

The Impact of Childhood Trauma on Adult Marital Attitudes: The Mediating Effect of Core Self-evaluation

Shilin Du¹, Xu Xiong¹, Biyun Zhang^{1, 2, *}, Jianjun Huang³, Ping Zhang³

¹School of Education, Hubei University of Science and Technology, Xianning, China

²Graduate School, Centro Escolar University, Manila, Philippines

³Xianning Experimental Primary School, Xianning, China

*Corresponding Author: Biyun Zhang, E-mail: zhang2107057@ceu.edu.ph

Abstract: With the development of the new era, the marriage attitude traditionally retained by society is changing, and the growth program of individuals is very important for the cultivation of core self-evaluation and the ideology of marriage attitude, so whether the level of contemporary individuals is very important for the cultivation of core self-evaluation and the ideology of marriage attitude, so whether the level of contemporary The study also examines the relationship between childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, and the ideology of marriage attitude, so whether the level of contemporary marriage can be improved by changing the degree of childhood trauma is an issue of concern. **METHODS:** The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ--SF), the Marital Attitude Scale (MAS), and the Core Self--Esteem Scale (CSTS) are used to measure the relationship between childhood trauma, core self--evaluation, and marital attitudes. The Core Self--Esteem Scale (CSES) were administered in a web--released format to 431 people, with subjects in the age range of 18 to 45 years. **RESULTS:** Childhood trauma showed a significant positive correlation with adult marital attitudes ($r=0.643$, $P<0.01$); and with core self-evaluation ($r= 0.701$, $P<0.01$). Core self-evaluation showed a significant negative correlation with adult marital attitudes ($r=-0.454$, $P<0.01$). Core self-evaluation partially mediated the relationship between childhood trauma and adult marital attitudes. **CONCLUSION:** The effect of childhood trauma on adult marital attitudes can be achieved indirectly through core self-evaluation.

Keywords: Core self-evaluation, Child trauma, Marital attitudes, Mediating effect.

1. Introduction

In recent years, China's demographic distribution has gone seriously wrong, and the country is on the path of an "aging" population. The demographic structure comes from a change in the ratio of fertility to mortality, and the main problem comes from the plummeting fertility rate. Fertility comes from marriage, which means that China's attitude toward marriage is also gradually departing from the traditional one, as the traditional concept of early childbirth and early childbearing advocated by the previous generation is gradually being replaced by late marriage and late childbearing, "dink" and "non-marriage" among young people. A large proportion of marriageable young people believe that the pressure brought by marriage is much greater than before in today's society, both in terms of material and spiritual aspects. Therefore, there are more and more young people choose to hold off on marriage for personal pursuits. On the other hand, there is no shortage of people who desire marriage and have a positive attitude towards it. They hope that marriage will change their lives. Let us consider from the perspective of personal trauma whether the individual's attitude toward marriage could be related to the psychological trauma left over from childhood. Because along with the rapid growth of population density in the early years, the issue of child abuse has gradually come into the public eye, especially in the network developed and mental health education gradually developed today, the issue of child abuse and childhood trauma has been exposed, and it will play an important impact on the growth of individual and cognition of self, others, and the world. The intention of this study is also based on whether adult marital attitudes are related to personal childhood trauma and core self-evaluation and to

explore whether there is a relationship between these three .

1.1. Marital Attitude

1.1.1. The Concept of Marital Attitude

Marital attitude is also known as marriage view, Cihai explains marital outlook as, marital outlook is the individual's attitude and view on marriage and family, Ji Qiufa (1995) believes that marital attitude includes the personal view on love, the view on the form of marriage and the basic attitude on sexual behavior. Marital attitude is a personal internal standard, it is an individual subjective perception towards love, marriage, sex and other issues, and these subjective perceptions will directly affect the quality of the individual's love and marital life happiness or not[1] These subjective perceptions will directly affect the quality of one's love and the happiness of the marriage life. In recent years, China's rapid social and economic development has led to changes in the attitudes of contemporary young people toward marriage. With the development of social economy, the marriageable young people in China have become more different from the marriage concept of the previous generation. The average marriage age of the young people is gradually increasing, and the voice of "no marriage" is growing. The marriage rate reached a record low, and the divorce rate continues to increase. In today's society, the pattern of marriage and love is changing dramatically. According to the traditional Chinese marriage pattern, it should be gradually increased by love, marriage and sexual relations, but now people are subverting this tradition little by little, premarital "one-night stand", "unmarried cohabitation" and other premarital sex are more and more accepted by modern people. The concept of "the more children, the more happiness" and "raising children to provide against old age" is relatively few among young

people, and the culture shock of "adoption" and "DINK family" follows. The Chinese traditional concept of marriage is also undergoing changes of the times, from the change of an era, to the change of the general view of marriage, to a specific environment of one's socialization, family experience, and various abuse in childhood, all of these will have an impact on one's attitude toward marriage.

1.1.2. Measurement of Marital Attitudes

The measurement of marital attitudes was previously based on the Chinese version of the Marital Attitudes Scale developed by Chinese scholar Jia Lizhai[2] The scope of this scale is only for married people. But both unmarried and universal marriage, marriage is an important social and emotional support for individuals after leaving the family with parents as the core. Without parents' care, their spouse assumes the responsibility of this support and mutual care. Thus, individuals can vent or share intimate relationships after experiencing various experiences from their parents into society. It gives individuals a sense of belonging and security. For unmarried young people, marriage gives them the opportunity to change and reshape themselves. Marriage gives them a good vision, an ideal that is not only their own, and raises the individual's ability to take responsibility to another level. Turn people's lives into a traceable direction, giving goals, motivation, etc. Therefore, not only to study the marriage attitude of married people, but also that of unmarried people is of great practical importance. It will even be more valuable in the research based on the current marriage structure and demographic structure in China. The Marital Attitudes Scale (MAS) developed by Braaten et al.[3] and is available for all adults. Chinese scholars such as Yu Yong have translated and revised the Chinese version of the Marital Attitude Scale (MAS) and validated the Chinese version.[4] The Chinese version of the Marital Attitude Scale (MAS) was translated and revised by Yu et al. in China, and the reliability of the Chinese version was verified to be good for Chinese people.

1.1.3. Studies Related to Attitudes Toward Marriage

In China, research on marriage started late in the early years, for marriage attitudes is rare, and for the international research on marriage mostly focused on the social concerns of marital stability, marital fatigue, marital stress, marital quality, marital happiness, adult attachment, and values about marriage. The directions of these studies are almost all based on the various self-marriage evaluation of married people, but for those who are unmarried but marriageable, their desire and expectation for marriage are mostly found in the research and well-developed online discussions of unmarried people. Moreover, because the whole society is more binding to women and marriage, most of the studies have been conducted on female groups as well. Thus, individuals can vent or share intimate relationships after experiencing various experiences from their parents into society. When studying marital attitudes, Braaten divided the discussion of marital attitudes into two dimensions: general perceptions of marriage and individuals' evaluations and outlooks on their own marriages. These two dimensions apply to both unmarried and married people. In recent years, research on marital attitudes in China has been increased, gradually expanding from studies on the correlation between marital attitudes and the evaluation of a single dimension of marriage to studies on marital attitudes and various aspects of individual values. In addition, this type of study has gradually penetrated into the life, such as studies on the correlation

between marital attitudes and individual working conditions, economic ability, life pressure, and other life standards. The Studies on the psychological influences of marital attitudes include intimacy[5] internal and external control personality[6] adult attachment[7] etc. Research on the relationship between marital attitudes and childhood trauma currently exists only in China in studies related to childhood neglect.[8] However, there is a wide range of types of childhood trauma, including but not limited to physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and physical and emotional neglect of children, etc. This study on marital attitudes and childhood trauma includes all dimensions of childhood trauma being summarized in the existing known fields.

1.2. Childhood Trauma

1.2.1. The Concept of Childhood Trauma

Childhood trauma refers to the individual's abuse of the emotional, physical, sexual, and all aspects of life health, growth and development, and dignity, as well as potentially harmful behaviors, suffered by an individual during childhood by someone who has a high level of trust in the child's nurturing, supervisory, and other obligations. Freud has noted that many people's mental problems and mental illnesses arise as a result of childhood trauma, but at the time, child abuse was perceived as a family phenomenon and was not studied much systematically. Current research on childhood abuse shows that childhood trauma (abuse, neglect) can have long-term or short-term negative effects on children, including substance abuse, smoking, alcoholism, violence, self-harm, suicide, and mental disorders[9]. A survey of a high-risk clinical sample in China showing that 17.8% of children suffered physical abuse, 22.2% emotional abuse, 34% physical negligence, and 12.5% sexual abuse. The proportion of adverse experiences such as psychological abuse, emotional negligence, physical abuse, 34.90%, sexual abuse, family economic instability, and parental delinquency were 2.32% to 8.52%[10]. The higher the degree of trauma in childhood, the more people feel that they have low value and ability, the more they feel that they are not worthy of love, care and rejection, the more likely they are to have low self-esteem and kinship problems, and the more interpersonal sensitivity they have as adults. In Childhood, traumatized individuals occur in low-happiness families and unfriendly communities and schools. When the environmental pressure is too large for the child's psychological or physical tolerance, the child will develop psychological problems of varying severity. Over time, traumatized children may show avoidance and aversion to the intimate relationship, reluctance to get close to family members, and even a desire to abandon and disengage from intimate relationships.

1.2.2. Measurement of Trauma in Childhood

So far, the most authoritative measure of childhood trauma is the Simplified Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ-SF) written by New York psychologists Bernstein et al. in 1998.[11]; In 2004, Chinese scholars Zhao Happiness[12] and other scholars translated the Childhood Trauma Scale suitable for Chinese audience groups according to Chinese national conditions and culture. The Chinese version of the CTQ was validated in a study on the psychological problems of childhood trauma in China, and it was confirmed CTQ has good reliability and validity in China.

1.2.3. Research on Trauma in Childhood

The systematic study of childhood trauma in the industry is widely respected nowadays began with the publication of

"Syndrome of Abused Children" by American psychologist Swellman. After the publication of this work, childhood trauma began to widely enter the research horizon of scholars. The research and discussion of trauma in childhood has not disappeared from the academia and the public. With children, there are parents, with parents, there are abuse and trauma. Research on childhood trauma has encompassed all aspects of the individual. Studies related to childhood trauma and personal development have been conducted on individuals' study, work, interpersonal relationship, and self-care in life. There are also many studies on childhood trauma and personal psychological problems, including studies related to self-harm such as self-injury and self-abuse, as well as personal emotions such as life meaning[10], self-efficacy[13], loneliness[14] and depression.[15] Trauma and psychological problems in childhood have been emerging for many years, such as depression, delusions of victimization, violence, anxiety, schizophrenia, and even abuse of children by heterosexual parents, which can in some way affect a child's sexual orientation and gender discrimination to some extent. Currently, most of the research on children's psychological problems focuses on children's mental health and psychological problems. By referring to relevant literature and other related sources, it can be found that it can affect a person to different degrees, whether it is during childhood or at any level. Therefore, research on marital attitudes and childhood trauma is also essential.

1.3. Core Self-evaluation

1.3.1. The Concept of Core Self-evaluation

Core self-assessment is a comprehensive personality trait that includes four elements: self-esteem, locus of control, neuroticism, and overall self-efficacy. Parker first introduced the three domains of "self," "other," and "reality. In 1997, Judge and many other scholars proposed the concept of "core evaluation" based on the clinical, psychological, personality psychology and social psychology literature.[16] This is the most fundamental assessment of one's ability and value, is a potential, extensive personality structure. In other words, core self-assessment can influence the assessment of themselves, others, and the objective world in a subconscious way, and reflect it in the form of self-reporting. Thus, the core self-assessment contains the most basic and underlying personality characteristics, which have been explored in depth by researchers. Assessment-centered means that these traits are not only representations about facts but also assessments about degrees as compared to descriptions; Fundamental means those underlying traits that lie beneath the surface traits, Cattell once divided traits into surface traits and foundation traits, caused by certain underlying traits; Broad sense refers to that the range of traits must be more extensive. Allport divided the features into primary and secondary features, with the first feature being the extensive feature of an individual. The greater the breadth of features, the greater impact on all aspects of people. In China, Chaorong Wu and Yiqun Gan (2005) verified that the higher-order, and single structure of core self-evaluation still exists in the Chinese background.

1.3.2. Measurement of Core Self-assessment

Early measurements of core self-evaluation mainly used indirect measures, based on the four traits of core self-evaluation, namely self-esteem, neuroticism, internal and external control personality, and self-efficacy. Rosenberg's self-esteem scale, Eysenck's neuroticism scale, Judge's self-

administered general self-efficacy scale, and the "I" scale of the IPC scale developed by Evans were used. It was measured indirectly by the four subscales. Therefore, whether the core self-evaluation scale developed in the context of Chinese culture can be applied to Chinese culture or not needs to be further discussed. Indirect measures of core self-evaluation in China are also mainly revised versions of the above scales, which have been translated by Chinese scholars for better use in the Chinese context and cultural background. However, the measurement of the four scales was too cumbersome, and then Judge et al. compiled the present-day core self-evaluation scale, which is still used today. In China, Jianzheng DU [17] and other scholars revised the Chinese version of the scale in 2012 and verified that it has good credit validity in China.

1.3.3. Research on Core Self-evaluation

Attachment theory believes that the inner working mode formed by individuals in the beginning of life will have a certain impact on the individual's self, others and social beliefs, while the attachment state has a great relationship to the individual's core self-evaluation[18]. As the most fundamental individual assessment of the self, others, and the world, core self-assessment can also suffer negatively by childhood abuse[19]. In addition, many studies have found a link between the four elements of childhood abuse and core self-evaluation[20]. Studies showed that childhood abuse experience was associated with levels of neuroticism[21] but was negatively associated with self-esteem[22], self-efficacy[23] and abused individuals were more vulnerable to external control [24]. Most of the current research on core self-evaluation are used in the workplace and other job levels to study performance, job satisfaction, and other career-related indicators.

1.4. Previous Relevant Studies

The relationship between childhood trauma, core self-evaluation and marital attitudes is very rich in their respective fields, and childhood is closely related to core self-evaluation. In previous studies, they can be related not only through psychological factors such as depression, self-esteem and self-efficacy, but also later proved to have a direct association. Childhood trauma will indeed affect one's self-evaluation. Although the relationship between core self-evaluation and marital attitudes has not been involved in China, scholars have studied the research adult attachment and verified that the two have different degrees of correlation between adult attachment that cannot be ignored. Regarding the relationship between childhood trauma and marital attitudes, some scholars in China have studied and verified that childhood trauma can be related to marital attitudes through the neglect factor in the trauma dimension, but the relationship between the three has not been systematically studied in the past.

1.5. Formulation of Hypotheses

Therefore, we hypothesize that childhood trauma may affect individuals' marital attitudes through core self-evaluation, which may be a mediating variable of childhood trauma through the compilation and review of literature. In this study, the relationship between childhood trauma, core self-evaluation and marital attitudes was analyzed by using statistical software with unmarried and married adults, and the relationship between childhood trauma and marital attitudes was elaborated using a psychoanalytic perspective in order to provide a referable basis for child mental health

education and prevention of youth marriage avoidance and improvement of marital attitudes .

2. Objects and Methods

2.1. Object

Using the form of distributing online questionnaires, adults were selected as the study subjects , 431 questionnaires were collected, invalid questionnaires were removed, and valid questionnaires were 400 (93%). Among them, 144 are male, 256 are female, 200 married, 200 unmarried, 74 bachelor's degree, 130 high school degree, 94 junior high school degree, 57 primary school degree, and 45 others. The age range ranged from 18-45 years.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Marital Attitude Scale

The scale is composed of 23 items. The Chinese version of the scale was revised by Yu et al. because the meaning of the questions in items 9, 18 and 22 was not accepted by the existing national conditions and traditional culture in China, and these three items were also deleted from the Marital Attitude Scale in this study. The two dimensions of this scale are: the concept of ordinary marriage (entries 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23), and the assessment or prediction of one's own marriage (entries 2, 5, 6, 7, 16, 19), each using a scale of 1 to 4 ("completely agree" 1, 2 for "agree", 3 for "disagree", and 4 for "totally disagree"), and 8 entries (1, 3, 5, 8, 12). The higher the individual score, the better the attitude toward marriage. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the Marital Attitude Scale used in this paper was 0.84.

2.2.2. Childhood Trauma Questionnaire

The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire was used only for adults , not minors, and asked respondents to recall all of their family, school, and social experiences growing up until the age of 16. The questionnaire has 28 items and is scored on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being never and 5 being always, with higher scores representing higher levels of personal harm. The main components include emotional abuse, emotional neglect, physical abuse, somatic neglect, and sexual abuse. This paper uses the Chinese version of child abuse. Furthermore, the Child Trauma Questionnaire, a study based on this sample, had a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.84.

2.2.3. Core self-evaluation Scales

This scale is applicable to college students and young and middle-aged people. The scale is a one-dimensional self-rated scale consisting of 10 items on a five-point scale ranging from 1 to 5, indicating "totally disagree" to "totally agree". The total score ranges from 10 to 50, and the higher the score, the higher the level of core self-evaluation of the respondent. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the core self-evaluation scale in this study was 0.79.

2.3. Statistical Processing

spss26.0 was used to process the data, using independent t-test for demographic variables, explore the difference of age, gender and marital status, then pearson product correlation analysis between childhood trauma, core self-evaluation and adult marriage attitude, and finally use Bootstrap plug-in for core self-evaluation.

3. Results

3.1. Analysis of Differences in Demographic Variables

3.1.1. Gender Difference Analysis

From the results of the survey, t-test was used to examine the differences of various dimension of childhood trauma and a total of 10 items of core self-evaluation, general marital attitudes, and evaluation outlook of self-marriage.

From the results of the survey, different gender samples showed significance ($p>0.05$) for childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, marital attitudes, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, physical neglect, general marital perceptions, and evaluation outlook of self-marriage, means that the gender samples showed consistency and no difference for childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, marital attitudes, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, physical neglect, general marital perceptions, and evaluation outlook of self-marriage. attitudes, emotional abuse, somatic abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, somatic neglect, general marital perceptions, and self-esteem of marriage all showed consistency and did not differ.

In conclusion, different gender samples will not show significant differences in childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, marital attitudes, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, physical neglect, general marital perceptions, and self-evaluation of marital outlook.

3.1.2. Age Difference Analysis

From the table below, we can see that the ANOVA was used to examine the differences of age on a total of 10 items on childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, marital attitudes, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, physical neglect, general marital perceptions, and self-evaluation of marital outlook

From the results of the survey, it can be seen that 3 items of the different age samples do not show significance ($p>0.05$) for marital attitudes, general perception of marriage, and self-evaluation of marital outlook, which means that all items of the different age samples all show consistency, and there is no difference. In addition, another 7 items of the different age group show significance ($p<0.05$) for childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, and somatic neglect, means that there are differences among them.

3.1.3. Analysis of Differences in Marital Status

From the findings, t-tests are used to examine the differences of marital status on a total of 10 items of childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, marital attitudes, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, physical neglect, general marital perceptions, and self-evaluation of marital outlook.

From the results of the survey, it can be seen that the 3 items of marital status sample do not show significance ($p>0.05$) for marital attitude, general marital perception, and self-evaluation of marital outlook, which means that all items of marital status sample show consistency and no difference for marital attitude, general marital perception, and self-evaluation of marital outlook. In addition, the sample shows significant ($p<0.05$) for 7 items of childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, and somatic neglect, implying that

there were differences among marital status samples for childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, and somatic neglect.

3.2. Correlation Between Variables

Pearson correlation analysis shows that all dimensions of

childhood trauma (except the emotional neglect factor) are significantly and positively correlated with adult marital attitudes, and are significantly and negatively correlated with core self-evaluation; core self-evaluation is negatively correlated with both dimensions of adult marital attitudes, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Correlation (r) of childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, and adult marital attitudes

Projects	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Childhood trauma	-									
2 Core self-evaluation	-.701**									
3 Marriage attitude	.643**	-.454**								
4 Emotional Abuse	.966**	-.712**	.655**							
5 Physical abuse	.963**	-.710**	.652**	.933**						
6 Sexual Abuse	.965**	-.706**	.649**	.941**	.941**					
7 Emotional neglect	-.920**	.727**	-.650**	-.935**	-.944**	-.944**				
8 Somatic neglect	.369**	-.151**	0.065	.254**	.238**	.246**	-.223**			
9 General concept of marriage	.635**	-.459**	.975**	.646**	.646**	.645**	-.645**	0.043		
10 Marriage Evaluation	.533**	-.353**	.857**	.545**	.535**	.527**	-.528**	.102*	.721**	-

Note: * denotes $p < 0.05$, ** denotes $p < 0.01$

3.3. Testing the Mediating Effect of Core Self-evaluation

This study follows the method introduced by Wen Zhonglin et al. and uses regression analysis to test the mediating effect of core self-evaluation. Here are the results: 1 with the childhood trauma as the independent variable and the core self-evaluation as the dependent variable, the regression coefficient is significant; 2 with childhood trauma as the independent variable and adult marital attitudes as the dependent variable, the regression coefficient is significant; 3 with childhood trauma and core self-evaluation as the

independent variables and marital attitudes as the dependent variable, the regression coefficient is significant.

3.4. Analysis of the Mediating Effect of Core Self-evaluation

Using the PROCESS plug-in as an instrument to test for mediating effects between the core self-evaluation in childhood trauma and adult marital attitudes, it shows that the evaluation plays an incomplete mediating effect between childhood trauma and adult marital attitudes. The mediating effect accounted for 26.1%, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Effect shares of core self-evaluation in the relationship between childhood trauma and adult marital attitudes

	Effect	BootSE	LLCI	ULCI	Effectiveness Ratio
Total effect	0.525	0.036	0.455	0.595	
Direct effect	0.388	0.038	0.314	0.462	73.90%
Intermediary Effect	0.137	0.022	0.096	0.181	26.10%

4. Discussion

4.1. Correlation Analysis Among the Variables

This study examines the relationship among childhood trauma, core self-evaluation, and adult attitudes toward marriage. The results show that childhood trauma is positively correlated with adults' attitudes towards marriage, indicating that the higher the level of childhood trauma is, the more positive the individual's attitudes towards marriage is. Pearson correlation analysis shows that all dimensions of childhood trauma (except affective neglect factor) are significantly positively correlated with adult marital attitudes, indicating that the higher the degree of childhood trauma, the more positive the individual's marital attitudes. Starting from the object relation school of psychoanalysis, the root cause of personal psychological problems lies in the bad object relation formed in the communication with family members, especially the early communication with parents. If the early object relation of an individual is not good, once the interpersonal relationship problem occurs, an individual will

take the most primitive defense means. The most common is projected identification, in which the individual hopes to achieve his goals and get what he needs from others[25]. In other words, the more serious the abuse in childhood, the less the protection and attention from the emotionally and physically trusted guardians, such as the guardianship parents, and thus the more positive attitudes towards marriage. Unmarried people are eager for a good marriage, while married people are more willing to manage their marriage well in order to expect and maintain the love and security from their spouse and children through projected identification. This behavior can be understood as some people use their childhood to heal their whole life, and some people use their whole life to heal their childhood. It is an individual's transfer of intimate relationship. As for the positive result, the lower the degree of childhood trauma, the more negative the individual's attitudes towards marriage, which may be because the individuals with lower degree of trauma, the higher the positive level of self-esteem, self-confidence and other psychological factors, thus creating

stronger, conceited and courageous people. Considering the current non-marriage doctrine and the rising divorce rate in China, there may be a large number of adults with high level of psychological quality, which leads to a high level of life development, so that they put down love and marriage for the pursuit of personal success and the realization of their ideals. This study also verifies that all dimensions of childhood trauma (except affective neglect factor) are significantly and negatively correlated with core self-evaluation, namely, the higher the level of childhood trauma, the lower the level of individual core self-evaluation. Not only is it obvious, but many studies have found significant associations between childhood trauma and four components of core self-evaluation. The previous research indicates that childhood trauma is positively correlated with neuroticism with negative meaning in core self-evaluation, while negatively correlated with positive self-esteem and self-efficacy. In other words, the higher the level of childhood trauma, the lower the level of self-esteem and self-efficacy.

In the results of the study, affective factors and the other four factors of childhood trauma to the role of core self-evaluation and adult marriage attitudes is different, and forecast the result is not consistent, may be related to the degree of emotional neglect of children's psychological trauma for childhood trauma abuse harm other dimensions is not that serious. Four of the five dimensions of childhood trauma are positively correlated with marital attitudes, which can be explained by the object relationship mentioned in the previous discussion. These four dimensions have a stronger impact on individuals and even have a greater impact on their future development. The deeper the individual's impression of childhood trauma in the development of life, the lower the evaluation of the impression of the original family, thus the stronger the subconscious hope to have the opportunity to transfer this relationship, so as to achieve the goal of balancing childhood trauma. And there are few things that can be used to balance the pain over time better than marriage. One dimension of emotional abuse is compared with emotional neglect. Emotional abuse means that the abuser intentionally humiliates, intimidates, depriving and other violence to the child, while emotional neglect is because the child's emotional needs are ignored but not satisfied, and often has the characteristics of unconscious and non-active [26]. Due to less damage, emotional neglect abuse are more likely to correct cognition and understanding the behavior of the abuser, thus taking directional active coping styles to adjust or eliminate by the abuser brings inner balance [27], emotional neglect the abuser regulating emotional neglect for a long time for itself in the negative emotion, so that their own good emotional experience and strengthening for a long time. Therefore they are able to obtain more positive self-evaluation from this dimension, and they have less need and initiative to transfer the relationship with the object and find the balance of the residual pain, and have less demand for the timeliness of the object's existence. For example, close friends can play the role of this object after a few days so that there is not a high level of desire for marriage, and not a high sense of need for marriage attitudes. When the object relation school theory is used to explain the attitudes of childhood trauma to adult marriage, this dimension is positively correlated with adult marriage attitudes alone.

At present, there are few studies on marriage attitudes compared with those on marriage quality, marriage values, marriage satisfaction, marriage stability and marriage burnout

across the world. And there is little research on the effects of childhood trauma to the marriage attitudes, past childhood trauma research, about the structure of the childhood trauma and influence mechanism as well as the contemporary study of childhood trauma in mental health education, mostly are existed in the adverse consequences, influence factors, personal development and protection, and intervention measures, there is little individual study of marriage. However, the interpretation of this study and its results may be based on the transformation of contemporary marriage pattern in China and the changes in marriage outlook, life pattern and personal pursuit of Chinese youth in the new era.

4.2. Summary

Overall, this study verifies the research hypothesis that core self-evaluation plays an intermediary role in the relationship between childhood trauma and adult marriage attitudes, enriches the research on childhood trauma and marriage attitudes, and provides weak ideas for the choice between children's mental health education and marriage in the context of the new era in China. First, based on the love view and life view of contemporary Chinese youth, the negative correlation between childhood trauma and adult marriage attitudes in this study is actually a double-edged sword to analyze it. While parents take care of their children's early healthy psychological cultivation, they also need to cultivate good marriage and career outlook for their children. As the marriage rates are falling, China's divorce rate and the population structure problem is rising. To response to these problems, the youth should be in the pursuit of personal and career ideal, and shoulder the responsibility in terms of love and marriage and make better choices and in the balance, and do their own duty and responsibility in population in marriage and fertility. Secondly, some intermediary results of this study may require more types of discussion on marriage attitudes, because there are also many adults and their opposites who suffered from high levels of trauma in childhood but still have negative marriage attitudes, which is also very consistent with the cognition of Traditional Chinese culture. Therefore, the implications of this kind of research can be more extensive in the contemporary Chinese society with various aspects of development.

5. Deficiencies and Improvements of the Study

In this study, the sample collection is insufficient and there are limitations, so the results may be biased. For example, the contrast of the results of affective neglect factors among the five dimensions of childhood trauma in the study may result in insufficient sample collection, thus increasing the difference between the expected and experimental results. In future studies, the sample size should be expanded to increase the accuracy of inter-dimensional correlation.

Secondly, this study is not use accurate age samples, and the rationality of age distribution needs more discussion, so there may be errors in the accuracy of demographic differentiation.

Finally, questionnaires are used in this study to measure the privacy of individuals on childhood trauma, which would also affect the accuracy of the results. In future studies, the results can be derived from anonymous computer tests to more accurately investigate the level of individual childhood trauma.

6. Conclusion

(1) There is no statistical difference in the demographic variables of gender in each dimension of this study, while there is statistical difference in the demographic variables of marital status and age in each dimension of core self-assessment and childhood trauma.

(2) There is a significant correlation between core self-evaluation and childhood trauma and adult marriage attitudes.

(3) Core self-evaluation plays a partially mediating role in the relationship between childhood trauma and adult marriage attitudes.

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