

Choosing the Ideal Husband from a Girl's Perspective: The Case of University Students in Jordan

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 08 Mar 2023

Accepted 04 Apr 2023

Published 01 Apr 2025

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Abstract

The study aims to identify the factors and reasons that influence the decision to choose an ideal husband from the perspective of university students. A descriptive approach was applied in this research, and a questionnaire was developed as the primary tool for data collection. The questionnaire included general characteristics of the study sample and 16 items. Additionally, a non-probability convenience sample of 100 undergraduate students from the University of Jordan was selected. The results revealed that the largest percentage of the study sample had an average economic income, with many participants residing in Amman and Fuhais. Regarding the importance of marriage, "emotional stability" was identified as the most important factor by most participants, followed by "forming a family." In contrast, economic security received the least emphasis concerning their willingness to leave university for marriage. When asked about the desired personal qualities in a future husband, the responses indicated that older females place greater importance on educational attainment, followed by a man's kindness and tenderness. Wealth and outward appearance were given the least attention among the respondents. Moreover, most participants preferred an intelligent man, followed by a light-hearted (funny) man. Regarding the factors that attract girls to young men, the responses primarily highlighted personality traits, followed by external appearance, fitness, and popularity. Based on these findings, the study recommends the implementation of educational programs that emphasize the principles of upbringing in choosing a life partner, as well as enhancing the role of the media in promoting the values of married life.

Keywords: Marriage, Emotional Stability, University of Jordan.

1. Introduction

1.1 Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies

Amid development, social change, shifts in roles and trends, and the multiplicity of tastes and desires, establishing a definitive list of qualities for the ideal man has become almost impossible (Van der Wal, 2017). Moreover, a woman's criteria for what she wants in an ideal or suitable husband have become vague (Women et al., 1992).

A successful marriage depends on the appropriate choice of a life partner (Blossfeld & Timm, 2003). As such, preparation for marriage and the methods for selecting one's husband or wife vary among individuals within the same society and even within one class or social group. In addition, individuals' preferences differ in terms of the qualities they desire in a life partner, such as the variables of urbanization and education. Some individuals have traditional preferences, while others have criteria that are more compatible with modern life (Al-Kandari, 2005).

Al-Ibrahim (1983) indicated that competence is one of the factors considered in selecting a life partner, provided that the spouse shares similar social, aesthetic, cultural, and economic circumstances. In addition, a man prefers a woman who fits his ideal characteristics in terms of money, religion, prestige, and upbringing (Osella & Osella, 2000).

A perfect person, whether male or female, does not exist. Perfection is a characteristic that belongs to God alone. Man, by his nature, always strives to search for perfection and get closer to it. The issue of the perfect or ideal man has been ambiguous for a long time due to the differences and contradictions in women's opinions about the ideal qualities of a man and his flaws. Some women prefer a physically strong and rough man, while others prefer a handsome and gentle man (Hatfield & Sprecher, 1986).

A phenomenon has emerged in which a girl searches for a future partner by imagining the ideal man as a potential partner. Hence, the researchers of the current study see this phenomenon as a motivation for their research (references). The researchers have observed that, among young girls who have started looking for a life partner, ideal qualities differ from one girl to another (Li, Bailey, Kenrick, & Linsenmeier, 2002). Nevertheless, the criteria revolve around several main topics, including external appearance, actions and words, demeanor, and so on. This study examines several factors, including age, degree of education, social status, and economic level.

Perfection entails the absence of any defects or irregularities. Under the state of perfection, all elements and components are integrated in a flawless way (Arnheiter, Edward D., & John Maleyeff, 2005). However, this definition makes it difficult to reach perfection, as perfection is associated with God alone. The ideal man is one who receives the minimum amount of criticism regarding his behavior and personality, and the criteria for criticism are determined by each girl herself. The ideal man is the one who is suitable for a woman. He has the ideal qualities that align with and are classified according to a girl's priorities. Once a woman stops believing in the existence of a flawless man or a perfect marriage, she can then find a more realistic relationship and achieve happiness (Clausen, 1995).

The main objectives of this study are to recognize the importance of marriage for female students, identify the desirable qualities in university students' life partners, identify the factors influencing the choice of husband from the perspective of female university students, identify the order of desirable traits in a life partner according to the students' point of view, identify the ideal man from the female students' perspective, and determine the traits that draw female students' attention to young men.

1.1.1 Theoretical Framework

Marriage is a relationship based on cooperation, affection, and mercy. The family is considered the most important institution in an individual's life, and the process of searching for a partner is one of the most significant and challenging steps in one's life. An indicator of youth awareness of the importance of marital choice is their increased desire to choose a life partner themselves. Therefore, this study seeks to identify and reveal the factors influencing marital choice, the theories explaining the method of marital choice, and review previous studies that have focused on this topic.

Factors Influencing Marital Choice

Al-Kandari (2005) identified several factors that affect the selection of a life partner, including:

1. Shared tendencies, ideas, and beliefs
2. Similar cultural and educational levels
3. The influence of community values, traditions, and customs
4. Economic factors
5. Religious aspects

Latif (2019) discussed direct factors that influence marriage choice, such as the shift from agriculture in rural areas to industry in urban areas, the transition from illiteracy to education, and the rise of higher education. These shifts in marriage perceptions and women's status in society have influenced women's values regarding marriage.

Theories Explaining Marital Choice

Al-Dahry (2008) noted that psychologists offer varying interpretations of the selection process, with the following theories:

Homogeneity and Similarity Theory

This theory suggests that individuals tend to marry those who share similar physical, economic, and social characteristics. Key elements of homogeneity in marriage choices include religion, education, gender, age, and marital status (Al-Dabaa, 2003). Research by Hamad (2016) found that homogeneity was more prominent in characteristics like gender and age, but less so in economic, educational, and social levels. Hind (2022) also observed that women may marry men who have a higher level of education, while men may prefer women with qualities such as a gentle personality, cleanliness, and household skills, rather than focusing on education and intelligence.

Complementary Needs Theory

Proposed by Robert Winch in 1955, this theory posits that individuals marry others who complement their psychological and emotional needs, rather than seeking someone with similar characteristics. Winch emphasized the importance of both economic and social variables in the marital selection process. This theory contrasts with the homogeneity theory by focusing on complementarity rather than similarity. Al-Sayed (2015) quoted Khamis and Darwish (2020),

noting that the choice of a spouse is driven by the need for emotional fulfillment and satisfaction, and not merely similarity.

1.1.2 Previous Studies

Ocean and Benflis (2021) conducted a study on university students' perceptions of marital choice criteria at the University of Batna. They found that students valued personal style in selecting a life partner, with socio-cultural and personal psychological criteria being the most preferred. Statistically significant differences were observed between genders, with males favoring formal criteria and females preferring economic criteria.

Muhammad and Aqel (2019) explored the factors affecting the delayed age of marriage among university students. Their study found that factors such as social, economic, security, and educational elements contributed to the delay in marriage, though educational level did not appear to have a significant impact.

Hussein (2019) studied the criteria for marital choice among Egyptian youth. The research revealed that young men prioritized good reputation, good manners, and mutual love, while young women focused on the ability to bear responsibility and the social status of their partners.

Mereb (2016) investigated students' attitudes toward marital choice criteria. The study concluded that psychological criteria, ethical standards, and social values were the most important factors in choosing a life partner, with less emphasis on homogeneity in age and appearance.

Al-Shaqran et al. (2015) focused on students at Yarmouk University in Jordan. They found that the psychological criterion ranked first in selecting a life partner, followed by cultural and social criteria, with economic criteria being the least important. The study did not reveal significant differences based on academic specialization.

Al-Qudah et al. (2013) conducted a study on female university students at Al-Balqa Applied University, finding that strong personality, sociability, and economic status were key factors in choosing a life partner. Differences were observed based on academic specialization, but no significant differences were found related to income.

Jiballah (2006) explored marital compatibility and its relationship with marital choice criteria. The study found a correlation between compatibility and marital choice, with differences observed in intellectual compatibility in favor of husbands.

Saad's (1991) study on how women choose their life partners revealed varied preferences among female university students. Some prioritized religion and morals, others valued wealth and luxury, while others focused on mutual love.

1.1.2.1 Commentary on Previous Studies

This research draws upon previous studies to understand marital choice. Like previous studies, this research utilizes the descriptive approach and uses questionnaires to collect data. The findings from earlier studies helped in defining the research concepts and indicators. This study is distinct because it focuses on female university students, a demographic of increasing significance due to the rising divorce rates in Jordan. Therefore, the research aims to understand how female

university students select their ideal spouse and how their criteria are influenced by recent societal changes.

2. Statement of the Problem

Marital life is shared between a man and a woman, and it is considered a joint institution where each partner makes sacrifices for the other. In Jordanian society, there are established standards for marriage. However, due to factors such as development, social change, evolving roles, modern education, technology, globalization, Western influences, and women's increasing focus on education, the standards for an ideal marriage have changed (Al-Qudah et al., 2013). Regarding the role of a partner in marital life, women today are less willing to continue in a marriage where they do not feel happy or comfortable. As a result, women are more likely to reject a marriage and seek an ideal husband based on different criteria. The ideal qualities of a husband vary from one woman to another. For instance, these differences in preferences can be observed among female university students today, as they spend a significant amount of time considering the qualities they seek in a marriage. Therefore, this study aims to explore the choice of an ideal husband from the perspective of female university students.

2.1 Study Questions

The present study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the importance of marriage for female students?
2. What qualities do female university students desire in a life partner?
3. What factors influence the choice of a husband from the perspective of female university students?
4. Who is considered the ideal man from the point of view of female students?
5. What characteristics draw the attention of female students to young men?

3. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study arises from the importance of the research category, which consists of female university students, as well as the importance of studying social change and its impact on women's attitudes toward the ideal qualities of a life partner. These attitudes serve as a reflection of broader societal changes. Additionally, the rising number of divorce cases in Jordan in recent years highlights the need for research into this phenomenon. As a result, this study aims to provide valuable guidance for individuals preparing for marriage and those in the process of choosing a spouse.

4. Definition of Terms

- **Marriage:** According to Jordan Marshall (2000), marriage is a legal relationship between adults (a woman and a man) that involves specific rights and duties. Additionally, Al Hammadi (2021) defines marriage as "a legal contract between a man and a woman, each of whom accepts the other as a partner in building a family life. This union aims to satisfy

their instinctive and emotional needs, with both parties ready to offer support and participation in achieving common goals upon which marital life is based."

- **Marriage Choice:** Marriage choice is not a result of genetic or behavioral patterns; it is not a natural or automatic process.
- **The Ideal Man:** In this study, the "ideal man" refers to a man who is suitable for a woman. He possesses the ideal qualities that align with a woman's criteria for a life partner.

5. Study Methods

5.1 Samples of the Study

The study population consisted of female undergraduate students enrolled at the University of Jordan during the second semester of the academic year 2023. A non-probability convenience sampling method was applied, selecting approximately 100 female university students. In total, 100 questionnaires were distributed. The sample selection took into consideration factors such as the type of college, academic year, type of housing, economic status of the family, and the student's religion.

5.2 Study Tool

The study's objective was to achieve its goals and answer its research questions. The study tool, a questionnaire titled *"Choosing the Ideal Husband from the Girl's Point of View: The Case of University Students in Jordan,"* was developed by referring to the theoretical literature and previous studies. The questionnaire focused on the social and societal factors that influence the decision-making process in selecting an ideal husband.

The questionnaire consisted of two parts:

- **Part One:** This section addressed basic demographic information, including the student's religion, educational level, place of residence, and family economic status.
- **Part Two:** This section utilized a three-point Likert scale and contained 16 statements. It also included questions related to the students' views on marriage.

5.3 Statistical Analysis

SPSS was used for statistical analysis. Simple statistical methods, such as frequencies, percentages, arithmetic averages, and standard deviations, were applied to interpret the results.

5.4 Statistical Criteria

The researcher used a three-point Likert scale to classify responses. The three categories in the scale were: *large degree*, *medium degree*, and *small degree*, corresponding to the following scores: 3, 2, and 1, respectively.

The following criteria were established to classify the means:

- From 1.00 to 1.66 = Low
- From 1.67 to 2.33 = Medium

- From 2.34 to 3.00 = Large

This scale was developed based on the equation shown below:

$$\text{Scale upper limit (3)} - \text{Scale lower limit (1)} = 0.66 \text{Scale upper limit (3)} - \text{Scale lower limit (1)} = 0.66$$

Then, this value (0.66) was added to the end of each category to establish the range for each classification.

5.5 Content Validity of the Instrument

To assess the content validity of the instrument, the correlation coefficient between each item and the total score was calculated. This was done by passing the questionnaire forms to an exploratory sample of 30 students who were not part of the actual sample.

- The correlation coefficient between the items and the total score for axis 1 ranged from 0.48 to 0.88.
- The correlation coefficient between the items and the total score for axis 2 ranged from 0.82 to 0.89.

Table (1) shows the coefficient values of the correlation between the items and the overall score.

Table (1): The coefficient values of the correlation between the items and the overall score

axis 2		axis 1	
correlation coefficient	Item No.	correlation coefficient	Item No.
0.85(**)	11	0.68(**)	1
0.87(**)	12	0.81(**)	2
0.88(**)	13	0.91(**)	3
0.82(**)	14	0.84(**)	4
0.84(**)	15	0.97(**)	5
0.89(**)	16	0.95(**)	6
		0.69(**)	7
		0.96(**)	8
		0.97(**)	9
		0.98(**)	10

(*): This sign means that the value is statistically significant at the statistical significance value of 0.05

(**): This sign means that the value is statistically significant at the statistical significance value of 0.01

It should be noted that all the coefficient values are accepted and statistically significant. The researcher of the present study didn't delete any item.

stability of the study tool

To measure the reliability of the study's instrument, the researcher employed the test-retest method, wherein the questionnaire was distributed to an exploratory sample of 30 students who were not part of the actual study sample. After a certain period, the questionnaire was redistributed

to the same exploration sample members, and the researcher then calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient values to assess the consistency between the two applications.

Additionally, the stability coefficient values were calculated using the internal consistency method based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient, to verify the internal consistency of the questionnaire items and its reliability in achieving the study's objectives.

For further details, please refer to Table (2), which presents the Pearson correlation coefficient values, Cronbach's alpha coefficient values, and the test-retest stability across different axes, all of which were deemed appropriate for the purposes of this study.

Table (2): Cronbach's coefficient of internal cohesion alpha and re-stability of the axes

internal consistency	frequent stability	Axis
0.90	0.92	Axis 1
0.88	0.91	Axis 2

First: General characteristics of the study sample

Religion

Table (3): Relative distribution of the study sample according to religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Muslim	82	82.0%
Christian	17	17.0%
Other	1	1.0%
Total	100	100

The data in Table (3) show the relative distribution of the study sample according to religion. The largest percentage are Muslims, with a rate of 82%, followed by Christians, who make up 17%.

University level

Table (4): Relative distribution of the study sample according to the university level

University level	Number	Percentage
First	20	20.0%
Second	27	27.0%
Third	27	27.0%
Fourth and above	26	26.0%
Total	100	100

Table (4) shows that the highest percentages of the study sample consist of second- and third-year students, with a rate of 27% for each group. Meanwhile, the percentage of first-year students is 20%.

College

Table (5): Relative distribution of study sample members by college

COLLEGE	Number	Percentage
Sciences	32	32.0%
Humanities	68	68.0%
Total	100	100

The data in Table (5) show the relative distribution of the study sample members by college. The largest percentage, 68%, consists of students from humanities colleges, while 32% are students from scientific colleges.

Economic situation of the family

Table (6): Relative distribution of the study sample members according to the economic status of the family

Economic situation of the family	Number	Percentage
Weak	1	1.0%
Middle	93	93.0%
Rich	6	6.0%
Total	100	100

The data in Table (6) show the relative distribution of the study sample members according to the economic status of their families. The largest percentage, 93%, reported that their economic status is average. The percentage of those with a wealthy economic status is 6%, while those with a low economic status account for only 1%.

Place of residence

Table (7): Relative distribution of the study sample according to the place of residence

Address	Number	Percentage
Salt	4	4.0%
Jerash	2	2.0%
ALzarqa	3	3.0%
Amman	83	83.0%
Fhais	8	8.0%
Total	100	100

The data in Table (7) show the relative distribution of the study sample according to their place of residence. The largest percentage, 83%, consists of residents from the city of Amman. Residents of the city of Al-Fuheis comprise 8%, while residents of Jerash have the lowest percentage, with a rate of 2%.

6. Results

Results related to the first question: "What is the importance of marriage?" The relative distribution of the study sample based on the importance of marriage is presented in Table (8).

Table (8): The data show the relative distribution of the respondents according to their perceived importance of marriage.

Importance of marriage	Number	Percentage
Emotional stability	60	60.0%
Economic security	1	1.0%
Social duty	5	5.0%
Make a family	34	34.0%
Total	100	100

The largest percentage of respondents, 60%, indicated that emotional stability is the most important quality in a life partner. This group is followed by those who considered the formation of a family as the most important, at a rate of 34%. Meanwhile, the lowest percentage, 1%, was for economic security.

Results related to the second question: "What are the desired qualities in a life partner?"

The relative distribution of the respondents' answers to the items on the desirable qualities scale in a life partner, from the perspective of university students, is presented in Table (9).

Table (9): Relative distribution of the respondents' answers to the paragraphs of the desirable qualities scale in a life partner from the perspective of university students.

Rank	NO	Paragraph	Agree %	Neutral %	Disagree%	Mean	Std. Deviation	Degree
1	2	I want to marry an ambitious man.	93	6	1	2.92	.307	High
2	1	As a college girl, I want to marry a college guy.	73	16	11	2.62	.678	High
3	4	An educated young man who talks and control's those in front of him likes the girl more.	65	21	14	2.51	.732	High
4	3	A young man who gives compliments to a girl likes her more.	35	35	30	2.05	.809	Moderate
5	10	The ideal man is a romantic.	23	44	33	1.90	.745	Moderate
6	8	Can I marry a poor guy?	20	45	35	1.85	.730	Moderate
7	9	The ideal man is one who is handsome and elegant.	21	37	42	1.79	.769	Moderate
8	5	I don't mind marrying a rich, non-university guy.	25	26	49	1.76	.830	Moderate
9	6	Age difference does not matter to a female	22	15	63	1.59	.830	Low

		university student in choosing a life partner.						
10	7	I can marry a man younger than me, but he has to be rich.	8	10	82	1.26	.597	Low
		Total				2.03	.602	Moderate

Cronbach's Alpha= 0.95

The data show the relative distribution of the respondents' answers to the items on the scale of desired qualities in a life partner. The highest degree of approval was for paragraph 2, which states, "I want to marry an ambitious man." Most participants agreed, with a rate of 93%, followed by paragraph 1, with a response rate of 73%, which states that a university girl would like to marry a university man. Meanwhile, paragraph 7 received the lowest score, with a disagree response rate of 82%, which states, "I can marry a man younger than me, but he has to be rich." It was followed by paragraph 6, with a disagree response rate of 35%, which states, "Age difference does not matter to a female university student in choosing a life partner."

Results related to the third question: "What are the factors influencing the choice of husband from the viewpoint of the university student?"

As shown in Table (10), the data presents the relative distribution of the respondents' answers to the factors affecting the choice of husband from the perspective of the university girl.

Table (10): Relative distribution of the respondents' answers to the paragraphs of the scale of the factors affecting the choice of husband from the point of view of the university girl

Rank	NO	Paragraph	Agree %	Neutral %	Disagree%	Mean	Std. Deviation	Degree
1	11	As a college girl, I believe in choosing my life partner.	98	2	-	2.98	.141	High
2	15	I consider marriage very important.	73	19	8	2.65	.626	High
3	13	I prefer marriage based on prior acquaintance.	70	21	9	2.61	.650	High
4	16	I am preparing for marriage, and I am a student.	35	13	52	1.83	.922	Moderate
5	21	The best marriage is a	23	36	41	1.82	.783	Moderate

		traditional one.						
6	14	I am willing to leave the university for marriage.	4	2	94	1.10	.414	Low
		Total				2.17	.465	Moderate

Cronbach's Alpha= 0.82

The data in Table (10) show the relative distribution of the respondents' answers to the items of the scale of general factors affecting the decision to marry. The highest degree of approval was for paragraph 11, which states, "As a college girl, I believe in choosing my life partner," with participants agreeing at a rate of 98%. This item was followed by paragraphs 13 and 15, with response rates of 70% and 73%, respectively. Respondents indicated that preferences for marriage based on prior acquaintance and the consideration of marriage are very important.

As for the lowest approval scores, paragraph 14 received an opposed response rate of 94%, which indicates a willingness to leave the university to get married. It was followed by paragraph 16, with an opposed response rate of 52%, which indicates a lack of readiness for marriage, i.e., "I am a freshman."

Results related to the fourth question: "Who is the ideal man from the point of view of female students?"

Table (11): Relative distribution of the study sample according to the preferred type of men

Favorite type of man	Number	Percentage
Speaks less	3	3.0%
Smart	51	51.0%
Funny	24	24.0%
Romantic	22	22.0%
Total	100	100

The data in Table (11) show the relative distribution of female respondents according to the preferred type of men. The largest percentage of the respondents, 51%, prefer smart men. Meanwhile, 24% of women prefer funny men, while 3% prefer a man who speaks less.

Results related to the fifth question: "What draws female students' attention to young men?"

Table (12): Relative distribution of the study sample according to the characteristics that attract the attention of girls in young men

Qualities	Number	Percentage
Fitness	6	6.0%
Outward appearance	24	24.0%
Character	64	64.0%

Popularity	6	6.0%
Total	100	100

The data in Table (12) show the relative distribution of female respondents according to the characteristics that attract the attention of young girls. The largest percentage of participants, 64%, indicated that they prefer choosing based on personality traits. The attribute of external appearance came in second place with a rate of 24%, while the lowest percentage was for the attributes of fitness and popularity, with percentages of 6%.

7. Discussion

The findings revealed that most participants in the study were Muslim students, with the highest percentage being second- and third-year students. Most participants were from humanities disciplines and belonged to middle-class economic backgrounds. Geographically, the largest proportion of respondents resided in Amman and Fuheis.

Regarding the desirable qualities in a life partner, the results showed that university students highly preferred an ambitious partner, followed by a university-educated young man. In terms of factors influencing the decision to marry, most respondents expressed strong belief in selecting a life partner based on personal choice, with a preference for marriage rooted in prior acquaintance. These findings align with Saad's (1991) study, which emphasized the significance of mutual love between partners.

When analyzing the most desirable traits in a potential spouse, education ranked highest, followed by kindness and tenderness, wealth, and physical appearance. The preference for financial stability can be attributed to the participants' middle-class economic status, consistent with Saad's (1991) findings, which highlighted differing opinions among female students—some prioritizing religion and morals, while others favored financial security. Similarly, Al-Qudah, Al-Rawashdeh, Al-Arab, and Al-Raba (2013) concluded that economic stability was a key factor influencing women's choice of a life partner, supporting the theory of **complementarity of needs**, which suggests that individuals seek partners who complement rather than mirror their own attributes.

In terms of preferred personality traits, intelligence ranked highest among respondents, followed by humor and reserved demeanor. The most attractive characteristics in a partner were personality, physical appearance, and social decency. These findings align with Al-Qudah's (2013) study, which highlighted strong personality and sociability as crucial factors in mate selection among university students. The results also support Ocean and Benflis's (2021) study, which found that personal preference played a dominant role in partner selection, reinforcing the homogeneity and similarity theory, which posits that individuals tend to choose partners with similar attributes in education, cultural background, and socioeconomic status.

8. Conclusion

Based on the findings, the study recommends:

1. Implementing educational programs that guide young adults in selecting a life partner based on sound principles.

2. Strengthening the role of media in promoting marital values and fostering awareness of family life.
3. Offering training courses for individuals preparing for marriage to educate them on partner selection and relationship dynamics.
4. Conducting further studies on this subject, incorporating additional variables for deeper analysis.
5. Enhancing the role of social institutions in educating individuals about the fundamental values of marriage.

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the reviewers and the Editor-in-Chief for their valuable comments on an earlier draft of this paper. We would also like to extend our thanks to the female undergraduate students at the University of Jordan for their participation in facilitating data collection. Any remaining errors or inaccuracies are solely our responsibility.

Ethics Declarations

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (1964) guidelines and was approved by the Research and Ethics Committee of The University of Jordan, Jordan. The following ethical principles were strictly followed throughout the research process:

- The principle of voluntary consent (Informed consent was obtained from the relevant authorities at The University of Jordan).
- The principle of minimizing risks for participants.
- The principle of confidentiality.
- The principle of informing participants about the research content and objectives.
- The principle of mandatory documentation of research stages and results.
- The principle of reliability of the research methodology and instruments used.
- The principle of validity in processing research data.

Data Availability Statement

The datasets collected and analyzed during this study are available upon request from the researchers.

Funding

No funding was received to conduct this research.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

Author Contribution

- Nesreen Atieh and Haya Tarawneh conceptualized and designed the study, as well as collected and analyzed the data.
- The first draft of the manuscript was written by Nesreen Atieh and Haya Tarawneh.
- The researchers reviewed and edited the manuscript and approved the final version for publication.

Consent for Publication

The authors consent to the submission of this paper for publication and, pending the editorial board's decision following the peer-review process, agree to its publication. The work has not been previously published nor submitted to any other journal for consideration.

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