



Are Women and Men Generating Different Views of an Unintended Pregnancy in Casual or Serious Relationships Before They Get Married?

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Abstract. Since ancient times, for a long time, men and women have been treated unfairly in society. With the development and progress of the times, this phenomenon has been improved. However, there are still many assessments of gender inequality in modern society, especially when men and women are doing the same thing, it is possible that the assessments of both sides are different. This may lead an implicit evaluation standard and will not be clearly reflected. This is a kind of stereotype that originates from the gender of human beings since birth. Therefore, in order to study the person perception, this paper aims to study the views on sexual behavior in the relationship between men and women through the sexual double standard as the difference of gender stereotypes. Are women and men generating different views of an unintended marriage in casual or serious relationships before they get married. There were 400 heterosexual students from Nanjing vocational University of Industry Technology in China, read them the scenarios of casual and serious relationship to evaluate their views on targets. With $2 \times 2 \times 4$ mixed design, and assess through the modified evaluation of people scale. The results show that in casual sexual relationships, women are assessed to be more negative than men, which is consistent with the hypothesis.

Keywords: Unintended pregnancy, sexual double standard, women, person perception

1 Introduction

In recent decades, the global pregnancy rate has declined. However, in many data, 208 million pregnancies were recorded, and 41% of them were accidental pregnancies 85 million pregnancies, of which 50% ended in abortion and 38% resulted in unplanned birth [1-3]. This series of data shows that pregnancy is not a trivial matter, which requires consideration and preparation, and a planned pregnancy can contribute to social health. Abortion caused by unplanned pregnancy will not only cause the fetus to die in the fetus but even cause the death of both mother and child. Further speaking, it will lead to the decline of the social population and the increase of social pressure, because unexpected pregnancy may be unexpected. Unplanned pregnancy will occur every minute and every second in the world. When women are not prepared psychologically, do

not have enough economic and living conditions to raise the fetus, and give the fetus a better environment and nutrition, it will increase the burden on women and their families, resulting in social and psychological problems, Anxiety about the high amount of support that cannot be provided, resulting in anxiety during pregnancy; Or when the fetus in the abdomen has an unexpected condition, it cannot be rescued in time, thus affecting the psychology of the pregnant woman and even forming a bad relationship with family members. these are the potential consequences of unintended pregnancy[4]. Therefore, as more and more data are presented, the social problem of unintended pregnancy has gradually received attention. In United States, they established abortion laws, awareness of the impact of abortion laws on women's human rights has played an increasingly important role in efforts to provide abortion opportunities, thus reducing the mortality caused by abortion and the birth of unsafe lives[5].

In modern society, there is also a remarkable situation in that men and women will be treated unfairly. Especially in sexual life, this is a normal human physiological demand. However, when men and women do the same thing, women may be condemned, while men do not. According to the previous study, the results showed the existence of sexual double standards (SDS). Sexual double standards (SDS) is a theory that indicates that in a heterosexual relationship when men and women do the same sexual behavior, they are subject to different judgment criteria[6]. Sexual double standards (SDS) are different standards for men and women in heterosexual relationships. In heterosexual relationships, when men and women make the same behavior, women's negative evaluation will be higher than men's[7]. Some experiments use an implicit association test (IAT) to point out that there are explicit and implicit sexual double standards in contemporary society. In terms of gender relations, in 2011, the World Health Organization found that thousands of women died each year from unsafe abortion, therefore, women need to pay a lot in this relationship.

According Hynie et al, showed that when women think of using female contraceptives, they support double standards, while the use of female condoms indicates that women are more willing to engage in casual sexual activities[8]. This study suggests that casual or serious attitudes in heterosexual relationships may affect sexual double standards. There is one research showed that women who provided condoms did not receive the most positive evaluations[9]. Self-rating depression scale is affected by personal experience, so different levels of interpersonal relationships will affect different self-rating depression. Having said that, some people doubt whether sexual double standards exist.

Therefore, this topic is important. To promote gender equality, establish a correct perspective and solve the problem of unwanted pregnancy, and protect women from abortion and public opinion pressure. So that it generates the research questions: Are women and men generating different views of unintended pregnancy in casual or serious relationships before they get married? The current study continues to investigate people's SDS in different interpersonal relationships. The condition is unintended pregnancy. Therefore, the main problem is whether women and men will receive different evaluations due to accidental pregnancy in casual and serious relationships before getting married.

-H1: In a serious relationship, women have an unexpected pregnancy. There is no difference in the evaluation of women and men. They have equal parental investment[10].

-H2: In a casual relationship, women may get pregnant unexpectedly. Due to the double standards of gender, the evaluation of women by participants will be more severe[10].

2 Method

2.1 Participants

The G power of 3.1 was used to predict the sample of the current study. The results find that $d = 0.4$. There are 200 participants in each group, which enabled us to use the statistical power of 0.95 obtained by the t-test between the two groups. The work needs to recruit at least 400 participants in order to exclude potentially invalid data. In this study, participants were 400 heterosexual male and female students from Nanjing Polytechnic University, China. Their age range is between 18 and 22 years old. Some studies have shown that their SDS is most significant in the age range of 18-22 years old [11]. Participants were recruited through flyers on campus. The study uses a mixed design and will have 2 (target gender: male and female) \times 2 (emotional relationship of accidental pregnancy: leisure relationship and loyalty relationship) \times 4 (evaluate from four aspects: values, popularity, success, intelligence). Within-subject design to collect participants' perceptions of male and female targets. Between-subject design to investigate the influence of different relationship commitments.

2.2 Procedure

Before the start of the study, participants will be asked to fill in the informed consent and read the brief statement, this allows participants to agree with themselves, not to be forced. A brief introduction is a process of briefly summarizing this research, telling participants what they will face and what tasks they need to cooperate with, but it does not disclose the real purpose of the experiment. Then the participants were asked to fill in a questionnaire, which included some personal information, such as gender, ethical, age, and sexual inclusion. To ensure that the participants meet the data collection range. After completing the questionnaire, eligible participants were randomly assigned to one of two situations. They read the description of the target under their conditions, read scenarios, and evaluate the text they see. After that, the researcher will conduct an operation check to see if the participants can correctly identify the above relationship types. That will ask: "what kind of relationship do you think the goal belongs to?" And then, there will also conduct a memory test. Participants will be asked for their names, majors, and how they evaluate the target. This will allow the researcher know whether the participants are interested in the study and whether the study is true. Finally, the researcher will summarize the research and inform the real purpose. Only in this way can it conform to ethical considerations. Otherwise, the experimenter is not clear about the completed experiment, which is unethical. Afterwards, an operation check would

conduct to see whether the participants can correctly identify the relationship types mentioned. That will ask: what type of relationship do you think the target belongs to? It should be noted that participants must meet specific requirements, otherwise, they will be excluded from the sample and be considered invalid data: if they are under the age of 18 because they are minors, minors cannot participate in the experiment, and they may not reach the understanding. If they do not complete the questionnaire (< 80%), the personal information of the participants will not be able to determined and identified, which affects the authenticity and data of the experiment. If the participants cannot correctly identify the relationship type in a casual or serious condition of the target, this will affect the results of the experiment. This is the personal understanding ability of the participants themselves, so the differences should be excluded. Moreover, if they do not pass the memory test (got 2 or 3 questions wrong), it may also cause deviation in the results of the experiment, because they cannot remember the target information in the scenario in a short time, which may indicate that the participants did not take the experiment seriously, and also affect the final data and results.

2.3 Material

The materials are used include flyers for collecting participants, scenarios in two cases, a digital questionnaire, a modified evaluation of people scale, a memory test, asking participants whether they remember the name of the protagonist of the scenario, as well as their occupation and scene; Finally, ask another question, can you identify the relationship between targets, casual or committed. (see Figure 1)

Modified Evaluation of People Scale (Marks & Fraley, 2005)**Instructions**

Please evaluate the person you thought about using the following statements.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

Subscale 1: Values

1. This person is trustworthy
2. This person is respectful
3. This person is immoral*
4. This person is dishonest*
5. This person is careless*
6. This person is dependable

Subscale 2: Subjective perceptions (Likability)

1. This person gets along well with others
2. I distance myself from this person*
3. I like this person
4. This person is socially competent
5. I like being around this person

Subscale 3: Success

1. This person performs well in everything he/she does
2. This person is successful
3. This person is a high achiever
4. This person has a bright future
5. This person is lazy*

Subscale 4: Intelligence

1. This person is intelligent
2. This person makes a lot of mistakes*
3. This person is good at analyzing situations
4. This person is bright

Note. *Reverse keyed.**Fig. 1.** Modified Evaluation of People Scale [1]**2.4 Scenarios:****Casual relationship.**

Daniel and Jenny were both college students who graduated last year. Daniel majored in computer science, while Jenny was a finance major. They both got employed after graduation. Daniel and Jenny met each other at a party one night. They really hit it off! They not only found that they were from the same college but also discovered similar hobbies. They talked a lot and stayed until the party ended. Daniel offered to walk Jenny home. He tarried because neither he nor Jenny wanted to end the conversation. Under the dim light, they kept talking and started to make out. Things had gotten carried away since that night. Jenny found that she was pregnant because they had sex on the night Daniel stayed. They were planning what they should do next.

Committed relationship.

Daniel and Jenny were both college students who graduated last year. Daniel majored in computer science, while Jenny was a finance major. They both got employed after graduation. Daniel and Jenny met each other at a party one night. They really hit it off! They not only found that they were from the same college but also discovered similar hobbies. They talked a lot and stayed until the party ended. After that, they started

dating and committed a formal relationship in sophomore year. This is the fourth year that they have been together. Recently, they planned to get engaged, and they visited each other's parents. They also decided to live together. One week before, Jenny found that she was pregnant because they had sex on the night they moved into the same house. They were planning what they should do next.

3 Results

After the experiment, there will conduct analysis. There was established two analyses. For the primary analysis, they are going to use a t-test to evaluate the means of participants' evaluations of the male and female target in each condition. And compare the mean values. And the secondary analysis, there will use an independent t-test to investigate the differences that each participant rates to the targets. And then calculate the mean difference score influence of each relationship condition on participants' evaluation of the male and female targets across scenarios.

3.1 Predicted result

Fig. 2. shows that, it is estimated that in the experiment, women who have an accidental pregnancy in an accidental relationship will be more negative than men. In loyal relationships, women and men scored similarly. This supports the initial hypothesis. For the two relationships, there will be higher scores in the casual relationship than in the committed relationship, which reflects the different scores of men and women under the two conditions as shown in the Figure 3.

Evaluation of the Targets Regarding Unintended Pregnancies

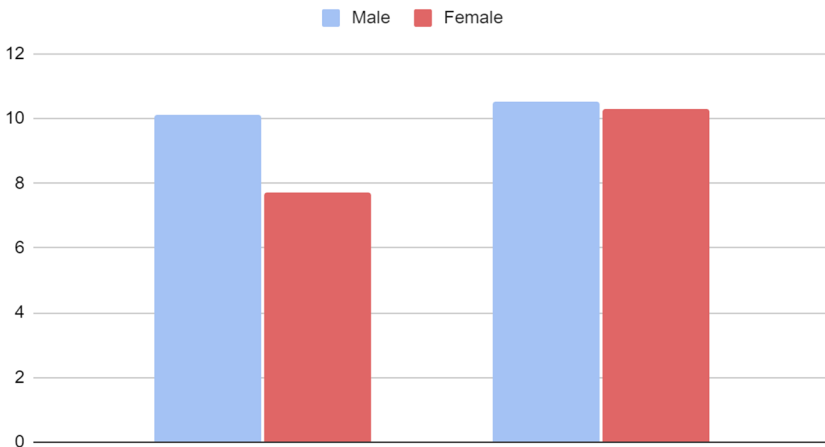


Fig. 2. The Evaluation of the Targets Regarding Unintended Pregnancies (self-painted)

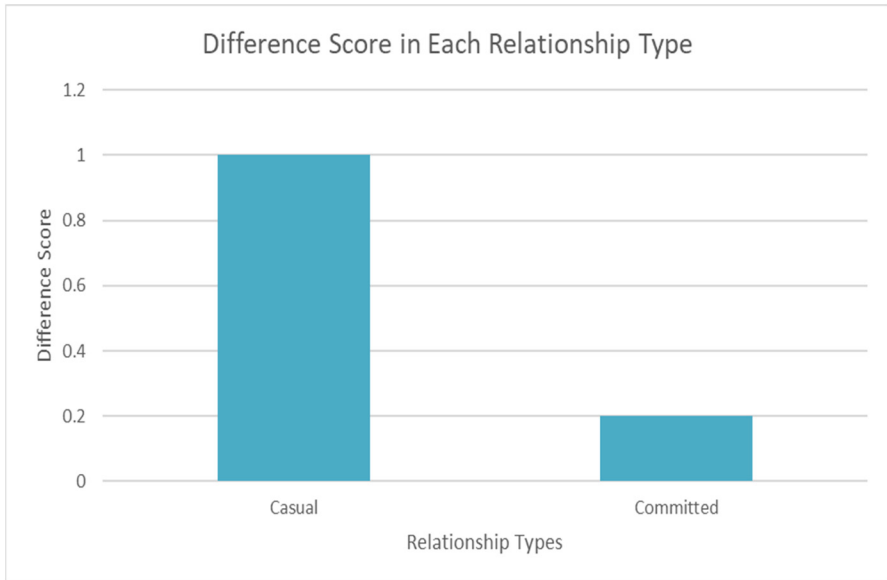


Fig. 3. Score in Casual or Committed Relationship (self-painted)

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the results show that in casual relationships, women have a more negative evaluation than men. However, in the committed relationship, women and men have similar evaluations. According to the results, this situation reflects the SDS in society, which is in line with the hypothesis. It can also be proved that when women and men do the same behavior (unintended pregnancy before marriage), under certain conditions (casual relationship), women are often evaluated as more negative or not enough for men to judge. Therefore, this study is feasible, and it is also based and necessary to explore.

There are also some limitations to this study. First of all, when collecting data, it adopted the questionnaire method. Although this method can easily and directly allow participants to fill in their assessment of the target audience, the problems presented by it will lead to being more explicit, especially compared with the IAT form, which is less implicit. Participants may be able to understand the purpose of the study and thus affect the results of the experiment. Secondly, all the participants in the sample collected are come from Chinese Universities of science and technology, so the results may be affected by race. Most of the people who go to university in China are Chinese or Asian, and there are few across races. People in this region may have similar views on women's accidental pregnancy because they come from the same educational experience. The results of the study may be affected by the region and race, resulting in bias. Previous studies have shown that each participant's own sexual life experience may affect their approval and recognition of SDS, but this factor was not considered in that experiment. Another point is that in the description of the scenario of the experimental

target, although the two protagonists in the text are also described as very congenial in a casual relationship, it may affect the judgment of the participants. The understanding of the scenarios in the experiment depends on the reading participants themselves, so their judgment and self-understanding of the text may also affect their evaluation of this matter. For the further study, that can involve the research of cross-culture, to observe the situation in different cultures.

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