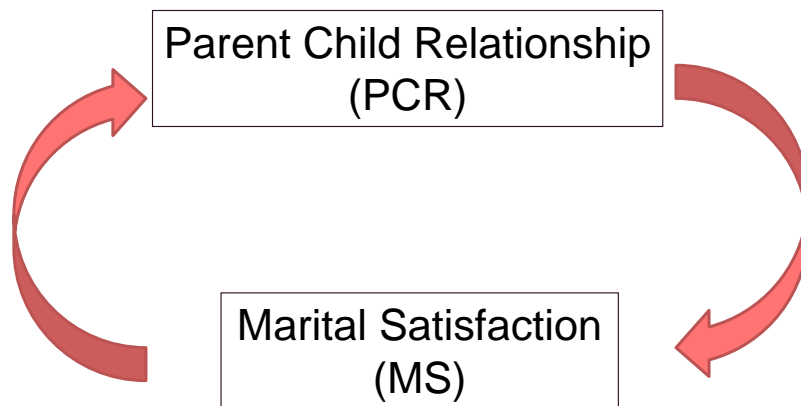
Closeness parent child relationship and high marital satisfaction are in a virtuous cycle. Waters et al. (2000) found that attachment experiences in infancy were associated with adult attachment experience; Reversely, Conflict parent child relationship and low marital satisfaction are in a vicious cycle. the unmet attachment needs of both children and parents and that attachment insecurity results in problematic patterns of attachment in parent-child relationships. (Kindsvatter & Desmond, 2013). Attachment relationship can affect the child to have the sense of security. Positive interactions with caring, loving relationship partners and the resulting sense of attachment security. Bowlby argued that this sense of security is important for personal adjustment, psychosocial functioning, and physical and mental health (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2020). Attachment security has many positive effect for the children. Attachment security, which in turn fosters the development of stable self-esteem, constructive coping strategies, maintenance of mental health, and formation

of mutually satisfying relationships throughout life. (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2017).

Indeed, children with sense of security are the key for children to build a healthy personality. Positive association between the quality of the relationship and the parent's positive personality features and a negative association between the relationship and parental neuroticism. (Belsky, 1984; Karney & Bradbury, 1995). Healthy personality facilitates the child to have a positive interaction with peers. Attachment in adolescence had broad and substantial connections to adolescents' functioning in several major social relationships (Allen et al. 2007). Further, they can more easily to have a positive relationship with their future partner. Conversely, Conflict parent child relationship can emerge many impact to the children. Parents that parent-child conflict is a manifestation of some internal disturbance or deficit central to the intrapersonal functioning of the child (Bowlby, 1988; Crittenden, Claussen, & Kozlowska, 2007). Because of the deficit in the intrapersonal functioning, children would find many difficulties to communicate with others, the result is that they fail to build up a positive relationship with peers. Further, they would fail to build up an intimacy relationship with their future partner.

5.4 Contribution of this study

Researcher tried to use the factor analysis to examine the reliability of the MS scale, clPCR scale and coPCR scale in this research. The alpha reliability of these scales were significant that MS scale was 0.952 higher than the previous research0.94, clPCR scale was 0.858 higher than the previous research 0.72, coPCR scale was 0.74 almost to the previous research 0.83. The result proof that these three scales can be applied in the Hong Kong society. Those scales can become the foundation of future research to find more significant impact in marital satisfaction and parent child relationship.

Many research mentioned the parent child relationship is the important issue for

the family and the children. This study has mentioned another important issue in the family that is the marital satisfactory. In the family relationship, the couple relationship is always the core. When the marital satisfactory is in a high level, the parent child relationship can also be closeness. Many of the scholars tried to advocate the positive / closeness parent child relationship for generation of harmonious family dynamic and healthy child development growth. However, the family should also pay more attention on the marital satisfactory / couple relationship, it may be a crucial factor to emerge a happy family.

5.5 Limitation and suggestion on future research

Due to the pandemic outbreak and insufficient time to do this research. Researchers cannot reach the respondents in person. The sample size and sampling were limited. A total 110 respondents may be difficult to infer the population. Besides, consideration of the return rate, the length of the online questionnaire should not be too long that more information finding in parent child relationship were expected. Anonymous questionnaire also limited researcher to collect more data from the respondents.

Chapter 6. Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter has summarized the result and findings in the previous chapters. It was divided into two sections, the first section is the conclusion, the second section is the service implication to Hong Kong for improving the current issue.

6.1 Conclusion

Foreign studies had mentioned that there was not significant relationship in working mother / non-working mother and parent child relationship. In this research the result was the same that they had no significant relationship, even if the extremely high working hours in Hong Kong. Foreign studies also found out some of the advantages and disadvantages in WM/NWM. However, there was no significant finding on WM/NWM in this research. Besides, a significant relationship has been found on Marital Satisfaction and parent child relationship in this research. Marital Satisfaction also has been found out some effects on the family and the child development, for example, the number of child and child behavioral problems. Parent Child relationship can be divided into closeness (positive) parent child relation and conflict (negative) parent child relationship. Both types of PCR also have many effects to the family and the children especially the conflict parent child relationship. Finally, an important significant finding in this studies was that MS, clPCR and coPCR are the predictors of child behavioral problem. Researcher also consider PCR, MS are in virtuous and vicious cycle.

6.2 Services Implication

6.2.1 Raising the childcare service

The childcare service in Hong Kong is seriously inadequate. About 60,000 babies are born in Hong Kong every year. However, currently there are only about 738 places in

subsidized independent childcare centres, and the average occupancy rate has been maintained at 99% or above since 2011/12, it was already in short supply. Although the Government has touched on the problem of insufficient community childcare services in its policy address and budget in recent years. The additional resources allocated are still insufficient for more than 100,000 infants and young children. A comprehensive strategy service planning and research should be conducted to meet the community need.

6.2.2 Prevention on child behavioral problem

MS, clPCR and coPCR are also the predictors of child behavioral problem found in this study. Higher the marital satisfaction would tend to reduce the child behavioral problem. Under this situation, a regular marriage counseling service for the couple to maintain their marital satisfaction would be necessary. Social Worker should facilitate the couples to listen their partner and try to understand more about their situation and views, for example to encourage the supportive communication, to avoid the hostile communication. Further, to help the couples generate the attitude of supportive, respective, empathic and caring. Besides, as clPCR and coPCR can also affect the child behavioral problem. A whole family educational base intervention was recommended instead of only provide the training or counselling to the children. To introduce more parent child activities, interaction and training should be the effective way to reduce the child behavioral problem.

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參與研究同意書

本人 ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ 備悉上述研究計劃目的在 (了解香港母親與子女的親子關係)。本人亦知悉此研究負責人來自宏恩基督教學院之社會工作學士學位課程學生 (勞洛豐)。

本人知悉所提供的資料將根據香港法例第 486 章 《個人資料(私隱)條例》加以保護。而此研究所得的資料將會被錄音及可能被用作日後的研究及發表，但該研究及發表中亦不會包含能夠識別本人身份的細節。本人的私隱權利會得以保留，本人的個人資料不會被公開。

研究人員已向本人清楚解釋列在所附研究程序上的資料，本人明瞭當中涉及的利益及風險；本人自願參與研究項目，並同意參與提供個人意見。

本人知悉本人有權就程序的任何部分提出疑問，並有權隨時退出而不受任何懲處。

參與者簽署　　　　　　　　：　　　　　　不適用

參與者姓名 (正楷)　　　　　：　　　　　　不適用

家長或監護人 (如適用) 簽署 ：　　　　　　不適用

家長或監護人 (如適用) 姓名 ：　　　　　　不適用

研究人員簽署　　　　　　　：

研究人員姓名　　　　　　　：　　　　　　勞洛豐

日期　　　　　　　　　　　：　　　　　10/2/2022

備註： 就有關上述研究細則，可聯絡宏恩基督教學院社會工作學院 (李玉儀博

士)

電話：5804 4140 (內線：261)

Gratia Christian College
宏恩基督教學院

你好：

　　本人是宏恩基督學院學生，本研究旨在探討全職母親的親子關係，填寫本問卷大約需要 3 分鐘。

*本資料僅供專題研究使用，絕不會透漏您的個人隱私。

問卷

背景資料

1. 我的子女數目是

　　1. 1 個　2. 2 個　3. 3 個或以上　4. 4 個或以上

2. 我的子女年齡是

　　1. 3-5 歲　2. 6-8 歲　3. 9-12 歲　4. 13 歲以上

3. 我的教育程度

　　1. 小學或以下　2. 中學　3. 大專程度　4. 學士　5. 碩士或以上

4. 你現時是

　　1. 全職媽媽　2. 有全職工作的媽媽　3. 有半職工作的媽媽

5. 你的子女有其他恆常的照顧者嗎？(如：外傭、祖父母等)

　　1. 有　2. 沒有

6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)

　　1. 20 小時或以下　2. 21-30 小時　3. 31-40 小時　4. 41-50 小時　5. 51 小時或以上

對子女的評價

7. 我的子女比較獨立

　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

8. 我的子女自尊心比較強
   1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題
   1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

10. 我的子女比較有責任心
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

婚姻滿意度量表
11. 我常為我的婚姻生活憂慮
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

12. 如果有機會讓我重新選擇的話，我會和別人結婚
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

13. 婚姻生活對我的限制太多，而不適合我。
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

14. 我覺得我的婚姻日趨平淡無變化。
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

15. 我努力地設法使我的婚姻美滿，但所得結果令我沮喪失望。
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

16. 我的婚姻生活和我預期的一樣好。
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

17. 我認為我的婚姻生活一年比一年差。
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

18. 和他住在一起令我非常慌亂和神經過敏。
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

19. 到目前為止，我的婚姻是成功的。
    1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

20. 婚姻生活幫助我朝向我所定的人生目標前進。

1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

21. 他願意改善我們婚姻中的關係，使它更好。
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

22. 有時我希望自己是和別人結婚的。
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

23. 我對目前的婚姻生活感到滿意。
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

親子關係量表
24. 我和我的孩子有溫暖的關係
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

25. 我和孩子總是彼此對抗
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

26. 我的孩子在不開心時會尋求我的愛
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

27. 我的孩子對我的身體接觸感到不舒服
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

28. 我的孩子重視和我的關係
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

29. 當我表揚我的孩子時，感到自豪
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

30. 我的孩子自發地和我分享
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

31. 我的孩子很容易對我生氣
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

32. 我的孩子很容易和我感覺合拍
　　1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意 5. 非常同意

33. 我的孩子在受到管教後會生氣
   1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

34. 和我的孩子相處會消耗我的精力
   1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

35. 當我的孩子不開心時，我也心情低落
   1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

36. 我很難捉摸孩子的感覺
   1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

37. 我孩子想取得話事權
   1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

38. 我的孩子公開和我分享他/她的感受
   1. 非常不同意　2. 不同意　3. 中立　4. 同意　5. 非常同意

~ 感謝您的回答，祝您生活愉快 ~

Chart 4.1.1. Agreement of respondent

參與本問卷調查的意願聲明：本人明白上述的研究內容，並同意參與本次的問卷調查
110 則回應

- 同意
- 不同意

100%
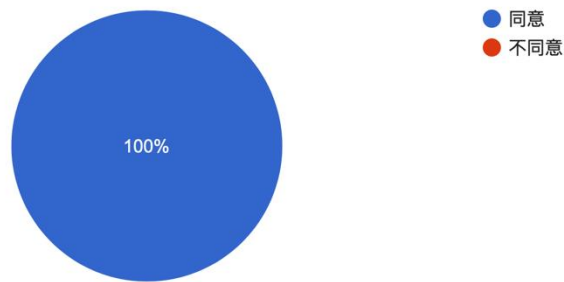
Chart 4.1.2. Working mothers / Nonworking mother

4. 你現時是
110 則回應

- 1. 全職媽媽
- 2. 有全職工作的媽媽
- 3. 有半職工作的媽媽

52.7% 14.5% 32.7%
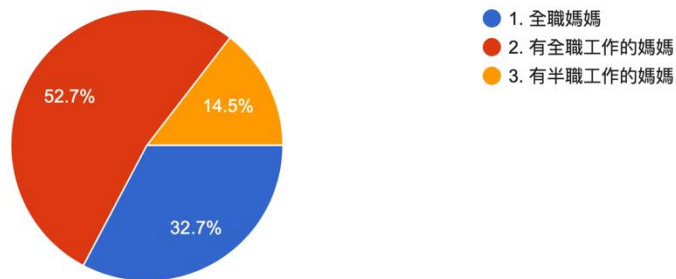
Chart 4.1.3. Number of children

1. 我的子女數目是
110 則回應

- 1. 1 個
- 2. 2個
- 3. 3個
- 4. 4個或以上

52.7% 9.1% 38.2%
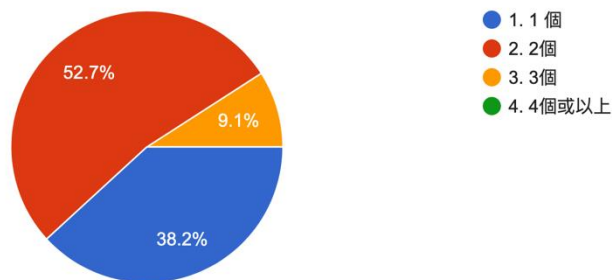
Chart 4.1.4. Age of Children

2. 我的子女年齡是
110 則回應
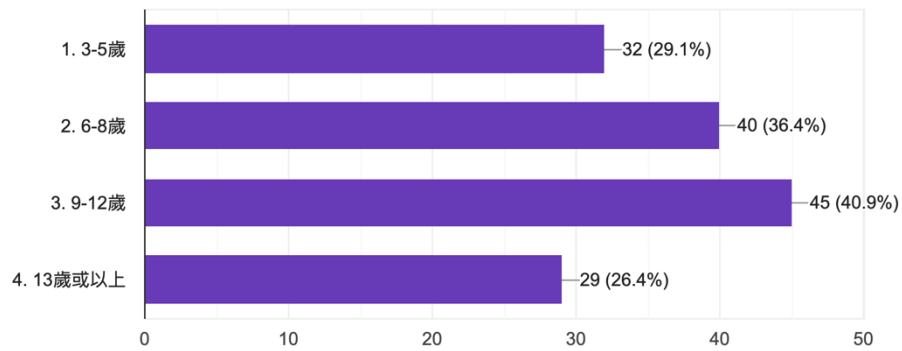
Chart 4.1.5. Mother's Educational level

3. 我的教育程度
110 則回應
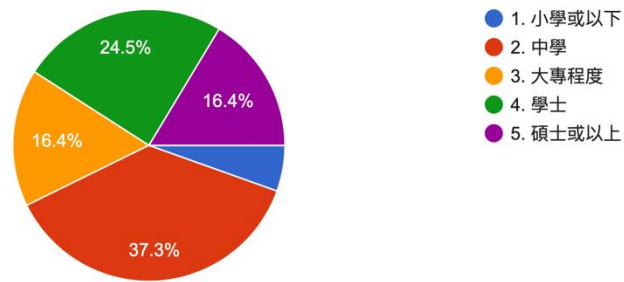
Chart 4.1.6. Another constant caregiver

5. 你的子女有其他恆常的照顧者嗎？(如：外傭、祖父母等)
110 則回應
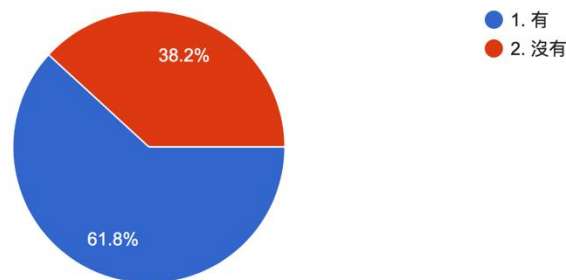
Chart 4.1.7 Accompanying time

6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)
110 則回應

- 1. 20小時或以下
- 2. 21-30小時
- 3. 31-40小時
- 4. 41-50小時
- 5. 51小時或以上
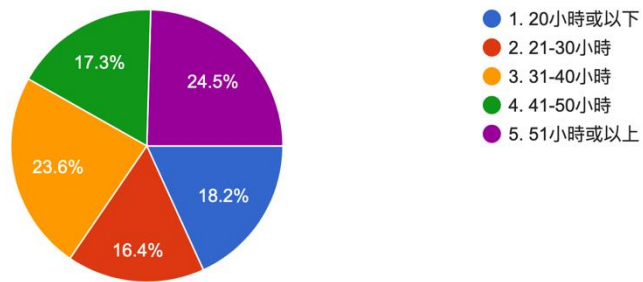
Chart 4.1.8. Children Independency

7. 我的子女比較獨立
110 則回應

- 1. 非常不同意
- 2. 不同意
- 3. 中立
- 4. 同意
- 5. 非常同意
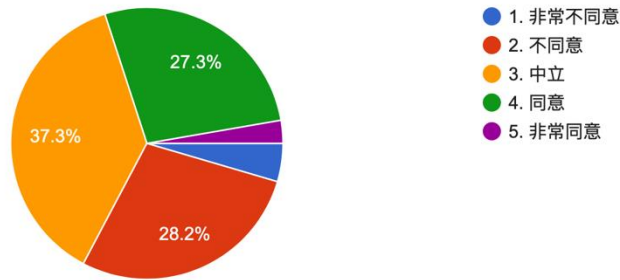
Chart 4.1.9. Children Self-Esteem

8. 我的子女自尊心比較強
110 則回應

- 1. 非常不同意
- 2. 不同意
- 3. 中立
- 4. 同意
- 5. 非常同意
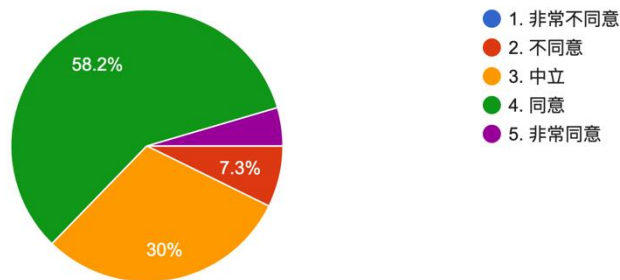
Chart 4.1.10. Children Behavioral Problem

9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題
110 則回應

- 1. 非常不同意
- 2. 不同意
- 3. 中立
- 4. 同意
- 5. 非常同意
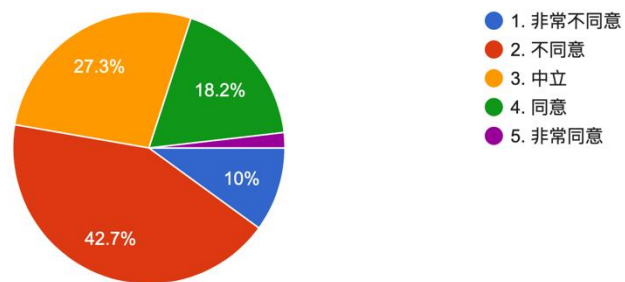
Chart 4.1.11. Children Responsibility

10. 我的子女比較有責任心
110 則回應
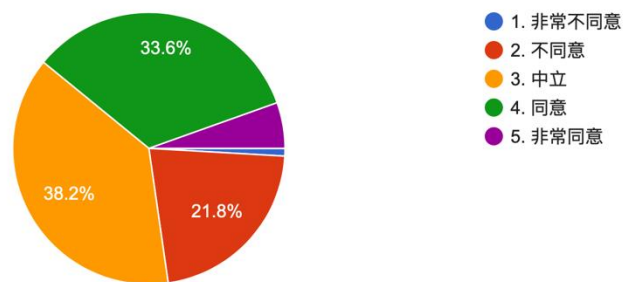
- 1. 非常不同意
- 2. 不同意
- 3. 中立
- 4. 同意
- 5. 非常同意

Table 4.2.1 Total Variance Explained

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings[a]
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total
1	9.319	33.280	33.280	9.319	33.280	33.280	8.737
2	4.454	15.906	49.187	4.454	15.906	49.187	5.244
3	2.129	7.604	56.791	2.129	7.604	56.791	3.349
4	1.358	4.849	61.640				
5	1.099	3.924	65.564				
6	.944	3.370	68.934				
7	.875	3.125	72.059				
8	.841	3.005	75.064				
9	.762	2.722	77.786				
10	.684	2.442	80.228				
11	.615	2.197	82.425				
12	.562	2.007	84.432				
13	.500	1.784	86.217				
14	.481	1.717	87.934				
15	.425	1.518	89.452				
16	.389	1.388	90.841				
17	.330	1.177	92.018				
18	.312	1.116	93.134				
19	.304	1.086	94.219				
20	.289	1.034	95.253				
21	.246	.878	96.131				
22	.208	.743	96.874				
23	.193	.690	97.564				
24	.182	.649	98.213				
25	.159	.569	98.782				
26	.140	.499	99.281				
27	.103	.368	99.649				
28	.098	.351	100.000				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. When components are correlated, sums of squared loadings cannot be added to obtain a total variance.

Table 4.2.2 Pattern Martix on the 3 factors MS, clPCR and coPCR

Pattern Matrix[a]

	Component		
	1	2	3
23. 我對目前的婚姻生活感到滿意。	.874		
19. 到目前為止，我的婚姻是成功的。	.867		
16. 我的婚姻生活和我預期的一樣好。	.850		
21. 他願意改善我們婚姻中的關係，使它更好。	.850		
15. 我努力地設法使我的婚姻美滿，但所得結果令我沮喪失望。	.839		
22. 有時我希望自己是和別人結婚的。	.798		
11. 我常為我的婚姻生活憂慮	.794		
20. 婚姻生活幫助我朝向我所定的人生目標前進。	.783		
12. 如果有機會讓我重新選擇的話，我會和別人結婚	.768		
17. 我認為我的婚姻生活一年比一年差。	.751		
18. 和他住在一起令我非常慌亂和神經過敏。	.715		
14. 我覺得我的婚姻日趨平淡無變化。	.690		
13. 婚姻生活對我的限制太多，而不適合我。	.679		
28. 我的孩子重視和我的關係		.878	
26. 我的孩子在不開心時會尋求我的愛		.770	
24.我和我的孩子有溫暖的關係		.751	
29. 當我表揚我的孩子時，感到自豪		.689	
32. 我的孩子很容易和我感覺合拍		.665	
27. 我的孩子對我的身體接觸感到不舒服		.613	
30. 我的孩子自發地和我分享		.596	
38. 我的孩子公開和我分享他/她的感受		.594	
31. 我的孩子很容易對我生氣			.674
33. 我的孩子在受到管教後會生氣			.631
37. 我孩子想取得話事權			.630
36. 我很難捉摸孩子的感覺		.377	.613
34. 和我的孩子相處會消耗我的精力			.599
25.我和孩子總是彼此對抗		.451	.528
35. 當我的孩子不開心時，我也心情低落			.329

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization. [a]

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Table 4.3.1 Reliability of the factor Marital Satisfaction (MS)

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.952	.952	13

Table 4.3.2 Item Statistics of MS

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
11. 我常為我的婚姻生活憂慮	.81	.977	111
12. 如果有機會讓我重新選擇的話,我會和別人結婚	.72	1.121	111
13. 婚姻生活對我的限制太多,而不適合我。	.97	.825	111
14. 我覺得我的婚姻日趨平淡無變化。	.14	1.094	111
15. 我努力地設法使我的婚姻美滿,但所得結果令我沮喪失望。	.69	1.007	111
16. 我的婚姻生活和我預期的一樣好。	.13	1.010	111
17. 我認為我的婚姻生活一年比一年差。	.69	.892	111
18. 和他住在一起令我非常慌亂和神經過敏。	.86	1.034	111
19. 到目前為止,我的婚姻是成功的。	.66	.919	111
20. 婚姻生活幫助我朝向我所定的人生目標前進。	.40	.956	111
21. 他願意改善我們婚姻中的關係,使它更好。	.54	.850	111
22. 有時我希望自己是和別人結婚的。	.52	1.008	111
23. 我對目前的婚姻生活感到滿意。	.54	1.007	111

Table 4.3.3 Reliability Statistics of clPCR

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.858	.858	8

Table 4.3.4 Item Statistics of clPCR

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
28. 我的孩子重視和我的關係	1.30	.682	111
24.我和我的孩子有溫暖的關係	1.14	.737	111
26. 我的孩子在不開心時會尋求我的愛	1.12	.710	111
32. 我的孩子很容易和我感覺合拍	.75	.707	111
29. 當我表揚我的孩子時，感到自豪	1.10	.632	111
38. 我的孩子公開和我分享他/她的感受	.64	.724	111
30. 我的孩子自發地和我分享	.88	.795	111
27. 我的孩子對我的身體接觸感到不舒服	1.41	.546	111

Table 4.3.5 Reliability Statistics of coPCR

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.741	.737	7

Table 4.3.6 Item Statistics of coPCR

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
31. 我的孩子很容易對我生氣	.33	.975	111
33. 我的孩子在受到管教後會生氣	-.26	.941	111
37. 我孩子想取得話事權	-.41	.824	111
36. 我很難捉摸孩子的感覺	.47	.989	111
34. 和我的孩子相處會消耗我的精力	-.32	1.062	111
25. 我和孩子總是彼此對抗	.91	.781	111
35. 當我的孩子不開心時，我也心情低落	-.75	.792	111

Table 4.4.1 Correlation in between NWM/WM and other factors

Correlations

		4. 你現時是	5. 你的子女有其他恆常的照顧者嗎？(如：外傭、祖父母等)	6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	8. 我的子女自尊心比較強	cIPCR
4. 你現時是	Pearson Correlation	1	-.253**	-.289**	.244*	-.208*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.007	.002	.010	.029
	N	111	111	111	111	111
5. 你的子女有其他恆常的照顧者嗎？(如：外傭、祖父母等)	Pearson Correlation	-.253**	1	-.012	.020	-.147
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007		.901	.835	.124
	N	111	111	111	111	111
6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	Pearson Correlation	-.289**	-.012	1	-.116	.448**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.901		.224	<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111
8. 我的子女自尊心比較強	Pearson Correlation	.244*	.020	-.116	1	-.042
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.835	.224		.661
	N	111	111	111	111	111
cIPCR	Pearson Correlation	-.208*	-.147	.448**	-.042	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.029	.124	<.001	.661	
	N	111	111	111	111	111

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.4.2 Correlation in between MS and other factors

Correlations

		MS	1. 我的子女數目是	7. 我的子女比較獨立	9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	10. 我的子女比較有責任心	cIPCR	coPCR
MS	Pearson Correlation	1	.235*	.232*	.368**	.228*	.248**	.267**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.013	.014	<.001	.016	.009	.005
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1. 我的子女數目是	Pearson Correlation	.235*	1	.092	.179	.085	.048	.164
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013		.339	.060	.378	.617	.085
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
7. 我的子女比較獨立	Pearson Correlation	.232*	.092	1	.280**	.424**	.176	.244**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014	.339		.003	<.001	.065	.010
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	Pearson Correlation	.368**	.179	.280**	1	.398**	.445**	.602**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.060	.003		<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
10. 我的子女比較有責任心	Pearson Correlation	.228*	.085	.424**	.398**	1	.442**	.384**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016	.378	<.001	<.001		<.001	<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
cIPCR	Pearson Correlation	.248**	.048	.176	.445**	.442**	1	.414**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.617	.065	<.001	<.001		<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
coPCR	Pearson Correlation	.267**	.164	.244**	.602**	.384**	.414**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.085	.010	<.001	<.001	<.001	
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.4.3 Correlation in between clPCR and other factors

Correlations

		clPCR	3. 我的教育程度	4. 你現時是	6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	10. 我的子女比較有責任心	MS
clPCR	Pearson Correlation	1	.267**	-.208*	.448**	.445**	.442**	.248**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005	.029	<.001	<.001	<.001	.009
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
3. 我的教育程度	Pearson Correlation	.267**	1	.142	-.104	.224*	.168	.151
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005		.138	.279	.018	.078	.113
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
4. 你現時是	Pearson Correlation	-.208*	.142	1	-.289**	-.114	.000	.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.029	.138		.002	.233	.997	.909
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	Pearson Correlation	.448**	-.104	-.289**	1	.166	.243*	.101
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.279	.002		.081	.010	.291
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	Pearson Correlation	.445**	.224*	-.114	.166	1	.398**	.368**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.018	.233	.081		<.001	<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
10. 我的子女比較有責任心	Pearson Correlation	.442**	.168	.000	.243*	.398**	1	.228*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.078	.997	.010	<.001		.016
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
MS	Pearson Correlation	.248**	.151	.011	.101	.368**	.228*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.113	.909	.291	<.001	.016	
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.4.4 Correlation in between coPCR and other factors

Correlations

		coPCR	6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	7. 我的子女比較獨立	8. 我的子女自尊心比較強	9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	10. 我的子女比較有責任心	MS
coPCR	Pearson Correlation	1	.198*	.244**	-.219*	.602**	.384**	.267**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.038	.010	.021	<.001	<.001	.005
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	Pearson Correlation	.198*	1	.107	-.116	.166	.243*	.101
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038		.265	.224	.081	.010	.291
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
7. 我的子女比較獨立	Pearson Correlation	.244**	.107	1	.093	.280**	.424**	.232*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.265		.331	.003	<.001	.014
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
8. 我的子女自尊心比較強	Pearson Correlation	-.219*	-.116	.093	1	-.309**	.026	-.015
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	.224	.331		<.001	.786	.876
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	Pearson Correlation	.602**	.166	.280**	-.309**	1	.398**	.368**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.081	.003	<.001		<.001	<.001
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
10. 我的子女比較有責任心	Pearson Correlation	.384**	.243*	.424**	.026	.398**	1	.228*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.010	<.001	.786	<.001		.016
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
MS	Pearson Correlation	.267**	.101	.232*	-.015	.368**	.228*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.291	.014	.876	<.001	.016	
	N	111	111	111	111	111	111	111

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.4.5 Model Summary of the predictors on clPCR

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.658[a]	.433	.406	.37907

a. Predictors: (Constant), MS, 6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等), 3. 我的教育程度, 10. 我的子女比較有責任心, 9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題

Table 4.4.6 ANOVA of the clPCR and the predictors

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.516	5	2.303	16.028	<.001[b]
	Residual	15.088	105	.144		
	Total	26.604	110			

a. Dependent Variable: clPCR

b. Predictors: (Constant), MS, 6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等), 3. 我的教育程度, 10. 我的子女比較有責任心, 9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題

Table 4.4.7 The Regression Coefficients of clPCR

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.292	.137		2.134	.035
	3. 我的教育程度	.085	.031	.211	2.735	.007
	6. 你平均每周會用多少時間陪伴子女(如：陪他/她做功課及玩耍、一同吃飯或帶他/她外出遊玩等)	.128	.026	.375	4.856	<.001
	9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題	.119	.043	.235	2.742	.007
	10. 我的子女比較有責任心	.116	.045	.212	2.571	.012
	MS	.028	.050	.044	.553	.582

a. Dependent Variable: clPCR

Table 4.4.8 Model Summary of the predictors on child behavioral problem

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.665[a]	.442	.427	.7331

a. Predictors: (Constant), coPCR, MS, cIPCR

Table 4.4.9 ANOVA of the child behavioral problem and the predictors

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	45.595	3	15.198	28.280	<.001[b]
	Residual	57.504	107	.537		
	Total	103.099	110			

a. Dependent Variable: 9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題

b. Predictors: (Constant), coPCR, MS, cIPCR

Table 4.4.10 The Regression Coefficients of child behavioral problem

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.134	.180		-.747	.457
	MS	.240	.094	.193	2.544	.012
	cIPCR	.401	.158	.204	2.539	.013
	coPCR	.788	.137	.466	5.775	<.001

a. Dependent Variable: 9. 我的子女有較多的行為問題