

The Value of Children of American College Students

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Introduction

One of the common human values which influence human fertility behavior is the "value of children". Value was characterized as "conception, explicit or implicit, distinctive of an individual or characteristic of a group, of the desirable which influences the selection from available modes, means and ends of action" (Kluckhohn, 1951). Also, it was identified as basic person needs (Maslow, 1962), and core component of attitude clusters similar to personal philosophies of life (Smith, 1963, Katz and Stoland, 1959).

Children have always been such as an integral part of life in every society. In traditional societies children were identified as the most important functions of marriage. However, in the modern socio-cultural environments, the value of children has been changed as the balance with traditional norms change.

Researchers have found that people who live in the more traditional societies are likely to have children for continuing the family name and living on the family traditions. For example, Arnold and Fawcett (1975) and Wu's (1976) who studied the value of children in Hawaii and Taiwan, found that rural people were more favorable toward children, especially sons, than urban residents. The past researchers found that sex was significantly related to the value of children. Bulatao (1975) found that Philippino women were more likely to see children as natural extensions of particular roles in the life cycle than men, but regarding family continuity, men were more likely than women to mention preserving the family name, especially as a reason for having sons. Arnold and Fawcett (1976) also found the same situation that the continuity of the family name was likely to be more important to husbands because it was their family name rather than the wife's that was normally given to the children. "Striving to succeed in order to provide for children was naturally more important to husbands since most of

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them were the major breadwinners for the family. (Arnold and Fawcett, 1976, P. 46).

Another factor influencing the individual's adherence to and respect for traditional value is his or her place of birth. The values of persons born and raised in larger cities are likely to be less traditional than the values of persons living in large cities but born and raised in small towns or rural areas. (Carrajal and Geithman, 1976)

Religions is a significant factor influencing attitude toward value of children (Bulatao, 1975).⁷ Especially, Catholics are the least progressive religions group in birth control attitude and behavior (Arnold and Fawcett, 1976).

Mass media exposure, especially, contact with international news, has been widely defined as a criteria of modernization (Rogers, 1969, and Schramm & Lerner, 1976), which decreases in salience of the value of children (Bulatao, 1975) The diffusion of modernizing ideas through the mass media tends to undermine the role of traditionalism in life by making people aware of alternative life styles.

In particular regard to fertility behavior, exposure to mass media is conducive to greater use of contraception by increasing the public's knowledge about the existence and availability of alternative means of conception as well as about their respective advantages and drawbacks (McCormak, 1970). Furthermore, exposure to mass media has the additional economic impact of helping to create a demand for goods and services that are competitive with having and raising children, thus motivating the individual to reduce desired family size and value of children (Carvajal and Geithman, 1976).

Modernization is an another important factor affecting fertility and value of children. Freeman and other (1969) found more modern couples have lower fertility because more of them use family planning and use it at earlier stages of married life than is common in the more traditional sectors of the population. In the Philippines, Bulatao(1975) found out that modernity of general values were negatively related to value of children in terms of family continuity, but it was generally a poor predictor.

Personal efficacy, the sense that one controls one's life circumstances is related to fulfillment, and to incentives to succeed and disciplinary problems, values consistent with a value of oneself as taking control. Bulatao(1975) found efficacy is related to a lower rating to family continuity.

Attitude toward family planning or abortion has been found closely related to adopt family planning and values of children, but the gap between attitude and

behavior still existence (Rogers, 1974).

Education and occupation are the important components of personal socio-economic status, which have been found positively related to value of children (Bulatao, 1975 and Arnold & Fawcett, 1976), but litter exposure in the relationship between parents' education and occupation and value of children.

II. Research Objective and Framework

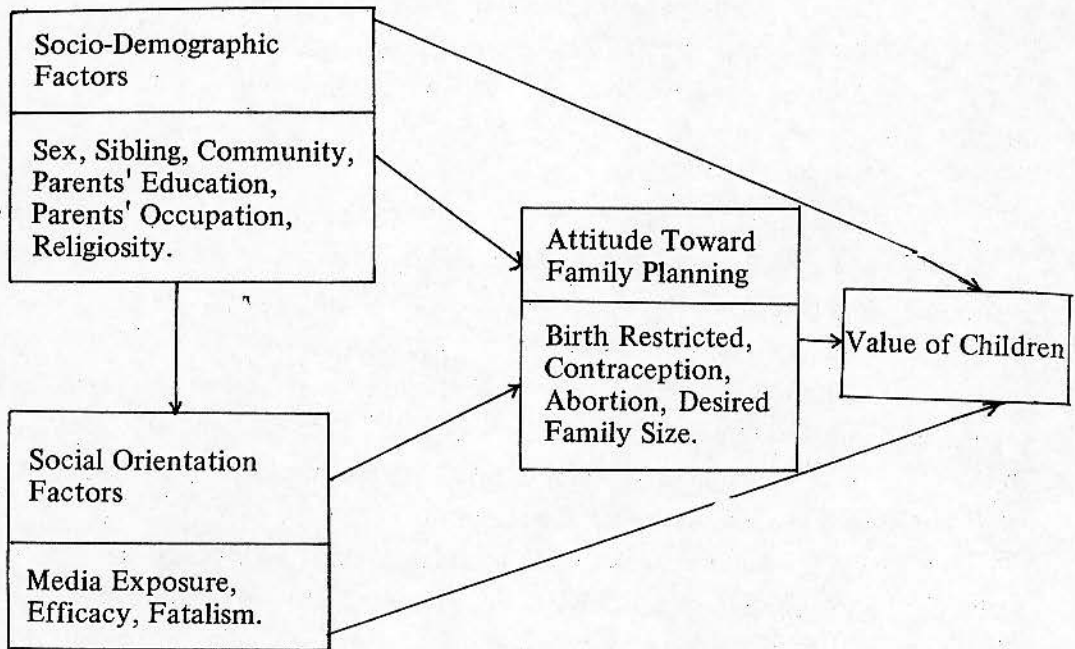
In the past researches, the survey subjects were married couples who already had at least one child. They had had their own family living and child raising experience. They realized the advantages and disadvantages of children. Concerning the unmarried young college students, their degree of modernity in terms of the importance of value of children for continuity of the family name and living on the family traditions are valuable to exposure. This is the first objective of this study. The second objective is to find out the factors affecting the value of children of college students. The third objective is trying to develop a model of value of children for future research.

In this study, besides the variable mentioned above, situational factor, that is parents' socio-economic status, parents' education and occupation were taken into account to test its predictability. Therefore, the research framework of this study, the independent variables included three clusters of factors. The first cluster was defined as socio-demographic factors, which included individual background such as sex, resident area, siblings and religion; and situation factors such as father and mother education & occupation. The second cluster was defined as psychological and social orientation factors which included international news exposure, efficacy, and degree of fatalism. The final cluster was attitude toward family planning which included attitude toward abortion, restricted birth, contraception, and desired family size. In this model, the socio-demographic factors are exogenous variables which not only directly affect value of children, but through the intervening variables, psychological and social orientation, and attitude toward family planning factors that influence value of children.

According to the objectives mentioned previously, and the study framework, the following hypotheses will be tested in this study.

1. Variables with the socio-demographic cluster of sex, community origin

Figure 1: A Conceptual Framework of Value of Children



will be positively related to value of children; but religiosity and sibling will be negatively correlated with degree of value of children. That is, male has higher degree of value of children than female; a person who lives in the higher degree of urbanization area has higher degree of value of children. a person who attends religious services more often and with more numbers of siblings has higher degree of value of children.

- Variables with the parents' socio-economic status will be negatively related to the value of children. That is, a person whose parents have higher levels of occupation and education, will have a lower degree of value of children.
- Variables with social orientation cluster factors of efficacy and mass media contact will be positively related to the value of children; but the degree of fatalism will be negatively related to the value of children. The higher degree of efficacy and mass media exposure the higher degree of value of children. The lower degree of fatalism, the higher degree of the value of children.
- Variables with the attitude toward family planning planning cluster of birth restriction, contraception, and abortion will be negatively related to the value of children, but desired family size will be positively related to the value of children. This is, a person who has a more positive attitude toward birth

restriction, contraceptive use and abortion, has higher values of children. The larger numbers of desired family size, the higher value of children results.

5. Besides direct effect, socio-demographic and social orientation factors will be through attitude factors that indirectly influence value of children.

III. Methodology

Data for the present study were obtained from Sociology 101 students of the Ohio State University. The total sample size is 129. A questionnaire was developed to meet the needs of the study. Four major categories of information were included in the questionnaire, namely, background data for students and their parents, students' psychological and social orientation in general value, students' attitude toward family planning and value of children.

The variables employed in this study were operationalized as follows:

- 1) Sex measured in male and female.
- 2) Major area was classified into arts and sciences, and applied.
- 3) Father and mother's education measured in actual years of schooling.
- 4) Father and mother's occupation was scored according to the North-Hatt Scale.
- 5) Siblings measured in actual total number of brothers and sisters together.
- 6) Community origin was defined as the population size of the community in which subject spent the major part of his or her life, which was classified into (1) open country, (2) place with less than 2,500 people, (3) large town (2,500 to 100,000), (4) city of 100,00 to 500,00 people, (5) metropolis (500,000 and above).
- 7) Religiosity was defined as the frequency of attending religious services.
- 8) Mass media exposure was defined as the degree of interest in international news in the newspapers.
- 9) Birth restriction was defined as the number of biological births a married couple should be restricted.
- 11) Efficacy was defined as the degree of strength one can control the future course of one's life.
- 12) Fatalism was defined as the degree of individual belief that success in work is determined by hard work.
- 13) Desired family size was defined as the number of children one wants to have in one's life time.
- 13) Attitude toward abortion was defined as the degree of agreement for a pregnant woman to receive a legal abortion.

- 14 Attitude toward contraception was defined as the degree of agreement using contraceptive to limit family size.
- 15) Degree of value of children was defined as the degree of the importance for continuity of the family name and living on the family traditions.

IV. Characteristics of the Sample

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The Characteristics of the Sample

1. Age	8. Father's education level (years)
22+ : 6.2 %	12- : 34.9 %
21 : 11.6 %	13-16 : 51.9 %
20 : 31.8 %	17+ : 13.2 %
19 : 50.4 %	
2. Sex	9. Mother's education level (year)
Male : 62 %	12- : 47.3 %
Female : 38 %	13-16 : 42.6 %
	17+ : 10.1 %
3. Marital status	10. Siblings
Married : 5.4 %	0 : 4.7 %
Never : 91.5 %	1 : 23.3 %
Other : 3.1 %	2 : 25.6 %
	3 : 26.4 %
4. Major	4 : 7.8 %
Arts & Sciences : 29.5 %	5+ : 12.5 %
Applied : 70.5 %	
5. High school	11. Community origin (Population)
Public : 78.5 %	Open country : 4.7 %
Private : 15.5 %	2,500- : 16.3 %
	2,500-100,000 : 39.5 %
6. Father's occupation (North-Hatt Score)	100,000-500,000 : 22.5 %
33- : 17.8 %	500,000+ : 17.1 %
34-66 : 66.7 %	
67+ : 15.5 %	12. Religiosity
	Once a week : 37.2 %
7. Mother's occupation (north-Hatt Score)	Occasionally : 35.7 %
33- : 45.0 %	Rarely : 22.5 %
34-66 : 48.8 %	Never : 4.7 %
67+ : 6.2 %	

Table 1 shows that 82% of the respondents are 20 and 19 years old. Almost all of the respondents (92%) are never married, only 5% married. Most father occupation were middle class of jobs; 67% of them are in the middle class, only 16% in the high class of jobs. However, in comparison to father, mother's occupation level are relative lowly, 45% are in the low class, only 6% in the high class of jobs. Half of the respondents father's education located within 13-16 years, 13% of them got master or Ph. D. degree. But almost half of mother's education were under 12 Years, only 10% of them were over 17 years, The distribution of total number of siblings are normal, 5% don't have sibling, the percentages of having 1,2,3,4, and over 5 siblings are 23%, 26%, 24%, 8%, and 13% respectively.

40% of the respondents spent their major part of life in large town; the second large percentage (23%) in cities of 100,000 to 500,000, the last one is open country, only 5%.

Almost all of respondents have attended religious services. some of them) attended once a week. some (36%) were occasionally; only 5% of them had never attended religious services.

In addition to the frequency distribution, a descriptive summary of the variables that are employed to test the research framework is presented with their means and standard deviation in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary Statistics Measures

Variables	Means	Standard Deviation
Value of Children	1.5391	0.8502
Sex	0.3798	0.4872
Religiosity	2.0543	0.8866
Siblings	2.5814	1.6803
Community Origin	1.6899	1.0811
Father's Occupation	47.4297	17.7754
Mother's Occupation	29.7364	26.4754
Father's Education	14.2558	3.0498

(Continued Table 2)

Variables	Means	Standard Deviation
Mother's Education	13.7752	3.1455
Efficacy	2.5469	0.5731
Fatalism	2.8682	0.6172
Mass Media Exposure	1.5116	0.6628
Desired Family Size	2.7087	1.3160
Attitude Toward Abortion	1.8320	1.0452
Attitude Toward Contraception	2.3120	0.6650
Birth Restriction	2.4961	0.9667

V. Factors Affecting the Value of Children

Table 3: The Relationship Between Personal Background and the Value of Children

Variables	B	Beta	r	T
Sex	.4093	.2345	.19293*	2.60*
Religiosity	.1395	.1350	.09151	1.50
Siblings	.0158	.05099	.03660	0.58
Community	.0598	.0760	.07310	0.86
(Intercept)	.9524			
$R^2 = 0.0649$		$F = 2.13$		

*P < 0.05

Table 3 shows that among the personal background factors only sex is significant in predicting the value of children. Sex is consistent with bivariate correlation. Total explanatory power is 6.5 percent. The results seem to indicate that men are more likely to be concerned with having children to continue family names and traditions. And the more faithful in attending religious services the respondents had been, the more they were concerned about the value of children, although it doesn't reach 0.05 significant level.

Table 4: The Relationship Between Situation Factors and the Value of Children

Variables	B	Beta	r	T
Father's Occupation	0.0086	.1798	.11258	0.0940
Mother's Occupation	- 0.0040	-.1233	.10630	0.1953
Father's Education	- 0.0216	-.0799	-.00032	0.4954
Mother's Education	- 0.0095	-.0351	-.05710	0.7261
(Intercept)	1.6851			

$R^2 = 0.0352$ $F = 0.3534$

Table 4 shows that none of the situation factors is reaching significant levels to predict the value of children. But total explanatory power is 3.5 percent. Results relating to hypothesis 2 was not supported. Also, looking at the bivariate relationship, none of the factors is significantly correlated to the value of children.

Table 5: The Relationship Between Social Orientation Factors and the Value of Children

Variables	B	Beta	r	T
Efficacy	0.3181	.2144	.19441*	2.33*
Fatalism	- 0.1434	-.1041	-.04330	- 1.08
Media exposure	0.0340	.0265	.04971	0.29
(Intercept)	1.0896			

$R^2 = 0.0470$ $F = 2.02$

In this cluster of factors only efficacy significantly predicts the dependent variable. But their explanatory power only constructs 4.7 percent of the true variance in the value of children. Also, only the variables in hypothesis 3, is the efficacy significantly correlated with the value of children in bivariate relationships.

Table 6: The Relationship Between Attitude Toward Family Planning and the Value of Children

Variables	B	Beta	r	T
Desired Children	0.2108	.8502	.36180**	3.70**
Abortion	- 0.1544	- .1898	- .25876*	- 2.10*
Contraception	- 0.0316	- .0247	- .13646	- 0.27
Birth Restriction	0.0750	- .0852	.04110	0.99
(Intercept)	1.1481			

$R^2 = 0.1714$ $F = 5.95^{**}$

*P < .05

**P < .01

Results relating to Hypothesis 4 are presented in Table 6, desired family size and attitude toward abortion are significant predictors. The total of their explanatory power is 17.14 percent larger than other cluster variables. Also, the correlation coefficient of attitude toward abortion and desired family size are significantly correlated with the value of children. Therefore, the Hypothesis is partially supported by the present data.

Table 7: The Relationship Between Independent Variables and the Value of Children

Variables	B	Beta	r	T
Sex	0.2370	0.1358	.19293*	1.37
Religiosity	- 0.0712	- 0.0742	.09161	- 0.68

Siblings	- 0.0336	- 0.0063	.03660	- 0.69
Community	0.0401	0.0510	.07310	0.56
Father's Occupation	0.0042	0.0880	.11258	0.83
Mother's Occupation	- 0.0032	- 0.0995	.10630	- 1.00
Father's Education	- 0.0131	- 0.0470	-.00032	- 0.37
Mother's Education	0.0068	0.0251	-.05710	0.25
Efficacy	0.1823	0.1229	.19441*	1.25
Fatalism	- 0.0827	- 0.0608	-.04330	- 0.60
Media Exposure	0.0080	0.0062	.04971	0.07
Desired Children	0.2321	0.3593	.36180**	3.50**
Abortion	- 0.1696	- 0.2085	-.25876**	- 2.05*
Contraception	- 0.0235	- 0.0184	-.13646	- 0.18
Birth Restriction	0.0684	0.0778	.04110	0.83
(Intercept)	0.9499			

 $R^2 = 0.2441$
 $F = 2.20^{**}$
 $*P < 0.05$
 $**P < 0.01$

Table 7 shows that combining four clusters of variables, there are only two variables, i.e., attitude toward abortion, and desired family size, which are significant predictors of the value of children. But the total explanatory power increases to 24.3 percent of the true variance in the value of children.

Table 8: Factors Affecting the Value of Children

Variables	B	Beta	r	F
Sex	.3603	.2065	.19293*	5.93*
Desired Children	.2316	.3585	.36180**	15.79**
Abortion	-.1419	.1741	-.25876*	4.09*
(Intercept)	1.0543			

$R^2 = 0.2024$ $F = 0.64^{**}$

*P < 0.05

**P < 0.01

According to the stepwise regression statistical method, among the total sixteen independent variables, only three variables, sex, desired family size, and attitude toward abortion have been selected to enter the model and significantly predicted the dependent variable i.e. the value of children. The total explanatory power constructs 20.24 percent of the true variance in the value of children. In comparison with the simple correlation coefficient, only the degree of efficacy is not consistent in the two statistical methods.

VI. Path Analysis of the Value of Children

Table 3, 5, and 6 present sex, efficacy, attitude toward abortion and desired family size, as the most significant factors affecting the value of children according to the simple correlation coefficient and multiple regression coefficient.

Women are more likely to see children as natural extensions of personal life cycle than men, but men are more likely to be concerned with having children to continue their family names and traditions than women. A person believes that he can control his circumstances, he might reduce desired family sized and the value of children. Accordingly attitude toward abortion is related to adopt family planning and the value of children. Therefore, in this model, sex has direct effect on the value of children, but it is mainly through personal efficacy, attitude toward abortion and desired number of children indirectly to influence the value of children. Personal efficacy also has direct effect and through attitude toward

abortion and desired number of children indirectly to influence the value of children. At the same time, attitude toward abortion besides direct effect has indirect effect through desired number of children on the value of children. Desired number of children will be directly related to the value of children. That is, the model postulates sex, as exogenous variable, whereas efficacy, attitude toward abortion, desired family size and the value of children are four endogenous variables. According to the assumption that was mentioned above, the following recursive equations can be formulated:

$$X_2 = P_{21} X_1 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$X_3 = P_{31} X_1 + P_{32} X_2 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$X_4 = P_{41} X_1 + P_{42} X_2 + P_{43} X_3 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$X_5 = P_{51} X_1 + P_{52} X_2 + P_{53} X_3 + P_{54} X_4 \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

Where X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 and X_5 respectively denote sex, efficacy, attitude toward abortion, desired family size and the value of children, and P_{41}, P_{51} etc. denote the path coefficients between X_4 and X_1, X_5 and X_1 , etc. Combining Equations (1), (2), (3), (4), it will be:

$$X_5 = P_{51} X_1 + P_{52} (P_{21} X_1) + P_{53} (P_{31} X_1 + P_{32} X_2) + P_{54} (P_{41} X_1 + P_{42} X_2 + P_{43} X_3)$$

$$= P_{51} X_1 + P_{52} P_{21} X_1 + P_{53} P_{31} X_1 + P_{53} P_{32} (P_{21} X_1) + P_{54} P_{41} X_1 + P_{54} P_{42} (P_{21} X_1) + P_{54} P_{43} (P_{31} X_1 + P_{32} X_2)$$

$$= P_{51} X_1 + P_{52} P_{21} X_1 + P_{53} P_{31} X_1 + P_{53} P_{32} P_{21} X_1 + P_{54} P_{41} X_1 + P_{54} P_{42} P_{21} X_1 + P_{54} P_{43} P_{31} X_1 + P_{54} P_{43} P_{32} P_{21} X_1$$

$$X_5 = X_1 (P_{51} + P_{52} P_{21} + P_{53} P_{31} + P_{53} P_{32} P_{21} + P_{54} P_{41} + P_{54} P_{42} P_{21} + P_{54} P_{43} P_{31} + P_{54} P_{43} P_{32} P_{21}) \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

The Equation (5) can be changed to:

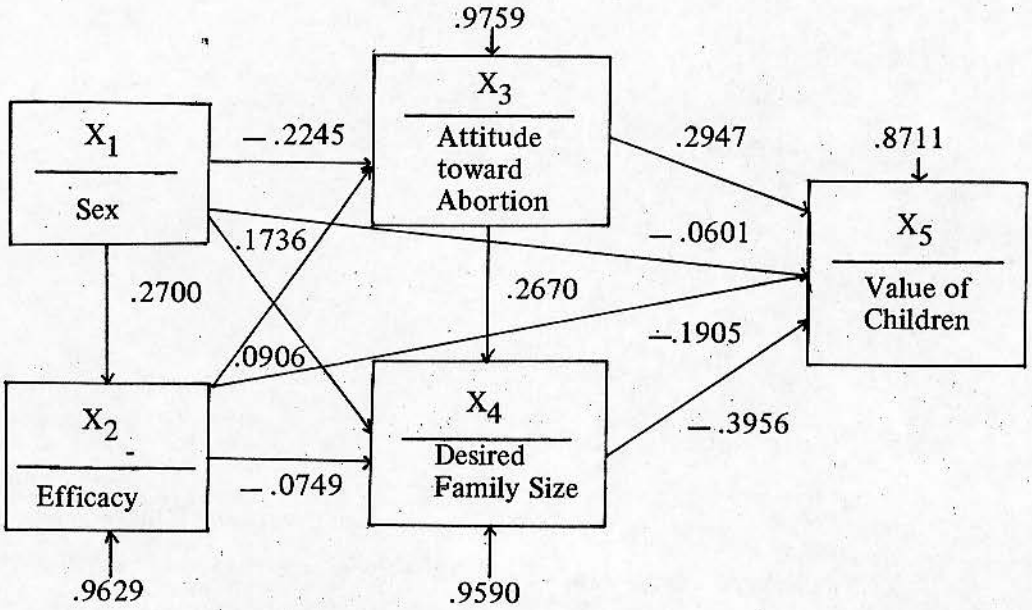
$$X_1 X_5 = X_1 X_1 (P_{51} + P_{52} P_{21} + P_{53} P_{31} + P_{53} P_{32} P_{21} + P_{54} P_{41} + P_{54} P_{42} P_{21} + P_{54} P_{43} P_{31} + P_{54} P_{43} P_{32} P_{21})$$

Then

$$r_{51} = P_{51} + P_{52}P_{21} + P_{53}P_{31} + P_{53}P_{32}P_{21} + P_{54}P_{41} + P_{42}P_{21} + P_{43}P_{31} + P_{43}P_{32}P_{21} \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

The results of the path analysis are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2: A Path Model of the Value of Children



As expected, the strongest path coefficient is found between desired number of children and the value of children, -.3956. The second strongest one is between attitude toward abortion and the value of children, .2947. The weakest is between sex and the value of children, -.0601. The second weakest is between efficacy and desired family size, -.0749.

According to the path model, the exogenous variables can affect the value of children through three main mechanisms: first, the direct effect; second, the indirect effect through desired family size. The results, calculated from Figure 2, are shown in Table 9, which shows that the direct effect constitutes only about 24 percent of the relationship between sex and the value of children, whereas the rest, consisting of 76 percent, is caused by the indirect effect through other exogenous variables.

Table 9: Effects of Sex, Efficacy, Attitude Toward Abortion and Desired Family Size on the Value of Children

Variables	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect
X ₁ (Sex)	— .0601	— .2007	— .2608
X ₂ (Efficacy)	— .1905	.0467	— .1483
X ₃ (Attitude Toward Abortion)	.2947	— .1956	.4003
X ₄ (Desired Family Size)	— .3056		— .3956

Thus, in this model, sex indirectly influences the value of children (76 percent) mainly via other variables. On the contrary, the other variables, efficacy, attitude toward abortion, and desired family size, directly affects the value of children.

VII. Conclusions and Dissusion

The results of this study indicate that the influence of attitude toward family planning factors, especially attitude toward abortion and desired family size are two crucial variables affecting the degree of the value of children for continuing family names and traditions. The characteristics of the respondents seem to have little contribution to predict the value of children. The psychological and social orientation factors also contributes little to the value of children.

The relationship between situational factors, parents' socio-economic status, and the value of children is not quite as expected. According to social learning theory, parents' behavior will be the model of children's learning especially in their early years of socialization process. Theoretically, parents' socio-economic status will be positively related to the formation of personal attitude and values. In this study, parents' socio-economic status seems to be low predictor of the value

of children. This might be explained by the especial American culture and its education and socialization system. In comparison with other societies, American children or youth are more free from their parents' influence; they are more independent and more self-determining than others in their thinkings and philosophies.

Psychological and social orientation factors also contribute little to the value of children. Their explanatory power is not as powerful as expected, especially media exposure. This is quite different from the previous research finding. The total four clusters of variables combined are related to the value of children and explain 24.4 percent of the true variance in modernity of the value of children.

A comparison between the R^2 's in Table 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 indicates that individual background variables, plus situational variables, plus psychological and social orientation variables, plus attitude toward family planning variables, and total variables together explain an additional 7.4 percent of the true variance in the value of children. This indicates that the effect of each cluster of variables is independent, because there is only 7.4 percent of the true variance in the value of children commonly explained by the four clusters of variables. It is obvious that this proportion is much smaller than the direct effects and may be due to the significant correlation between attitude toward abortion and sex, desired family size and religiosity, efficacy and sex.

The results from path analysis show that the relationship between background factor, sex, and the value of children constitutes larger proportion in indirect or secondary effects than direct or primary effects. However, the other variables, efficacy, attitude toward abortion and desired family size, the direct or primary effects are more important than indirect or secondary effects on the value of children.

Finally, it should be emphasized that because of the nature of the sample in this study, that it didn't come from sampling procedure, no generalizations can be made about the entire population of American students.

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美國大學生子女價值之研究

(中文摘要)

陳 昭 郎

本研究之目的在探討影響美國大學生對子女傳宗接代價值之因素，樣本取自美國俄亥俄州立大學選修普通社會學的 129 名學生。三組變項用以測定對子女價值的影響情形。第一組變項係社會與人口的因素包括個人背景如性別、居住地、兄弟姊妹數、宗教活動、以及情況因素如父母之教育程度與職業。第二組變項是心理與社會傾向，包括大眾媒介接觸、自控能力與宿命論等因素。第三組變項為對家庭計劃的態度，包括對墮胎的態度、節育的態度、使用避孕方法的態度及理想子女數等因素。

逐步迴歸分析顯示，對家庭計劃態度，尤其是對墮胎態度及理想子女數為影響美國大學生對子女傳宗接代價值最重要的兩個變數。受訪者特性方面對子女價值少有預測力。情況因素的父母社會經濟地位與子女價值之關係並不如預期之重要。這可能是由於美國特有的文化及其教育與社會化制度使然。若與其社會比較，美國的小孩或青年有較多自由發展與逃避父母影響的機會，他們具有更獨立的思想，以及更多自決的哲理。心理與社會傾向因素對子女價值預測力也貢獻甚少，其解釋力不如預期之有力量；尤其是傳播媒介之接觸的解釋力更低。這種結果與文獻檢討之發現十分懸殊。四組變項對子女價值之解釋力為 24.4 %。

本研究進一步以路徑分析法探究變數交互作用情形，結果顯示，背景因素與子女價值之間，間接影響量所佔比例大於直接影響量。然而其他變數如自控能力、對墮胎態度與理想子女數對子女價值影響，直接比間接重要。

最後，本研究之樣本並非得自隨機抽樣，樣本數亦過小，僅為探測性的個案研究，故研究結果恐難概化到全體美國大學生，然本研究之發現提供進一步探討與分析子女價值的重要模式。