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The prediction of children's sexual attitudes and knowledge from parental attitudes

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acceptance than with the child's individuality. This orientation tends to increase the use of guilt-oriented disciplinary techniques and to lead parents to sacrifice the child's needs for the approval of others. The lack of significant relationships between parents' and children's conservatism might support research such as that of Orloff (1975) who proposed that the items may have different meanings for the two generations, or the view of Curtis (1975) that there is an increasing independence in opinion formation, rather than a shift from parents. It is interesting to note that the parental conservatism factors that relate to children's attitudes are those concerned with sex-related issues, such as abortion, censorship, working mothers and women judges.

Once again, in evaluating the effect of parents' conservatism on their children's conservatism, the mothers' influence is stronger than the fathers'. The latter influence being evident only on two of the conservatism factors: those of religion and social acceptance. The fact that both of these relationships occur in the White group may indicate that within a more highly educated group fathers have more time to spend with their children and therefore have a greater influence on them.

Age and Children's Sexual Attitudes and Knowledge

For both the White and Coloured groups teenage sexual restrictiveness decreases with age and teenage sexual ethnocentricism increases with age. This result is consistent with previous research showing a lessening of the differences between older male and female adolescents in sexual attitudes (Hopkins, 1977; Miller & Simon, 1974; Vener, Stewart & Hager, 1972), and the greater sexual freedom in this group. The positive relationship between age and teenage sexual ethnocentricism is consistent with research demonstrating the increasing individuation and autonomy of older adolescents (Conger, 1975; Curtis, 1975; Newman & Newman, 1979). It is also

supported by the finding the older children are significantly more ethnocentric than their younger counterparts ($r(308) = ,36$, $p < ,001$) (Barling, 1981). This is evident in both cultural groups. The only difference between the White and the Coloured groups is the finding that for the latter, both male and female, sex knowledge does not increase with age. This may be due to the fewer sources of sexual information reported by the Coloured group. Whilst they may be receiving information, it is not sufficient or not sufficiently accurate to increase their knowledge significantly between the ages of thirteen and eighteen years of age.

Differences between Boys and Girls

The finding that girls score more highly on sex knowledge than boys would support the position that the mother/daughter dyad is the most satisfactory one in terms of sex education (Fox & Inazu, 1980; Matteson, 1975; Welbourne, 1978). In the regression analysis Coloured females emerge as the group highest on teenage sexual restrictiveness and males emerge as less restrictive than females. In the analysis of variance, males emerge as significantly less restrictive than females, but the two sexes are not significantly different on teenage ethnocentricism. It would appear from these results that, in this society, males and females are functioning in differing ways, with males being less restrictive than females in their sexual attitudes and behaviour. The findings of research into contemporary attitudes and behaviour of adolescents (Abernathy, Robinson, Balswick & King, 1979; Antonovsky et al, 1980; Conger, 1975; Friday, 1977; Hass, 1979) that females still carry the responsibility for controlling sexual behaviour are supported. This is so in both cultural groups.

The dependent variables which, together with the relevant independent variables (see Tables 2-10), produce a significant R^2, are: Sex Knowledge (11%), Children's Religious Conservatism (33%), Teenage Sexual Restrictiveness (26%) and the global Conservatism score (32%). The remaining variables studied show considerably lower significance. This may be due to the fact that adolescents have emerged from the intense socialisation experience of early and middle childhood, and are now subject to a much wider range of models (Newman & Newman, 1979). There are additional factors not accounted for in this study which contribute towards the formation of children's sexual attitudes and knowledge. Some of these are: peers, siblings, literature and the media.

However, considering the fact that there are a number of other influences on the formation of sexual attitudes and knowledge, this study provides substantial support for social learning theory. These theorists explicitly reject interpretations of behaviour based on biological stages. Therefore, their view of adolescent behaviour and attitudes is that it is the product of a lifetime of learning. Thus, although adolescents are subjected to a wide range of models, parental attitudes and child-rearing styles clearly relate to their children's sexual attitudes and knowledge.

Limitations of this Study

The sample used was not selected randomly and, in some sense, the respondents were volunteers and thus self-selected, perhaps creating bias in the responses. The reason for the sample not being selected randomly from the general population was that the researcher was refused permission to carry out the survey in the Transvaal Education Department schools, the Cape Education Department schools and a number of private schools approached for this purpose. Several youth groups and movements

were also approached to participate in this research and no cooperation was forthcoming from any of them. It may be that those families who responded to the survey are more closely knit and more involved with each other than are those families who chose not to participate in the research. Further, the participating families may be more concerned with their children's sexual education and attitudes, and therefore their children may have a quality and quantity of sexual knowledge superior to that in the general population. The Afrikaans speaking population has been shown to be more conservative than the English-speaking population (Groenewald & Heaven, 1977).

Further, the samples may not be representative of the two cultures. The White sample may be over-represented in terms of parental education or high socio-economic status, thus being less disciplinarian than Whites of lower education or socio-economic status may have been (Kohn, 1964; Hess & Shipman, 1965). Socio-economic status was not measured in this study, and this may have been a limitation, although recent research questions the validity of using socio-economic status to predict variation in interaction between parents and children (Harmon & Kogan, 1980).

The White sample entirely consisted of English-speaking families, whilst the Coloured sample contained many Afrikaans-speaking families (37 of the 80 families completed the forms in Afrikaans), and no allowance was made for this difference in the analysis. The Coloured group consisted of diverse religious groups, such as Moslems, Seventh Day Adventists, and Dutch Reform members, which did not occur in the White group. Thus, religious affiliation, which was not accounted for in this study, may be responsible for some of the variation in attitudes.

It is possible that the differences, or some of the apparent variation between the parents and the children in the two cultural groups in this study are due to factors other than the variations in culture. Although

the variations in child-rearing behaviour might not be attributable to social class, there is clearly a difference in that the Coloured group appear to structure relationships in terms of power and authority. This awareness of and sensitivity to external control may be vital survival and adaptive strategies in an environment where lives are manipulated by impersonal and arbitrary authorities. However, these differences may not be due so much to the variat ' n social class, as to environmental circumstances, and perhaps cannot be ascribed to culture.

The MPAS has been found to be particularly sensitive on the Rejecting and Disciplinarian sub-scales (Brody, 1965, 1969; Lillico, 1979). Therefore, the marked emergence of these styles in the analyses may be due to the sensitivity of the scales and not entirely to the presence of these styles in South African parents. The Protective and Indulgent scales of the MPAS correlate negatively with each other, contrary to expectations based on the definitions of these scales. Therefore, the definition of one or both may be suspect. (Lillico, 1979; Tolor, 1967). Some resistance was experienced from parents completing the MPAS. Many of them expressed the opinion that their views on child-rearing were not represented in the questionnaire, and they did not agree with either statement in many of the pairs of statements on the scale. The democratic child-rearing style has received considerable attention in more recent literature and research (Baumrind, 1971; Hurlock, 1975; Newman & Newman, 1979), and the MPAS does not encompass these attitudes. The MPAS may have more relevance to pre-adolescent children, with such statements as "Parents should pick up their child's toys if they don't want to do it themselves", or "The earlier a child is toilet-trained the better". These statements really have limited relevance to parents of 17 and 18 year old children.

In the sex knowledge scale there are actually two types of question. The one is factual and physiological, such as: Sperm are produced in the

testes, scrotum, penis or fallopian tube. The second type is more attitudinal or open to interpretation, such as: Homosexuality and lesbianism are due to: incomplete development, sex play with other children of your own sex, something you get from your parents or incorrect chemical levels in the body. It may have been advisable to separate the scale into two sections according to the type of questions contained in each, or to have used different weightings in the scoring of the scale. This may have given a more accurate picture of children's sex knowledge and greater insight into the type of information they were receiving.

No observations of behaviour or actual interaction between family members were included in this study. As mentioned earlier in the introduction to this dissertation, there is considerable controversy as to whether attitudes are predictive of behaviour or vice versa. Brody (1965) found that there was not always a strong relationship between expressed maternal attitudes towards child-rearing and family life and maternal behaviour as observed in an experimental situation. Therefore, the attitudes expressed by parents may not be represented or supported in their child-rearing behaviour and their children may not experience the attitudes the parents report. Therefore, one must be cognisant of the possible effects of any intervening variables between the parents' expression of an attitude, and the overt behaviour of that parent.

Finally, although significant correlations were obtained between parents general attitudes and child-rearing styles and their children's sexual attitudes and knowledge, a correlation of ,35, while undoubtedly significant, is still rather low. Therefore, too much importance cannot be placed on correlations of that magniture. These should be taken as suggestions of relationships rather than as strong evidence of such relationships. It is important to note that it is not possible to specify any causal explanations with the use of correlational techniques, such as

multiple regression analysis (Kenny, 1979; Kerlinger, 1973; Roscoe, 1969). Thus, although there appear to be numerous correlations between parents' and children's variables in this study, it cannot be said that parental child-rearing styles cause the variations in children's attitudes and knowledge.

Theoretical Implications of the Study

This research supports the social learning theory of development that posits that different types of child training experienced by the young person result in varying attitudes and personalities. Considerable differences have been demonstrated between the White and the Coloured groups in the relationships of parental attitudes to their children's sexual attitudes and knowledge. However, a number of findings of this study are applicable to both groups :

- The rejecting style of mothers correlates in the same way with children's attitudes in both cultural groups. In both groups mothers' rejecting style is related to reduced restrictiveness and reduced conservatism. This supports the theory that rejection is one of the most stable and enduring of attitudes, and it is now shown to have more universal applicability than the other attitudes studied. This finding also supports research that emphasises emotional factors in teenage promiscuity, in pregnancy and child-bearing (Phipps-Yonas, 1980; Reichelt, 1979).
- Parental indulgence correlates with reduced conservatism and lower teenage sexual restrictiveness.
- Parental discipline correlates with increased conservatism and restrictiveness in children.
- Girls score more highly than boys on sex knowledge.
- Teenagers become less restrictive in sexual attitudes as they grow older.

- Teenagers become higher on teenage sexual ethnocentricism as they grow older.
- Girls are more restrictive than boys.
- There are not extensive correlations between children's and parents' conservatism, indicating a discontinuity in attitudes between the generations.

Practical Implications of the Study

The study involved fathers and mothers and children of both sexes from the same family, and this was a significant departure from previous research. It has been established that the sexual socialisation of children of both sexes is carried, to a large extent, by the female parent and this has been confirmed in the present research. The situation exists in both cultural groups. It is clear that parental general attitudes bear a relationship to children's sexual attitudes and knowledge, even when there are many other influences on the adolescent. Since the family is the emotional and cognitive filter through which information about sexuality is processed, parents need to have improved facilities for learning how to deal with the process of sexual socialisation. In particular, fathers could be made aware of their present invisibility in the process of the sex education of their children.

Suggestions for Future Research

Future research might profitably concentrate on replicating the study reported here, in using both mothers and fathers within the same family to report attitudes on child-rearing, together with their own children. It would be interesting to extend this study to other cultural groups, in a further effort to ascertain whether the similarities evident here in the Coloured and Whites are applicable to other groups. It is

suggested that another child-rearing scale be employed in place of the MPAS, which may be more suited to research with pre-adolescent children. In general, it seems important to continue research into the sexual attitudes, knowledge and behaviour of the adolescent population, in relation to the attitudes of their own parents.

It is further suggested that a measure of behavioural interaction be employed in conjunction with the attitude measures, in order to substantiate the validity of the self-reported attitude questionnaires.

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I am interested in the effect that parents' attitudes towards their children and aspects of life have on their childrens' social and sexual attitudes and knowledge. You will help me by answering the questionnaires that follow.

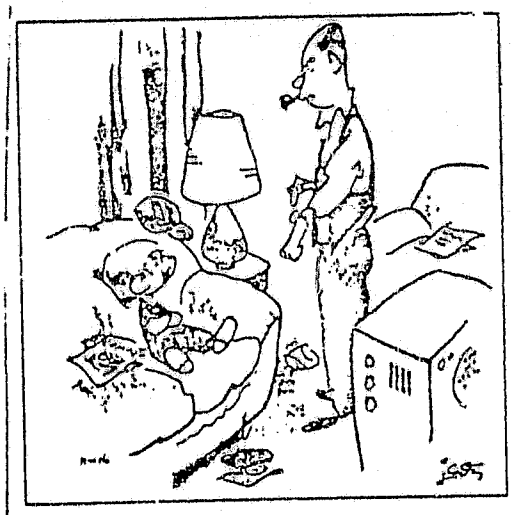
I would like the mother and father to fill in separate forms, without discussing their answers with each other at all. This is very important.

You are not expected to spend a long time over each question. Simply give your first response.

Please sign your name below to let me know that you understand that all the information will be treated strictly confidentially, and that I am interested mainly in group trends and shall not be studying or assessing each individual answer.

SIGNATURE.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP.



"I'm glad we had this man-to-man talk, Pop . . . Some of your ideas were pretty old-fashioned!"

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL ONLY BE USED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES.

AGE :

SEX :

RELIGION :

HOME LANGUAGE ::

How many children over 13 years of age have you?

HUSBAND: Standard of education :

Occupation :

WIFE ; Standard of education

Occupation

Has either of you ever been divorced ?
If so, are the children that are answering the questionnaire from your present marriage ?

Generation South African :

Immigrant

Born in South Africa, but parents not

Born in South Africa, one or more parents born in S.A.

Which of the following do you favour or believe in? (Circle "Yes" or "No". If absolutely uncertain, circle "?".
There are no right or wrong answers; simply give your first reaction.
Please answer all the items.

1.	Death penalty	Yes	?	No	26.	Computer music	Yes	?	No
2.	Evolution theory	Yes	?	No	27.	Chastity	Yes	?	No
3.	School uniforms	Yes	?	No	28.	Fluoridation	Yes	?	No
4.	Striptease shows	Yes	?	No	29.	Royalty	Yes	?	No
5.	Sabbath observance	Yes	?	No	30.	Women judges	Yes	?	No
6.	Hippies	Yes	?	No	31.	Conventional clothing	Yes	?	No
7.	Patriotism	Yes	?	No	32.	Teenage drivers	Yes	?	No
8.	Modern art	Yes	?	No	33.	Apartheid	Yes	?	No
9.	Self-denial	Yes	?	No	34.	Nudist camps	Yes	?	No
10.	Working mothers	Yes	?	No	35.	Church authority	Yes	?	No
11.	Horoscopes	Yes	?	No	36.	Disarmament	Yes	?	No
12.	Birth control	Yes	?	No	37.	Censorship	Yes	?	No
13.	Military drill	Yes	?	No	38.	White lies	Yes	?	No
14.	Co-education	Yes	?	No	39.	Birching	Yes	?	No
15.	Divine law	Yes	?	No	40.	Mixed marraige	Yes	?	No
16.	Socialism	Yes	?	No	41.	Strict rules	Yes	?	No
17.	White superiority	Yes	?	No	42.	Jazz	Yes	?	No
18.	Cousin marriage				43.	Dagga Laws	Yes	?	No
19.	Moral training	Yes	?	No	44.	Casual living	Yes	?	No
20.	Suicide	Yes	?	No	45.	Learning Latin	Yes	?	No
21.	Chaperones	Yes	?	No	46.	Divorce	Yes	?	No
22.	Legalized abortion	Yes	?	No	47.	Inborn conscience	Yes	?	No
23.	Citizen commandoes	Yes	?	No	48.	Black consciousness	Yes	?	No
24.	Student pranks	Yes	?	No	49.	Bible truth	Yes	?	No
25.	Licensing laws	Yes	?	No	50.	Pyjama parties	Yes	?	No

BELOW ARE 95 PAIRS OF STATEMENTS ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILD-BEARING. WHAT WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO DO IS CHOOSE ONE OF THE PAIR (A or B) THAT MOST REPRESENTS YOUR ATTITUDE, AND PLACE A CIRCLE ROUND THE LETTER THAT PRECEDES THAT STATEMENT.

E.G. A. Parents should like their children.
B. Parents frequently find their children a burden.

Please note that in some cases it will seem that both represent the way you feel, while on other occasions, neither represents your point of view. In either of these cases, please choose the one that MOST represents your point of view. As this is sometimes difficult to do, we have found that the best way to proceed is to record your immediate reaction. Please pick one from each of the pairs, and work as quickly as possible.

1. A. Parents know what is good for their children.
B. A good leather strap makes children respect parents.

2. A. Parents should give some explanations why children should do some things and not do others.
B. Children should never be allowed to break a rule without being punished.

3. A. Parents do much for their children with no thanks in return.
B. Children should have jobs that they do without being reminded.

4. A. Parents should sacrifice everything for their children.
B. Children should obey their parents.

5. A. Children should follow the rules that their parents put down.
B. Children should not interfere with their parents night out.

6. A. Parents should watch their children all the time to prevent them from getting hurt.
B. Children who always obey grow up to be the best adults.

7. A. Children should never be allowed to answer back to their parents.
B. Parents should go with their children to the places they want to go.

8. A. Children should learn to keep their place.
B. Children should be required to consult their parents before making any important decisions.

9. A. Quiet, well-behaved children will develop into the best type of grown-ups.
B. Parents should pick up their childrens' toys if they don't want to do it themselves.

10. A. Parents should do things for their children.
B. A child's life should be as pleasant as possible.

11. A. Watching television will keep children out of the way.
B. Children should never be allowed to answer back to their parents.

12. A. Personal untidiness is a revolt against authority so parents should take the matter in hand.

B. A good child always asks permission before he does anything so he doesn't get into trouble.

13. A. Sometimes children make a parent so furious that they lose their temper.
    B. Parents should do things for their children
14. A. Children should be taught to follow the rules of the game.
    B. A child's life should be as pleasant as possible.

15. A. Parents should give their children whatever they want.
    B. Many parents wonder if it is worth being a parent.

16. A. A child's life should be as pleasant as possible.
    B. Sometimes children make their parents so furious that they lose their temper.

17. A. Children should not tell anyone their problems except their parents.
    B. Children should play wherever they feel like in the house,

18. A. A good form of discipline is to make the child do without the things he really wants.
    B. Children should do what they are told without arguing.

19. A. Children should be taken to and from school to make sure there are no accidents.
    B. Children who always obey grow up to be the best adults.

20. A. Many parents wonder if it is worth being a parent.
    B. Children should be required to consult their parents before making any decisions.

21. A. If a child does not like a particular food, he should be made to eat it.
    B. Children should have lots of gifts and toys.

22. A. Children should play wherever they feel like it in the house.
    B. Good children are generally those who keep out of their parents way.

23. A. Children never volunteer to do anything around the house.
    B. Parents should pick up their child's toys if he doesn't want to do it himself.

24. A. Good children are generally those who keep out of their parents way.
    B. Children should not be allowed to play in the living room.

25. A. Modern children answer back to their parents too much.
    B. Children should be required to consult their parents before making any decisions.

26. A. Parents should make it their business to know everything their children are thinking.
    B. Children never volunteer to do anything around the house.

27. A. Children should come immediately when their parents call.
    B. Parents should give suprise treats for their children.

28. A. Good parents overlook their children's shortcomings.
    B. Watching televison keeps children out of the way.

29. A. Parents should watch their children at all times to keep them from getting hurt.
    B. A child should never be forced to do anything he doesn't want to do.

13. A. Sometimes children make a parent so furious that they lose their temper.
    B. Parents should do things for their children

14. A. Children should be taught to follow the rules of the game.
    B. A child's life should be as pleasant as possible.

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    B. Parents should give suprise treats for their children.

28. A. Good parents overlook their children's shortcomings.
    B. Watching televison keeps children out of the way.

29. A. Parents should watch their children at all times to keep them from getting hurt.
    B. A child should never be forced to do anything he doesn't want to do.

30. A. Television keeps children out of the way.
    B. The most important thing to teach children is discipline.

31. A. Children should do what they are told without arguing.
    B. Parents know how much a child needs to eat to stay healthy.

32. A. Television keeps children out of the way.
    B. A child needs someone to make decisions for him.

33. A. Modern children answer back to their parents too often.
    B. Parents should play with their children if there are no children about to play with them.

34. A. Good children are generally those who keep out of their parents way.
    B. Parents should pick up their child's toys if he doesn't want to do it himself.

35. A. Parents should see to it that their children do not learn bad habits from others.
    B. Good parents show their children whenever they can that they love them.

36. A. Parents should not let their children tie them down.
    B. Modern children answer back to their parents too much.

37. A. Children who destory any property should be severely punished.
    B. Children cannot make judgments very well for themselves.

38. A. Most parents are relieved when their children finally go to sleep.
    B. Parents should hide dangerous objects from their children.

39. A. Children should not be allowed to play in the livingroom.
    B. Children should play wherever they feel like in the house.

40. A. Parents should give surprise treats for their children.
    B. Most parents are relieved when their children finally go to sleep.

41. A. Children should be taken to and from school to make sure there are no accidents.
    B. Parents should clean up after their children.

42. A. Children are best when they are asleep.
    B. Personal untidiness is a revolt against authority so parents should take the matter in hand.

43. A. The earlier the child is toilet trained the better.
    B. A child needs someone to make judgments for him.

44. A. Watching television will keep children out of the way.
    B. Parents should accompany their children to the places they go.

45. A. The earlier a child is toilet trained the better.
    B. Good parents overlook their children's shortcomings.

46. A. Parents should clean up after their children.
    B. Children need their natural meanness taken out of them.

47. A. Parents should give suprise treats for their children.
    B. Parents should hide dangerous objects from their children.

48. A. Most parents are relieved when their children finally go to sleep.
    B. Children should come immediately when their parents call.

49. A. Children who lie, should always be spanked.
    B. Children should be required to consult their parents before making any decisions.

50. A. Sometimes children just seem nasty.
    B. Parents should see to it that their children do not learn bad habits from others.

51. A. Punishment should be fair and fit the crime.
    B. Parents should feel great love for their children.

52. A. Parents should buy the best things for their children.
    B. Children are best when they are asleep.

53. A. Children should be required to consult their parents before making any decisions.
    B. Parents should give their children whatever the children want.

54. A. Parents should have time for outside activities.
    B. Punishment should be fair and fit the crime.

55. A. Children should not be allowed to play in the livingroom.
    B. Children should not tell anyone their problems except their parents.

56. A. It seems that children get great pleasure out of disobeying their elders.
    B. Parents should watch their children all the time to keep them from getting hurt.

57. A. Personal untidiness is a revolt against authority so parents should take the matter in hand.
    B. Parents should buy the best things for their children.

58. A. Children should learn to keep their place.
    B. Good parents overlook their children's shortcomings.

59. A. Parents should accompany their children to the places that they want to go.
    B. Good parents overlook their children's shortcomings.

60. A. Children do many things just to torment their parents.
    B. Parents should insist that every one of their commands is obeyed.

61. A. Children should come immediately when their parents call.
    B. Parents should hide dangerous objects from their children.

62. A. Children do many things just to torment a parent.
    B. Children should be protected from upsetting experiences.

63. A. Children who lie should be spanked.
    B. Parents should give their children whatever the children want.

64. A. A child should never be forced to do anything he does not want to do.
    B. It seems that children get great pleasure out of disobeying their elders.

65. A. Parents should keep a night light on for their children.
    B. Parents live again in their children.

66. A. Sometimes children make parents so furious that they lose their temper.
    B. Children should be taught to follow the rules of the game.

67. A. Parents should insist that every one of their commands be obeyed.
    B. Children should be protected from upsetting experiences.

68. A. Good children are generally those who keep out of their parents way.
    B. Children should not tell anyone their experiences except their parents.

69. A. Children who destroy property should be severely punished.
    B. Childrens meals should always be ready for them when they come home from school.

70. A. Parents should frequently surprise their children with gifts.
    B. A good form of discipline is to make children do without the things that they really want.

71. A. Children should depend on their parents.
    B. Parents should play with their children if there are no children about for them to play with.

72. A. Many parents wonder if it is worth being a parent.
    B. Children who lie should always be spanked.

73. A. Quiet, well-behaved children will develop into the best type of adult.
    B. Children never volunteer to do anything around the house.

74. A. Children need their natural nastiness taken out of them.
    B. Children should be taken to and from school to be sure that there are no accidents.

75. A. Children should never be allowed to answer back to their parents.
    B. Good parents overlook their children's shortcomings.

76. A. Parents should give their children all that they can afford.
    B. Television keeps children out of the way.

77. A. Children cannot make judgment very well for themselves.
    B. Children's meals should always be ready for them when they come home from school.

78. A. Sometimes children are inconvenient.
    B. Children should be reprimanded for breaking things.

79. A. If children misbehave, they should be punished.
    B. Parents should see to it that their children do not learn bad habits from others.

80. A. Children are often in one's way around the house.
    B. Children of seven are too young to spend holidays away from the family.

81. A. Children should do what they are told without arguing.
    B. Parents should frequently surprise their children with gifts.

82. A. Parents should feel great love for their children.
    B. Parents should have time for outside activities.

83. A. A child needs someone to make judgment for him.
    B. Good parents overlook their children's shortcomings.

84. A. Parents should make it their business to know everything their children are thinking.
    B. Quiet, well-behaved children will develop into the best type of adult.

85. A. Children who destroy any property should be severely punished.
    B. A good child always asks permission before he does anything so that he does not get into trouble.

86. A. A good form of discipline is to deprive a child of something he really wants.
    B. Parents know how much a child needs to eat and stay healthy.

87. A. The most important thing to teach a child is discipline.
    B. Parents should give their children all that they can afford.

88. A. Parents should amuse their childen if there are no playmates around to amuse them.
    B. Parents should not let children tie them down.

89. A. Parents know how much a child needs to eat to stay healthy.
    B. Parents should frequently surprise their children with gifts.

90. A. Sometimes children just seem nasty.
    B. If children misbehave, they should be punished.

91. A. Children should be taught to follow the rules of the game.
    B. Parents should do things for their children.

92. A. Parents should not let their children tie them down.
    B. Children should depend on their parents.

93. A. Children who always obey grow up to be the best adults.
    B. Parents should clean up after their children.

94. A. Children's meals should always be ready for them when they come home from play or school.
    B. Children do many things just to torment a parent.

95. A. A good child always ask permission before he does anything so that he does not get into trouble.
    B. Parents should buy the best things for their children.

THANK YOU.

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APPENDIX B

I am interested in what young people think about the world around them, and in their sexual views and values. In answering these questions, you will help me by sharing your views with me.

Please work through these pages and simply give <u>your own point of view</u>.

You are not expected to think about each question for a long time; simply tick or circle your answer.

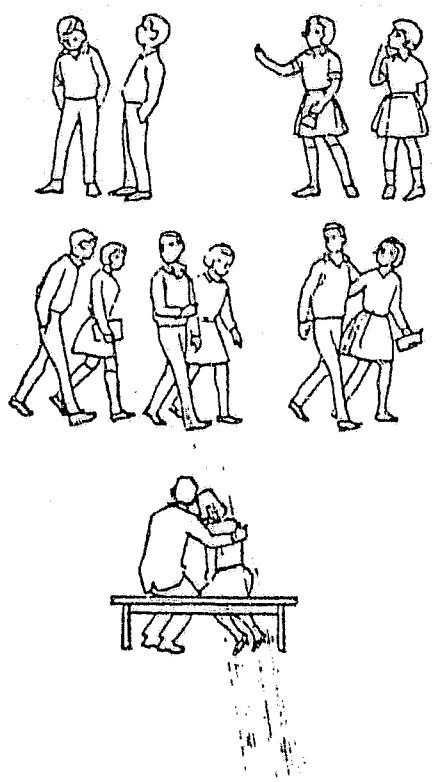
Please do not worry if you do not understand some words, as this form is for people of all ages.

I would like you to know that there are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers to many of the questions. I would like to have your opinion.

Please sign your name below to let me know that you understand that this questionnaire is strictly confidential, and that I am not interested in your individual answers, but mainly in group trends.

<u>THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP.</u>

<u>SIGNATURE.</u>



THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL ONLY BE USED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES.

AGE: SEX:

RELIGION: HOME LANGUAGE:

STANDARD AT SCHOOL:

Do you receive information about sex from:

1. a) Mother b) Father
2. a) Sister b) Brother
3. Any other relative (specify) .....
4. Friends a) at Primary school b) at High school
5. Doctor or Nurse
6. Organised sex education lectures;
7. Books or Magazines
   a) Factual
   b) Fiction

Are you living with your own mother and father or have your real parents been divorced?

Are there other relatives living in your home with you besides your mother, father, brothers and sisters.
Specify.....

.....

Which of the following do you favour or believe in?
(Circle "Yes" or "No". If absolutely uncertain, circle ("?").)
There are no right or wrong answers; do not discuss;
just give your first reaction.

1.	Hanging thieves	Yes	?	No
2.	Space travel	Yes	?	No
3.	School uniforms	Yes	?	No
4.	Bikinis	Yes	?	No
5.	Sunday school	Yes	?	No
6.	Bearded men	Yes	?	No
7.	Saluting the flag	Yes	?	No
8.	Modern art	Yes	?	No
9.	Obedience	Yes	?	No
10.	Comics	Yes	?	No
11.	Miracles	Yes	?	No
12.	Dancing	Yes	?	No
13.	Army drill	Yes	?	No
14.	Mixed schools	Yes	?	No
15.	The Ten Commandments	Yes	?	No
16.	The Russians	Yes	?	No
17.	Whites only	Yes	?	No
18.	Kissing	Yes	?	No
19.	Strapping bad boys	Yes	?	No
20.	Swearing	Yes	?	No
21.	Servants	Yes	?	No
22.	Miniskirts	Yes	?	No
23.	Saving money	Yes	?	No
24.	Playing pranks	Yes	?	No
25.	Policemen	Yes	?	No
26.	Computers	Yes	?	No
27.	Saying prayers	Yes	?	No
28.	Going barefoot	Yes	?	No
29.	The Queen	Yes	?	No
30.	Women doctors	Yes	?	No
31.	Hard work	Yes	?	No.
32.	Drinking beer	Yes	?	No
33.	Atomic bombs	Yes	?	No
34.	Nude swimming	Yes	?	No
35.	Church/Synagogue	Yes	?	No
36.	Chinese food	Yes	?	No
37.	Politeness	Yes	?	No
38.	Telling fibs	Yes	?	No
39.	Whipping criminals	Yes	?	No
40.	The Germans	Yes	?	No
41.	Strict rules	Yes	?	No
42.	The Beatles	Yes	?	No
43.	Killing enemies	Yes	?	No
44.	Laughing in class	Yes	?	No
45.	For hunting	Yes	?	No
46.	Divorce	Yes	?	No
47.	Confessing sins	Yes	?	No
48.	Coloured people	Yes	?	No
49.	Bible reading	Yes	?	No
50.	Playing doctors	Yes	?	No.

Please mark your answer to each question.

		AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
1.	Life is so short that having a good time is more important than anything else.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNO
2.	Most parents ought to be stricter with their children.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
3.	It always pays to be honest.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
4.	Summer holidays without parents are more enjoyable.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DONT KNOW
5.	Most teenagers are bored with their jobs.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
6.	Each person should decide for himself what is right and wrong.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
7.	The family should spend an evening at home together at least once a week.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DONT KNOW
8.	Most adults say one thing and do another.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
9.	It is best to have a good time before you are married because after that life is pretty dreary.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
10.	I learn more from friends of my own age than I can learn from my parents.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
11.	If a boy gets a girl pregnant, he should be willing to marry her.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNO
12.	Today'steenagers are very different from teenagers in the past.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNO
13.	There is no need to teach about sex in schools, because you can find out all you need to know for yourself.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNO
14.	Parents should advise their children about the sort of work they should do.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNO
15.	Teenage boys spend too much time thinking about their clothes and hair styles.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNO

	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
16. People should realise their greatest loyalty is to their family.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
17. Girls believe today that if they are not married before they are 21 they are on the shelf.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
18. The average man can live a good life without religion.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
19. Young people should be taught all about birth control.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
20. TV and radio programmes have a strong influence on most teen-agers.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
21. A girl is usually looking for a man to marry, but a boy is usually looking for sex.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
22. It should be made easier for married people to get divorced if they want to.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
23. In this country there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
24. Young people can only really be free if they live away from home.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DONT KNOW
25. The police are unfair in their treatment of teenagers.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
26. When it comes to sex, there is one standard for men and another for women.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
27. If a girl has sex before marriage she gets a bad reputation.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
28. There is no harm in travelling without a ticket occasionally if you can get away with it.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
29. I'd rather take my holidays with my parents.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
30. I'd rather work for someone strict and fair, than for someone who is easy going.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
31. The advantages of living at home with the family out-weigh the disadvantages.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW

	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
16. People should realise their greatest loyalty is to their family.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
17. Girls believe today that if they are not married before they are 21 they are on the shelf.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
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24. Young people can only really be free if they live away from home.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DONT KNOW
25. The police are unfair in their treatment of teenagers.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
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28. There is no harm in travelling without a ticket occasionally if you can get away with it.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
29. I'd rather take my holidays with my parents.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
30. I'd rather work for someone strict and fair, than for someone who is easy going.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
31. The advantages of living at home with the family out-weigh the disadvantages.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW

		AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
32.	It is important for a person who gives sex education to have had some first hand experience of sex.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
33.	I'm usually a bit bored when I stay at home in the evenings.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
34.	The church is the best authority to decide on matters of right and wrong.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DONT KNOW
35.	I think I'll have a better job than my father has when I am his age.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
36.	Teenagers have sex thrown at them all the time from advertisements, films and TV.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
37.	I would rather go to my parents for advice than to my friends.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
38.	Sexual intercourse before marriage is alright for boys but not for girls.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
39.	Teenagers should be able to go out in the evening without having to tell their parents where they are going.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
40.	Very few adults really understand teenagers.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
41.	Most boys want to marry a virgin.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
42.	The average teenager expects to live much the same kind of life as his parents do.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
43.	Sexual intercourse before marriage is wrong.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
44.	All homosexuals should be severely punished.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
45.	Foreigners should stay in their own country.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
46.	It would be best to keep coloured people in their own districts in order to prevent too much contact with whites.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW

47.../

	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON't KNOW
47. Girls should not get married before they are 21.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
48. What teenagers do and how they dress outside their homes is their business.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
49. Too much freedom in the early teens leads to trouble when one gets older.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
50. There is more to sex than just having a good time.	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW

---------oOo---------



"Well, if you intend keeping it, you're going to have to feed it and take care of it yourself!"

Please read through these sheets and mark the answer of your choice on each question (with a circle or a tick).
Please do not discuss it with anyone - I would like to have <u>your own answer</u>.

1. In the human body, the eggs are produced in the:

   a. Testes
   b. Ovary
   c. Uterus (womb)
   c. Umbilicus

2. An egg is fertilised when it joins with:

   a. A gene
   b. another egg
   c. A sperm
   d. A chromosome

3. In the human body, the sperm are produced in the:

   a. Testes
   b. Scrotum
   c. Fallopian tube
   d. Penis

4. The process in which the lining of the uterus breaks down and is discharged is called:

   a. Menstruation
   b. Menopause
   c. Ovulation
   d. Emission

5. Between the ages of 12 and 15 years, girls are usually:

   a. Lighter and shorter than boys of the same age;
   b. The same size and weight as boys of the same age;
   c. Heavier and taller than boys of the same age;
   d. Less physically mature than boys of the same age.

6. Menstruation usually begins between the ages of:

   a. 15 and 18 years
   b. 9 and 11 years
   c. 12 and 15 years
   d. 8 and 10 years

7. Nocturnal emissions (wet dreams) are :

   a. A sign that a boy is having improper thoughts;
   b. Due to lack of self-control;
   c. A normal thing for boys to experience;
   d. A symptom of a disease.

8. Homosexuality and lesbianism are due to:

   a. Unfinished emotional development;
   b. Incorrect chemical levels in the body;
   c. Something inherited (you get from your parents);
   d. Sex play with other children of your own sex.

9. Masturbation:

   a. May lead to madness;
   b. Is a normal practice for teenagers;
   c. Is practiced by very few young people;
   d. Is a bad habit that should be controlled.

Author Rostowsky J
Name of thesis The prediction of children's sexual attitudes and knowledge from parental attitudes: a cross cultural study 1982

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