

: , ,

:

•

1.

1960

70.8% (, 1991)

가

가

가

40

(LG)

“

”

‘97

8 57 2

8 23 3

4.1% 가

가

가 (0.8%) 5

(

, 1997).

가

가

(, 1986).

가

가

1-3

4-6

가

가

(, 1995)

가

가

(Bigner, 1985).

가

가

(Dyer, 1963), 83%가 가 (LeMaster, 1965), 87%가 53%가 (Hobbs, 1965)

가 가 가 () 가 (, 1986) 가 가

(, 1994 ; Grossman, Fedele & Pllack, 1987 ; Miller & Solle, 1980 ; Tomlinson, 1987).

가 가 가 (, 1991 ; , 1984). 1-2 가 가 ,

) 가 (,) (, 1996).

(, 1992).

가

가 가 가 가 가 (Cobb, 1976 ; Dean & Lin, 1977).

(Cobb, 1976 ; Turner, 1987), (Berkman & Syme, 1979), (Sarason et al., 1983)

가 가 (Caplan, 1971).

가 가 가 () (Cronenwett & Wilson, 1981 ; Tilden, 1983),

가 (Brown, 1986a, b ; Cronenwett, 1985a, b ; Hall et al., 1987 ; Koniak & Griffin, 1988 ; Lenz et al., 1986).

1980 가

(, 1985 ; 가 , 1994 ; , 1985 ; , 1982), 1980

가

(, 1988 ; , 1992)가
가

가
가

가 가

가

2.

가

가

3.

1)

가?

2)

가?

가

4. 가

1)

가

2)

가

3)

가

5,

1)

가

Hobbs(1965) Steffensmeier(1982)
가

가

2)

(1992)

12

Taylor(1974)

(1992)

8

가

가

3)

(Full Time, 1 8)

가

4-6

•
1.

가 (父權制) 가 가
가 (, 1982 ; , 1982).
1960 가 70%가 가 . 가 , 가
1980-1992 12 가 가
28.8% 가 43.6% 가 가
가 (, 1994). 가
가 가 . (1986) 322 가
“ ”가 47.8% , “
”가 21.7% , “ 가 ” 가 12.4% , “
” 가 12.4% .
(, 1993).

(, 1982). 가
가 가 가
가 가 가 가 가 (, 1987).
가
가
(, 1980).
가
(, 1987). 가 가
가 가 가 가 가 가

가
가 (, 1989 ; , 1981 ; , 1976 ; , 1991 ;
Booth, 1977 ; Cook & Rousseau, 1984 ; Pleck, Staines & Lang, 1980).

, Sheehan(1981)

, 1

가 . (1991)

가

가

(, 1989). Henslin(1980)

가

. Ritchie(1991)

가 , 가

(, 1993 ; , 1994 ; , 1992 ; ,
1989 ; Crouter, 1984 ; Goldsteen & Ross, 1990). 가

(, 1982 ; Goldsteen & Ross, 1990).

가

가

2.

(, 1994 ; Sarbin, 1977).

가

(, 1986 ; , 1977 ; , 1992 ;
Linton, 1936 ; Meleis, 1975 ; Nye & Gegas, 1976 ; Parsons, 1951 ; Zabielski, 1994).

가

(, 1992 ; Mead, 1934).

“

”

(, 9114). ,

가 (motherliness)

(mothering)

가

가 ,
(, 1996 ; , 1992 ; , 1991 ; Bobak, Jensen, 1989 ; Ludington
Hoe, 1977).

가
Thornton
Nardi(1975)
가
(가)
가
가

(Zabielski, 1994).
Rossi(1968)

가 가 가
가

(, 1988: , 1992
: , 1992 : Goode, 1960 : Perlin 1983 :Perlin & Turner, 1987 : Thomas, 1968).
Sieber(1974)

:1986). Burr (1979)
가

가 가 가
가 가 가
가 (, 1996;
, 1985 ; Rollin, Galligan,1978).

가

(, 1982; Bull, 1981; Clark, 1966; Gruis, 1977; Hiser, 1986; Moss, 1981; Ventura, 1987). McKim(1987) 184

가 (Bennett, 1981; Broom, 1984; Bull, 1981; Davis & Eyer, 1984 ; Gruis, 1977 : Hiser, 1986 :Melchior, 1975). (1990)

가,

가

(1992) (1992)

가

(1984) 3-12

가 140

Hobbs(1965) Steffensmeier(1982)

“ ” 7.9%, “ ” 81.4% (1985) 6

가 146 Hobbs(1965) Steffensmeier(1982)

“ ”가 8%, “ ”가 71%, “ ”가

가 가 (1996)

Hobbs(1965) Steffensmeier(1982)

4-6 가

frls

Dyer(1963)

가 가

, Hobbs(1965) 3-18

가 53

86.8%가

13.2%가

Beauchamp(1968)

Uhlenberg(1970)

(Jacoby, 1969).Ouvall(1977)

가

2

가 가

가 가

. Loiter(1977)

19

, 2/3

LeMaster(1957)

46

83%가

가

3.

" , " (, 1982) , "

"(, 1983)

, 1992) .

가 (, 1985 Cobb. 1976 ; Kahn & An-tonucci, 1980).

가 (Jacobson, 1986 : Woods, Yates& Primomo, 1989).

(House, 1981).

(Caplan, 1982 :Cobb. 1976 : Dean& Lin, 1977),

가 가 .

(, 1992),

가 가

가 가

3가 (behavioral mediators) (Ganster& Victor, 1988).

가

(psychological mediator)

(general perceived affiliation benefit)

(physiological mediator) 가

가.

가

(, 1993). 3가

가

(Brown,1986a, b : Cronenwett, 1985a, b ; Cronenwett & Wilson, 1981 : Hall et at., 1987 ; Koniak-Griffin, 1988 ; Lenz et al., 1986).

가

가

(Crisic et at., 1983 : Tiden, 1983) Brown(1986a)

Mercer(1986a)

가

, , , 가 가
, 가 가
가 -가
(. 1993). 가
가 ,

. Shereshefsky, Llbenberg sockman(1974) 가

가

Stemp (1986) 1

가 가 ,
, 6

가

1984) 71 가 가 (, 1995 : , 1995). Cutrona(
2 . 4

2
가 , 8
. Cutrona Troutman(1986) 55

, 가 가 가 . 3
가 가 가
가 가 가

1.

가 가
3 (3-4 , 4-6 , 3)

2.

10 1 1994 12 1995
 208
 20-35 ,
 , 38-42 ,
 2.5-4.0kg .

3.

12 12 1994 12 1 -
 3-4 3 30 , K
 10-15 .
 1) 1 : 가 3-4
 2) 2 : 4-6
 (Schwartz, 1993). 4-6 (optimal transition time) 2

3) 3 :
 (personalstage) 3 (Robson & Moss, 1970 ; Thoronton & Nardi, 1975)

1 K 가 가
 가 3-4
 . 1 가
 2 3 <
 1> 208 133 63.9% .

4.

1)

< 1 >

	1	2	3
	3-4	4-6	3
	가	가	가

가

Hobbs(The Difficulty Index for First Time. 1965)

Steffensmeier (Transition Difficulty,1982)

(1 :) (2 :) ;
 ,) 28 4 ;
 1 , ; 2 , : 3 , . 4 .
 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 (back translation) . 5 1
 ,3 28

가

Cronbach-alpha 4 .
 .85, 1 .89, 2 .85, 3 .86

2)

(1) : (1992)
 , 12 4 가
 . (1992) .80
 가 .83, 1 .88, 2 .88,3

(2) : Taylor(1974)
 (1992) 가 가 8 , 4

100- 200 가 34 96.55(SD=±58.6) 가
 가 127.0 (SD=±54.0) 가 100 가 39 (52.0%)
 가 207.7 (SD=±88.9),
 가 " " 가 가
 " " 49 (84.5%),
 59 (78.7%)
 가 29 (50.0%)
 , 가 40 (53.3%)
 가 31 (53.5%) 가
 가 35 (46.7%) 가 (X^{>2}=24.57, p=.000) .
 가
 가 4-6
 " "가 46 (79.3%) " "가 40
 (53.3%) 가 가
 (X^{>2}=9.659, p=.002).
 가 가 가 24 (41.4%), 가 17
 (22.7%)
 4-6 " "
 가 47 (81.0%), 43 (57.3%) 가
 , (X^{>2}=8.398, p=.004). " "
 가 가
 3 " "가 20 (26.7%)
 " "가 43 (74.1%) (X^{>2}=29.564,
 p=.000). " " 가 15 (25.9%),
 9 (12.0%) 가
 3 " "
 가 47 (81.0%), 28 (37.3%)
 가 (X^{>2}=25.40, p=.000) . , 3
 : . 가
 " " 가 19 (32.8%),
 12 (16.0%) 가 .

2. 가

가 1. “ 가 Pearson Correlation
 ” 가
 < 2>

< 2>
 3-4 (r=-.19, p=.0265), 4-6 (r= -.18, p=.0392)

. 3-4 4-6 가
 . " 가
 " 가 1 3-4 4-6 .

< 2>

(N=133)		
	3-4	4-6
	-0.1924 (p=0.0265)	-0.1790 (p=0.0392)
		-0.0980 (p=0.2618)

< 3>

< 3>

(N=133)		
	(N= 58)	(N=75)
3-4	-0.0076 (p=0.9548)	-0.3074 (p=0.0073)
4-6	-0.0960 (p=0.4733)	-0.2282 (p=0.0490)
3	-0.0462 (p=0.7306)	-0.13710 (p=0.2408)

< 3>

가 . ,
 가 .
 3-4 (r= -.31, p=.007:3)
 가
 . Mercer, Hackley Bostrcm(1984),
 MBiewski(1986), (1990), (1992)
 가 . ,

가
 . Weiss(1990)
 가
 가 가 . 가 가 (1984)
 가 가 . 가 (1988)
 가 가 . 가 가
 . Stemp (1986) 1
 가 가 가 가
 가 가 가 가 ,
 가 2. " 가 "

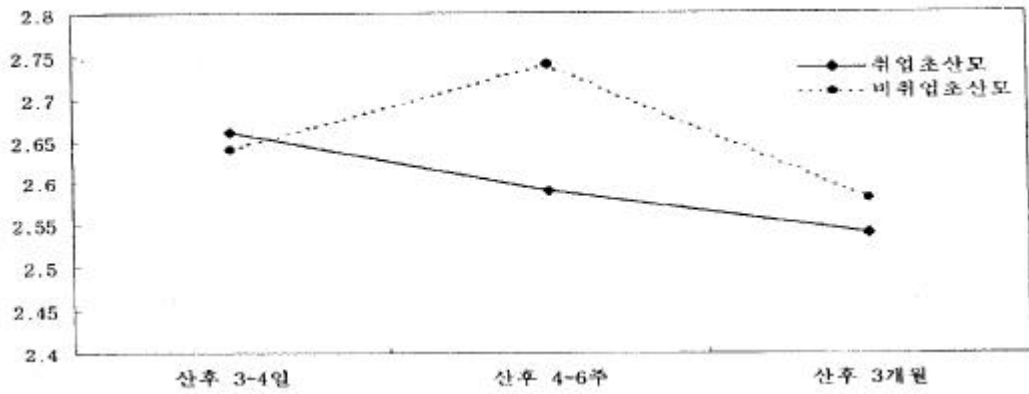
(F=2.35, P=.0975),
 (F=3.89, P=.0234). ,
 가 < 1> .

	(N=58)		(N=75)		(N=133)	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
3-4	2.66	0.45	2.64	0.51	2.64	0.48
4-6	2.59	0.41	2.74	0.39	2.68	0.40
3	2.54	0.44	2.58	0.37	2.56	0.40

< 5> (N=133)

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
	132	44.6202	0.6654		
	1	0.3273	0.3273	0.97	0.3270
	131	44.2929	0.3381		
	266	29.5907	0.7809		
	2	0.8398	0.4199	3.89	0.0234
x	2	0.5064	0.2532	2.35	0.0975
	262	28.2445	0.1078		
	398	74.2109	1.4463		

< 1>



가 ” 가 2 “ 가
 . Majewski(1986) 5-18 가
 가 가 ,
 , , ,
 가 가 가
 가 4-6 (1996) 3-4 3
 4-6 406
 Sieber(1974)

(1990) 가

가

가

4-6 Thornton Nardi(1975) (informal stage)

Ross(1990) Goldstein

가

가

4-6

가 43.1% 가 가

가 가 (Bacon, 1974; Crnic, Greenberg, Robinson & Ragozin, 1984).

(,1998), , 20 (Mercer, 1986a).

가

가 가 가

가 가 가 48 (82.76%), 68 (90.67%) Skinner(1985) 가

가

4-6 가
 3
 4-6 Robson Moss(1970), Thoroton
 Nardi(1975) 3 3

4-6

가 3. “ 가 ” 가

t-test

< 6>

	(N=58)		(N=75)		(N=133)	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
3-4	64.26	8.63	59.16	11.11	61.38	10.38
4-6	61.74	8.70	60.88	10.85	61.26	9.94
3	61.02	8.72	59.75	9.39	60.30	9.09

		(N=133)			
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
	132	24969.1729	756.2365		
	1	569.9831	569.9831	3.06	0.0826
	131	24399.1898	186.2534		
	266	13612.9269	288.4682		
	2	121.3780	60.6890	1.24	0.2923
×	2	357.3279	178.6639	3.64	0.0277
	262	12868.2210	49.1153		
	398	38582.0998	1044.7047		

: < 7>

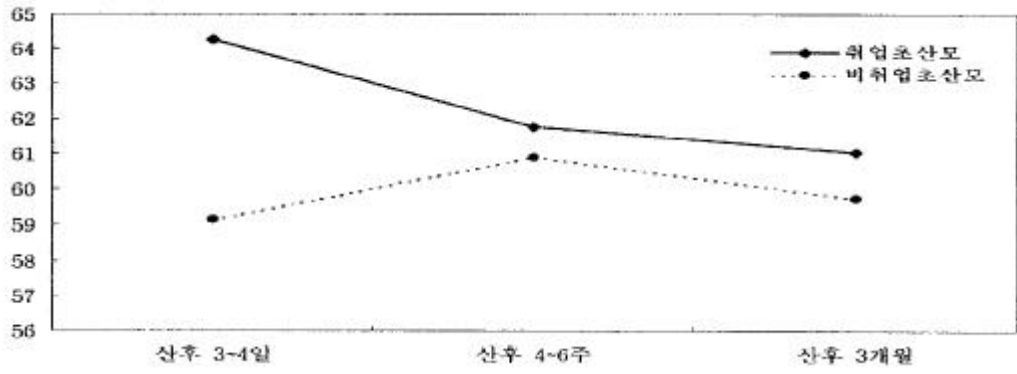
가 (F=3.06, P=.0826).

가

(F=3.64, P=.0277).

< 2>

< 2>



:

3-4 가 4-6 가
(F=5.20, P=.0263). 3-4 3
가 (F=6.47, P=.0137). 3-4
4-6 3 가
3-4 4-6 (F=1.70,
P=.1962), 3-4 3 (F=.21, P=.6513)
가 3-4 4-6
가 3
4-6 가 3
4-6 3 가

: < 8>

3-4 가 (M ± SD=64.26 ± 8.63)
가 (M ± SD=59.16 ± 11.11) 가 (t=- 2.9779,
P=.0035).
가 4-6 (t=- .4940, P=.6222) 3 (t=- .7983,
P=.4261) 가

< 8>		(N=133)		
	M(SD)	DF	t	p
3-4	64.26(8.63)	131.0	- 2.9779	0.0035
	59.16(11.11)			
4-6	61.74(8.70)	131.0	- 0.4940	0.6222
	60.88(10.85)			
3	61.02(8.72)	131.0	- 0.7983	0.4261
	59.75(9.39)			

가 , “ 가 ” 가 3 . 가 Rubin(1978) (1988) 가 , 가 가 가 (Caplan, 1971 :Cronenwett & Newmark, 1974 ; Greenberg & Morris, 1974 ; Meyer. 1975 ; Nuckolls, 1973 : Paykel, 1980 : Sherrilya Levitt & Detts, 1990), Durrett (1986) 3-4 가 , , Gruis(1987) 가 가 , Barreta(1981) , Lenz (1986) , 가 . Mercer(1986) 1 , 가 가 4 가 1 가 . Norbeck Sheiner(1982) 가 Pugliesi (1988) 가 Tulmen Fawcett(1988) 70 , , (63.6%),

(21.2%), (6.9%) . 4-6
3
가 . 가
. 가 , 가 ,
. 가 ,
. 가
(3-4 , 4-6 , 3)
가
. 3-4 , 4-6 , 3 3 ,
. K 133
1994 12 1995 10
가
Hobbs(The Difficulty Index for First - Time, 1965) Steffensmeier (Transition Difficulty, 1982) ,
(N=30) Cronbach alpha가 .89 ,
(N=133) .85- .89 . (1992)
(N=30) Cronbach alpha가 .83 , (N=133) .84- .88 .
Taylor(1974) (1992)
(N=30) Cronbach alpha가
.85 , (N=133) .80- .85 .
가 , X²-test, Pearson's
Correlation, (Repeated Measure ANOVA), (Time
contrast) t-test SAS/PC .
가 28.6 , 27.2 ,
가 58.6% 60.0% 가 .
가가 46.6% , 32.0% 가 ,
가가 34.5% 가 .
가 가 . 4-6
" "가 79.3% ,
53.3% 가
(X² = 9.659, p=0.002).
가 가 (. 41.4% ; .22.7%). 4-6

81.0%, 57.3% , 가 가

($X^2=8.398, p=.004$).

3 " 가 74.1%, 26.7% 가 (X²=29.564, p=.000).

가 25.9%. 12.0% 가

3 " "

가 81.0%. 37.3% 3 가

($X^2=25.40, P=.000$).

가 32.8%, 16.0% 가 .

3-4 ($r=-.19, p=.0265$), 4-6

($r=-.18, P=.0392$) 가

" 가

" 가 1 3-4 4-6

가

(3-4 : $r=-.95, P=.9548$; 4-6 : $r=-.0960, P=.4733$; 3 : $r=-.05, p=.7306$).

3-4 ($r=-.31, P=.0073$) 4-6 ($r=-.23, p=.0490$)

가

가 ($F=.97, p=.3270$).

($F=3.89, p=.0234$). "

가 " 가 2 .

가 ($F=3.06, p=.0826$)

가

($F=3.64, p=.0277$),

3-4 4-6 ($F=5.20, p=.0263$)

3 ($F=6.47, p=.0137$) 가 .

3-4 4-6 ($F=1.70, p=.1962$), 3-4 3 ($F=.21, p=.6513$) 가

3-4 4-6

가 3 . 4-6

3 가

3-4 ($M \pm SD=64.26 \pm 8.63$)가 ($M \pm SD=59.16 \pm 11.11$)

가 ($t=-2.98, P=.0035$). “

가 ” 가 3 .

가

1. (1989). _____ ; _____
2. (1988). _____
3. _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ ;
(1992). _____ ;
4. (1988). _____ 가 _____ ;
5. (1994). _____ , _____ , 4(1), 80-90.
6. (1996). _____
7. (1993). _____ 가 _____
8. (1982). _____ 가 _____ ; _____
9. _____ , _____ (1989). _____ 가 _____
_____ , 28
10. (1992). _____
11. (1980). _____ 가 _____ , 8.
12. (1987). _____ ; _____
13. (1985). _____ ; _____
14. (1991). _____ ; _____
15. (1997). 8 8 , 12 .
16. (1991). _____
17. (1998). _____ . 1998 _____ 3
_____ , _____ , 2(1), 52-65.
18. (1985). _____
19. (1994). _____
20. _____ (1983). _____ ; _____
21. (1981). _____

22. (1987). _____ 가 _____.
23. (1984). _____
24. 가 , , , , (1994). Social support
_____, 23(3), 467-486.
25. , (1995). _____ 가 , : .
26. (1990). _____
27. (1986). _____ :
28. (1985). _____ 가 _____.
29. (1982). _____
_____, 12, 67-78.
30. (1976). _____, 27, 260.
31. (1986). _____, 7, 20.
32. (1982). _____
33. (1992). _____ 가 _____
34. (1995). _____ 가 _____
_____, 1(1), 23-34.
35. (1994). _____
36. (1991). _____
37. (1993). _____
38. , (1982). _____
39. (1992). _____
40. (1984). _____
41. (1982). _____ : .
42. , (1986). _____ 가 _____
_____, 4, 71-93.
43. (1993). _____ -가 _____, 가 _____, _____ 가 _____
44. (1977). 가 _____ : .
45. (1991). _____
_____ 가 _____, 9, 323-344.
46. (1985). _____, 355-370.

47. (1992). _____ 가 _____

48. (1985). _____

49. , , , (1995). : . 12
11 18 , _____, 129- 138.

50. (1988). _____

51. (1982). _____

52. , (1991). _____ : .

53. (1992). _____ : .

54. (1982). _____ : _____

55. (1989). _____ 가 _____ : _____

56. (1994). _____

57. (1992). _____

58. (1993). _____

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- Abstract -

Key concepts : Employment status, Maternal role strain, Husband's support

The Change and Relationship between Maternal Role Strain and Husband's Support in First-time Mothers with regard to their Employment Status

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This study attempted to determine the relation between the maternal role strain and their husbands' support in employed and nonemployed first-time mothers, and how it changed over time.

A descriptive, longitudinal and comparative study design was conducted to collect and analyzed the data at three times(at 3-4days, at 4-6wks and at 3-month postpartum) regarding the change of maternal role strain and their husbands' support in employed and nonemployed first-time mothers.

The subjects were 133 first-time mothers who delivered vaginally at K university hospital in Deagu, Korea from Dec. , 1994 to Oct., 1995. Among these 58 were employed and 75 were nonemployed first-time mothers.

This instruments used to data collection in this study were by Hobbs(1968 : The Difficulty Index for First-time Parents), Staffensmeier(1982: Transition Difficulty Measure), Tayer(1976: Emotional Support from Husband), Lee, Hae Kyoung(1992 : Physical Support from Husband).

The analysis of data was done with SAS/PC program which included percentage, χ^2 -test, Pearson correlation, Repeated Measure ANOVA, Time Contrast Analysis and t-test.

The results were as follows :

1. There was a significant negative correlation only at 3-4days($r=-.19$, $P=.0265$) and at 4-6wks postpartum($r=-.18$, $P=.0392$) between maternal role strain and husband's support of the first-time mothers. Thus, the more support from husband, the less maternal role strains the first-time mothers felt. Therefore, the 1st hypothesis that "the more husband's support the first-time mother felt at all the time of testing, the less maternal role strains they got" was partially supported at 3-days and 4-6 weeks postpartum.

There was no correlation between maternal role strain and t husband's support of the employed first-time mothers at al testing times(at 3-4days postpartum : $r=-.95$, $P=.9548$, at 4-6 wks postpartum : $r=-.0960$, $P=.4733$ and at 3-month postpartum : $r=-.05$, $P=.7306$).

On the contrary, the unemployed first-time mothers felt less maternal role strain when they received more support from their husband at 3-4 days postpartum($r=-.31$, $P=.0073$) and at 4-6 wks postpartum($r=-.23$, $P=.0490$).

2. There was no difference of maternal role strain between two groups with regards to employment status($F=.97$, $P=.3270$). But the maternal role strains of two groups were changed differently each other over time($F=3.89$, $P=.00234$). Therefore, the 2nd hypothesis that "there was the difference in the maternal role strains with regard to employment status and over time" was rejected.

3. There was no difference in husband's support between the employed and the

nonemployed first-time mothers ($F=3.06$, $P=.0826$). But there was a significant interaction between employment status and over time ($F=3.64$, $P=.0267$), so the support from husband of the employed and the unemployed first-time mothers was changed differently each other over time. The support from husband of the employed first-time mothers was lowered significantly and continuously at 4-6wks ($F=5.20$, $P=.0263$) and at 3-month postpartum ($F=6.47$, $P=.0137$) than at 3-4 days postpartum.

On the contrary, there was no difference in change of husband's support of the employed first-time mothers between the 3-4 days and the 4-6wks postpartum ($F=1.70$, $P=.1962$) and between the 3-4 days and the 3-month postpartum ($F=.21$, $P=.6513$). Mean husband's support of the nonemployed first-time mothers was raised at 4-6 wks postpartum than at 3-4 days postpartum but lowed at 3-month postpartum. The support form husband of both groups was tending downwards at 3-month postpartum than at 4-6 wks postpartum, but the one between two groups was changed differently each other over time. The husband's support of the employed first-time mothers ($M \pm SD=64.26 \pm 8.63$) was higher than the one of the nonemployed first-time mothers ($M \pm SD=59.16 \pm 11.11$) ($t=-2.98$, $P=.0035$), so the 3rd hypothesis that "there was the difference in the husband's support with regard to employment status and over time" was supported.

On the basis of these conclusions, the following suggestion is proposed.

This study examined the change and relationship between maternal role strain and husband's support in the employed and the nonemployed first-time mothers. So the further study regarding the comparison between the employed and the nonemployed multiparas is necessary.