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Abstract

This study focused on the investigation of attitudes toward moral values among the Catholic and non-Catholic families which the researcher hypothesized to be influencing the Catholic's parents.

The specific questions that this study sought to answer were the following:

Is there a significant relationship between the attitudes toward five areas of moral values among the Catholics and non-Catholics in Chingmei, and their demographic characteristics? Is there a significant difference attitudes toward five areas of moral values between the Catholics and non-Catholics in Chingmei? Is there a significant difference in the five areas of moral values between men and women of Chingmei?

The five areas of moral values identified were home education, personal attitude, life values, moral ethics, and educational values.

The hypothesis presented is that there is a significant relationship between the attitudes toward five areas of moral values among the Catholics and non-Catholics, and their demographic characteristics. It was assumed there is a significant difference in the



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five areas of moral values between the Catholics and non-Catholics, and between men and women of Chingmei.

The descriptive research design was used to investigate the attitudes toward moral values of the Catholics and non-Catholics, and their correlates.

The instrument used was done by the National Science Council. The researcher selected 50 families from Chingmei town area in Taipei by random sampling. The first group of 25 Catholic families from those who were regular churchgoers and the second group of 25 non-Catholic families who live within the vicinity of Congregation of Holy Family Sisters. Processing of data was done in the computer center of De La Salle University, assisted by Fr. Luke CICM preliminary to computerization. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to determine the relationship between the six independent variables and five dependent variables of the moral values of Catholics and non-Catholics. A t-test was used to find out the difference between Catholics and non-Catholics in their moral values; and between men and women.

Upon investigation and analysis of the findings and results of this study, the researcher is led to conclude that:



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Personal attitude correlate with the birth year ($r = .215, p < .05$). The Catholics and non-Catholics have different attitudes toward life values, $t(98) = 2.247, p < .05$. Moral ethics significant correlated with the birth year ($r = -.221, p < .05$). The Catholics and non-Catholics have different attitudes toward the educational values, $t(98) = -2.564, p < .05$. Moreover, The Taiwanese and Mainlanders attitudes toward educational values have negatively correlated ($r = -.238, p < .05$). Educational values significantly correlated with personal education variable ($r = .238, p < .05$). Lastly, the Catholics and non-Catholics hold the same attitudes toward home educational variable, particularly they tend to be neutral about discipline of children but academic achievement is emphasized.

