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Ideal Size of Family Among Unmarried Females in Northern Utah

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IDEAL SIZE OF FAMILY AMONG UNMARRIED FEMALES IN NORTHERN UTAH

by

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Ronald B. Johnson

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ABSTRACT

Ideal Size of Family Among Unmarried

Females in Northern Utah

by

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Preferences of the size of family and the relationship between the size of family and a number of socio-economic and demographic variables were studied among high school senior girls in three northern Utah counties by a special survey.

The questionnaire specifically designed for the study was administered between November 1967 and February 1968 in all high schools in Cache, Box Elder and Rich counties with the exception of Logan High School in Logan and Box Elder High School in Brigham City.

Two questions were used to elicit the answers on the preference of family size; one was designed to elicit an answer with the respondent as the point of reference and the other was the "generalized other" as a reference point. Both sets of data were cross-tabulated with socio-economic and demographic variables.

Both data indicated that the mean number of children desired was 4.4 and 4.3 for the family of "generalized others" and the respondent's own family respectively.

A weak relationship was found between the ideal size of family and the education of respondent's mother and father, income, religion, residence, occupation, and the demographic variable, the respondent's own family size. The data also indicated that those with a belief in birth control prefer a smaller family than those who do not believe in the use of contraceptive devices.

Due to the sample size and the exploratory nature of the study, relationships between ideal size of family and the selected number of variables can only be suggestive.

(87 pages)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Pascal K. Whelpton, a noted demographer and author of numerous books and articles in the area of population research, made the following statement: ". . . with fertility coming to depend more and more on the size of planned families, it becomes increasingly significant to know what people think is the ideal size of family."[1] In other words, because fertility is indirectly a function of whether a large or small family is planned, family size preferences become of great importance to the demographer.

Studies in the area of reproductive desires on a national level were first begun in the 1950's with The Growth of American Families Studies[2] and the Princeton Studies.[3] Although these were the first national studies specifically concerned with family size, it should be added that information concerning reproductive goals was available from data gathered by such polling agencies as the Roper and Gallop

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[1]Ronald Freedman and Harry Sharp, "Correlates of Values About Ideal Family Size in the Detroit Metropolitan Area," Population Studies, VIII (July, 1954), p. 36.

[2]Ronald Freedman, Pascal K. Whelpton, and Arthur A. Campbell, Family Planning, Sterility, and Population Growth (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959).

[3]Charles F. Westoff, Robert G. Potter, Philip C. Sagi, and Elliot G. Mishler, Family Growth in Metropolitan America (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1961).

Polls.[4] Since then numerous studies have been conducted related to this area.

The study under investigation (fertility values among unmarried high school females) originated as a class project in a Methods of Social Research class at Utah State University in the fall of 1967. The purpose of the project was to give students actual field experience in drawing up and using a questionnaire; however, as more data were obtained for this project, its potential as thesis data began to emerge and at this time a systematic attempt was begun to obtain a complete set of data for the project.

Certainly the research which has already been conducted in the area of desired family size has contributed much towards an understanding of the factors which affect family size and family size preferences. However, it must be kept in mind that family size preferences are a reflection of the existing social system[5] which not only changes continually, but also varies from one area to another. It is on this assumption that the significance of the proposed study is based.

Objectives

The primary objectives of this study are:

1. To establish the ideal size of family among unmarried females in Northern Utah.

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[4]Judith Blake, "Ideal Family Size Among White Americans," Demography, III, No. 1 (1966), p. 155.

[5]Ronald Freedman, "Social Values About Family Size in the United States," Population Conference, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1959, p. 173-182.

2. To discover what factors are influential in forming a family size preference.

3. To initiate a study of exploratory nature in the field of ideal family size, in order to improve existing methodology, and increase the effectiveness of future studies.

Justification

Many demographers are referring to the rate of population growth in developing and developed countries as explosive.[6] While reference to such an analogy may not be completely correct in all aspects, its use does point out very vividly the potential growth rate of a population and the possible economic and social implications of such a situation. Although most Western countries, particularly the United States, do not have an acute population problem at the present time, the economic, political, and social stability of other countries does affect, and in the future will have a greater influence upon, the United States due to an ever increasing number of ties between this country and others. Not only should we be concerned with how population problems of other countries might affect us, but, because the rate of population growth in our own country can have implications which affect our own economic, political, and social systems. It is for these reasons that we should be concerned with population growth, and those factors which bring about its increase or decrease.

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[6]Kingsley Davis, "The World Demographic Transition," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, CCXXXVII (January, 1945), p. 1-11. Also Philip M. Hauser, The Population Dilemma, The American Assembly, Columbia University, New York, 1963, p. 1-7.

A study of the ideal or preferred family size may be helpful for three reasons: (1) It can be helpful in predicting future fertility trends and projection rates. The efficient planning of educational facilities, housing, and many other services is often dependent upon a knowledge of demographic trends. (2) The research should provide significant insight into the factors which affect the size of desired family. (3) Besides the practical implications for studying size of family, research of this type also has theoretical relevance to human behavior. For example, a woman's attitude concerning how many children she should have is usually presumed to be related to the norm in her society or sub-society which prescribes the number of children she should have. Further research in this area could provide some help in formulating present theory in this area.

Hypotheses

In order to achieve the stated objectives and determine their relevance to the study, the following specific hypotheses have been formulated.

Hypothesis 1. An inverse relationship exists among the measures of status (income, occupation and education of parents) and what the respondent thought would be the ideal number of children for a couple to have.

Hypothesis 2. A direct relationship exists among the measures of status (income, occupation and education of parents) and the number of children desired in respondent's own future family.

Hypothesis 3. The greater the amount of education obtained by

the parents of the respondent, the smaller the desired family size.

Hypothesis 4. Those desiring more education upon graduation from high school prefer a smaller family size than those who prefer to end their education with a high school degree.

Hypothesis 5. The higher the income level in the family or orientation, the smaller the desired family size of the respondent.

Hypothesis 6. Those respondents having parents which fall in the upper income bracket desire a larger family size than respondents whose parents are in the middle income bracket.

Hypothesis 7. Rural background is associated with a larger desired family size, and an urban background is associated with a smaller desired family size.

Hypothesis 8. A smaller desired family size is found among those with a belief in birth control than those who are non-believers.

Hypothesis 9. Larger family preferences are associated with L.D.S. membership than with Protestant membership.

Hypothesis 10. Those respondents who come from a large family will prefer a smaller family size than those who come from a small family.

Hypothesis 11. Navaho respondents desire a larger ideal family size than non-Navaho respondents.

Hypothesis 12. Ideal family size of Navahoes is related to socio-economic and demographic factors in the same direction as non-Navahoes relate to these variables.

Organization of the thesis

The purpose of the first chapter was to acquaint the reader

with the thesis problem, its nature and origin, justification for investigation, and to describe the relevant hypotheses of the study.

The following chapter will present a review of the available literature pertinent to the thesis problem and formulate a theoretical framework for the analysis of data.

Subsequent to the review of literature, Chapter III describes the procedures involved in obtaining and analyzing the data, thus making it possible for the reader to make a critical analysis as to the strength and validity of the study.

Chapter IV describes the analysis of data and its relevance to the hypotheses, followed by Chapter V, a summary and conclusion of the analysis of data. The Literature Cited and Appendixes follow Chapter V.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF CURRENT LITERATURE

"Ideal family size," and factors effecting it, can best be understood by reviewing those conditions which have produced and shaped the concept "ideal or preferred family size."

The history of the West has not been static in any sense of the word; on the contrary, it has been characterized by a very persistent and engulfing amount of change. During the period 1690 to 1960, the area of the U.S. increased from less than 4 million to about 180 million square miles. By 1960, 125 million out of a total of 180 million persons lived in urban areas, almost 70 per cent of the total population.[7] Such spatial and demographic changes have transformed the U.S. from an agrarian, hand labor, type society to a highly industrialized, specialized society.

As these two contrasting phenomena (rural and urban areas) were studied in greater detail, their use as definitive terms became more apparent, and at the present, constitute an important part of the classification of societal types. This rural-urban dichotomy is not an expression of the recent past; in fact, according to Sorokin, the idea of delineating a population into two areas according to residency is an ancient world-wide tradition.[8] It is this phenomenon

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[7] James H. Copp, Our Changing Rural Society: Perspectives and Trends (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1964), p. 4.

[8] Miller Lee Taylor, Rural Life and Urbanized Society (New York: Oxford University Press, 1964), p. 49.

which needs to be analyzed with respect to desired family size, if we are to understand how man's environment brought about a change in such values.

A variety of theories has been presented to explain the transition of society from a rural to an urban environment.

The most frequent ideas presented in this area are the so-called theories of contrast, comparing one phenomenon with its opposite. Reissman has summarized them as below.[9]

Becker	Sacred	Secular
Durkheim	Mechanical	Organic
Redfield	Folk	Urban
Tonnies	Gemeinschaft	Gesellschaft
Weber	Traditional	Rational

The above theories can be divided into two areas: (1) those which belong on a continuum, and (2) those constituting a dichotomy. Redfield, for example, proposed his folk-urban theory based on the idea that a society may fit anywhere on the continuum, but the society fluctuates between the two extremes. Durkheim implied a dichotomous model with mechanical solidarity characterizing the society on the one end, typically a primitive society, and a society having organic solidarity in which people were inter-dependent upon one another, at the other end.

Both models have different methodological implications. A dichotomy would suggest that there are two distinct types characterized by the presence of a certain number of factors.

A continuum, on the other hand, would present a more precise

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[9]Leonard Reissman, The Urban Process (New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964), p. 123.

method of identifying a society but involves the problem of measuring to what extent one society is more, or less, urbanized than another. However, this argument is not of great concern with reference to its use as a theory, due to the fact that we have not yet arrived at the point where such measurement is possible. The theoretical framework of the thesis will consist of two of the above mentioned theories plus the demographic transition theory.

Demographic transition theory

This theory will be discussed first because of its broad nature and the fact that urbanization, a close correlate, is only part of an over-all theory offering a reasonably accurate model of the population changes taking place in recent centuries. It also describes and predicts with considerable accuracy the demographic changes which are inherent in modern industrial and cultural eras.[10]

The demographic revolution is characterized by different stages. The first stage is described as having a high birth rate and a high fluctuating death rate. This period is characterized by the lack of urbanization and industrialization and both fertility and mortality are extremely high. The former is rooted in the mores and value system of the culture, the latter being maintained through recurrent disease and famine. It is difficult to realize how effectively these two factors have checked population growth. It is thought

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[10]Philip M. Hauser, The Population Dilemma (New Jersey: The American Assembly, Columbia University, 1963), p. 8-9. See also Ronald Freedman (Ed.), Population: The Vital Revolution (Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1964), p. 31-46.

that one-fourth of the European population died as a result of the black death which occurred during the middle of the fourteenth century. Three hundred years later the great plague of 1664-1665 killed one-sixth of the population of London.[11] Other similar outbreaks of disease kept the death rate extremely high during this period of time.

Just as mortality fluctuates in response to famine and pestilence, "good years" along with bumper crops bring about an increase in population growth. However, these yearly fluctuations cancel each other out in the long run resulting in a near static growth of population.

The second stage is characterized by a high birth rate and a lowering of the death rate. As Kingsley Davis states:

> Viewed in long-run perspective, the growth of the earth's population has been like a long, thin powder fuse that burns slowly and haltingly until it finally reaches the charge and then explodes.[12]

It is this charge which is finally ignited and explodes that corresponds to stage two. Contrary to the opinions of many, the reduction in mortality can hardly be accredited to medicine, since it was largely only a rudimentary art up until the beginning of the twentieth century. "It is probable that only within this century have medical men and surgeons helped more people than they have injured."[13]

Other factors which were probably more important as a means of

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[11] Ibid., p. 8.

[12] Kingsley Davis, Human Society (New York: Macmillan Company, 1949), p. 595.

[13] James B. Conaut, Modern Science and Modern Man (Garden City, New York: Double Day and Co., 1952), p. 129.

lowering the mortality rate, at least to begin with, were: (1) improvements in agriculture. Before the 1600's farming practices had remained virtually unchanged, but in the late seventeenth century, a number of innovations were introduced such as crop rotation, better fertilizers, and improved machinery. (2) The improvement of the transportation system facilitated the distribution of agricultural products. (3) The introduction of the factory system and the eventual social reforms which alleviated many of the hazards so common to early factory life. Although the initial period of the machine era contributed towards raising the mortality rate because of the poorer working conditions and long hours, the eventual effect was a decrease in mortality due to the increased availability of goods and services. (4) Another factor which was extremely important was the improvement in public sanitation and the change in the value system with reference to personal cleanliness and hygiene. (5) Finally, the increase in knowledge of bacteria, immunology, asepsis and antisepsis served to further reduce the mortality rate.

The third stage, which is a completion of the transition period, is generally coupled with a decline in fertility. This stage distinguishes itself from the other two by virtue of its highly productive and efficient economy and a very high level of living. It is also during this stage that the theory of urbanization is applicable and useful in explaining the growth of urbanism and its implications with reference to fertility.

Urban theory

To understand society and especially our own urbanized societies

and how they developed, some insight can be gained through an examination of societies least like that of urban society. This approach enables us to discover the characteristics of the two types of societies and at the same time makes it necessary that we develop an "ideal type" mental construct for each extreme. Obviously all folk societies do not possess all the elements of such a construct and the same is true when developing a mental concept which will describe an urban society. However, such an idea is useful because it prescribes what elements of a society are generally found together and, if this is the case, why?

The main emphasis here will be placed on Redfield's folk-urban continuum with some reference being made to Tonnies Gemeinshaft - Gesellschaft theory.

Goldenweiser has characterized the folk society by the following elements.

> They are small, isolated, nonliterate; that they exhibit local cultures, that they are relatively homogeneous with regard to the distribution of knowledge, attitudes, and functions among the population, and that the individual does not figure as a conspicuous unit, and that knowledge is not explicitly systemized.[14]

Durkheim described the folk society by what he called the existence of mechanical solidarity; in other words the social solidarity obtained through a sharing of common attitudes, values, and sentiments, that results from the complementary functional usefulness of the members of the group.[15]

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[14] Robert Redfield, "The Folk Society," American Journal of Sociology, LII, No. 7 (January, 1947), p. 294.

[15] Ibid., p. 295.

It should be mentioned that one of the problems encountered in constructing the ideal type construct is that investigators seldom agree as to which characteristics properly describe a folk society. However, for our purposes this does not pose a methodological problem. The ideal type is only an imagined entity and created only because it helps us understand reality. Its purpose is to suggest those aspects of society which deserve attention and to describe the characteristics which under certain conditions will be found in a folk society.

Switching to the other end of the continuum, Redfield stated that the following factors characterize urban societies.

> The city as compared with the town is (1) less isolated; (2) more heterogeneous; (3) characterized by a more completely developed money economy; (4) has professional specialists who are more secular and less sacred; (5) has kinship and godparental institutions that are less well organized and less effective in societal control; (6) is correspondingly more dependent on impersonally acting institutions of control; (7) is less religious, with respect both to beliefs and practices of Catholic origin as well as those of Indian origin; (8) exhibits some tendency to regard sickness as resulting from a breach of moral or merely customary rule; (9) allows a greater freedom of action and choice to the individual.[16]

According to Redfield, through the identification of such elements the society could be located on the folk-urban continuum. Redfield then went on to summarize the elements of urban change into three areas. The increase in (1) secularization, (2) cultural disorganization, and (3) individualization. Redfield saw disorganization as a part of urbanization because of a decrease and breakdown in family and community ties through urban growth. As these relationships

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[16]Reissman, p. 129-130.

begin to lose their significance the individual loses contact with the group and as a result gradually views these institutions as having less and less control over him.

Secularization accompanied urban growth because of the diminishing importance of the church, family, and the traditional values found in these institutions. Also involved in this transition was a subsequent increase of emphasis placed on rational, and practical judgments and reasoning; giving the individual more freedom from religious and traditional control. As can be implied from the above statement, an increase in urbanization also meant an increase in individualization. With the decrease in family and community ties, the individual became subject mainly only to himself. Religion no longer held him to the traditional ideas and actions of the group and made it possible for the individual to deviate from the norm to a much greater extent.

From the points just discussed one would have to conclude that Redfield's theory was not just one of contrast and description, but one of change. The implication clearly is that the little community is giving way to the larger urban secular society.[17]

Redfield was not the only individual to suggest the idea that the structure of most societies will move from one end of the continuum to the other. A number of theorists of urbanization included this idea in their theories. However, excluding Redfield, Tonnies was probably the most explicit in describing the relationship between

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[17] Ibid., p. 131.

the two polar types. Tonnies stated that the Gemeinschaft society characterized by a high rate of primary relations and close knit family and community ties would eventually evolve or move towards a society with many secondary relations and impersonal contacts with institutions and individuals.[18] Papenheim, in his book The Alienation of Modern Man, carries this idea further and states that according to Tonnies there is an irreversible trend among societies to advance from a Gemeinschaft to a Gesellschaft type society.[19] This is a very significant point for two reasons: (1) it implies that urbanization is an eventual sequence of folk societies, and (2) due to variations in fertility values with respect to rural and urban residency, a theory for differential fertility begins to emerge. Generally speaking, fertility is found to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas and in smaller than in larger urban agglomerations. Statistical evidence of this is found as far back as 1760 in Sweden.[20]

Not only do we find fertility variations with respect to rural and urban residency, but other factors commonly found in the urban environment seem to have an effect upon fertility rates. Freedman and Sharp, in their Detroit study, noted a definite correlation

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[18]Ferdinand Tonnies, Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft ("Community and Society," trans. by Charles P. Loomis)(New York: American Book Company, 1940), p. 231.

[19]Fritz Pappenheim, The Alienation of Modern Man (New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1963), p. 69.

[20]A. J. Jaffe, "Urbanization and Fertility," American Journal of Sociology, ILVIII (July, 1942), p. 50.

between socio-economic variables and ideal size of family.[21]

Stability and validity of family size preferences

At the beginning of the chapter it was mentioned that data concerning family size preferences can be used in predicting fertility trends. If such preferences are a factor in determining future growth rates, the question immediately arises: how valid are statements concerning ideal family size and what correlation exists between actual and ideal family size?

For purposes of birth projections, the estimates of a woman's fertility performance can be made on an aggregate basis; i.e., what is the net error in statements made concerning ideal size of family.

Studies have also made use of family size preferences as an approximation of completed family size in studies of differential fertility. In this second case we are concerned with differences among individual couples due to the emphasis being placed upon fertility differentials.

A number of studies have been done in both areas. Westoff, Mishler, and Kelly made a study of the statements made by a group of 145 fecund, Protestant, predominantly college-educated couples concerning ideal family size.[22] The couples were interviewed at the time of engagement and twenty years later in order to determine their completed fertility. It was found that questions concerning

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[21] Freedman and Sharp, p. 39-40.

[22] C. F. Westoff, E. G. Mishler, and L. E. Kelly, "Preferences in Size of Family and Eventual Fertility Twenty Years After," American Journal of Sociology, LXII, No. 5 (March, 1957), p. 491-497.

desired family size were found to be quite accurate in predicting completed family size. Actual and completed family size differed by less than five per cent. However, it was found that this high correlation was due largely to a series of cancellation errors. Many couples may find themselves infecund through some unanticipated natural cause, while on the other hand, an unexpected child or pregnancy through lack of planning or caution may befall another couple. It was this type of a situation that produced a close correlation between desired and actual size of family. When individual couples were compared, the correlation was a rather low .26.[23] This low correlation presents some difficulty when our objective is concerned with the effect of demographic and socio-economic factors upon differential fertility. Here, our interest lies in the individual differences in fertility and the factors producing these variations. As a result our concern must be with comparisons among individuals. It should be noted, however, that Freedman, Coombs, and Bumpass, in a study published in 1965, found that a balancing effect also existed among subgroups such as religion, education and status, when viewed on an aggregate subgroup basis.[24]

One of the methodological problems encountered in trying to determine ideal size according to various demographic and socio-economic variables has been that of deciding what type of question will obtain the most valid answer of a person's desired family size.

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[23] Ibid., p. 320.

[24] Ronald Freedman, C. LoLagene Coombs, and Larry Bumpass, "Stability and Change in Expectations About Family Size," Demography, II (1965), p. 275.

When asking the question, "What do you think is the ideal size of family for you?" it must be remembered that the structure of such a sentence does not give the individual a reference point or establish a frame of reference and, as a result, leaves the individual entirely free to answer from his own point of view and according to how he understands the question. For example, the individual might form his answer in one of three ways: (1) in terms of a generalized ideal, (2) in terms of what the respondent actually feels he can support with reference to his future economic position, or (3) in terms of some hypothetical average or ideal. Fortunately, some information is available to help clarify this problem.

In 1953 a study was undertaken to establish the ideal size of a sample of the Detroit population. The question was asked: "People have different ideas about children and families. As things are now, what do you think is the ideal number of children for the average American family?" The mean ideal number of children for the 1952 data was 3.15.[25] In 1954 a similar study was conducted in the Detroit area[26] but the following question was asked: "In your opinion, what would be the ideal number of children for a young couple to have, if their standard of living is about like yours?" In this study the mean ideal was 2.94, a significant decrease. It is possible that the change over time could produce this variation, however it was observed that this change in size of family was almost entirely a reflection

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[25] Freedman and Sharp, p. 37.

[26] Ronald Freedman, David Goldberg, and Harry Sharp, "Ideals About Family Size in Detroit," Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, XXXIII, No. 2 (April, 1955), p. 187-189.

of a decrease in size of family in the low income occupation and education levels. This could be due to the respondent understanding the question in the following manner: how many children could X number of dollars or X level of education or occupation support.

One of the first significant studies related to fertility differentials was the Indianapolis study conducted in 1941. Data from this research project indicated that fertility varied according to certain socio-economic variables and the degree to which contraception was used effectively.[27]

A major share of the information regarding these variables and their effect upon fertility has been taken from a study by Freedman, Whelpton, and Campbell, the results of which are published in the book Family Planning, Sterility, and Population Growth.[28]

Religion

As of 1957 more than one-fourth of the U.S. population was identified with the Catholic religion.[29] This has important implications when we consider that the Catholic Church has a definite set of ideas concerning the use of birth control devices. The Church prescribes the use of certain birth control methods and restricts the situations in which others may be used. The use of any chemical or mechanical method as well as withdrawal are prohibited while periodic

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[27] P. K. Whelpton and Clyde V. Kiser, Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility (New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 5 Vols., 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1958).

[28] Freedman, Whelpton, and Campbell.

[29] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 79 (February 2, 1958), p. 6.

continence (the rhythm method) or prolonged continence are permitted, if not used for selfish reasons.[30]

On the other hand, some of the Protestant denominations have encouraged the use of birth control methods; some minor groups have opposed it but most others tacitly approve. Judging from this information one would assume that Catholics would control their family size the least while Protestants would tend to limit their family size to a greater degree.

In fact, however, studies disclose that both groups try to limit conception in one form or another, but there are a greater number of Protestants who use birth control devices than Catholics. It was also found that Jews use contraception to a greater extent than do Protestants.[31] Part of this can probably be attributed to the high social and economic class held by the Jews. These correlates given above are similar in nature to the data obtained by Westoff and Potvin in their book College Women and Fertility Values.[32] Data from both studies indicate that completed fertility and desired family size is greater for Catholics than Protestants and greater for Protestants than Jews.

The two significant differences between the two are (1) the first study deals with married couples, the other with single college

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[30]William J. Gibbons, "Fertility Control in the Light of Some Catholic Statements," Eugenics Quarterly, III, Nos. 1 and 12 (March and June, 1956), p. 9-15, 82-87.

[31]Ibid., p. 60.

[32]Charles F. Westoff and Raymond H. Potvin, College Women and Fertility Values (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1967), p. 131.

women; and (2) in the one study fertility is an expression of completed family size while the other study represents fertility by the number of children desired.

Completed studies indicate that both fertility and desired family size are greater for Catholics than Protestants, and greater for Protestants than Jews.[33]

Education

Generally speaking, the greater the amount of education received by the husband or wife, the more likely it is that they have used contraception, that they used it early in their marriage, that they planned their pregnancies and upon completing their child-bearing, had a smaller family size than those couples with less education.

Freedman, Whelpton, and Campbell, in their study of 2,713 young married women, found that the good majority of these women were contraceptive users. But that a significant difference did still exist between users and non-users at various social-economic levels.[34]

In the same study it was found the college educated users were more prone to use contraceptive devices early in their marriage than those with a grade-school education. For example, 68 per cent of the college-educated women who used birth control devices began using preventive measures before their first pregnancy; this is compared with 24 per cent of the women who only had a grade school education.[35]

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[33] Ibid.

[34] Freedman, Whelpton, and Campbell, p. 103.

[35] Ibid., p. 119.

Data also indicated that women who had once begun the use of birth control devices were more successful in planning the size of their family and were less prone to having an accidental or unplanned pregnancy. For example, those women having a college education planned 59 per cent of all pregnancies after the first use of contraceptives, as compared with only 34 per cent of pregnancies being planned by those women with only a grade school education.[36]

It is also interesting to note that data from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate the usual inverse relationship between completed size of family and education.[37] It was found that this correlation exists for both husband and wife and up to the end of four years of high school. If husband or wife had received one or more years of college a direct relationship can often be found.[38] This evidence may be suggestive of an inverse relationship among low education groups, and a direct correlation among high-education families. This direct relation may be explained by the idea that those which reach a high level of education and income feel that they are in a more desirable position economically to support a larger family.

Income

As education increases, a general rise in income becomes apparent. Due to this relationship, income also becomes a determining factor in fertility rates and desires.

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[36] Ibid.

[37] Ibid., p. 169.

[38] Ibid., p. 117.

Here, again, data from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate an inverse relationship between the husband's income and family size. This relationship holds true up to 5,000 dollar level income but changes to a direct relationship above this figure.[39]

Freedman and Sharp, in their Detroit study, also discovered a similar correlation. A slight increase in family size was apparent for those in the lower income group, however the data also indicated a slight increase in family size for those with an income of 7,000 dollars or more.[40]

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[39]National Bureau Committee for Economic Research, Demographic and Economic Change in Developed Countries (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1960), p. 169.

[40]Freedman and Sharp, p. 40.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The project under study originally planned to cover all high schools in three Northern Utah counties, namely, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder. This would have meant a sample of approximately 600 high school seniors in the 1967-68 academic year. However, due to lack of time and cooperation, the study had to be limited to five high schools in the three counties. Those participating schools were:

North Rich High School	Laketown, Utah
South Rich High School	Randolph, Utah
Sky View High School	Smithfield, Utah
Intermountain Indian School	Brigham City, Utah
Bear River High School	Garland, Utah

Logan and Box Elder High Schools were not included in the study due to the two factors mentioned above. The total number of senior girls enrolled in the above six high schools was exactly 400; however, due to absences and marital status of the students, 56[41] students did not participate. Thus our sample consists of 346 students or 87 per cent of the total universe.

The initial stage of the project began in the fall of 1967 in a

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[41] Forty-eight of the students were not present or otherwise unable to be contacted on the day of administration. Five did not wish to participate while one student was excluded from the survey due to her marital status.

methods and research class at Utah State University.[42] With the intent of giving students actual field experience in drawing up and using questionnaires, projects were formulated by the students under the supervision of the instructor. Two projects involving the same objectives and questionnaire were designed and completed in the class. The questionnaire was designed to include all possible known factors contributing to the formation of an ideal size of family norm, plus various other demographic and social variables which would make possible the analysis of other types of data. One of the two groups covered the Intermountain Indian School in early November, while the other group covered the senior girls at Bear River High School in late December. Both groups were able to obtain permission from school authorities to assemble all senior girls together at the same time. The questionnaire, presented in Appendix A, was reviewed previous to being administered and, in addition to an explanation concerning the nature and purpose of the study, each question was read and clarified. The questionnaires were then administered under the leadership of one student while other members of the group assisted in answering any questions.

The day the questionnaire was administered, five students were absent at Bear River High School and one student was absent at the Intermountain Indian School. Considerable more time had to be taken at the Intermountain Indian School in order to explain what was meant by several of the questions. In most cases, the question arose due

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[42] The class is listed as Sociology 286, Methods of Social Research, taught by Dr. Yun Kim, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Utah State University.

to the Indian's lack of knowledge or different interpretation of a word or concept. The two questions which arose most frequently were: (1) what are the different methods of birth control, and (2) what is our concept of the family with regard to how many children one should include in one's own family or in the family of the mother or father.

This much of the data was completed previous to the involvement of the author in the study. After the decision was made to use this subject material as my thesis, steps were then taken to contact the other schools in the three counties to complete the data sample. After various contacts were made with school authorities, including the secondary supervisor of Cache County Schools, permission was obtained to administer the questionnaire at North and South Rich and Sky View High Schools.

Administering of the questionnaire was carried out by the author and several other under-graduate students who were also using a particular part of the data. On March 10, myself and three other students contacted North and South Rich High Schools, where we were able to administer the questionnaires to all senior girls at the same time. Because of the late date of administration, it was necessary to contact the senior girls at Sky View in various classes instead of bringing them together in a group. Due to this method of administration, a number of students were omitted. Specific instructions previous to administration at the three schools are as follows.[43]

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[43]The same procedure and set of instructions were followed at North Rich, South Rich, and Sky View High Schools as were given at Bear River High School and the Intermountain Indian School.

Various occupational categories were defined and each class was instructed to include in "total number of birth" miscarriages, stillborns, and adopted. This instruction was also given regarding the mother's and father's family. It was also stated that only one response was desired for each question; however, when two responses were given, the average of the two was taken.

Participation was on a voluntary basis and consequently three girls at Sky View and two at North Rich did not participate. One student was absent at South Rich and 42 students at Sky View were omitted due to absences or our inability to make contact with them. One girl was married and, as a result, was not included in the Sky View sample.

Upon completion of this stage the questionnaires were numbered and a thorough check was made for questionable responses, both by the author and those students using the data for their class project. Much of the data was precoded, greatly simplifying the actual coding process and minimizing the chance of error. An explanation of the code can be found in Appendix A. The data were then analyzed using the IBM 360/44 computer and running both the Quest program[44] for cross-tabulation and the Sociology One program.[45] The latter was used in order to obtain percentages, chi-square and correlation coefficient. Although the author feels that the statistical techniques

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[44]The Quest program was provided by Dr. Rex Hurst, Applied Statistics Department.

[45]This program was only recently introduced by James Biundo, Department of Applied Statistics, and James C. Gillings.

just mentioned are important, a major share of the analysis of data is based on the mean ideal size of family in relation to various demographic variables.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Various studies have indicated that family size preferences are to a considerable degree determined by the nature and type of the question being employed.

Freedman, Goldberg, and Sharp, in their Detroit study of 1954,[46] used a question which elicited an answer designed with the respondent as the point of reference rather than the "generalized other" which was used in the 1952[47] study performed by the same group. Although the variation in data between the two studies could have been due to a time factor, the nature and type of change indicated led the researchers to believe that it was due to the type of question used. When the individual was used as a reference point, a direct correlation was found among measures of status (income, education and occupation) and ideal family size. This is contrasted with the inverse relationship found between such measures of status and ideal family size when the question utilizing the "generalized other" as a reference point is used in determining what family size is ideal.

Due to this variation among the type of question used, both were employed in the questionnaire and cross analyzed with various demographic and socio-economic factors. In Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 a

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[46] Freedman, Goldberg, and Sharp, p. 187.

[47] Ibid., p. 193-197.

mean for both questions is computed along with the count or number of cases in each sub-category. Further discussion pointing out the various differences between the two means and some analysis as to why, will follow the study of each hypothesis.

Ideal size of family among Americans

Recent research in fertility values indicates a remarkable consensus among Americans desiring a family size within the range of two to four children.[48] Mean ideal family size during the last quarter of a century has varied for both sexes by about one child. For women, the mean never rises above 3.6 children or falls below 2.7, and for men the picture is similar.[49]

Table 1 indicates a family of 4, 5, and 6 children to be the most ideal according to the general ideal size family. A similar pattern is also found according to the ideal size desired in the respondent's own future family. Table 1 also indicates a family of over 6 as being less ideal than a family of less than 4. Although the total mean of 4.4 and 4.3 is well above the average indicated by other studies, the presence of an unusually large family could be explained by the high per cent of L.D.S. (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints) membership involved.

Question differentials

Hypothesis number 1 states: an inverse relationship exists

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[48]Ronald Freedman, "The Sociology of Human Fertility: A Trend Report and Bibliography," Current Sociology, XXI, No. 2 (1961-62), p. 35-68.

[49]Blake, p. 155.

Table 1. Number of children generally[a] considered ideal by high school seniors[b]--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Number of children desired	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Count	2	1	25	26	156	60	49	2	7	0	0	0	1	329
Percent	.6	.3	7.6	7.9	47.4	18.2	14.9	.6	2.1	0	0	0	.3	99.9

[a]The ideal size family was obtained by asking the question: "What do you think the ideal number of children for a couple would be?"
[b]Only females were included in the study.

Table 1a. Number of children desired by high school seniors[a] in their future family[b]--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Number of children desired	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Count	5	0	40	32	144	37	44	5	12	5	6	0	1	331
Percent	1.5	0	12.1	9.7	43.5	11.2	13.3	1.5	3.6	1.5	1.8	0	.3	100

[a]Only females were included in the study.
[b]The ideal size of family was obtained by asking the question: "How many children would you actually like to have in your future family?"

among measures of status (income, occupation, and education) and what the respondent thought would be the ideal number of children for a couple to have. According to Table 2 the data support this hypothesis only in the case of education up to the 13-15 year level. In the case of income it can be noted from Table 4 that the data are very homogeneous making it difficult to suggest any conclusions. Looking at the same table it can also be noted that those in the highest occupational status desire a larger family than do private and service workers--suggesting a direct correlation.

Hypothesis 2. A direct relationship exists among the measures of status (income, occupation, and education) and number of children desired in respondent's future family. According to the data given in Tables 2, 3, and 4, the above hypothesis seems to be substantiated. A more complete analysis and summary of the variables income, education, and occupation and their relation to the two types of questions used in obtaining ideal family size will be given later in the text.

Education differentials

Numerous studies in this area have indicated that an inverse relationship is found between ideal size of family and education until the 13-15 year level is reached. In other words, as the level of education increases the size of family decreases until the 13-15 year level of education is attained. When this level of education is reached, a subsequent increase, and in some cases a leveling off, appears in the mean family size.[50] Table 2 indicates that other

[50]Freedman, Whelpton, and Campbell, p. 288-292.

Table 2. Mean number of children desired by high school seniors[a] by mother's education, father's education and parents' education--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

	(General ideal size)		(Ideal size in respondent's future family)	
	Mean[b]	Count N	Mean[c]	Count N
Education (mother)				
(years) 0[d]	4.05	41	3.54	41
1-8	4.53	38	3.70	40
9-12	4.31	157	4.66	157
13-15	4.52	42	4.41	42
16+	4.79	19	5.16	19
Total	4.40	297	4.29	299
Education (father)				
(years) 0[d]	4.04	27	3.50	28
1-8	4.63	46	4.22	46
9-12	4.26	144	4.55	144
13-15	4.41	44	4.71	45
16+	4.56	25	4.76	25
Total	4.38	236	4.35	288
Education (parents)				
(years) 0	4.05	68	4.52	69
1-8	4.58	84	3.96	86
9-12	4.29	301	4.61	301
13-15	4.47	86	4.56	87
16+	4.68	44	4.96	44
Total	4.41	583	4.52	587

[a] Only females were included in the study.
[b] The following question was used to obtain this mean: "What do you think the ideal number of children for a couple would be?"
[c] The following question was used to obtain the second mean: "How many children would you actually like to have in your future family?"
[d] The sample consists entirely of Indians.

Table 3. Mean number of children desired by high school seniors[a] by plans on graduation, residence, religion, and respondent's own family size--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

	(General ideal size)		(Ideal size in respondent's future family)	
	Mean[b]	Count N	Mean[c]	Count N
Plans on graduation				
Discontinue schooling	4.10	77	4.14	79
Continue schooling	4.44	249	4.77	251
Total	4.27	326	4.45	330
Residence				
Population 2500+	4.54	46	4.44	45
Population 1500-2499	4.28	176	4.32	177
Population 1500	4.40	105	4.44	107
Total	4.41	327	4.40	329
Religion				
L.D.S.	4.41	241	4.60	242
Catholic[d]	4.12	25	3.73	26
Protestant and other[d]	4.20	61	3.77	61
Total	4.24	327	4.03	329
Respondent's own family size				
Children 1-2	4.05	43	4.09	44
Children 3-4	4.10	96	4.33	97
Children 5+	4.53	190	4.47	190
Total	4.22	329	4.30	331

[a] Only females were included in this study.
[b] The following question was used to obtain this mean: "What do you think the ideal number of children for a couple would be?"
[c] The following question was used to obtain the second mean: "How many children would you actually like to have in your future family?"
[d] The sample consists entirely of Indians.

Table 4. Mean number of children desired by high school seniors[a] by income, occupation, race and belief in birth control--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

	(General ideal size)		(Ideal size in respondent's future family)	
	Mean[b]	Count N	Mean[c]	Count N
Income				
$3000-5000	4.36	59	4.03	59
$5000-9000	4.35	99	4.53	99
$9000-11000	4.32	34	4.74	34
$11000+	4.36	89	3.99	93
Total	4.35	281	4.33	295
Occupation (father)				
Professional, technical workers	4.58	36	4.44	36
Farmers, farm managers	4.33	69	4.74	69
Blue collar workers	4.18	76	4.34	77
Private and service workers	4.52	50	4.25	51
Total	4.32	231	4.44	233
Race				
Navaho	4.23	114	3.80	121
Non-Navaho	4.41	213	4.74	208
Total	4.32	327	4.27	329
Belief in birth control				
Yes	4.13	158	4.01	159
No	4.59	150	4.82	150
Don't know	4.25	12	4.38	13
Total	4.32	320	4.40	322

[a] Only females were included in the study.
[b] The following question was used to obtain this mean: "What do you think the ideal number of children for a couple would be?"
[c] The following question was used to obtain the second mean: "How many children would you actually like to have in your future family?"

than the first level of education (a complete lack of schooling) a similar trend is also found among the ideal size of family of high school females with respect to their parents' educational level. A very plausible explanation for this variation at the lowest level of education lies in the fact that the 41 respondents found in this category are all students from the Intermountain Indian School. As will be explained later, the mean size of family desired by the Indian respondent is smaller than that desired by the white. This could explain the lower ideal family size at that level of education.

It should also be noted that the mother has a higher mean family size, associated with the level of education 9 through 16 years or more, than does the father. This could possibly result from couples feeling a greater capacity to rear a large family when the wife has obtained a high level of education.

Generally speaking, the data have indicated that a high level of education obtained by the mother is indicative that the father of the respondent has also reached a similar or higher level of education. Thus, a mother with 13 or more years of education may indicate a supposed or real ability to raise a large family.

Perhaps the most unique part of this project is to observe the difference found in the mean size of family according to the two following questions: What do you think the ideal number of children for a couple would be, and how many children would you actually like to have in your future family? Differences with regard to education are extremely apparent and add emphasis to the idea that the first question tends to suggest a general ideal family size while the

second question suggests an ideal size according to one's future economic and social status. Referring again to Table 2, note that the second mean, which was obtained by asking the question how many children would you actually like to have in your future family, ranges from 3.54 children to 5.16 children desired, a range of 1.6 of a child. Not only does the range vary considerably but the relationship between the two variables appears to be a positive one. With reference to the education of the mother, note that, with one exception, the second mean becomes progressively larger as one moves from a complete lack of education to 16 years or more.

This positive relationship can be seen more readily if we observe Tables 18 and 20 in Appendix A, which indicate the number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors in their own future family by mother's and father's education. Both tables indicate that as both the mother's and father's education increases, the percentage of respondents desiring a small family decreases while the percentage of students desiring a large family increases.

The second hypothesis states: Those desiring more education upon graduation from high school prefer a smaller family size than those who prefer to end their education with a high school degree.

The data do not support this hypothesis. A definite relationship does exist; however, it is a direct correlation rather than an inverse relationship as supposed. Table 3 indicates that a larger family size is associated with continued education. Note that under the heading "plans on graduation" those respondents wishing to continue their education desire an ideal size of 4.4, while those who

do not wish to continue their education prefer an ideal size of 4.1. This relationship is even more pronounced when the second mean is examined. A mean size of 4.77 children is desired by the respondent who plans to continue schooling while the mean size of family for those respondents planning to terminate their education is only 4.14 children.

Income differentials

The third hypothesis states: The higher the income level in the family the smaller the desired family size of the respondent. Again, the data do not support the hypothesis. According to Table 4, the data tend to indicate an absence of either a direct or inverse relationship between income and ideal size of family according to the general mean size of family. Except for the $9000 to $11000 income level, all categories show a mean desired size of 4.4 children (rounded off to the first decimal place).

Looking at the second mean according to ideal size in the respondent's own future family, a slight increase in average size of family corresponds with the increase in income up to the $11000 or more income level where it drops from 4.36 to 3.99 children desired. This direct relationship may be partially explained by the type of question used to obtain the mean, and the nature of the independent variable being analyzed. In other words, the writer is suggesting that because the respondent is asked how many children he considers ideal with reference to his own future family, he may indicate a family size according to his future economic position.

The fourth hypothesis states: Those respondents having parents

which fall in the upper income bracket desire a larger family size than respondents whose parents are in the middle income bracket. Again our data do not support this hypothesis. Note in Table 4 that according to the general ideal size, the mean desired size of family for the highest income bracket is 4.4 children--identical to that of the lowest and middle income brackets (rounded to one decimal place). However, if the data were combined into two smaller categories--those making less than $5000, and those making $5000 or more--the data may support the hypothesis, although the difference is slight. The mean size of family desired by respondents whose family income is less than $5000 is 4.36 while those respondents whose income is $5000 or more indicate an ideal size of 4.34 children, the latter being slightly lower than the former. By combining income into these two categories, the data may be more meaningful due to the lack of knowledge by respondents, with regard to how much income their family does receive.

Rural versus urban differentials

The fifth hypothesis states: Rural background is associated with a larger desired family size and an urban background is associated with a smaller desired family size. The data in Table 3 tend to indicate that just the opposite is the case. Urban areas point to the direction of a larger mean size of family when both the first and second means are examined. Although ideal size has traditionally been smaller among urban areas, a study by Freedman, Goldberg, and

Sharp[51] indicates the larger ideal size to be in the urban area. The fact that there is very little variation with regard to residence may be partially explained by the homogeneous nature of the sample and the fact that, geographically, all schools involved in the study draw students from rural areas (less than 2500 population).

Birth control

Hypothesis number 6 seems to be substantiated by the data--a smaller desired family size is found among those with a belief in birth control than those who are non-believers. Table 4 indicates that those who believe in birth control desire a family size of 4.13 children, while those who do not, desire a family size of 4.59. The difference is even greater according to the second mean. Those who do not believe in birth control desire a larger family by .8 of a child. Tables 21 and 22 point out this same information except in percentage form. Note in Table 21 that of those professing no belief in birth control, 46 per cent desire a large family size, while of those who do believe in birth control, only 20.5 per cent desire a large family. Table 22 points out a similar difference of 24.5 per cent and 43.3 per cent for believers and non-believers, respectfully.

Religious differentials

The seventh hypothesis also seems to be supported by the data: Larger family preferences are associated with L.D.S. membership than with Protestant membership. According to Table 3, 4.41 children are

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[51] Freedman, Goldberg, and Sharp, p. 192.

desired by L.D.S. students while, on the other hand, only 4.12 and 4.20 are desired by Catholics and Protestants respectfully. In a study of college women and their fertility values, Westoff and Potvin[52] found that, on the average, Protestants and Catholics desire a family size of 3.5 and 4.4 children respectivly. In the same study, it was found that Mormons desired the largest family size of 4.7 children. The fact that the data in this study indicate a larger ideal family size among Protestants than Catholics might be caused by two reasons: (1) it may simply be an expression of the fact that Indians prefer a smaller absolute family size as is indicated by Table 4, or (2) it may be a result of Indians being more aware of their inability to take care of a large family because of their lack of education and subsequent inability to support a large family. It is interesting to note that in Table 2 the respondents whose mother received no education and the 27 respondents whose father received no education are all Indians. In the case of both mother and father, a mean of 4.05 and 4.04 respectively is indicated. This corresponds to the Protestant Indian's relatively low family size.

Perhaps one of the most interesting points connected with this study and with religion as an independent variable is the variation in results according to the two types of questions used. L.D.S. membership shows 4.41 children desired according to the general ideal size and 4.60 according to the number of children considered ideal in one's future family. Catholics, on the other hand, desire 4.12

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[52]Westoff and Potvin, p. 131.

children according to the first mean but only 3.73 when the second mean is computed. A similar finding can be seen among Protestants, with 4.20 and 3.77 children desired according to the first and second mean respectively. This finding is interesting for two reasons: (1) In the case of both Catholics and Protestants, the second mean is 12 and 14 per cent lower respectively than the first mean--the largest variation among all variables examined. (2) It is unusual that in the case of L.D.S. respondents, the second mean is larger than the first and yet the opposite is true (the second mean being smaller than the first) in the case of both Catholic and Protestant. Of the three religious categories, only that mean corresponding to L.D.S. membership is representative of white female students. The 25 Catholic respondents and 48 of the 51 Protestant respondents are Indians, the other 13 being either Negro, oriental, or other.

Family of origin

Hypothesis number 8 states: Those respondents who come from a large family will prefer a smaller family size than those who come from a small family. The data do not support the negative relationship. On the contrary, it seems to indicate a positive association according to Table 3.

This hypothesis is based on the theory that the family is a socializing agent and that children acquire family size norms much the same way that they acquire other social values. Thus it is that the number of siblings in the respondent's family of origin is expected to have some influence on family size preferences. It can be seen from Table 3, however, that the respondent's family of origin

increases monotonically from 4.05 to 4.53 (viewing the first mean) and from 4.09 to 4.47 (looking at the second mean).

Although the difference is slight, it is interesting to note that the mean of both the first and second categories under respondent's own family size becomes larger moving towards the second mean. But the trend reverses itself when the "five plus children" category is reached. This may be partially explained by the fact that of the 190 responses in that category, 112 are Indians who generally desire a smaller family size, while the other two categories are composed mainly of whites.

Race differentials

Hypothesis 9: Navaho respondents on the average desire a larger ideal family size than whites. The data do not support this hypothesis; in fact, they suggest just the opposite to be true. It should be noted that, according to Table 4, Indians prefer a smaller number of children in their own future family than in their ideal size when compared to race, religion and, as has already been mentioned, at the lowest level of education for both mother and father.

Hypothesis 10: Ideal family size of Navahoes is related to socio-economic and demographic factors in the same direction as non-Navahoes relate to these variables. The data fail to give any significant verification for or against this hypothesis.

In order to obtain information regarding this hypothesis, it would be necessary to run cross tabulations not only between ideal family size and various independent variables, but also these same tabulations should be run on only those respondents who are Indians.

This was not done for a number of reasons: (1) With a total sample of only 124 Indians, the sample size itself would be rather small for drawing any valid conclusions. (2) Not only is the size too small as such, but it may be rather pointless because many sub-categories would have either very few or no responses at all. The data listing sheet indicates that the respondents are often clustered in one or two sub-categories under a number of headings. This is especially true with regard to education, occupation, and size of respondent's own family. (3) If the Intermountain Indian students were analyzed separately, the sample may also be biased by reason of their different circumstances which brought them to school as compared to those who are white.

Statistical data

Accompanying each hypothesis is a set of two tables giving the total number of responses and percentages according to the variables being cross-tabulated. One table corresponds to ideal size according to the "generalized" ideal family size, while the other table refers to the ideal size the respondent would prefer in his future family. These data, along with the accompanying chi-square value and correlation of coefficient (if the former is significant), are indicated on the table. Because these tables and the accompanying statistics are of secondary importance to the analysis of the data, they have been included in Appendix A of the thesis.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the study was to (1) establish the ideal size of family among high school females in Northern Utah, (2) determine which factors tend to influence family size norms, and (3) determine the variation among the number of children desired according to the type of question asked.

To summarize the findings, we might draw the following conclusions:

1. There is an overwhelming consensus among all respondents that 4, 5, and 6 children are considered most ideal. Families of 2 and 3 are considered ideal by the majority of the residual and families of over 6 were considered ideal by very few.

2. Two questions were used to obtain the ideal size of family: (1) What do you think the ideal number of children for a couple would be? (2) How many children would you actually like to have in your future family? The mean ideal size of family was computed using both questions and cross-tabulated with various demographic and socio-economic variables. It was hypothesized that:

Hypothesis 1. An inverse relationship exists among the measures of status (income, occupation, and education) and what the respondent thought would be the ideal number of children for a couple to have. The data support this hypothesis only in the case of education and then only until the 13-15 year level of schooling is attained.

Hypothesis 2. A direct relationship exists among the measures of status (income, occupation, and education) and number of children desired in respondent's own future family. The data do support this hypothesis, particularly in the case of education.

Hypothesis 3. The greater the amount of education obtained by the parents of the respondent, the smaller the desired family size.

The data tend to indicate that a direct correlation between years of education and ideal family size exists only in the upper education bracket. An inverse relation is found at the other end of the educational level. The mean ideal family size, according to both the general ideal size and the ideal size desired by the respondents in their future family, indicates that a high educational level obtained by the mother is more influential in forming a large ideal family norm than the father who obtained the same amount of education.

Hypothesis 4. Those desiring more education upon graduation from high school prefer a smaller family size than those who prefer to end their education with a high school degree.

The data suggest an inverse correlation between plans on continuing school and ideal size of family. This relation might well be expected due to the respondents also desiring a larger family size as education increases.

Hypothesis 5. The higher the income level in the family, the smaller the desired family size of the respondent.

The data do not support any conclusive trends or patterns with regard to income. This may be partially due to respondents being

unaware of not knowing the income level of their family. This is especially true with those respondents from the Intermountain Indian School. Many did not know what their income level was and, if so, it should be pointed out that the norms accompanying a specific income level for Indians may differ from that which whites associate with the same income level.

Hypothesis 6. Those respondents having parents which fall in the upper income bracket desire a larger family size than respondents whose parents are in the middle income bracket.

The data do not support this hypothesis.

Hypothesis 7. Rural background is associated with a larger desired family size, and an urban background is associated with a smaller desired family size.

The hypothesis is unconfirmed by the data; however, there is some evidence to indicate that the reverse is true--the higher ideal size is in the direction of the urban environment.

Hypothesis 8. A smaller desired family size is found among those with a belief in birth control than those who are non-believers.

The data do support the hypothesis.

Hypothesis 9. Larger family preferences are associated with L.D.S. membership than with Protestant membership.

L.D.S. (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints) desire a somewhat larger ideal size than either Catholics or Protestants. Members of the L.D.S. faith also prefer a larger family according to the number of children desired in their future family, while Catholic

and Protestant members prefer a smaller family. However, it must be remembered that we are comparing white L.D.S. with Indian Protestants and Catholics.

Hypothesis 10. Those respondents who come from a larger family will prefer a smaller family size than those who come from a small family.

The data do not confirm the hypothesis; however, they do suggest that a direct correlation exists between size of respondent's own family and ideal size of family.

Hypothesis 11. Navaho respondents, on the average, desire a larger ideal family size than non-Navaho respondents.

The data suggest the opposite to be true--Navahoes desiring a smaller family size than whites. According to the ideal size desired by respondents in their future families, the ideal size for whites is almost a child larger than that desired by Indians.

Hypothesis 12. Ideal family size of Navahoes is related to socio-economic and demographic factors in the same direction as non-Navahoes relate to these variables.

Sufficient data were not obtainable to verify or alter the hypothesis.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix A

Tables

Table 5. Mean number of children desired by high school seniors[a] by occupation of mother and mother's participation in labor force--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

	Mean[b]	Count N	Mean[c]	Count N
Occupation (mother)				
Professional and technical workers	4.45	25	4.57	21
Blue collar workers	4.21	34	4.62	34
Private and service workers	4.19	27	4.11	27
Total	4.28	86	4.43	82
Participation in labor force (mother)				
In labor force	4.26	85	4.44	82
Not in labor force	4.40	225	4.35	227
Total	4.33	310	4.35	309
TOTAL SAMPLE	4.34	346	4.44	346

[a] Only females were included in the study.
[b] The following question was used to obtain this mean: "What do you think the ideal number of children for a couple would be?"
[c] The following question was used to obtain the second mean: "How many children would you actually like to have in your future family?"

Table 6. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors by size of respondent's own family[a]--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Respondent's own family size	Children (1-3)		Children (4-7)	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small ideal size (0-2)	5	11.6	8	8.3
Medium ideal size (3-4)	28	65.1	61	63.5
Large ideal size (5+)	10	23.3	27	28.1
Total N	43	13.1	96	29.2

	Children (8-10)		Total	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small ideal size (0-2)	15	7.9	28	8.5
Medium ideal size (3-4)	93	48.9	182	55.3
Large ideal size (5+)	82	43.2	119	36.2
Total N	190	57.8	329	100.0

[a]This is statistically insignificant.

Table 7. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors by plans on graduation[a]--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Plans on graduation	Continue schooling		Discontinue schooling		Total	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small ideal size (0-2)	17	6.8	10	13.0	27	8.3
Medium ideal size (3-4)	138	55.4	43	55.8	181	55.5
Large ideal size (5+)	94	37.8	24	31.2	118	36.2
Total N	249	76.4	77	23.6	326	100.0

[a]This is statistically insignificant.

Table 8. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors in own future family by plans on graduation[a]--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Plans on graduation	Continue schooling		Discontinue schooling		Total	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small family size (0-2)	31	12.4	14	17.7	45	13.6
Medium family size (3-4)	133	53.0	42	53.2	175	53.0
Large family size (5+)	87	34.7	23	29.1	110	33.3
Total N	251	76.1	79	23.9	330	99.9

[a]This is statistically insignificant.

Table 9. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors by residence[a]--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Residence	Population 2500+		Population 1500-2499	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small ideal size (0-2)	4	8.7	14	8.0
Medium ideal size (3-4)	25	54.3	100	56.8
Large ideal size (5+)	17	37.0	62	35.2
Total	46	14.1	176	53.8

	Population 1500		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small ideal size (0-2)	10	9.5	28	8.6
Medium ideal size (3-4)	56	53.3	181	55.4
Large ideal size (5+)	39	37.1	118	36.0
Total	105	32.1	327	100.0

[a]This is statistically insignificant.

Table 10. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors in their own future family by residence[a]--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Residence	Population 2500+		Population 1500-2499	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small family size (0-2)	8	17.8	20	11.3
Medium family size (3-4)	23	51.1	97	54.8
Large family size (5+)	14	31.1	60	33.9
Total	45	13.7	177	53.8

	Population - 1500		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small family size (0-2)	17	15.9	45	13.7
Medium family size (3-4)	55	51.4	175	53.2
Large family size (5+)	35	32.7	109	33.1
Total	107	32.5	329	100.0

[a]This is statistically insignificant.

Table 11. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors by occupation*--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

	Professional, technical workers		Farmers, farm managers		Blue collar workers	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small ideal size (0-2)	4	11.1	3	4.3	4	5.3
Medium ideal size (3-4)	16	44.4	41	59.4	47	61.8
Large ideal size (5+)	16	44.4	25	36.2	25	32.9
Total	36	15.6	69	29.9	76	32.9

	Private and service workers		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small ideal size (0-2)	5	10.0	16	6.9
Medium ideal size (3-4)	27	54.0	131	56.7
Large ideal size (5+)	18	36.0	84	36.4
Total	50	21.6	231	100.0

*All figures statistically significant at the .05 level.

Table 12. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors in their own future family by occupation[a]--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

	Professional workers		Farmers, farm managers		Blue collar workers	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small family size (0-2)	9	25.0	5	7.2	7	9.1
Medium family size (3-4)	12	33.3	37	53.6	43	55.8
Large family size (5+)	15	41.7	27	39.1	27	35.1
Total	36	15.5	69	30.1	77	33.0

	Private and service workers		Total	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small family size (0-2)	7	13.7	28	12.0
Medium family size (3-4)	29	56.9	121	52.0
Large family size (5+)	15	29.4	84	36.0
Total	51	21.9	233	100.0

[a]This is statistically insignificant.

Table 13. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors by religion[a]--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Religion	L.D.S.		Catholic	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small ideal size (0-2)	16	6.4	4	16.0
Medium ideal size (3-4)	131	54.4	17	68.0
Large ideal size (5+)	94	39.0	4	16.0
Total N	241	73.7	25	7.6

	Protestant and other		Total	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small ideal size (0-2)	8	13.1	28	8.6
Medium ideal size (3-4)	34	55.7	182	55.7
Large ideal size (5+)	19	31.1	117	35.8
Total N	61	18.7	327	100.1

[a]This is statistically insignificant.

Table 14. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors in their own future family by religion--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Religion	L.D.S.		Catholic	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small family size (0-2)	26	10.2	5	19.2
Medium family size (3-4)	115	47.5	20	76.9
Large family size (5+)	101	41.7	1	3.8
Total	242	73.6	26	7.9

	Protestant and other		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small family size (0-2)	14	23.0	45	13.7
Medium family size (3-4)	39	63.9	174	52.9
Large family size (5+)	8	13.1	110	33.4
Total	61	18.5	329	100.0

Table 15. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors by race*--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Race	Non-Navaho		Navaho		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small ideal size (0-2)	12	5.6	16	14.0	28	8.6
Medium ideal size (3-4)	119	55.9	62	54.4	181	55.4
Large ideal size (5+)	82	38.5	36	31.6	118	36.0
Total	213	65.1	114	34.9	327	100.0

*All figures statistically significant at the .05 level.

Table 16. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors in their own future family by race**--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Race	Non-Navaho		Navaho		Total	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small family size (0-2)	16	7.7	29	24.0	45	13.7
Medium family size (3-4)	100	48.1	75	62.0	175	53.2
Large family size (5+)	92	44.2	17	14.0	109	33.1
Total N	208	63.2	121	36.8	329	100.0

**All figures statistically significant at the .01 level.

Table 17. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors by father's education*--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Education (father's)	(Years) none		1-8 years		9-12 years	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small ideal size (0-2)	7	25.9	2	4.3	11	7.6
Medium ideal size (3-4)	12	44.4	26	56.5	86	59.7
Large ideal size (5+)	8	29.6	18	39.1	47	32.6
Total	27	9.4	46	16.1	144	50.3

	13-15 years		16+ years		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small ideal size (0-2)	2	4.5	2	8.0	24	8.4
Medium ideal size (3-4)	24	54.5	10	40.0	158	55.2
Large ideal size (5+)	18	40.9	13	52.0	104	36.4
Total	44	15.4	25	8.7	286	100.0

*All figures statistically significant at the .05 level.

Table 18. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors in their own future family by father's education** --1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Education (father's)	(Years) none		1-8 years		9-12 years	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small family size (0-2)	8	28.6	5	10.9	16	11.1
Medium family size (3-4)	12	60.7	28	60.9	72	50.0
Large family size (5+)	3	10.7	13	28.3	56	38.9
Total	28	9.7	46	16.0	144	50.0

	13-15 years		16+ years		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small family size (0-2)	2	4.4	5	20.0	36	12.5
Medium family size (3-4)	25	55.6	6	24.0	148	51.4
Large family size (5+)	18	40.0	14	56.0	104	36.1
Total	45	15.6	25	8.7	288	100.0

** All figures statistically significant at the .01 level.

Table 19. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors by mother's education**--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Education (mother's)	(Years) none		1-8 years		9-12 years	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small ideal size (0-2)	10	24.4	4	10.5	10	6.4
Medium ideal size (3-4)	20	48.8	20	52.6	89	56.7
Large ideal size (5+)	11	26.8	14	36.8	58	36.9
Total	41	13.8	38	12.8	157	52.9

	13-15 years		16+ years		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small ideal size (0-2)	1	2.4	1	5.3	26	8.8
Medium ideal size (3-4)	25	59.5	7	36.8	161	54.2
Large ideal size (5+)	16	38.1	11	57.9	110	37.0
Total	42	14.1	19	6.4	297	100.0

** All figures statistically significant at the .01 level.

Table 20. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors in their own future family by mother's education** --1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Education (mother's)	(Years) none		1-8 years		9-12 years	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small family size (0-2)	12	29.3	8	20.0	15	9.6
Medium family size (3-4)	23	56.0	27	67.5	75	47.8
Large family size (5+)	6	14.6	5	12.5	67	42.7
Total	41	13.7	40	13.4	157	52.5

	13-15 years		16+ years		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count	Per cent
Small family size (0-2)	2	4.8	2	10.5	39	13.0
Medium family size (3-4)	26	61.9	6	31.6	157	52.5
Large family size (5+)	14	33.3	11	57.9	103	34.4
Total	42	14.0	19	6.4	299	99.9

**All figures statistically significant at the .01 level.

Table 21. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors by belief in birth control**--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Belief in birth control	Yes		No	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small ideal size (0-2)	18	11.4	9	6.0
Medium ideal size (3-4)	95	60.1	72	48.0
Large ideal size (5+)	45	28.5	69	46.0
Total N	158	49.5	150	46.9

	Don't know		Total	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent N
Small ideal size (0-2)	0	0.0	27	8.4
Medium ideal size (3-4)	10	83.3	177	55.3
Large ideal size (5+)	2	16.7	116	36.3
Total N	12	3.8	320	100.0

**All figures statistically significant at the .01 level.

Table 22. Number and percentage of children desired by high school seniors in their own future family by belief in birth control*--1967-1968, Cache, Rich, and Box Elder Counties

Belief in birth control	Yes		No	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small family size (0-2)	25	15.7	17	11.3
Medium family size (3-4)	95	59.7	68	45.3
Large family size (5+)	39	24.5	65	43.3
Total N	159	49.4	150	46.6

	Don't know		Total N	
	Count (N)	Per cent of N	Count (N)	Per cent of N
Small family size (0-2)	0	0.0	42	13.0
Medium family size (3-4)	10	77.0	123	53.7
Large family size (5+)	3	23.1	107	33.2
Total N	13	4.0	322	99.9

*All figures statistically significant at a .05 level.

Appendix B

Covering Letters and Questionnaires

Dear Principal:

The enclosed questionnaire on the preferences of family size of single females in Northern Utah is an outgrowth of a social research class at Utah State University. This schedule was originally designed by a group of students enrolled in this class to have them undergo practical research experience while taking this course. We are now expanding this project beyond the scope originally anticipated and are developing a meaningful research study in this area.

This questionnaire has already been administered in two high schools in Box Elder County. At this time I am wondering whether you would be kind enough to give it proper consideration and allow us to administer it among your senior girls. If you can support our study, I would appreciate it very much if you would kindly let us know the date which we could visit your school to obtain this information. We hope sometime before March will be agreeable with you.

Of course, the information obtained from these schedules will be treated with the utmost confidence and such information will only be used for research purposes.

We look forward to meeting with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Therel R. Black, Chairman
Department of Sociology

Enclosure

Dear Principal:

We sincerely wish to thank you for your cooperation and support in reference to the survey, "Preferences of Size of Family," which we recently conducted at your high school.

Our appreciation is also extended to those students who have participated and for the information which they have provided us with.

Considerable time and effort has been devoted to studying and formulating the scope and aims of the project, and as a result we are grateful for your consideration and contribution towards making this research project a success.

Sincerely yours,

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah

Yun Kim
Assistant Professor

Ronald B. Johnson

A Study of Preferences of Size of Family Among
Single Female Students

Department of Sociology, Social Work & Anthropology
Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84321

November 1968

1. What was your age at your last birthday:
   _____ 1) Below 16 4) 18
   2) 16 5) 18+
   3) 17

2. What is your grade point average:
   _____ 1) A 5) C
   2) Between A & B 6) Between C & D
   3) B 7) D
   4) Between B & C

3. Upon graduation from this school, what would you like to do?
   _____ 1) Go to college 4) Stay home
   2) Get a job 5) Get married
   3) Go to vocational school 6) Other

4. Where have you spent most of your life:
   _____ 1) Metropolitan Areas 3) Small towns, pop. 1500-2499
   2) Cities, pop. 2500+ 4) Other areas

5. What is your religion:
   _____ 1) L.D.S. 3) Protestant
   2) Catholic 4) None
   5) Other Specify:

6. What is your race:
   _____ 1) White 4) Oriental
   2) Indian 5) Other
   3) Negro 6) Not known

7. What is the occupation of your father:
   _____ 1) Professional, technical, and kindred workers
   2) Farmers and farm managers
   3) Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm
   4) Clerical and kindred workers
   5) Sales workers
   6) Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
   7) Operatives and kindred workers
   8) Private household workers
   9) Service workers, except private household
   10) Farm laborers and foremen
   11) Laborers, except farm and mine
   12) Occupation not reported
   13) Not employed
   14) Not in the labor force
   15) Not known
   16) Deceased

8. What is the occupation of your mother: (Refer to above)
_____

9. What is your family's annual income:
_____ 1) Below $3000 5) $9000-11000
2) $3000-5000 6) $11000-13000
3) $5000-7000 7) $13000-15000
4) $7000-9000 8) $15000 and above

10. The number of years of education completed by your father is:(was)
_____

11. The number of years of education completed by your mother is:(was)
_____

12. How many children are there in your family:
_____

13. How many brothers do you have:
_____

14. How many sisters do you have:
_____

15. How many are there in your father's family:
_____

16. How many are there in your mother's family:
_____

17. What do you think the ideal age for marriage is:
_____ for males
_____ for females

18. At what age would you like to get married:
_____

19. What do you think the ideal number of children for a couple would be: _____

20. How many children would you actually like to have in your future family: _____

21. How many boys would you like to have:
_____

22. How many girls would you like to have:
_____

23. In your opinion, more than what number is too many children:
_____

24. Less than what number is few children:
_____

25. How many years after your marriage would you like to have your first child: _____

26. How many years would you like to have between the birth of the other children:

_____ 1) Between 1st and 2nd
_____ 2) Between 2nd and 3rd
_____ 3) Between 3rd and 4th
_____ 4) Between 4th and 5th
_____ 5) Between 5th and 6th
_____ 6) Between 6th and 7th

27. How old would you like to be when you give birth to your last child: _____

28. Have you heard about the methods of birth control:

_____ 1) Yes 2) No

29. If the answer to the above question is yes, what methods have you heard about:

_____ 1) Oral-pill
2) Rhythm
3) Mechanical
4) Physical
5) Chemical
6) Others

30. How did you learn about these methods:

_____ 1) Friends
2) Parents
3) Other relatives
4) Books
5) Magazines & newspapers
6) Instructions in school
7) Other

31. Do you believe in birth control:

_____ 1) Yes 2) No

32. Which methods would you use:

_____

33. How many births has your mother given altogether:

_____ 1) None
2) 1
3) 2
4) 3
5) 4
6) 5
7) 6
8) 7
9) 8
10) 9
11) 10 and above

34. Do you desire to marry in the future:

_____ 1) Yes
2) No
3) Undecided

A Study of Preferences of Size of Family
Among Single Female Students

Department of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology
Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84321

Column Data	Question	Code System (0 = no answer)
1-3		# of questionnaire
4		Name of High School 1. Bear River 2. Intermountain Indian 3. Sky View 4. Logan 5. North Rich 6. South Rich
5		Name of County 1. Cache 2. Box Elder 3. Rich
6	1	Age 1. Below 16 2. 16 3. 17 4. 18 5. 18+
7	2	Grade Point Average 1. D ---------- below 1.0 2. between C and D ------ 1.0-1.5 3. C ---------- 1.5-2.0 4. between C and B ------ 2.0-2.5 5. B ---------- 2.5-3.0 6. between B and A ------ 3.0-3.5 7. A ---------- 3.5-4.0 8. Not known
8	3	Plans upon graduation 1. go to college 2. get a job 3. go to vocational school 4. stay home 5. get married 6. other
9	4	Where have you spent most of your life? 1. metropolitan areas 2. cities, population 2500+ 3. small towns, population 1500-2499 4. other areas

Column Data	Question	Code System (0 = no answer)
10	5	Religion 1. Latter-Day Saint (Mormon) 2. Catholic 3. Protestant 4. none 5. other
11	6	Race 1. White 2. Indian 3. Negro 4. Oriental 5. Other 6. not known
12,13	7	Father's occupation 1. Professional, technical and kindred workers 2. Farmers and farm managers 3. Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm 4. Clerical and kindred workers 5. Sales workers 6. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers 7. Operatives and kindred workers 8. Private household workers 9. Service workers, except private household 10. Farm laborers and foremen 11. Laborers, except farm and mine 12. Occupation not reported 13. Not employed 14. Not in the labor force 15. Not known 16. Deceased
14,15	8	Occupation of mother (code as above)
16	9	Income 1. Below $3,000 2. $3,000-$5,000 3. $5,000-$7,000 4. $7,000-$9,000 5. $9,000-$11,000 6. $11,000-$13,000 7. $13,000-$15,000 8. $15,000 and above 9. Not known

Column Data	Question	Code System (0 = no answer)
17,18	10	Years of education completed by father 1. Not known 2. None 3. 1-4 4. 5-7 5. 8 6. 9-11 7. 12 8. 13 9. 14 10. 15 11. 16 12. 16+
19,20	11	Years of education compled by mother (code as above)
21	12	How many children are there in your family? 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. 6 7. 7 8. 8-10 9. Over 10
22	13	How many brothers do you have? 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. 6 7. 7 8. 8 and above 9. None
23	14	How many sisters do you have? (code as above)
24,25	15	How many children are in your father's family? 1. Not known 2. None 3. 1 4. 2 5. 3 6. 4 7. 5 8. 6 9. 7 10. 8 11. 9 12. 10 13. 11 14. 12-13 15. 14-15 16. 16 and over
26,27	16	How many children are in your mother's family? (code as above)

Column Data	Question	Code System (0 = no answer)
28	17 (A)	What do you think is the ideal age for marriage? (Males) 1. Below 19 2. 19 3. 20 4. 21 5. 22 6. 23 7. 24 8. 25 and over 9. Don't know
29	17 (B)	What do you think is the ideal age for marriage? (Females) (code as above)
30	18	At what age would you like to get married? 1. Below 18 2. 18 3. 19 4. 20 5. 21 6. 22 7. 23 8. 24 and over 9. Don't know
31,32	19	What do you think the ideal number of children for a couple would be? 1. Not known 2. None 3. 1 4. 2 5. 3 6. 4 7. 5 8. 6 9. 7 10. 8 11. 9 12. 10 13. 11 14. 12 and over
33,34	20	How many children would you actually like to have in your future family? (code as above)
35	21	How many boys would you like to have? 1. Not known 2. None 3. 1 4. 2 5. 3 6. 4 7. 5 8. Over 5
36	22	How many girls would you like to have? (code as above)
37,38	23	In your opinion, more than what number is too many children? 1. Below 2 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. 6 7. 7 8. 8 9. 9-10 10. 11-12 11. Over 12 12. Irrelevant

Column Data	Question	Code System (0 = no answer)
39	24	Less than what number is too few children? 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. More than 5 7. Irrelevant
40,41	25	How many years after your marriage would you like to have your first child? 1. One year 2. Two years 3. Three years 4. Four years 5. Five years 6. Six years 7. Seven years 8. Eight years 9. Nine years 10. Ten years 11. Eleven + 12. Don't know
42-47	26	How many years would you like to have between the birth of the other children? (A) between 1st and 2nd (B) between 2nd and 3rd (C) between 3rd and 4th (D) between 4th and 5th (E) between 5th and 6th (F) between 6th and 7th 1. During the first year 2. 2 years 3. 3 years 4. 4 years 5. 5 years 6. 6-7 years 7. 8-10 years 8. Over 11 years
48,49	27	How old would you like to be when you give birth to your last child? 1. Not known 2. Below 22 3. 23 4. 24 5. 25 6. 26 7. 27 8. 28 9. 29 10. 30 11. 31 12. 32 13. 33 14. 34 15. 35 16. 36 17. 37 18. 38 19. 39 20. 40 21. 40+
50	28	Have you heard about the methods of birth control? 1. Yes 2. No

Column Data	Question	Code System (0 = no answer)
51-56	29	What methods have you heard about (birth control methods)? (A) Oral--pill (B) Rhythm (C) Mechanical (D) Physical (E) Chemical (F) Others 1. Yes 2. No
57-63	30	How did you learn about these methods? (A) Friends (B) Parents (C) Other relatives (D) Books (E) Magazines and newspapers (F) Instruction in school (G) Other 1. Yes 2. No
64	31	Do you believe in birth control? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
65-70	32	Which methods would you use? (A) Oral--pill (B) Rhythm (C) Mechanical (D) Physical (E) Chemical (F) Others 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
71-72	33	How many births has your mother given altogether? 1. None 2. 1 3. 2 4. 3 5. 4 6. 5 7. 6 8. 7 9. 8 10. 9 11. 10 and above
73	34	Do you desire to marry in the future? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Undecided

VITA

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Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: Ideal Size of Family Among Unmarried Females in Northern Utah

Major Field: Sociology

Biographical Information:

Personal Data: Born at Murray, Utah, July 26, 1942, son of Rolland O. and Ruth Ellen Bennion Johnson; married Sharon Draper February 8, 1969.

Education: Attended elementary school in Lewiston, Utah; graduated from North Cache High School in 1960; filled mission for L.D.S. Church, Central German Mission, 1961-64; received the Bachelor of Science degree from Utah State University in 1968 with a major in Sociology and minor in History; completed requirements for the Master of Science degree, specializing in Population Study, at Utah State University in 1969.

Professional Experience: Participated in gathering data using certain interviewing techniques in various counties in Utah and also among the Navaho Indians of Southern Utah.