

### Relation of some demographic factors with marital commitment, sexual satisfaction and life satisfaction in women.

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**Abstract:** Purpose of present research was investigating the relation of some population-cognition and marital commitment with sexual satisfaction and life satisfaction in DEZFUL city married women. Under investigation sample contained 300 women that were selected based on clustering random sampling procedure. Tools of research are marital commitment questionnaire (DCI), sexual satisfaction questionnaire and life satisfaction questionnaire (SWIS). For satisfaction analysis stage-regression procedure was used. Results showed that number of children and age of testable has relation with marital commitment and there is a negative relation between age and time-length of marriage of testable and sexual satisfaction and there is a positive relation between level of education and life satisfaction.

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**Key words:** factors of population cognition, sexual satisfaction and life satisfaction.

#### Introduction:

Women as half of society body had and have a significant role in culture making and development of communities. Recent changes in economic & social structures, specially urbanism phenomenon that affect not only on customs and behavioral procedures but on thinking and feelings of patterns of peoples. Also change in family discipline in now a days industrial world and great role of media in societies cultural changes have required the efforts toward importance recognition of women role in societies and vindication of their rights as a free human (taghi pour, 2011). Marriage commitment with meaning of to remain loyal to family and its members when we face to sadness and happiness, happy & not happy events of life, the commitment is based on feeling and affection and is based on intention and purpose. Women who in commitment to espouse and others did not reach to necessary thinking mature and follow a two directional behavior will face to problem in marriage and working with others and often the end will be disloyalty (karssy 1999, quoted by shah-siah et al 2009). One work that is done by healthy family is the feel of commitment toward other members of family. In committed family members not only endowed himself for relaxation & well fare of family but make effort for growth and highness of any member of family (Harris 2006). In the texts of mental tension of family and flexibility theory against stressful factors, it is stated that commitment may be a mean that allow the espouses to boom against

abnormal demands effectively (Peterson, 2003). Commitment is appeared by attraction experience, proper behavior and trust. To increase commitment among individuals, it is necessary that the foundation of propitiating the individuals be made based on judgment and common sense. As commitment be increased, relations will be more stable and commitment helps that stability of relation be made based on continuous attention reduction to created relation. Consequently this relation will be maintained based on moral commitment increment (Johnson, 1985). Also obligation in marriage increases the satisfaction level of life and satisfaction related to marriage and its quality (Sabatelli & cecil pigo, 1985, Swensen & Trahang, 1985). One of problems that more than any other thing affects the individual and social life of human is sexual desires and gratification of these desires properly has determinant role for forming the human personality and separation of these desires from any human behavior is inevitable (Ohadi, 2003& Shokrollahi, 1996). Sexual relation is an important component of life and is dependant to satisfaction of marriage and affects many dimension of life including marriage obligation (Thomson & Stewart, 2007). Sexual problems play a sufficient role in sanitation and health of all families specially women. But unfortunately usually evaluating and speaking about these problems is neglected because talking about this case is not pleasant, shameful and is considered as a sin. These wrong thoughts go ahead that some women

consider the "pioneering in sex" as getting for distance from chastity and personality. They do not consider the enjoyment from the sex as their own right, and suffer from doing a sex. It seems that paying no attention to sexual instinct in human for long time create irreparable complications and usually causes problems in sexual relations and will lead in collapse of family (Azar Nohi, 2003). When Eliss Kinzi and after him, Mesters and Johnson studied the human sexual behaviors, it was clear that sexual problems and disorders are prevalent existence of problems in sexual background like sexual desires shortage, sexual disability and etc. women do not state the signs of these problems because of modesty and shyness and because of fear, anxiety, shame and embarrass or sense of inefficiency and sin, the sexual problem remains in secret and will not be uttered and these problems in from of hidden will appear with other signs and complications like physical disorders, depression, and dissatisfaction of life (Ohadi, 2005). Dis satisfaction of sexual relation, in addition to negative mental and spiritual effects on individual himself like depression, spiritual and mental and personality unbalance, has consequences like remonstrations and roughness, sexual relation out of family frame, and will affect other members of family, attendants and society health (Loman & et al, 1991). Sexual satisfaction is affected by different factors like stress of job, relation struggles of couples, education and culture level, economic problems, moral and sexual consistency, physical and mental diseases (Pourafkari, 2000). Satisfaction relating to life or welfare mental feeling, is a domain of positive viewer psychology that make effort to investigate the cognitive (total judgment to life satisfaction of life) and affective (happy and non-happy stimulations experience) evaluation of people concerning their life. Feeling of happiness and satisfaction in conjunction with life is individuals positive consideration toward the world that they live in it. Satisfaction of life has a closed and complicated relation with values (Annas, 1993, quoted from Laughlin & Huebner 2001). Satisfaction of life is important from several viewpoints: providing physical and mental health and longer life, establishment of value, happiness for human, measuring life quality scale besides social and economic scales. In fact satisfaction of life affects the mental health of individuals more than any other factor (Danir & et al, 2003: quoted from Sharrafodin, 2010). In a research that was performed by Forkma aimed at investigating relation between engagement of woman and satisfaction relation to life and divorce, the hypothesis under test in this research was that with increment of education level of woman and her financial independence (because of engagement) the probability of divorce and dissatisfaction relating to life will be increased, that

results of research indicated that hypothesis is approved (quoted from Ahadi & et al, 2011). In another research that was conducted by Mooshk Bib Haghghi & et al, 2001). Under the title of marriage consulting effect on spouses sexual satisfaction, the results of research indicated that 3.34 % of women had low sexual satisfaction, 50% middle sexual satisfaction and 46.66 had much sexual satisfaction. In a research that was conducted by Halford (2005), titled to inform women for helping them and their spouses, results of research indicated that satisfaction related to sexual relation satisfaction reduces with increment of age and passing the time among most spouses. In a research conducted by Nappi and et al (2008), results indicated that women sexual behavior reduces with age and this reduction will be seen clearly after 30 & 60 years of age. Shahsiah and et al (2009) found that there is a significant relation between marriage commitment and sexual satisfaction, also there is relation between time length of marriage and marriage commitment and sexual satisfaction and the short time of marriage the more commitment and sexual satisfaction. There is also a significant relation between sexual satisfaction and educations meaning that the higher level of education the more sexual satisfaction in spouses. In a research that was conducted by Shahsavari and et al (2009) for determining some factors related to sexual satisfaction in women contacting sanitary therapeutic centers on 1014 women, findings indicated that level of sexual satisfaction was complete among 41.7% of under study community. Also 47.5 and 10.9 percent had mediate and sexual satisfaction and 0.4% were unsatisfied. No significant relation was observed between level of sexual satisfaction and age of women, time length of marriage, economic condition and age difference with spouse and kind of preventing pregnancy method. Sharafkhani and et al (2008), found that there is no relation between engagement of women and their age, number of children and education and satisfaction of life. Danesh and Nejatian (2004), also found that sexual relation satisfaction level, increase the satisfaction of life, (Finding of Mashak, 2010). Ayazi (2003), showed the relation between number of children, education, age, satisfaction of sex. Nassimi and mahdavi (2008), in a research, showed that there is a positive significant relation between education, number of children with sexual satisfaction and there a negative significant relation between age and sexual satisfaction. Because demographic factors like age, education level, marriage time length and number of children, play a basic role in marriage commitment level, sexual satisfaction and satisfaction of life, therefore, present research considers the relation of each one of these factors with marital commitment level, sexual satisfaction and life satisfaction in Dezful city women. The purpose of this research is respond to this question that whether there

is a relation between demographic factors with marital commitment, sexual satisfaction and life satisfaction or not?

### Hypothesis of research

There is relation between demographic factors and marital commitment.

There is relation between demographic factor and sexual satisfaction.

There is relation between demographic factor and life satisfaction.

### Procedure of research

Statistical community, sample and sampling procedure statical community of this research contains married women of Dezful city. for this purpose, among married women of Dezful, 300 individuals were selected using clustering random sampling procedure. Standard question of espousal commitment (DCI): This questionnaire contains 44 questions that are designed by Adams and Jhonse. This questionnaire is divided to three parts: obligation to espouse, obligation to marriage and feeling of obligation. In Iran, Shahsiah and et al (2009), reported and confirmed the validity of this questionnaire as 0.75. they announced the stability of this questionnaire as 0.85 by Alpha Chronbakh. In present this stability is obtained through Alpha Chronbakh as 0.74.

Sexual satisfaction questionnaire:

This article evaluate the personal feeling and worries concerning kindness and sexual relation with espouse, and is constructed by Yavari Kermani (2007),

and contains 17 questions. The durability of this scale as 0.75 based on Alpha Chronbakh and its validity by retest as 0.82 are reported by Yavari Kermani (2007), and this durability is 0.90 by Alpha Chronbakh.

Scale of life satisfaction (SWIS):

The scale is designed by Diner and et al (1985) and contains 48 questions that show the life satisfaction level and feeling of welfare. Five questions of the scale that is related to satisfaction of life, after several cases of investigation were used as separated scale (Diner & et al, 2003). Diner and et al (2003), in a research announced the scores retest correlation coefficient as 0.82 after two months of execution. Blis & et al (1989), Hills &Josef (2003), Schimk & et al (2002), Mossafari (2003), Bayati & et al (2007), Smaeli (2008), Yardli & Rice (1991) and Javadi (2006), confirmed the validity and durability of this questionnaire (Asskary,2009).

Findings:

A: Descriptive findings of this research of this research involve statistical scales of average, standard deviation, scores for under study variables are offered in table No. 1. As It is shown in table No. 1 average, standard deviation, min and max obtained scores by testable in life satisfaction variables are 25.16, 6.05, 7, 35 and marital commitment obtained 133.02, 13.29, 98, 165 and sexual satisfaction 56.37, 1.18, 23, 80.

B: Finding related to research hypothesis: Hypothesis 1: there is multiple relation between demographic factors (testable age, education level number of children and marriage time length) and marital commitment.

**Table 1:** average statistic scales, standard deviation, minimum and maximum scores of testable in variable of marital commitment, sexual satisfaction and life satisfaction.

Variables	Average	Standard Deviation	Min	Max	Number
Life satisfaction	25.16	6.05	7	35	300
Marital Commitment	133.02	13.29	98	165	300
Sexual Satisfaction	56.37	1.18	23	80	300

**Table 2:** multiple correlation coefficients of testable age, education level, marriage time length, number of children and marital commitment based on stepwise procedure.

Standard Variable	Statistical Scales Anticipator Variable	MR	RS	Ratio F Probability P	Correlation coefficient ( $\beta$ )	
					1	2
Marital Commitment	Number of Children	0.205	0.039	F= 13.105 P= 0.0001	$\beta$ = 0.205 t= 3.620 p= 0.0001	
	Age of Testables	0.252	0.057	F= 10.055 P= 0.0001	$\beta$ = 0.327 t= 4.472 p= 0.0001	$\beta$ = -0.190 t= -2.598 p= 0.010

As it is shown in table 2, according to obtained results from regression by stepwise stage multi variable correlation coefficient for anticipation variables of number of children of testable and testable age with standard variable of marital commitment MR=0.252 and RS=0.57 that are at  $p < 0.0001$  level is significant. Therefore among

factors of age of testable, education level, marriage time length and number of children respectively, only number of children and testable age is suitable anticipator for marital commitment and other components play no role in anticipation.

**Table 3:** multiple correlation coefficient of testable age, education level, number of children and marriage time length with stepwise procedure.

Standard Variable	Statistical Scales	MR	RS	Ratio F Probability P	Correlation Coefficient ( $\beta$ )	
	Anticipator Variable				1	2
Sexual Satisfaction	Age	0.369	0.133	F= 46.917 P= 0.0001	$\beta$ = -0.396 t= -6.850 p= 0.0001	
	Marriage time Length	0.395	0.151	F= 27.512 P= 0.0001	$\beta$ = -0.227 t= -3.011 p= 0.003	$\beta$ = -0.201 t= 2.675 p= 0.008

As it is seen in table 3, according to obtained results from regression analysis by stepwise procedure, multiple correlation coefficient is significant for age anticipation, marriage time length variables with variable of sexual satisfaction standard is MS=0.395, RS=0.151 at P<0.0001.

Therefore among anticipation variable of testable age education level, marriage time length and number of children as anticipator variable with sexual satisfaction as standard variable respectively, only age and marriage time length, testable are suitable anticipator variables for sexual satisfaction standard and other components play no role in anticipation.

Hypothesis 3: there is multiple relation between demographic factors (testable age, level of education, number of children and marriage time length) and life satisfaction.

**Table 4:** multiple correlation coefficient of testable age, education level, marriage time length and number of children with life satisfaction by stepwise procedure.

Standard Variable	Statistical Scales	MS	RS	Ratio F Probability P	Regression Coefficient
	Anticipator Variable				Education Level
Life Satisfaction	Education level	0.241	0.055	F = 18.313 P = 0.0001	$\beta$ =0.241 t= 4.279 p= 0.0001

As it is observed in table 4, according to obtained results from regression analysis by stepwise procedure, multiple correlation coefficient for anticipator variable of education level of testable is significant with satisfaction standard variable equal to MS=0.241,RS=0.055 at P<0.0001.

Therefore amongst the anticipator variables of testable, education level, marriage time length and number of children with life satisfaction as standard variable, only education level of testable is a suitable anticipator for standard variable of life satisfaction and other components have no role in anticipating.

#### Discussion and results:

In present research, we were seeking to find relation of demographic factors (age, education level, number of children and marriage time length) with marital commitment, sexual satisfaction and life satisfaction in women. For explanation of these findings it must be stated that existence of child in a family causes that wife and husband take an additional role as mother and father, that with taking over these roles some duties will be assigned to them and they

will be expected for undertaking some responsibilities. Among these duties, the most important are providing needs, financial needs and necessary possibilities including welfare training and etc. physical cares during growth of children, affective and mental supports, education and etc. no doubt that performance of these functions cause that individuals do financial and intellectual investment in their family. Consequently feel more commitment toward their family and spend more time and energy with their family. finally, rarely they are subjected to motivations that lead to performance of dangerous behavior that will result in collapse of their marital commitment and regarding to table 3 of stepwise regression analysis results, there is significant between age and marriage time length and sexual satisfaction of women that this result is consistent with findings of Nappi and et al (2008), Halford (2005), Shhsiah and et al (2009) and ShahSavari and et al (2009), women sexual performance reduce with pass of time and raise of age. This case may be because of presence of children, increment of spousal disputes, economic, Problems and etc. This problem is created because at the beginning of

a spousal life, affective and sexual motivation cause that above problem be covert but with the pass of time and decrement of these motivation, above problems will be appeared. Also with increasing of age, because of hormonal changes that occur in women affect the sexual performance of them. Also regarding to table 4 and stepwise regression analysis results amongst factors like age of testable, number of children, marriage time length and education level, only education level of testable (women) relate to life satisfaction. That the results obtained from this investigation of these peculiarities has contradiction with finding of Sharafkhani and et al (2008). By viewpoint of relation of education with life satisfaction, is consistent. Having high education and specialization for women in now a days society will lead to creation of job and financial independence and helping to their spouses in expenses of life that will be resulted in raising the interest, freedom and self floescence and self enrichment through desired job and also feeling of being useful, obtaining results and job succession that will lead to promotion of her life satisfaction as well as providing a portion of mental needs of women. High education increase affective, cognitive and rationalism skills for facing with problems and changes of life and reduce mental diseases like depression, anxiety in different salvations of life (Glazier and et al, 2004 & Green and et al, 2003).

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