

Research on the Concept of Fertility of Contemporary College Students

—Taking Shanxi University as an example

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Abstract: The concept of fertility refers to people's basic attitude and understanding of fertility. The fertility concept of college students plays an important role in the individual's fertility behavior, the harmonious development of family and society. The survey found that modern college students receiving high-quality education are affected by the new concept of fertility and are more rational in fertility issues. They actively pay attention to fertility policies, learn fertility knowledge, and recognize the importance of establishing a positive and correct fertility concept. But the existence of some college students who are unwilling to give birth and the "Dink family" still need our attention.

1. Introduction

The concept of fertility is a general view of fertility issues formed by people in a certain economic, political, cultural and other social environments. Contemporary college students grew up in a period of rapid economic development and social transformation in China. The implementation of the one-child policy in the 1990s made college students only children account for a relatively high proportion, and as contemporary college students continue to receive high-quality education, their fertility concepts are increasingly showing features of modernization. On this basis, the students of Shanxi University are used as the survey object. Through questionnaire survey and literature retrieval methods, SPSS software is used for frequency and chi-square analysis. The gender, grade, monthly average consumption level, fertility will, fertility purpose. According to the investigation and research on the expected number of births, and on the basis of the existing data, it analyzes the basic status quo of the concept of fertility of contemporary college students, and further puts forward suggestions to help college students establish a scientific and reasonable concept of fertility.

2. Literature review

Many scholars in China have already investigated and analyzed college students' concept of fertility. Based on the social background of college students' life, scholar Lu Jiehua focuses on the fertility wishes of college students. He believes that college students were born and raised in the new era of reform and opening up, and their thinking and behavior are affected by the new era. After years of high-quality education and higher education, their views on fertility issues are different from the previous generation and tend to be rationalized.

In the past 20 years, the general research methods mainly include questionnaire survey method, case interview method and software statistical analysis method. Different scholars have studied different fertility intentions, fertility reasons, and correlation analysis for different research objects and obtained different results.

3. Research methods

3.1 Research object

Taking the students of Shanxi University as the survey object, the stratified sampling method was adopted in the four grades of freshman, sophomore, junior and senior, and a total of 425 college students were selected as the survey sample. This questionnaire adopts an anonymous method to ensure the authenticity of the survey data. A total of 425 questionnaires were issued, and 415 valid questionnaires were issued with an effective rate of 97.65%. Among the respondents, 182 were male, accounting for 46.11% of the total, and 233 were female, accounting for 53.88% of the total. In terms of grades, freshmen account for 25.11%, sophomores account for 25.11%, juniors account for 23.29%, and seniors account for 26.49%. In terms of whether they are only children, only children account for 63.93% and non-only children 36.07%.

Table 1 Basic Statistics of Interviewed Persons (n=415)

Variable	Types of	N	Percentage
Gender	Male	182	43.86%
	Female	233	56.14%
Grade	Freshman	104	25.11%
	Sophomore	104	25.11%
	Junior	97	23.29%
	Senior	110	26.49%
Only child or not	Yes	265	63.93%
	No	150	36.07%
Average monthly consumption	2500 yuan and below	186	44.82%
	Above 2500 yuan	229	55.18%

3.2 Research tools

The Likert scale was used to analyze the fertility desire, whether to fully support the second child policy in China, the pregnancies of women during pregnancy, and other related fertility knowledge analysis, and the other adopts the data analysis method. The investigation of fertility will be analyzed by "willingness" and "unwillingness"; the support of Chinese full liberalization of the second child policy will be analyzed by "support" and "not support"; Analyze "very good understanding", "basic understanding", "little understanding", and "no understanding at all". Other problems are analyzed according to the selection ratio of different problem options.

3.3 Data processing

Use SPSS statistical software to analyze the data.

4. Research results

4.1 Analysis of childbearing will and childbearing age

The research shows that 94.46% of college students are willing to have children, while only 5.54% of college students choose not to have children. This shows that most people are still willing to give birth, and most college students have affirmed the necessity of giving birth. Fertility is still the mainstream culture in society, which is also conducive to improving the grim situation of China's population aging and providing sufficient labor resources for economic construction. The data shows that contemporary college students have the largest number of choices with an expected childbearing age of 20-30 years old, 273, accounting for 65.78% of the total number of people, followed by a relatively large number of people with an expected childbearing age of 30 years and

older, 122, accounting for the total 29.40% of the population. The data shows that college students generally require late marriage and childbirth, which has a certain relationship with college students receiving higher education.

4.2 Analysis of the number of births and sex preference

The number of children born mainly refers to the "number of children expected to have children" or "number of children ideally born" for contemporary college students. Assuming that each person has at least one child, without any external objective factors, 46.75% of the college students surveyed chose to have two children, 39.46% students chose to have one child, and 13.49% chose to have three children and above. These data fully show that after the country liberalized the second child policy, most college students still choose to expect one or two children.

Assuming that each person can only have one child in the future, 24.34% of the college students surveyed chose to bear boys, and 29.88% chose to bear girls. The proportion of college students who choose to have girls is already higher than the proportion of boys who choose to have children. College students accept higher education and pay more attention to "equality between men and women".

4.3 Analysis of the purpose of reproduction

Table 2 Distribution table for reproductive purposes

Variable	Types of	N	Percentage
Cause of birth	Strengthen the relationship between husband and wife	71	13.79%
	Raising children to take care of yourself	32	6.21%
	Fulfill social obligations	77	14.95%
	Love kids	211	40.97%
	Make our life more complete	118	22.91%
	other	6	1.17%

The research on the purpose of fertility is mainly reflected by the main choices of college students on childbearing in the questionnaire. According to the survey, college students believe that childbirth is mainly due to "love children", the highest proportion of which is 40.97%. Secondly, the choice of "make our life more complete" reached 22.91%, and the choice of giving birth to a child is to "fulfill social obligations" and "to raise children to take care of yourself when you are old and pass down the lineage". This shows that the traditional concept of fertility has weakened. The reasons for the birth of college students are more from their own, focusing on personal feelings and family happiness.

4.4 Analysis of the reasons for not willing to give birth

Table 3 Not willing to give birth analysis table

Variable	Types of	N	Percentage
Causes of infertility	Can't afford	23	8.27%
	The pursuit of freedom	135	48.56%
	Enjoy the duo world	69	24.82%
	Focus on career	45	16.19%
	Don't like children	6	2.16%

The data shows that the main reason for not willing to give birth is the pursuit of freedom, which accounts for 48.56%, followed by 24.82% who choose to "enjoy the world of two", and 16.19% who choose "career first". It reflects that in modern society, the main reason for college students to not have births is to pursue freedom and focus on careers, rather than simply because people do not love children.

5. Data analysis

Chi-square analysis of gender and childbearing age

Table 4 Gender of college students * Optimal age for childbearing Cross-Tab

Count		Best age			Total
		Under 20 years old	20 to 30 years old	30 years old and above	
Gender	Male	5	127	62	194
	Female	15	146	60	221
Total		20	273	122	415
Chi-square test					
		Value	Degrees of freedom	Progressive significance	
Pearson Chifang		4.618	2	.099	

Through SPSS analysis, $X^2=4.618$, $P=0.099$. Because $P>0.05$, it is believed that gender has no significant difference in the optimal age for having children. Most college students believe that the best age for childbearing is 20 to 30 years or older.

5.2 Chi-square analysis of monthly average consumption level and number of children

Table 5 Average monthly consumption level * Number of children Cross table

Count		Number of children			Total
		1	2	3 or more	
Monthly average consumption level	Below 2500	77	78	31	186
	2500 or more	88	116	25	229
Total		165	194	56	415

Table 6 Chi-square test

	Value	Degrees of freedom	Progressive significance
Pearson Chifang	4.411	2	.110

According to SPSS analysis, $X^2=4.411$, $P=0.11$, $P>0.05$, it is believed that the average monthly consumption level has no significant difference in the number of children born. Most college students believe that the best number of children to bear is one or two, and the proportion of college students who choose three or more is very small.

5.3 Chi-Square Analysis on the Only Child or Not and the Number of Children

Table 7 Whether it is an only child * Number of children born Cross table

Count		Number of children			total
		1	2	3 or more	
Whether it is an only child	No	82	48	20	150
	Yes	83	146	36	265
Total		165	194	56	415

Table 8 Chi-square test

	Value	Degrees of freedom	Progressive significance
Pearson Chifang	24.063	2	.000
Through SPSS analysis, $X^2=24.063$, $P<0.05$, it is considered that there is a significant difference between the number of only children and the number of children born. For only children, most choose to have two children; for non-only children, most choose to have one child.			

6. Basic summary and thinking

Contemporary college students receiving higher education have a higher level of knowledge, culture and thinking, and their fertility concepts are more rational and more modern. In terms of

fertility wishes, the vast majority of college students are willing to give birth, and only a few college students are unwilling to give birth. University students generally require late marriage and late childbirth. The ideal childbearing age is 20 to 30 years old, and there are no significant differences in the choice of childbearing age between college students of different genders. In terms of the reasons for childbirth, college students are more likely to focus on personal feelings and family happiness from their own reasons, rather than being constrained by traditional ideas. In terms of the expected number of children, the ideal number of children is one or two children. With the economic development, the level of urbanization continues to increase, people's living pressure is increasing, and the number of college students who choose not to have children is also increasing. The main reason for their choice of not give birth in modern society is pursuing freedom and focusing on careers, not simply because people don't love children. The existence of college students who do not want to give birth reminds us that we need to constantly pay attention to the "Dink family" and improve the social security system to guarantee their basic lives.

Contemporary college students must establish a correct outlook on life and values, guide and regulate their behavior with the correct outlook on life and values, and strive to cultivate a rational outlook on fertility. Establishing a correct concept of fertility requires college students to actively participate in university-related courses and actively learn fertility knowledge through various channels. The popularization of higher education makes college students' fertility concepts inevitably affect society's fertility behaviors. College students should shoulder social responsibilities and have a healthy and upward influence on society. From the perspective of colleges and universities, colleges and universities should set up more relevant courses, encourage students to participate in the classroom, stimulate students' curiosity, and play a positive role in guiding students. In campus life, you can independently organize related community activities, or organize public welfare activities to spread fertility knowledge to students. In terms of social policy, policy makers should continue to formulate and improve relevant laws and regulations, improve the "complete two-child" policy, and continue to promote the construction of social security systems such as old-age care, medical housing, and public health, and improve the social security system to lay a good foundation for the establishment of people's concept of fertility basically. Starting from three aspects of college students' individual, colleges and society to help people establish a scientific and rational concept of fertility helps to optimize the population structure, promote economic development and social harmony and stability, and stimulate the vitality of social and economic development, which is conducive to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the realization of the goal of "two hundred years".

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