

# ***Influence of Marital Status on the Concept of Parenting***

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**Abstract:** The discussion of the impact of marriage on family parenting in modern society has become a hot topic. As a child's future as a family, parents often give all their efforts and energy to train them to be useful to society and the country. The purpose of this study is to investigate and analyze the relationship between the marital status of couples and their parenting views. In this paper, a questionnaire survey method is used to survey 2000 pairs of parents of different ages and occupational backgrounds on parenting attitudes and marriage fit in a province. The survey questionnaire data is summarized, and comparative data are obtained through comparative analysis. Experimental data show that 82.1% of the respondents have good marital status, and there is no significant difference in the perception and evaluation of marriage between the couple. Most of the views on parenting in 2000 were at a moderate level: the understanding of parental role responsibilities was not too high or low, and the impression of parenting was not too positive or negative. Marital adaptation status has an impact on the positive parenting impression of the father, and future family members will have an impact on the positive parenting impression of the mother. Experimental data show that husband and wife's understanding and understanding of parenting is relatively rational and there is no significant difference between father and mother. At the same time, the results also showed that the vast majority of couples were in good marital status, and there was no significant difference in the perception and evaluation of marriage between the couple. Marital status has an important effect on the concept of parenting.

## **1. Introduction**

Euthanasia is a basic national policy of our country. "Excellent education" refers to providing a suitable environment for children to grow up, and cultivating them into a new generation with sound physical and psychological health [1]. Studies have shown that parents as role models for their children's future growth, such as the learning and adaptation of parental roles, the degree of intimacy of couples, and other marital status are the direct factors affecting children's growth and development. A correct parenting concept is very important for the child's own growth, and a good

marriage status is an important foundation and necessary condition for the establishment of husband and wife parenting concept. With the development of our economy and the change of cultural spirit, people's concept of marriage is also gradually changing. For example, there are more and more unhealthy families such as unmarried cohabitation and divorced families, and people's attitudes towards marriage are not the same from the past. At present, there are relatively few studies on the impact of changes in marital status on the parenting views of both parties. The relationship between state and parenting concept is not yet deterministic. The investigation and research in this article has certain representativeness and reference for this research topic.

Marriage is the premise and foundation of family establishment. A good marital status can establish a good environment for children's healthy growth [2-3]. Children are the bond of marital relationship, and it is also an important influencing factor of long-term marital relationship [4]. Marriage is the practice of two people in their own lives. The husband and the wife share the same difficulties, advance and retreat together and work together to challenge the difficulties and obstacles of life. This is the best state of marriage. Recent studies have shown that the marital status is closely related to the physical and mental health of children. Surveys show that 80% of children's behaviors, hobbies and ideals come from their parents. And because parents have different growing environments and education levels, their children's educational concepts are often very different. Marital status affects their education, and their education also maintains the long-term marital status. Long-term stable marital status tends to more easily form a correct and healthy concept of parenting. Malformed marital status will lead to reduced emotional communication between parents and children. Extremely malformed marriage cognition will not clearly understand their behavior and affect their children. Decreased awareness, reduced ability to solve parenting problems, and the formation of malformed parenting views, a large number of studies have successfully confirmed that marriage discord will lead to an increased likelihood of children's cognitive, social, learning, and even biological psychosocial dysfunction [5]. Marital status and parenting are mutually reinforcing [6]. In recent years, with the continuous improvement of economic level and education level, the issue of children's education has attracted the attention of families. Educational motivations affecting children's growth mainly include society, school and family. Families have the earliest and most important role in children's education. Parents are the mentors of children's growth, they are role models for children's learning, and leading by example is the best teaching [7]. 60% of family parents often have a clear division of labor in the process of educating their children, each carrying out their duties, and jointly shouldering the responsibility of parenthood. But 40% of families have widowed childcare. Statistics from British psychologists have found that the absence of either parent can lead to a defect in the child's personality. For example, 45% of boys will develop the same behaviors as their fathers when they grow up. Fathers who smoke often have a greater chance of smoking when they grow up Higher than non-smoking father. This all proves the importance of parents in early childhood education [8]. However, there are few studies on the impact of marital status and parenting in China.

Rick, Scott, Small, Deborah A, Finkel, Eli and other studies found that late marriages are common in most marriages and families, divorce rates are rising, transnational marriages are developing rapidly, but there are many problems, and there are more problems after marriage, which are mainly related to economics and finance. In recent decades, the increasing incidence of divorce has also brought many adverse effects. Among them, it mainly affects the children's physical and mental health, and makes some children show different levels of psychological disorders or bad behavior habits in the future. At the same time, the difference in parenting views between the two sides may also cause the marriage status of the couple to break. One of the factors [9]. The research team of renowned preschool educator Mr. Chen Bimei has been devoted to the investigation and research on childcare in recent years. It is found that the focus of families in

today's society is often on the education of children, especially the implementation of family planning, so that there is often only one child, parents The elders 'education of their children is always in a state where you interject with me and talk more, which causes the child to sway on the question of who to listen to, but weakens the dominant position of parents in the education process. The over-indulgence and outdated educational concepts of the older generation will further intensify family conflicts and increase children's psychological burden. Another phenomenon is that unsatisfactory families often produce wrong parenting views. For example, if the husband and wife cannot reach a consensus, each word will affect the child's mental health, and it will also lead to the absence of one party in the education process, which will affect the child. Future life development will have a significant impact. Secondly, the problem of childcare in single-parent families is particularly prominent. Divorced parties often treat the other party as a negative teaching material to educate the child during the education of the child. This will make the child extremely depressed and inferior in the process of growing up. While demeaning the other party, it is also a blow to the child's self-esteem. All have proved that parents play a pivotal role in the growth and education of their children, and that the family formed by marriage has a profound impact on the growth of their children [10].

Based on the above background discussion and theoretical practice, this article aims to investigate and analyze the relationship between the marital status of husband and wife and the concept of parenting. This paper uses a questionnaire survey method to investigate the parenting and marriage status of 2000 parents in a certain province, and to analyze the data of the questionnaire. By comparing and analyzing the related influencing factors of the marital status of the couple and the concept of parenting, the analysis of the marriage fit of 2000 parents As well as the current situation of the concept of parenting of couples, the related influencing factors of the two are analyzed at the same time, and the experimental comparative data are obtained to provide scientific and reliable data support for promoting the healthy growth of children and improving the quality of the population.

## 2. Proposed Method

### 2.1. Marital Status Overview

#### (1)Marriage

Marriage refers to the voluntary and equal combination of men and women who have reached the age required by law, and signed an agreement to obtain legal, ethical, and other levels of recognition. The two parties work together to create a family and form a family to nurture the next generation of social behavior. Since the reform and opening up, the concept of marriage has gradually changed. Modern social trends require marriage to be based on love, and the spiritual and economic aspects of men and women are independent of each other. Marriage gradually shows its unique charm instead of being a slave to men. Women are free individuals in marriage and share the burden of family with men. Marriage is a prerequisite for the establishment of a family. A good marriage status can create a harmonious family atmosphere, and at the same time give birth to a cradle for the growth of children. Therefore, marriage requires the joint efforts of both spouses to maintain their stability and persistence [11].

#### (2)Marital Status

In today's society, the marital status mainly includes four forms: unmarried, married (spouse at first marriage, spouse at remarriage, spouse at remarriage), widowed, and divorced [12]. As the saying goes: Marriage is a wonderful home for love. Therefore, every man and woman in love hopes that one day they will join hands to marry the temple of marriage together. However, marriage is not love. It is the running-in of the families of both parties. In addition to loving and

joining hands, marriage also includes mutual torture and respect. With the development of society, a strange phenomenon has appeared in today's society. The requirements of material conditions have led many people to be too busy with work and neglect each other's feelings. Many families have widowed childcare, and their parents are sound. It is true that only one spouse can fulfill their parental responsibilities and causes the child to have a wrong mental perception. Of course, in today's society, more and more families are husbands and wives who are as loving, considerate, share family responsibilities, and spend the rest of their lives together. In addition, widowhood and divorce are both cases where one of the couples leaves the jointly formed family, and only one of them lives with the children and assumes the obligation to educate the children.

### (3) Chinese Marriage View

Mr. Qian Zhongshu likened marriage to a siege. He said that people outside the city wanted to rush in, and people in the city wanted to rush out. This sentence precisely reflects the current status of marriage in China. From 2012 to 2018, China's marriage rate continued to decline, while the divorce rate did remain high. The main reason for this phenomenon is due to the influence of economic factors, and the marital status in rural and urban areas is in the opposite state. Economic pressure in the city is not small, if marriage will reduce the quality of life of both parties, most people will choose not to marry, and raising children after marriage will further increase the pressure on life, so many young people choose to marry late or do not marry. In addition, with the openness of thought, choosing a single life is more and more understood by people. This also leads to the attitude of modern young people who will never die. In rural areas, there is a phenomenon of younger marriage age. Most young people with low education background are confused about the future, do not understand the social and life pressure, and will rush to get married under the urging of their parents [13]. At the same time, this has also led to an increase in the divorce rate and an increase in the incidence of divorced families and remarried families. Various phenomena indicate that China's marital status in recent years is not optimistic.

## 2.2. Scientific Parenting

### (1) Parenting View

Parenting refers mainly to the education of young children aged 0 to 6 years. When the child is still in the mother's body, you can perceive changes in the mood through the mother's or the external environment, such as pleasant or harsh sounds, and the mother's peaceful or anxious emotions, movements and heartbeats. After the child is born, with the increase of the level of education, it gradually grows and develops into people who can adapt to social life, master knowledge and skills, and are useful to society. All these effects can be attributed to parenting. The concept of parenting usually refers to the way parents educate and behave at all stages of their children. Among them, at the age of 0 to 6 years, parents play the most important educational role, but also an important and special stage of early childhood education and development, laying an important foundation for future life development [14]. Therefore, parents should establish a scientific concept of parenting, make progress together with their children, and learn to grow together. Everyone is a parent for the first time. Many people think that I can't make mistakes. Otherwise, how to educate their children, in fact, a good parent should be the idol of the child, not the teacher. Parents not only consider themselves as children's educators, but also learners who never give up growing up. The concept of scientific parenting is not copying books or pursuing perfection, but setting an example and experiencing personally, constantly enriching itself and growing up with children. Marriage is the best practice in the journey of life. Two people who love each other form a family because of love, live together, and experience together. The children are the result of the love between the two sides, the continuation of the family, the inheritance of the

parents' bloodlines. Each pair of parents has their own views and opinions on the education of their children, which forms the concept of parenting that people understand.

## (2) Parenting Issues

With the progress of the times, people pay more and more attention to the education of their children. Studies have shown that violence and coercion during marriage are the main causes of marriage breakage [15]. The famous host Dong Qing once said that what kind of person you want your child to be is very simple, what kind of person you want to be. This reveals an important concept, the scientific concept of parenting. Mr. Chen Yanmei, a well-known preschool educator in China, has always emphasized the role of perception in children's learning. Toddlers learn the world by means of sensory organs and by observing appearances, not by knowledge gained through language exchange. Once again, the key role of role model in parenting has been demonstrated. Parents are the children's teachers for a lifetime. Children observe and learn to imitate some of their parents' behaviors and even conduct. This is why they say "Long Shenglong, Feng Shengfeng. The fact that a native family has a deep-rooted impact on a child is a sign of many facts [16-17]. Broken marriages are caused by many reasons, but unfortunate marriages often amplify the deficiencies of parents in their children's hearts, such as the tendency to violence. Each child is a piece of white paper, black and white, and requires parents to outline each stroke.

## 2.3. Family and Parenting

The so-called family generally refers to a group composed of people who have a marriage, blood relationship or adoption relationship and live together for a long time. Family relationship not only refers to the mutual relationship between members within the family, but also includes the status of members in this relationship body and the role model they play, as well as the rights and obligations that members must enjoy. What we usually call a small family is a group formed by marriage. This group usually includes elders, husband and wife, and children. In a small family, the child is the bond that closely connects the family members, and the child's education is the focus of the family. In early childhood, parents are the children's main learning objects, and they spend the longest time with their children in life. Therefore, the education of young children is the foundation for laying down children's values, and it is also a crucial period for cultivating the relationship between parents and children. However, in today's society, due to various reasons, parents cannot face the importance and irreplaceable role of this stage and make counterproductive actions [18-19].

In recent years, the topic of "left-behind children" has arisen in China. Most rural areas leave their children to care for grandparents because their parents leave their hometown to work in big cities. The main manifestations are economic pressure. Both husband and wife go out to work, and the children follow the elder. The parents have not played an educational role for many years. Children lack parental care in their childhood and often have defects in character training. Due to lack of parental companionship and lack of security, they cause autism and poor communication with others. The prevalence reflects the current situation of childcare in rural China. The empty cities represent the lack of education for children, and the lack of parents in their children's growth [20-21]. The other extreme is the early childhood education in the city. There has also been a problem of "education" fever in the city. Starting from kindergarten, children have begun to increase various hobbies and training courses. Admission of merit by various institutions is a trigger. None of the talents that can hold hands are like standing in flocks and difficult to be grouped. Letting children win at the starting line has become a catalyst for parents to arrange a large number of learning tasks. Regardless of their hobbies, they only look at the purpose, which makes the child tired of learning and even rebellious. In addition, a large and close interest in learning deprives children of their time with their parents and the child's own exploration time, prematurely loses the

child's curiosity and desire to explore things, causing irreparable harm to the child's psychology and physiology [22-23].

Family and parenting are closely related. The harmony of a family cannot be separated from the connection of children. At the same time, children cannot be separated from the care and training of the family. Husbands and wives occupy a dominant position in the family, and education of children also plays a major role. The harmonious relationship between husband and wife is a good relationship with the family, and it will also affect the child's growth experience, so marriage harmony and parenting concept are inseparable [24-25].

### 3. Experiments

#### 3.1. Research Method

(1) Questionnaire on Parenting Views: Prepared by Japanese researchers, predict the Chinese and Japanese version of the questionnaire in both China and Japan simultaneously, modify the readability of the questionnaire content, and conduct a pre-survey. Combine the Chinese and Japanese results for project screening and information. Validity test, repeated revisions, revised to include 45 questions, divided into five parts of the parenting view questionnaire: 1. Understanding of parental responsibility: expressing the understanding and attitude of parents as a parenting responsibility, expectations of their parental role. 2. Positive impressions on childcare: Express positive impressions and opinions on childcare, that is, the value of childcare, what kind of positive impact childcare will have on its own development, and on the family. 3. Negative impressions on parenting: expressing negative impressions and opinions on parenting, that is, the hardships of parenting and the negative impact of parenting on themselves and their families. 4. Communication with people around you: It means how you want to communicate with people around you about childcare. 5. Children's view means: Impressions, knowledge and expectations of children. Each question on the scale is graded 1-4, indicating whether or not they agree with a parenting perspective, and to what extent they disagree, do not agree, agree slightly, strongly agree, and score 1-4 respectively. If the scores of each part of the parenting view of the survey object are within the range of the mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation of the scores of this part of the sample, the parenting view is considered moderate, and above or below this range is considered discomfort. The total scores of the parenting views of the surveyed subjects were added to the scores of the parenting view scales. The absolute value of the total parenting views of the mother minus the total parenting views of the father indicates the difference in parenting views between parents.

(2) Marriage Adaptation Questionnaire: A self-filled questionnaire developed by Locke and Wallace in 1959. It objectively assesses the degree of marriage adjustment of married couples and evaluates the quality of marriage with good reliability and validity. Liu Peiyi and He Mutao translated it into Chinese and applied it to 1,000 couples, suggesting that the validity of the letter is good. Since then, the Chinese version of the questionnaire has been widely adopted in many studies. There are 16 items in the questionnaire. The total questionnaire is divided into the sum of the scores of each item. The score ranges from 2-158 points. The higher the score, the better the marriage adjustment and the higher the marriage quality. In this study, a score of  $\geq 100$  was considered a good marriage adjustment, and a score of  $< 100$  was considered a poor marriage adjustment.

#### 3.2. Experimental Setup

(1) This article uses a questionnaire survey method to survey 2000 pairs of parents in a certain province. Among them, the youngest is 21 years old and the oldest is 44 years old. 82.1% have a college degree or above; company employees and civil servants account for 67.1%; 34.5% are only



children. The youngest father is 23 years old and the oldest is 45 years old, with 78.1% of college education and above; 56.5% of company employees and civil servants; 25.2% are only children. Two types of questionnaires were used: 1. Parenting view questionnaire: Including 45 questions, divided into 5 main parts: awareness of parental responsibility, positive understanding of parenting view, negative understanding of parenting view, and communication with surrounding people And children concept. 2. Marriage Adaptation Questionnaire: There are 16 items in the questionnaire, with a score ranging from 2-200 points. The higher score, the better marriage adaption and the higher quality of marriage. A score of  $\geq 100$  is considered a good marriage adjustment, and a score of  $< 100$  is considered a poor marriage adjustment. After explaining and obtaining the consent of the research subjects, the researcher distributed questionnaires on the concept of childcare and marriage adjustment to both husband and wife, and asked the two parties not to discuss and fill in each. Upon completion, the investigator will check and retrieve the questionnaire.

### (2) The status quo of parenting view of parents in 2000

The scores of each question of the parenting view questionnaire were added to obtain the scores of the parenting view of the survey subjects. The scores of the parenting view of each part of the questionnaires were normally distributed. Generally speaking, most of the parents' views on parenting in 2000 are at a moderate level: the understanding of parental responsibilities is not too high or low, the impression of parenting is not too positive or negative, and I hope to communicate with people around me during parenting. The understanding of children is also relatively rational, the expectations of children and the sense of parenthood are moderate, and there is no significant difference between parents.

*Table 1. Whether the various components of the parenting view of parents are appropriate in 2000 and comparisons between parents*

Parenting View	Mothers		Fathers		$X^2$	p
	Modest number	Composition ratio(%)	Modest number	Composition ratio(%)		
Awareness of parental responsibility	880	77.5	865	67.7	0.864	0.321
Positive understanding of parenting	886	78.5	882	77.8	0.204	0.624
Negative understanding of Parenting	876	71.2	880	77.5	2.102	0.126
Communication with people around	881	77.6	789	65.2	0.456	0.326
Child view	868	68.6	765	64.8	0.425	0.316

### (3) Results of a survey of parents' marriage adaptation in 2000

In 2000, the longest marriage age of the parents was 16 years and the shortest one year. 82.1% of the respondents had a score of  $\geq 100$  points, and 17.9% had a score below 100 points (Table 2). It can be seen that most of the survey respondents have a good marriage status, and there is no significant difference between the husband and wife's perception and evaluation of marriage.

*Table 2. 2000 Marriage adjustment status for parents*

Score	Number of mothers	Number of fathers	Total people	%
$< 100$	358	358	716	17.9
$\geq 100$	1642	1642	3284	82.1

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Analysis of Related Factors of Marital Marital Quality

In order to explore the factors that affect the marriage quality of husband and wife, take the scores of the parents as dependent variables; take age, education, occupation, living with elders, family income, and division of labor as independent variables. Count data were subjected to linear regression. As shown in Table 3, the mother's score is affected by the proportion of household chores at home and living with her elders. The other factors have no significant effect on the parents' scores.

Table 3. Analysis of factors affecting the marital status of couples

Variable score	Mothers	Fathers
Age(B)	-0.825	0.032
Occupation(F)	1.131	1.247
Educational level(F)	0.032	0.186
Housework(F)	4.624**	0.862
Live with elders(B)	3.246*	0.532
Average working hours per week(B)	0.012	0.067

F:F value of analysis of variance, B:Regression coefficients for linear regression, \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$

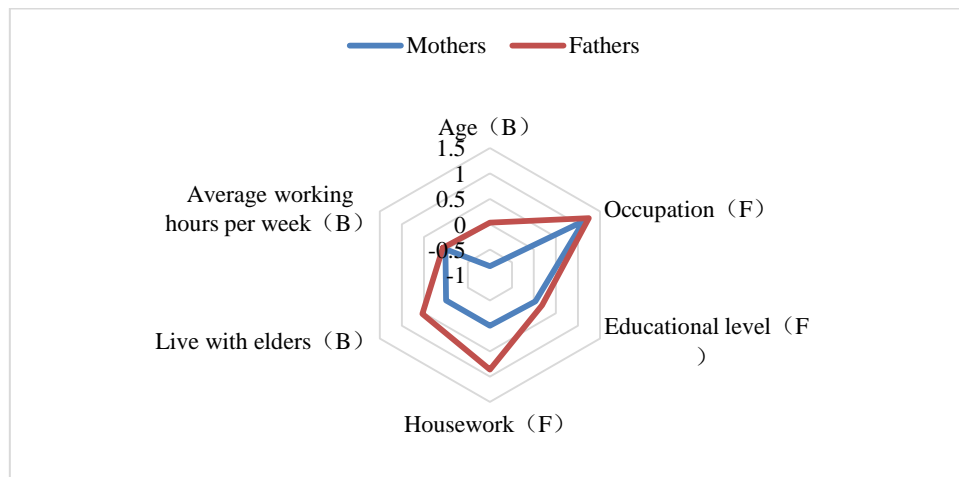


Figure 1. Analysis of factors affecting the marital status of couples

#### (1)Housework Division

In today's society, more and more women are emerging in the workplace and need more support from the other half in the family. Therefore, housework as an essential activity of the family has an important impact on the marital status of husband and wife. Through questionnaire data, further LSD-t tests found that Table 4 shows that the scores of the mothers who perform most of the housework are lower than the scores of mothers who perform a small amount of housework and the same level of housework as the husband.

#### (2)Live with elders

With the development of the times, more and more old people have shown the status of next-generation pro-kind. Due to the phenomenon of only children, the elderly are more willing to live with their children. However, too many old people interfere in young people's lives, but instead intensify family conflicts. In addition, inconsistent ideas and living habits are also the reasons that



stimulate family conflicts. According to the data in Table 3, it is found that the mother is more willing to live independently and bear the responsibility of raising children, but the husband has no obvious tendency.

Table 4. Pairwise comparison of marital status scores of mothers with different household chores

Housework division (wife: husband)	Score( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	P
10:0-8:2	1010.04 $\pm$ 21.670	0.002**
7:3-6:4	1270.42 $\pm$ 15.432	
10:0-8:2	1010.04 $\pm$ 21.670	0.006**
5:5	1210.18 $\pm$ 18.061	

\*\*p<0.01

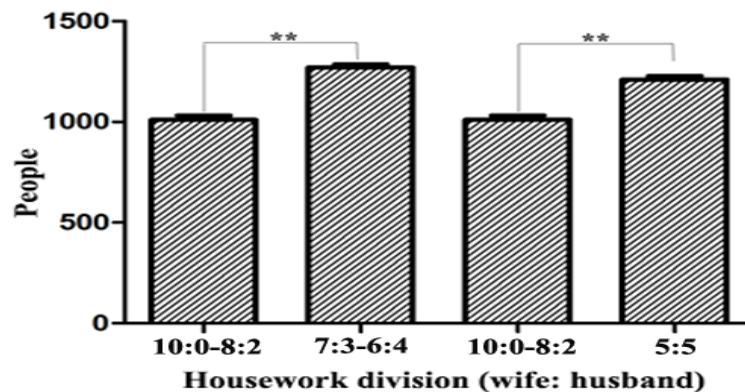


Figure 2. Pairwise comparison of marital status scores of mothers with different household chores

#### 4.2. Analysis of Related Factors of Husband and Wife Parenting Views

In order to understand which factors are affected by the parenting concept, the mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation of the total score of each part of the parenting concept is taken as the boundary point, and the group that is lower than the mean -1 standard deviation is recorded as group 1, which is located at the mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation. Within the range is recorded as group 3 (moderate parenting concept), and above the mean + 1 standard deviation is recorded as group 2. Take the grouping of each part of the parenting view as the dependent variable, and take the moderating group with a score within the mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation as a reference, and compare it with the other two groups below and above this range, using multi-class disorder. Logistic regression of response variables was used to analyze the influencing factors of each part of parenting concept. Screening variables include parental age, occupation, education, whether or not they are the only child, average working hours per week, child gender, division of housework, and good or bad marriage.

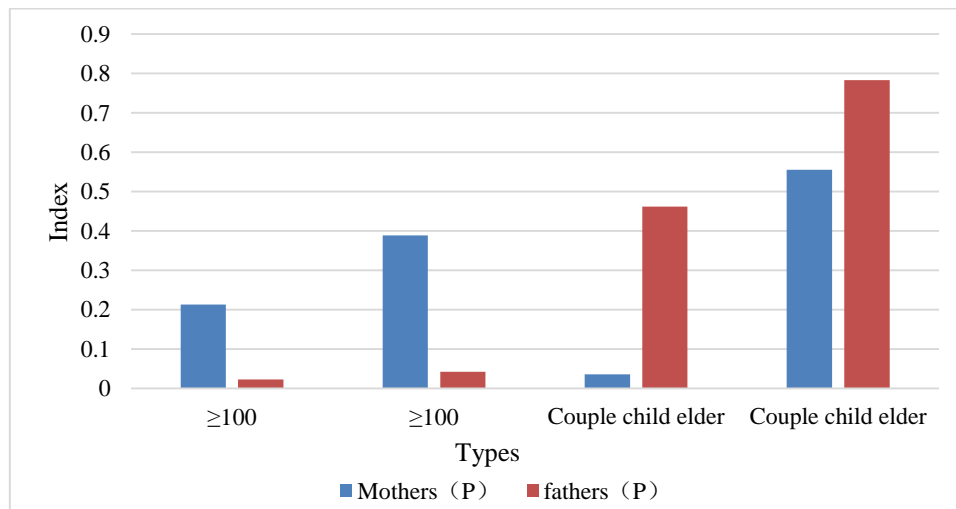
(1) Positive impressions on childcare. The analysis of SPSS results showed that the status of marriage fit had an impact on the positive parenting impression of the father, and that the family members in the future would have an impact on the positive parenting impression of the mother. The influence of other factors on parents' positive parenting impression was not significant. Compared with fathers who have a moderately positive impression on childcare, fathers with poorly adjusted marriages are more likely to have overly positive or insufficiently positive impressions on childcare than fathers with well-adjusted marriages. Mothers who answered that only couples and children will live with a more positive impression of childcare than mothers who live with their elders, as shown in Table 5. In summary, a father who is well-fit for marriage is more likely to have a moderate and rational positive impression on childcare, and mothers who live with their elders in

the future are more likely to have non-positive views and evaluations on childcare. Whether it is the impact of poor marriage adjustment or living with elders, it is due to the influence of the family on parenting. The harmony of the family can maintain good marriage adjustment, at the same time increase the happiness of mothers and children, and enhance the concept of positive parenting.

*Table 5. Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of parents' positive parenting impression*

Variable	Parenting group (control group = 3)	Comparison group	Reference group	Mothers(P)	Fathers(P)
Marriage fit score				0.422	0.022*
	1	<100	$\geq 100$	0.213	0.023*
	2	<100	$\geq 100$	0.389	0.042*
Live-in person				0.033*	0.720
	1	Couple child	Couple child elder	0.036*	0.462
	2	Couple child	Couple child elder	0.555	0.783

\*p<0.05



*Figure 3. Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of parents' positive parenting impression*

(2) Negative impression of parenting. The results of Logistic regression analysis in Table 6 show that age has an effect on the father's negative parenting impression. There were no significant effects of other factors on parents' parenting views in this part ( $P > 0.05$ ). Fathers over the age of 40 are more likely than fathers under the age of 28 to be less aware of the hardships of parenting and the negative impact of parenting on themselves and their families. Only fathers than non-only fathers seemed to be more negative about parenting, but the difference was not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). The father's awareness and dependence on age reflects the pressure of men in middle age. The economic pressure of childcare on the family has a greater impact on the father and is not good for children's later growth and education.

Table 6. Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors on negative parenting impressions of parents

Variable	Parenting group (control group = 3)	Comparis on group	Mothers				Fathers			
			B	S.E	Wald	P	B	S.E	Wald	P
Age					3.046	0.608			18.844	0.001**
	1	-26	-0.411	0.715	0.264	0.821	2.867	0.885	9.864	0.004**
		26-28	-0.547	0.822	0.476	0.648	2.463	0.867	6.731	0.006**
		28-40	0.264	0.743	0.063	0.552	1.112	0.765	2.670	0.126
	2	-26	0.567	0.803	0.492	0.719	-0.069	0.842	0.022	0.956
		26-28	0.186	0.965	0.053	0.552	0.421	0.883	0.159	0.678
		28-40	0.490	0.997	0.492	0.603	-0.660	0.674	1.134	0.285
Only child					0.801	0.567			6.161	0.037*
	1	Non-only child	-0.421	0.386	0.697	0.465	-0.246	0.561	0.129	0.566
	2	Non-only child	-0.326	0.543	0.333	0.452	1.343	0.868	3.465	0.076

\*\*p<0.01,\*\*\*p<0.001

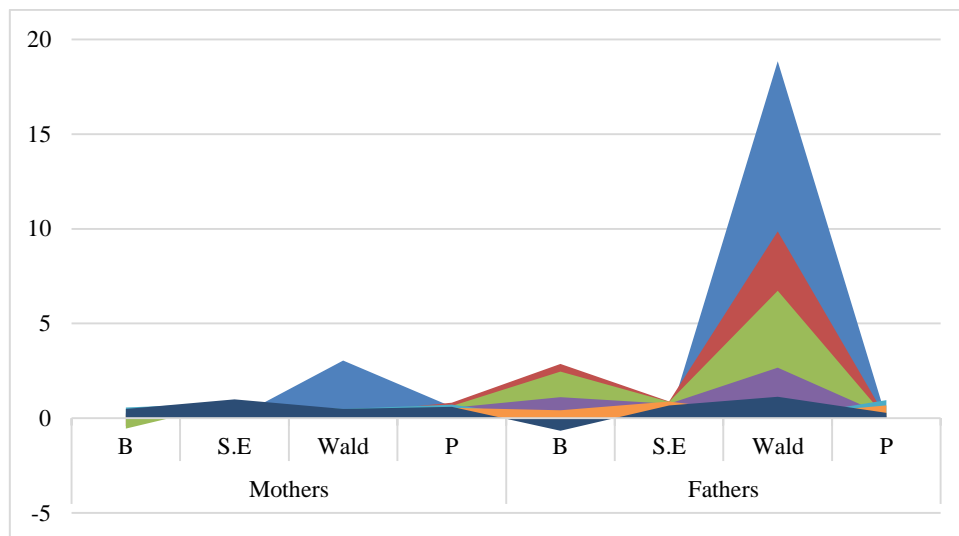


Figure 4. Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors on negative parenting impressions of fathers

(3) Communication with people around you. The results in the table below show that only future co-resident members have a significant effect on this part of the mother. There were no significant effects of other factors on parents' parenting views in this part ( $P > 0.05$ ). Mothers who answered that only husband and wife will live with their children in the future will be more willing to communicate with people around them than mothers who live with their elders. The other two parts were not significant. This result also reflects an objective phenomenon. Mothers living with elders can learn more about childcare and family information through communication with elders, while mothers living independently need less advice from their neighbors because they have less communication with their elders. And empirical analysis.

Table 7. Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of parents' communication with surrounding people

Variable	Parenting group (control group = 3)	Reference group	Mothers				Fathers			
			B	S.E	Wald	P	B	S.E	Wald	P
Live-in person					15.823	0.002**			1.221	0.654
	1	Couple child elder	1.113	0.668	3.405	0.085	0.225	0.562	0.086	0.887
	2	Couple child elder	-1.246	0.426	5.881	0.026*	-0.346	0.476	0.507	0.456

\*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

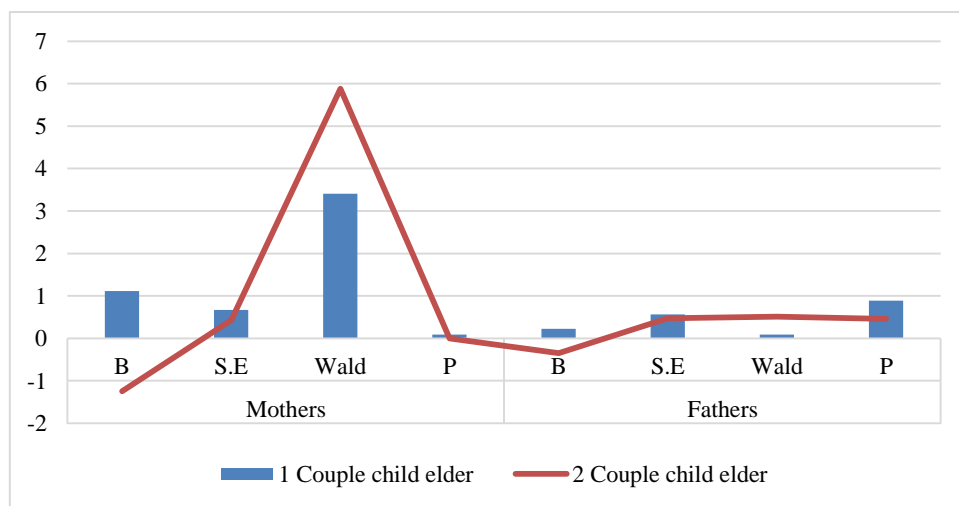


Figure 5. Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of parents' communication with surrounding people

## 5. Conclusion

(1) This study first investigated parents' parenting views through questionnaires. The research results show that the total scores and scores of each part of the questionnaire on parenting views of

both spouses are normally distributed, which indicates that the spouses' perceptions and attitudes towards parenting are relatively concentrated. Further comparison of the data found that with the mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation as the boundary, the majority of parents scored within the range of the mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation (both close to or more than 70%). This shows that most of the parents' views on parenting are more rational and at a moderate level; their understanding of parental responsibilities is more rational, and their expectations of their parental roles are not high or low; their views on future childcare responsibilities and obligations are not pessimistic; Not optimistic, and currently has no negative experience in childcare; I hope to have appropriate communication with people around me during childcare, indicating that I can accept external opinions during childcare, but I do n't rely too much on it; I don't actively seek help for children 's knowledge. Expectations of children are not too high or too low. Early parenting's perception and evaluation of the rationality of parenting and child rearing can avoid parents' psychological imbalance and pressure due to the conflict between cognition and reality in parenting practice, and avoid negative parenting behaviors. At the same time, you can try to avoid physical and psychological harm to your child.

At the same time, it was also found in the research that there are also many parents who have some irrational views on parenting. For example, regarding the idea that "as a parent, you should sacrifice everything for the sake of your child", some mothers and fathers express "strong agreement", and there are significant differences between parents. In addition, compared with mothers, fathers may be less confident in parenting and would like to seek help from their surroundings. This reminds us that while paying attention to mothers' needs for parenting knowledge, we cannot ignore the needs of fathers. Diverse and appropriate forms should be used to disseminate parenting knowledge to fathers so that their expectations are in line with reality.

(2)In this study, the majority of parents 'marriage adjustment scores were above 100, indicating that the majority of parents' marriage adjustment was good. However, the score is high or low, suggesting that the quality of marriage is also high or low. This study also analyzes the factors that affect the quality of marriage of parents, and finds that the division of housework and living with elders are important factors affecting the quality of marriage, especially for mothers. If the mother thinks that she has undertaken all or most of the household chores at home, more than 80%, they are relatively dissatisfied with the marriage, the quality of the marriage is low, and the mother who shares the household chores with her husband or undertakes most of the household chores is relatively high. A result prompts the husband to take the initiative to share some household chores with his wife, which will help increase his wife's marital satisfaction, improve his perceived marriage quality, and benefit his children's development. In addition, mothers living with elders are more likely to be dissatisfied with the family and have a negative outlook on parenting. Elders' intervention in family and child education is an important factor affecting the quality of marriage. Therefore, the elders are reminded to learn to let go and let young people have their own Room for growth.

(3)The conclusion data in this paper shows that 82.1% of the respondents have good marital status and there is no significant difference between the perception and evaluation of marriage between the couple. Most of the respondents' parenting views were at a moderate level: their understanding of parental role responsibilities was not too high or low and their impressions of parenting were not too positive nor negative. Marital status has an effect on both the positive parenting impression of the couple. The end result shows that the husband and wife have a relatively rational understanding and understanding of parenting. At the same time, the overwhelming majority of couples are in good marital status, and their marital status has an impact on the positive parenting impression of both husband and wife.

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## Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

## Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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