

Parenting Knowledge and Parenting Efficacy

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship on the parenting knowledge and parenting efficacy.

The subjects of this research were mothers with children aged between 0 to 5 residing in seoul and kyung-ki province. The data were collected from a sample of 100 parents and through structured questionnaires. SPSS 15.0 for windows program was used for data analysis. The data was analyzed by using correlation analysis

The result of this study can be summarized as follows;

1. There were significant correlations among PK(parenting knowledge), PA(parenting attitude, $r=.76$), and TSE(total self efficacy, $r=.79$),
2. There were significant correlations among PA(Parenting attitude), SRA(self regulation ability, $r=.78$), CA(communication ability, $r=.62$), and TSE(total self efficacy, $r=.75$).
3. There were significant correlations among SPA(solve the problem ability), CA(communication ability, $r=.69$), TSE(total self efficacy, $r=.69$), TPK(total parenting knowledge, $r=.64$), KPS(knowledge of parenting style and discipline, $r=.67$), and KFE(knowledge of facilitation and experience about development, $r=.86$),
4. There were significant correlations among CA(communication ability), PK(parenting knowledge, $r=.65$), PA(parenting knowledge, $r=.72$), SRA(self regulation ability, $r=.79$), SPA(solve the problem ability, $r=.65$), TSE(total self efficacy, $r=.74$).

It was expected that a positive relationship would be found between both parenting efficacy and parenting knowledge. But there are some relationship partly each variable in parenting efficacy. In the present study, parenting knowledge was not significantly related to parenting efficacy. The broad implication of these results are that specific interventions designed to increase parent knowledge scale variety.