

A Comparison of Indonesian and German Adolescents' Family Models

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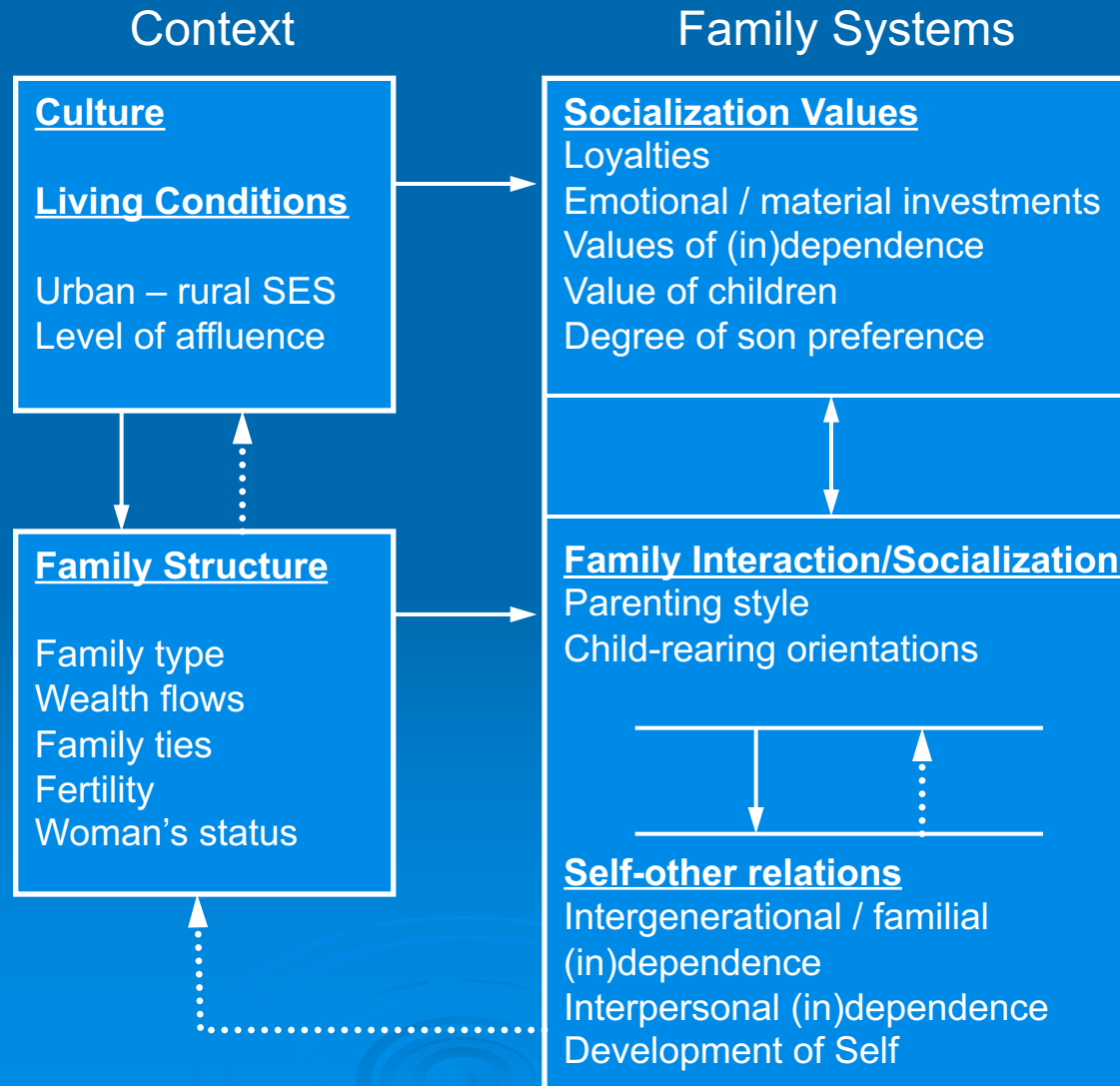
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This study is part of the VOC-Project (Principal Investigators: Prof. Dr. G. Trommsdorff & Prof. Dr. B. Nauck)

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Family Models (Kagitcibasi, 1996)



Family Models (cont.)

- Family Model of Independence
 - Low fertility / Low son preference
 - High emotional VOC
 - (Values of) Emotional & material independence
 - **Low family future orientation (FFO)**

- Family Model of Interdependence
 - High fertility / High son preference
 - High economic / normative VOC
 - (Values of) Emotional & material interdependence
 - **High family future orientation (FFO)**

Family Models (cont.)

- Family Model of Emotional Interdependence
 - Lower fertility / Lower son preference
 - Lower economic / normative & higher emotional VOC
 - (Values of) Emotional interdependence
 - **High family future orientation (FFO), but somewhat lower than in the family model of interdependence**
- **FFO: Concrete future oriented plans concerning marriage, family, and children**

General Hypothesis:

Indonesia: Family model of interdependence

Germany: Family model of independence

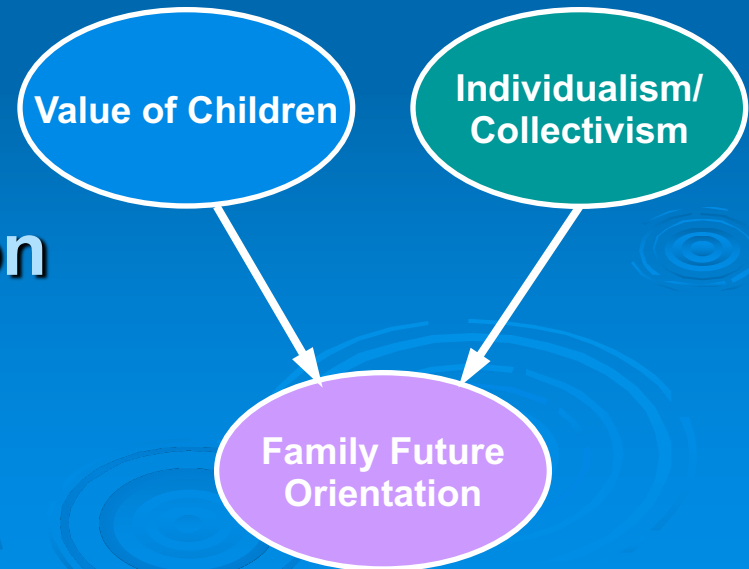
Cultural Characteristics of Indonesia and Germany

- Population (2003)
 - Indonesia: 218 mill. (42% urban; 87% Muslim)
 - Germany: 82,5 mill. (88% urban; 71% Christian)
- Fertility rate (children per woman)
 - Indonesia: 2.4
 - Germany: 1.4
- Value Orientations (Hofstede, 2001)
 - ┌ Individualism: Germany > Indonesia (67 vs. 14)
 - ┌ Power Distance: Indonesia > Germany (77 vs. 35)

Two perspectives

- Differences between Indonesian & German adolescents' family models with respect to **Values (I/C, VOC) and Family Future Orientation**

- Relationship between **Values** and **Family Future Orientation**



Hypotheses: Family Models

1. Individualism / Collectivism

- Individualism: Germany > Indonesia
- Collectivism: Indonesia > Germany

2. Value of Children

- Economic & Normative VOC: Indonesia > Germany
- Emotional VOC: Germany > Indonesia

3. Family Future Orientation: Indonesians vs. Germans

- ...are more inclined to marry and to have children
- ...want to have more children
- ...show a higher son preference
- ... in the future family is more important

Hypotheses: Values and FFO

4. In both countries: Collectivism positively & Individualism negatively related to...
 - Marriage plans
 - Plans regarding having children
 - Number of children wanted
 - Son preference
 - Future importance of family

5. In both countries: Economic & Normative VOC positively, Emotional VOC negatively related to...
 - Marriage plans
 - Plans regarding having children
 - Number of children wanted
 - Son preference
 - Future importance of family

Sample

■ Indonesia

- 300 adolescents (135 boys, 165 girls)
- 86% Sundanese
50% urban/rural
- 13 – 17 years old
M = 15.3 (SD = 1.0)



■ Germany

- 311 adolescents (137 boys, 174 girls)
- 13 – 18 years old
M = 15.7 (SD = 1.1)




Sample Background Information

Religion (%)	Indonesia		Germany
Islam	98.3		0.3
Christian	1.4		45.7
Other	0.3		11.2
None	0.0		40.5
Parental Education (%)	Urban	Rural	
No schooling	7.5	9.7	0.0
Primary (6+)	20.7	66.6	5.5
Middle (9+)	57.9	22.4	64.8
Higher (16+)	14.0	1.3	29.7
Perceived SES (1-5)			
	2.95	2.70	3.23

Measures: Values

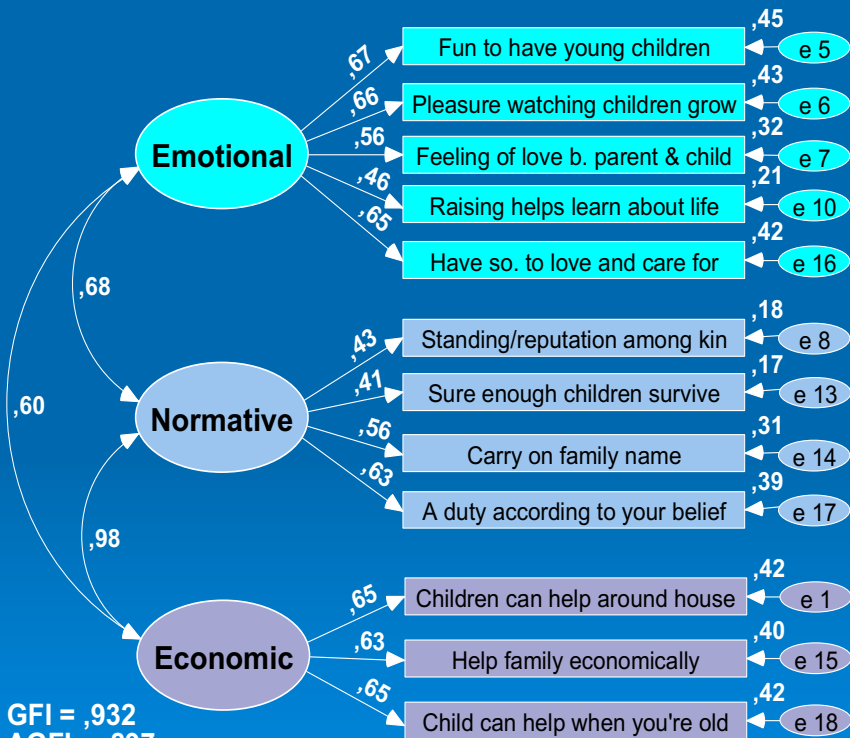
- Individualism/Collectivism (Colindex, Chan, 1994)
 - Individualism: “Exciting life,” “Independence”
 - Collectivism: “Honor of parents,” “Social order”
- Value of Children
 - Emotional: “Because of the pleasure you get from watching your children grow”
 - Normative: “To carry on the family name”
 - Economic: “Children can help you when you’re old”

Measures: Family Future Orientation

- Future relationship / marriage
 - Would you like to have children?
 - How many children would you like to have?
 - Gender preference if only one child
 - Future plans: Family most important
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- The background of the slide features several faint, concentric circular ripples, resembling water droplets, scattered across the bottom half of the blue background.

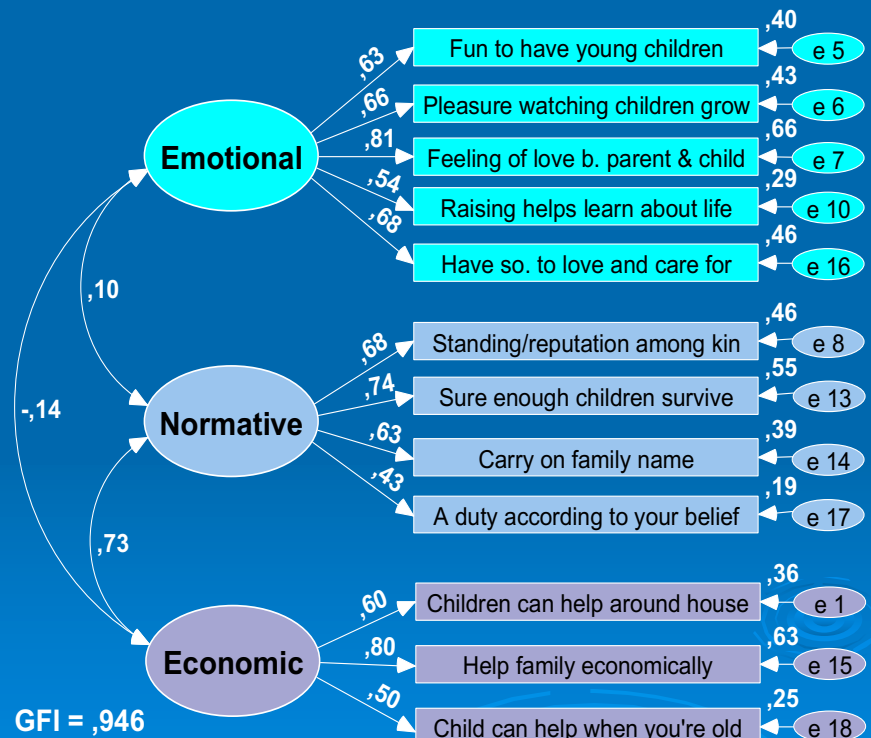
Value of Children Dimensions (1)

Indonesia



GFI = ,932
 AGFI = ,897
 CFI = ,906
 RMSEA = ,071
 Chi-square = 126,795 (df = 51), p = ,000

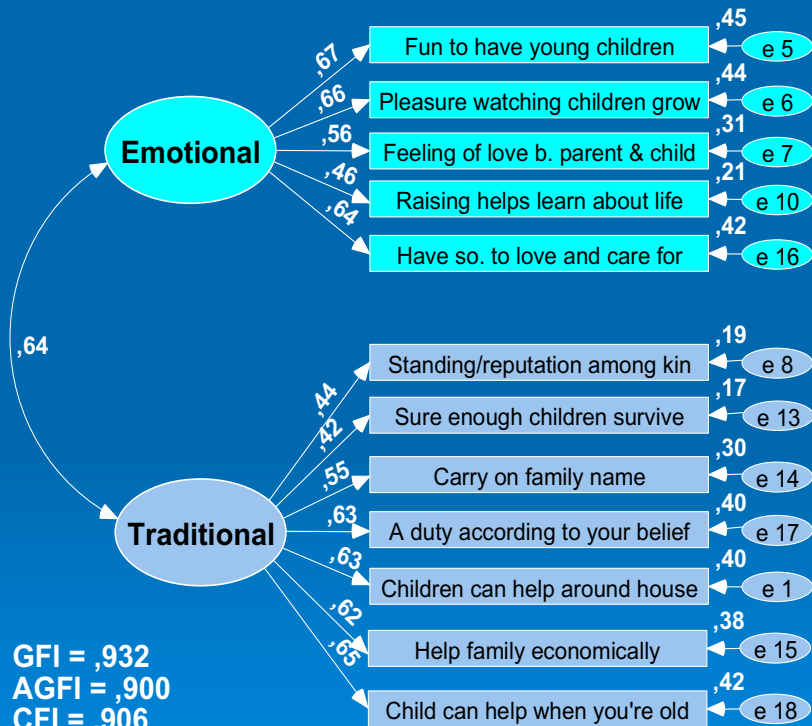
Germany



GFI = ,946
 AGFI = ,917
 CFI = ,941
 RMSEA = ,060
 Chi-square = 104,502 (df = 51), p = ,000

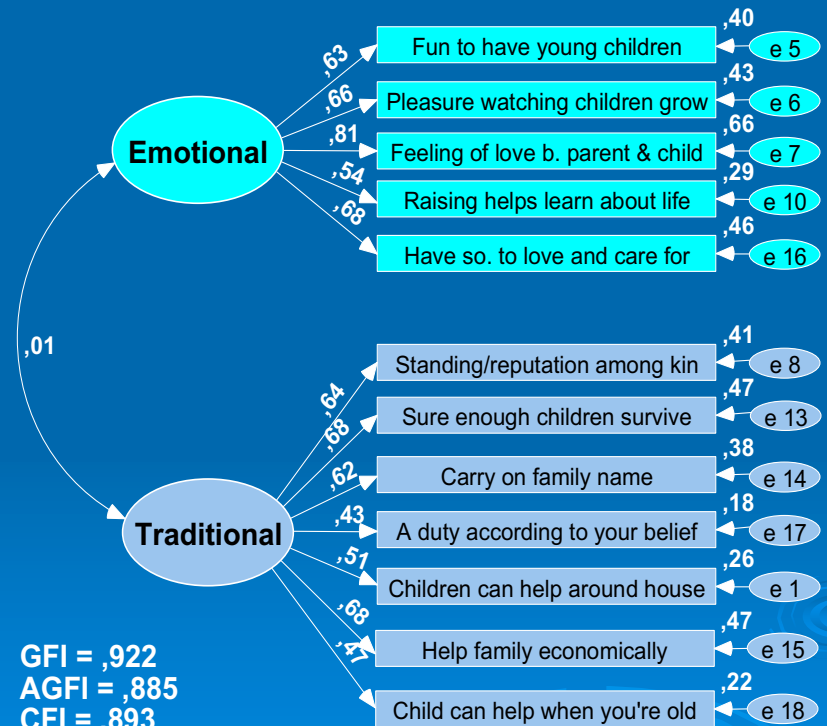
Value of Children Dimensions (2)

Indonesia



GFI = ,932
 AGFI = ,900
 CFI = ,906
 RMSEA = ,069
 Chi-square = 128,744 (df = 53), p = ,000

Germany

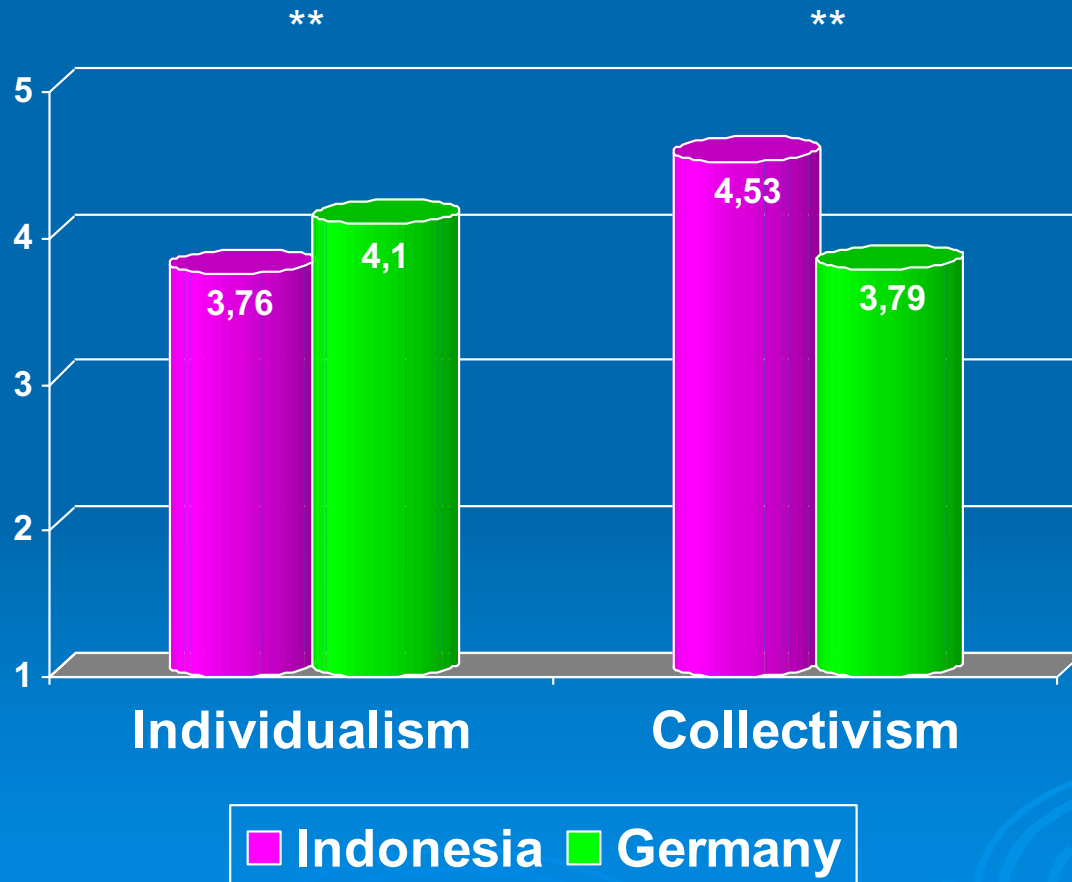


GFI = ,922
 AGFI = ,885
 CFI = ,893
 RMSEA = ,079
 Chi-square = 150,253 (df = 53), p = ,000

Reliabilities

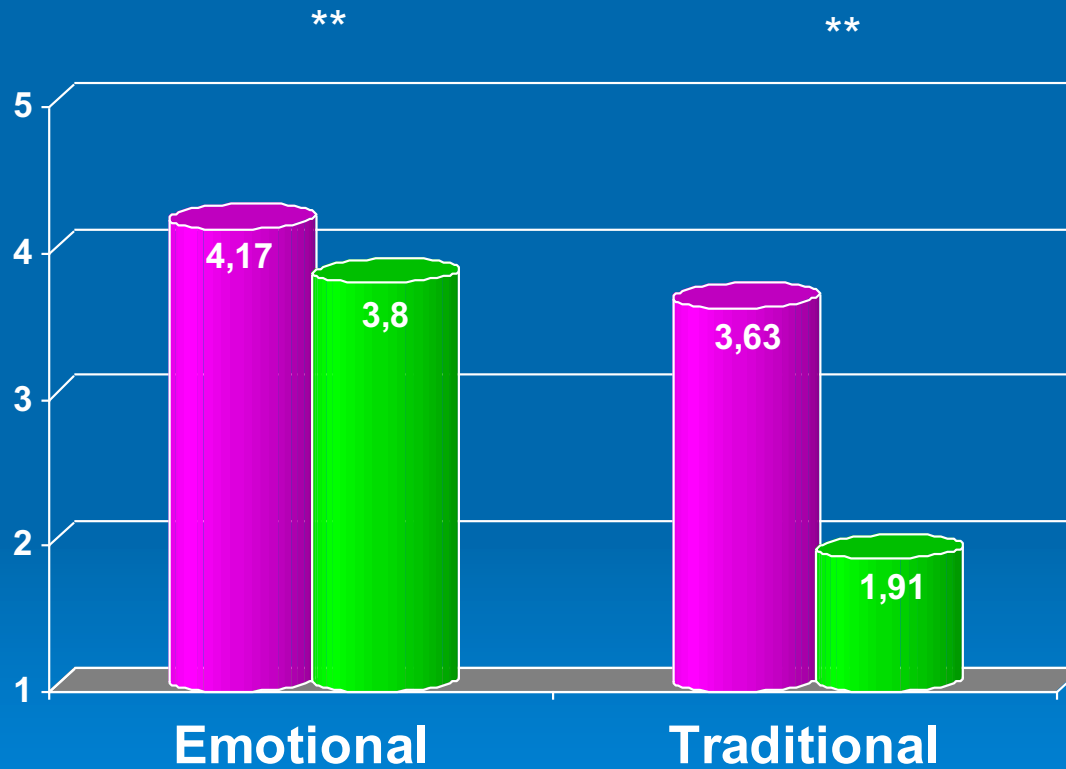
	Items	Indonesia	Germany
Individualism	7	.70	.71
Collectivism	6	.74	.76
Emotional VOC	5	.73	.79
Traditional VOC	7	.76	.77

Individualism/Collectivism



**p < .01

Value of Children



**p < .01

■ Indonesia ■ Germany

Family Future Orientation (1)

Future Relationship (%) & Family Importance

	Indonesia	Germany
Get married	93	69
Live together/not marry	0	15
I don't Know	7	16
Family most important (1-5)	3.64	3.18

Family Future Orientation (2)

Would you like to have children? (%) & How many?

	Indonesia	Germany
Yes/probably	95	72
No/probably not	0	10
I don't Know	4	18
If yes, how many?	2.2	2.0

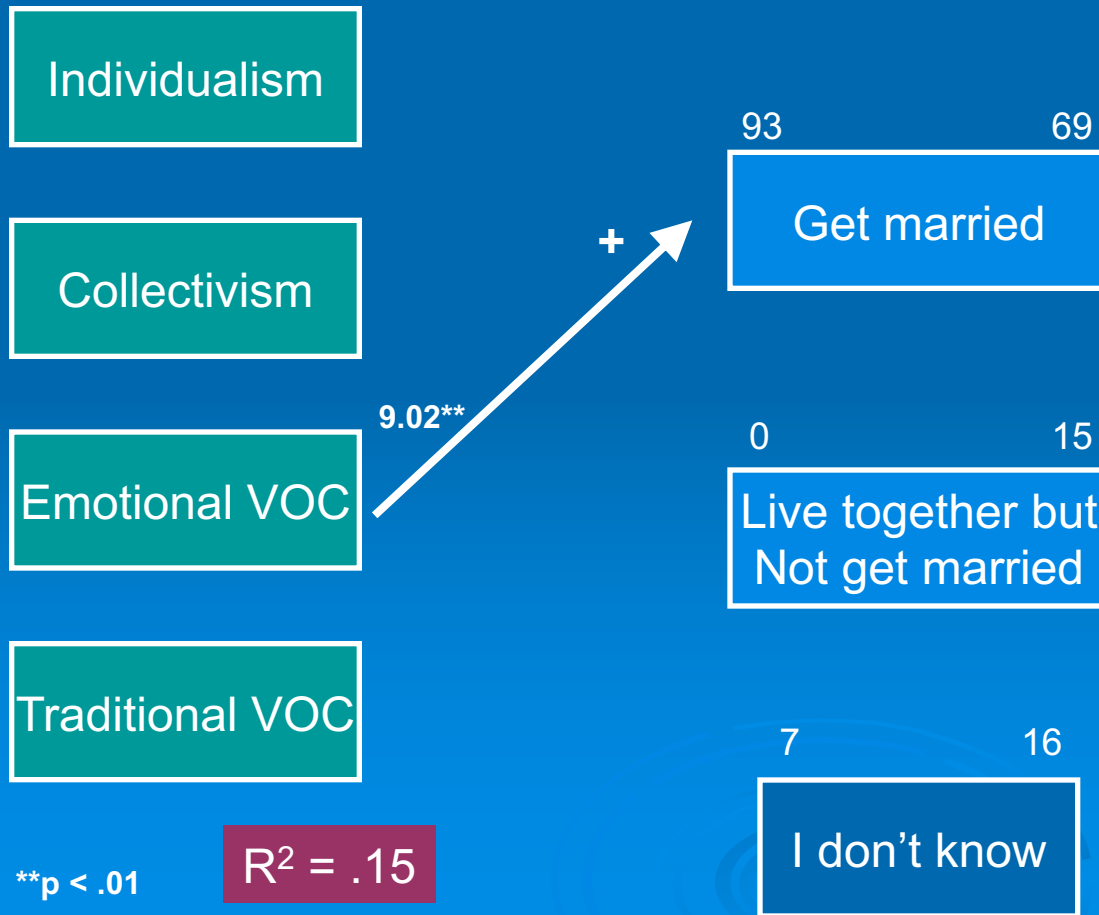
Family Future Orientation (3)

Gender preference if only one child? (%)

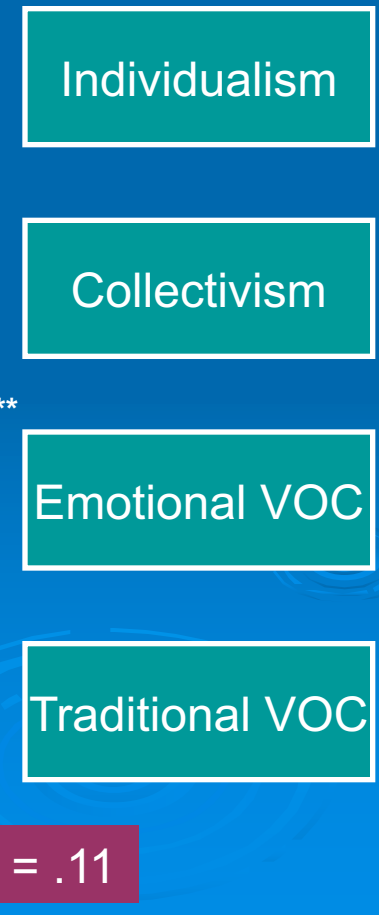
	Indonesia		Germany	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Son	19	13	34	12
Daughter	3	12	5	18
Does not matter	78	75	61	70

Marriage Plans

Indonesia

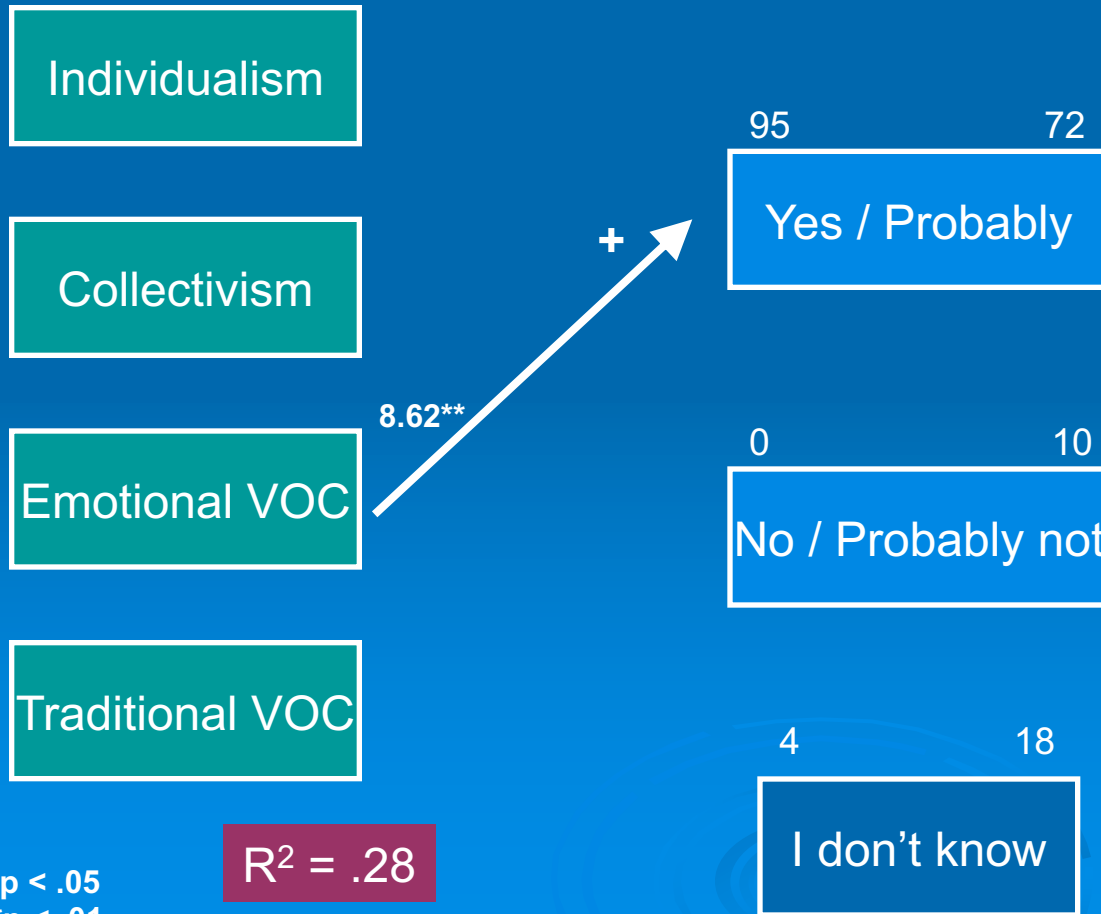


Germany

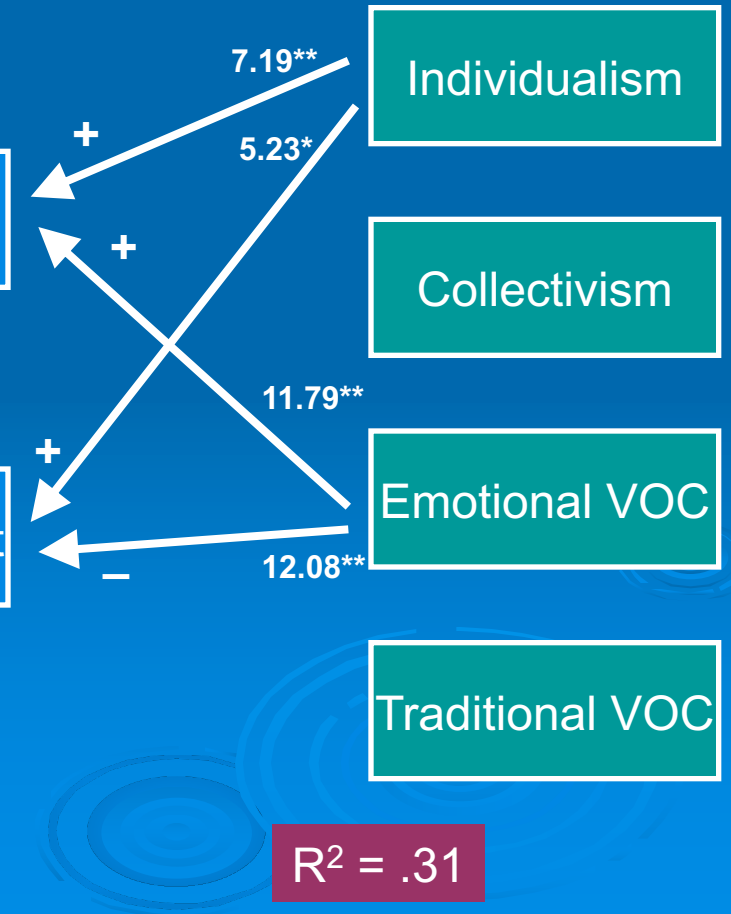


Would you like to have children?

Indonesia



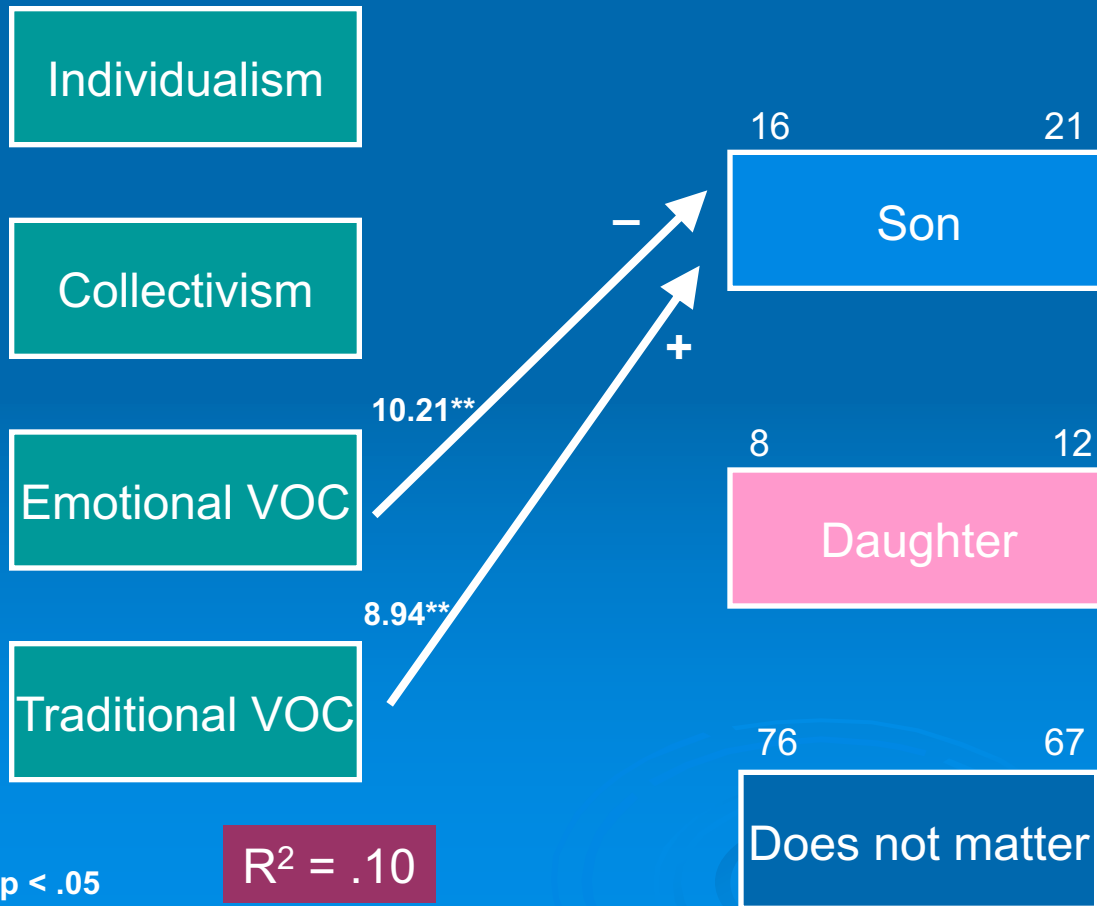
Germany



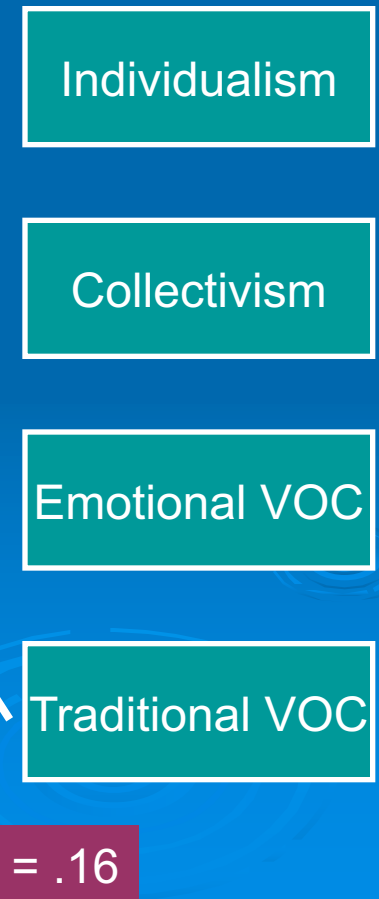
*p < .05
**p < .01

Gender preference if only one child?

Indonesia



Germany

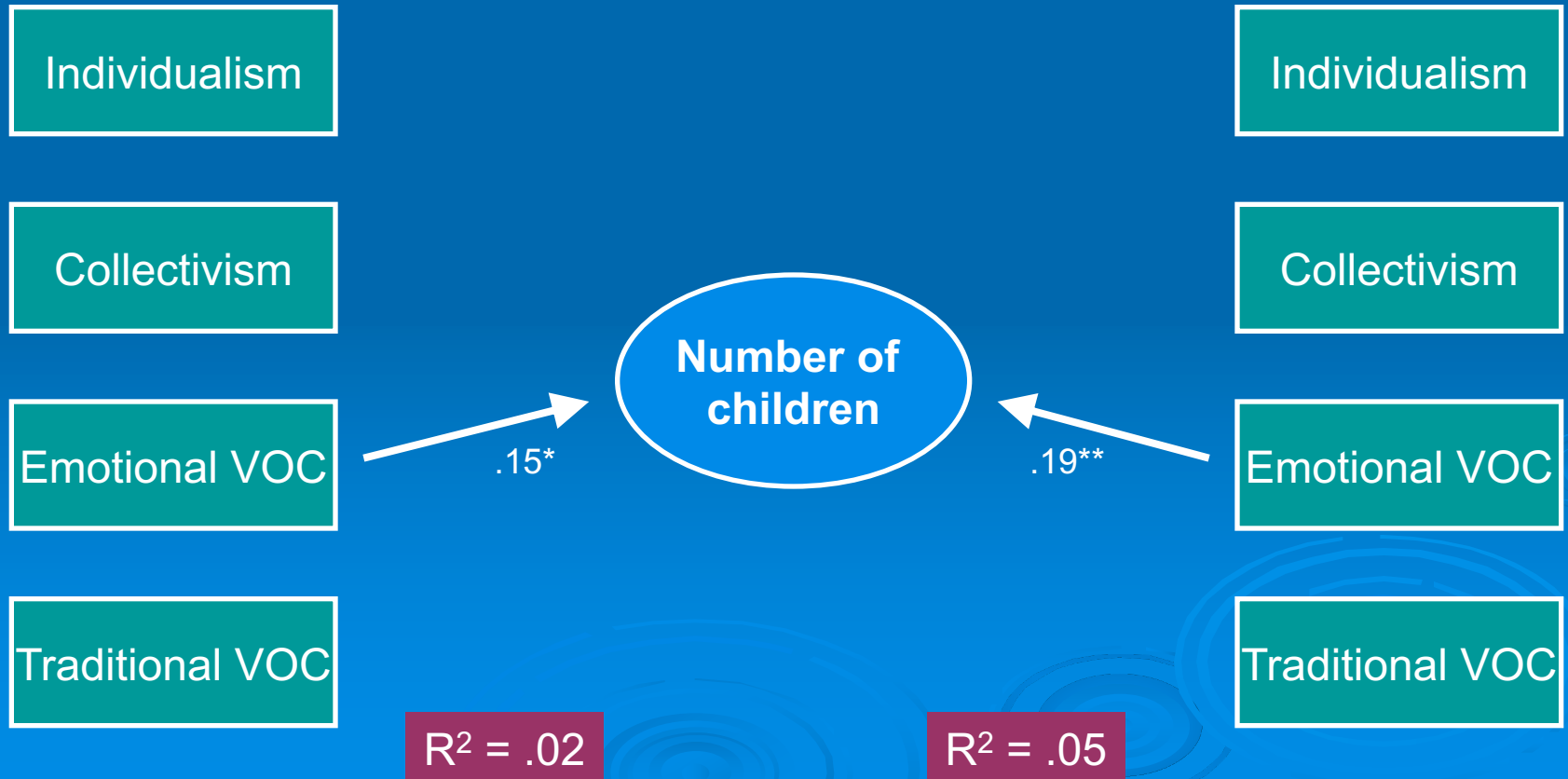


*p < .05
**p < .01

How many children do you want?

Indonesia

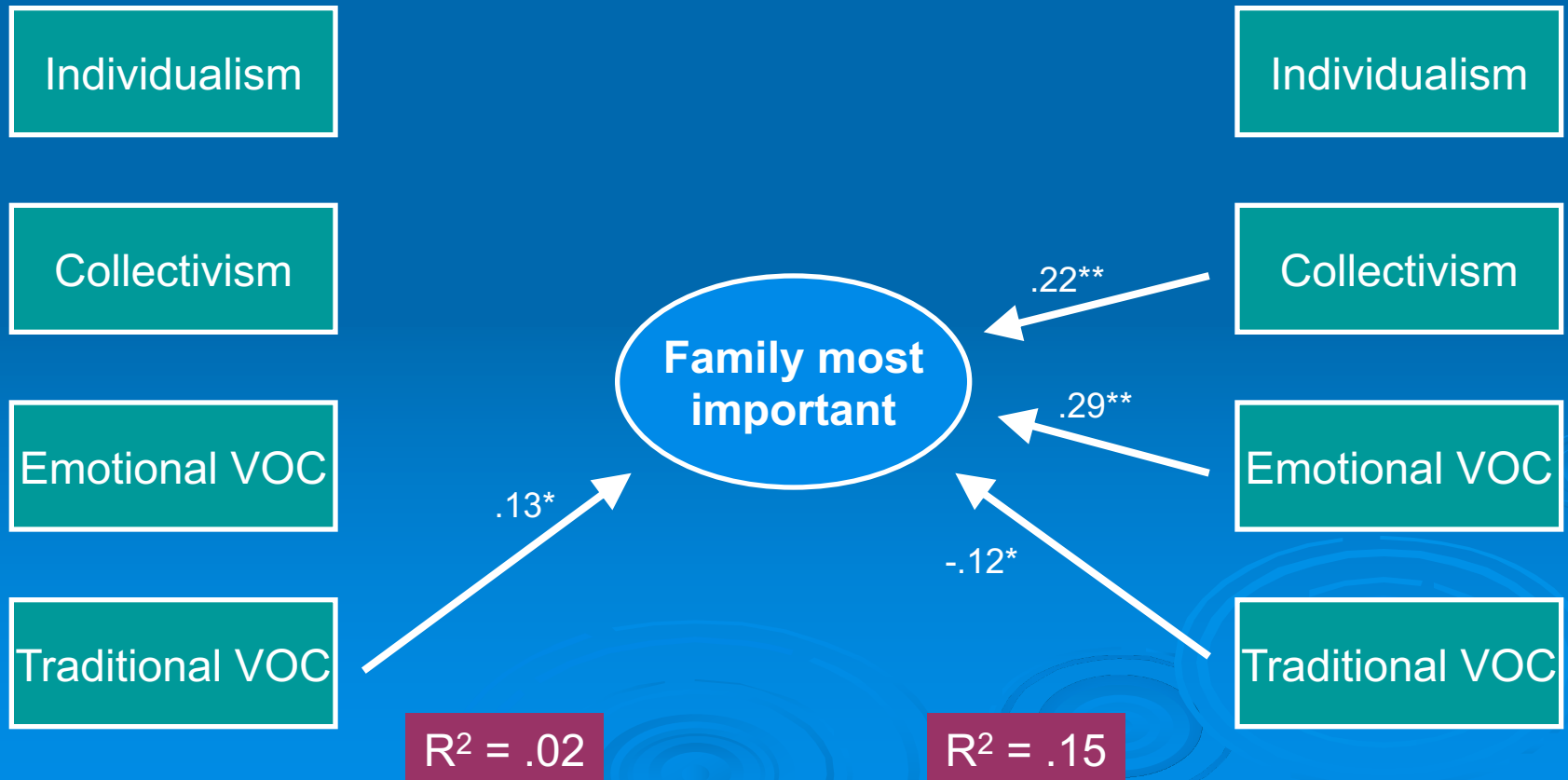
Germany



Future plans: Family most important

Indonesia

Germany



Discussion

- Indonesian adolescents' family models can be characterized as emotionally interdependent
 - German adolescents' family models can be characterized as more independent than Indonesian adolescents'
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- Emotional VOC rather than Traditional VOC is related to family building variables in both countries
 - Traditional VOC is only related to son preference in both countries

Conclusions

- Kagitcibasi's theory of family models was validated with respect to values and family future orientation of Indonesian and German adolescents
- Though results on the **cultural** level suggest that Emotional VOC is related to lower fertility, on the **individual** level the relationship may be different: Wanting children for emotional reasons increases the likelihood to want (more) children
- Individualism/Collectivism has rather little relevance for adolescents future orientation regarding the family