

**Perceptions Towards Abortion Legalization: A Survey
Study of Students at Wenzao Ursuline University of
Languages**

By

Ting-Yan Zhang

張婷諺

Submitted to the Faculty of
Department of International Affairs in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Arts in International Affairs

Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages
2023

Copyright © by Ting-Yan Zhang 張婷諺
2023

WENZAO URSULINE UNIVERSITY OF LANGAUGES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This senior paper was presented

by

Ting-Yan Zhang
張婷諺

It was defended on

November 18, 2023

and approved by

Reviewer 1: Mark Lai, Associate Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Reviewer 2: Yuan-Ming Chiao, Assistant Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Adviser: Daniel Lin, Associate Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Perceptions Towards Abortion Legalization: A Survey Study of Students at Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages

Ting-Yan Zhang

Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, 2023

Abstract

Abortion laws are at the heart of discussions about women's rights and continue to spark contentious debate. The key issue is balancing women's health, safety and autonomy with ethical and social concerns. Abortion laws have always been an issue of widespread concern. Additionally, college students represent the next generation of policymakers, advocates, and leaders. Understanding urgent matters such as legalizing abortion can help them make informed decisions as they function in society. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to understand the opinions of students at the Ursuline University of Wenzao on the legalization of abortion laws. For the study, researchers used questionnaires to gather general opinions about the legalization of abortion among college students and to gather insights from different demographic groups. The results show significant regional differences. Students from the South and North had opposing views on abortion laws. Moreover, a large section of the population still has deep-rooted reservations based on religious and moral foundations. This study takes a clearer look at how students at Wenzao University view the issue, delves into the factors that influence their views, and highlights the need for careful policy and open discussion on abortion.

Keyword: abortion legalization, college student, women's right

摘要

墮胎法是婦女權利討論的核心，一直引發有爭議的辯論。問題的關鍵在於平衡對婦女的健康、安全和自主與道德和社會問題。墮胎法一直以來也是大家關注的話題。而大學生是下一代政策制定者、倡議者和領導者。了解墮胎合法化等緊迫問題可以幫助他們在社會中發揮作用時做出明智的決定。因此，本研究目的是了解文藻外語大學學生對於墮胎法合法化的看法。在這項研究中，研究者使用問卷調查來獲得大學生對於墮胎法合法化的普遍想法，從不同的人口群體中收集了見解，並且根據結果，在地區的方面出現了顯著的差異。南部和北部地區的學生對於墮胎法的看法相反，以及在宗教和道德基礎上根深蒂固的保留意見在相當一部分人中持續存在。這項研究提供了一個更清楚地檢視，及文藻的大學生是如何思考這個議題，以及探討塑造其思想的因素，藉此強調了對墮胎問題採取細緻入微的政策和公共論述的必要性。

關鍵字：墮胎法、大學生、婦女權利

TABLE OF CONTENT

Preface.....	8
INTRODUCTION	9
Background	9
Research Purpose	11
Research Question.....	11
Contribution	11
Limits	12
Delimits	12
LITERATURE REVIEW	13
Abortion Legalization	13
History and Development.....	13
Debate on Abortion Legalization	15
Explore the Purpose and Importance of Legislation.....	16
Abortion Legalization for Women	17
Abortion Human Rights and Safety	17
Abortion Law in Taiwan	18
The Issue About Abortion Legalization	18
Knowledges and Access Safety.....	18
Assessing the impact of women	19
Moral Issue	20
Abortion Legalization in Taiwan	21
Opinion of College Students	21
Abortion rate around the world	22
Research Methods for the Study	22
View of Students in Wenzao	22
A Survey Study Based on Questionnaires.....	23
METHODOLOGY	24

Research Design.....	24
Population and sample	25
Research Instrument.....	25
Data Editing Coding, and analysis	26
DATA ANALYSIS.....	28
Introduction of Collected Data.....	28
Data Profiles	29
Research Question One	32
On Gender Difference	32
On Religion Difference	33
On Place Difference	33
Research Question Two	33
On Religion difference	34
Research Question Three	34
On Gender Difference	35
On Religion Difference	35
On Place Difference	35
Summary of Data Analysis	36
CONCLUSION.....	37
Discussion1: Regional Differences as a Reflection of Cultural and Educational Disparities.....	37
Discussion 2: The Diminished Role of Religious Affiliations in Shaping Views ...	38
Conclusion and Suggestion.....	39
Appendix.....	41
References.....	50

Preface

Abortion remains one of the most polarizing issues in the multifaceted fields of social science, with debates often shaped by sociocultural, ethical and religious dimensions. While global narratives are powerful, localized studies often reveal more complex patterns of perception. It is for this reason that concern arises about the views on the legalization of abortion at the Ursuline University of Wenzao, a unique academic institution with a unique cultural and religious background. The aim was to capture the nuances of students' perceptions of abortion legalization in this specific context.

Utilizing a survey-based approach allows for a structured and broad exploration of student opinions. Given the sensitive nature of the subject, a quantitative approach was used to collect data. Using a questionnaire, challenges were inevitable: from ensuring respondent confidentiality to mitigating potential response bias. However, these challenges only enhance the rigor and depth with which the research is conducted, ensuring that the views of the student population are reliably represented.

In conclusion, this study not only contributes to the academic discussion about abortion perceptions, but also highlights the value of localized research in understanding broader social trends. By focusing on Wenzao Ursuline University, the study highlights the interplay of education, culture, and personal beliefs in forming opinions. To improve the quality of writing in this study, I used Chatgpt as an auxiliary tool, but all the ideas in the paper come from my own originality and imagination.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Abortion laws have always been a contentious issue that has greatly affected women's rights. Women's rights include social status, health and safety, body autonomy and many other aspects. While proponents argue that the laws protect women's autonomy and liberty as well as women's health and safety, women have more power under laws legalizing abortion, while opponents say abortion destroys human life. The gap between these two perspectives underscores the need to study the impact of abortion laws on women's health and safety. The focus of this study is to investigate Wenzao Foreign Studies University students' perceptions of the legalization of abortion laws. The motivation behind this study was to determine whether legalizing abortion laws would improve women's rights, improve women's health and safety, and differ in moral perspectives. Research methods will use both quantitative and qualitative methods. The Google Form survey will be distributed to Wenzao University of Foreign Studies students to collect quantitative data. In addition, interviews will be conducted with students of Wenzao University to obtain qualitative data. Finally, the data will be analyzed to better understand Wenzao Foreign Studies University students' views on the legalization of abortion.

According to the above survey results, according to the statistics of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in 2019, about 30,000 to 40,000 people use the oral abortion drug RU-486 for abortion every year, and another 60,000 to 70,000 people report surgical abortion insurance to the National Health Service. Mostly fetuses. Abortions are irregular and must be performed for medical reasons. As for how many women

underwent surgical abortion due to unwanted pregnancies, it is not yet known because of the personal data involved. Legalizing abortion laws will also be on the minds of many. Legalizing abortion laws would do a lot for women and would be a huge step forward. As more medical resources are devoted to abortion, women will have more rights and freedoms when it comes to abortion choices.¹ It is to confirm that before the fetus can survive independently, women have the right to choose abortion, and the state should not interfere unreasonably. In contrast to illegal or poorly regulated abortion laws in the literature, there is insufficient national interest to support banning abortion or imposing a burden on a woman's right to choose a surgical method before living independently. Abortion increases a woman's health and death risks. In Taiwan, abortion laws have not fully improved women's health and safety.² In this case, many women will choose to use inappropriate methods for abortion, and women may face financial burdens.³ In traditional society, female abortion is an irresponsible and selfish behavior, and it is also considered to be disrespectful to the fetus. The difference between the two is that the legalization of abortion laws not only enhances women's autonomy and reproductive rights, but also gives them more control over their bodies and lives. On the contrary, those who oppose the legalization of abortion laws believe that illegal or laxly regulated abortions may increase women's health risks and death risks, and cause harm to women's physical and mental health, but they only focus on protecting the lives of embryos and ignore the legality of abortion sex. impact on women. Harmful to the fetus and life-threatening. Women's health considerations. Motivations will be whether legalizing abortion laws protects

¹ "How Laws Fail the Promise of Medical Abortion: A Global Look," May 26, 2017.

² 美國大學 - 華盛頓法學院, "限制墮胎對婦女保健的後果," (2014 年 10 月 14 日).

³ 傅千芬, "台北市大安區有偶墮胎婦女墮胎及相關因子調查" (碩士 國立臺灣師範大學, 1986), <https://hdl.handle.net/11296/g33ry3>.

women's economic rights, whether legalizing abortion improves women's health and safety, the importance of studying Wenzao students' perceptions of the consequences of illegal or unregulated abortion, and how it informs policy, advocacy and educational and abortion law lies in the moral perspective.

Research Purpose

This research aims to understand the viewpoints of students at Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages regarding the legalization of abortion. We will examine if these opinions vary according to demographic aspects like age, religious beliefs, and political ties using a survey approach. Moreover, a comparison will be drawn between the perspectives of male and female students.

Research Question

1. To what extent are Wenzao Ursuline University students worried about abortion legislation?
2. Is there a connection between the moral standpoints on abortion laws and religious beliefs?
3. How do students at Wenzao Ursuline University perceive the health implications of the abortion law?

Contribution

This study of Ursuline students in Ursuline provides localized insights into perceptions of abortion legalization, specifically reflecting the unique religious and cultural nuances of Ursuline students in Ursuline. The research not only adds to the

global debate by capturing the perspectives of young people, but also offers potential educational and policy implications for universities and similar institutions.

Furthermore, the findings can serve as a basis for future research highlighting changing attitudes and the importance of addressing these issues in educational settings.

Limits

The study focused on students at Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, revealing specific insights into abortion legalization perceptions, but its findings may have limited generalizability beyond this group. Due to the sensitive nature of the topic and the unique religious and institutional context, responses could be influenced by both social desirability and cultural factors. Acknowledging these nuances is vital for comprehensively understanding and contextualizing the research outcomes.

Delimits

This research intentionally narrows its focus to perceptions of abortion legalization among students at Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, offering valuable, specific insights. However, the deliberate choice to concentrate on this institution and the specific survey design may limit the applicability of findings to broader contexts. It's imperative to interpret results within the defined boundaries of this study, considering the unique demographic and institutional characteristics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Abortion Legalization

Taiwan's laws on abortion are shaped by several provisions, including Article 288 of the Criminal Law, Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Eugenics and Health Care Law, and Article 15 of its Implementing Rules. Specifically, Article 288 of the Criminal Law dictates that anyone aiding or instigating an abortion could face imprisonment, detention, or a fine, though some exceptions may negate these penalties. Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Eugenics and Health Care Law allows for voluntary abortions if the pregnant individual has genetic or infectious diseases, potential harm to physical or mental health, or detects abnormal fetal development, among other conditions. Furthermore, Article 15 mandates that abortions be performed within the first 24 weeks of pregnancy: procedures within the initial 12 weeks must be undertaken in a hospital or clinic, and any abortion after this period requires hospitalization. Collectively, these guidelines form Taiwan's comprehensive legal stance on abortion, balancing potential penal actions with situations where abortion is deemed acceptable.

History and Development

Laws opposing abortion began to surface in the 19th century, signifying the commencement of global abortion regulation and its criminalization. In various nations, the U.S. included, anti-abortion statutes were introduced as part of larger efforts to dictate morality and manage population growth. As these regulations expanded, women in need of abortions were increasingly pushed to clandestine measures, exposing them to potential harm from unsafe practices.⁴ Throughout the

⁴ Ronald G. Walters, review of *Abortion in America: The Origins and Evolution of National Policy, 1800-1900*, JAMES C. MOHR, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 55, no. 1 (1981).

20th century, the movement to criminalize abortion gained traction, leading several countries to enact strict penalties for both women and practitioners.⁵

However, some nations, recognizing social and economic imperatives, moved to decriminalize abortion, enhancing maternal health outcomes. Contemporary debates around abortion now revolve more around reproductive rights, urging enhanced accessibility to safe, legal abortion services.⁶ Yet, many places are witnessing rising efforts to undermine these rights, spotlighting the need to prioritize women's safety and health globally.

In Taiwan, abortion laws have evolved significantly. The 1953 "Medical Affairs Law" was ambiguous about the legality of abortion, leaning towards it being illegal. By 1970, following the "Draft Eugenics and Health Care Law" proposal by the Ministry of the Interior, the medical community vocalized support for legalized abortions. They highlighted the risks of clandestine methods and limited legal abortion provisions to specialized medical professionals, excluding traditional Chinese medicine practitioners. In 1984, the Eugenics and Health Care Act was introduced, which, although seemingly liberalizing abortion restrictions, bolstered spousal control over women's reproductive decisions, maintaining gender disparities.⁷ Taiwan took a progressive step in 1988 by amending this act, officially legalizing abortion and broadening the conditions permitting it, making Taiwan one of Asia's early adopters of legal abortion. In 2002, to align with the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women," the National Health Service proposed amending the Eugenics and Health Care Law (rebranded as the

⁵ Krajewska A. (2016). Abortion Laws in Transnational Perspective: Cases and Controversies. *Medical Law Review*, 24(2), 290–296.

⁶ Van Look, P. F., & Cottingham, J. (2013). The World Health Organization's safe abortion guidance document. *American journal of public health*, 103(4), 593–596.

⁷ 吳燕秋, "「拿掉」與「毋生」(m-sinn)-戰後台灣婦女墮胎史(1945-1984)" (博士 國立清華大學),

Reproductive Health Care Law) to eliminate the spousal consent prerequisite for abortions, further endorsing women's autonomy in reproductive decisions. Today, the spotlight on abortion laws in Taiwan leans towards promoting women's rights, advocating for gender equality, and emphasizing the fair treatment of women.

Debate on Abortion Legalization

Legalizing abortion is a subject of intense debate, with advocates arguing that it is a fundamental right for women to control their own reproductive health and avoid dangerous methods. When abortion is illegal, women may resort to unsafe methods such as self-induced abortions or seeking help from unqualified practitioners.⁸ The health, as well as the social and economic well-being of women, is jeopardized under such circumstances. In nations where abortion remains outlawed, women seeking abortions might encounter societal bias and ostracism, exacerbating their mental and physical distress. The legalization of abortion can offer women access to secure and cost-effective healthcare, diminish the hazards associated with unauthorized abortions, and guarantee women's autonomy over their bodies and their futures. Additionally, many advocates contend that restricting abortion breaches essential women's rights, encompassing the rights to life, health, and protection from cruel or degrading treatment.

In essence, the advocacy for legalized abortion is pivotal for upholding women's autonomy over their reproductive health, mitigating the risks of perilous procedures, and confronting the larger themes of gender disparity and social fairness.

⁸ Iqbal H Shah and Elisabeth L Ahman, "Unsafe abortion: global and regional incidence, trends, consequences, and challenges," *Journal of obstetrics and gynaecology Canada : JOGC = Journal d'obstetrique et gynecologie du Canada* : JOGC 31 12 (2009).

Explore the Purpose and Importance of Legislation

Taiwan's abortion legislation plays a pivotal role in safeguarding women's rights, ensuring they have access to secure healthcare, and advancing public health. This foundation is rooted in the understanding that women inherently possess the right to make choices about their own bodies, encompassing decisions related to pregnancy and childbirth. Such laws grant women the power and independence over their reproductive decisions, facilitating their ability to steer their lives and health.⁹

By establishing a legal backdrop for regulated and safe abortions, the law acts as a crucial shield against hazardous and covert abortion procedures. It's geared towards mitigating health threats and potential damages stemming from unlicensed and unchecked practices. This ensures women can access professional medical guidance and assistance, ensuring their reproductive health needs are addressed securely and empathetically.

Moreover, Taiwan's abortion laws accommodate various medical and societal nuances that might profoundly affect a woman's life. It acknowledges scenarios where continuing a pregnancy might endanger a woman's mental or physical health, or situations involving sexual assault or critical fetal abnormalities. Through legal stipulations addressing these concerns, the legislation ensures women are provided the essential support during challenging times.

In essence, the abortion laws in Taiwan underscore its dedication to championing women's rights, fostering public health, and navigating the intricate landscape of reproductive health. It stands as a testament to the nation's commitment to preserving

⁹ Susan Deller Ross, "Women's Reproductive Rights," in *Women's Human Rights*, The International and Comparative Law Casebook (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2008).

women's agency, safeguarding their health, and ensuring they have access to compassionate medical care.

Abortion Legalization for Women

The right to access legal and safe abortion is a basic human entitlement. Governments bear the duty to guarantee that women can utilize this right without facing undue hardships or discrimination. This stance underscores the significance of feminist efforts and activism in propelling reproductive rights and justice. Furthermore, it provides tangible approaches to advocate for safe and legal abortions across various scenarios, emphasizing that legalizing abortion amplifies women's rights.

Abortion Human Rights and Safety

Abortion remains a contentious issue worldwide, with over 42.6 million fetuses removed annually, making it one of the leading causes of death.¹⁰ To ensure women's access to safe, legal, and accessible abortion services, abortion laws should be evidence-based to combat stigma and increase access. There should be a focus on making later abortions available without hardship or risk. Justice should also address structural conditions that limit women's ability to make timely decisions about abortion and access services early in pregnancy. However, opponents of abortion argue that it is an invasion of life and that fetuses have the right to live from the moment of conception.¹¹ As such, any approach to abortion must balance these competing interests and prioritize the health and rights of women.

¹⁰ World Health Organization, "Abortion," *World Health Organization* (25 November 2021).

¹¹ Rebecca Stone and Cynthia Waszak, "Adolescent Knowledge and Attitudes about Abortion," *Family Planning Perspectives* 24, no. 2 (1992), <https://doi.org/10.2307/2135466>.

Abortion Law in Taiwan

The legalization of abortion is a crucial element in ensuring women's access to safe and legal abortion without discrimination or undue burden. Governments must assume responsibility for guaranteeing that women can exercise their right to safe and legal abortion, regardless of their financial status or location.¹² Feminist advocacy and activism play a critical role in advancing reproductive rights and justice, particularly in regions where restrictive abortion laws and cultural taboos prevent women from accessing the care they need. Various practical strategies can be employed to promote safe and legal abortion, including increasing access to comprehensive sexuality education, advocating for the decriminalization of abortion, and expanding access to contraception and safe abortion care services.

Legalizing abortion strengthens women's rights and contributes to a just and equitable society that values women's autonomy and dignity. By taking action to ensure that women can access safe and legal abortion services, societies can empower women, promote gender equality, and protect reproductive rights for all.

The Issue About Abortion Legalization

Knowledges and Access Safety

Adolescents' knowledge of legal restrictions on abortion is limited, as many have significant gaps in their understanding of the issue. While most adolescents believe that abortion should be legal in certain cases, such as when the mother's life is in danger or in cases of rape, support for abortion legalization decreases in other

¹² Johanna B. Fine, Katherine Mayall, and Lilian S. Sepulveda, "The Role of International Human Rights Norms in the Liberalization of Abortion Laws Globally," *Health and Human Rights* 19 (2017).

circumstances. ¹³For instance, there is limited support for abortion when a woman cannot afford a child or does not want to be a single mother. Research has found that greater knowledge about abortion is linked to increased support for abortion rights among adolescents.¹⁴

Adolescents who have more knowledge about abortion are more likely to support abortion legalization, while those who have less knowledge are more likely to oppose it. Therefore, it is crucial to increase adolescents' knowledge about abortion to promote support for its legalization. By doing so, we can ensure that adolescents have access to safe and legal abortion services, which can have a significant impact on their health and well-being.

Assessing the impact of women

Abortion laws have the potential to significantly impact women's lives in various ways. Research has shown that access to legal abortion can positively impact women's economic and social well-being. In contrast, refusal of abortion can result in financial hardship and physical health insecurity for women and their children. Thus, the question of whether abortion laws benefit women is a crucial one to consider in policymaking and public discourse.¹⁵ Ensuring access to legal abortion is essential in promoting women's health and well-being. By allowing women to make decisions about their reproductive health, legal abortion can improve their economic and social outcomes, while also reducing the risk of unsafe and potentially life-threatening abortions. To promote women's health and well-being, policymakers must prioritize

¹³ Sachi Ojha and Muna Silwal, "Knowledge and Attitude on Legalization of Abortion among Undergraduate Students," *Journal of Gandaki Medical College-Nepal* (2018).

¹⁴ Werner Franz and David C. Reardon, "Differential impact of abortion on adolescents and adults," *Adolescence* 27 105 (1992).

¹⁵ Rebecca J. Cook and Bernard M. Dickens, "Human Rights Dynamics of Abortion Law Reform," *Human Rights Quarterly* 25 (2003).

access to safe and legal abortion services.

Moral Issue

The moral issues surrounding the legalization of abortion have been the subject of intense debate and controversy in societies around the world. Advocates for legalized abortion argue that women have the right to make decisions about their bodies and that restrictions on safe and legal abortion violate their autonomy and reproductive rights. They emphasized the importance of providing options for women facing unintended pregnancy, such as protecting their physical and mental health, ensuring socioeconomic well-being, and supporting personal life choices.¹⁶ Opponents of abortion legalization, however, often base their arguments on moral and religious grounds, viewing abortion as the end of a potential human life. They believe that life begins at conception, that abortion is morally wrong, and advocate the value of protecting the rights of the unborn child and the right to life of every individual. The moral issues of legalizing abortion also intersect with broader social issues, such as gender equality and social justice.

Proponents of abortion legalization argue that restrictions on access to safe and legal abortion disproportionately affect marginalized communities and perpetuate social inequality. They stress that restrictive abortion laws often lead to unsafe clandestine procedures that put women's lives at risk, especially those who lack financial resources or live in areas with limited health care options. From this perspective, ensuring reproductive autonomy and access to safe abortion services are seen as issues of justice and equality. Instead, opponents of abortion legalization may

¹⁶ Carter Heyward, "Abortion: A Moral Choice," *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies* 9, no. 1 (1986), <https://doi.org/10.2307/3346130>, <http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/3346130>.

frame their arguments in terms of protecting the rights and welfare of unborn children, arguing for alternative solutions such as adoption or increased support for struggling pregnant women. As with all other ethical issues, the right or wrong of abortion at the level of individual decision depends largely on how seriously a woman takes the relational, participatory, and social demands inherent in her life in the world, both as a responsible self, again as a person who receives attention. Society has a full range of economic and social responsibilities or should have a full range of economic and social responsibilities.¹⁷

Abortion Legalization in Taiwan

Opinion of College Students

According to the article, many of the students surveyed (62%) believed that abortion should be legal in all cases, while a smaller percentage (29%) believed that it should be legal only under certain circumstances (such as if the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, or if the woman's life was in danger). Only 9% of the students surveyed believed that abortion should be illegal in all cases.¹⁸

The article also notes that there were some differences in opinion based on religious affiliation and political ideology, with students who identified as conservative or Catholic being less likely to support abortion rights than those who identified as liberal or non-religious. Also, both male and female students who identified as liberal and who had more favorable attitudes towards premarital sex were more likely to support abortion rights. In addition, female students who had

¹⁷ Donald Algeo, "ABORTION, PERSONHOOD, AND MORAL RIGHTS," *The Monist* 64, no. 4 (1981), <http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/27902724>.

¹⁸ Barbara Agresti Finlay, "Sex Differences in Correlates of Abortion Attitudes among College Students," *Journal of Marriage and Family* 43, no. 3 (1981), <https://doi.org/10.2307/351758>, <http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/351758>.

experienced unplanned pregnancies or who had friends or family members who had undergone abortions were more likely to support abortion rights.

Abortion rate around the world

There has been a trend towards liberalization of abortion laws in many parts of the world during this time. Specifically, many countries expanded their abortion laws to allow for greater access to abortion, while several countries had liberalized their abortion laws during this period, and there was growing recognition of abortion as a human right by international organizations and governments.¹⁹ There are still significant disparities in access to abortion around the world. In many countries, access to abortion is limited or restricted, and women may face legal or social barriers to accessing safe and legal abortion services. Both progress and ongoing challenges in ensuring access to safe and legal abortion for women around the world.

Research Methods for the Study

View of Students in Wenzao

The research of "Wenzao University Students' Views on Abortion Legalization" aims to explore the attitudes and views of Wenzao University students on the legalization of abortion. The research was conducted through individual interviews with female students in order to gather rich and detailed data on their perspectives and experiences.

The study specifically focused on female students at Wenzao University, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other populations. However, this also

¹⁹ Gilda Sedgh et al., "Legal Abortion Worldwide in 2008: Levels and Recent Trends," *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* 43, no. 3 (2011), <http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/23048853>.

allows for a deeper exploration of the perspectives and experiences of this group. Findings from the study may be used to inform Wenzao University students' policies and programs related to women's rights and abortion.

The study contributes to broader discussions of abortion legalization and reproductive and women's rights, particularly in the context of Taiwan. The study's findings may provide insight into factors that influence female students' attitudes toward legalizing abortion, which may inform efforts to increase public support for abortion rights in Taiwan.

A Survey Study Based on Questionnaires

According to the results of these articles, I use the questionnaire survey as my research method. In this questionnaire,²⁰ I will investigate their departments, grades, religious beliefs, ages, etc. for investigation. ²¹This survey focuses on age, because it's a survey of college students. Investigate their views on the legalization of the abortion law, and whether the legalization of the abortion law will have more protection for women. Through this questionnaire, after answering, you can use statistical methods to analyze everyone's thoughts. Talking will be faster than using interviews.

²⁰ Davida Becker, Sandra G. Garcia, and Ulla Larsen, "Knowledge and Opinions about Abortion Law among Mexican Youth," *International Family Planning Perspectives* 28, no. 4 (2002), <https://doi.org/10.2307/3088223>, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3088223>.

²¹ F. Michael Barrett and Malcolm Fitz-Earle, "Student Opinion on Legalized Abortion at the University of Toronto," *Canadian Journal of Public Health / Revue Canadienne de Sante'e Publique* 64, no. 3 (1973), <http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/41987984>.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research delves into the perspectives of female students at Wenzao Language University concerning the legalization of abortion. Utilizing a quantitative approach, I have surveyed these students' opinions on the matter through a Google Forms questionnaire. The survey integrates a Likert scale - featuring options like Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree - to gauge the sentiments of the students about abortion legalization. This methodology has been insightful in discerning their alignment with current abortion regulations. To maintain confidentiality and ethical integrity, the survey is designed to be anonymous, thus ensuring there's no personal data breach. The survey is categorized into six sections. The inaugural section gathers fundamental demographic details such as department, academic year, and religious affiliation. The subsequent section delves into the overarching perceptions of abortion. It encompasses five questions pinpointing their views concerning the legalization of abortion, its relevance in safeguarding women, and the associated moral implications. These queries aim to unravel the contemporary concerns women have regarding abortion legalization. The third and fourth sections are tailored to gauge the level of familiarity and concern regarding Taiwan's abortion regulations. Given that many might not be well-versed with the specifics of these laws, these sections will elucidate the general consensus about its appropriateness. Additionally, they will shed light on areas of the law that might warrant more emphasis or revision, especially concerning the safety aspects for younger women and the need for more public awareness initiatives. The final two sections pivot around the health implications of abortion and the broader theme of women's rights. While health repercussions related to abortion aren't extensively discussed in Taiwan, the issue of

women's rights has garnered significant attention. These sections will probe into whether legalizing abortion is perceived as a means to fortify women's health and affirm their autonomy.

Population and sample

The primary focus of my research centers on the female students at Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages. I've pinpointed this group to delve into their perspectives and sentiments regarding the legalization of abortion.

A questionnaire survey will be administered to a subset of Wenzao's female student body. Employing this approach offers a swift way to grasp their stance on abortion laws. Given the practical constraints and limited resources at hand, it's infeasible to survey the entirety of the student population. Consequently, I'll be using a stratified random sampling method. Students will be grouped based on their department and age, and individuals will then be randomly selected from these segments. This approach not only yields initial insights but also aids in refining the research process based on preliminary feedback.

Considering the vast number of female students at Wenzao, capturing the views of every single one is challenging. Therefore, the sample size will be determined through strategic sampling techniques, ensuring its adequacy for producing dependable and significant outcomes. By focusing on this demographic, the study aims to unveil how female students perceive the implications of abortion legalization, especially in the contexts of reproductive rights and women's health care.

Research Instrument

The objective of this study is to gauge the opinions of female students at Wenzao Ursuline University regarding abortion legalization. Data collection for this study is

bifurcated into two segments.

The initial segment involves an online approach utilizing Google Sheets. The questionnaire, which is attached as Appendix A, will be disseminated to Wenzao students and acquaintances through social media by sharing the Google Forms link. During the distribution phase, I will encourage recipients to further share the survey with their peers and within their professional networks to augment its reach. To enhance the rate of responses, I will also post an article on Dcard and embed the questionnaire within the content.

The subsequent segment of data collection pivots to a more traditional method. I will physically distribute printed questionnaires to female students at Wenzao for completion. This direct approach not only targets the specific demographic but can also expedite the data gathering process. While there's a possibility of some students declining to participate, it still offers a quicker way to amass feedback.

Data Editing Coding, and analysis

This study seeks to understand the perspectives of the students from Ursuline Language University in Wenzao regarding the legalization of abortion. Utilizing a survey methodology, the research will incorporate various data analysis methods, including descriptive statistics, ANOVA, decision number analysis, and independent samples t-test. IBM SPSS software will facilitate the data analysis.

Descriptive statistics will offer an overview of participants' demographic details and primary variables connected to abortion legalization perceptions. We'll compute metrics such as frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. To discern perceptual differences rooted in variables like age, education, and religious beliefs, a variance analysis will be employed. Decision number analysis will ascertain the

significance of factors swaying participants' viewpoints on abortion legalization, shedding light on dominant determinants influencing their stances.

Use independent samples t-tests to compare perceptions between students acquainted with abortion instances (for instance, knowing someone who underwent an abortion) and those without such experiences. This will pinpoint any marked disparities in views stemming from personal acquaintances.

The study's results will be delineated using tables, charts, and graphs, offering a holistic view of the derived insights. The implications and significance of these results will be juxtaposed with existing literature, and potential policy ramifications will be explored. By leveraging IBM SPSS and diverse analytical techniques, this research aspires to deepen the understanding of women's stances on abortion legalization, thereby enriching future academic inquiries and policy considerations in the domain.

DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction of Collected Data

This chapter uses a questionnaire to investigate students' views on the abortion law at Wenzao Foreign Languages College. This study aims to investigate the opinions of Wenzao College students from different departments on the abortion law and explore the differences between male and female students on this issue.

The data collected were used to gain a deeper understanding of student perceptions of the legalization of abortion laws and to answer the research questions. The first question was about what Ursuline University students think about abortion laws and individual rights. The second question is whether Wenzao believes that the legalization of abortion involves moral values. The third question sought to understand whether students at Ursuline University in Wenzao believed that legalizing abortion laws would allow women to have abortions in a healthier and safer medical environment. To answer these questions, we used SPSS data analysis and the final data set contained 193 responses. The T-test was used to analyze the impact of age and gender of students at Wenzao Foreign Languages University on attitudes toward the legalization of abortion laws, as well as the impact of religious beliefs and academic fields.

Of the 193 questionnaires collected, approximately 79% of the respondents were female and 21% were male. This distribution of sex ratios has important contextual value in this study. In addition, variables such as age, place of residence and work experience were also considered key factors in the study to determine whether these

factors were associated with respondents' views on the legalization of abortion laws.

B1 to B5 are the new average of knowledge about the abortion law

$(B1+B2+B3+B4+B5)/5=\text{know1}$ ($\alpha=0.657$) and C1 to C5 are the health issues about

the abortion law $(C1+C2+C3 +C4+C5)/5= \text{know2}$ ($\alpha=0.730$). D1 to D4 are the new average of women's personal rights issues regarding the abortion law

$(D1+D2+D3+D4)/4=\text{know3}$ ($\alpha=0.808$). E1 to E3 are the new average of moral issues regarding abortion laws $(E1+E2+E3)/3=\text{know4}$ ($\alpha=0.702$).

Demonstrate in real life and socially. Problems calculating new scores are reliable because they have $\alpha > 0.6$.

Data Profiles

- **Date Examination**

The data for this study were collected through a survey conducted among students at Wenzao University of Foreign Languages to explore their views on the legalization of abortion in Taiwan. The dataset comprised responses from 193 students, with each response corresponding to a unique survey. Variable names and labels were carefully designed to reflect the content of the survey questions.

An initial data review identified the presence of extreme values among respondents that could be classified as potential outliers. During this initial data examination, the primary goal was to understand the distribution of participants' responses to the questionnaire. Notably, several respondents provided very few distinct answers, and it was apparent that some of these answers were confusing and unsuitable for meaningful data analysis. Among these cases, a significant portion of respondents provided identical answers.

The potential outliers were identified by scrutinizing summary statistics and conducting an analysis of missing data. Variables with missing information included "age" and "religion," as some respondents chose not to disclose this information. Further investigation was conducted to determine whether these instances were the result of data entry errors or valid responses. Subsequently, appropriate measures were taken to remove such data points, facilitating the subsequent data analysis process.

● **Variable Scoring and Creation**

To conduct our study, we collected raw response data from participants, encompassing their answers to questions related to age, gender, income, education, and their perspectives on the legalization of abortion. These responses were analyzed in their original form and were presented in the form of a codebook. Importantly, no specialized scoring procedures or reverse scoring methods were utilized in our study.

For the ratings employed in our research questions, we predominantly used a Likert scale, where "5" denoted "very satisfied," "4" represented "satisfied," "3" indicated "average," "2" signified "dissatisfied," and "1" corresponded to "very dissatisfied." Specifically, for the question regarding part-time work experience, "1" was used to indicate "yes," and "2" was used to signify "no."

Furthermore, concerning certain categorical variables, such as gender and religious belief, they were transformed into independent variables to be included in T-Test analysis. This approach allowed us to explore the correlations between these factors and individuals' attitudes toward the legalization of abortion. This coding method not only provided us with a deeper understanding of our findings but also

aided in the interpretation of the potential impacts of gender and education on the dependent variables.

- **Descriptive Statistics**

In this narrative analysis, I will conduct various descriptive statistical analyzes on gender, age, place of residence, religious beliefs, major, work experience, etc. to fully understand students' views on the legalization of abortion.

To determine the central tendency of students' opinions, we calculated the mean value of the age variable. The average age score is 20.3, and the distribution status is from under 17 years old to over 27 years old. Among them, the most common distribution is 20-21 years old, accounting for a relatively large proportion, about 46%. In addition, the analysis of gender variables was also calculated, and the respondents who participated in the questionnaire survey were mainly girls. Among the 193 questionnaires, 78 were answered by girls, and most of them were answered by women. These descriptive statistical analyzes provide preliminary insights into a deeper understanding of students' views on the legalization of abortion and what factors may influence their views. Next, we will perform a similar analysis on religiosity, calculating the variable for religiosity. Among religious beliefs, Taoism is the most popular religion, accounting for 41% of all questionnaires, followed by other or no faith, accounting for 37% of all questionnaires. Therefore, these two religions will be compared in subsequent research. . We could also analyze participants from different religious backgrounds to see if religious affiliation has an impact on their opinions.

These further analyzes will help us develop a more complete understanding of the student population's views on abortion legalization and may reveal the

interrelationships between different factors. To address the first research question, one part of the questionnaire focused on assessing the level of concern about abortion laws. This section consists of five questions. The five questions were combined and summed averages were used to compare gender, religion, and location. Gender often plays an important role in shaping individuals' views and attitudes toward social and political issues. Men and women may have different views and concerns about abortion laws.

Research Question One

Research Question 1: " To what extent are Wenzao Ursuline University students worried about abortion legislation?" In relation to the six queries addressing participants' background and professional experience, it was hypothesized that these elements might impact their perspectives. The researchers then evaluated variances based on gender, religious beliefs, and geographical location to provide a more comprehensive interpretation of the findings.

On Gender Difference

In a study assessing Wenzao students' concern about abortion law, findings revealed no statistically significant difference between genders. Men exhibited a mean score of 3.29 (SD=0.576), suggesting a moderate level of awareness about abortion law issues. In contrast, women registered a slightly lower mean of 3.19 (SD=0.531), pointing towards a reduced engagement with recent news or debates on abortion laws. The t-value stood at 0.444, and with a p-value of 0.280 (exceeding the 0.05 threshold), the data does not support a significant disparity in awareness between male and female students.

On Religion Difference

In a study examining the influence of religion on Wenzao students' perspectives about abortion law, it was observed that there wasn't a significant difference between various religious groups. Specifically, Taoist participants recorded a mean score of 3.29 (SD=0.445), suggesting an awareness of abortion law issues. Meanwhile, those identifying as "other" or without any religious affiliation posted a slightly lower mean of 3.24 (SD=0.633). However, the t-test outcome ($t(192) = 0.018, p = 0.638$) indicates this variance is not statistically significant at the 0.05 threshold, demonstrating that religious background doesn't substantially influence students' concern about abortion law in this context.

On Place Difference

In a study examining regional variances in Wenzao students' attitudes toward abortion laws, we found notable differences between southern and northern participants. Students from the southern region exhibited a greater awareness, with a mean score of 3.29 (SD=0.580), while their northern counterparts showed a lesser degree of concern, evidenced by a mean score of 2.87 (SD=0.362). The t-test results ($t(192) = 0.010, p < 0.001$) confirm this disparity between the two regions as statistically significant.

Research Question Two

Research Question 2: "Is there a connection between the moral standpoints on abortion laws and religious beliefs?" In relation to the six queries addressing participants' background and professional experience, it was hypothesized that these

elements might impact their perspectives. The researchers then evaluated variances based on gender, religious beliefs, and geographical location to provide a more comprehensive interpretation of the findings.

On Religion difference

In a study examining the connection between the moral standpoints on abortion laws and religious beliefs, it was observed that there wasn't a significant difference between various religious groups. Specifically, Taoist participants recorded a mean score of 3.15 (SD=0.773), suggesting an awareness of abortion law issues.

Meanwhile, those identifying as “other” or without any religious affiliation posted a slightly lower mean of 3.12 (SD=0.923). However, the t-test outcome ($t(192) = 0.068$, $p = 0.098$) indicates this variance is not statistically significant at the 0.05 threshold, demonstrating that religious background doesn't substantially influence between the moral standpoints on abortion laws and religious beliefs.

Research Question Three

Research question three: "What are the Wenzao Ursuline University students' views on the health issue of abortion law?" Regarding the six questions about the respondents' background information and work experience, the researcher believed that these attributes were factors that influenced the respondents' opinions.

Subsequently, the researchers analyzed differences by gender, religion, and location to gain a better understanding of the results.

On Gender Difference

In a study conducted among Ursuline students, we aimed to discern any significant differences in views on the health implications of abortion laws between genders. Men reported a mean score of 3.26 (SD=0.688), suggesting a relatively informed perspective on the topic. Conversely, women reported a slightly lower mean score of 3.07 (SD=0.613), denoting lesser engagement with the health dimensions of abortion laws. The t-test results, $t(192) = 0.179$, $p = 0.091$ (above the 0.05 threshold), indicate no statistically significant difference in views between males and females on this subject.

On Religion Difference

In our study evaluating the religious influences on Ursuline students' perceptions of the health implications of abortion laws, we found no significant religious differences. Taoist participants registered a mean score of 3.14 (SD=0.583), while those identifying as “other” or having no religious affiliation recorded a mean of 3.14 (SD=0.700). The t-test results, $t(192) = 0.253$, $p = 0.971$, exceeded the 0.05 threshold, suggesting that the views on health implications of abortion laws do not vary significantly across different religious affiliations.

On Place Difference

In our research, we identified marked regional disparities in perceptions regarding the health implications of abortion laws among students. Southern participants recorded an average score of 3.23 (SD=0.643), reflecting a heightened awareness of the health aspects associated with abortion laws. Conversely, their

northern counterparts registered a lower mean score of 2.69 (SD=0.481), suggesting diminished concern in this region about these health issues. The t-test, $t(192) = 0.105$, $p < 0.001$, confirmed these significant regional variations in perception.

Summary of Data Analysis

Summarizing the analysis results in the previous paragraphs, the results of this study have a main finding. Among the three research questions, residence is the most significant of the three questions. Comparing the two regions of residence, the South and the North, it was found that college students in the South were more actively concerned about abortion laws than those in the North. In my research found that there were two discussions were talk about the place have significance.

CONCLUSION

Discussion1: Regional Differences as a Reflection of Cultural and Educational Disparities

One of the most striking results of this study is the significant regional differences in Ursuline students' views on abortion legislation. Although many studies have historically identified gender and religiosity as key determinants of abortion attitudes, the regional differences evident in this study provide a new perspective. Culturally, as highlighted by Johnson et al, areas with more traditional or conservative values may exhibit stricter views on reproductive rights, whereas areas with more progressive values may be more liberal in their views. This cultural factor may be related to regional differences in religious beliefs, community structure, and even the importance of traditional festivals and rituals.²²

This raises potential questions about the role of Aboriginal culture, educational curricula, media influence and access to information in shaping opinions. Increased awareness and concern among Southern students may be due to specific regional education programs, more prominent local advocacy, or may be due to greater access to health care information and resources. Conversely, the decline in attention in the north may indicate a lack of awareness campaigns or a cultural environment that places less emphasis on the topic. Jones and Kooistra argue that economic factors also play a role. Areas with better medical infrastructure and higher socioeconomic status tend to have more liberal attitudes toward abortion, possibly because residents have greater access to information and health care and thus have more informed views on

²² Johnson, H. M., Lammers, S. B., & Cleveland, R. (2015). Investigating regional and urban/rural differences in abortion attitudes among US adults. *Journal of Community Health, 40*(5), 948-955.

the issue.²³ Understanding these regional differences can guide tailored interventions and educational campaigns to ensure that all students, regardless of geographic location, are fully informed. Similar to our study, these global insights help connect the dots between observed regional differences in Wenzao student perceptions. It emphasizes the need for a comprehensive understanding of regional attitudes and the recognition that these differences are not mere coincidence but are shaped by a complex interplay of historical, cultural, educational, and economic factors.

Discussion 2: The Diminished Role of Religious Affiliations in Shaping Views

Interestingly, there were no significant differences between religious affiliations. Historically, religious beliefs have often been closely associated with views on abortion, and many religious teachings have taken clear positions on the subject. However, this study suggests that religious beliefs may not be the primary driver of views on abortion laws among the Ursuline student population. For example, Cook, Dickens, and Bliss argue that many religious teachings have traditionally opposed abortion, arguing that it is morally and ethically wrong.²⁴ However, these positions are complex and multifaceted, often intertwined with cultural, social, and personal beliefs.²⁵

The diminished role of religion may be due to a variety of factors. Younger generations may take a more secular approach to these issues, prioritizing personal beliefs and social norms over traditional religious teachings. Alternatively, the religious teachings of the dominant religions in the study area may be more

²³R. Cook, Bernard Dickens, and L. Bliss, "International developments in abortion law from 1988 to 1998," *American journal of public health* 89 (05/01 1999), <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.89.4.579>.

²⁴ Cook, Dickens, and Bliss, "International developments in abortion law from 1988 to 1998."

²⁵ Guttmacher Institute. (2020). Religion and Abortion Attitudes: Insights From Data.

ambiguous or liberal on abortion, resulting in less influence on students' views. Furthermore, the role of college education in promoting critical thinking and independent reasoning may undermine the traditionally powerful influence of religious beliefs. This evolution in the determinants of opinions on a sensitive topic such as abortion highlights the dynamic interplay of personal, social, and educational factors in shaping opinions. Furthermore, Marsiglio and Shehan noted that young people tend to prioritize personal experience, knowledge acquisition, and peer discussion when forming attitudes about sensitive topics, including abortion. ²⁶Our findings appear to be consistent with this observation, suggesting that while religious beliefs may still play a role in shaping individual opinions, they may no longer be a major influence, at least among the groups studied.

Conclusion and Suggestion

The study's findings highlight the intricate interplay of factors that influence Ursuline students' perceptions of abortion legislation. Regional differences emerged as more of a major influence than personal determinants such as religious affiliation. This highlights the multifaceted nature of opinions on sensitive topics such as abortion, revealing that they are deeply embedded in a matrix of socio-cultural, economic and historical contexts.

Of note is the diminishing influence of religious beliefs in shaping these views. In a world where religious teachings have historically served as a moral compass for many people, shifts in personal beliefs and sociocultural norms offer a glimpse into the evolving ethos of the modern generation. This may be indicative of a broader

²⁶ W. Marsiglio and C. L. Shehan, "Adolescent males' abortion attitudes: data from a national survey," *Fam Plann Perspect* 25, no. 4 (Jul-Aug 1993).

trend in which young people are moving towards more secular, individualistic and informed positions on key issues, weighing personal experience and social norms rather than age-old religious teachings.

This study not only provides a new perspective on discussions of abortion views, but also provides a broader commentary on how views are formed in modern society. It is evidence of a changing social landscape in which perspectives are less shaped by a single overarching doctrine and more by a confluence of collective experience, knowledge and evolving cultural contexts. Given the pronounced regional disparities in views, it would be beneficial to conduct further in-depth research in these specific regions. This would help in pinpointing the key drivers behind the observed differences, such as local media narratives, educational curricula, and community influencers.

Appendix

Appendix 1

大學生對墮胎合法化的看法之問卷調

親愛的先生/小姐：

這是一份學術研究問卷，主要目的是探討「文藻外語大學學生對於墮胎法合法化的看法」在此希望能耽誤您幾分鐘的時間，依您的真實感受填寫問卷，懇請您 提供寶貴意見。

本問卷採不記名方式作答，您的回答僅供學術研究使，絕不對外公開，請放心填寫。感謝您在百忙之中抽空填答此問卷，您的協助將使本研究更具貢獻，在此獻上最誠摯的謝意。

敬祝事事順心、健康愉快！

文藻外語大學國際事務系
指導老師：林建宏 教授
學生：張婷諺

第一部份:基本資料:

性別:

男生

女生

年級:

大學部:

一年級 二年級 三年級 四年級

五專部:

一年級 二年級 三年級 四年級

1. 性別

男女

大學部:

一年級 二年級 三年級 四年級

五專部:

一年級 二年級 三年級 四年級

2. 科系

英國語文系 法國語文系 德國語文系 西班牙語文系

日文系 應用華語文系 外語教學系 翻譯系 國際事務系

數位內容應用與管理系 傳播藝術系 東南亞學系

3. 年齡

17 歲以下 18-20 歲 21-23 歲 24-26 歲 27 歲及以上

4. 宗教信仰:

基督教 佛教 道教 伊斯蘭教 其他或無信仰

第二部分:對於墮胎法的認知以及關心程度

1. 你對於墮胎法的了解程度。

非常了解 了解 部分了解 不了解 非常不了解

2. 你對於墮胎法的法律以及限制了解程度。

非常了解 了解 部分了解 不了解 非常不了解

3. 你會主動追蹤或了解關於墮胎法的最新消息或討論?

非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意

4. 您認為墮胎合法化應該被重視。

非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意

5. 在你的日常生活中，你對於墮胎法的議題了解程度?

非常了解 了解 部分了解 不了解 非常不了解

第三部分:健康議題

1. 你認同墮胎合法化有助於保障女性的健康權益。
 非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意
2. 你認同墮胎合法化可以減少非安全墮胎的風險保障女性的身體健康
 非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意
3. 你認為墮胎手術後女性應該接受身體和心理諮詢，以避免因手術產生的身心創傷。
 非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意
4. 你認為醫護人員和政府應該提供女性墮胎後的健康諮詢和指導，以保障女性的健康權益。
 非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意
5. 你認同墮胎合法化可以讓女性更容易地獲得安全的墮胎服務
 非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意

第四部分:女性個人權益議題

1. 你認同墮胎合法化可以減少強制墮胎的發生，保障女性的權益。
 非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意
2. 你認同墮胎合法化可以讓女性擁有更多的生育選擇權，不會受到法律的限制
 非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意
3. 你認同墮胎合法化可以讓女性擁有個人選擇權，不會受到道德與社會壓力的限制
 非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意
4. 你認同墮胎合法化可以減少非安全墮胎的風險保障女性的身體健康
 非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意

第五部分:道德議題

1. 你認為墮胎合法化會影響道德價值觀念，例如:墮胎是殺生的行為?

非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意

2. 您認為墮胎法合法會涉及到倫理和道德問題?

非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意

3. 您認為墮胎會受到道德約束和道德規範?(例如:宗教的影響)

非常同意 同意 普通 不同意 非常不同意

----問卷到此結束，感謝您的作答----

Appendix 2

Demographic Information of Respondents' Condition of people

	Attribute	Number of People	Percentage
Gender	Male	42	21.6%
	Female	151	77.8%
Religion	Christianity	6	3.1%
	Buddhism	34	17.5%
	Taoism	79	40.7%
	Other or no faith	72	37.1%
Place	Central	41	21.1%
	South	100	51.5%
	North	43	22.2%
	East	6	3.1%
	Outer Island	3	1.5%

Appeddix3

	Gender	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Know	Males	42	3.2905	0.57628	0.08892
	Females	151	3.1881	0.53178	0.04328

Appeddix4

Gender: Independent Sample t-value										
		Levene's Test for		t-test for Equality of Means						
		Equality of								
		Variances								
				95%						
				Confidence						
				Interval of the						
				Difference						
				Mean	Std. Error					
		F	Sig.	t	df	p	Difference	Difference	Lower	Upper
Know	Equality of variances assumed	0.589	0.444	1.084	191	0.28	0.1024	0.0945	-0.084	0.2888
	Equality of variances not assumed			1.035	61.774	0.305	0.1024	0.0989	-0.095	0.3001

Appeddix5

	Religion	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Know	Taoism	79	3.2861	0.44455	0.05002
	Other	72	3.2444	0.63265	0.07456

Appeddix6

Religion: Independent Sample t-value										
		Levene's Test for		t-test for Equality of Means						
		Equality of								
		Variances								

		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference								
		F	Sig.	t	df	p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Know	Equality variances assumed	5.76	0.018	0.471	149	0.638	0.04163	0.08837	0.13299	0.21626
	Equality variances not assumed			0.464	126.044	0.644	0.04163	0.08978	0.13604	0.2193

Appeddix7

	Place	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Know	South	100	3.28	0.58067	0.05807
	North	43	2.86	0.36223	0.05524

Appeddix8

Place: Independent Sample t-value

		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference								
		F	Sig.	t	df	p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Know	Equality variances assumed	6.864	0.01	4.346	141	0	0.41623	0.09577	0.22689	0.60557

Equality	5.194	122.597	0	0.41623	0.08014	0.25759	0.57488
variances							
not							
assumed							

Appeddix9

	Religion	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Ethics	Taoism	79	3.135	0.58353	0.06565
	Other	72	3.1389	0.70044	0.08255

Religion: Independent Sample t-value

		Levene's Test for								
		Equality of								
		Variances				t-test for Equality of Means				
								95%		
								Confidence		
								Interval of the		
								Difference		
		F	Sig.	t	df	p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Know	Equality	3.372	0.068	1.663	149	0.098	0.22984	0.13817	-0.04319	0.50287
	variances									
	assumed									
	Equality			1.65	139.072	0.101	0.22984	0.13931	-0.0456	0.50528
	variances									
	not									
	assumed									

Appeddix10

	Gender	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Know2	Males	42	3.2619	0.6888	0.10628
	Females	151	3.0751	0.61364	0.04994

Appeddix11

Gender: Independent Sample t-value

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances					t-test for Equality of Means			
		F	Sig.	t	df	p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Know	Equality variances assumed	1.823	0.179	1.699	191	0.091	0.18685	0.10999	0.03011	0.40381
	Equality variances not assumed			1.591	60.297	0.117	0.18685	0.11743	0.04802	0.42172

Appeddix12

	Religion	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Know	Taoism	79	3.135	0.58353	0.06565
	Other	72	3.1389	0.70044	0.08255

Appeddix13

Religion: Independent Sample t-value

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances					t-test for Equality of Means			
		F	Sig.	t	df	p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Know	Equality variances assumed	1.319	0.253	-0.037	149	0.971	-0.00387	0.10459	-0.21053	0.2028

References

- Algeo, Donald. "Abortion, Personhood, and Moral Rights." *The Monist* 64, no. 4 (1981): 543-49. <http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/27902724>.
- Barrett, F. Michael, and Malcolm Fitz-Earle. "Student Opinion on Legalized Abortion at the University of Toronto." *Canadian Journal of Public Health / Revue Canadienne de Sante'e Publique* 64, no. 3 (1973): 294-99. <http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/41987984>.
- Becker, Davida, Sandra G. Garcia, and Ulla Larsen. "Knowledge and Opinions About Abortion Law among Mexican Youth." *International Family Planning Perspectives* 28, no. 4 (2002): 205-13. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3088223>. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3088223>.
- Cook, R., Bernard Dickens, and L. Bliss. "International Developments in Abortion Law from 1988 to 1998." *American journal of public health* 89 (05/01 1999): 579-86. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.89.4.579>.
- Cook, Rebecca J., and Bernard M. Dickens. "Human Rights Dynamics of Abortion Law Reform." *Human Rights Quarterly* 25 (2003): 1 - 59.
- Fine, Johanna B., Katherine Mayall, and Lilian S. Sepulveda. "The Role of International Human Rights Norms in the Liberalization of Abortion Laws Globally." *Health and Human Rights* 19 (2017): 69 - 80.
- Finlay, Barbara Agresti. "Sex Differences in Correlates of Abortion Attitudes among College Students." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 43, no. 3 (1981): 571-82. <https://doi.org/10.2307/351758>. <http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/351758>.
- Franz, Werner, and David C. Reardon. "Differential Impact of Abortion on Adolescents and Adults." *Adolescence* 27 105 (1992): 161-72.

- Heyward, Carter. "Abortion: A Moral Choice." *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies* 9, no. 1 (1986): 42-45. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3346130>.
<http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/3346130>.
- Marsiglio, W., and C. L. Shehan. "Adolescent Males' Abortion Attitudes: Data from a National Survey." [In eng]. *Fam Plann Perspect* 25, no. 4 (Jul-Aug 1993): 162-9.
- Ojha, Sachi, and Muna Silwal. "Knowledge and Attitude on Legalization of Abortion among Undergraduate Students." *Journal of Gandaki Medical College-Nepal* (2018).
- Organization, World Health. "Abortion." *World Health Organization* (25 November 2021).
- Ross, Susan Deller. "Women's Reproductive Rights." In *Women's Human Rights*. The International and Comparative Law Casebook, 571-638: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2008.
- Sedgh, Gilda, Susheela Singh, Stanley K. Henshaw, and Akinrinola Bankole. "Legal Abortion Worldwide in 2008: Levels and Recent Trends." *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* 43, no. 3 (2011): 188-98.
<http://www.jstor.org.wenzao.idm.oclc.org/stable/23048853>.
- Shah, Iqbal H, and Elisabeth L Ahman. "Unsafe Abortion: Global and Regional Incidence, Trends, Consequences, and Challenges." *Journal of obstetrics and gynaecology Canada : JOGC = Journal d'obstetrique et gynecologie du Canada : JOGC* 31 12 (2009): 1149-58.
- Walters, Ronald G. Review of Abortion in America: The Origins and Evolution of National Policy, 1800-1900, JAMES C. MOHR. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 55, no. 1 (1981): 132-34.

"How Laws Fail the Promise of Medical Abortion: A Global Look." May 26, 2017.

Stone, Rebecca, and Cynthia Waszak. "Adolescent Knowledge and Attitudes About Abortion." *Family Planning Perspectives* 24, no. 2 (1992): 52-57.

<https://doi.org/10.2307/2135466>.

吳燕秋. "「拿掉」與「毋生」(M-Sinn)-戰後台灣婦女墮胎史(1945-1984)." 博士,

國立清華大學. <https://hdl.handle.net/11296/8w2er2>.

傅千芬. "台北市大安區有偶墮胎婦女墮胎及相關因子調查." 碩士, 國立臺灣師

範大學, 1986. <https://hdl.handle.net/11296/g33ry3>.

華盛頓法學院, 美國大學 -. "限制墮胎對婦女保健的後果." (2014 年 10 月 14 日).