

A Survey Study of Taiwanese College Students' Attitude Toward Marriage

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Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, 2023

Abstract

Recent societal trends reveal a rise in late marriages and decisions to remain unmarried. Due to changes in societal structures, modern individuals' values have become more diverse; marriage is often seen as one of multiple life choices, not the only route. This study aimed to explore the attitudes of Taiwanese college students, who are at a stage in life focused on forming intimate relationships, towards marriage. The attitudes were categorized into five dimensions: persistence of marriage, necessity of marriage, feelings about marriage, yearning for marriage, and gender roles within marriage. A total of 251 valid survey responses were analyzed. Initial analysis involved independent sample t-tests based on the gender demographic. Then, One-way ANOVA was used to compare differences in the factor among the respondents from various current relationship status, love experience, and sexual orientation. The findings indicate that college students generally have a moderately positive view of marriage. However, certain demographic variables showed significant differences in specific marriage aspects. In conclusion, recognizing the varied attitudes on marriage among Taiwanese college students provides a chance to explore ways to guide young individuals towards healthier and more informed relationship views.

Keywords: College students, marriage, marriage attitudes.

摘要

近年來的社會趨勢顯示晚婚和選擇不婚的情況正在上升。由於社會結構的變化，現代人的價值觀變得更加多元；婚姻漸漸被視為多種生活選擇之一，而不是唯一的途徑。本研究旨在探索正處於形成親密關係階段的台灣大學生對婚姻的態度。這些態度被分為五個層面：婚姻的持久性、婚姻的必要性、對婚姻的感受、對婚姻的渴望，以及婚姻中的性別角色。研究共收集了 251 份有效的調查回應進行了分析。透過獨立樣本 t 檢定以及 ANOVA 分析大學生在性別及不同人口統計變項(目前的感情狀態、戀愛交往經驗和性取向)對婚姻各個層面之態度。結果顯示，大學生普遍對婚姻持有中度正面的觀點。但某些人口統計變數在特定的婚姻層面有著顯著的差異。綜上所述，認識台灣大學生對婚姻的多種態度提供了一個機會來探索如何引導年輕人朝向更健康、更明智的人際關係觀點。

關鍵詞：大學生、婚姻、婚姻態度

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PREFACE

The challenge of graduation thesis has finally come to an end. It is like a journey, and I have encountered numerous experiences, both significant and minute. It began with uncertainty—choosing a topic and learning the foundational knowledge required for research paper. To literature discussion and research methods, data analysis and research results, all of this was completed step by step.

This process was not solitary; I appreciated to many for their invaluable support. First, I extend my deepest gratitude to my advisor, Daniel, who supported me throughout my research and taught me many things. At the same time, I would also like to express my heartfelt thanks to my family and friends who provided endless encouragement and belief in my capabilities.

Finally, I would like to state that I'm the owner of my contents and the ideas coming up from me. The statistical analyses were conducted by me as well as data collection. For a better quality, I had utilized ChatGPT as a writing assistant to help me to polish the context.

INTRODUCTION

Background

“A man should get married on coming of age, and so should a girl.” is traditional concept about marriage in Taiwan. This belief shows restrictions on behavior, covering a strong cultural normative. Under the strong social pressure and expectation, men and women of marriageable age in Taiwanese society often strive to find a suitable marriage partner and form a family, even they are not sure it.

Until recent decade, late marriage and non-marriage have become common phenomena in society. Influenced by modernization and urbanization, the social structure has undergone changes. Taiwan has shifted from an agriculture-oriented society to one dominated by industrial and commercial services, consequently raising the national income. Furthermore, the widespread availability of education and the enhancement of women's rights to education have gradually liberated women from traditional stereotypes of being solely dependent on men. A traditional characteristic of South-East and East Asia - the universality of marriage - has ended. The change has been dramatic and widespread, though variable across regions and socio-economic groups.¹ As women's self-awareness continues to grow, they are increasingly advocating for their right to pursue their own lives and are unwilling to be confined to traditional gender roles within marriage.

Thirdly, people are living longer and delaying marriage, which allows them to explore their own paths and interests before committing to a long-term relationship. With the redefinition of gender roles, the acceptance of alternative family structures,

¹ Gavin W Jones, "The “flight from marriage” in South-East and East Asia," *Journal of comparative family studies* 36, no. 1 (2005).

and diverse lifestyle, young people have different thoughts on marriage relationships. Nowadays, people have become more open-minded about sex and relationships, which influence youths' desirability of marriage. Marriage is no longer a license for sexual activity, and the incidence of cohabitation has gradually increased, which is legally protected. As a result, many people are opting to live together without getting married. For new generation, love and marriage are personal rights. Whether to marry, when to marry, who to marry, and whether to have children are all their own freedoms. The traditional marriage model is gradually challenged by cultural change and economic impact. All these shifts reflect the changing attitudes of individuals towards relationships and the desire for greater freedom and flexibility in their personal lives.

Based on Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, “Intimacy vs. Isolation Stage” takes place during young adulthood between the ages of approximately 19 and 40.² This means the university stage is the critical period for the development of intimacy. The major conflict at this stage of life centers on forming intimate, loving relationships with other people. Nevertheless, according to Yan-wei Hu, who is executive director of Taiwan Counseling Psychologist Union (TCPU), the most common issue students face is still interpersonal relationships, with intimate relationships, meaning romantic issues, being the foremost among them.³ While Erikson's theory suggests that young adults should be forming intimate, loving relationships, the reality, as noted by Yan-wei Hu, is that students are struggling with this aspect.

Motivation

In such a diverse society, traditional and modern values are at tug-of-war. It

² Patrick H Munley, "Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development and vocational behavior," *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 22, no. 4 (1975).

³ 李詠平, "跨世代／學生心理壓力大！生涯、經濟都上榜," *NOWnews 今日新聞* 2023.

becomes a significant issue for university students to navigate and discern choices that align with their own preferences. By providing a better understanding of how different backgrounds and personal experiences shape individuals' perceptions towards marriage, it may be beneficial to promote more flexible and inclusive societal norms and values surrounding marriage and relationships, which allow for greater diversity and individuality.

Research purpose

The purpose of this study is to investigate the attitudes toward marriage among college students in Taiwan with different backgrounds.

Research question

What are the attitudes of college students in Taiwan with different backgrounds towards the five aspects of marriage, which are:

1. Persistence of Marriage
2. Necessity of Marriage
3. Feelings about Marriage
4. Yearning for Marriage
5. Gender roles in Marriage

Contribution

First, this study could provide research analysis data for future educators and counselors who wish to explore this issue further. Secondly, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the differences in college students' attitudes towards the five aspects of marriage. After engaging with this research, they may become aware of the diverse perspectives among their peers and may reflect on their own views about marriage.

Limits

This research was conducted quantitatively, allowing readers to understand the

differences in college students' attitudes toward the five aspects of marriage based on data. As such, it should be considered as reference material, providing a basis for understanding rather than a deep analysis. Future researchers could delve deeper into this issue through qualitative methods such as interviews.

Delimits

Due to time constraints and budget limitations, the survey study will focus exclusively on college students, rather than various age groups from different regions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Traditional vs Modern View of Marriage

The Shift in the Taiwanese Marriage Market

The concept of "marriage market" refers to the contemporary marriage matchmaking market, in which individuals view themselves as commodities or values to find a suitable spouse and try to exchange their conditions in the market to achieve their goals.⁴ In traditional Taiwanese marriage culture, the saying "Marriage is not just the union of two individuals, but also the union of two families" emphasizes that marriage is seen as a way to establish connections between families and maintain their honor and status. Families usually intervene and arrange marriages to ensure they align with their interests and expectations. When choosing a spouse, factors such as the family background, status, and reputation of the other party are considered to ensure the connection and continuation of the two families. In this culture, marriage can also be viewed as an exchange, with resources being exchanged between families and spouses to maintain relationships.

In light of the contemporary emphasis on personal freedom and autonomy, individuals have grown more self-reliant within the marriage marketplace. They prioritize their own conditions and values, actively seeking partners who fulfill their personal standards and expectations. Consequently, most modern marriages are rooted in the concept of free choice in matters of love, with individuals favoring partners

⁴ Gary S Becker, "A theory of marriage: Part I," *Journal of Political economy* 81, no. 4 (1973).

they genuinely love over those selected through parental arrangements.⁵ Emotional connection has become the cornerstone of the marital bond.

Gender Roles and Expectations in Marriage

Expectations for men and women in marriage can shape perceptions of what a "successful" marriage looks like, as well as the roles and responsibilities of each partner. Take Taiwan for example, fathers (men) are typically the leaders of the family, and mother's (women's) status is usually lower. Women are considered as property of the family and marriage, expected to obey their husband and family's arrangements. Under the patriarchal structure, gender roles are clearly defined. Men typically play the role of economic providers and are responsible for maintaining the family's financial income and status, while women are responsible for taking care of the family and children. The economic exchange model of the division of household labor may explain this kind allocation of household labor. According to this view, because most married women earn less than their husbands and depend on them to some extent for support, wives continue to perform most of the domestic tasks.⁶ It is expected that the division of household labor will become more equal as women spend more time in paid employment and contribute more to the household income. However, evidence for this model is less than clear-cut, with contradictory findings for the relationship between paid and unpaid work for both men and women. There are claims that husbands do no more housework than in the past despite the change in women's economic provider roles and that women continue to be (over) burdened by the (second shift).⁷ On the other hand, the gender display model focuses on the symbolic

⁵ Szu-Hua Chu, "A Study of Marriage Willingness of Unmarried Women in Taiwan-Stay Single by Choice or Not?" (Master's thesis, Graduate Institute of Social Work, Soochow University, Taiwan, 2012).

⁶ Julie Brines, "Economic dependency, gender, and the division of labor at home," *American Journal of sociology* 100, no. 3 (1994).

⁷ Suzanne M. Bianchi et al., "Is Anyone Doing the Housework? Trends in the Gender Division of

importance of gender for the organization of housework and argues that housework is seen as women's work and a display of their love and subordination to their husbands.⁸ This explains why housework is not distributed rationally or efficiently according to who has the most time and why men and women tend to perceive the division of labor as fair, even though it is unevenly distributed.

Transforming Marriage: The Evolution of Gender Roles and the Legalization of Same-Sex Unions

For gender roles and expectations in marriage, some couples have moved away from traditional gender roles toward more egalitarian relationships, with both partners sharing responsibilities equally. This shift has been driven by social and economic changes, including the increased participation of women in the workforce and evolving attitudes towards gender roles. Gender roles are no longer rigid; both men and women have the freedom to pursue their own aspirations and career development. In terms of legal system, the emergence of same-sex marriage represents a new social phenomenon and the formation of a new family structure. Same-sex marriage did not exist until the 21st century, when an increasing number of countries began legally recognizing marriages between same-sex couples.⁹ For Taiwan, after over 30 years of LGBTQ+ activism, successfully became the first country in Asia to legalize same-sex marriage in 2019. Following the legalization of same-sex marriage, several positive outcomes have been observed. Same-sex couples can now legally marry and enjoy the same rights as heterosexual couples, including adoption, inheritance, and hospital visitation. This legal change has also led to increased visibility and acceptance for the

Household Labor," *Social Forces* 79, no. 1 (2000), <https://doi.org/10.2307/2675569>, <http://www.jstor.org/wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/2675569>.

⁸ Janeen Baxter, "To marry or not to marry: Marital status and the household division of labor," *Journal of family issues* 26, no. 3 (2005).

⁹ Joseph Chamie and Barry Mirkin, "Same-Sex Marriage: A New Social Phenomenon," *Population and Development Review* 37, no. 3 (2011), <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23036054>.

LGBTQ+ community in Taiwan.

Balancing Acts: Embracing Diversity and Autonomy in the Modern

Marriage

Overall, Contemporary perspectives on marriage prioritize individual autonomy, highlighting the importance of gender equality, emotional foundations, and diversity. The evolution of these perspectives reflects social and cultural changes and progress. It provides individuals with the freedom to choose their own values and lifestyles. Nonetheless, the rise of the modern view of marriage also brings some challenges and problems, such as family structure instability, the pressures associated with marriage, and spousal conflicts. Addressing and managing these issues necessitates concerted efforts both socially and individually. Crucially, the traditional and modern perspectives on marriage are not completely binary oppositions. They represent distinct expressions across various eras and cultural contexts. In practice, traditional and contemporary elements often intermingle, with individuals making marital choices that reflect their unique backgrounds and values. It is important for society to respect and accept diverse viewpoints on marriage and ways of living, thereby enabling everyone to find their individual routes to happiness.

Marriage Attitudes

According to Olson & DeFrain, marriage refers to a social norm, a commitment both emotional and legal between two individuals that enables them to share emotions, physical intimacy, various responsibilities, and economic resources. It is a multi-faceted institution.¹⁰

Milton Rokeach proposed that attitudes are enduring organization beliefs that determine specific response tendencies when individuals confront objects or

¹⁰ L. Skogrand, J. DeFrain, and D.H. Olson, *Marriages and Families: Intimacy, Diversity, and Strengths* (McGraw-Hill Education, 2013). <https://books.google.com.tw/books?id=egGnmwEACAAJ>.

situations.¹¹ In other words, attitudes can be defined as the emotional response an individual exhibits when assessing and evaluating people, events, or objects. It represents what people like or dislike. These attitudes can be shaped by a variety of factors, such as personal experiences, socialization, cultural values, and media exposure. Once formed, attitudes may be difficult to change, as they become part of individuals' cognitive structures and guide their perceptions and behaviors.

Scholars from various parts of the world have their distinct definitions of attitudes toward marriage.¹² It resulted in a diversity of perspectives rather than a single, unified theory to explain these phenomena and outcomes. Based on the general definition of attitudes, marriage attitudes can be regarded as a long-standing, comprehensive view of marriage. Their formation is a consequence not only of individual learning processes but also of social interactions.

Attitudes of College Students toward Marriage

Considering the design of the study and its primary focus on university students, reference was made to Deng Ju-ting's study. Her study has adopted questionnaire method, using the "marriage attitude scale", "codependency scale" and "marital escalation of commitment scale".¹³ Aspects of marriage attitude covered in many dimensions. Since most college students in Taiwan are unmarried, the evaluation of marriage and marital sensitivity are excluded. Marriage attitude scale for the study will be researched and designed on five levels: persistence of marriage, necessity of marriage, feelings about marriage, yearning for marriage, gender roles in marriage.

¹¹ Milton Rokeach, *Beliefs, attitudes and values: A theory of organization and change* (Jossey-Bass, 1972).

¹² Yan-Ling Chen, "A study on the Relationship among Marital Attitude, Gender Role Attitudes and Single Stress of Marriage-Aged People" (National Taichung University of Education (NTCU), 2022).

¹³ Ju-Ting Deng, "Study on Relationships among Marital attitude, Codependency and Marital escalation of commitment in Taiwan" (National Taichung University of Education (NTCU), 2017).

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The purpose of this study is to investigate the attitudes toward marriage among college students in Taiwan with different backgrounds. This study uses qualitative research to collect and analyze data to understand and compare the individual perceptions of marriage among Taiwanese. Quantitative research allows for the collection of numerical data that can be analyzed statistically, providing objective and measurable insights into participants' perceptions, and enabling meaningful comparisons between groups.

A structured questionnaire is adopted, and the research questions will be divided into two main sections. The first part is a Marriage Attitude Scale, designed with five dimensions. A higher score for a given dimension indicates a higher level of agreement with that aspect of marriage, while a lower score indicates a lower level of agreement with that aspect of marriage. The second part is an anonymous personal survey.

Following the collection of data, various variables such as marital attitude and gender roles were used to analyze the differences and similarities of Taiwanese students' perceptions of marriage.

Population and Sample

The population under investigation comprises college students in Taiwan from various universities, representing a mix of ages, genders, love experiences, and sexual orientation. The sample will be selected using a stratified random sampling technique. This method ensures that the sample is representative of various backgrounds and allows for more accurate generalization of the findings to the wider student population. The chosen sample size and demographic breakdown will be justified based on the

study's goals to achieve generalizable and statistically significant results.

The choice of college students is motivated by its valuable as this stage of life is often a period of transition and exploration of personal values. By understanding their attitudes towards marriage can inform discussions on relationships and marriage within a broader social context.

The study will include a sample size ranging from 200 to 300 students. Considering the population size, desired confidence level, and an acceptable margin of error, the sample size has been determined using statistical power principles. This range strikes a balance between feasibility and the need for rigorous statistical analysis.

Research Instrument and Its Use

The major research instrument employed in this study is an online questionnaire designed to gather data on the perceptions of college students towards marriage. The questionnaire, available in Appendix A, was constructed following an thorough review of relevant literature to make sure the questions are comprehensive and encompass a broad range of attitudes related to marriage.

The questionnaire consists of a series of questions which included in two main sections. The first section is about marriage attitude scale. The questions can be divided into five levels, persistence of marriage, necessity of marriage, feelings about marriage, yearning for marriage, and gender roles in marriage. The "Marriage Attitude Scale" utilizes a series of Likert scale questions. It assigns a score of 5 to "Strongly Agree," 4 to "Agree," 3 to "Neutral," 2 to "Disagree," and 1 to "Strongly Disagree." The Likert scale provides a structured response format, allowing participants to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with each statement. A higher score on the scale indicates a greater importance placed on one's attitude towards marriage.

Respondents could check the box(es) and that apply to their situation. The second section gathers demographic information, including the participants' religion, major, and gender, which can be used to investigate any correlations between these variables and their perceptions towards marriage.

To distribute the questionnaire, I have opted to use Google Forms as the platform of choice. Google Forms offers several advantages, including its user-friendly interface, ability to ensure participant anonymity, and capability to handle large volumes of data. I plan to distribute the survey link through social media platforms commonly used by college students, such as Facebook, LINE, and Instagram. Additionally, using an online survey platform also allows us to reach out to students nowadays who are familiar with internet technologies.

Data Editing, Coding, and Analysis

After collecting the data using the questionnaire survey, the next step of research process is data editing. Data editing includes checking the collected data for accuracy, consistency, and completeness. This process ensures that the data is reliable and suitable for analysis.

Cleaning the data is the first step in data editing. It involves identifying and correcting errors, inconsistencies, and missing values. The collected data will be thoroughly reviewed to identify missing responses or inconsistent entries. Any errors identified will be corrected, ensuring that the data is accurate and complete.

Once the data cleaning process is completed, the next step is coding the data. Coding involves assigning numerical and categorical codes to the different response options of the questionnaire. This step helpful for the statistical analysis of the data. In

this codebook, except for the personal information in the third part, the rest are using Likert scale responses, which is assigned numerical values: 1 for "Strongly Disagree," 2 for "Disagree," 3 for "Neutral," 4 for "Agree," and 5 for "Strongly Agree."

Question 1 to 4 is classified to A1, representing "Persistence of Marriage". Question 5 to 8 is classified to B2, representing "The necessity of marriage". Question 9 to 13 is classified to C3, representing "Feelings about Marriage". Question 14 to 16 is classified to D4, representing "The yearning for marriage". Question 17 to 20 is classified to E1, representing "Gender Roles in Marriage".

In regression analysis, encoding of categorical variables refers to the process of converting non-numeric categorical data into a numeric format that can be used in statistical models. The purpose of doing this is to enable the computational algorithms to understand and process these categorical data and incorporate them into the regression model. (see **Table 1**)

Table 1, Categorical Variable Encoding for Regression Analysis

Identity	Major Field	Gender	Sexual orientation	Current relationship status
Taiwanese student= 1	Arts and Humanities=1	Male= 1	Heterosexual=1	Single= 1
International student= 2	Natural Sciences= 2 Other= 3	Female= 2	Homosexual= 2 Bisexual= 3 Other= 4	In a dating relationship= 2 Married= 3

For this study, the collected data will be analyzed using statistical analysis software due to the quantitative nature of the research method. The statistical software chosen for this study is SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). SPSS is a

widely used software in the social sciences for data analysis, as it provides various statistical techniques and tools for analyzing quantitative data.

T-tests and one-way ANOVA will be included to test hypotheses and examine relationships between variables techniques. It will help determine if there are significant differences or associations in the perceptions towards marriage of Taiwanese college students.

In conclusion, the data editing and analysis process in this study will involve cleaning and coding the collected data, followed by inferential analyses using the statistical analysis software SPSS. These procedures will enable the exploration of perceptions towards marriage among Taiwanese college students and provide valuable insights into this topic.

Validity and Reliability

To ensure validity, the survey instrument will be based on established scales and items from previous research, adapted to the cultural context of Taiwan. Reliability will be assessed through calculating Cronbach's alpha for scale items. Steps to be taken to address and improve any validity and reliability issues will be outlined.

Ethical Considerations

Once the survey period concludes, the collected responses will be downloaded for further analysis. Ethical considerations will include ensuring the confidentiality and anonymity of respondents. Informed consent will be obtained from all participants, with an explanation of the study's purpose and assurance that all data will

be used for research purposes only. All data will be handled with strict confidentiality measures in place; personally identifiable information will be completely dissociated from the responses, ensuring anonymity. This approach guarantees that no identifying information will be linked to the data in any subsequent reports or publications, thus maintaining the confidentiality and privacy of the participants.

DATA ANALYSIS

This online survey aimed to investigate the attitudes toward marriage among college students in Taiwan with diverse backgrounds. From July 26th to September 19th, 2023, it was distributed to potential respondents through four different Facebook groups that support members in conducting research surveys and aim to achieve an adequate sample size. Apart from that, it was shared among friends and family through Line as well as Instagram. With their help, it enabled to reach out to a broader range of college students from different universities. In total, 253 college students in Taiwan responded to the questionnaires and SPSS was used to analyze the data.

Data Examination

Among 253 responses, 2 of them were excluded from further analysis. One sample chose not to respond to any questionnaire questions, resulting in missing values across all variables. The other one consistently chose the 'neutral' option across all Likert scale questions in the questionnaire. After careful consideration, these two samples were removed, representing only 0.7% of the total responses. Importantly, the exclusion did not significantly affect the analysis, resulting in a final sample size of 251. All things considered, the removal of these two data did not substantially change

the key findings, interpretations, or conclusions.

Variable Scoring and Creation

A reliability test was performed using the statistical software Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS). Cronbach's Alpha, so called the internal consistency coefficient, is a common measure of reliability in studies. Its main purpose is to measure and compare the homogeneity between items. According to Sekaran and Bougie, when Cronbach's Alpha approaches 1, it indicates a higher level of reliability in the measurements.¹⁴ Therefore, to test the internal consistency reliability of the five-point Likert scale this study used, Cronbach's Alpha was adopted. Its criteria were 0.7 or higher than 0.7. Table 2 showed that the reliability coefficient, Cronbach's Alpha, was 0.78. Since the outcome was over 0.7, it demonstrates acceptable reliability.

Table 2, Cronbach's Alpha Analysis

Cronbath's Alpha	Num
0.78	22

The study had five research questions. After confirming the questions of each

¹⁴ Uma Sekaran and Roger Bougie, *Research methods for business: A skill building approach* (John Wiley & Sons, 2016).

construct, the various variables of five dimensions were summed and averaged to generate new variable scores. Take the persistence of marriage as an example, it contained four variables. The way to calculate a new average score was to add the four variables and divide by four $(aa1+aa2+aa3+aa4)/4=A1$. The calculation method for the following aspects is same to the example provided, as follows. The codes of bb1 to bb4 were the necessity of marriage. The new average scores for $(bb1+bb2+bb3+bb4)/4=B1$. The codes of cc1 to cc5 were the feelings about marriage. The new average scores for $(cc1+cc2+cc3+cc4+cc5)/5=C1$. The codes of dd1 to dd3 were the yearning for marriage. The new average scores for $(dd1+dd2+dd3)/3=D1$. The codes of ee1 to ee4 were the necessity of marriage. The new average scores for $(ee1+ee2+ee3+ee4)/4=E1$.

In this questionnaire, there are no specific scoring procedures, such as reverse scoring, and additional coding requirements.

College Students' Profile of the Data

A total of 251 valid questionnaires were collected, the detailed demographic information of respondents was shown in Appendix B and C.

Among all the survey respondents, the majority were females, accounting for

77% of the total participants. In terms of identity, Taiwanese college students had high rate of filling the questionnaire than foreigners, which has 91.6% respondents. When it comes to the current relationship status of the 251 college students, over half of them were reported as single, making up the largest percentage at 57%. Furthermore, 46% of participants indicated that they had been in a romantic relationship 1-2 times, while 22% had no prior dating experience, and 23% had experienced being in a romantic relationship 3-4 times. In terms of sexual orientation, the majority identified as heterosexual, constituting 79% of the sample.

Results from Statistical Analysis

In the following sections, it will begin by reviewing the overall scores of college students on the Marriage Attitude Scale to identify any noteworthy observations.

Based on the data presented in Table 3, Marriage Attitude Scale comprises 20 questions across five dimensions, with an average score of 3.32 for each dimension. The Likert scale's average score is 3, indicating a neutral stance. The overall score of 3.32 falls between "neutral" and "agree," indicating a moderately positive overall sentiment. Among these aspects, "Persistence of Marriage" received the highest average score at 3.93, indicating a strong inclination toward this dimension. While "Necessity of Marriage" scored the lowest, with an average of 2.71, suggesting a relatively lower level of agreement with this aspect.

Table 3, Dimensions and Overall Statistics of Marriage Attitude Scale among College Students in Taiwan

Aspect	n	M	SD
Persistence of Marriage	4	3.93	0.58
Necessity of Marriage	4	2.71	0.85
Feelings about Marriage	5	3.07	0.54
Yearning for Marriage	3	3.25	0.57
Gender Roles in Marriage	4	3.66	0.53
Overall	20	3.32	

Appendix D displays the average scores for each question of the Marriage Attitude Scale among Taiwanese college students, ranging from 2.0 to 4.7, with standard deviations between 0.6 and 1.3. The top score was noted in Question 3 under the "Persistence of Marriage" category, where participants scored 4.7, indicating that they agreed with the statement: "Maintaining the longevity of a marriage requires both partners to invest effort together." On the other hand, the lowest score was associated with Question 17, pertaining to "Gender Roles in Marriage," where participants scored 2.0, indicating disagreement with the statement: "The typical division of labor where the husband assumes the role of breadwinner and the wife manages household affairs is a good family division of labor."

To further explore the differences in marriage attitudes among college students with diverse background variables, independent sample t-tests were conducted using the demographic variable, gender. Then, One-way ANOVA was used to compare differences in the factor among the respondents from various current relationship status, love experience, and sexual orientation. In this way, the research could further show what different groups of college students' marital attitudes on five aspects: persistence of marriage, necessity of marriage, feelings about marriage, yearning for marriage, and gender roles in marriage.

Persistence of Marriage

In the aspects of Persistence of Marriage, the highest score was observed in Question 3, "Maintaining the longevity of a marriage requires both partners to invest effort together," with a score of 4.7. The lowest score in this dimension was found in Question 4, "Couple who want to get divorced should wait until their children are grown up," with a score of 2.5.

On Gender Difference

The persistence of marriage is a concept deeply ingrained in many societies worldwide. It signifies the commitment of two individuals to navigate life's challenges and changes together, with the aim of maintaining a strong and lasting bond. The study aimed to shed light on potential gender-based differences in this perception. An independent samples t-test compared the perceptions of the persistence of marriage between biological males (Mean = 3.99, SD = 0.685) and biological females (M = 3.92, SD = 0.546). The statistical results indicated no significant variance between the two genders, as evidenced by $t(248) = 0.767, p = 0.444$.

The meaning behind these results was that there was no statistically significant difference in the perceptions of the persistence of marriage between biological males and females in this sample. Both genders, on average, seem to have a similar view regarding the persistence or durability of marriage. Any observed difference in mean scores was likely due to random chance rather than a true difference in the population.

On Love Experiences

There were no significant differences in persistence of marriage among college

students having different experiences on romantic relationship. After running ANOVA, the result showed that $[F(3,246) = 0.941, p = 0.422]$. Because the P values were higher than 0.05, it agreed the statement above.

The meaning behind these results was that there were no statistically significant differences in the attitudes toward the persistence of marriage among college students with different experiences in romantic relationships. The ANOVA test had determined that any differences in the mean scores across the groups were likely due to random chance rather than a true difference in the population. In other words, whether college students have had various experiences with romantic relationships didn't seem to affect their views on the persistence or stability of marriage – at least not in a statistically measurable way in this study.

On Sexual Orientation

To evaluate if there exist any sexual orientation-based differences in the A1 (representing the persistence of marriage), a one-way ANOVA was conducted. The analysis revealed no statistically significant difference ($F(3, 246) = 2.480, p = 0.06$) in mean A1 scores among students from heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, and other.

The meaning behind these results was that any observed differences in attitudes toward the persistence of marriage among students of different sexual orientations (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, and other) were not statistically significant. While the F-value suggested there were some differences, the p-value told us that these differences could reasonably occur by random chance rather than being due to a real effect. However, because the p-value was close to the traditional threshold of 0.05, it may indicate a trend that could be worth exploring with a larger sample size or

additional research. It was important to note that a p-value of 0.06 did not provide enough evidence to definitively say there was no difference at all; it simply indicated that any differences found in this study were not statistically significant by the conventional standard.

Necessity of Marriage

For the aspects of Necessity of Marriage, question 8, "Choosing to get married is a personal decision and not necessary for everyone," received the highest score of 4.5, while Questions 5 to 7 all received scores of 2.1.

On Gender Difference

The necessity of marriage is a complex and often debated concept that varies across cultures and individuals. As a topic of considerable discussion, an independent samples t-test was executed to see if notable distinctions between biological males and females. Using a 5-point Likert scale to gauge attitudes towards the necessity of marriage, the results indicated a gender-based divergence in perspectives. Male participants' average rating was 3.09 (SD = 1.402). It showed a marginal but measurable lean towards agreeing that marriage is necessary, hovering just above the neutral midpoint. In contrast, female participants average a 2.59 (SD = 0.566), which fell below the neutral mark, suggesting a tendency to disagree with the necessity of marriage. The results of an independent t-test yield a significant difference in attitudes between genders, with a t-value of $t(248) = 3.968$ and a p-value of $< .001$, confirming that these differences were statistically significant and not likely due to chance.

On Love Experiences

An analysis using one-way ANOVA was performed to evaluate the influence of romantic relationship experience on participants' views on the necessity of marriage (B1). The analysis demonstrated that there was a statistically significant variance in B1 scores across different experience levels ($F(3, 246) = 3.940, p = .01$), suggesting that experience with romantic relationships does affect beliefs about the necessity of marriage.

Subsequent post-hoc comparisons using Tukey's HSD test revealed distinct differences among the groups. Specifically, participants who had never been in a romantic relationship (mean B1 score = 2.53) and those with 1-2 past relationships (mean B1 score = 2.67) rated the necessity of marriage as significantly less important compared to those with more than 5 past relationships (mean B1 score = 3.31), with p-values of .005 and .019 respectively. The 95% confidence intervals for these comparisons were [.18, 1.38] and [.08, 1.21], indicating that the mean difference is statistically significant and not a product of random chance.

However, the analysis found no significant difference in B1 scores between those with no relationship experience (mean B1 score = 2.53) and those with 1-2 experiences (mean B1 score = 2.67), nor between participants with no experience (mean B1 score = 2.53) and those with 3-4 past relationships (mean B1 score = 2.77), with p-values of .749 and .415 respectively. Additionally, no significant difference was detected between respondents with 3-4 relationship experiences (mean B1 score = 2.77) and those with more than 5 experiences (mean B1 score = 3.31), with a p-value of .096. (see Table 4).

Table 4, On Experiences on Romantic Relationship Difference (B1)

Experiences on Romantic Relationship	N	Subgroup when alpha = .05	
		1	2
0 times	57	2.53	
1-2 times	117	2.67	
3-4 times	59	2.77	
more than 5 times	17		3.31
Sig.		0.585	1

On Sexual Orientation

The different sexual orientation groups had no significant differences in B1. ANOVA was used to compare the average the necessity of marriage among each group. The result showed that $p=.63$ which was higher than 0.05 and it responded the necessity of marriage among different sexual orientation was not significant.

According to the data analyzed, sexual orientation did not have a statistically significant impact on how necessary individuals perceive marriage to be. Whether participants identified as heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, or other, their views on the importance of marriage do not differ in a way that is statistically detectable in this study. This could imply that factors other than sexual orientation were more influential in shaping individuals' attitudes toward the necessity of marriage.

Feelings about Marriage

The highest score in Feelings about Marriage was observed in Question 12, "I have concerns about the responsibilities that come with marriage," with a score of 3.8.

The lowest score was found in Question 13, "My life will only be complete if I get married," with a score of 2.3.

On Gender Difference

On average, males displayed a modest agreement with positive feelings towards marriage, evidenced by a mean score of 3.20 (SD = 0.614). On the other hand, females showed a slight tendency towards disagreement with a lower mean score of 3.03 (SD = 0.514). The differences in attitudes between the genders were statistically significant, as demonstrated by an independent t-test with a result of $t(248) = 2.035$ and a p-value of 0.043. This finding highlights that female, in general, expressed less positive feelings towards marriage than males.

The meaning behind the result was that there was a statistically significant gender difference in the feelings towards marriage, with men feeling slightly more positive compared to women. The p-value of 0.043 indicated that there was less than a 5% probability that this difference occurred by chance, therefore, the difference was considered statistically significant. This suggested that gender may play a role in how individuals emotionally relate to the concept of marriage.

On Love Experiences

ANOVA was performed to investigate whether different levels of romantic relationship experience among college students affected their feelings about marriage. The ANOVA produced an F-statistic of $F(3, 245) = 1.310$ with a p-value of 0.27. Since the p-value is greater than the conventional threshold of 0.05, the analysis did not find statistically significant differences in feelings about marriage based on the number of times students have been in romantic relationships.

The meaning behind this result was that the number of romantic relationships that college students have experienced did not appear to significantly affect their feelings toward marriage. The feelings about marriage were relatively consistent regardless of whether a student has had many, few, or no romantic relationship experiences, at least within the sample studied. The p-value of 0.27 indicated that any differences observed in the study are likely due to chance rather than a systematic variation due to the number of romantic experiences.

On Sexual Orientation

The study conducted ANOVA to examine if feelings about marriage varied among college students of different sexual orientations. The result, $F(3, 245) = 1.619$ with a p-value of 0.19, indicates that the differences in feelings about marriage across the sexual orientation groups were not statistically significant, as the p-value exceeds the commonly accepted significance level of 0.05.

The meaning behind this result was that within the sample of college students studied, sexual orientation did not have a significant impact on their feelings about marriage. In other words, whether students identified as heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, or other, there was no significant difference in how they felt about the concept of marriage. The p-value of 0.19 suggested that any observed differences in feelings about marriage among the groups based on sexual orientation were likely due to random variation rather than an actual effect of sexual orientation.

Yearning for Marriage

Among the three questions in Yearning for Marriage, Question 16, "I believe that I can handle various challenges in marriage," received the highest score of 3.4, while Question 14, "I think I will get married in the future," had the lowest score of 3.1.

On Gender Difference

In Taiwan, the desire for marriage among the youth reflects a range of personal values and considerations, shaped both by enduring family traditions and the evolving norms of contemporary society. To investigate gender differences in this regard, a t-test comparing males and females was performed. The test showed that males reported a higher average longing for marriage (Mean = 3.46, SD = 0.566) compared to females (Mean = 3.20, SD = 0.562). The calculated t value of 3.014 and a p-value of .003, which was below the threshold of .05, suggests a statistically significant difference in the yearning for marriage between the genders, with males displaying more desire to marry than females.

The meaning behind these results indicates that there was a statistically significant difference in the level of desire to marry between male and female college students, with male students on average showing a higher yearning for marriage. Since the p-value was .003, which was well below the conventional cutoff of .05, it can be concluded that the observed difference was not due to chance. There was indeed a meaningful disparity in the aspirations for marriage between the genders in the context of the study.

On Love Experiences

The relationship between romantic experience and the desire to marry among youth was scrutinized using a one-way ANOVA. This analysis detected a statistically significant variation in the levels of yearning for marriage among different groups, based on their romantic experiences ($F(3, 246) = 3.211, p = .02$). A detailed investigation through Tukey's HSD post-hoc test revealed that individuals with no prior romantic relationships (mean score of 3.07) had a significantly lower desire for marriage compared to those who had been in 3-4 romantic relationships (mean score of 3.34), with a p-value of .05 and a confidence interval ranging from .00 to .55. No other significant differences were found when comparing the remaining groups.

The meaning behind these results was that the amount of romantic experience has a discernible impact on the desire for marriage, at least between some of the groups compared. Specifically, having some romantic experience (3-4 relationships) correlates with a higher desire for marriage compared to having none. Since the significant p-value (.05) was at the threshold of statistical significance, this indicated a marginal but notable difference. The lack of significant differences among the other groups suggested that this increase in the yearning for marriage may plateau or vary fewer once individuals have had one or more romantic relationships. (See Table 5)

Table 5, On Experiences on Romantic Relationship Difference (D1)

Experiences on Romantic Relationship	N	Subgroup when alpha = .05	
		1	2
0 times	57	3.07	
1-2 times	117	3.27	3.27
3-4 times	59	3.34	3.34
more than 5 times	17		3.45
Sig.		0.143	0.496

On Sexual Orientation

ANOVA was carried out to assess the influence of sexual orientation on the desire for marriage (D1). The statistical procedure indicated a significant variation in the yearning for marriage among different sexual orientations ($F(3, 246) = 3.761, p = .01$). Subsequent examination using Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference (HSD) test for post hoc comparisons revealed a notable distinction in the level of desire for marriage between bisexual respondents (Mean = 3.04) and homosexual respondents (Mean = 3.28). The difference had a p-value of .017 and a 95% confidence interval stretching from -.99 to -.07, suggesting that bisexual individuals report a significantly lower desire for marriage than homosexual individuals. Differences in yearning for marriage between other sexual orientation groups were not statistically significant.

The meaning behind these results was that there was a significant difference in the desire for marriage between individuals who identify as bisexual and those who identify as homosexual, with the former group having a lower average level of desire for marriage. Since the p-value was .017, which was below the standard cutoff of .05, this difference was considered statistically significant. The confidence interval indicates the range in which the true difference in means likely fell and that does not overlap with zero, reaffirming the statistical significance. The absence of significant differences between other groups suggested that this particular difference was unique to the comparison between bisexual and homosexual individuals within the sample studied. (See Table 6)

Table 6, On Sexual Orientation Difference (D1)

Sexual Orientation	N	Subgroup when alpha = .05	
		1	2
Other	4	2.92	
Bisexual	34	3.04	3.04
Heterosexual	198	3.28	3.28
Homosexual	14		3.57
Sig.		0.418	0.115

Gender Roles in Marriage

In Gender Roles in Marriage, the highest score was observed in Question 18, "Both partners in a marriage should share equal responsibility for household chores," with a score of 4.6. Conversely, the lowest score was found in Question 17, "The typical division of labor where the husband assumes the role of breadwinner and the wife manages household affairs is a good family division of labor," with a score of 2.0.

On Gender Difference

Gender roles in marriage are influenced by cultural, societal, and individual beliefs. Over the years, these gender roles have evolved, with more equitable sharing of responsibilities becoming the norm in many modern marriages. A t-test for independent samples was conducted to compare biological males and females on their perceptions of gender roles within marriage. Males reported a mean score of 3.61 (SD = 0.553), while females had a mean score of 3.68 (SD = 0.525). The analysis yielded a t-value of -0.862 with a p-value of 0.389, suggesting no statistically significant

difference in the perception of gender roles between the two groups.

The meaning behind these results was that the average perceptions of gender roles in marriage among biological males and females were not significantly different from each other within the sample tested. The p-value of 0.389 was well above the typical alpha level of 0.05, which indicated that any observed difference in mean scores was likely due to random variation rather than a true difference in the population. In other words, this sample data did not provide enough evidence to conclude that biological males and females had different views on gender roles in marriage.

On Love Experiences

An analysis using a one-way ANOVA to compare the impact of varying love experiences on perceptions of gender roles in marriage revealed no significant differences. The mean scores across the different groups of love experiences did not vary enough to be statistically significant, as indicated by a p-value of .18, which is above the standard significance level of 0.05.

The meaning behind the results was that the number of love experiences individuals have did not appear to significantly affect their views on gender roles within marriage. Since the p-value was greater than 0.05, there was insufficient evidence to conclude that there was a statistically significant difference in perceptions of gender roles based on how many love experiences one has had. Essentially, within the sample studied, love experiences did not seem to influence individuals' beliefs about gender roles in marriage.

On Sexual Orientation

An ANOVA was conducted to evaluate the differences in perceptions of gender roles in marriage among college students with different sexual orientations. The analysis yielded an F-statistic of 0.602 and a p-value of 0.61. With the p-value significantly exceeding the .05 threshold for statistical significance, the study found no evidence of significant variation in attitudes toward gender roles in marriage among the different sexual orientation groups.

The meaning behind the result was that the sexual orientation of the college students did not seem to be associated with different views on gender roles in marriage. Since the p-value was much higher than 0.05, there was a strong indication that any differences in mean scores on perceptions of gender roles in marriage across the groups were due to random chance rather than a true difference in the population. In simpler terms, college students' beliefs about gender roles in marriage appear to be similar regardless of their sexual orientation.

Based on the results of the statistical analysis, college students in Taiwan hold moderately positive attitudes toward marriage, with varying degrees of agreement across different dimensions of the Marriage Attitude Scale. Gender-based differences were showed in the perceived the feelings about marriage, the yearning for marriage, and especially in the necessity of marriage. While the impact of love experiences and sexual orientation revealed nuances in attitudes. These findings emphasize the need for promoting understanding, support, and inclusive education to foster more balanced and harmonious perspectives on marriage among young adults in Taiwan.

CONCLUSION

Discussion

Discussion 1: Moderately Positive Attitudes

The analysis of college students' attitudes toward marriage, as measured by the Marriage Attitude Scale, reveals several interesting findings. Overall, the average score for all dimensions of the scale is approximately 3.32, indicating a neutral to slightly positive sentiment. This research aligns with the findings of Yu-Shan Ting¹⁵, and Yeh Chun Hsu¹⁶. These researchers also focused on college students, and their results consistently indicate that the overall attitudes of college students toward marriage tend to be positive.

However, attitudes toward marriage varied across the dimensions of the Marriage Attitude Scale. The scores for the various dimensions ranked from highest to lowest are as follows: "Persistence of Marriage", "Gender Roles in Marriage", "Yearning for Marriage", "Feelings about Marriage", and "Necessity of Marriage". From this, it is evident that college students exhibit a strong inclination toward "Persistence of Marriage." They tend to expect marriage as enduring and stable. Additionally, Taiwan has witnessed a decline in its marriage rate over the past few decades, like many other developed countries. People may choose to marry later or not at all, which is reflected in a relatively lower level of agreement with "Necessity of Marriage." This trend may be influenced by factors such as career development, higher levels of education, gender equality, and changing societal expectations.

¹⁵ Chia-Nan Tai Yu-Shan Ting, Ming-Lung Wu, "A Study on the Relationship among the Family Values, Human Relationship Attachment Styles toward Undergraduates' Marriage Attitudes: Examples of Kaohsiung City, Taiwan," *家庭教育與諮商學刊*, no. 17 (2014).

¹⁶ Yeh Chun Hsu, "A Study of the Correlation among Parent-Child Relationship, Love Style and Marital Attitude of University Students" (National Kaohsiung Normal University, 2012).

Discussion 2: Gender-Based Marriage Attitude Differences

Analysis of gender differences in attitudes toward marriage showed no significant disparity between biological males and females in their views on the "Persistence of Marriage" and "Gender Roles in Marriage" with both genders showing comparable levels of concurrence with these concepts. Notably, distinct gender-based differences were evident in attitudes toward the "Necessity of Marriage", "Feelings about Marriage", and "Yearning for Marriage". Here, males generally displayed a stronger agreement with the importance and emotional aspects of marriage, whereas females showed a tendency towards less agreement or even disagreement.

This research supports the findings of Yun-Chen Huang and Shu-Hui Lin, who stated, "Male students' attitudes toward marriage were generally more positive than females".¹⁷ With the progress of time, women have gained greater economic independence, and the socioeconomic gap between men and women has narrowed. Women have more life choices compared to the past, as reflected in the research results.

Discussion 3: Love Experiences and Sexual Orientation's Impact on Attitudes

Toward Marriage

Moreover, the influence of love experiences on attitudes toward marriage was explored. In the dimensions of "Persistence of Marriage", "Feelings about Marriage", and "Gender Roles in Marriage", there were no significant differences among college students with varying experiences in romantic relationships. However, in contrast to

¹⁷ Yun-Chen Huang and Shu-Hui Lin, "Attitudes of Taiwanese College Students toward Marriage: A Comparative Study of Different Family Types and Gender," *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 45, no. 3 (2014), <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24339546>.

the findings of Chih-Wen Peng¹⁸, for the dimension of "Necessity of Marriage," a one-way ANOVA revealed a significant difference. Tukey's HSD Test confirmed that respondents with no or limited romantic relationship experience exhibited lower agreement compared to those with more extensive experience. In the "Yearning for Marriage" dimension, the influence of love experiences was statistically significant, with individuals who had no romantic relationship experience expressing a lower yearning for marriage.

The study examined the effect of sexual orientation on various attitudes towards marriage and found that, except for the "Yearning for Marriage" dimension, sexual orientation did not significantly affect attitudes across the other four measured dimensions. Within the "Yearning for Marriage" category, individuals identifying as bisexual reported a less intense desire for marriage compared to those identifying as homosexual. The implication of these results is that sexual orientation does not play a major role in influencing how individuals perceive most aspects related to marriage, such as its importance, roles, persistence, and feelings. However, when it comes to the desire or aspiration to marry, there is a notable difference, with bisexual individuals indicating less of this yearning than homosexual individuals. This could reflect broader societal attitudes and pressures, or intrinsic differences in how different sexual orientations perceive the relevance or appeal of marriage within their lives.

Suggestion

Promoting Inclusive Perspectives on Marriage in Higher Education

To cultivate a more balanced and inclusive understanding of marriage among college students, educational institutions should consider a multifaceted approach.

¹⁸ Chih-Wen Peng, "A Study of Concepts of Love and Marriage Attitudes toward College Students in Kaohsiung" (National Pingtung University (NPTU), 2018).

This could include developing educational programs that related gender, love, and marriage. Additionally, to address the varying aspirations and challenges faced by students, the creation of support services and counseling could prove beneficial. Such resources would offer a safe environment for open discussion and assistance.

In conclusion, understanding and responding to the multifaceted nature of college students' attitudes toward marriage in Taiwan requires a comprehensive approach that acknowledges individual choice, gender equality, and diversity. By offering inclusive education and support programs, society can help young adults form healthier and more informed perspectives on marriage and relationships.

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APPENDIX A

The Survey of Attitudes towards Marriage among College Students in Taiwan

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire aims to explore the attitudes towards marriage among Taiwanese and International college students. The questionnaire consists of a series of questions which included in 2 parts. Your participation is voluntary and anonymous. All responses will be kept confidential and only be used for research purposes. Please answer the questions thoroughly. Thank you for taking the time to participate in this survey!

Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages Department of International Affairs

Advisor: Professor Daniel Lin

Student: Sih-Sian Wu

Aspect	Num	Question	
Persistence of Marriage	1	Marriage is a lifelong commitment to each other.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	2	I believe that maintaining a long-lasting marital relationship requires mutual trust between partners.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	3	Maintaining the longevity of a marriage requires both partners to invest effort together.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	4	Couple who wants to get divorced should wait until their children are grown up.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
Necessity of Marriage	5	People should get married when they reach the appropriate age.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	6	I feel that once a couple are in love, it is necessary for them to get married.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	7	Having children is an essential aspect of married life.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	8	Choosing to get married is a personal decision and not necessary for everyone.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree

Aspect	Num	Question
Feelings about Marriage	9	Marriage can bring happiness. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	10	Marriage can provide financial benefits. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	11	Married life is better than being single. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	12	I have concerns about the responsibilities that come with marriage. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	13	My life will only be complete if I get married. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
Yearning for Marriage	14	I think I will get married in the future. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	15	In the future, I am willing to make efforts for married life with my partner. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	16	I believe that I can handle various challenges in marriage. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
Gender Roles in Marriage	17	The typical division of labor where the husband assumes the role of breadwinner and the wife manages household affairs is a good family division of labor. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	18	Both partners in a marriage should share equal responsibility for household chores. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	19	Do you think that adopting to typical gender roles in marriage can restrict personal freedom and hinder individual growth? <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree
	20	In your country, women generally take more time on taking care of family. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree

21. In my country, marriage often comes with traditional cultural expectations.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

22. I do not want to get married, but I would like to have a stable partner relationship.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

Part B: Personal Information

1. Age

18 years old or younger 19-21 years old 22-24 years old

25 years old or above

2. Gender Male Female

3. Nationality _____

4. Sexual orientation

Heterosexual Homosexual Bisexual Other

5. Religious affiliation

Buddhism Protestant Catholicism Islam Hinduism

Taoism Other religion or No religion

6. Love experience

How many times have you been in a romantic relationship?

0 times 1-2 times 2-4 times more than 5 times

7. Current marital status

Single In a dating relationship Married

8. Major Field Arts and Humanities Natural Sciences Other

This is the end of this questionnaire.

Thank you for spending your time to fill in this questionnaire for the research to receive my bachelor's degree.

Have a good day!

APPENDIX B

Attribute	Demographic	Number	Percentage
Gender	Female	191	79.9%
	Male	48	20.1%
Age	18 years old or younger	5	2.1%
	19-21 years old	137	57.1%
	22-24 years old	57	23.8%
	25 years old or above	41	17.1%
Identity	Taiwanese student	230	91.6%
	International student	21	8.4%
Major field of study	Natural Sciences	185	73.7%
	Arts and humanities	54	21.5%
	Other	2	0.8%

APPENDIX C

Attribute	Demographic	Number	Percentage
Current relationship status	Single	143	57.00%
	In a dating relationship	97	38.60%
	Married	11	4.40%
Love experience	0 times	57	22.80%
	1-2 times	117	46.80%
	3-4 times	59	23.60%
	more than 5 times	17	6.80%
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual	198	79.2%
	Homosexual	14	5.6%
	Bisexual	34	13.6%
	Other	4	1.6%

APPENDIX D

Aspect	Num	Content	M	SD
Persistence of Marriage	1	Marriage is a lifelong commitment to each other.	4.0	1.0
	2	I believe that maintaining a long-lasting marital relationship requires mutual trust between partners.	4.6	0.7
	3	Maintaining the longevity of a marriage requires both partners to invest effort together.	4.7	0.6
	4	Couple who wants to get divorced should wait until their children are grown up.	2.5	1.3
Necessity of Marriage	5	People should get married when they reach the appropriate age.	2.1	1.3
	6	I feel that once a couple are in love, it is necessary for them to get married.	2.1	1.2
	7	Having children is an essential aspect of married life.	2.1	1.3
	8	Choosing to get married is a personal decision and not necessary for everyone.	4.5	0.8
Feelings about Marriage	9	Marriage can bring happiness.	3.5	0.8
	10	Marriage can provide financial benefits.	3.1	0.9
	11	Married life is better than being single.	2.6	0.9
	12	I have concerns about the responsibilities that come with marriage.	3.8	0.9
	13	My life will only be complete if I get married.	2.3	1.1
Yearning for Marriage	14	I think I will get married in the future.	3.1	1.1
	15	In the future, I am willing to make efforts for married life with my partner.	3.3	1.0
	16	I believe that I can handle various challenges in marriage.	3.4	1.0
Gender Roles in Marriage	17	The typical division of labor where the husband assumes the role of breadwinner and the wife manages household affairs is a good family division of labor.	2.0	1.3
	18	Both partners in a marriage should share equal responsibility for household chores.	4.6	0.7
	19	Do you think that adopting to typical gender roles in marriage can restrict personal freedom and hinder individual growth?	4.0	1.0
	20	In your country, women generally take more time on taking care of family.	4.1	0.8