



How Can People's Attitude Towards Sexual Double Standard Change Their Attitude Towards Marriage?

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ABSTRACT. The research question is about whether a more positive attitude towards sexual double standard will change the attitude towards marriage. Recently, the rate of divorce in various countries is continuously increasing. This might be a result of a twisted attitude towards sexual behaviors between genders. In order to get the results. I will divide the process into three main parts, including measure of SDS, measure of attitudes towards marriage and calculation of their correlations. I am expecting to see that when the attitudes towards SDS is more positive, then the attitudes toward marriage will also be more positive.

Keywords: Sexual double standard, Correlation, Attitudes towards marriage

1 Introduction

1.1 How can a change in attitude of sexual double standard change the attitude towards marriage in adolescents?

Based on some research before, it mainly described some ideas about the traditional sexual double standard. Based on the study of Milhausen and Herold in 2001, they found out that in contemporary American society, it is a commonly held belief that sexual behaviors are judged differently depending on the gender of a sexual actor. Boys and men are thought to receive more positive result on after having sexual behaviors than girls and women. By the experiments of Crawford and Popp in 2003, they used quantitative tests of SDS that rely on survey instruments to directly measure respondents' judgments of men and women's sexual conduct. From these researches before, we can predict that sexual double standard will have a close relationship with the relationship between male and female [1]. Then, I just have an idea coming up on finding the relationship between SDS and attitudes towards marriage [2].

1.2 Present Work

basically, I used the model of Berrocal designed in 2019 to test the attitudes towards marriage and combine it with the results of SDS by traditional SDS tests. Then found a correlation between each other [3-5].

2 Experiment

2.1 Method

We will report all measures, manipulations, and exclusions. The study will be approved by and carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Institutional Review Board for human participants with written informed consent obtained from all participants.

2.2 Participants.

120 individuals will be invited to participate in exchange for some candies. Participants will be excluded if they are below 18 or above 60.

Our primary hypothesis involved assessing the result of sexual double standard test and the attitude towards marriage. A power analysis using the software package G*Power (Erdfelder, Faul, & Buchner, 1996) indicates that with $N=0.9$, our experiment could detect an effect size of Cohen's d of .120, using a paired t-test at a 5% alpha level (two-tailed) threshold with 80% statistical power.

2.3 Experimental design

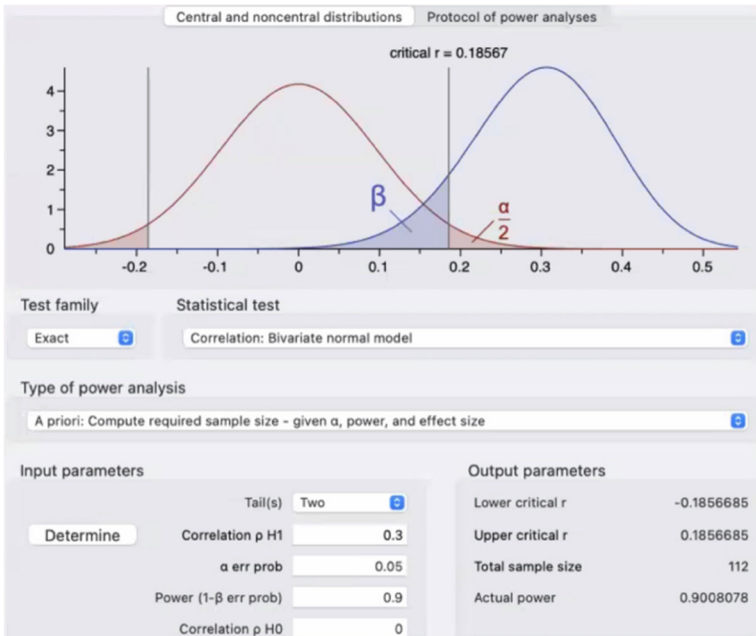


Fig. 1. the diagram of software

This diagram shows the G power that I use in order to calculate the coefficient, the coefficient is showing a very strong relationship between the two factors at 0.9.

Procedures. Participants completed
Measure 1. The sexual double standard
Measure 2. The attitudes towards marriage
Data Analytic Approach.

2.4 Expected Results

Descriptive statistics.

Aim 1. We expect that when the attitude towards SDS is more positive, then the attitudes towards marriage will also be more positive.

Aim 2. We might be able to tell some other factors that will affect their attitudes towards marriage.

3 General Discussion

What were the aims? What do you propose to do in the present work? What do you expect to find? Why is it important? What are the strengths of the work? What are the limitations? Future directions?

The main aim for the experiment is to find out the relationship between SDS and attitudes towards marriage. There are mainly none experiment done to figure out the relationship between these factors. Instead, we can only find some researches on only SDS or attitudes towards marriage online. So, I decided to combine these two together and find whether a change in SDS will cause a change in attitudes towards marriage, or are there any other factors that might affect the change in attitude of marriage.

The experiment is relatively easygoing since it only need the participants to spend a small period of time on the questions. The relationship is also very easy to find by using the technology. However, this experiment is mainly focusing on people, so it is hard for them to be absolutely objective, especially in the condition that they know what they have been experimented or researched for. By identifying their responses to the questions, we might be able to tell which questions have which kind of responses, and therefore might be able to find some other factors that can affect the responses.

3.1 The data collection

I collected a data from 120 people in total. These participants did not know the purpose of the experiment so all the answers are all based on their true feelings and choices.

Part 1. Test of sexual double standard

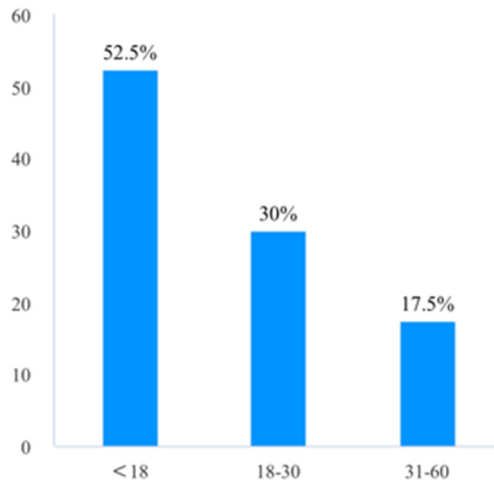


Fig. 2. Age

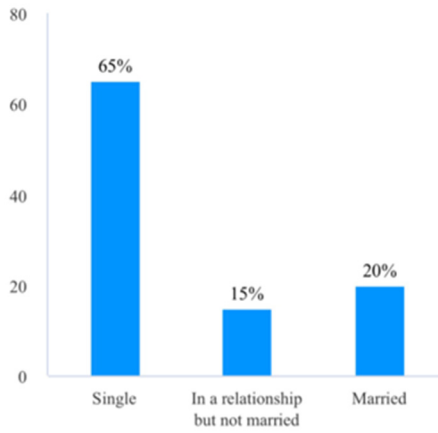


Fig. 3. Emotional state

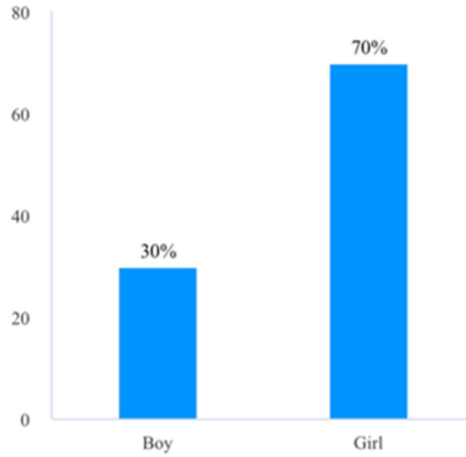


Fig. 4. Gender

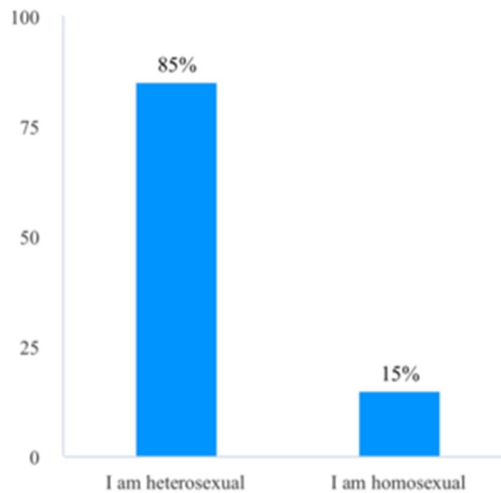


Fig. 5. Sexual orientation.

These are the four basic questions asked at the start of the entire survey. From the data collected above, we can tell that most people are around 18 years old and most of them are single girls. Since these data are collected randomly, it can also show the trend that female are more interested and likely to help others.

There are some following questions on the test of sexual double standard.

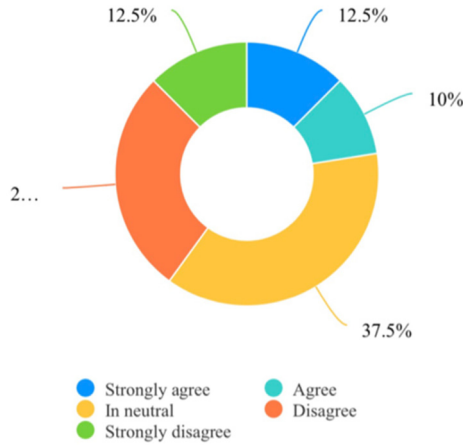


Fig. 6. the results of Question 1: How far do you agree? It's worse for a woman to sleep around than it is for a man.

Most people chose the option 'neutral', this might be a reason that the participants are not familiar with the action of 'sleeping around' since they are all very young and they might not have the chance to have a sexual relationship with another person. A larger proportion of people chose disagree, which can indicate that a supreme in gender is disappearing gradually.

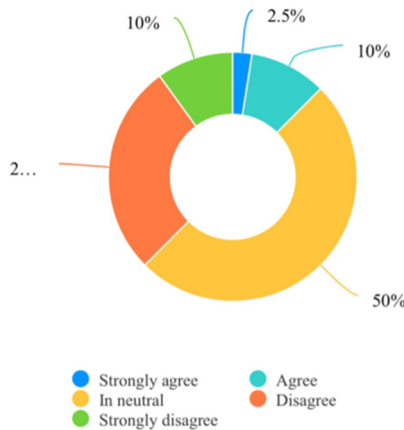


Fig. 7. the result of Question 2: How far do you agree with this: It's best for a man to lose his virginity before he's out of his teens.

In this question, most people chose neutral again. Since most participants are female, they are not sure about whether virginity is important for males or not. According to the survey, most boys chose 'disagree', and most girls chose to keep in between. In this

way, we can find out that boys will have a higher / larger reaction or response to the question and they care more about their bodies.

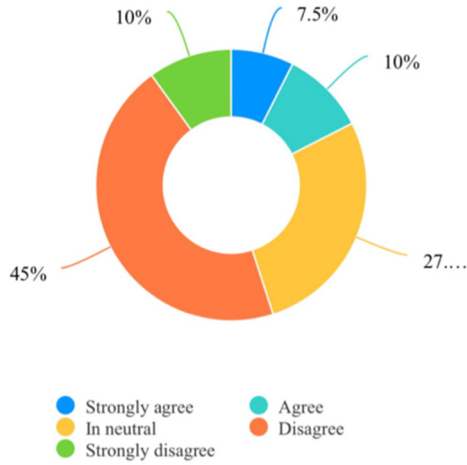


Fig. 8. the result of Question 3: A woman who initiates sex can be considered as an aggressive person.

It is impressive that most people chose ‘disagree’ which means that more than half of the participants chose ‘disagree’ or ‘strongly disagree’. and another large proportion of participants chose neutral. Only 17.5% chose agree, these people usually have a higher sexual double standard.

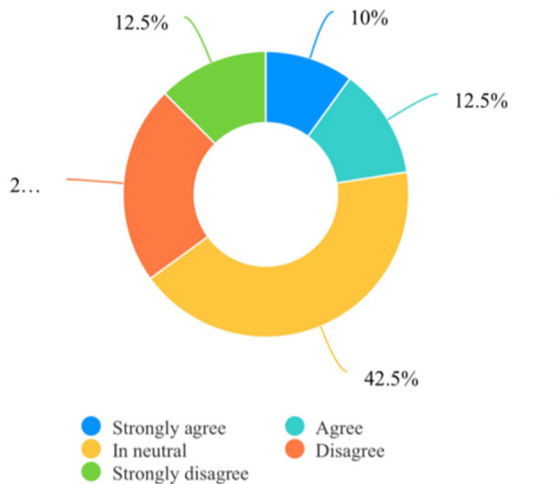


Fig. 9. the result of Question 4: How far do you agree with the statement: “I believe that a woman who had lists of sexual partners have problems in morality.”

From the data collected, we are able to tell that only a small proportion of people chose ‘agree’. We found out that all of the participants chose ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ are the same people. These people can be considered as having a higher sexual double standard level.

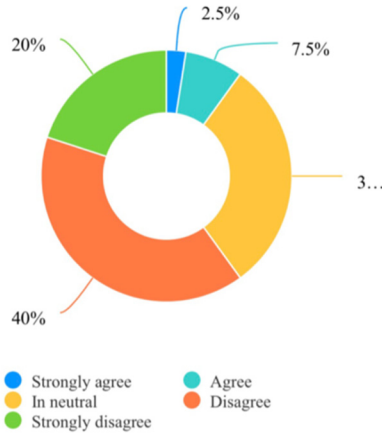


Fig. 10. the result of Question 5: How far do you agree with the statement that ‘ I believe that a man should have more sexual experiences than his wife.’

In this question, it is obvious that only a small proportion of people believed that this is true, which can reveal that there is a decrease in the gap between the genders and how people view the two are more equal.

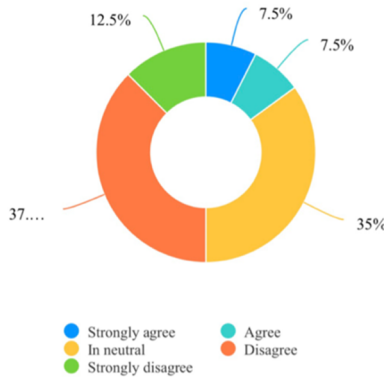


Fig. 11. the result of Question 5: How far do you agree with the statement “I think a girl who made sex on the first date is easy.”

The overall trend is ‘disagree’, this question is aiming for people’s understanding on the word ‘easy’. An easy person is considered as irresponsible for the relationship.

Most participants chose disagree, which can reveal that they don't have a 'bias' between a sex made in different genders.

There are various questions asked also, but they are not as significant as the five ones mentioned above. Overall, people who have a high sexual double standard value will tend to choose more 'agree' instead of 'disagree'.

Part2 The attitudes towards marriage.

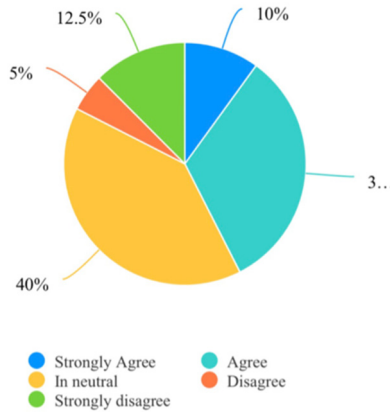


Fig. 12. the result of Marriage will make me happy.

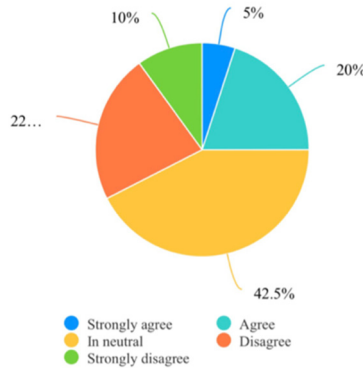


Fig. 13. the result of I am fear of marriage.

These two questions are two exact opposite ones. We can understand that if marriage makes people happy, then people will not fear it. Most people who chose 'agree' in the first question will choose 'disagree' in the second.

When we make a comparison between the SDS and their attitudes towards marriage are having a correlation. When SDS is higher, their attitudes towards marriage will

be more negative, it means that when SDS is more positive, the attitude toward marriage will then be more positive also.

4 Secondary analysis

However, there are some other factors that might affect the attitude of marriage. For instance, the family of participants and the relationship between their parents.

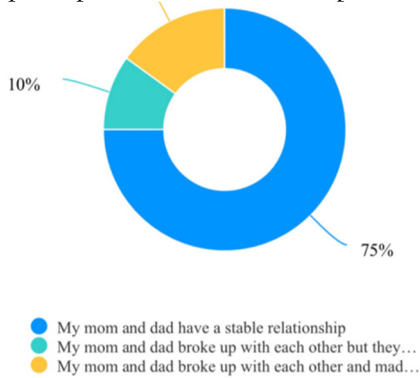


Fig. 14. the result of the relationship between parents

In the questionnaire, we also had a part that asked the participants about their family. Most of them have grown up in a stable environment with a healthy relationship between their parents.

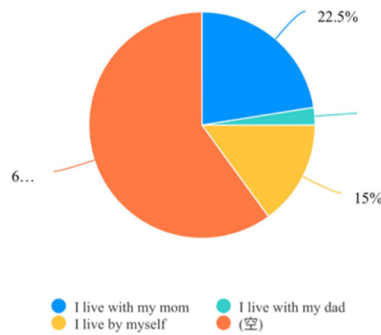


Fig. 15. the result of grow-up situation

As we can tell, there is still a proportion of people had a relatively poor relationship parents, and most of them live with their mom or by themselves. In this case, we can also infer those males who are out of a relationship usually take less responsibility. A lack of love from the dad will also lead to more negative attitude for participants in a relationship / marriage.

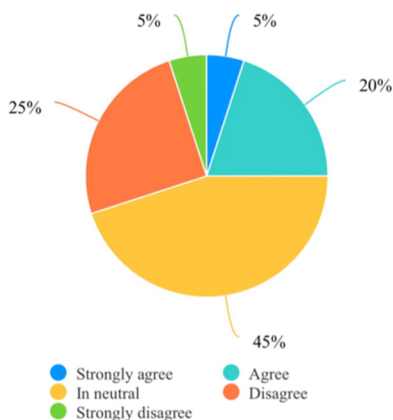


Fig. 16. the result of 'whether you are willing to marry someone who had sexual relationship before with you.'

The last question we asked is 'whether you are willing to marry someone who had sexual relationship before with you.' It can combine both the attitude towards marriage and sexual double standard. Since it is at the very last, people might also be slightly affected by combination of their parents' relationship and family environment. We found out that people who had an insecure family environment tend to choose 'disagree' more, which can also reveal how large the extent that a family can affect the attitude of marriage of the new generation.

5 Conclusion

In conclusion, a more positive attitude towards sexual double standard will change the attitude towards marriage. Furthermore, there are other factors that can affect their attitudes towards marriage, which is people's original family. Participants who are in a more broken family will tend to have a more negative attitude towards marriage.

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