

The Book of Abstracts

XVII International Congress  
International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology

第十七届国际跨文化心理学大会



Xi'an, China, 2004

中国·西安

## Symposium 25

### Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations in Different Cultures

*Gisela Trommsdorff, Convener, University of Konstanz, Germany*

*Bernhard Nauck, Convener, Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany*

*Leon Kuczynski, Discussant, University of Guelph, Canada*

*Çiğdem Kağıtçıbaşı, Discussant, Koc University, Turkey*

**Introduction:** This symposium includes contributions from several collaborators of a large international comparative project aiming to study the relationships between values and intergenerational relationships in times of dramatic demographic and socio-economic change (Trommsdorff & Nauck, 2001). The goal of this symposium is to present the first empirical results from African, Asian and European countries to discuss these results from a cross-cultural and culture-specific point of view, partly taking into account results on social change. It is attempted to bring together interested researchers in the field of developmental and family psychology and to open the perspective to sociological and demographic problems. The symposium will include contributions on the topic of Value of Children: its structure and change, and intergenerational relationships in Germany; changing Values of Children in South Africa and their correlates; Value of Children of the "floating population" in China; different values of children in Israel and Palestine; intergenerational support of women from rural and urban India and from Germany; Value of Children and fertility rate in Korea and a comparison of Indonesian and German adolescents' family models (Bernhard.nauck@phil.tu-chemnitz.de; Gisela.Trommsdorff@uni-konstanz.de)

#### 1. Value of children: Then and now

*Çiğdem Kağıtçıbaşı & Bilge Ataca*

*Koc University, İstanbul, Turkey*

The Turkish Value of Children Study consisted of three generations from three socio-economic strata in a metropolitan center and from two rural areas. The findings showed a sharp increase in the psychological, and a corresponding decrease in the utilitarian/economic value of the child over the last three decades. Son preference has been replaced by daughter preference, and the desired number of children has decreased. Comparisons of values attributed to children, family values, parenting, and self over three decades and across generations and social strata provide insights for understanding social change and development in Turkish society and possibly in similar societies. (ckagit@ku.edu.tr)

#### 2. The Structure of Value-of-Children

*Daniela Klaus*

*Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany*

This presentation will give an insight into the structure of the value-of-children concept. Based on Lindenberg's Theory of Social Production Function children are seen as multifunctional means for the production of two basic needs: physical well-being and social approval. As a derivation from this theory several aspects of the value-of-children will be distinguished. The aim of the following analysis is to find empirical evidence for the universal existence of these dimensions. Using both the data from the VOC-Studies conducted in the 1970s as well as the new data from the 2002/2003 VOC-Study the attempt is to prove this structure for different subsamples which means for different generations, countries and periods. At the same time the validity of the VOC-Instrument which was applied to measure respondents value-of-children will be examined. (daniela.klaus@phil.tu-chemnitz.de)

### **3. Value of children and intergenerational relationships in Germany**

***Bernhard Nauck***

*Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany*

The paper examines the regional variations of the value of children in Germany to the different cultural traditions and institutional settings with regard to family formation and intergenerational relationships. As for the cultural traditions, there is a long lasting "north-south"-divide, related to the religious affiliation (protestantism vs. catholicism) of the population and pre-nation-state regional government. As for the institutional differences, there is the "east-west"-divide between former GDR and FRG, which still results in (sometimes even increasing) differences in the pattern of family formation. This paper explores the extent to which these differences are related to individual expectations towards parenthood and intergenerational relationships. The paper combines demographic time series with findings from the German results of the "value-of-children"-study. (bernhard.nauck@phil.tu-chemnitz.de)

### **4. The changing values of children in South Africa and their correlates**

***David L. Sam & Karl Peltzer***

*University of Bergen, Norway*

In this paper we will examine the values and the reasons South African women have for having or wanting children and the factors underlie these values. The study is based on three groups of participants who were selected by cluster sampling from one urban and one rural area in Limpopo Province in South Africa. The sample consists of 319 mothers with an adolescent child (mean age 41.43 years, sd = 6.86); 133 grand-mothers (mean age = 67.46, sd = 9.5) and mothers with very young children, i.e., 2 - 3 years old (mean age = 27.23, sd = 10.63). (David.sam@psysp.uib.no)

### **5. Some characteristics in the value of children of the "floating population" in China**

***Gang Zheng, Shaohua Shi, Hong Tang & Lesheng Hua***

*Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

The recent 20 years have seen a rapid urbanization and the increase of the "floating population" in China. More and more people from the agricultural population in the countryside started to move into cities to manage their life. One of the interesting findings in the recent VOC study showed that the floating samples had a higher average number of children per family than both the urban and rural samples did. Their life values turned out to be more collectivistic-oriented in both the adult and adolescent groups. The data, results of analyses and possible determinants are discussed in this presentation. (zhengg@psych.ac.cn; shish@psych.ac.cn; huals@psych.ac.cn)

### **6. The different values of children in Israel and Palestine**

***Jana Suckow***

*Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany*

In this paper the different values of children in Israel and Palestine will be examined and discussed. The 2002 voc-study will be used to analyze two subpopulations: Jews in Israel and Palestinians. The paper will show how the social system in Israel and Palestine as well as the kinship system influence the value and costs of children and – resulting from this – the individual fertile behavior. The sample consists of 358 mothers of a preschool-child, 298 mothers of an adolescent and the corresponding adolescent and 77 grandmothers. First analyses show that the economic as well as the social-normative value of children is higher among Palestinian women and they have a substantial higher number of children. (jana.suckow@phil.tu-chemnitz.de)

**7. Intergenerational support:**

**A comparison of women from rural and urban India and from Germany**

***Beate Schwarz & Gisela Trommsdorff***

*University of Konstanz, Germany*

***Ramesh Mishra***

*Benares University, India*

The aim of the study is to compare basic aspects of the intergenerational relationship, i.e., the exchange of financial, instrumental, and emotional support between adult daughters and their parents from India and Germany. The extent and balance of the exchange of support should be influenced by the different general values, preferences of equity and reciprocity, and duties of adult children and parents in both cultures. The study comprises data of n = 313 German and n = 300 Indian middle aged women. (Beate.Schwarz@uni-konstanz.de)

**8. A comparison of Indonesian and German adolescents' family models**

***Boris Mayer & Gisela Trommsdorff***

*University of Konstanz*

***Lieke Wisnubrata & Kusdiratri Setiono***

*Padjadjaran University, Indonesia*

This study compares Indonesian (n = 300) and German (n = 311) adolescent boys and girls with respect to aspects of family models of interdependence and independence (Kagitcibasi, 1996). Results showed that Indonesian as compared to German adolescents held higher collectivist and family values, showed a higher emotional, and a much higher family-related and economic value of children, and were more interdependent. Concerning old-age support of parents, Indonesian adolescents were more oriented towards norms and reciprocity than German adolescents. The findings support the view of the traditional family model of interdependence in Indonesia and a more independent model in Germany. (Boris.Mayer@uni-konstanz.de)

**9. Value of children and fertility rate in Korea: Changes and continuities**

***Young-Eun Kwon***

*Ansan University, Korea*

This study examines the generational similarities and differences of value of children and its relationship to fertility rate, changes in family, and parent-child relationship. Study 1 compares the value of children of mothers with young infants in 2001 with a similar study conducted in 1970s. Compared to 1970s, in 2001 there is a significant decline in fertility rate, preference for boys, and the value of children shifted from instrumental value to emotional and social values. In Study 2, the relationship between value of children and individual, relational, support among a matched sample of 110 adolescents, mothers, and their grandmothers have been examined. First, there were no significant differences in value of children between adolescent mothers and young mothers. Second, across the three generations, there were similar results pattern of results for attachment, interdependent construal of self, positive value of children, and collective orientation. Third, positive value of children was found to mediate in providing support for parents and for children. (Yekwon@ansan.ac.kr)