

View of Children of Nursing Students, Analysis of The Relationship Between Perception of Parenthood and Intention to Report Child Abuse

Jae Woo Oh¹ and Ji-Ah Song²

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between child view, parenthood, and intention to report child abuse among nursing students who are prospective parents and mandated reporters, and to provide a basis for developing educational programs to prevent child abuse. This study was a descriptive survey to analyze the relationship between child view, parenting perception, and intention to report child abuse among 143 nursing students who are pre-nurses. The data were collected through self-administered questionnaires from October to November 2022, and the data were statistically analyzed using the SPSS 20.0 program. The results showed that child view was a factor affecting nursing students' perception of parenthood, and the explanatory power of the variable was 27.4%. In conclusion, the formation of nursing students' traditional child view is an important part that can lead to the improvement of child abuse reporting intention, and various programs such as parent role-play and simulation should be developed and applied by utilizing the metaverse environment for the formation of nursing students' traditional child view in line with social changes.

Keywords: *Nursing Students, Child Perspective, Parenting Perceptions, Child Abuse, Report Intentions*

INTRODUCTION

In modern society, becoming a parent can be satisfying, but it can also be stressful and frustrating [1]. In the field of child and adolescent counseling, many parents find it difficult to raise their children, and as a result, their children are showing emotionally inadequate development [2]. Considering these factors, becoming a parent is important to prospective parents preparing for marriage and having children. As society changes, it is necessary to carefully consider parenthood based on an understanding of the parental role required by society. In particular, college students in their early to mid- 20s are in the preparation stage for a change in perception as a member of society and family [3], and through dating with the opposite sex, they expand the range of relationships and have a concrete desire for marriage, raising children and having a family. This is a period when children become very interested in their daily lives [4, 5], so it is very important to have a positive perception of parenthood during this period [6].

Perception of parenthood refers to an individual's subjective value judgment of the costs and rewards after becoming a parent [2]. The more positive the perception of parenthood, the more likely it is to motivate parenthood [6, 7]. However the perception of parenthood is The more negative it is, the lower the ability to acquire knowledge about the child's development, the lower the confidence in the parental role [6], and the lower the ability to solve problems that arise when raising and disciplining the child, leading to a passive attitude toward parenting participation. [8] Negative perceptions of parenthood can also lead to frequent crimes such as child abuse and abandonment [2, 6].

A child's view is the belief that parents form about their child's mode of existence or values [9]. If you have a traditional view of children, it is considered a parental duty to devote and sacrifice for your children [10, 11], and it has a positive impact on parents' life, parenting, and marital satisfaction, increasing their willingness to have children and the number of children they expect. In addition, parenting stress can also be reduced [12-15].

On the other hand, if you have a modern view of children, you will see children as a consumption concept, and rather as having low economic utility, viewing them as something you can choose, and as a psychological as

¹ Konyang University, Daejeon, Korea. E-mail: (Corresponding Author/ ojw77@konyang.ac.kr)

² Konyang University, Daejeon, Korea

pect to gain personal pleasure [10, 12, 16]. As society changes, the view of children has changed from the traditional view of children to the modern view of children [17], and the modern view of children creates a negative perception of parenthood, which can lead to problems such as child abuse [18]. Child abuse is a criminal act that has a negative impact on a child's physical, emotional, and social development and adaptation, and can lead to various long-term aftereffects well into adulthood [19].

Therefore, it can be said that it is a very important part to check the perception of parenthood and children's views.

In particular, nursing students who are prospective parents will also become nurses in the future and have direct contact with children and families in the nursing practice field. They will be able to detect sites or environments suspected of child abuse at the earliest stage, and will be in an important position to provide reporting and intervention when child abuse occurs. [20]. A representative factor that influences children's reporting behavior is reporting intention, reporting intention is a measure of readiness for reporting behavior. By measuring reporting intention, future reporting behavior can be predicted. To date, most studies related to the intention to report child abuse have focused on those who are obligated to report, such as childcare teachers, elementary, middle, and high school teachers, nurses, and social workers [20-25].

However, there is a lack of research targeting nursing college students who will be required to report after employment. If nursing students are educated and taught the exact definition of child abuse, selection of abused children, legal procedures and reporting methods, etc., in the long run, we can improve nurses' sensitivity and knowledge of child abuse and improve the reporting rate. It will be a strategy.

Accordingly, this study attempted to examine the relationship between views of children, parenthood, and intention to report child abuse among nursing students who will be prospective parents and mandatory reporters, and to provide a basis for developing an educational program to prevent child abuse.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design

This study is a descriptive research study to analyze the relationship between views of children, perceptions of parenthood, and intention to report child abuse among nursing students who are prospective nurses.

Subjects of Study

The subjects of this study were students attending the College of Nursing at M University, located in Mungyeong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, who understood the purpose of the study and agreed to participate in the study. The sample size of this study was calculated based on the G*power 3.1.9.7 program with 3 predictors, effect size of .15, significance level of .50, and power of .95. As a result, the minimum sample number was 119, and the dropout rate was 20%. Considering this, 143 people were targeted.

The researcher explained in detail the specific purpose of the study and the information sought to be obtained through the study to a professor at M University's College of Nursing, then received approval and proceeded. A survey was conducted on 143 research subjects who expressed their intention to voluntarily participate, and excluding cases where the responses to the survey were incomplete, a total of 133 copies were used as data for this study.

Study Tools

View of Children

Consists of 7 questions that were partially modified and supplemented by Choi Mi-jeong from questions on family values developed by the Korean General Social Survey (KGSS) and the view on children scale developed in a 2008 research report by the Seoul Women and Family Foundation. It was measured as [26]. This tool consists of 7 questions on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 'not at all' to 5 'very much', with a score ranging from a minimum of 7 to a maximum of 35. A higher score means a more traditional view of children.

Children. Development The reliability of the instrument at the time, Cronbach' alpha, was .63, and in this study, Cronbach' alpha was .73.

Perception of Parenthood

Perception of parenthood was measured using the parenthood awareness tool developed by Seonjeong Lee (2009) [2]. This tool consists of a total of 13 questions, including 7 questions about the 'cost of parenthood' and 6 questions about the 'compensation of parenthood'. The 7 questions asking about the cost of parenthood are scored on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 for 'not at all' to 5 for 'very much,' with a minimum of 7 and a maximum of 35. The higher the score, the higher the perception of the cost of parenthood. It means to do. The six questions asking about the rewards of parenthood are scored on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 for 'not at all' to 5 for 'very much,' with a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 30. The higher the total score, the higher the perceived reward of parenthood. means that A positive perception of parenthood means that the costs are perceived as low and the rewards are perceived as high, so in this study, the term 'cost of parenthood' is used. The higher the score, the more positive the perception of parenthood was. The score for the perception of parenthood ranges from a minimum of 13 points to a maximum of 65 points, and a higher total score means a more positive perception of parenthood. The reliability of the tool at the time of development was Cronbach' alpha was .80, and in this study, Cronbach' alpha was .81.

Intention to Report Child Abuse

Report child abuse Intention refers to the intention to report child abuse after discovering it. To measure this, hypothetical child abuse cases suspected of abuse presented above are presented by type (physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect) and then reported. A scale developed by Feng (2003) [27] to inquire about intention, and Su-in Kim (2017) revised and supplemented Su-in Kim's (2017) scale [22], Which modified 8 cases of child abuse to suit the Korean context [28]. Response to each question The categories are 18 questions on a 7 - point Likert scale from 1 for 'not at all' to 7 for 'very much,' with a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 112, with a higher score indicating more likely to report child abuse. It means high intention. In Kim Soo-in's study, reliability was found to be .82, and in this study, Cronbach' alpha was .89.

Data Collection Period and Ethical Considerations

was conducted after receiving approval (KYU-2021-08-027-001) from the K University

Institutional Bioethics Review Committee on August 27, 2021 regarding research progress before data collection. The data collection period was from October 1 to November 30, 2022. With the help of a professor in the nursing department, a recruitment notice was posted on the department bulletin board and a survey link was sent to those who voluntarily agreed to participate in the study. In addition, before starting the survey, the purpose and content of the study, privacy and confidentiality, and anonymity of the data were confirmed through an explanation, and participants were asked to take the survey after agreeing to voluntary participation. They were informed that they could withdraw their participation in the study at any time and that there would be no disadvantages due to mid-withdrawal. The time required to fill out the questionnaire was 10 minutes. The collected data was anonymous so that the subjects could not be identified, and the subjects were coded and analyzed.

Data Analysis Method

The collected data were analyzed using SPSS 22.0 program. To verify the normality of the data, normality was confirmed with $p > .05$ as a result of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, and non-parametric analysis was performed for sample numbers of 10 or less.

The general characteristics of the subjects were analyzed by frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. The mean and standard deviation of nursing students' perceived view of child, perceived parenthood, and

intention to report child abuse were analyzed by t-test, Mann-Whitney U test, and one-way ANOVA, and post hoc tests were analyzed by Scheffé.

The relationship between subjects' view of children, perception of parenthood, and intention to report child abuse was analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient, and the effect on perception of parenthood was analyzed by multiple regression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Characteristics of The Subject and View of Children, Intentions to Report Child Abuse, And Perception of Parenthood

The average age of the subjects was 24.29 years old, with 112 women (84.2%) and 21 men (15.8%). There were 19 people (14.3%) who had acquaintances who had experienced abuse, including physical abuse, emotional abuse, mixed abuse, It appeared in the order of neglect. There were 62 nursing students (36.6%) who had received education related to child abuse. There were 2 nursing students (1.5%) who had experience reporting children suspected of being abused. There were 5 nursing students (3.8%) who had the experience of not reporting a child suspected of being abused. The reason is that the evidence is not clear, lack of trust in legal professionals; It appeared that there was ignorance about reporting methods <Table 1>.

The subject's view on children was 21.59 points, intention to report child abuse was 97.40 points, and perception of parenthood was 39.94 points <Table 1>.

Table 1. General characteristics of participants and views of the child , intention on report child abuse, perceptions of parenthood (N=133)

Characteristics	Categories	Mean ± SD or n (%)
Age (years)		24.29±7.00
Gender	Male	21(15.8)
	Female	112(84.2)
Grade	2	49(36.8)
	3	36(27.1)
	4	48(36.1)
Abused people around you	Yes	19(14.3)
	No	114(85.7)
- Abused type	Physical	6(31.6)
	Emotional	6(31.6)
	Sexual	0
	Neglect	2(10.5)
	Mixed	5(26.3)
Child abuse education	Yes	62(46.6)
	No	71(53.4)
Report suspected abuse of children	Yes	2(1.5)
	No	131 (98.5)
Unreported child suspected abuse	Yes	5(3.8)
	No	128(96.2)
- Reasons for not reporting	Uncertain evidence	3(60.0)
	Absence trust in the legal profession	1(20.0)
	Be ignorant	1(20.0)
View of the child		21.59±4.61
Intention to report child abuse		91.40±13.48
Perceptions of parenthood		39.94±7.41

Views Of Children, Intentions to Report Child Abuse, And Perceptions of Parenthood According to Participants' General Characteristics

There was a statistically significant difference in the subjects' intention to report child abuse depending on their experience reporting children suspected of being abused (t=3.19, p<.05). Nursing students who had experience reporting child abuse had a high intention to report child abuse <Table 2>.

The subject's perception of parenthood was related to gender ($t=2.53, p<.05$), experience with child abuse education ($t=2.48, p<.05$), and experience reporting a child suspected of being abused ($t=3.19, p<.01$), there was a statistically significant difference. Males had higher perceived parenthood scores than females, and nursing students with child abuse education experience and experience reporting a child suspected of abuse had higher perceived parenthood scores .

Table 2. Differences in view of the child, intention on report child abuse, perceptions of parenthood by general characteristics (N=133)

Characteristics	Categories	View of the child		Intention to report child abuse		Perceptions of parenthood	
		Mean±SD	t/F/Z (p)	Mean±SD	t/F/Z (p)	Mean±SD	t/F/Z (p)
Gender	Male	20.29±4.66	-1.42	92.05±14.34	0.23	43.62±6.69	2.53 *
	Female	21.84±4.58	(.157)	91.29±13.39	(.817)	39.25±7.37	(.013)
Grade	2	21.98±4.85		93.08±12.77		39.33±7.97	
	3	20.83±4.69	0.69	92.58±13.99	1.46	41.75±5.79	1.49
	4	21.77±4.32	(.502)	88.70±13.69	(.237)	39.21±7.81	(.230)
Abused people around you †	Yes	22.05±6.11	-0.02	92.79±15.15	-0.53	38.74±10.01	-0.35
	No	21.52±4.34	(.985)	91.17±13.24	(.594)	40.14±6.92	(.726)
Child a bus education	Yes	21.31±5.19	-0.67	92.89±12.54	1.20	41.61±7.98	2.48 *
	No	21.85±4.06	(.504)	90.07±14.24	(.234)	38.48±6.59	(.014)
Report suspected abuse children †	Yes	22.00±5.66	-0.16	110.00±2.83	-2.02*	56.00±2.83	-2.39 *
	No	21.59±4.62	(.875)	91.12±13.38	(.043)	39.69±7.19	(.017)
Unreported child suspected abuse †	Yes	24.00±4.85	-1.06	101.80±5.50	-1.76	43.80±10.13	-1.04
	No	21.50±4.60	(.291)	90.99±13.55	(.078)	39.79±7.30	(.300)

† = Mann-Whitney U test; * = $p < .05$

Correlations Between Subjects' Child Perspective, Intention to Report Child Abuse, and Perception of Parenthood

As a result of analyzing the correlation between variables in this study, the view on children showed a significant negative correlation with the perception of parenthood ($r=-.522, p<.001$) <Table 3>.

Table 3. Correlations among views of the child , intention on report child abuse, perceptions of parenthood

Variables	View of the child	I want to report child abuse	Perceptions of parenthood
View of the child	One		
Intention to report child abuse	.052	One	
Perceptions of parenthood	-.522**	.078	One

* = Significant difference ($p <.05$); ** = Significant difference ($p <.01$)

Influence Of Subjects' View of Child, and Intention to Report Child Abuse on Perception of Parenthood

To analyze the influencing factors of nursing students' perceptions of parenthood, a multiple regression analysis was conducted by entering the variables of subjects' views of children and intention to report child abuse.

As a result of testing the assumptions of the multiple regression equation, the Durbin-Watson statistic was 1.860, indicating no autocorrelation, and the VIF index between the independent variables was 1.003, which is less than 10, indicating no multicollinearity. Therefore, this data is suitable for performing regression analysis. As a result of multiple regression analysis, the view of children ($p <.001$) had a significant effect on the perception of parenthood. The lower the child view score ($B=-0.852$), that is, the less traditional the child view, the more

positive the perception of parenthood. This had an explanatory power of 27.4% <Table 4>.

Table 4. Influencing Factors on perceptions of parenthood

Variable	B	S.E.	β	t	p	VIF
Constant	58.028	4.516		11.741	.000	
View of the child	-0.852	0.120	-0.529	-7.077	.000	1.003
Intention to report child abuse	0.059	0.041	0.106	1.413	.160	1.003
<i>Adj R² = .274, F = 25.59 (P = .000)</i>						

DISCUSSION

This study examined the relationship between views of children, intention to report child abuse, and perception of parenthood among nursing students who will be prospective parents and mandatory reporters. It was confirmed that the factor influencing nursing students' perception of parenthood was their views on children.

As a result of examining the perception of parenthood according to the subjects' general characteristics, statistically significant differences were found in gender, experience in child abuse education, and experience in reporting children suspected of child abuse. These results are difficult to directly compare because there is no previous study that examined the perception of parenthood, educational experience of child abuse, and intention to report child abuse among nursing students, but Seo Nam-young (2022) found that gender was an influential factor in

the perception of parenthood when examined among college students. It was partially consistent with the research results of [29]. Perception of parenthood refers to an individual's subjective value judgment regarding the costs and rewards after becoming a parent [2]. The more negative the perception of parenthood, the lower the ability to acquire knowledge about child rearing, the lower the confidence in the parental role [6], and the lower the ability to solve problems that arise when raising and disciplining children, leading to a passive attitude toward parenting participation [8]. In addition, negative perceptions of parenthood can also lead to frequent crimes such as child abuse and abandonment [2, 6], so it is believed that these results emerged. Therefore, it is necessary to come up with a plan to positively improve the perception of parenthood among nursing students who will be prospective parents and those who are required to report child abuse, and it is believed that there is a need for repeated research targeting nursing students to expand the research results.

Nursing students' view of children showed a negative correlation with their perceptions of parenthood, which is contrary to the research results of Seo Nam-young (2022), who examined the relationship between perceptions of parenthood and views of children among college students, which found a positive correlation. This is the result [29]. These results are consistent with the results of a previous study [2] that found that female students perceived more negative costs of parenthood than male students. The ratio of male to female students, which is a general characteristic of the research subjects. It can be inferred that this is a result of the difference. The view of children is the belief that parents form about their children's mode of existence and values [9]. While the traditional view of children has a positive impact on parents' life, parenting, and marital satisfaction [12, 13], the modern view of children. If you have a child, you will view your children as a means of consumption. Rather, you will think of them as having less economic utility, so you will see them as something you can choose from, and you will perceive them as a psychological aspect to gain personal pleasure [10, 16]. This view of children has changed from a traditional view of children to a modern view of children in accordance with social changes [17], and it has been said that the modern view of children leads to negative perceptions of parenthood [18]. It can be inferred that this result occurred because the subjects of this study also had a modern view of children rather than a traditional view of children in response to social changes. Therefore, based on the results of this study, it can be said that it is necessary to develop an awareness improvement program that can reapply traditional tendencies according to the trend of the times by considering social trends so that nursing students can have a positive view of children. Because each result shows different results, it is believed that there is a need for repeated research.

The factor that influenced nursing students' perception of parenthood was their view of children, and the explanatory power of the variable was found to be 27.4%. These results show that factors influencing the perception of parenthood among college students include views on children, gender, religion, and gender equality. This result also supports the research results of Namyoung Seo (2022), who reported that it was awareness [29]. This result is believed to be because the more traditional the view of children, the higher the value of love and happiness from children, which has a positive influence on the perception of parenthood [30]. However, the current nursing students' view of children is changing to a modern view of children with the passage of time, so the perception of parenthood naturally tends to change negatively [12], and this change is affecting nursing students who are prospective parents and are obligated to report child abuse. Since it is believed to have a negative impact, a non-curricular program is

needed in the nursing department curriculum to recognize changes in nursing students' views on children and to enable them to have a traditional view of children in consideration of social trends. Furthermore, a program to improve social awareness is needed. I think it should be. Reporting of child abuse in this study. Although intention has not been confirmed as a factor influencing the perception of parenthood, we will examine its relationship with children's views, which is a factor influencing the perception of parenthood. Since a modern view of children can lead to child abuse, it can be inferred that nursing students' formation of a traditional view of children can lead to an increase in the intention to report child abuse. Therefore, it is believed that nursing students' traditional view of children and positive perception of parenthood can also improve their intention to report child abuse, so a program to experience the role of prospective parents to improve traditional view of children and positive perception of parenthood in the nursing department curriculum. It is believed that various educational programs such as these should be developed.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This study examined the influencing factors of the perception of parenthood among nursing students who are prospective parents and are obligated to report child abuse, and was able to confirm that the influencing factor of the perception of parenthood was the perspective on children. Based on these research results, the formation of nursing students' traditional view of children is an important part that can lead to an increase in the intention to report child abuse. In line with social changes, the metaverse environment is utilized to form nursing students' traditional view of children through parent role play and It is believed that various programs, such as simulations, should be developed and applied. In this study, it may be significant to confirm the factors that influence nursing students' perception of parenthood in a situation where there is insufficient research on the perception of parenthood and intention to report child abuse among nursing students who are prospective parents and are obligated to report child abuse. However, in the case of this study, as it was targeted at some regions and nursing students, there is a need to expand the research subjects and regions in the future and conduct repeated research, and to develop a program to improve awareness of forming a positive view of children and a parent role experience program, which are factors influencing the perception of parenthood. This suggests research that can be applied.

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