

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION & BEHAVIORAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**Socio-demographic factors associated with Young adults' Attitudes and intentions towards
marriage: in Kotebe metropolitan University and Addis Ababa Medical and Business
University College.**

By:AlemuWolde

March, 2019

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**A Thesis submitted to the school of psychology in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of Masters of Arts in Social Psychology**

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March, 2019

School of Psychology

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Alemu Wolde entitled Socio-demographic factors associated with Young adults' Attitudes and intentions towards marriage: in selected Universities and Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Master of Arts (Social Psychology) Complies with the Regulations of The University and Meets the Accepted Standards.

Signed by the examining committee

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Graduate program coordinator

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List of Acronyms

1. CSA-Central Statistical Agency
2. EDHs-Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
3. SPSS- Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

Scale

1. AMS-Aspects of Marriage Scale
2. GAMS-General Attitudes Towards Marriage Scale
3. IMS-Intent to Marry Scale

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ABSTRACT

Marriage is one of the oldest socially recognized institution and essential for the procreation of children and satisfaction of sexual urges. This study aimed to investigate attitudes towards marriage and intentions to marry, and identifying factors contributing to these attitudes amongst young adults' university students in Kotebe metropolitan Addis Ababa and Addis Ababa Medical and Business University College. Participants were 273 undergraduate students from both universities. Data was gathered by a three likert type questionnaire and semi structured interview measured about attitudes and intentions towards marriage. The results are analyzed and interpreted using SPSS software version 20. The scores are interpreted quantitatively. Open-ended suggestions are interpreted qualitatively. The analysis revealed factors that significantly influenced attitudes toward marriage were by socio-demographic like, participants gender, residents/Urban and rural/, degree of religious frequency, parental marital status, birth order for their siblings and participants' parent income, both mother and father educational level have significant difference in attitudes towards marriage. Further, indicating that males and females intend and want to marry in the future, the minority 35 (24.3%) of females and 47 (38.8%) males stating that they would never intend to marry. Present research found females showed stronger intent to marry compared to that of males. The qualitative results also shown that respondents were well explained the importance and feeling of marriage. Postpone marriage due to necessary prerequisite such as economic conditions, extension of education as well as find the right ideal age and marital partner which is necessary to marriage. Family, peers, society and school environment were important to developed young adults attitudes about marriage. On the other hand, when students were compared on participants' age, religion, current participant living with intact and non-intact family showed no differences on attitudes towards marriage. In order to improve positive attitudes toward marriage among university students, it is necessary to provide them with marriage education programs that increase the knowledge and skills needed to build healthy and positive attitudes towards marriage.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Marriage as an institution is common to all societies of the world and has its different values in different parts of the world. Marriage has always been an important custom and a major life event almost in all cultures. Marriage is a contract whereby; men and women live together in a united partnership and form a family (Jackson,2018). It is a social union or a legal contract between people that creates kinship. According to Coleman (1988) and Riggio & Weiser (2008), marriage is formed primarily for many purposes, namely, to meet the sexual needs of both partners, rear children and to provide for economic needs to belong for a permanent companionship offering benefits such as living together, functional division of labor, emotional support, social and legal recognition and its purpose is not only the obvious reason rather, fulfillment of their need. Marriage's sacred vows are viewed as a permanent sacrifice for some, while others see it as alterable agreements (Kollock, Blumstein, & Schwartz, 1994).

Some cohorts (particularly younger ones) view marriage as an "old-fashioned" and outdated tradition, while others believe it to be a critical part of living a fulfilled life and are actively involved in political initiatives to protect the "sanctity of marriage" (Ripley, 2005).According to Mooney (cited in Malony, 1978) the uncertainty regarding a future marriage is one of an adolescent's and young adult's greatest problems.

There are undoubtedly many factors contributing to young adult's attitude and intentions towards marriage. Attitudes toward marriage are affected by demographic characteristics and familial factors (Kim, CS, 2006).These factors include, but are not limited to, the age, gender, continuity of education, economic and religion. Family atmosphere can directly and indirectly affect children's impression formation about marriage or family values (Jeon, Park and Kim., 2012). The experiences within the original family influence the development of gender roles and affects children's attitudes toward marriage (Lee, 2006). Willoughby, Carroll, Vitas,& Hill (2011) suggested that, parents unknowingly have significant influence upon their children's and very influential in their young adult attitudes toward marriage. Additionally, healthy relationships between family members are related to a greater degree of happiness among couples and in

parent-child relationships, thus increasing the likelihood of positive attitudes about marriage to be transferred to the next generation (Um, NY, .Kim, .HS, 2011).

Other researcher Cui and Fincham (2010) also proposed that attitudes towards marriage as one possible mechanism for the relationship which indicates that the early experience of parental divorce has influenced the attitudes towards marriage amongst offspring, which may later deteriorate their future relationship quality (Cui & Fincham, 2010). Wallerstein and Kelly (1974) explain this by pointing out that when parents' divorce, the young adults is presented with the possibility that divorce may occur in his/her future marital relations. Therefore, by observing one's parental relationship, an individual will mirror that behaviour. These attitudes form a potentially important and possible determining that might affect individual marital attitudes in never-married people's decision to marry and their management of future relationships (Ramazzina, 2007). Delayed marriage can cause much damage in different aspects of life. The damage includes time of child-birth and damage caused by it, poor quality of partner and fading participation in society (Ola & Mathur, 2016). The present study focused on socio-demographic, familial, and some psycho social factors that have been found to affect attitudes toward marriage on young adults.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Marriage has always been seen as a big commitment and young people today have placed a greater emphasis on its importance than in the past (Regnerus & Uecker, 2011). In contrast, marriage attitude is subject to change over time and many young adults develop negative marital attitude because of the way they were brought up and with the change of times, science and technology (Regnerus & Uecker, 2011). The process of industrialisation, the growth of urbanization and the expansion of higher education have brought out widespread changes in the socio-economic structure of the society. The university campus is one such a place that provides opportunities for students to imbibe different universal value systems. The university students have the freedom to practice and discussions how they will or should participate in their marital choices. But they worry about getting established (educationally, professionally, and personally) before getting married. Financial reasons have historically agreed up on for many people as a “prerequisite” for marriage. If economic resources appear to be important for entry into marriage, then it is understandable why many young adults today choose not to marry; they are facing unprecedented economic burdens despite being on average more educated than previous generations (Berridge, 2014; Vespa, 2017). In addition, young people’s attitudes towards marriage are also influenced by media reports highlighting the dark side of marriage (e.g., high divorce rates, infidelity, stalking, domestic violence, etc.). Studies indicate that some children of divorce continue to experience the outcome of divorce well into adulthood (Amato, 2010). Nowadays, divorce rates are increasing in Ethiopia. In the country, divorce rate has shown a significant jump over the past few years. According to Tilson and Larson (2000), 45% of first marriages in Ethiopia end in divorce within 30 years, 28% within the first 5 years, 34% within 10 years, and 40% within 20 years. In addition, according to CSA (2007) in Addis Ababa, 56,423 were married while 5,264 were divorced and 1,975 were separated. This problem has much wider and serious that in need of further investigation since family disintegration as a factors increasing in the alarming rate.

Attitudes and intention about relationships particularly marriage as a long relationship are important, because it can have consequences for one’s happiness, life satisfaction, health and psychological well-being (Hippen, 2016). Most of the time researches produced in other country on this title specifically western country since they have full data base on marriage.

Orla Goslin (2014) Gender differences in attitudes towards marriage among young adults. Finding of this study revealed that the female sample has strong intentions to marry someday compared to the male sample.

Although previous studies have examined unmarried individuals' attitudes toward marriage (Hyun-Sil Kim and Young-Mi Jung, 2015) they are limited by narrow socio-demographics and a lack of familial variables.

The research also conducted there may not represent the Ethiopian context, specifically of college student's which are different socio-demographic and familial background as well as individual aspiration.

Few studies for example, Senper Elias (2014) in Ethiopia conducted a research on factors that young adults parenting styles and the attitude toward marriage in context of some private colleges of Addis Ababa, but there is no frequent study done to improving younger generations' attitudes toward marriage. At last lack of pervious researches also could be a barrier for other researchers to conduct researches on this area.

So, it was important to undertake this study to fill the gap that other researchers' did not treat locally and possible reasons that positively or negatively affects young adults' attitude and intentions towards marriage.

Research Questions

1. Are there significant association between socio-demographic factors and attitudes and intentions towards marriage of undergraduate college students?
2. Are there gender differences in undergraduate students regarding their intentions to marry at a particular time?
3. Are there attitude differences towards marriage among undergraduate students who come from divorced and intact families?
4. Does parents' marital status has influence on undergraduate students' attitudes towards marriage?
5. What attitudes toward marriage are reported by unmarried college students?

1.3. Objectives

1.3.1. General Objectives

This study aimed to investigate attitudes towards marriage and intentions to marry, and identifying factors contributing to these attitudes amongst young adults' university students in Addis Ababa.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

Many young adults today have grown up witnessing and observing divorce, separation and lone parent families within Ethiopian culture. Therefore, the specific objectives of this study are:

- To identify association between socio-demographic factors in attitudes and intentions towards marriage of undergraduate college students.
- To assess gender differences in undergraduate students regarding their intentions to marry at a particular time.
- To investigate undergraduate students' differences in their attitudes toward marriage who come from divorced and intact families.
- To determine the relationship among parents' marital statuses of respondents, family background factors in relation to attitudes and intentions toward marriage.
- To examine undergraduates students' attitudes and intentions toward marriage

1.4 Significance of the study

As marriage, in most cases can appear at least once in the life of the majority of human beings, it would be beneficial to explore how the present generation perceives it and the key changes young adults' enjoy and face problems with it. Understanding university students' attitudes and intentions towards marriage has an important contribution to investigate and address marriage related problems among the society. Erikson (1959) suggested that social institutions such as marriage provide a critical context for the realization of individual potential via the social opportunities afforded through them to young adults to fully develop capacities for love, care, and self-transcendence. Most importantly, it is essential to understand attitudes and intentions toward marriage because they serve as key mechanisms for predicting actual marital behavior (Glenn & Kramer, 1987). Thus, empirical study in the Ethiopian situation needed to be conducted to find how students view marriage, since marriage life is inevitable step in their future. This

study may have a positive social impact by increasing an understanding of relationship patterns and informing the future development of interventions and programs that increase the marriage rate.

Directly or indirectly, it will help for local governmental and non-governmental agencies working on families an insight of training who works on awareness creation, resolving conflict issues for family issues and adding to the body of knowledge valuable resource to both professionals in the human service field. This study will be significant for policy makers who will frame policy to as legal framework to marriage in Ethiopia, since the country has not a legal policy in marriage. According to Grossbard-Shechtman (2003), marriage has been of great interest to policy makers and researchers because of its strong connection to important actions taken by individuals. For example, some people argue that marriage is like an insurance policy as it offers protection against poor health, financial insecurity, and deviant behaviors. The study was used as a source of information in the future for the deprived families to know about their parental experience and its influence on the attitude towards marriage.

Generally, as it is a baseline work on this issue in Ethiopia (no as much enough research has been done) at least to the knowledge of the family and marriage research areas.

1.5 Scope and delimitation of the study

The scope of the study is delimited to two universities located in Addis Ababa city; one is Kotebe Metropolitan University and the other one is Addis Ababa Medical and Business University College. Addis Ababa is selected as a research site for the study due to the fact that, it is convenient to the researcher to get both private and government colleges that provide undergraduate programs. Furthermore, the study was delimited to in these two thematic areas that the only reason is time and financial constraints in to account. The researcher selected young adults, which the age ranges 18-35. The study excluded married individuals because the goal is to understand the development of attitudes and intentions about marriage during the life stage of young adults and into the transition to different life responsibility. The study was delineated to the following specific constructs that may be associated with intent to marry and marital attitudes towards marriage as perceived by young adults' after the completions of their University

educations although this study grasps the depth of the area is hard to limit. So the generalizability of this study's findings is limited to final undergraduate university students only.

Young adult is a period of making decisions that would have long-term or possibly life-long implications: family, career decisions, achieving intimacy, love, marriage and parenthood for future. Various and long lasting study in westerns and numerous studies have been undertaken in contexts/cultures outside Ethiopia.

1.6 Limitation of the study

There are not enough literatures that are conducted on attitudes and intention towards marriage in Ethiopian context; hence, the researcher limited from lack of recently working published materialson attitudes and intention towards marriage among young adults, specifically at University students level. A cross-sectional design, that the study may reflect only a subjective evaluation of the marital attitudes at a particular time in the individual's life. These are some factors that may not prevent from doing this study. Although the aims of the study have been met, for more thorough marital attitudes research, a greater number of factors associated with young adults experience would have been preferable if the limitation of time, knowledge and expertise from multidiscipline. Due to lack of other organizations which are delivering services in areas of marriage in broader prospective to study.

1.7. Operational definitions and variables

The major variables of this study were operationally defined as follow.

- **Marriage:** - refers to a legally recognized relationship, established by a civil or religious ceremony between two people who intend to live together as sexual or domestic partners.
- **Attitude:** -undergraduate students' tendencies and outlook to react with a certain degree of favorableness and favorableness about marriage.
- **Attitudes toward marriage:-** The concept of attitudes towards marriage in this study to denote the positive and negative feelings, preconceived notions, fears, convictions and that may undergraduate students affect the decision to get married.
- **Intention to marry:** - A reflection of plan to entry an official engagement of marriage.

- **A divorced family:** - A term referring to those students who come from families in which their parents previously legally married but got formally or informally divorced and are living separately.
- **Young adults:-** Young adults are a people who moving to a his/her own choice and risk where they have to choose and plan their own orientation and social integration through becoming financially self-sufficient, participation and compulsory education, combined with finding or getting their first job as well as access to housing.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

In this chapter the researcher reviews the literature on marriage and attitudes and intentions toward marriage which the researcher gathered prior to collecting and analyzing the data.

There is a specific focus on the literature looking young adults' attitudes and perceptions towards marriage. First, the focus will be on the definition of marriage and followed by a discussion on the causes of marital attitudes. Following this discussion there is a focus on the financial, emotional and psychological effects of divorce on young adults.

2.1 Defining marriage

Many anthropologists have struggled to formulate the definition of marriage that would apply to all human society. These anthropological definitions classified into two categories. The definition of marriage has shown light on various criteria that are required to constitute a marriage. The definition of marriage is offered by 19th C evolution emphasized that marriage ritually union between man and a woman that is spouse live together have mutually sexual rights. Anthropologists in the first half of present century (Western Mark, 1929:264) offered almost similar definitions of marriage.

The definition of marriage varies around the world not only between cultures and between religions, but also throughout the history of any given culture and religion, evolving to both expand and constrict in who and what is encompassed, but typically it is principally an institution in which interpersonal relationships, usually sexual, are acknowledged or sanctioned. They define marriage as a universal institution that involves residential cohabitation, economic cooperation of nuclear family.

Marriage is a socially supported union involving two or more individuals in what is regarded as stable enduring arrangement based at least in part on a sexual bond of some kind.

Oxford dictionary define marriage as a legally or formally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship (historically and in some jurisdictions specifically a union between a man and a woman).

Legal definition of marriage is that it's a legal status, condition, or relationship that results from a contract by which one man and one woman, who have the capacity to enter into such an agreement, mutually promise to live together in the relationship of Husband and Wife in law for life, or until the legal termination of the relationship. (Wimalasena, 2016). The Phillips family law article 1 define in this way. Marriage is a special contract of permanent union between a man and a woman entered in to in accordance with law for the establishment of conjugal and family life. It is the foundation of the family and inviolable social institution whose nature, consequence, and incidents are governed by law and not subject to stipulation, except that marriage settlement may fix the property relations during the marriage within the limits provided by this code. The Cambodia family law article 3 also refers that; the marriage is a solemn contract by which a man and woman who self-determine to have sexual intercourse together in accordance with provisions of law that they cannot dissolve it as they please.

Researcher Stephens (1971) defines marriage as, "a socially legitimate sexual union, begun with a public announcement and undertaken with some idea of permanence; it is assumed with a more or less explicit marriage contract, which spells out the reciprocal rights and obligations between the spouses and future children" (p.15).

Marriage is by nature a multifaceted institution. According to Olson & DeFrain (2000), it is emotional and legal commitment, social integration of persons as well as public acknowledgment of two people to share emotional and physical intimacy, various tasks and economic resources. According to other scholars (Secomber and Rebecca 2004), marriage is legally and socially recognized relationship between a woman and a man that includes sexual, economic and social rights and responsibilities for partners.

The Ethiopian Constitution is recognized as the natural and fundamental unit of a society and an important legal and social institution. As a result, it is given legal protection. One thing that should be noted here is that a marriage may be regarded as either a status or a contract. As Jonathan Herring noted:

Marriage could be regarded as either a status or a contract. In law a status is regarded as a relationship which has a set of legal consequences which flow automatically from that relationship, regardless of the intention of the parties. A status has been defined as 'the condition of belonging to a class in society to which the law ascribes peculiar rights and duties, capacities and incapacities.' So the

status view of marriage would suggest that, if a couple marries, then they are subject to the law governing marriage, regardless of their intentions. The alternative approach would be to regard contract as governing marriage. The legal consequences of marriage would then flow from the intentions of the parties as set out in an agreement rather than any given rules set down by the law.

Marriage is perhaps best regarded as a mixture of the two. There are some legal consequences which flow automatically from marriage and other consequences which depend on the agreement of the parties. The law sets out: who can marry, when the relationship can be ended and what are the consequences for the parties of being married.

In Ethiopia, marriage is regarded in both the Civil Code. The Revised Family Code and the regional family codes as an institution, rather than a contract. However, when it comes to defining this institution, neither laws are helpful. Hence, to have a common understanding of the institution, it is necessary to resort to the definitions given by other foreign laws.

People in many societies marry for so many reasons. Some are for fulfillment of sexual desire, companionship, and economic support, adherence to social support and cultural beliefs. In many societies marriage is not a union only between couples but their families and the only accepted means of sexual fulfillment, commitment with the expectations of bearing children and training the children on prescribed mode of behavior.

2.2 Historical background of marriage

Historically scholars were done marriage and related topics since marriage is one of the most popular institutions found among human beings. Marriage exists in virtually every known human society (Kingsley,1992). It is not known exactly what family forms existed in prehistoric society, biblically, it started as soon as man was created and posted in the Garden of Eden(Genesis 4:1-3) referred by Ada P. Adigeb &Anake P(2015). Adam and Eve being the first two (man and woman) desired themselves so much that they ended up in procreation. According to Coontz (2004: 3), “marriage served so many political, social, and economic functions that individuals

need and desire of its members (especially women and children, its subordinate members) were secondary considered.”

However during 17th to 19th century the trend of arranged marriage start to fade away and people start to choose their mate based on evolutionary new idea of love, friendship, emotional satisfaction, romance & sex (cherlin, 2004).“The revolutionary new idea of love match triumphed in most western Europe and north America” (Coontz, 2004: 4).

This ideal of love match led people to invest more of their emotional energy in each other and their children than in their natal families (Coontz, 2004). In early 20th century, marriage was transformed from an institution to a companionship which was based on companionship, friendship, emotional satisfaction, romance and sex. Africa is not left in this revolutionary new ideal of love.

We are now in 21st century, and in many societies, individuals select their own match. Beside this new marriage revolution has produced a wave of options for both men and women. Since women are now getting on the productive labor force reasons to marry for economic growth and financial stability start to decline (Glynn, 2013:10). This shows that there have been changes in terms of marriage. But at least since the beginning of recorded history, in all the flourishing varieties of human cultures documented by anthropologists, marriage has been a universal human institution and varies considerably in different cultural contexts.

Marriage benefits society by building and strengthening human relationships within the home (among spouses and children) and beyond (involving relatives, neighbors, and communities). For this reason, the family has long been understood as the fundamental unit of society, the foundation from which religious, civic, and legal organizations naturally develop and flourish (Wilcox,2002).

Personal assumptions about marriage would reflect what marriage means to someone, and behavior in regard to preparing for and participating in a marriage should be influenced by those assumptions. Although marriages might be observed among peers, siblings, or in media representations, children and adolescents are likely to spend large amounts of time observing their parents’ marriages. Specifically, parents’ attitudes about marriage and intentions influence their children’s marriage and cohabitation attitudes (Axinn& Thornton, 1996; Cunningham &

Thornton, 2004). Today however, it seems that less people are choosing to get married for a multitude of reasons.

In addition, young people's attitudes towards marriage are also influenced by media reports highlighting the dark side of marriage (e.g., high divorce rates, infidelity, stalking, domestic violence, etc.). Review of current scholarship reveals that key concepts like; attitudes, beliefs, values, expectations and ideals, are rarely operationalized and often used interchangeably (Willoughby & Carroll, 2010; Riggio & Weiser, 2008). For the purpose of this review, the terms "marital attitude," and "marital belief" will be used interchangeably and will refer to the positive or negative evaluation of the general concept of marriage (Riggio & Weiser, 2008; Willoughby, 2014).

2.3 The concept of attitudes

The concept "attitude" is one that has been frequently studied in social science. There is no universally accepted convention where definition and measurement are integrated.

Chaiklin, Harris (2011) compare the difference between psychological and sociological definitions will be used to further the analysis. A psychological definition of attitude identifies a verbal expression as behavior. Those who use a psychological definition of attitude attempt to reduce prejudice and discrimination by changing attitudes. Sociological definition of attitude looks at verbal expression as an intention to act. Common to sociological definitions is the view that an attitude is a "mental position with regard to a fact or state or a feeling or emotion toward a fact or state" (Merriam Webster's Online Dictionary). Those who hold to a psychological definition of attitude recognize that social structure is important in creating and maintaining social order. As Brian J. Willoughby, (2018) cited in (Ajzen, 1988) suggested that, attitude had previously been a more specific psychological term used to refer to a positive or negative disposition toward a given person, object, or idea. Although individuals may have a generally positive or negative attitude toward the institution of marriage, they can have a variety of beliefs about marriage that can differentially correspond with their positive or negative outlook.

Attitudes toward marriage are defined as the individual meaning and expectation an individual holds toward both marriage in general and their own future marital relationship (Willoughby,

2010). They include the necessity for marriage, permanence of marriage, emotions related to marriage, intention to marry, and attempts to maintain marriage (Shi, 2009). For the purpose of this research, the terms “marital attitude,” and “marital belief” will be used interchangeably and will refer to the positive or negative evaluation of the general attitudes and concept of marriage (Riggio& Weiser, 2008; Willoughby, 2014).

Attitudes vary in strength (i.e., highly negative to highly positive), are dimensional and may change over time. Although attitudes are typically expressed as either negative or positive appraisals, they may sometimes be expressed ambivalence and/or doubt, particularly in cases where an individual holds two conflicting attitudes of similar strength (Hall, 2006).

One may form attitudes and expectations regarding marital life through observing one’s parents, or by watching others negotiate the process of courtship and marriage. Highly embedded positive marriage attitudes may influence behavior and highly embedded negative marriage attitudes may also affect beliefs about relationships (Riggio& Weiser, 2008).

Individuals with highly embedded positive attitudes about marriage view their own current and future marriages as happy and successful but those with highly embedded negative attitudes have less positive expectations (Riggio& Weiser, 2008). Higher religiosity is also associated with greater expectations to get married (Manning, Longmore& Giordano, 2007). For young adults, high religiosity was positively associated to agreeing that marriage is an important goal and marriage is a lifetime relationship (Willoughby & Carroll, 2010). Certain cultural values within a religion may emphasize the importance of getting married for some individuals more than others.

There are other life experiences, such as divorce, which may influence the attitudes and expectations one has for a marital relationship. For example, adult children of divorce have more negative attitudes towards marriage as an institution and are more opposed to the idea of a long-lasting, healthy marriage (Amato & DeBoer, 2001; Gabardi& Rosén, 1991; Gabardi& Rosén, 1992; Johnston & Thomas, 1996; Riggio& Weiser, 2008). Divorce may affect the degree to which one holds expectations for marriage. Individuals from intact homes had a higher degree of positive expectations for marriage than individuals from single divorce or multiple divorce families (Boyer-Pennington, Pennington, & Spink, 2001). Similarly Gabardi and Rosén (1991;

1992) revealed that students from divorced families had significant intimacy issues as demonstrated by their number of sexual partners and attitudes towards marriage.

Other demographic measures (gender, race/ethnicity, and age) act as structuring (Cullen, 1983) elements of young adults' lives and help to determine the environment in which adolescents are making decisions. Boys report greater acceptability of cohabitation than girls (Cunningham & Thornton, 2004; Thornton & DeMarco, 2001) and lower expectations to marry (Crissey, 2005). Amato and Booth (1991) found that individuals who recalled their parents' marriages as having been unhappy were more supportive of divorce and negative attitudes towards marriage.

2.3.1 Structure and components of attitude and intentions towards marriage

The Social Learning theory proposes that a child's observations of their parents' marriage contribute significantly to the formation of a set of fundamental beliefs, values and judgments about married life. While peers, the media and societal messages, may influence attitude development in childhood, the close proximity and level of exposure children have to their parents' marital relationship explains establishes it as the model and primary socialization agent (Jones & Nelson, 1996).

Previous research has shown that parental divorce in intact and divorced families were predictive of thoughts of divorce in offspring's relationships, while offspring's divorce was predicted only by parental divorce, when controlling for age, sex, race, and parental education (Amato & DeBoer, 2001).

Despite the marital conflict divorce that many young adults have experienced as children, research continues to demonstrate that, unmarried young adults tend to hold unrealistically idealized marital expectations (Hawkins, Carroll, Doherty, & Willoughby, 2004; Johnson, 2011; Segrin & Nabi, 2002).

2.4 Attitudes towards marriage

Marital Attitudes: “Marital attitudes” refer to the views of young adults in Ethiopia towards the institution of marriage. Marital attitudes can be positive or negative, and can be held by an individual of any marital status (Blagojevic, 1989).

2.4.1 Factors Associated with Attitudes towards marriage

The primary purpose of the current study is to explore specific constructs that may be associated with intent to marry and marital attitudes and beliefs. There are central factors that would be explored. Accordingly Riggio & Weiser (2008), that attitude toward marriage can be both positively and negatively dependent on individual experience and affecting one’s attitudes towards marriage. Attitudes and beliefs regarding marriage affect the success or failure of marriage (Campbell & Wright, 2010; Riggio & Weiser, 2008). Factors that it can be said in the society with young adults such as, residents, parental income, religion, living with parents and non-parents and family educational status as far as social factors have effects on individuals' attitudes toward marriage are shown.

2.4.1.1 Resident and Attitudes towards marriage

Ethiopian Demography Health Survey (EDHS)-2016 revealed that women living in urban areas marry later than women living in rural areas. Median age at first marriage is 2.6 years older among urban women than rural women (19.3 years versus 16.7 years). In addition, a significantly smaller percentage of small urban young adults’ attitudes towards marriage compared to rural young adults in this study.

In Kenya, urban women tend to marry almost three years later than their rural counterparts. The difference by province of residence is more pronounced.

People living in the southern United States are more likely to marry at young ages, and less likely to be living with an unmarried partner (Bramlett and Mosher, 2002; Goldscheider and Waite, 1986; Uecker and Stokes, 2008; U.S. Census Bureau, 2008c).

2.4.1.2 Religions and marriage

Religion is one of the more frequently mentioned factors affecting attitudes towards marriage among young adults. Religious couples are less likely to cohabit before marriage, are more committed to lifelong monogamous marriages, and have marriages of a happier nature and higher quality (Amato et al., 2003; Thornton, Axinn, & Hill, 1992). Religion may discourage

cohabitation or prompt early marriage because nearly all religions and denominations discourage premarital sex.

Thornton et al. (1992) also found that religious trends are important determinants of national trends in marriage. Parents who attend religious services regularly influence their children's future opinions regarding religion, faithfulness and marriage. Although they believe many people should not get married, religious people believe that married life helps individuals mature, and that marriage does not stifle individual growth.

Another study using the same dataset suggested that less religious youth, as measured by religious commitment and participation, are more likely than their more religious counterparts to cohabit than marry, delaying entry into marriage (Thornton, Axinn, and Hill, 1992).

2.4.1.3 Living with parents and non- parents

Looking at living arrangements, adolescents living with two biological parents tend to have the most conventional beliefs for marriage. According to many researchers, married partners are expected to stay married. For the majority of young adults, parents are the family members who play the most influential role in shaping attitudes about union formation, among other things. As research has shown, 'parents' intimate relationships serve as templates for their children" (Sassler, Cunningham, and Lichter 2009: 757). In other words, children are likely to model their parents' conduct when it comes to navigating their own personal relationships in young adulthood.

In South Korea by Jeong-HwaHo(2015) unmarried single residents experienced greater life satisfaction than did unmarried family co residents. Of those with a positive attitude toward marriage, unmarried single residents had lower life satisfaction than did marry family co residents. A research conducted in America revealed that, growing up outside an intact marriage increases the likelihood that children will themselves divorce or become unwed parents. The family circumstances of young men and women who are delaying marriage and parenthood are also characterized by a combination of newly emerging behaviors and continuity in traditional family patterns. One example of continuity is the high prevalence of extended coresidence with parents prior to marriage.

Despite major changes in education, employment opportunities, and sibship size, the proportion of never-married men and women living with their parents has re-mained stable over time at

roughly 60% for men and 70% for women in Japan (Fukuda 2009) and 70% for both men and women in Korea (Park & Choi 2013). As a result of delayed marriage, the number of young men and women in this arrangement at any given time has gone up sharply and the duration of premarital coresidence with parents has presumably become longer.

2.4.1.4 Education

Research has shown that educational attainment prolongs time of marriage. Mensch, Grant, and Blanc (2005) showed that increased educational attainment is a possible factor in delaying young adult's age at first marriage. This implies the higher educational attainment the lower their chances of marrying. Attending college is a life course process that hinders cohabitation and marriage in early adulthood (Thornton, Axinn, and Teachman, 1995). Education leads young women to have greater influences over the timing of marriage and choice of marriage partners. By continuing their education, youth may delay forming unions in order to achieve their academic goals. Indeed, young adults enrolled in school have lower rates of marriage compared to young adults not enrolled in school (Raley, Crissey, and Muller, 2007; Thornton, Axinn, and Teachman, 1995).

Adolescents with higher educational aspirations have a lower likelihood of earlier marriage. Moreover, the problem of unemployment, especially the unemployment of the degree holder, postpones the marriage of young people. In the other way, parents' education could be taken as an optimal measure of the socio economic status the young adults parents, for it has strong correlation with economic status, access to information, resource and many other benefits (Chrisenson & Johnson 1995; Elo & Preston 1996). Adolescents whose parents are more highly educated prefer to postpone marriage (De Valk and Liefbroer, 2007; Lehrer, 2004; Raley, Crissey, and Muller, 2007).

Another study found that they also have lower 12 aspirations to be married in young adulthood, but emphasize greater importance on being married someday compared to youth with less educated parents (Harris and Lee, 2006). It is likely that these adolescents are focusing on their education and careers during young adulthood and delaying marriage, possibly following in the path of their parents as socialization theory posits. For example, Ethiopian health and demographic survey report indicated that women with no education marry 7.7 years earlier than

women with more than secondary education which is 16.3 years versus 24.0 years (CSA, 2016). Therefore, researcher have been expected these adolescents with well-educated parents to report a higher ideal age at marriage than adolescents with less educated parents.

2.4.1.5 Establishment of a career

Gordon (1994) argued that for a number of young men and women their busy work left them very little time for a relationship. Work plays an important part in the young adults. For most unmarried people career is the priority than family. Most of them would transcend once on top of the job or established in their career before settling down for marriage.

This day's not just men but also women wanted to earn income before marriage, often by migrating. There is an emerging sense that young adults should endeavor to get some economic independence and have some means of income before marrying.

2.4.1.6 Parent economy levels

Most research has focused on the economic factors related to attitudes towards marriage and decisions, largely because theory and data are more readily available to study economic effects. Children are generally socialized to have a more liberal view on family issues when they have parents with greater education or a higher family income (Fan and Marini, 2000; Pearce and Thornton, 2007; Wang and Buffalo, 2004). As Kaitlin A. Hippen (2016) cited in (Cherlin 2004; Edin and Kefalas 2005; Sweeney 2002) though low-income individuals do wish to marry as much as wealthier individuals, they are more likely to never marry because of their lack of financial stability and resulting anxiety about marriage. Men with favorable expected earnings are more likely to marry and less prone to divorce. In a similar way, research has found that marriage also improves earnings, at least for men. Marriage is economically good for husbands, wives and society. Husband and wife are more economically stable than their unmarried peers. Unfortunately, low earnings, poverty, debt, housing costs, and unemployment are all negatively associated with entry into marriage and marital living arrangements (Addo 2014; Bozick and Estacion 2014; Gibson-Davis 2009; Hughes 2003; Schneider and Hastings 2015; Vespa, Burd, and Kreider 2017).

Expanding economic prosperity allowed couples to marry earlier if they had the financial means to do so, economically able to make a decision to marry. Poverty situations prevent many young people to engage in marriage. Having sufficient economic resources is considered an important prerequisite among young adults in all over the World for their decision to marry. These findings also illustrate that men are more likely to consider the lack of economic resources as a reason for not marrying compared to women.

2.4.1.7 Family and societal background

Family background is also a contributing factor. For instance, seeing marriages of relatives such as parents, guardians and other close relatives, in terms domestic violence, divorce, and separation can be used as yardsticks to one's marriage.

Young adults who observe unhappy and conflictual parent's marriage, many have a negative desire and perception about marriage in a way prolong marital delay and lead to positive or negative attitudes towards marriage. So family background in terms of good or bad marital relation between parents can be inspire children to marry or not to marry. This is because when children see their parents regularly quarrel without showing any love towards each other, children grow up to see marriage as a means of quarrelling, fighting, conflict and so on. This demotivate children specially girls to decide not to marry in future (Pan, 2004)

2.5 Intent to Marry

Intent to marry describes, as one might assume, an individual's expectation or plan to marry in the future(Sarah Kahn, 2007). Despite the growing rates of divorce and decline in marriage rates, research continues to demonstrate that a considerable majority of young adults intend to marry (Johnson, 2013).

2.5.1 Factors Associated with Intent to Marry

2.5.1.1 Age

One demographic characteristic likely to be related to variance in marital attitudes is age.

As early adolescents mature into young adults, decisions surrounding marriage become more significant.

Studies have shown that adolescents and emerging adults report the highest intentions to marry (Meir, Hill & Ortyl; 2009). This desire to marry has been found to steadily increase from early

adolescence to late adolescence and young adulthood, when people are most likely to describe marriage as a highly prized and anticipated achievement (Gassonov, Nicholson, Knoch-Turner, 2008). Wright, Simmons, and Campbell (2007) found that a group of young adults, with an average age of 20, hold more idealized expectations of marriage than a group of adults with an average age of 32. Other research done in America Crissey (2005) reports that white boys and girls are more likely to expect to be married by age 25 than black boys and girls. Research conducted in China results shown that, middle age is one of the most important periods of human life as it is the time of transitions in terms of family responsibilities, physical health, social interests and hobbies, etc. People in this stage want to enjoy the success in personal and professional lives.

According Ethiopian the 2014 DHS report the proportion of women the age 15-49 who have never been married is notably higher among men than among women (44 percent versus 27 percent). About half the men (52 percent) are currently married, 2 percent are living together with a woman, and 3 percent are either divorced, separated, or widowed. A significant proportion of men marry when they are age 25 or older, in contrast to women, who tend to marry before the age of 25.

Nowadays, most of the college students' intent to marry at some point of time till to prepared. For example, they may realize that being a student and husband/wife are incompatible roles, so they want to finish college before getting married.

2.5.1.2 Gender

Looking at gender, prior studies have found that men are more likely to intent to marry than women (Thornton and Young-DeMarco, 2001). Many studies have found a difference between male and female students in reported intent to marry.

For instance, women with college degrees were more likely than those with high school diplomas to intend to marry. While males are more likely to expect to cohabit, females are generally more likely to expect to marry (Crissey, 2005; Harris and Lee, 2006; Popenoe, 2005; Thornton and Young-DeMarco, 2001).

The perceived likelihood of marriage by age 25 is higher for female adolescents compared to male adolescents (Crissey, 2005). Studies from a number of countries have shown that women, in general, leave their parental home earlier in life than men do (Kiernan 1992; White 1994). Kaufman (2005) indicates that women with more egalitarian or liberal attitudes are significantly less likely to expect to marry than women with more traditional attitudes, and if they do expect to marry, it's at a significantly later age than traditionally-minded women. The current literature shows attitudes and beliefs of marriage are formed by having marriage modeled through parental relationships or through the media (Trotter, 2010). Likewise, attitudes and beliefs toward marriage affect marital success or failure (Campbell, & Wright, 2010; Riggio&Weiser, 2008). Schacht (2000) asserts that gender roles influence men and women in every aspect of their lives and relationships. As he discussed, not only does gender impact the expectations for role sharing in marriage, but it also impacts the decision to marry. In terms of division of chores between heterosexual partners, men with more liberal attitudes predicted expecting equal involvement in tasks; however, women allocated more household and child-rearing chores to themselves (Erchull et al., 2010). Although differences persist, it appears that the vast majorities of males and females intent to marry, value a good marriage and family life, and intend to postpone marriage. Similarly HumoudAlqashan, Ph.D, (2010) conducted a research in Kuwait university young adults students to attitudes toward marriage and divorce from intact and divorced families. The sample of the study consisted of 661 young adults from Kuwait University (from divorced and intact families). The findings reveal that adults whose parents divorced show fewer positive attitudes toward marriage than do those individuals from intact marriages. The study also suggests that adults whose parents were divorced carry more positive attitudes toward divorce compared with individuals from intact marriages. Specifically, "adolescents who have experienced their parents' divorces and remarriages may feel that marriage is unpredictable and unstable." (Sharon C.Risch, Kathleen.M.Jodl, and Jacquelynne S. Eccles, 2004). More negative attitudes towards marriage are related to more negativity regarding intimacy, companionship and sexuality, fewer feelings of commitment, less desire for maintaining the relationship, greater desirability for alternative relationships and more conflict (Riggio& Weiser, 2008). Consistent with other findings in the adjustment of children to divorce literature, large variability has been seen in the feelings about and attitudes towards marriage of children from divorced households (Dennison &Koerner, 2008). Dennison and Koerner (2008) have found that following their

experiences of parental divorce, some individuals feel very negatively towards the possibility of marriage for themselves, while others believe their own marriage will be different. Social learning theorists argue that girls are encouraged, or reinforced, to increase their "feminine" traits and boys to develop their "masculine" traits.

These traits may include what attitudes are acceptable for males and females to have. Participants were also compared on possible gender differences regarding their attitudes and intentions towards marriage. The findings of the study showed that there was no statistically significant difference on participants' attitudes towards marriage. Both males and females showed positive attitudes towards marriage with males showing more positive attitudes towards marriage as compared to females. People raised in divorced families are less likely than those from intact families to believe that marriage is enduring and permanent, (Daniel J. Weigel, 2007) are less likely to insist upon a lifelong marital commitment, (Kristen A. Moore and Thomas M. Stief, 1998). The lives of children of divorcees have been further studied in relation to their commitment to and form of relationship to start family. According to Garner (2008) children also are scared by the divorce of their parents

2.5.1.3 Parental marital status

Regarding on parental marital status, Family members, particularly children, can be affected by the parents' marital life, including the family's culture and parental relationships.

A study was done by Landis-Kleine and her colleagues in 1995 to assess parental marital status and their children's attitude toward marriage. Their sample consisted of 188 students, with 104 females and 84 males, with a mean age of 23 for all participants. The participants read a randomly assigned scenario, taken from eight possible scenarios, and answered whether the couple should divorce or stay in the marriage and, if so, which of the four possible solutions for the future of the couple best fit with the scenario (all questions used a 6-point Likert scale). The accompanying survey asked for demographic information such as their marital status, in addition to questions about the participants' marriage (if they were married), their parent's marriage, and the participants' attitudes toward marriage and divorce. They found no significant differences between the answers of the participants from intact families and those from divorced families about attitudes toward marriage. Scott Hall (2006) conducted a study to examine how young adults' beliefs about marriage related to past, self-reported family-of-origin variables, including parental marriage characteristics and parental.

According to EDHS 2016, Sixty-five percent of women and 56% of men marital status in Ethiopia are currently in a union. Marriage is nearly universal in Ethiopia, although women marry about 6.6 years earlier than men on average. Median age at first marriage is 17.1 years among women and 23.7 years among men age 25- 49. Overall, similar factors were related to men's and women's marriage intentions. For example, consistent with prior research, age was negatively associated with marriage intentions. The findings from the studies that investigated both divorce and pre-divorce marital conflict indicate that the impact of divorce is not inevitably negative. Research findings from studies based on children's reports have suggested that children who perceived their parents' marriage as high in conflict demonstrated better long-term adjustment if their parents divorced later than those whose parents did not divorce (Amato, Loomis, & Booth, 1995; Hanson, 1999; Jekielek, 1998; Morrison & Coiro, 1999; Strohschein, 2005).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

Researchers have employed a variety of theories and conceptual perspectives to explain how marital conflict and divorce affect young adult's attitudes and intention towards marriage. The theories that are relevant to this particular study include social learning theory (Amato & DeBoer, 2001; Krishnakumar & Buehler, 2000), and developmental perspective (Amato & Booth, 1997; Hetherington & Stanley-Hagan, 1999a). The majority of studies begin with the assumption that marital conflict and divorce were stressors for offspring to marry their mate and many researchers link their work to established stress perspectives.

The most commonly accepted theoretical model of marital conflict and divorce involves a process perspective that addresses stress, risk, and resilience (Hetherington, 1999).

2.6.1 Social Learning Theory

This study used Social Learning Theory as the theoretical framework. The Social Learning Theory states that learning occurs within a social context and according to this theory, children learn a variety of interpersonal behaviors through observation and imitation of adult models (Bandura, 1977). Social Learning theory suggests that children's behaviors mirror their parents' behaviors. According to this theory (Bandura, 1977; Cowdery & Trucks, 1994; Hogben & Byrne, 1998) children learn things more quickly and keep this knowledge longer by observing,

imitating, and creating meaning from the verbal and non-verbal in striations of people in their social system. Observation of behaviors allows children to learn from the outcomes of other people's behaviors.

Learning can also come in the form of verbal instruction from parents, such as when parents talk to their children about the importance of marriage. According to Bandura, there are steps that occur before and after this learning process that are important in creating a long-lasting attitude or knowledge about a subject. The Social Learning Theory predicts that views of marriage that differ between male and female college students. Views of marriage are formed through observational learning, imitation, and modeling. Because of gender ties, females relate to their mother's modeling while males relate to their father's.

Thus, genders may view marriage differently; a male, for example, may model his father's attitudes of marriage over his mother's attitudes, and a female may model her mother's attitudes of marriage over her father's attitudes. The effects of parental divorce on children's attitudes toward marriage and divorce can be evaluated from several theoretical perspectives. At the broadest level, it can be elucidated using social learning theory (Bandura, 1986). Social learning theory can also be used to predict and explain relationship characteristics for individuals whose parents have conflicted and divorced. Therefore, children who are living with chronically conflicted or divorced parents are assumed to learn ineffectual coping skills in relationships by modeling parents' interactions within their marital relationships (Krishnakumar & Buehler, 2000).

Parents' attitudes toward marriage also can be internalized by children and manifest in a child's future relationships (Amato, 1996, 2001). Parental divorce can cause children to be more likely to observe interpersonal behaviors that weaken attitudes and increase the risk of their own marital instability in adulthood (Amato & DeBoer, 2001). Because divorced parents are more likely to carry positive views of divorce (Thornton, 1985), children from divorced households may express positive attitudes toward divorce to conform to the views of their parents.

Decisions associated with children can also influence the choice of a potential partner or spouse. There are students that will like to marry and have so many children and those that simply embrace the idea of marriage but somehow, dread the prospect of having children in the process. Therefore, the choice of a life partner will be determined by the similarities in the ideas as to how the marriage will be managed. Religious background, descent line and the type of family of

a person can serve as a basis for the selection of a potential spouse by students. At this point in history where marriage is seen as second to education, various attitudes are formed as a result. For some student marriage is compulsory and universal, for others marriage is a choice to make.

In sum, the literature marriage has a positive causal effect on relationship stability or children's development, or because the types of people that choose to get married have other characteristics that are associated with more stable relationships and/or higher child development, due to those reason a number of research demonstrated that a there are key divorce, gender and family-of-origin factors to play a role in the development of negative/positive feelings about attitudes and intention towards marriage. Demographic variables of age, income, education have a positive and negative influence on attitudes towards marriage. Furthermore, childhood experiences of family functioning may play a role not only in forming attitudes and intentions towards marriage. As many young adults are in the process of making important relational decisions and planning for their futures, this is a significant developmental time in which to investigate their feelings about and attitudes towards marriage

CHAPTR THREE

METHODS

This chapter has focused on various aspects of the methodology such as the research design, sample size and sampling procedure that specifically describing the study's recruitment strategy, the criteria for participation, the instrument that was used to collect data process and procedures that are used to reach participants and data analysis.

3.1. Research design

In order to undertake this study, a mixed methods research design (qualitative and quantitative analysis), was employed. A quantitative approach used to assess the key variables in numerical forms to quantifying questionnaire consisting of mostly close-ended Likert scales.

A quantitative design was designated to best reflect an individuals' level of attitudes and intention towards marriage in the context of how people feel, opinions, and attitudes, behavioral self-reports, and relationships through questionnaire in every day experience. It also allows the researcher to use qualitative methods to add richness and detail to the results obtained from the use of quantitative methods which were uncover on quantitative instrument. Qualitative research methods enabled the researcher to assess and explore the depth of the current situation by the respondent's views, feelings and attitudes by using their own language and statements under investigation in their own particular context.

The design type used for this survey is best described as a cross-sectional study design in that it was used to capture attitudes and intentions from undergraduate male and female college students at one point in time.

In terms of the statistical procedures used for data analysis, the research is mostly correlational in nature as its main purpose was determining the relationship between the dependent and independent variables selected for the study, and the direction of the relationship.

3.2 Target population

The target population of this study was undergraduate students of Kotebe Metropolitan University and Addis Ababa Medical and Business University College in Addis Ababa city.

The two Universities were selected systematically for two aims. The first purpose was for its population size manageability and proximity acceptability that helped the researcher save time, energy, finance for transportation and simplicity to collect the administered questionnaires by revisiting the respondents, repeatedly. The second purpose is from both Universities most of the students are teachers and Medical graduate students whom they are seeking employment opportunities than other Universities students and prior to marriage the identity formation that takes place during the undergraduate years. The participants also place in the life cycle together provide a unique opportunity to analyze marital naming choices as they reflect the socio-demographic factors that influence personal attitudes and intentions towards marriage. Participants were completed a series of scaled questions designed to assess their intentions, attitudes and beliefs about marriage.

3.3. Sample Size and Sampling Technique

3.3.1 Sample Size and determination

The sample of the study consisted 3rd year students of different discipline of Kotebe Metropolitan University and Addis Ababa Medical and Business University College.

For this study, one of the non-probability sampling techniques called purposive sampling method is used to obtain the two sample Universities. Moreover, the research participants were picked from 3rd undergraduate students to increase the reliability of this research results by making the group more homogeneous.

Once the Universities and graduate levels were selected, stratified sampling technique was employed to categorize the population in to stratum by teams of education and gender. The students of natural science (Biology, chemistry, computer science, environmental science, mathematics, physics, sport science, urban land administration) and social science as well as Business departments (Entrepreneurship and business management, civics and ethical studies, geography and environmental studies, history and heritage management, urban transport management, Ethiopian and English language literatures') from Kotebe Metropolitan University

and from Addis Ababa Medical and Business University College medicals(nurse, pharmacy, midwifery and health officer) and accounting department was taken into consideration.

For quantitative data, participants comprised a total of 785 university students attending from both universities located in the Capital city of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa. From Kotebe Metropolitan University the total undergraduate students was 677 and from Addis Ababa Medical and Business University College 108 students was taken, age 18- 35 with the average age being 23.06.

One important factor before going into the sampling procedure should be the determination of sample size and identifying young adults for which are attitudes and intentions towards marriage. The method was used to the formula for the sample size for the mean.

Yamane (1967) provides a simplified formula to calculate sample sizes for proportions: he suggested another simplified formula for calculation of sample size from a population which is an alternative to Cochran's formula. According to him, for a 95% confidence level and $p = 0.5$, size of the sample should be

$$\text{Sample size } n = \frac{N}{1+N*(e)^2}$$

n-the sample size

N-the population size

e-the acceptable sampling error

*95% confidence level and $p=0.5$ are assumed.

$$n = \frac{785}{1+785*(0.05)^2} = \frac{785}{2.9625} = 265$$

If the sample size is calculated at 95% confidence level with margin of error equal to (0.05), the representative sample size becomes 265. The purposive sampling technique was also used to select 8 students to strengthen the reliability of the data and totally 273 final year undergraduate students of social science and natural science from both universities.

3.4 Source of data

Data were gathered primary through questionnaires and revised General attitudes measurement scale, intent towards marriage and aspects of marriage of scales. Since this study was employed a quantitative and qualitative research method to collect data; structured questionnaire, revised scales and interview helping to gather the relevant sets of data from undergraduate university students. The subjects was given closed-ended statements based on a five point Likert scale,

measuring respondents' attitudes ranging from one (strongly disagree) to five (strongly agree). In addition to this semi structured questionnaires was provided to in-depth interviews.

3.4.1 Data Collection

The data was collected using self-administered questionnaire and scales which were prepared in English; however, it was translated into Amharic since their subjects' mother tongue.

The purpose of the study was investigated and examined attitudes and intentions towards marriage. The study has been also required generating in-depth information through interviews by interviewee.

3.4.2 Data Collection procedure

Data were collected through the use of questionnaires and interview. The meaning of each questionnaire item was reviewed and vague or duplicated questions were revised. After completing the final version, the researcher trained four assistants on the study procedure to minimize inter-scorer errors and ensure reliability. A research has been conveniently conducted within the in kotebe Metropolitan University and Addis Ababa Medical and Business University College. To collect the both qualitative and quantitative data, the researcher met with higher official to get consent and permission aligned with students' representative. After getting permission from higher officials, trained data collectors was met participants appointing where and when students convenient for them. The content and structure of the questionnaires was checked by the research supervisor to ensure the questionnaires are efficient and suitable for distribution. The researchers then introduced him to the participants and briefed them about the purpose of the study.

Of the 265 questionnaires were distributed to participants in classrooms, with the permission of relevant lecturers and those students doing their assignment to complete anonymous research questionnaires. The research questionnaires were administered by trained manpower which assigned from student association of the campus since every graduate student knows them.

Prior to the completion of the questionnaires, purpose and topic of the study was made clear to the participants, its voluntary nature, makes aware of all ethical considerations, such as anonymity and privacy and will be assured of confidentially at all times. In addition, their right to withdraw from the study at any time and the researchers contact information, should there be any problems, would also be addressed. After securing permission from them, participants was

directly approached in the aforementioned places. The participants had asked not to put their names or any personal information such as phone number or addresses to guarantee and maintain confidentiality. The questionnaires were distributed for men and women students separately. Filling in the questionnaire booklet took approximately 5-10 minutes. Then, each of the instruments completed according to instructions with their true feelings. Out of the distributed questionnaires', 265 (100%) were returned for final data analyses. Following the same procedure above, a direct face to face interview was conducted with 8 participants. Thus, to obtain detail description of the phenomena from the participants, the researcher used interview guide followed by probing questions. The data was tape recorded in addition to the notes that were taken by the interviewer.

3.5 Ethical consideration

Ethical considerations should be throughout the entire research project. In order to insure that the participants 'confidentiality and caution mistreating during the course of the research, certain procedures and behavioral expectations are set widely accepted moral principles, also known as ethics (Sytrdom, 2011). Participants will be completed the survey anonymously and should not be asking to provide identifying information such as name or address. The participants will be required to acknowledge informed consent prior to beginning the survey by accepting the risks, benefits, and responsibilities of the participants. Potential participants then will be reviewed a clear, concise, and easy to understand consent form, in which they will be asked to agree by opting "yes" prior to participation. This consent form offered deeper explanations about the voluntary nature of participation in the study and they can leave at any time without any negative impact on administrative services they receive.

3.5.1 Informed Consent

A central principle in ethical research is able to make an informed choice about their participation free from coercion and based on accurate and complete information of the research to be concerned (Henn, Weinstein and Foard, 2016). An official letter from Addis Ababa University has offered a letter to the researcher to gain relevant information from married individuals' and relevant stockholders to get consent to reviews document.

3.6 Measures

Part-A Demographic and some socioeconomic variables questions for the young adult questionnaire inquired about the respondent's sex (male, female), age (18–35 years), residence (urban, rural), educational status (degree, Masters), educational background, household current monthly economic income (low, middle, high; based on number of home appliances), religion background (Orthodox, Muslim, Catholic, protestant, and others.), frequently of attending to religious services, current parental marital status (Married, Separated, never married, Divorced, Never Married), biological parents if divorced (Yes, No, Never Married, Don't Know). There is rich detail on family mainly raised with living young adults who live with two biological or adoptive parents, a biological mother and step father, a biological father and step mother, single father, and surrogate or foster parents (including grandparents, aunts and uncles, other adult relatives, or nonrelative adults), currently respondents living with (Biological mother, biological father, Step mother, Step father, Others), birth order (First child, Second child, Third child, Fourth child, More than fifth and last child), parental education level is measured as the higher of either mother's or father's education and is represented as three categories: no education, primary education, less than high school; high school diploma or preparatory and some college, college or post-graduate schooling), students current level of young relationship status (has boy/girlfriend), respondents' time to get married, Family opinions to get married for their offspring, Health-related questions included queries regarding current respondents physical and mental health status.

Part-B specific comprehensive data measures related to youth attitude towards marriage comprising of 21 statements with 5 point rating scale designed to assess (A) The General Attitudes to Marriage Scale (GAMS), (Park and Rosén, 2013), B) The Intent to Marry Scale (IMS), (Park and Rosén, 2013) and (c) Aspects of marriage Scale (AMS) (Park and Rosén, 2013).

(A) **The General Attitudes towards Marriage Scale** (Park & Rosén, 2013) was developed to access and measure overall positive and negative attitudes towards of the institution of marriage. The scale was developed to also access the attitudes of both married and non-married individuals. It focuses on personal and global levels of idealized beliefs, fears and doubts towards marriage. These ten-item scale measure regarding feelings (positive

attitudes, negative attitudes, fears and doubts) towards an individual's current or future marriage. It focuses on personal and global levels of idealised beliefs, fears and doubts towards marriage. The scale includes 10 items regarding feelings (positive attitudes, negative attitudes, fears and doubts) towards an individual's future marriage. (E.g. marriage is a "good idea"). Every question is presented with a 5 –point Likert scale, ranging from, (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neither Agree nor Disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Strongly Disagree. Scores can range between 10 and 50 with higher scores indicating a more negative attitude towards marriage.

- (B) **The Aspects of Marriage Scale** (Park & Rosén, 2013) was developed to measure the degree to which certain qualities/aspects of marriage are associated with marital success. These different domains of marriage, including trust, shared values, fulfillment, sexual intimacy, emotional support, respect, finances, romance, commitment, fidelity, communication and Meaning and Physical Intimacy. The scale includes 23 items exploring different aspects of a marital relationship. The first subscale, "Romance," consists of three items and is designed to assess the belief that romance is an important aspect of a successful marriage. (E.g. romance is important for a successful marriage). The second subscale, "Respect," consists of five items and is designed to assess the belief that fidelity and communication are important aspects of a successful marriage. Scores the third subscale, "Trust," consists of five items and is designed to assess the belief that trust and commitment are 23 important aspects of a successful marriage. The fourth subscale, "Finances," consists of three items and is designed to assess the belief that financial stability is an important aspect of a successful marriage. The fifth subscale, "Meaning," consists of four items that assess the belief that holding shared values is important aspects of a successful marriage. The sixth subscale, "Physical Intimacy," consists of three items that assess the belief that sexual intimacy is important to a successful marriage. Every question is presented with a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from, and (1) strongly agree to (5) strongly disagree. Scores can range between 23 and 115 with higher scores indicating negative views for aspects to marriage.

(C) **The Intent to Marry Scale (Park & Rosén, 2013)**. This measure was developed to assess individuals' overall intent to marry. The scale is composed of three items and asks respondents to indicate how much individual's positive and negative views on intent to marry. The question is presented with a 5- Likert scale, ranging from, (1) Strongly Agree to (5) Strongly Disagree. Scores can range between 3 and 15 with higher scores indicating less intention to marry.

Part- C Semi-Structured Interview

Understanding the issues of interest from the stand point of the participants themselves is a driving concern of qualitative research method (Merriam, 1998).

Thus, the research employed a semi-structured interview which, where participants were asked open-ended questions in order to incorporate the personal experience and prompted to elaborate on general feeling and attitudes related to the concept of marriage. The inclusion of semi-structured interview in the study enabled the researcher to crosscheck the data which collected through the questionnaire and used to elicit additional ideas from the respondents. Eight undergraduate students who have been non-married were selected for the case study.

3.7 Implementation of the Study

The implementation of the study will be made in Kotebe Metropolitan University which most of the students are teaching program, beginning with a pilot study of Amharic questionnaires and scales.

3.7.1 Pilot Study

Before delivering the two scale questionnaires, the respondents conducted a pilot study to test the availability and feasibility of questions. Pilot study is a small scale study conducted to test the plan and method of a research study. Pilot test is able to detect and identify the problems that might occur when preparing the questionnaire so that correction can be made at the earlier stage to increase the efficiency of the results (Pratt, 2008). Gerrish and Lacey (2006) assert the importance of pilot studies in testing data collection instruments on small samples of people with similar characteristics to those in the full study to pick up misinterpretations and items that are frequently missed out or elicit partial responses. It is intended to guide the planning of a large scale investigation (Lehana, et al., 2010).

The researcher used an Amharic version of the questionnaire as a guide in assisting students who required further explanation of the questions in Amharic. Fifty six questionnaires distributed for

third-year teaching students from a kotebe metropolitan University at were asked to participate in the pilot study and to complete the study instruments once. The students were informed that their participation was voluntary and that they were able to withdraw at any time and for any reason.

Additionally, the students were asked to give written comments on the questionnaire length, the language of the questionnaires and any obstacles to their understanding of the meaning of any questions. By having this pilot testing, few mistakes have been identified from the respondents' feedback such as grammatical errors in the questionnaire, ambiguous and unclear question statements.

In this regard, Tappin (2014) recommended that for a survey study with the sample of 300, 10 to 30 participants are enough, where 10 is the minimum and 30 is the maximum. Therefore, since this study selected 256 students as a sample, 25 students were taken by calculating the average number of Tappin's recommendation. Based on the information from the pilot test the two scales (GAMAs and IMS) were used with some modification, however, most of the questions are understood; the student pointed out five places to improve the language. It took approximately 10 minutes for the student to answer the questions. The respondents suggested in general marital attitudes questions in Question 1, Question 2 and 3; in the aspects of marriage scale questions 5 and 14 items are commented in order to clearly understanding to questionnaire wording. The structure of the questions, amendment for the grammar mistakes, and typing errors will had been changed to make the statement more understandable after the research divisor giving comments.

Reliability Analysis

The validity and reliability of the data collection method are very important aspects of the research process, as this gives the research findings their credibility (Parahoo, 2006). As he explained that reliability analysis allows us to study the properties of measurement scales and the items that compose these scales. Reliability analysis also provides information about the relationships between individual items in the scale. Significantly, in this study, the reliability of the scales was checked using an indicator of internal consistency, namely Cronbach's alpha coefficient, a model of internal consistency, based on the average inter-item correlation. Ideally, the Cronbach alpha coefficient of a scale should be above 0.70, and Polit and Beck (2006) report

that "for most purposes, reliability coefficients higher than 0.70 are satisfactory, but coefficients in the 0.85 to 0.95 range are far preferable" (p.326).

In this study, the reliability test for the modified developed by Stacey S. Park & Lee A. Rosén (2013) of the Marital Scales. They focus on intent to marry, global positive or negative attitudes toward marriage, and expectations for what married life will be like that the scale revealed that Cronbach's $\alpha = .84$ for the GAMS items, showing good internal consistency.

As donated from the above two SPSS tables it explored

3.10 Data Analysis:

3.10.1 Descriptive Analysis

In the study, both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to analyze the information sources. For analyzing quantitative data both descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were employed. The analyses for this study were performed sequentially in order to answer each of the research questions posed for this study. First, in order to understand the contemporary attitudes of young adults about marriage in this sample, simple descriptive statistics were performed. Descriptive statistics are statistics used to describe and summarize data (e.g. means, standard deviations, frequency and percentages) (Polit and Cherly, 2008, p.640). Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the general demographics. Regarding this Kothari (2004) described that the major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. Which means that the researcher has no control over the variables; he can only report what has happened or what is happening. That is, frequency counts and simple percentage were used to analyze respondents' personal information in section A.

The independent samples t-test, one way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Pearson product moment correlation and post hoc pair wise comparison statistical tools were used to test the research hypotheses arising from the research questions for the study. Specifically, Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to determine the relationships between variables. Cross-tabulations were used to perform the bivariate associations. A series of planned comparison independent t-tests was conducted to among group differences in Positive Attitudes, Negative Attitudes, Fears and Doubts about Marriage and Intent to Marry (IMS) for the variables of

gender and parental divorce. All data management and analyses has been conducted using survey procedures in statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 20).

3.10.2 Qualitative analyses

Since the researcher also used the qualitative approach to analyze the data that was collected from in-depth interview, and carefully analyzed and interpreted it. Data gathered through interview are analyzed thematically and in conceptual way. As Gary (2001) stated for the qualitative data the approach of obtaining the information in the research process is to move from general to specific question so as to stimulate the respondents' attitude towards responding the issue. Content analysis (Burnard et al., 2008; Graneheim&Lundman, 2004) was used on answers to the final open question. Merriam (1998) describes qualitative research as requiring "...a powerful use of there searcher's own mind and body in analysis and interpretation of the data" (p.21). How the data selects each in depth interview discussions was tape-recorded, and at some point notes were also taken. Each interview was listened to, and the verbatim transcripts were read several times to develop a sense of the content. Accordingly, the analysis was done by transcribing the audio taped interviews with the interview language (Amharic) and then translating to English as accurately as possible. After transcribing the information obtained from in-depth interview into 'Amharic language' and translating in English language, themes were identified. Then, major issues with in each theme were further reduced and revisited while checking the consistency of each of the ideas that arose during the field work. Similar ideas were clustered and different ideas were further checked on the spot in the field. The core issues pertinent to the objectives were separated. Pseudo names that are shortened to the first alphabet of the names were used in analyzing in-depth interview of the victims. Finally, data from quantitative and qualitative methodology were integrated and analyzed so as to give interpretation of the whole study. In general, qualitative data was used to obtain the information required to assess views and opinion to marry, and to postpone marriage and their factors.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

In this chapter, the findings of the study are presented mainly in line with the research objective. The results are prescribed in the following order. Demographic characteristics of young adults and their parents are presented first. The data gathered through both close and open ended questionnaire, analysis of the data based on the selected appropriate statistical methods and interpretations based on reporting styles of each statistical method. The status of dependent variables follows. Then, the relationship among variables, difference in dependent variables with respect to young adults' attitudes and intentions towards marriage presented respectively. Finally, interviews' results are presented.

4.1 Demographic variables

The research participants' demographic variables are organized under their age (18–35 years), gender, residence (urban, rural), educational status (degree), household income, family education (illiterate to vocational/degree and above), household economic status (based on monthly income), religion background, frequently of attending to religious services, current parental marital status and respondent living arrangement, birth order, relationship status of respondents, time to get married, Family opinions to get married, Health-related questions included queries regarding current respondents physical and mental health status.

Table 1: Distribution of Participants by Age

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Age		
18-25	215	81.13%
26-30	45	17%
31-35	5	1.88%
Total	256	100

The study involved young adults of different age levels, the lowest age being 18 and the highest 35 years old. For the sake of comparison, age is classified into three categories, 18-25, 26-30 and

31-35. About 215 (81.13%) are at the age range of 18- 25 years, 45 (17%) are at the age range of 26-30 years and the rest 5 (1.88%) are at the age range of 31-45 years.

Table 2: Distribution of Participants by Gender

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	144	54.1%
Female	121	45.5%
Total	256	100

The table below shows that 144 (54.1 %) of male participants and 121(45.5 %) of female participants.

Table 3: Distribution of Participants by Local Area

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Local Area		
Rural	8	3
Small Urban	32	14.5
Urban	219	81.6
Total	256	100

With respect to living area from the table, 8 (3%) of the respondents are currently living in rural areas, 32(14.5%) is living in small cities/towns or medium-sized and 219 (81.6%) are living town/cites.

Table 4: Distribution of Participants by Subject

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Subject		
Social science	109	41.1
Natural science	156	58.9
Total	256	100

As depicted in the table above, 109 (41.1%) respondents were from social science and 156 (58.9%) were from social science.

Table 5: Distribution of Participants by Religion

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Religion		
Orthodox Christian	174	65.7
Muslim	32	12.1
Catholic	6	17
Protestant	45	2.3
Others	8	3
Total		

As one can see from table 5 the religion of students, 174 (65.7 %) more respondents were Orthodox, 32 (12.1 %) and lower numbers were Catholic 45 (2.3%).

Table 6: Distribution of Participants by Religion Service

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Religious service		
Weekly	157	59.2
At least monthly	54	20.4
Several times a year	30	11.3
Once or twice a year	24	9.1
Total	256	100

Measures of religious belief and practice through religious frequency, the majority of the respondents reported that they were Orthodox Christian at least once a week 151 (59.2%), whereas 24 (9.1%) were present once or twice a year or never attend.

Table 7: Distribution of Participants by Mainly raised

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Mainly raised by		
Both biological parents	161	60.8
One biological parent (Either mother or father)	52	19.6
Grandparents	34	12.8
Other family members	8	3
Adopted
Stepfather or stepmother	10	3.8
Other
Total		

The data from the table show that, 161 (60.8%) respondents raised by their both biological married parents, where as 10 (3.8%) were raised by stepfather or stepmother.

Table 8: Distribution of Participants by current living arrangement

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Currently living with		
Biological mother	63	23.8
Biological father	8	3
Both biological parents	116	43.8
Step father	15	5.7
Other (specify)	63	23.8
Total	256	

Regarding on the current living arrangement of the most of the respondents 63 (23.8%) were with their biological mother, 8 (3%) whereas the least one their Biological father, 116 (43.8). Both biological parents, 15(5.7%) were Step father and 63 (23.8%) were living with others(aunts and uncles, other adult relatives, or nonrelative adults).

Table 9: Distribution of Participants by current living arrangement

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Birth order		
First child	64	24.2
Second child	56	21.1
Third child	47	17.7
Fourth child	30	11.3
Fifth and above	28	10.6
Last child	40	15.1
Total	256	

Table 9 shows that the highest percentage of the participants, most of the participants 64 (24.2%) were found in the first child whereas 28 (10.6%) of fifth and above child for their parents.

Table 10: Distribution of Participants by current living arrangement

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percent
Boy/girl friend		
Male		
Yes	63	23.8
No	58	21.9
Female		
Yes	56	21.13
No	88	33.2
Total	256	

The relationship status of the respondents with their mate based on sex 63(23.8%) of male has a girl friends and 58(21.9%) of male has not a girl friends .Similarly, 56 (21.13%) of female has a boy friends and 88 (33.2%) girls has not yet a boy friends.

Table 11: Distribution of Participants by Time to get married

Time to get married		
1-2 years	84	13.7
3-4 years	78	29.4
5-6 years	46	17.5
7-9 years	20	7.5
10+year's	19	7.2
Never	18	6.2
Total	256	

Regarding on the participants ideal time for someone to get married, 84 (13.7%) of respondents wanting to marry in the next 1-2 year, in the next 3-4 years 78 (29.4%) respondents, in the next 5-6 years 46 (17.5%) respondents are plan to marry, in the next 7-9 years 20 (7.5%), in the next 10+ years 19 (7.2%) of the respondents, 18 (6.2%) were never intending to get married at a particular time.

Table 12: Distribution of Participants by Parental marital status

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Parental marital status		
Married		
Male	65	24.52
Female	108	40.75
Separated		
Male	30	11.32
Female	21	7.92
Divorced		
Male	12	4.52
Female	6	2.26
Never Married		
Male	12	4.52
Female	6	2.34
Do not know		

Male	2	0.75
Female	0	...
Total	265	

Parental marital status was another variable that was used to describe the sample. And the parents 'relationship status of the students, 65 (24.52%) male are 2(0.75%) of male are didn't know whether their family married or not in the legal ways.

Table 13: Distribution of Participants parents by Income

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Income		
>575-1000	44	16.6
1001-1099	55	20.8
2000-4099	99	37.4
5000-6099	38	14.3
7000-10000<	29	10.9
Total	256	

Regarding on participants parents' monthly income, 44(16.6%) of the respondent family has get >575-1000 birr, most of the respondents are 99(37.4%) are from 2000-4099 birr, 29 (10.9) are get income from 7000-10000< birr.

Table 15: Distribution of Participants Parents by Family schooling

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Family schooling		
Mother schooling		
No education	46	17.5
First cycle	81	30.8
Second cycle	63	24
High school	34	12
Preparatory	8	3
Diploma	10	3.8

Degree	21	7.9
Father schooling		
No education	40	15.1
First cycle	60	22.6
Second cycle	52	19.6
High school	29	10.9
Preparatory	52	12.1
Diploma	22	8.3
Degree	30	6.3
Total	256	

The educational level of the participants mothers' data were start from no education 40 (15.1%), most of them are completed first cycle 60 (22.6%) whereas few of them were completed 22(8.3%), degree and above 30(6.3%). Similarly, the educational level of the participants' father data were start from no education 45 (17.5%) most of students family completed second cycle 63(24%) few of them were finished preparatory 8(3%) schools. The mother and father educational level was taken to ensure whether the parental education indeed influences their children attitudes and intentions towards marriage.

Gender * Went to get married Cross tabulation

Gender		Went to get married at a particular time						Total
		1-2 years	3-4 years	5-6 years	7-9 years	10+ years	Never	
Male	Count	43	26	18	14	12	8	121
	% within gender	35.5%	21.5%	14.9%	11.6%	9.9%	6.6%	100.0%
Female	Count	41	52	28	6	7	10	144
	% within gender	28.5%	36.1%	19.4%	4.2%	4.9%	6.9%	100.0%
Total	Count	84	78	46	20	19	18	265
	% within gender	31.7%	29.4%	17.4%	7.5%	7.2%	6.8%	100.0%

4.2 Descriptive statistics

Table 16, Intend on getting married at a particular time across gender

As shown from table 16, there are differences between the time scale of wanting to marry and gender. (35.5%) of males wanting to marry in the next 1-2 year compared to (28.5%) of females, in the next 3-4 years (21.5%) males compared to (36.1%) females, in the next 5-6 years (14.9%) of males compared to (14.9%) females, in the next 7-9 years (11.6%) of males compared to (4.2%) of females, in the next 10+ years (9.9%) of males compared to (4.9%) of females and finally, (6.6%) of males indicated they would never like to marry compared to (6.9%) of females. In summary, (24%) of males compared to (28%) of females intend to marry within the next 6 years, suggesting that most young adults continue to value marriage despite many people's concern that marriage as a social institution is in decline. The results indicate that more females compared to males intend on getting married at a particular time. Therefore, hypothesis one was only partially supported.

Table 17.I intend to get married someday * gender Crosstabulation

I intend to get married someday	Gender				Total
	male	%	femal	%	
strongly agree	47	38.8	35	24.3	82
Agree	28	23.1	40	27.8	68
Neither agree nor Disagree	16	13.22	35	24.3	51
Disagree	18	14.9	24	16.6	42
Strongly disagree	12	10	10	7	22
Total	121		144		265

As shown in the bar charts below (*Figure 1*), there are differences between stronger intent on marry in the liker scale. The vast majority of young male adults think it is important to be married someday i.e., 47 (38.8%) and females 35 (24.3%). There were only slight differences between the two groups; therefore hypothesis three was only partially supported.

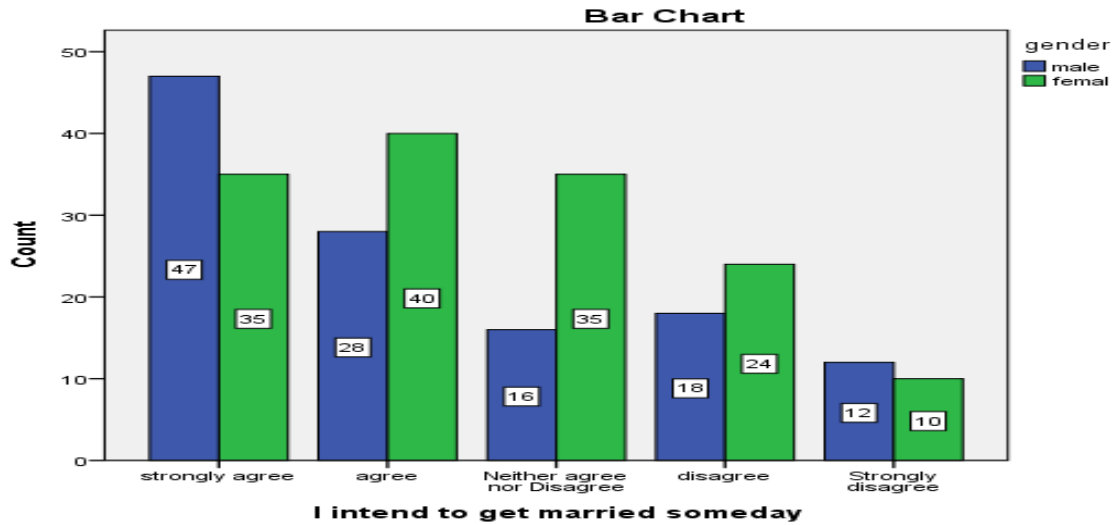


Table 18:ANOVA test for attitudes towards marriage across deferent age groups

Age of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	df	f	sig
18-25	215	37.8077	6.4437	2		
26-30	45	34.8710	5.5060	263	2.393	0.098
31-35	5	34.0909	7.3028			
Total	265	35.6203	6.467			

As shown on table 18, there is no significant difference in mean among respondents marital attitude related with their age. (18-25 = 37.8077, 26-30 =34.8710 and 31-35 =34.0909). The mean of the age of the participants seem to decrease as the age increases, this shows that attitude towards marriage increases as the age of young adults' increases. [F (2, 263) =2.393, P < .05].

Table 19.T-Test of Difference between the Mean Scores of Male and Female Participants on the ScaleMeasuring Positive Attitudes Toward Marriage.

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.	t	df
Male	121	8.2397	3.93917	6.516	.011	.614	263
Female	144	7.9653	3.33327				

A series of planned comparison t-tests were conducted to among group differences in Positive Attitudes towards marriage scores for gender. An independent-samples t-test was conducted to among the Positive Attitudes scores for men and women. There was no significant difference in positive attitude scores for men ($M = 8.24, SD = 3.9$) and women ($M = 7.97, SD = 3.33; t(263) = -.614, p = .54$, two tailed), generally male reported higher positive attitudes towards marriage than females while males when we see the mean from mean difference.

Table 7; Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship Between the Participants' resident and the Participants' Scores on the Intent to marry (IMS).

<i>Young adults resident</i>	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
<i>Rural</i>	8	4.00000	.00000
<i>Small Urban</i>	38	7.7632	3.16599
<i>Urban</i>	219	6.5205	2.83220

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	106.738	2	53.369	6.597	.002
Within groups	2119.5	262	628.090		
Total	13635.457	264			

As shown on Table 7, there was significant mean difference among respondents' attitudes towards marriage and their residents [$F(2, 262) = 6.597, P < 0.01$].

The unmarried students living in small urban are most likely to say they intent to get married mean ($M = 7.7632, SD = 3.16599$) compared with students who live in the Urban ($M = 6.5205, SD = 2.83220$) and students living in the rural mean ($M = 4.0000, SD = .00000$). There was statistically significant difference in mean scores among all three residents although living in a small urban a positive matters to intent to marry. Furthermore, Tukey Post hoc pair wise Comparison test shows that there is significant difference between small urban and rural participants ($sig. = 0.002$).

Table 8; Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship between the Participants' Parents' monthly income and the Participants' Scores on the General Attitudes Towards Marriage (GAMS).

Participant parent income	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
>575-1000	44	24.4091	6.83465
1001-1099	55	20.2000	6.76976
2000-4099	99	24.2323	7.23770
5000-6099	38	22.6316	6.05123
7000-10000<	29	22.0345	8.37293
Total	265	22.9547	7.18676

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	700.556	4	175.139	3.520	.008
Within groups	12934.901	260	49.750		
Total	13635.457	264			

In table 8, a one-way analysis of variance was conducted to explore family income in related with their child to attitudes towards marriage. Accordingly, statistically significant difference was found in attitudes towards marriage scores whose parents monthly income was from >575-1000 birr [$F(4, 260) = 3.520, p = .008$]. Respondent family monthly income has from >575-1000 birr ($M = 24.4091$)($SD = 6.83465$), 1001-1099 birr($M = 20.2000$)($SD = 6.76976$), from 2000-4099 birr($M = 24.2323$) ($SD = 7.23770$), respondent family get from 5000-6099 birr ($M = 22.6316$) ($SD = 6.05123$) and finally respondents family income from 7000-10000<birr($M = 22.0345$)($SD = 8.37293$) has inconsistency results about attitudes towards marriage. Furthermore, Tukey Post hoc pair wise Comparison test shows that there is significant difference between >575-1000 and 1001-1099 monthly income participants 'parents'(sig. = 0.028).

Table 9; Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship between the Participants' religion and the Participants' Scores on the General Attitudes Towards Marriage (GAMS).

Religious of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
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Orthodox Christian	174	23.2069	7.25687
Muslim	32	22.5625	6.24726
Catholic	6	22.5000	2.25832
Protestant	45	21.9333	7.98408
Others	8	25.1250	7.39570
Total	265	22.9547	7.18676

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	101.8554	4	25.464	.489	.744
Within groups	13533.602	260	52.052		
Total	13635.457	264			

As shown on Table 9, there was no significant mean difference among respondents' attitudes towards marriage and their religion [F (4, 260) =.489, P > .05]. The mean difference among (Orthodox Christian = 23.2069, Muslim =22.5625, Protestant =21.9333, Catholic = 22.5000, and other religion =25.1250). Comparing the means, the participants with protestant may seem to have less ornegative attitudes towards marriage than with those who has religion Orthodox Christian, Muslim, Catholic and other religion followers respectively.

Table 10; Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship between the Participants religion service and Scores on the Intent to marry scale (IMS).

Religious service	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Weekly	157	6.8025	3.03915
at least monthly	54	6.9074	2.75591
several times a year	30	5.2333	2.40235
once or twice a year	24	6.5417	2.53633
Total	265	6.6226	2.90393

Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship between the participants' Scores on the Intent to marry scale (IMS) and participant religion service. As shown above on Table 11, there is significant mean difference among respondents 'intent to marry score and their degree of religiosity [F (3, 261) =.272, P =.045]. Young adults who attend more frequently going to religious place at least monthly (M=6.9074, SD=2.75591) more intent to marry than their counterparts going several times a year without program (M= 5.2333) (SD=2.402350).

Furthermore, Tukey Post hoc pair wise Comparison test shows that Young Adults who attend religious services weekly or at least monthly (sig. = 0. .033) more often are much more intent to marry than are those who attend religious services less often or never.

Table 11; Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship Between the Participants' Parents' marital status and the Participants' Scores on the Intent to marry scale (IMS).

Parental marital status	Gender	N	M	SD
Married				
	Male	65	47.0615	11.63894
	Female	108	46.1944	8.91859
	Total	173	46.5202	10.00325
Separated				
	Male	30	45.6667	16.27847
	Female	21	45.1429	8.07642
	Total	51	45.4510	13.41091
Separated	Male	30	45.6667	16.27847
	Female	21	45.1429	8.07642
	Total	51	45.4510	13.41091
Divorce				
	Male	12	45.0833	7.05122
	Female	6	47.8333	12.82835
	Total	18	46.0000	9.07485
Total				
	Male	121	46.6529	12.43028
	Female	144	46.1528	9.14171
	Total	265	46.3811	10.75000

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	146.904	4	36.726	4.592	.001
Within groups	2079.361	260	7.998		
Total	2226.264	264			

The ANOVA showed that there was significant difference in total intent to marry for individuals whose parents were divorced $F(4,260) = 2.569, p = .001$ or parents that were they don't know whether they their family married or not $F(4,260) = 2.569, p < .05$. Intent to marry did differ significantly due to never married between males and females. Never married parents male (N=12) (M = 49.67, SD = 11.11), female (N=9) (M=46.89), (SD=12.59). Participant whom don't their parent married or not male (N=2) (M=39.500) (SD=0.707) see table 11. Therefore, the fourth hypothesis was rejected.

Post hoc analyses using Tukey's HSD indicated that married parents of male (M=are significantly preferences to intent to marry were lower for participants with low score than the higher score Young Adults who divorced families are more likely to have negative attitudes about married attend (sig. = 0.001).

Table 12; Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship Between the Participants' Parents' currently living parents percipients' Scores on General attitudes towards marriage scale (GAMS)

Currently living with	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
biological mother	63	23.9206	6.12584
biological father	8	22.5000	6.61168
both biological parents	116	22.9397	7.62637
step father	15	27.2000	5.87002
Others	63	21.0635	7.26874

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	331.048	4	82.76	21.617	.170
Within groups	13304.409	260	51.171		
Total	13635.457	264			

Table 12: One Way ANOVA summary Table for young adults living with and without parents revealed that their parents (biological parents, step or single parent parents) was not statistically significant difference. Table 12 shows, young adults living with step fathers are significantly different more interest's towards marriage than those of young adults living with others [F (4,260) =2.764, P<0.05]. Living with step fathers (N=15) (M =27.2000, SD = 5.87002) than those living with others (N=63)(M=21.0635) (SD=7.26874) see table 12. We can see that young adults who are living in intact families (specifically step father) are more significant positive attitudes towards marriage than those of young adults living others (including grandparents, aunts and uncles, other adult relatives, or nonrelative adults).

Table 13, Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship Between the Participants' birth order within sibling Scores on General attitudes towards marriage scale (GAMS).

Birth order of the participants	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
First child	64	22.0000	5.52914
Second child	56	22.3750	8.63305
third child	47	24.5532	8.12888
fourth child	30	24.4333	6.88168
fifth child and above	28	21.1429	6.34627
last child	40	23.5750	6.67904

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	370.144	5	74.029	1.445	.208
Within groups	13265.312	259	51.217		
Total	13635.457	264			

The ANOVA were conducted differences about Marriage scores across birth order of the participants within their family. Results indicated that scores on the attitudes towards marriage scale were not significantly different, $F(5, 259) = 1.445$, $p = .208$ in attitude towards marriage for the child birth order, i.e. ($F(5, 259) = 1.445$, $p > .05$). A one way analysis of variance showed that the effect of mother educational status was not significant. Additionally, results revealed that participant scores on the attitudes towards marriage were not significantly different for participant with third child for their family ($M = 24.5532$) ($SD = 8.12888$) compared with participants who has fifth and above child's for their ($M = 21.1429$, $SD = 6.3462$).

Table 14: Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship between the Participants' mother educational level and attitudes towards marriage.

Family schooling mother	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>
No education	46	24.4783	7.64704
first cycle	81	23.0494	8.04814
second cycle	63	22.9365	6.29868
Highs school	34	22.2059	5.61804
Preparatory	8	29.0000	3.81725
Diploma	10	26.3000	6.20125
Degree	18	17.8333	5.58622
MAMSC	3	15.6667	.57735
Total	263	23.0266	7.16619

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1160.961	7	165.852	3.440	.002
Within groups	12293.852	255	48.211		
Total	13454.814	262			

In table 14 a one-way analysis of variance was conducted to explore the influence of maternal education on young adults' attitude towards marriage. Accordingly, statistically significant difference was found in maternal educational status among young adults' attitude towards marriage scores whose mothers' have from no education up to those higher level of education [$F(7, 255) = 3.440, p = .002$]. Those respondents' mothers educational level who had finished until preparatory school mean ($M=29.0000$) ($SD=3.81725$) the most likely positive attitudes towards marriage. Those who have higher level college (MA/MSc) educated students' parent ($M=15.667$) ($SD=0.5773$) was low interest towards marriage.

Tukey's Post hoc Comparison test also shows the table; mean difference between mother who was finished preparatory schools has more significantly different from other ($\text{sig.} = 0.005$).

Table 15, Analysis of Variance Addressing the Relationship Between the Participants' father educational level and attitudes towards marriage.

Family schooling Father	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>
No education	40	22.800	7.8289
first cycle	60	23.7564	7.4789
second cycle	52	22.9423	4.7462
Highs school	29	21.2061	4.7462
Preparatory	32	27.2500	8.0161
Diploma	22	19.8182	7.0686
Degree	21	23.4286	4.75995
MAMSC	9	15.5556	2.00693
Total	265	22.9547	7.18676

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1428.650	7	204.093	4.297	.000
Within groups	12206.807	255	47.497		
Total	13635.457	262			

In table 15 a one-way analysis of variance was conducted to explore the influence of respondents' father education on young adults' attitude towards marriage. Accordingly, statistically significant difference was found in father educational status on among young adults' attitude towards marriage scores whose father ' have from no education up to finished primary, secondary and tertiary as well as higher level of education [$F(7, 255) = f(7, 255) = 4.297, P = .000$]. Those respondents' father educational level who had finished until preparatory school mean ($M=29.0000$) ($SD=3.81725$) had showed most likely to have positive attitudes towards marriage. Those respondents' fathers' who have increasing higher level college (MA/MSc) ($M=15.667$) ($SD=0.5773$) was low interest towards marriage.

Tukey's Post hoc Comparison test also shows the table; mean difference between father who was finished high school schools has more significantly different from other($\text{sig.} = 0.000$).

4.2 Qualitative analysis

❖ Knowledge and understanding of marriage by respondents

A 26-year old female participant commented that “Marriage is a mystery to me because a husband and a wife engage the depths of their personalities to work out their destiny together. To me, if person does not marry whatever just with one person through his/her life, he/she feels unhealthy and I feel sorry. Because he/she doesn’t get married, she will have no children, hence no one to take care of him/he in old age as well as no continuity of generation.

A 24 young adult male with intact family

For me, I get married because of two reasons: the first is that my parents forced me to marry. The second is that I will mature enough to build a family. If I don’t marry, people might think there is something wrong with me that made me not want to marry. I also am getting married in my village a lot of people are getting married including my relatives and neiboughours.

Most of the respondents explained their opinion and knowledge that they have a good knowledge about marriage. Once to get marry for the continuity of generation, relationship, escaping from loneliness and get new feeling and feeling of being accepted in the community, as well as commitment and accepting responsibility in common life. Overall, the respondent describes offers greater stability and social acceptance by the family as well as community. Marriage is evaluated positively as “a sign of real love” and as the “fulfillment of the feeling of love”.

Importance of marriage explained by respondents

One of the most consistent findings of this research is that when participants were asked about the importance of marriage, nearly all were in agreement that it remains a centerpiece of life. One of the questions motivating this research was whether there would be identifiable age difference in views about the importance of marriage today. When asked about the importance of marriage today, young adults respond in different ways:

A 23-year-old male commented:

Marriage is important for security; you know without doubt that that a partner is mine. That means we are being coupling and merging between us. The experience of new feelings will be another important to me, when i get marry.

A25-years old female participants stated:

Marriage has benefited many of the people because they have got some sharing source of family income, feeling, idea, religious, motivation, excitement. Marriage is important; it's every young male dream to experience like me. People get married to maintain the human race. Humanity cannot continue without marriage.

As we have seen from the above case respondents have given about the views and attitudes of marriage that they reflected on personal happiness and companionship, social role and people who did not marry would be considered as not supported by the community. Secondly, marriage is necessary for the preservation of the family name. If there was no marriage, there would be no children, and hence there would be no one to maintain society.

Young adults' marital attitudes

A 23 years old female commented:

Marital life has been full of fighting in each and every house. The fear of divorce makes me nervous about getting married. You shouldn't get married unless you have prevented and saved up for a divorce. A divorce involves more potential conflict between partners because property has to be divided.

A 24 years old male commented:

My feelings towards changes in neighborhoods marital status is not only influenced them but also for our young peers. This is evidenced by the words of one of the young adults who moved from an urban to a rural area as a result of her parents' separation. It is not a good model to me because he always suffers life through complicated problem by his own relative.

Although most people agreed to get married, divorce situation lead them less committed to it.

Young adults plan and time to get marry

Most young adults' response showed that intent to get married someday at some point of time. A 23 year's old young female replied that if you think marriage time in the future:

I do not worry too much about the perfect time, I think I want to have my own time I guess, but I will get married after 4 years, if I have joining a good work and get some money, because income and money are very important that I believe my husband needs financially shared from me.

A 22 years old male commented:

I have never plan to marry recently even I do dream of getting married. Because, i observed, heard by media and commit a decision from the courts that countless people have experienced or witnessed painful marital failures and hear always negative messages about the experience of marriage in my communities.

A 25 years old female state:

I'm able to marry or what exactly should it say; yet as time went by. Yeah, I think that I want to accomplish certain things before I get married, specifically I support my family financially, and then I will be preparing getting for marriage.

Young adults in this study referred to criteria such as reaching a maturity age to get ready for marriage. Most participants believed they should have reached a minimum of 26 years before they start to marry. Respondents said that marriages are better when husbands and wives both have well prepared in jobs and both share responsibility.

Young adults postpone marriage due to

Economic and education reasons to postpone marriage

Due to the economic changes and the economic consequences young adults afraid of marrying since they are not afford. So, money has become a very important issue for marriage. People said that: 'giving birth to a baby without having sufficient and dependable income is like going to

prison.’ So first of all, nowadays people wants to have become financially preparing to economically self-sufficient.

A 24-male old years Commented:

I'll wait until I have a stable job, maybe at 26 or 28 years old. I think if I consider my first priority as economic, my marriage should be the second priority. Because the rich people in my community usually look down upon those who are poor. The rich are highly honored by the members of the community. Economic problems is one big challenge in my society as well as a I have a desire to be independent from my parents; these situation makes me to wait more for marriage until a proper time in which I perceive myself more enough money to marry.

A 22-years old female also commented:

I have a plan to marry if I get good work maybe financial independence, because the negative financial consequence has made many of couples to possible divorce. If not, I do not want get marry and suffer living there without fulfilling my basic needs. I also wish that i will continue and complete my higher level of education.

A 22 –years old male states:

I think people in the past did not have higher education like people nowadays. Now, people are more likely to get a university degree than before. To me, education is the important thing i needs in my life; it is the best alternative for me at the present; this is my wish but I do not know the intention of my family.

All participants stated that financial preparedness is particularly an important criterion for readiness for marriage. They refer to qualities such as earning enough money, settled into a long-term career, financial independence (from parents and others) as necessary for entering and joining marriage. On the other hand, young adults states that postpone marriage until they finish college or have worked for several years.

Young adults wish ideal marital partners

What do individuals imagine for themselves in the context of future partners? We turn first to females' wish or expectations. A 24-year-old woman had this to say

I want to be with a person who is kind, who shares my interests and is trustworthy. He frequently expresses how much he has loved me[laughs]. It also needs that my spouses truly listen to me and feel that i heard, having stable romantic partners, understand, and respect by each other. If we don't share many interests that is not a big problem if we can communicate well listens to wait what cares about my feelings. But I don't want to be with a weak man. He needs to be responsible and able to make decisions. I want him to be able to share the chores as well. But I don't know how possible that will be! [laughs] I think kindness, communication, responsibility and trustworthiness are the most important for me.

Meanwhile, a 22-year-old young girl commented:

I have a long list of what I want! [laughs] I think the most important is responsibility. That means that he needs to be working with me properly. Like some of my best mates I want him to become funny and make me laugh.

It's a big commitment and involves work to make it successful, healthy and long lasting. It doesn't just work on its own without you being intentional about it. I need to be able to trust him; that he will do what needs to be done. I don't want to look after someone like they are my child. I also need that my spouse is better if he has similar religion, it clearly a criteria that religiosity seemed to contribute to my attractive qualities in my future husband.

Overall, these responses are more notable for how closely the young adult's evaluations of their future criteria. For female students, it has been argued that at the same time as marriage used to be thought of as a social duty linked to the attainment of their mate full responsibly and the person to being like. They priorities that to have their partners need feelings of intimacy, attachment, mutual understanding, co-operation and similar religion. In create happy marriages partners incorporate each other's goals into their concept of what their marriage is about.

Male expectations

Some male expect or wish what partner imagine for future marriage as this 24-year-old man shows:

I want to marry a woman someone who grew up in a household that was not afraid to express feelings and understands me and share my interests. We might have to split our roles into the traditional way – me being a breadwinner, her looking after the home. I also choose my partner who is believed and treated me fairly and justly. If we trust each other, we share information that is truthful and real.

Meanwhile, a 25-year-old man stated:

Communication and sharing hobbies is really important to me. My partner to be talk about anything, laugh, cry, and are willing to tackle challenges together” ‘in my opinion, someone who wants to be my wife, as if she gives me the spirit. I like her a lot and we’re still friends, but it didn’t work, so I ended it. I am looking for someone who will share my interests and who will communicate well. I heard a lot of times from married people that people’s marriages fail because one of the two couples hide things, if they don’t talk about it. It’s like this secret hidden thing.

Most couples agreed that communicating with each other, romantic equality; want to share interests with their partners are important for many aspects of their marriage. Several of the young adults thought loyalty is important, and that it should be a ‘give and take’ relationship. Rather they considered marriage as something that came with set responsibilities.

For both male and female, the qualities most widely cited as being —very important are being a good communication, commitment and love as important pre-requisites to marriage, being caring and compassionate, and having good sharing information and responsibilities before getting marriage. The mentioned qualities were of great importance for both young men and women in the study. Your marriage will be more likely to succeed if you and your future spouse have similar backgrounds, personalities, beliefs, and goals for life.

Role of family, friend, school guide young adults in marriage

The key source of information of knowledge about marriage believed by young adults that school and family should provide more marriage information and education that exchange much about this.

A-26 female participants replied to this:

I think there is face-to-face form of communication in this college like you and me, two persons talking like me with my mate, for some matters with parents I haven't talked. We are sitting with group of young together and talk with about marriage. There is a more positive to me.

A 25-years old female participant says:

My families like have always suggested first the older should marry. That time I don't to prepare, I think it is incorrect that we do everything based on age.

Meanwhile 26 male participants commented;

Many times my father and I talk to each other about marriage. My father often tells us about their loving story. It seems that telling us is to learn experience from them. My father and mother are wonderful with a strong marriage experience. What were opinions of my parents, the difference between the past time and present. I think he wants us to know so that we can learn the experience from these.

Young adult wish that school and family should provide more marriage education to bring them correct knowledge. Family is also play an important part in marriage education because parents are close to them although some of them raising an idea during marriage discussion that believes that the older brother/sister should marry than younger. The family's communication helps to form the attitude of choosing friends and making relations as well as showing directions. In some extent school also teaches about the establishing good partners and future marriage.

Contributions of community and society to build young adults about marriage

A 24-old year's rural male participants commented:

In my society, land ownership has become an important criterion for choosing a partner. Land shortages have had a significant impact on marriage practices; it is that they will already have some of these resources anyway, so achieving them is not a primary concern aligned with my profession. I also want that my society supports our religion should be similarly with my spouse. I guess if he doesn't like the confrontation to the lifestyle challenges I wouldn't be agree and it is better to alive without partner.

Challenges of marriage

As one 23 young girls said:

I believe it is better in the community to marry off a daughter as early as possible. However, parents also used to rush their young daughters into marriage because of fear that they may become sterilize. If my spouse will not have taking equal responsibility for the working in and outside the home, I do not marry such a husband, it looks like sibling rivalry."

Another 25-years old male participants commented:

I never thought of marriage although I know that it isn't good in our culture for a matured girl to be single. But I know what is good for me. I wish that i will continue and complete my education. If my partner's is shouting or whatever, that his communication a little bit problematic fact, i wouldn't talk answer each other and I will ignore him.

Further, participants often linked their doubts about commitment or marriage with their witnessing of the parents' marriage breakdown.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION

Introduction

This chapter presents discussion of key findings in line with the research objective and previous empirical research findings. This study was designed to investigate young adult's views on socio-demographic factors associated with young adults' attitudes and intentions towards marriage. Finally, this present research investigated if young adults who have divorced or separated parents will have a positive or negative view towards marriage.

This research carried out using 121 females and 144 males with age ranging from 18-35 years. The questionnaire used included the Intent to Marry Scale (IMS) (Park and Rosén, 2013), the General Attitudes to Marriage Scale (GMS) (Park and Rosén, 2013) and the Aspects of Marriage Scale (AMS) (Park and Rosén, 2013). It also used semi-structured interviews to get in-depth information align and triangulate with quantitative data.

Quantitative discussion

5.1 Family opinion to marry their offspring in the future

The finding of the study showed that, (24%) of males compared to (28%) of females intend to marry within the next 6 years. The results indicate that more females compared to males intend on getting married at a particular time. Therefore, hypothesis one was only partially supported. These findings partially support the reason action theory (Fishbein and Ajzen, 1975), which argues that individuals act in compliance with their intentions, which are influenced by attitudes towards behaviors of a situation, perception of the norms controlling the behaviour of that situation and the individual acting in accordance to these norms. These present findings also rejected previous research that demonstrated a sample of females having stronger intentions to marry at a particular time than a sample of male (Blakemore, Lawton and Vartanian, 2005). These findings are in line with the findings from this present research, this is probably because females feel pressures to start a family before their fertility is in jeopardy.

5.2 Intend to get married someday

The result indicated that there are differences between stronger intent on marry higher amongst the male 47 (38.8%) and then females 35 (24.3%) at a point of time. Among the unmarried young male who intend to marry someday compared with young female. Therefore the hypothesis was only partially supported that there would be differences in gender regarding intent to marry. Blakemore, Lawton and Vartanian (2005) argues that females feel more anxiety and pressures from family member and social groups to marry and begin a family, the research found that this was not the case for males. These present findings suggest that females are more intent to marry compared to male. However, our findings support in some ways those of Ganong, Coleman, and Brown (1981), who found that females had more positive attitudes toward marriage than did males, regardless of their intent to marry.

5.3. Young adult students in rural areas versus urban area and intent to marry regardless of where they live.

The result revealed that unmarried students living in small urban are most likely to say they intent to get married mean ($M= 7.7632$, $SD= 3.16599$) compared with students who live in the Urban ($M= 6.5205$, $SD= 2.83220$). Urban areas were somewhat less likely than students from more small urban areas. To the extent that the results of this study showed there was a significant difference between the intent to marry and living in rural and urban pupils, it may be argued that, as regards family guidance and marriage preparation. It is suspected that environment as such does affect marriage intentions. Similar result was obtained by a study, titled “Marriage practices in contemporary China: a comparative study of urban and rural marriages in Taiwan” conducted by Wei and Reischl (1982) and the results indicated that more traditional attitude towards marriage is noted in rural areas.

5.4 Participants’ parents’ monthly income and attitudes towards Marriage.

In the present study found that there is a significant difference between $>575-1000$ and $1001-1099$ monthly income participants parents from the Post Hoc analysis although those earning from $2000-4099$ thousand birr had the highest scores. Young adults’ who lived in low-income households were more likely to marry than those who lived in higher-income households. Thus, considering that parents’ economic status could influence the timing of their children’s

marriages. Shivalli, Chitagubbi & Devendrappa (2012) found that youth were of the strong feeling that in present days it is also a duty of wife to support her husband economically, which is similar to the present research results.

5.5 The relationship between religion and attitudes towards marriage

As can be seen from table 10, there is a significant difference among religious groups and attitude towards marriage. When we see the mean scores of the young adults' religion, there is only little significant mean difference. Again when we see on table 12, the degree of religiosity and its relationship with the attitude towards marriage, there is a significant mean difference among respondents' attitudes towards marriage and their degree of religiosity. Young adults who more frequently going to religious place at least monthly more intent to marry than their counterparts who are going several times a year without program. Higher religiosity is associated with greater expectations to get married (Manning, Longmore& Giordano, 2007). For young adults, high religiosity was positively associated to agreeing that marriage is an important goal and marriage is a lifetime relationship (Willoughby & Carroll, 2010). Certain cultural values within a religion may emphasize the importance of getting married for some individuals more than others.

Willoughby and Carroll (2010) studied how sexual experience, dating status, and religiosity affect attitudes about marriage. Most adults said marriage was important to them, but only 17% said they currently had a desire to be married (Willoughby and Carroll, 2010). Religiosity in emerging adults was positively correlated with the belief that marriage is a lifetime relationship and the desire to marry now, and negatively correlated with the statement that there are more advantages to being single and with endorsement of cohabitation (Willoughby and Carroll, 2010). This study demonstrated a link between religiosity and attitudes about marriage. Another study indicated that marriage is correlated with higher religious participation (Uecker, Regnerus & Vaaler, 2007). There could be more research done on whether or not higher marital readiness criteria is related to better marital quality similarly to religion. From this study we know that there is a positive relationship between marital readiness criteria and religiosity. This means that having higher religiosity makes someone more likely to have positive attitudes towards marriage.

5.6 The relationship between parental marital status and intent to marry among young adults

The finding of the present study in the relationship of parental marital status and intentions towards marriage is that there is a significant mean difference among respondents' parents marital status. Parents unknowingly have significant influence upon their children's attitudes toward marriage. While the parents goals for their children are very influential in their young adult children's attitudes towards marriage (Willoughby, Carroll, Vitas, & Hill, 2011), their marital status is even more significant. The results of this research shown that young adults who lived with their step fathers are more likely intent marry other than the others. Accordingly Kiernan (1992) shows that young men and women in stepfamilies are more likely than their brothers and sisters in single-mother families to leave home because of friction. It has also been shown that individuals living with stepparents leave home earlier than those from intact and single parent families respectively (Goldscheider&Goldscheider 1999).One study indicated it is only women, not men, whose parents had divorced that demonstrate lower relationship commitment and less confidence that a relationship would last (Whitton, Rhoades, Stanley &Markman, 2008). The findings of this current study are consistent with other studies (Gabardi& Rosen,1993; Nicholson, 2006; Thornton, 1985) which found that males and females from divorced families possess more negative attitudes toward marriage than do young adults from married families. This finding is also supported by Amato and DeBoer's (2001) longitudinal study of 2,033 individuals from divorced and non-divorced homes, which found that adult children of divorce scored significantly higher on measures of rates of divorce and thoughts of divorce compared with adults from non-divorced homes.

5.7 Young adults' currently living with parents and non-parent and attitudes towards marriage

Young adults who live with stepfathers express the strongest support for marriage. The current study revealed that living with step fathers better marital attitudes those living with others.In contrary to this finding, young adults are more likely to have supportive attitudes toward marriage when they live with both their biological parents. Many researches also support these findings, example;(Caldwell, 1993) in their previous studies indicate that young people who live

with their parents are more likely to have positive attitudes towards marriage than living with non- intact family.

5.8 Young adults' Birth order of for their siblings and general attitudes towards marriage

Results indicated that scores on the attitudes towards marriage scale were not significantly different, in attitude towards marriage for the child birth order. However, the result shows that there is a little mean difference among siblings third child were more positive attitudes towards marriage when compared with participants who has fifth and above children.

5.9 Young adults' mother and father educational level and general attitudes towards marriage

The educational level of the mother had influence on attitudes towards marriage. Accordingly, statistically significant difference was found in maternal educational status among young adults' attitude towards marriage scores whose mothers' have from no education up to finished primary, secondary and tertiary as well as higher level of education. Respondents' mothers educational level who had finished until preparatory school most likely positive attitudes towards marriage compared with those who have higher level college (MA/MSc) mothers who was low interest towards marriage. Similarly respondents' father educational level that preparatory school had showed most likely to have positive attitudes towards marriage than those from college (MA/MSc) was who low interest towards marriage.

Qualitative analysis

5.11 Knowledge and understanding of marriage

The analysis of qualitative comments revealed several themes. This view is evident in comments such as the following: "marriage is one of the most important Divine institution and a meaningful relationship to many young adults." Similarly, another participant commented, "People marry to continuity of generation and find it an important part of life...being able to raise children." Such comments illustrate that beliefs about marriage remained relatively stable across time; indeed, as Campbell and Wright (2010) point out, there have not been any significant changes in Americans' views on the importance of marriage (2010).

5.12 Attitudes towards marriage

However, a number of participants also believed that marriage is no longer relevant in the 21st century; their attitudes towards marriage became visible in comments, such as *“I think if I consider my first priority as economic, my marriage should be the second priority.”* Similarly another participant explained his feeling:

“I have never planned and dream to getting marry recently, because countless people have experienced or witnessed painful marital failure due to divorces.” Campbell and Wright (2010) discovered that as attitudes toward divorce become more relaxed, the likelihood of obtaining a divorce increases even more. On the another hand, in the new generation, although the marriage rate has reduced, it is yet the essential element for the anthropological understanding in social life Pauli and van Dijk (2016). However, the attitude to marriage is one of the key mechanisms for predicting actual behavior in marriage, though it is affected by many social, cultural, and economic factors (Park, 2012, Park and Rosen, 2013).

5.14 Time to get marriage

Most participants believed they should have reached a minimum of 26 years before they start to marry. A 23 year's old young female setting time marriage in the future: *I do not worry too much about the perfect time, but I think will get married after 4 years.*

5.15 Young adults wish Ideal marital partners

Most of the responses were giving notable for how closely the young adult's evaluations of their future criteria of their mate. One participant expressed in this way: *“I want to be with a person who is kind, who shares my interests and is responsibility.”* In similar way *“I want him to become funny and make me laugh. It's a big commitment and involves work to make it successful. ”*

5.16 Making opportunities to marriage

In the current study, the main factors were obtained in the areas of mate selection included:

Different strategies at the time of marriage due to their local and religious beliefs and depends on underlying and intervening factors in marriage also included that participants who know

themselves the commitment and religion similarities as values for most participants. Communication is another theme that was very strongly seen throughout the interviews conducted. The respondents all stressed the importance of the individuals in the marriage being able to communicate openly and effectively on the overall the participant wish to become their mate. Having a spouse who can help through the bad times and share in good memories is one of the top positive attributes of a marriage, according to Schlessinger (2007).

5.17 Parental, community, society and school support

This view is evident in comments such as the following: “my family important to showing marriage direction as well as my peer partners in school.” However some of the families preceded their older daughters/sons than the Youngers to get marry. This by itself diminishes younger to well prepare for future marriage. Studies conducted by researches like Stephen Demuth and Susan L. (2004), Steven P. Cuffee al (2005) and Shanta R. Dube (2003) indicate that intimacy with parents, as well as parental support and guidance are significant determinants of young adults to have a positive attitudes towards marriage.

5.17 Challenge to attitudes towards marriage

Great store is still set on fidelity, and divorce is not seen as a logical solution for marital problems. Most of the pupils have a need for more distinct social norms with regard to marriage. For example, it is imagined before that the economic factors are one of reluctant to marriage in young adults

One participant expressed that: *“I never thought of marriage although I know that it isn’t good in our culture for a matured girl to be single.”* Similarly another female participant said that; *“If my spouse will not have taking equal responsibility for the working in and outside the home I do not marry such a husband, it seems like sibling rivalry.”*

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

6. 1 Conclusion

The main purpose of this study was to investigate Kotebe Metropolitan University and Addis Ababa Medical and Business university students' attitudes toward marriage and related factors. The results of the study correlate quite well with comparable studies done elsewhere. The sample of the study constituted of students from different including age, gender, educational status, residence (urban, rural), educational and religion background, parental marital status, current respondents living situations, birth order, parental educational level, respondents current relationship and birth order in the family.

To answer the raised questions and stated hypothesis and to meet the objectives, necessary data were gathered by a three likert type questionnaire and semi structured interview about attitudes and intentions towards marriage. The selected young adults were between the age ranges of 18-35. After the data was collected by using non- random sampling, the collected data were analyzed by using mean, frequencies, percentages, standard deviations, independent T-test, one way ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlation. From the inspection of the data analysis the following findings are obtained.

Therefore the study has helped us understand that students from different socio-demographic factors of individual, family and community have different attitudes towards marriage.

Participants gender, residents/Urban and rural/, degree of religious frequency, parental marital status, birth order for their siblings and participants' parent income, both mother and father educational level have significant difference in attitudes towards marriage. Further, indicating that males and females intend and want to marry in the future, the minority 35 (24.3%) of females and 47 (38.8%) males stating that they would never intend to marry. Present research found females showed stronger intent to marry compared to that of males. On the other hand, when students were compared on participants' age, religion, current participant living with intact and non-intact family showed no differences on attitudes towards marriage.

The three sub themes which emerge from the qualitative analysis are; knowledge and understanding about marriage, importance of marriage, marital attitudes, and time to get marry reasons to postpone marriage, contributions of community and society to build young adults about marriage and finally challenge. In order to improve positive attitudes toward marriage among university students in Addis Ababa, it is necessary to provide them with marriage education programs that increase knowledge and skills needed to build healthy and positive attitudes towards marriage.

6.2 Summary and Recommendations

The results of this study show that participants had relative by positive attitudes towards marriage and that these attitudes did not differ according to parental status. Although there was no statistically significant difference among different religious groups, it is interesting to note that participants with religious affiliations had very positive attitudes towards marriage.

One of the reasons for young adults to postponing marriage is high cost of living specially housing. A government needs to pay a huge attention in lowering the cost to purchase or to rent a house.

For future research, it would also be important to incorporate young adults who do not attend college or any form of education, who could be employed or unemployed and also young adults who do not live at home with their parents. According to Smock and Manning (1997), individuals who have an education or in the process of obtaining one, have substantial differences in attitudes towards marriage and intentions to marry compared to individuals who do not have an education.

Future research should include large, incorporate young adults who do not attend college or any form of education, who could be employed or unemployed and qualitative approach would be suggested for further research carried out in this area.

APPENDIX

A. >575-1000

B. 1000-2000

C. 2000-5000

D. 5000-7000

E. 7000-10000<

8. Your religion?

A. Orthodox

D. Muslim

B. Catholic

E. Protestant

C. Others.....

9. How frequently do you attend religious services?

A. Regular attendance (weekly)

B. Frequent attendance (at least monthly)

C. Occasional attendance (several times a year)

D. Only on special occasions (once or twice a year)

10. Your parents:

A. Married

B. Separated

C. Divorced

D. Never Married

11. Are your biological parents divorced?

A. Yes ___

B. No ___

C. Never Married

D. Don't Know

If your parents are divorced, how long have they been divorced__ (put number of years)

12. You were mainly raised by?

A. Both biological parents

B. One biological parent (Either mother or father)

C. Grandparents

D. Other family members

E. Adopted

F. Stepfather or stepmother

g. Other.....

13. Who are currently living with? (Check all that apply)

A. Biological mother

B. biological father

C. Step mother

D. Step father

Instructions: Please read the following statements and indicate how much you agree with them by circling using “nummeric”the appropriate number to the right of the statement as follows:

Intent to marry and General Attitudes towards marriage Scale

No	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	disagree	Strongly disagree
Intent to marry						
1	I intend to get married someday	1	2	3	4	5
2	I want to marry	1	2	3	4	5
3	I do not hope to marry*	1	2	3	4	5
General Attitudes Marital Scale						
1	Marriage is beneficial	1	2	3	4	5
2	I am fearful of marriage.*	1	2	3	4	5
3	People should not marry*	1	2	3	4	5
4	I have doubts about marriage*	1	2	3	4	5
5	Marriage is a “good idea”	1	2	3	4	5
6	I do have fears of marriage	1	2	3	4	5
7	Marriage makes people happy	1	2	3	4	5
8	Most marriages are unhappy situations.*	1	2	3	4	5
9	Marriage is important.	1	2	3	4	5
10	Marriage makes people unhappy.*	1	2	3	4	5

Part 4: Aspects of marriage

No	Items	Strongly agree	agree	Neither agree nor	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Having a sense of personal fulfillment is important for a good marriage	1	2	3	4	5
2	Romance is important for a successful marriage	1	2	3	4	5
3	Staying faithful to one another is valuable for a good marriage	1	2	3	4	5
4	Trust is important for a successful marriage	1	2	3	4	5
5	Sexual intimacy is valuable for a successful marriage	1	2	3	4	5
6	Commitment is valuable for a successful marriage	1	2	3	4	5
7	Financial stability is valuable for a good marriage	1	2	3	4	5
8	Financial stability is important for a healthy marriage.	1	2	3	4	5
9	Respect between partners is important for a successful marriage.	1	2	3	4	5
10	Having a sense of personal fulfillment is important for a healthy marriage	1	2	3	4	5
11	Romance is valuable for a healthy marriage	1	2	3	4	5
12	Shared values between partners are valuable for a good marriage	1	2	3	4	5
13	Communication is important for a good marriage	1	2	3	4	5
14	Sexual intimacy is valuable for a healthy marriage	1	2	3	4	5
15	Sexual intimacy is not valuable for a successful marriage*	1	2	3	4	5
16	Financial stability is not valuable for a successful marriage*	1	2	3	4	5
17	Emotional support is important for a healthy marriage	1	2	3	4	5
18	Romance is not valuable for a good marriage*	1	2	3	4	5
19	Having a sense of personal fulfillment is valuable for a successful marriage	1	2	3	4	5
20	Commitment is not valuable for a healthy marriage *	1	2	3	4	5
21	Trust is valuable for a successful marriage.					
22	Staying faithful to one another is valuable for a healthy marriage	1	2	3	4	5
23	Communication is valuable for a successful marriage.	1	2	3	4	5

Part 5. Qualitative Research questions

1. Your name and educational backgrounds
2. What does marriage, and attitudes and intentions towards marriage mean to you?
3. When you think about marriage, what images come to mind?
4. Will you be able to plan and you're ready to get married in the near future? Why? If not
5. What are your reasons for **postponement of the marriage** at this time?
6. What are some of the most important qualities, capacities and needed criteria you are looking or making for the person you marry, for example: age, education, career, income or...?
7. What does your family do that brings you to marriage?
8. What do you feel the importance of social contexts including neiboughours, peer groups and community around you for your attitudes and intentions towards marriage?
9. How do cultural practices affect for the seeking of marriage?
10. What do you think that will be the largest barriers

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

በትምህርትና ባህሪ ሳይንስ ጥናት ኮሌጅ

የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ቤት የድህረ-ምረቃ መርሃ-ግብር

በተመራቂ የዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪዎች የሚሞላ መጠይቅ:

በጥቅሉ የዚህ ጥናት ዋና ጉዳይ በኢትዮጵያውያ የዩኒቨርሲቲ ወጣት ተመራቂ ተማሪዎች ለትዳር ያላቸውን አመለካከትና ፍላጎት ግላዊ-ማህበራዊ ዳራ እንዴት እንደሚዛመድና ያላቸውን ምላሾችን ለማጥናት የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ ነው። በተለይም ይህ የጥናት ወጤት ተማሪዎች ከዩኒቨርሲቲ ተመርቀው ሲወጡ ለትዳር አመለካከትና ፍላጎት ግላዊ ዳራ እና ተያያዥ ተፅእኖዎች ከማህበረሰብ፣ ከቤተሰብ የተገኘ ልምድና የቤተሰብ መፋታት /መለያየት ለልጆችና ለትዳር የደረሱ ወጣቶች ለማግባት የፈጠረባቸውን አዎንታዊና አሉታዊ ተጽዕኖ በማጥናት ከግኝቶቹ በመነሳት አዎንታዊ አመለካከቶችን በማበረታታት አሉታዊ አመለካከቶችን እንዲስተካከሉ የሚመለከተው አካል ትልቅ ስራዎችን መስራት እንዳለበት የሚጠቁም ይሆናል። የጥናቱ ውጤት ድርጅቶች ሊተገብሩት የሚችሉለት ዳር ደረሱ ወጣቶችና ጎልማሳዎች የስነ-ልቦና ደህንነት ለማሳደግ ከፍተኛ ሚና ያለው አውታር (Framework) በመቅረፅም ረገድ የጎላ አስተዋፅኦ የሚያበረክት ይሆናል። ለሚመለከተው አካል ምክረ-ሐሳቦችን ለማቅረብ ነው።

የዚህ ጥናት ምርመራ አስተማማኝነትና ትክክለኛነት የሚወሰነው እርስዎ ለእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ በሚሰጡት ምላሽ በመሆኑ በመመሪያዎቹ መሰረት ጥያቄዎቹን በጥሞና በማንበብ ስለእርስዎ ትዳር እውነተኛ የሆነ መረጃ በመስጠት ይተባበሩ።

ማሳሰቢያ:-

- በመጠይቁ በየትኛውም ቦታ ላይ ስም መጻፍ አያስፈልግም።
- ጥያቄዎቹ የእርስዎን የትዳር ሁኔታ በቻሰለሚጠይቁት ክፍል ወይም ስህተት የሚባል መልስ የላቸውም
- የሚሰጡት መረጃ ሚስጥራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ነው።
- ከመጠይቁ የሚገኙ መረጃዎችን ለጥናቱ በቻ የሚውሉ መሆኑን ያስታውሱ።
- ለምታደርጉልኝ ቀናት በብርከወዲሁ አመሰግናለሁ።

አጠቃላይ መረጃ መመሪያ:- የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች የእርስዎን አጠቃላይ ሁኔታ በተመለከተ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ የተዘጋጁ ናቸው። ጥያቄዎቹን በማንበብ ከተሰጡት አማራጮች አንዱን በማክበብ መልሱን ይምረጡ። አማራጭ ለሌላቸው ጥያቄዎች ደግሞ መልሱን በተሰጠው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ ያስቀምጡ።

ክፍል 1:- የማህበራዊና የግል ዳራዎች መረጃ

1. ያታ ሀ. ወንድ ለ. ሴት
2. እድሜ.....
3. ብሔረሰብ.....

4. የትኩረት/የትኩረት/የትኩረት?

ሀ. ገጠር መለስተኛ ከተማ ሐ. ከተማ

5. የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ. ዲግሪ ለ. የማስተርስ ዲግሪ

6. የምትማረው/ሪው የትምህርት ዓይነት.....

7. የቤተሰብ ህ/ሽ አማካኝ የወር ገቢ ህ/ሽ ምን ያህል ነው

ሀ. >575-1000 ለ. 0-2000 ሐ. 2000- 0

መ. 5000- 7000 000-10000 <

8. ሀይማኖት

ሀ. ኦርቶዶክስ ለ. ሙስሊም

ሐ. ካቶሊክ መ. ፕሮቴስታንት

ሠ. ሌላ.....

9. በምን ያህል ጊዜ ሀይማኖታዊ ባህሪዎችን ገኛለህ

ሀ. ሁል ጊዜ በየሳምንቱ ለ. ስባዎ ወሩ

ሐ. በአመት ለ-በዙ ጊዜ መ. በዓለት ሲኖሩ በአመት ሁል ጊዜ

10. የቤተሰብ ህይወት ስታንታንት ስም ለከተ

ሀ. በትዳር አብረው የሚኖሩ ለ. የት

ሐ. የተፋቱ መ. ያልተጋፈ

ለዚህ ጥያቄ መልስ የተሰጡት ስም ስታንታንት ስምን ያክል

11. በዋናነት ከማን ጋር ነው ያደከው?

ሀ. ከተፈጥሮ ወላጆች ጋር መ. ከሌሎች የቤተሰብ አባላት

ለ. በአንድ ተፈጥሮ ወላጅ ከአባት አሊያም አላናት ሠ. በጉዳይ

ሐ. አያቶች ጋር ለ. ከአንድ አባት ወይም ንጅራ እናት

ሰ. ሌላ ካለ.....

12. በአሁኑ ሰዓት ከማን ጋር ነው የምትኖረው/ሪው?

ሀ. ከወላጅ እና ቴ

ለ. ከወላጅ አባ ቴ

ሐ. ከወላጅ እና ቴና አባ ቴ

መ. ጀራ ዕና ቴ

ሠ. ከእንጀራ አባ ቴ

ረ. ሌ.

13. የትውልድ ቅደም ተከተል

ሀ. የመጀመሪያ ልጅ

ለ. ሀ. ልጅ

ሐ. ሶስተኛ ልጅ

መ. አራተኛ ልጅ

ሠ. ከአምስተኛ እና ከዚያ በላይ

ረ. መጨረሻ

14. የእናትና የአባት ህ/ሽ የትምህርት ደረጃ ንቢያ ስቀምጡ?

ሀ. የእናት ህ.....

ለ.

አባት ህ.....

15. የፍቅር ዳደኛ አለህ/አለሽ?

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. የለኝም

16. መቼ ብታገባ ነው ደስ የሚልህ/ሽ?

ሀ. ከ 1-2 ዓመት

ለ. 4 ዓመት

ሐ. ከ 5-6 ዓመት

መ. ከ 7-8 ዓመት

ሠ. ዓመት በላይ

ረ. አላገባም

መመሪያ:- ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት ዓረፍተ ነገሮች “እርስዎ” አጠቃላይ ለትዳር ያለ አመለካከት ፣ ፍላጎትና የትዳር ሁኔታዎች

ለመረዳት ታስበው የተዘጋጁ ናቸው። በመሆኑም የመሰለዎትንና የተሰማዎትን ብቻ ምላሽ የሚወክለውን ቁጥር በማክበብ ይመልሱ።

ክፍል 2:- የእርስዎን አጠቃላይ ለትዳር ያለ አመለካከት እና የማግባት ፍላጎት መለኪያ

ተ.ቁ	ምርመራ	በጣም እስማማለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በመካከለኛ ደረጃ	አልሰማማም	በጣም አልሰማማም
1	የሆነ ሰው ማግባት እፈልጋለሁ	1	2	3	4	5
2	ማግባት ፈልጌያለሁ	1	2	3	4	5
3	እንደማገባ ተስፋ አላደርግም	1	2	3	4	5
4	ትዳር ጥቅም አለው	1	2	3	4	5
5	ትዳር ያስፈራኛል	1	2	3	4	5
6	ሰዎች ትዳር መያዝ የለባቸውም	1	2	3	4	5
7	ስለትዳር እጠራጠራለሁ	1	2	3	4	5

8	ትዳር ጥሩ ሐሳብነው	1	2	3	4	5
9	በትዳር ላይ ፍራቻ አለኝ	1	2	3	4	5
10	ትዳር ሰዎችን ደስተኛ እንዲሆኑ አያደርግም	1	2	3	4	5
11	ትዳር በአብዛኛው የማያስደስት ሁኔታ ነው።	1	2	3	4	5
12	ትዳር አስፈላጊ ነው	1	2	3	4	5
13	ትዳር ሰዎችን ደስተኛ እንዲሆኑ ያደርጋል።	1	2	3	4	5

ክፍል 3 :- የትዳር ሁኔታዎች

	ምርጫዎች	በጣምአስማማለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በመካከለኛ ደረጃ	አልሰማማም	በጣምአልሰማማም
1	የተሟላ ስብዕና መላበስ ለጥሩ ትዳር አስፈላጊ ነው	1	2	3	4	5
2	አስደሳች የፍቅር ጊዜ ለስኬታማ ትዳር ወሳኝ ነው	1	2	3	4	5
3	በታማኝነት መቆየት ለጥሩ ትዳር(good marriage)ዋጋ አለው	1	2	3	4	5
4	በሰው ላይ እምነት መጣል ለስኬታማ ትዳር ጠቃሚ ነው	1	2	3	4	5
5	ወሲባዊ ቅርርብ መኖር ለጥሩ ትዳር(successful marriage)ዋጋ አለው	1	2	3	4	5
6	ቁርጠኝነት ለስኬታማ ጋብቻ ወሳኝ(successful marriage)ነው	1	2	3	4	5
7	በገንዘብ አቅም መጎልበት ለጥሩ ትዳር ዋጋ አለው	1	2	3	4	5
8	በገንዘብ አቅም የተሻለ መሆን ለጤናማ ትዳር(healthy marriage)ጠቃሚ ነው፤	1	2	3	4	5
9	በባለትዳሮች መካከል መከባበር ለስኬታማ ትዳር ጥቅም(successful marriage) አለው	1	2	3	4	5
10	የተሟላ ስብዕና መላበስ ለጤናማ ትዳር ወሳኝ ነው	1	2	3	4	5
11	ወሲባዊ ቅርርብ መኖር ለስኬታማ ትዳር ወሳኝ (healthy marriage)ነው	1	2	3	4	5
12	በባለትዳሮች መካከል የጋራ ዕሴት መኖር ለጥሩ ትዳር (good marriage) ዋጋ ነው	1	2	3	4	5
13	በንግግር መግባባት ለጥሩ ትዳር (good marriage) ጠቃሚ ነው	1	2	3	4	5
14	ወሲባዊ ቅርርብ መኖር ለጤናማ ትዳር ጠቃሚ (healthy marriage)ነው	1	2	3	4	5
15	ወሲባዊ ቅርርብ መኖር ለስኬታማ ትዳር ወሳኝ(successful marriage) አይደለም	1	2	3	4	5

16	በገንዘብ አቅም መገልበት ለጥሩ ትዳር ጠቃሚ(successful marriage) አይደለም	1	2	3	4	5
17	በስሜት መረዳዳት ለጤናማ ትዳር ዋሳኝ(healthy marriage) ነው	1	2	3	4	5
18	አስደሳች የፍቅር ጊዜ ለጤናማ ትዳር ጠቃሚ(healthy marriage)አይደለም	1	2	3	4	5
19	የተሟላ ስብዕና መላበስማሟላት ለስኬታማ ትዳር ወሳኝነው	1	2	3	4	5
20	ቁርጠኝነት ለስኬታማ ትዳር ጠቃሚ(successful marriage) አይደለም	1	2	3	4	5
21	በሰው ላይ እምነት መጣል ለስኬታማ ትዳር ዋጋ አለው	1	2	3	4	5
22	በባለትዳሮች መካከል በመተማመን መቆየት ለጤናማ ትዳር ዋጋ (healthy marriage)አለው	1	2	3	4	5
23	በንግግር መግባባት ለስኬታማ ትዳር(successful marriage) ወሳኝነው	1	2	3	4	5

ክፍል 5 አይነታዊ የጥራት ምርምር ጥያቄዎች

1. የእርስዎ ስም እና የትምህርት ዳራዎች
2. ለትዳር እና የጋብቻ አስተሳሰብ እና ዝንባሌ ለእርስዎ ምን ማለት ነው?
3. ስለ ትዳር ስታሰብ ወደ አእምሮህ የሚመጣው ነገር ምንድን ነው?
4. እቅድ ለማውጣት እና ለማግባባት ዝግጁ ነዎት? ለምን? ካልሆነ
5. በዚህ ጊዜ ጋብቻን ለማራዘም እንደ ምክንያቶች የምትጠቅሳቸው ነገሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
6. አንድ ማግባባት ለሚፈል ሰው ወይም ለሚፈልጉ በጣም አስፈላጊ ከሆኑ ባህሪያት, ጥንካሬዎች እና አስፈላጊ መስፈርቶች ምንድን ናቸው? ዕድሜ, ትምህርት, ሥራ, ገቢ ወይም ...?
7. ለትዳር የሚያስገባዎ ቤተሰብ ያለው አሉታዊ ወይም አሉታዊ አመለካከት?
8. ስለ አመለካከትዎ እና ስለ ጋብቻዎ ያቀዱትን አከባቢዎች, የአቻ ጓደኞች እና የማህበረሰብ ማህበራት አስፈላጊነት ምን ይሰማዎታል?
9. ባህላዊ ልማዶች ጋብቻን ለመመስረት ያላቸውን ተፅዕኖ እንዴት ትገልፀዋለህ/ሽ ?
10. ለትዳር ትልቁ እንቅፋት ምን ይመስልህል ?

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