**Supplement 1** Summary of included studies (N = 38)

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| **Author**  **[Study ID#]** | **Major study variables** | **Data collection**  **setting** | **Main results** | **Domains of**  **maternal adaptation**\* | | | |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** |
| Kim [A1] | Parenting stress  Internet shopping addiction | Child-care center | Parenting stress was related to internet shopping addiction (β=.297, p<.01). Relationship between internet shopping addiction and employment was not statistically significant. | ∨ | ∨ |  |  |
| Park et al. [A2] | Parenting stress | Unclear | There were statistically significant differences in the parenting stress by the employment status of mothers (p<.001), having helper except spouse (p<.001). There was a moderate significant correlation between parenting stress and family functioning (r=-.36, p<.001). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Lim [A3] | Parenting stress  Child development | Child-care center | Only number of children impacted parenting stress (β=.168, p<.01). | ∨ | ∨ |  |  |
| Lee [A4] | Child development  Job characteristics | National Longitudinal  Survey of Youth | For employed mothers, job dissatisfaction impacted children's development (β=-5.016, p<.01). Working fewer hours was positively associated with mothers' cognitively stimulating parenting behaviors (<20hrs: β=69.792, p<.001, >34hrs: β=49.488, p<.001). Total earnings were a positive predictor of mothers' emotional support (β=.002, p<.05). The availability of a flexible hour benefit (β=26.586, p<.05) impacted mothers' cognitive stimulation level but the availability of a paid sick and vacation days combined benefit (β=44.708, p<.01) negatively impacted mothers' cognitively stimulating parenting behavior. | ∨ | ∨ |  | ∨ |
| Kim [A5] | Parenting stress  Spousal support  Work-family conflict  Work environment | Child-care center | Work-family conflict (β=.22, t=2.97 p<.01), husband's participation in parenting (β=-.01, t=-.12, p<.05) and work environment (β=.15, t=-1.93 p<.05) influenced parenting stress. | ∨ | ∨ | ∨ |  |
| Yang & Moon [A6] | Parenting stress  Maternal anxiety  Attitude of occupation  Preschool adjustment | Child-care center | Parenting stress was affected by maternal attitude for occupation (β=-.29~-.27, p<.001), maternal anxiety (β=.22, p<.001, income (β=.19, p<.001), and adjustment of infant care (β=-.16, p<.05). | ∨ | ∨ |  |  |
| Kim [A7] | Parenting stress  Intention for subsequent childbirths  Spousal support  Social support | Child-care center | Intention for second childbirth was higher in the mothers who had social support (β=.575) and husband’s help (β=.164), and impacted by parenting stress (β=-5.516). | ∨ | ∨ | ∨ | ∨ |
| Kim [A8] | Parenting competency  Parental satisfaction  Life satisfaction | Child-care center | There was no significant difference on parenting efficacy between employed and non-employed mothers. For employed mothers, life-satisfaction was affected by income (β=.197, p<.001), parental role satisfaction (β=.193, p<.01), parent-child relations (β=.308, p<.001), and preparedness for parental role conflict (β=.172, p<.01). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Yang & Choi [A9] | Psychological distress  Parenting competency | Child-care center | Employed mother's psychological well-being higher than non-employed mother's (t=2.13, p<.05). Employed mother's psychological well-being was significantly correlated with parenting efficacy (r=.66, p<.01). | ∨ |  |  |  |
| Sung & Park [A10] | Parenting guilt  Parenting style  Employment status | Child-care center | Among mothers having infants, mother's employment and guilty feeling influenced the lack of caring (β=.31, p<.05), and guilty feeling impacted immature parenting role (β=.33, p<.05). | ∨ | ∨ | ∨ | ∨ |
| Kim & Han [A11] | Parenting guilt  Parenting behavior  Employment status | Child-care center | The effect of mother's parenting guilty feelings on negative parenting behaviors was stronger amongst nonworking mothers (β=.45, p<.001) than working mothers (β=.26, p<.05) (F=.603, p<.001, R2=.18). | ∨ | ∨ |  |  |
| Park & Moon [A12] | Parenting behavior | Child-care center | Positive parenting behavior (β=-.15, p<.05) and negative parenting behavior (β=.14, p<.05, R2=.02) was affected by mother's employment. | ∨ | ∨ |  |  |
| Son [A13] | Parenting stress  Parenting style  General self-efficacy  Child temperament | Panel study on  Korean children | Non-employed mothers reported parenting stress higher than employed mothers (t=-3.48, p<.05). Employed mother's parenting stress was affected by self-efficacy (β=-.47, p<.001), parenting style (β=-.27, p<.001), and infant's emotional stability (β=.10, p<.01). | ∨ | ∨ | ∨ |  |
| Lim, Choi & Lee [A14] | Parenting stress  Parenting style | Panel study on  Korean children | Parenting style was affected by parenting stress mostly (β=-.429, p<.001) among working mothers. And parenting style was affected by parenting stress (β=-.340, p<.001) also among non-working mothers. | ∨ | ∨ |  |  |
| Lee [A15] | Parenting stress  Social support | Child-care center | The parenting stress of employed mothers correlated with satisfaction on child care (r=-.415, p<.001) and social support (r=-.360, p<.001). Satisfaction of nursery affected parenting stress (β=-.42, p<.001). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Cho & Park [A16] | Parenting stress  Marital satisfaction  Spousal support  Social support | Panel study on  Korean children | Parenting stress of employed mothers was affected by husband’s support (β=-.167, p<.01), and social support (β=-.115, p<.001). When mediated by parenting stress, social support had an indirect effect on marital satisfaction (β=.017, p<.001). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Joo [A17] | Parenting guilt | Child-care center | Parenting guilty feeling of employed mothers (β=-.08, p<.05), was lower than that of non-employed mothers (t=-2.23, p<.05). Perfectionism of employed mothers was higher than that of non-employed mothers (t=3.57, p<.001). | ∨ | ∨ |  | ∨ |
| Heo & Kim [A18] | Parenting competency  Child spontaneity | Child-care center | Parenting competency affected child’s spontaneity (β=.176, p<.05). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Kim [A19] | Parenting guilt  Parenting behavior | Child-care center | According to mother's employment, there were no significantly differences in parenting behaviors. But, working mothers felt more parenting guilty than non-working mothers (t=-2.47, p<.05) | ∨ | ∨ | ∨ |  |
| Lee & Chin [A20] | Parenting Stress  Social support | Research company | The parental stress of employed mothers was significantly lower than that of non-employed mothers (t=-3.08, p<.01). For employed mothers, their social capital significantly reduced parental stress (β=-0.03, p<.05). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Keum & Kim [A21] | Parenting stress  Marital satisfaction  Job satisfaction  Spousal support | Panel study on  Korean children | For employed mothers, father's participation in child care (β=.160, p=.037) and marital satisfaction (β=.230, p<.001) impacted job satisfaction, and father's participation in child care impacted parenting stress (β=-.324, p<.001) and marital satisfaction (β=.604, p<.001). Parenting stress affected marital satisfaction (β=-.201, p<.001). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Kim & Kwon [A22] | Parenting stress  Work-family conflict | Company | Work-mother’s role conflict (β=-.673, p<.001) and parental satisfaction (β=-0.475, p<.001) directly influenced parenting stress. Work-mother role conflict (β=0.349, p<.001) directly influenced parental satisfaction. The indirect effect of work-mother’s role conflict (β=.320, p<.001), with parental satisfaction as a mediator was verified on parenting stress. | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Kim [A23] | Parenting stress  Spousal support  Social support  Employment status | Panel study on  Korean children | Husband's childrearing support (β=-0.089, p<.001) and mother's social support (β=-0.06, p<.001) negatively affected employed mother's parenting stress. | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Park [A24] | Parenting stress  Psychological distress  Marital satisfaction  Sleeping problem  Employment status  Job characteristics | Child-care center | Working-mother's sleeping problems affected parental stress (β=.490~.556, p<.001), psychological distress (β=.183~.284, p<.001) and marital satisfaction (β=-.285, p<.001). The direct effect of working mother's sleeping problems was verified on parental stress among day-time working-mothers (β=.490, p<.001) and rotation working-mothers (β=.556, p<.001). | ∨ | ∨ | ∨ |  |
| Song, Lee & Chun [A25] | Parenting stress | Panel study on  Korean children | The parenting stress of the non-working mothers was higher than the stress of working mothers. The total explanatory power of the knowledge, values and expectations regarding their children saw stress increase for the working mothers (1st year, R2=.06, β=-.25; 2nd year, R2=.13, β=-.13; 3rd year, R2=.17, β=-.42). | ∨ |  |  | ∨ |
| Lee [A26] | Parenting stress  Psychological distress | Child-care center | The effect of psychological distress to parenting stress of employed mothers (β=.38, p<.001) was influential. Moderating effect of psychological distress on parenting stress was statistically significant among employed mothers (β=.34, p<.001). | ∨ | ∨ |  |  |
| Lee [A27] | Parenting stress  Parenting competency  Child temperament  Social support | Child-care center | Working mother's parent efficacy was influenced by parental stress (β=-.513, p<.001) mostly. Social support (β=.112, p<.05) and baby’s temperament (β=-.085, p<.01) affected on parent competency. | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Lee [A28] | Parenting behavior  Depression  Employment status | Child-care center | Mother's employment affected on mother's depression (β=-.01, p<.05). Mother's depression influenced on the support for children’s development (β=-.36, p<.001) and parenting behavior (active participation, β=-.25, p<.01). | ∨ | ∨ |  |  |
| Choi [A29] | Parenting attitude  Depression  Work-family conflict | Child-care center | Work-family spillover was influential on depression (β=.374, p<.001) and parenting attitude (β=-.239, p<.001). |  | ∨ |  |  |
| Jeong & Jeon [A30] | Parenting guilt  Work-family culture | Child-care center | Work-family culture (concern of disadvantage) had a greater influence on working mother's guilty feeling to the parenting by others (β=-.22, p<.001). | ∨ | ∨ | ∨ |  |
| Ko [A31] | Parenting stress  Depression  Social support | Child-care center | Child's difficult temperament mostly associated with working mother's depression (β=.52, p<.05). Material support among social support had statistically significant mediating effect between working mother's parental stress and depression (β=.44, p<.05). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Kim & Kim [A32] | Parenting stress  Marital satisfaction  Spousal support | Child-care center | Unemployed mothers who had a lower level of marital fondness and admiration were dissatisfied with their marriage (β=.80, p<.001). Employed mothers who had a lower level of father’s involvement in child rearing were dissatisfied with their marriage (β=.67 p<.001). Parenting stress was correlated to marital satisfaction (β=-.37, p<.001). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Kim & Lee [A33] | Parenting stress  Marital satisfaction | Child-care center | Parenting stress (parent-children relations) affected on marital satisfaction (β=.385, p<.001). | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Yoon & Shin [A34] | Parenting stress  Social support  Employment status | Panel study on  Korean children | Parenting stress of non-working mothers (M=2.78) was higher than that of working mothers (M=2.66) and working mothers (M=3.92) perceived higher levels of social support compared to nonworking mothers (M=3.84). There were significant reciprocal effects (r=-.26~-.30, p<.001) between maternal parenting stress and perceived social support. | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Choi [A35] | Parenting stress  Intention for subsequent childbirths  Job satisfaction | Child-care center | Intention for second childbirth of working mothers whose child was taken care of by a baby sitter was lower than others (t=1.99, p<.05). Working mothers' parenting stress (β=-.21, p<.01) and job satisfaction (β=.19, p<.01) significantly influenced on the intention for second childbirth. | ∨ |  | ∨ | ∨ |
| Kim [A36] | Parenting stress  Parental satisfaction  Social support  Work-family conflict | Company | The parenting stress (β=-.019, p<.001) and work-mother role conflict (β=-.035, p<.001) have indirect impact on parental satisfaction. Social support has a complete mediating effect (z=-2.559, p<.01) on the relation between the work-mother role conflict and the parental satisfaction, Social support has partial mediating effects (z=-1.947, p<.05) on the parenting stress and the parental satisfaction. | ∨ |  | ∨ |  |
| Choi & Jahng [A37] | Parenting stress  Intention for subsequent childbirths  Job satisfaction | Child-care center | The mothers’ second childbearing intention depend on the type of their child’s main caregiver (F=1.99, p<.05). Childbearing intention for the mothers who relied on babysitters to care for their children was lower than that of the mothers whose mothers, mothers-in-law or child care teachers cared for their children.  Working mothers' parenting stress (β=-.23, p<.01) and job satisfaction (β=.26, p<.001) significantly affected their second childbearing intention. | ∨ |  | ∨ | ∨ |
| Kim & Cho [A38] | Parenting stress | Child-care center | There were no differences in difficulties of child raising between mothers with and without jobs having infants and toddlers in child care and education centers (t=-1.842, p≥.01) | ∨ |  |  |  |

\*1=Psychological adaptation, 2=Behavioral adaptation, 3=Relational adaptation, 4=Cognitive adaptation.