

1981

## Correlation of church attendance of some University of Northern Iowa's students with parental influence

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## **Correlation of church attendance of some University of Northern Iowa's students with parental influence**

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between church attendance of some of the University of Northern Iowa's students and parental influence. An attempt is being made to look for an association between these two variables. If church attendance and parental influence are related, it is interesting to speculate how these factors are related to the authoritarian churches which are then associated with rebelling or conforming.

Correlation of Church Attendance of Some University of Northern Iowa's  
Students With Parental Influence

A Research Paper  
Presented to  
the Department of School Administration  
and Personnel Services  
University of Northern Iowa

In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Arts in Education

by  
Patricia Grace Boyer

July 1981

This Research Paper by: Patricia Grace Boyer

Entitled: Correlation of Church Attendance of some University  
of Northern Iowa's Students With Parental Influence

has been approved as meeting the research paper requirement for  
the Degree of Master of Arts in Education.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to give reverence to God which endowed her with the physical, and spiritual strength to complete another link in her education.

The author wishes to acknowledge Dr. Jack Kimball for the constructive comments and guidance which led to my graduate training. Dr. Kimball was most helpful in suggesting ways parental influence on UNI students could be studied.

A special note of thanks goes to my friends, Ira Tolbert, Assistant GEOP Director, and Patricia Bassett, Liberal Arts and Business Placement Director, for their encouragement and moral support.

Thanks are also extended to Barbara Nesheim for her skillful typing of this manuscript.

A special thanks goes to my parents, Dorothy and Francis Boyer for their support and understanding they provided.

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## Chapter 1

### THE PROBLEM

#### Introduction

Many authors have commented on the tendency for society to become increasingly secularized. On the other hand, several authors have maintained that there has been a long term or at least a post-war increase or resurgence of religious interest in the United States. Most of these authors do agree, however, that the religious beliefs of the American people are fluctuating, based upon the amount of parental influence.

Under such circumstances, it might be expected that some students would often rebel against the religious beliefs of their parents, and still yet, others will conform. One is concerned with the authoritarian churches where attendance is an important aspect of parent's religious beliefs or ideologies.

#### Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between church attendance of some of the University of Northern Iowa's students and parental influence. An attempt is being made to look for an association between these two variables. If church attendance and parental influence are related, it is interesting to speculate how these factors are related to the authoritarian churches which are then associated with rebelling or conforming.

Furthermore, this study seeks to determine if any significant



differences exist between students raised in a more authoritarian church and a less authoritarian church. This investigation also seeks to determine the relationship of parental influence on student's religious choice.

The specific hypotheses to be investigated are as follows:

- (1) If students have been brought up in an authoritarian church, then they will tend to have similar religious beliefs to their parents.
- (2) If students had a very marked amount of parental influence, then they will have religious beliefs different from their parents.
- (3) If students had a moderate amount of parental influence, then they will have similar religious beliefs to their parents.
- (4) If students belong to a more authoritarian church, then they will attend church more frequently than those belonging to a less authoritarian church.

#### Importance of the Study

This study is important because parental influence on the religious life of college students is a relatively neglected area of investigation. For over twelve years, no research has been done concerning religious attitudes of University of Northern Iowa's students, let alone any investigation of the relationship between parental influence and church attendance.

### Assumptions

(1) It is assumed that Roman Catholic, Traditional Protestants, and Jewish churches are more authoritarian.

(2) It is assumed that less authoritarian churches are all other denominations that are not part of the Catholic, Traditional Protestant or Jewish denominations.

(3) It is assumed that there are varying degrees of conforming or rebelling.

(4) It is assumed when one speaks of religious beliefs or ideologies of authoritarian churches, attendance is an aspect that is included.

(5) It is assumed that there is no relationship between the religious background of college students and such characteristics as family size, parental occupation and education, socio-economic background, residence and political attitudes.

### Limitations of the Study

College students cannot really be considered representative of the general population, and one should be cautious about how the findings are generalized. The college population, however, is of particular interest in this study, because religious ideologies change more among college students than among most other population groups. Limiting the study to college students allows one to observe a larger number of changes in church attendance than would have been found in the general population.

This study is limited to the University of Northern Iowa's undergraduate students. Even though they cannot be representative of all college students, they allow one to be cautious in generalizing. The

University consists predominately of Catholic and Protestant students. Therefore, Jewish students were not participants in the survey.

Authoritarian churches, both Roman Catholic and Traditional Protestant denominations are of interest in this study. It is believed more emphasis is placed by authoritarian churches on church attendance than in less authoritarian churches which are sometimes less structured.

### Definition of Terms

Church attendance is defined as a positive response to the question, "Did you, yourself, happen to attend church in the last six months?"

Rebellion is defined as opposition or disobedience to the wish of an authority, such as parents, that the students attend church. Rebellion occurs when religious affiliations are altered from one's parents' church, or when a student stops attending church at all.

Conforming is defined as attending the same church as one's parents. Conforming occurs when students' and parents' religious denominations remain the same.

Examples of the Traditional Protestants are Baptists, Lutheran, and Methodist churches.

More authoritarian churches are defined as Roman Catholic, Traditional Protestant and Jewish.

Less authoritarian churches are defined as any church other than the Roman Catholic, Traditional Protestant or Jewish.

## Chapter 2

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This study is based on extended previous research into a relatively neglected area of religion among college students, i.e., how church attendance is influenced by the parents. Attendance has usually started because of the influence of the parents, and it sometimes indicates little more about the religious sentiments of the students themselves. Although the University of Northern Iowa's students cannot be considered representative of the general population of college students, such a sample facilitates comparisons between different religious persuasions, since it provides a number of skeptics within a smaller sample than might be present among the general population.

Hoge (1975) says parental religious influence is the strongest and most important factor in the religious attitudes and behavior of students. The second most important factor for predicting religious attitudes and behavior of students are the religious denominations. Greer (1971) demonstrated in his study that students' attitudes towards religion are related to parental religious behavior which is measured in terms of parental church attendance.

Putney and Middleton (1960) make the assumption that Roman Catholic, Traditional Protestant, and Jewish churches are more authoritarian than other denominations such as Quakers, Christian Scientists, or Greek Orthodox. Most authoritarian churches place more stress on church attendance while less authoritarian churches are deliberately unstructured and stress is placed elsewhere, such as on separating and segregating their religion from daily life. In homes of members of the more

authoritarian churches faith is usually held and practiced; the child realizes he is important; the child realizes he is an "insider" not an "outsider!" He is taught from babyhood to express his religion in definite ceremonial acts and observances, and as he develops he is given a dignified share in leading worship. In such a home, the child realizes his fellowship in the church which he reveres as Divine, says Lazerwitz (1961). Otherwise, religious ideology is very much part of one's developing life. Parents influence the students in those types of Christianity reflected and presented which will determine the absence or presence of religion. Most students who attend church while at college and were brought up in or belong to more authoritarian churches will conform to this religion, whereas the majority of those students who were brought up in or belong to less authoritarian churches show a greater tendency toward rebelling. Concerning denominational preference, Catholics are generally credited with being the most zealous in their religious interest, while Jews were thought to exhibit the greatest degree of indifference. Some differences also exist within the Protestant groups. There is a very strong emphasis upon church attendance in Catholic, Traditional Protestant, and Jewish faith. Church attendance is based upon patterns established early in life and may be subject to change. Herberg (1955) says the difference between Catholics and Protestants is smaller than the difference between either and the Jewish group. Catholics attend mass at least once a week and only five percent fail to attend at all. The proportion of Protestants who attend worship services regularly falls a little below the Catholic figures though not really so low as in the Jewish group. A large

percent of Protestants attend worship services every Sunday and more than three quarters attend at least once a month. In the case of Judaism, only forty-eight percent of the Jews report regular weekly attendance at a synagogue or temple (Herberg, 1955).

The attitude of many parents has been that their youth are helpless because they are away from home while at college and not under parental influence as much as previously. Sieracki and Melinger (1980) say the amount of parental influence is definitely a positive factor and is related to college students' religious beliefs. The relations of a college student to parental influence has various types of variations: his acceptance or rejection of the system, his orientation toward other authorities with respect to his beliefs. Some college students tend to challenge or doubt the value systems taught them by their parents concerning religious beliefs. Often, they discard old orientations completely or seek new ones as a means of asserting their independence. Some students also seek to broaden their knowledge of their faith or hope to arrive at an understanding of their religion. Although born in one religious denomination, students may conform to parents' religion, change denominations or reject their religious affiliation without replacing it. Students who reject their parents' religion consider it irrelevant and judge as hypocritical the behavior of religionists, which they usually identify with the attitudes of their parents; others acknowledge that rejection of parental influence is an act of rebellion; and still others indicate that their opposition to parental influence is but one symptom of their general confusion. A study done by Emme (1941) shows how the church attendance of thirty-eight students was affected by parental

influence. Twenty indicated no change, fourteen changed from their parent's religion, and four started to doubt their earlier belief. The twenty whose religion did not change were members of the authoritarian churches. Emme was disturbed at the fact that college did not have a greater influence on the students' religion. He also found that many students attended church out of a sense of duty to parents and as a response to religious upbringing in the authoritarian churches.

The home is an extremely important educational institution. The significant values of students are generally acquired from parents' influence. In a series of studies, Thomas, Weigert, and Gegas (1970), found consistent correlations between the home and the degree of influence which college students report receiving from their parents. Concerning church attendance, these results corroborate the general trend of previous studies. Students' religious behavior and attitudes are powerfully determined by the amount of parental influence. These studies indicate that parental influence produces fairly consistent results. Thus, students receiving a moderate degree of influence tend to conform to parents' religion, and to adhere more strongly to traditional forms of religiosity. Those receiving a strong degree of influence tend to rebel against parents' religion. Newman (1967) says that it is because these college students feel that their religious beliefs have been too strongly affected by parents that they will rebel against parent's beliefs.

Parker and Garer (1980) report that if the student's religious upbringing can be remembered as natural and pleasing, it would be unlikely that he will discard the practices of his parents. Thus, they expected

parental beliefs should correlate highly with the beliefs of the student. Results from their survey showed parental religious influence has the greatest effect upon the religious beliefs of the students sampled. They also found that parental influence was the only variable that had any real effect upon the students' belief. A large percentage of students at some time have reacted against the beliefs taught them by their parents; then there are those that conform to their parents' beliefs. The "net" changes from background to preference include the students who changed away from parental tradition and also other students who changed back to the tradition of their parents. One example of this is a few students reared as Catholics who have shifted to Protestantism and eventually changed back to Catholicism. Putney and Middleton (1961) found that some college students tend to conform first of all to the ideology of their parents and secondarily to the dominant ideology of the society around them. They also found that some students' desire for independence, however, may lead to conflict with their parents, and religious life becomes the target of their rebellion. A study done by Gilliland (1940) states that one of the most significant facts brought out is that the college and university student comes to college with some more or less definite ideas about God and the church. He cannot tell exactly from what sources these ideas have arisen, but believes they come largely from the home. Evidence rather clearly indicates that training obtained in the school environment has little influence on the students' religious ideas. If religion was important to the students' parents, the fact suggests that adult models are indeed a factor in the choice of conforming or rebelling against religion. Harthshorne and May (1928) have shown that parents are the most



important persons determining the moral and ethical conceptions and practices of some college students. They also know that parental examples and attitudes are most important in determining religious beliefs and attitudes of the students. Where the religious conception and affiliations of both parents are the same, the probability of the offspring differing very markedly from them in this respect is not very great. Therefore, church attendance of parents of students who "drop out" i.e., parents who did not attend church regularly, or parents who attend church regularly themselves are more likely to see their children react the same way. Putney and Middleton (1960) say that in general, church attendance of the student involves two sets of factors: the tendency to conform to the parents when they agree on religion and the tendency to agree more to the position of the mother when the parents disagree on religion.

A reason parents influence their children is because they want to pass their values on to them. Some students are insecure about making decisions and they need parental support. They refuse to act unless their parents agree with their plans. One finds that faithfulness of church attendance may increase at this point. A study by Simpson and Simpson (1960) states that parents outranked all other sources of influence on the students, such as values, personal influence, political and social beliefs. They found that parental influence is more often of a determining nature than of a supportive one in religious beliefs and practices, such as church attendance. They found that parental influence controls, then reduces and sometimes changes the effect of church attendance on some college students.

Some students who are exposed to parents' influence and later reject the church are more apt to rebel against church, especially if it is an authoritarian type. In authoritarian churches, attendance is an important aspect in which conforming or rebelling may occur. The parents tend to put a very strong amount of stress and this is what causes the rebellion. It is a fact also that among church attenders, those who feel a moderate amount of stress from parents tend to conform to their religion. If these students reject parents' beliefs, they continue attending church until a change of environment enables them to "drop out" quietly. Some students also become more liberal than the ones that conform to parents' belief. Van Tuyl (1938) found out after extensive case studies of changes in religious beliefs of college students, she reports, that in approximately seventy-five percent of her cases, important changes in religious beliefs occur, such as changing denominations or "dropping out" completely. The reason for students attending church is because of compulsion and influence of parents. Some students reject their religion as a symptom of confusion. They are unable to accept too much parental influence which leads to antagonism toward their religion. They find little if any value in themselves, which includes their religious beliefs. Self-destructive behavior may appear with some of their experiences, indicating confusion, which leads to rejection..

Newcomb's (1943) analysis of the various responses of students brought out two factors which seemed to determine who would conform to parental influence. First, students often conformed to parent's belief before and after they came to college because overdependence on parents prevented them from changing away from parental beliefs. These students

were so tied to their parents that the college influence was not felt. A second factor was that students who tend to reject peers' standards would conform to a religious denomination in which they already feel accepted.

Rosen (1965) stated that peer groups appear to have little effect on the religious attitudes of students. If this is the case, the length of time a student is affiliated with youth groups has no bearing on his religious beliefs. Rosen also reported a clear association between parental religious influence and students' behavior.

In conclusion, this study shows how church attendance is influenced by parents' religious beliefs. Whether a student will rebel or conform to parents' religion depends greatly on the degree of stress in parental influence. This study also shows the varying degrees of conforming or rebelling. If parental influence is very strong, the student will rebel in the sense that he will change denominations or change to no religion at all. If parents have moderate influence, the student tends to conform to parents' religious beliefs. Parental influence is greater when both parents agree on religious beliefs than when they are in disagreement.

In the authoritarian churches - Roman Catholic, Traditional Protestant, and Jewish, attendance is an important aspect of religious belief or ideology (Sieracki and Mellinger, 1980).

## Chapter 3

### DESIGN OF THE STUDY

and

### ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The design of this study centered around a survey questionnaire of some undergraduate students at the University of Northern Iowa's 1981 Summer Session. This survey attempts to correlate college students' church attendance and their parents' religious influences. The survey questionnaire was made up from selected questions of Allport, Gillespie and Young's "Attitude Inventory: Aspects of Religious Belief" (no publication date given).

The questionnaire then consisted of thirteen questions which can be found in the Appendix.

The first question asks for the age of the college student respondent. The age grouping used in question number 1 are: under 20, 20-22, 23-25 and others (25 and over).

Questions number 2, 4, 12 and 13 are used to find out if students who were brought up in an authoritarian church, which refers to Roman Catholics and Traditional Protestants, in this study, tend to have similar religious beliefs to their parents. Question number 2 asks for the present religion of the college student respondent. Question number 4 asks the student respondent for the religious denomination which their parents belong to. Questions number 12 and 13 ask for the current denomination of the student respondent's parents.

Questions number 3, 5, 6, 9, and 10 are used to find out if the

student respondent had a very marked amount of parental influence, whether they now have religious beliefs different than their parents. Question number 3 asks for the student respondent to what degree parent's religion influenced their upbringing. Question number 5 asks the student if they reacted against parents' religious ideas or beliefs at some period. Question number 6 asks those students who reacted against their parents' religion, when the doubt started. Questions number 9 and 10 ask the respondent for the comparison of their belief in religion to that of the firmness of the mother's and father's belief.

Questions number 2 and 11 are used to find out if those student respondents belonging to a more authoritarian church, attend church more frequently than those belonging to a less authoritarian church.

The survey questionnaire was given to 107 undergraduate students in three 1981 summer session classes whose titles are as follows: "Training and Staff Development;" "United States History to 1877;" and "Principles of Sociology." Professors were randomly selected from the Student and Staff Directory and were contacted by means of telephoning. The survey questionnaire was administered to the students in the classes of the selected professors. It required approximately three minutes for the students to complete the questionnaire.

Results from these three summer classes survey questionnaire administrations are tabulated and appear in the following Table I.

Table I

	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(1) Age Group		
Under 20	20	19
20-22	46	43
23-25	16	15
other	25	23
Total	107	
(2) Student's Religion		
Roman Catholic	23	21
Traditional Protestant	72	68
Judaism	0	0
other	12	11
Total	107	
(3) Degree of Parental Influence		
very marked	49	46
moderate	36	34
slight	16	15
none at all	6	6
Total	107	
(4) Religion of Parents		
Roman Catholic	25	23
Traditional Protestant	74	67
Judaism	0	0
Anglo-Catholicism	0	0
other	11	10
Total	110	
(5) Reacted Against Parents		
Yes	43	40
No	54	50
Doubtful	10	9
Total	107	

Table I (cont.)

	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(6) Doubt started		
During college	13	12
Before college	37	35
other	4	4
Total	54	50
(7) Students' Present Agreement With Parents' Religious Practices Agree With Parents		
Yes	82	77
No	16	15
Doubtful	9	8
Total	107	
(8) Contributing factors		
Parental influence	49	28
Attending church	52	29
Personal influence	55	31
Other	22	12
Total	178	
(9) Firmness of students' belief in relation to mothers' belief		
more firm	16	15
about the same	48	45
less firm	35	33
don't know	8	7
Total	107	
(10) Firmness of Students' belief in relation to fathers' belief		
more firm	24	22
about the same	43	40
less firm	30	28
don't know	10	9
Total	107	

Table I (cont.)

	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(11) Students' attendance in past six months		
once a week	39	36
every other week	21	20
once a month	14	13
once or twice	20	19
not at all	13	12
Total	107	
(12) Number of students currently belonging to the same denomination as mother		
Yes	80	75
No	27	25
Total	107	
(13) Number of students belonging to the same denomination as Father		
Yes	75	70
No	32	30
Total	107	



### Analysis of Data

Subjects consisted of 107 undergraduate students at the University of Northern Iowa's summer 1981 session.

The results from the questionnaire may be found on Table I. The sample contained 23 Roman Catholics or 21 percent of the students sampled; 72 students out of 107 or 67 percent of the sample consisted of Traditional Protestants; 0 Judaism; 0 Anglo-Catholicism; 12 others, such as Unitarian and Reorganized Latter Day Saint, or 11 percent of the sample.

The first hypothesis states: If students were brought up in an authoritarian church, they would have similar religious beliefs to their parents. As a result from the survey questionnaire in this study, 89 percent of the students were brought up in an authoritarian church; 90 percent of the students belong to similar religious denominations to their parents; 75 percent currently belong to the same religious denomination as their mother, and 70 percent belong to the same denomination as their father. As pointed out in the Review of Literature, most students who attend church were brought up in or belong to more authoritarian churches will sometimes conform to this religion.

The second hypothesis states: If students had a very marked amount of parental influence, their religious beliefs differ from the parents. The survey questionnaire results show in this study, 46 percent of the students had a very marked amount of parent's religion influencing their upbringing; 40 percent reacted against parents' religious beliefs at some time; 12 percent said the doubt started during college, 35 percent stated the doubt started before college, and 46 percent of the students'

belief in religion differ from their parents.

As pointed out in the Review of Literature, a series of studies by Thomas, Weifert, and Gegas (1970), found that students receiving a strong degree of influence tend to rebel against parental religious beliefs.

The third hypothesis states: If students had a moderate amount of parental religious influence then they would have religious beliefs similar to their parents. In this study, it was found that 49 percent of the students felt a moderate amount of parent's religious influence on their upbringing; 77 percent of the students currently agree with the religious practices of their parents; 28 percent of the student respondents recognize that parents had been a contributing religious influence and 29 percent of the students felt church attendance had been a contributing factor for being religious.

In the Review of Literature, it was found that students receiving a moderate degree of influence tend to conform to parents' religion, and to adhere most strongly to traditional forms of religiosity.

In related findings in this study, another influencing factor was found to be personal influence of God working in the student respondent's life.

The fourth hypothesis states: If students belong to a more authoritarian church, they would attend church more frequently than those belonging to a less authoritarian church. In this study, 89 percent of the students belong to an authoritarian church and 88 percent went to church during the past six months.

In the Review of Literature, it was found that there is a very strong emphasis upon church attendance in the more authoritarian churches,

Roman Catholic, Traditional Protestant, and Jewish denominations.

Question number 4 on the survey questionnaire was concerned with the religion of the students's parent. Three of the students' respondents' mothers and fathers had different religious denominations. This increased the sample size for question number 4 from 107 to 110 responses.

Question number 6 on the survey questionnaire had 53 students who did not respond to this question and this decreased the number of student responses to 54. Question number 8 concerning contributing factors to student's religion, the number of responses increased to 178 because 42 students felt that more than one answer contributed to their religion.

## Chapter 4

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has assessed the relationship between church attendance of some of the University of Northern Iowa's students and parental religious influence. The results of this study demonstrate that church attendance is influenced by parent's religious beliefs. The results of this study also suggest that students from authoritarian churches - Roman Catholic, and Traditional Protestant denominations - are more likely to conform to their parents' religious beliefs. Students' church attendance is also influenced by the amount of pressure the parents bring to bear. If the parents' religious influence is very marked the student will not attend church or will rebel against parent's religious beliefs. If parents put only moderate pressure on the student, then the student will attend church or conform to parents' religious beliefs.

This paper is important because parental influence of church attendance is a relatively neglected subject of research in the area of religion and college students, more specifically the University of Northern Iowa's students. Most research focuses on students' religious attitudes or beliefs, but not how they are influenced by their parents. The University of Northern Iowa has a homogeneous student body in which most of the students are Catholic and Protestants. Therefore, Jewish students were not participants in the survey, although they are considered part of the more authoritarian churches.

The impact of college on changing religious beliefs may be very low, and many students' reactions against parents' religious teachings

occur before they enter college.

This survey questionnaire suggests that if students were brought up in an authoritarian church, they tend to conform to the religious beliefs of their parents. When parents put undue pressure on the student, the student's religious beliefs differ from their parents. If parents' influence is moderate, the student will adhere to parents' religious beliefs. If students belong to a Roman Catholic, Traditional Protestant, or Jewish institution they attend church or synagogue more frequently than if they belong to any other denominations.

#### Reviewer's Recommendations

If parents influence students in religious beliefs, then they can influence students in other areas. This information could be very useful to College Student Personnel Staff for such things as futhering the students' religious activities. Harthshorne and May (1928) have shown that parents are the most important persons determining the moral and ethical conceptions and practices of some college students. Just as long as parent's influence is not too heavy, then they will be a great asset to the student and to the College Student Personnel Staff. Putney and Middleton (1961) found that some college students tend to conform first of all to the ideology of the parents. Parents could be encouraged to become more involved in the support of students' activities programs on the campus since their influence is of such importance.

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## APPENDIX

## CHURCH ATTENDANCE AND PARENTAL INFLUENCE

## ON COLLEGE STUDENTS

Instructions: This inventory does not ask you to give your name. It is strictly anonymous.

Please check one answer for each question.

- (1) Present Age (20) Under 20 (46) 20-22 (16) 23-25 (25) other:  
(specify)
- (2) Of the following traditional religious systems, which one meets your religious needs presently?  
(23) Roman Catholic (72) Traditional Protestant (0) some form of Judaism (0) Anglo-Catholicism or Eastern Orthodoxy (12) other:  
(specify)
- (3) To what degree has parent's religion been an influence in your upbringing?  
(49) very marked (36) moderate (16) slight (6) none at all
- (4) What religious denomination did your parents belong to?  
(25) Roman Catholic (74) Traditional Protestant (0) Some form of Judaism (0) Anglo-Catholicism or Eastern Orthodoxy (11) other:  
(specify)
- (5) If you were brought up under some religious influence, has there been a period in which you have reacted against parents' religious ideas or beliefs?  
(43) yes (54) no (10) doubtful
- (6) If you reacted against your parents' religion, when did the doubt start:  
(13) during college (37) before college (4) other: (specify)
- (7) Do you presently agree with the religious practices of your parents?  
(82) yes (16) no (9) doubtful
- (8) If at any time you have felt yourself to be religious, what factors in the following list do you consciously recognize to have been contributing reasons?  
(49) parental influence (52) attending church (55) personal influence of people other than parents (22) other: (specify)



- (9) How in general, does the firmness of your belief in religion compare with your mother's belief?  
(16) more firm (48) about the same (35) less firm (8) don't know
- (10) With your father's belief?  
(24) more firm (43) about the same (30) less firm (10) don't know
- (11) During the past six months, I have gone to church:  
(39) about once a week (21) about every other week (14) on an average once a month (20) once or twice only (13) not at all
- (12) Do you currently belong to the same religious denomination as your mother?  
(80) yes (27) no
- (13) As your father?  
(75) yes (32) no