

# **The comparison of the Attitude toward Science by Child-rearing Attitude of Parents Perceived and Sex-role Identity by Female Students**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to find the comparison of the attitude of female students in Korea toward science by the child-rearing attitude of their parents they perceived and their sex-role identity. The participants in this study were 374 female middle and high school students, chosen randomly from Seoul and Gyeonggi-do in South Korea. We used three different forms of questionnaires in this research: "Scale of Parents' Child-rearing Behaviors Perceived by Teenagers", "Korea Sex-role Survey", and "Attitude Toward Science Measurement."

The significant results were acquired after we had analyzed the comparison of the attitude of female students toward science with their perception on their parents' child-rearing attitude, especially on their fathers. The father's "monitoring" and "over-expectation" factors affected the attitude of female students toward science; on the other hand, any factor of child-rearing attitude of their mother did not influence their attitude toward science.

We also analyzed the attitude of female students about science based on their sex-role identity. In consequences, we found that meaningful differences existed in four types of gender-role identity: androgyny type, masculinity type, femininity type and undifferentiated type. In particular, the androgyny type was characterized by a higher score in attitude toward science, in comparison with the undifferentiated type.

