Subjective preferences versus objective realities: Voices of full- and part-time employed mothers

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Abstract

Studies of the work “choices” of mothers are plentiful – from the factors that influence occupational selection to the reasons why women work or “opt out” when they have children. However, we know little about how subjective preference for full or part-time work is “aligned” or “misaligned” with mothers’ objective work status. Based on qualitative interviews from the MacArthur Networks “Transition to Adulthood and Public Policy” study, we consider the “alignment” of objective work intensity (full vs. part time) and subjective preferences, finding that one-third of the working mothers in the sample are “misaligned.” At the same time, the majority preferred full-time work: two-thirds (66 percent) either wanted to work full time and did so, or wanted to work full time but were actually employed part time. One-third of the working mothers had a preference for part-time work (although some worked full time). Only 12 percent of the working mothers in the sample were able to work part time and desired this arrangement. Furthermore, regardless of the alignment of their objective work status and preference, the majority of these mothers emphasized self-fulfillment and intrinsic satisfaction though work.

Keywords

Young adults Working mothers Work and family Transition to adulthood

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Objective functions orient around the “object”, external reality. Thus they preserve the integrity of the external world. Such data is not coerced. Usually because objective and subjective functions work together, confusion can emerge as whether a person has either one or the other. I’m usually sloppy online most of the time I don’t take the time to fix perceptual errors in my writing which result in grammar and spelling errors. Plus I have a tendency to edit my paragraphs mid-sentence multiple times which kills the flow when I don’t rewrite from scratch. Dyslexic.

Interpreting Subjective and Objective Measures of Job Resources: The Importance of Sociodemographic Context. by Lauren L. Schmitz 1,* , Courtney L. McCluney 2, Amanda Sonnega 3 and Margaret T. Hicken 3. 1. time pressure (“I am under constant time pressure to do a heavy workload”), and work overload (“considering the things I have to do at work, I have to work very fast”). To assess whether their associations with subjective and objective job resource ratings varied by the nature of the job demand (i.e., physical, psychological, or social), subjective job demand items were assessed separately (i.e., a composite score was not created). Work discrimination. Subjective modality. Faculty of Romance and Germanic Philology. Department of English Language and Literature. TERMPAPER. Ways of expressing modality. Unlike objective modality which reflects a character of the connections in the reality and because this is a component of a concrete of the sentence, subjective modality is not a result of the reflection of reality. It reflects only the evaluation of the adequacy of its reflection, which is given by the subject of the idea and denotes the degree of certainty of. Subjective reality is an incomplete image of objective reality. It is a part of the whole. What we call “subjective reality” is but a consequence of perception, or rather limited perception. Imagine a large 3-dimensional cube. Often times in an argument where differing opinions are being thrown around, you’ll find that those partaking in the argument are in a sense positing that their subjective view of reality is the closest representative of the object which they are trying to elucidate. Related Questions. More Answers Below.