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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL  
ADJUSTMENT WITH SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC  
CHARACTERS AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION IN  
MARRIED INDIVIDUALS**

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**Thesis Defence**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL ADJUSTMENT WITH SOCIO-  
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERS AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION IN MARRIED  
INDIVIDUALS**

**We certify the thesis is satisfactory for the award of degree of  
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**ÖZET****EVLİ BİREYLER ÜZERİNDEKİ EVLİLİK UYUMUNUN SOSYO-DEMOGRAFİK  
ÖZELLİKLER VE CİNSEL DOYUM İLE İLİŞKİSİ****Hazırlayan; Feride Lök****Ocak, 2016**

Son yıllarda, evlilik uyumu ve sosyodemografik özellikler arasındaki ilişki incelenmektedir fakat evlilik uyumu ve cinsel doyumunu inceleyen yeterince çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu nedenle klinisyenler kadar araştırmacılar da evlilik uyumu ve cinsel doyumun araştırılmasına giderek artan bir ilgi duymaya başlamışlardır. Bu alanda ülkemizde daha fazla bilimsel çalışmaya ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışmanın, kinik alanda çalışanlara ve klinisyenlere yararlı olması beklenmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, evli bireyler üzerindeki evlilik uyumunun sosyodemografik özellikler ve cinsel doyum ile ilişkisini analiz etmektir. Bu çalışma Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde, 100 katılımcıya (50 kadın, 50 erkek) uygulanmıştır fakat tamamlanmamış anketlerden dolayı 16 anket iptal edilmiş olup 84 anket analiz edilmiştir. Anket 3 bölümden oluşan soru formlarını kapsamaktadır bunlar, sosyodemografik bilgi formu, Evlilikte Uyum Ölçeği (EUÖ) ve Golombok-Rust Cinsel Doyum Ölçeğidir (GRCDÖ). Bu çalışma, evli bireylerin evlilik uyumlarının bazı sosyodemografik özellikler ve cinsel doyumla arasında bir ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir. Yapılan Chi-square analizine göre gelir, yaşam standartları, evlilik sayısı ve çocuk sayısı, evlilik uyumu arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca yapılan t-test analizine göre evlilik uyumunun ve cinsel doyumun bir çok alt ölçek puan ortalamaları puanları arasında anlamlı olarak fark gösterdiğini ortaya konmuştur yani evlilik uyumu yükselirken cinsel doyumun birçok alt ölçeği de yükselmektedir. Buna ek olarak korelasyon analizi sonucuna göre eğitim düzeyi, gelir ve cinsel doyum puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirtilmiştir. Buna bağlı olarak eğitim düzeyi ve gelir arttıkça cinsel doyum da artmaktadır. Son olarak korelasyon analizi sonucuna göre evlilik uyumu ve cinsel doyum arasında da istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu saptanmıştır yani evlilik uyumu arttıkça cinsel doyum da artmaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular, diğer araştırma bulguları çerçevesinde tartışılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler: Evlilik uyumu, cinsel doyum, sosyodemografik özellikler**

**ABSTRACT****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL ADJUSTMENT WITH  
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERS AND SEXUAL  
SATISFACTION IN MARRIED INDIVIDUALS****Prepared By; Feride Lök****January, 2016**

In recent years marital adjustment has been examined with relationship between demographic characters but the relationship between sexual satisfactions has not been indicating enough study. Therefore, clinicians as well as researchers have become increasingly interested in the marital adjustment and sexual satisfaction. This area there is a growing need for studies in our country. This study is expected to be useful to those working in clinical areas and clinicians. The purpose of the study is to analyze the relationship between marital adjustment with socio-demographic characters and sexual satisfaction in marital individuals. This study applied in the TRNC and includes 100 participants (50 males, 50 females), however because of some incomplete surveys 16 surveys is canceled and 84 surveys are analyzed. Study survey includes 3 parts in questionnaire which are socio-demographic information form, Marital Adjustment Test (MAT) and Golombok-Rust Sexual Satisfaction Inventory (GRISS). This study indicates that there is relationship between marital adjustment with some of the socio-demographic characters and sexual satisfaction in marital individuals. Chi-square analysis indicated statistical significant differences between as income, living standards, number of marriage, number of children and marital adjustment. Also, independent sample t-test result proves the mean of marital adjustment scores were significantly different in many subscales of sexual satisfaction scores. That while marital adjustment is high and many subscales of sexual satisfaction are also high. In addition, correlation analysis result indicated was statistically significant correlation between education level, income score and sexual satisfaction score, so that while education level and income increases sexual satisfaction increases. Finally, correlation analysis result proves was statistically significant correlation between marital adjustment and sexual satisfaction score, so that while marital adjustment increases sexual satisfaction increases. The findings were discussed in the context of literature.

**Key words: Marital adjustment, sexual satisfaction, socio-demographic characters**



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## ABBREVIATIONS

**MAT:** Marital Adjustment Test

**GRISS:** Golombok-Rust Cinsel Doyum Ölçeđi

**TRNC:** Turkish Republic of North Cyprus

**SPSS:** Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Marriage

The concept of marriage has begun in Egypt in B.C. years of two thousand. The institution of marriage has nearly four thousand years of history with their principles and rules. Marriage is an institution that provides the society, continuity of culture and tradition, maintenance and training of birth to new baby. The institution of marriage is supported from society, religious institutions and the state (Özüğurlu, 1999, 47).

Marriage is a mutual solidarity, the community approval of a contract area and breaking all the social prohibition, is a fusion of allowing sexual intercourse (Özüğurlu, 1985, 65). Marriage is defined as sexual intercourse between two adults approved by the community (Giddens, 2000, 119). Marriage is a formal long lived sexual union of men and women, which is conducted within a set of designated right and duty. Marriage is an individual and social structure (Lantz, Snyder, 1962, 16 quoted by Koçak, 2009, 95). Marriage is a social system and marriage includes formal, emotional, behavioral and biological aspects. Marriage is the one the most important constituent of the family (Tutarel-Kışlak, 1999, 50).

Marriage is not only a personal commitment between partners. Marriage is social and legal commitment to the larger community. Marriage is indicated to be associated with psychological health and it has been also stated that relationship with a partner acts barrier between us and our problems (Bird, Melville, 1994, 175).

Marriage is best understood in terms of need to belong. Belong is a powerful motive which leads people to have social attachments and interpersonal relationship (Baumeister, Larny, 1995, 522 quoted by, Koçak, 2009, 95). The another one definition about marriage; marriage is a system and involves the live together of two different people related to their personality, needs, expectations and habits (Sevinç, Garip, 2010, 1652).



Marriage is different structures that can show in society, family formation, allowing the continuation of the species, which come together to permanent cooperation, which is an institution fulfilling the responsibilities to members a global organization composed of interconnected systems (Saxton, 1982, 72).

Marriage is a contract for to be together and live, to share their experience, make child and give an education from two different people. Marriage is a man and a woman as husband and wife relationship that connects the system, the state has been control and authority on marriage. The purpose of marriage is providing to biological, social, psychological requirements from two different people. Marriage is a very complicated relationship. Marriage requires an act individually also feeling of togetherness with preserving their autonomy (Özgüven, 2000, 82).

There are some basic functions of marriage. These are, provide economic requirements, provide status, realize to leisure activities, protection of the family members of each other, creating a loving environment, provide sexual satisfaction, to reproduce, to plan for their children's education and provide religious education to children (Özgüven, 2001, 43).

The purpose of married people is providing to physiological, psychological and social aspects the needs of each other. Thus double psychological system is established with combination of these two people (Gülerce, 1996, 82). Marriage is shared with together to happiness and distress (Geçtan, 1984, 27).

Marriage is an institution which complies with the norms of society. Marriage is in accordance with society's customs and traditions and society confirms this unity. At the same time marriage is a transition allowing birthing (Güvenç, 1984, 121). Marriage is a social institution ensures the continuity of the human race. This institution is providing to continuity of generation. Marriage is fertility according to societies. Have a child not always take to get marry. Also in the majority of the countries nearly every child has born in marital relationship (Canel, 2007, 334).

The main mission of marriage is to create a happy family environment, and sexual satisfaction. Other important mission is decision-making, solving the conflict and sharing responsibility (Sevim, 1999, 19). Marriage is a contract made by two different people and marriage is a cultural institution founded by the people. It is the smaller unit of society and provide to combination of women and men (Yıldırım, 1993a, 249).

Marriage relationship is combination from two people of different sexes also marriage relationship is include merger of their thoughts, beliefs, cultural levels, the views of the intelligence and wisdom, opinions of life, expectations (Azizoğlu-Binici, 2000, 87).

Marriage is included to mental, emotional, social and sexual relationships. Marriage is a togetherness that requires individuals to adjustment. The providing to adjustment is an important factor for their physical and mental health (Kalkan, 2002, 63).

#### **1.1.1. Marital Adjustment**

Marriage is defined each of which is open to the future effects of marriage and their families can make consensus on issues and problems that can be solved in a positive way the marriage of the couple. Happiness in marriage, the realization of satisfaction and expectations of marriage is possible with mutual adjustment. Therefore, clinicians investigate marital adjustment (Erbek et al., 2005, 40). When the foundation of marriage was marital adjustment of couples seems to be one of the most important factors that hold together (Gottman, 1996).

Marital Adjustment is the combination of the fulfillments of their needs and expectations (Amato, Hohmann-Marriot, 2007, 621 quoted by Doğan, 2014, 45). This combination provides the balance into their relationship (Tutarel-Kışlak, 1999, 50). The basic rule is given in marital adjustment for both men and women. Married people have developed an empathic understanding after getting married (Aktaş, 2009).

Marital adjustment is one of the subjects on psychology in recent years both in terms of individual and social. Marital adjustment is determinative of both family and non-family relationships (Fıfılođlu, 1992, 16). Marital adjustment is a process of movement along a process in terms of proximity to good or poor adjustment (Spanier, 1976, 15 quoted by Kublay, 2013, 76). Marital adjustment is usually related to the individual's adjustment to the close relationship and the personality of the individuals (Kansız, Arkar, 2011, 24).

Marital adjustment as to resolve, adapt and regulation to bring to a more satisfaction state and adjustment. Marital adjustment is more likely to advance to increase in marriage satisfaction, quality, stability and happiness in marriage. Also marital adjustment supports the psychological health of marriage towards the changes in socio-economic terms. Marital adjustment is symbol of the married individual's love and desire to get together. (Li, Fung, 2011, 246).

Marital adjustment is not clearly concept. This lack of clarification is examining in the literature because of marked confusion surround the label definitions (Fıfılođlu, Demir, 2000, 214). It can be differently labeled as marital satisfaction, as marital happiness as marital stability, or as marital quality (Bird, Melville, 1994, 175).

Marital development has been labeled as marital satisfaction, marital adjustment, marital quality and marital happiness researchers mostly have used these measures as measures of satisfaction in the belief that adjustment and satisfaction are similar meaning (Heyman et al., 1994, 436).

Marital adjustment can define high marital satisfaction and high marital happiness in married life of the couple (Tutarel-Kıřlak, Çabukça, 2002, 44).

Marital adjustment is defined as a general term success in marriage and functionality of couples in marriage. Marital adjustment is a concept which includes the concept of marital happiness and marital satisfaction (Kalkan, 2002, 63). Marital adjustment is to ensure compliance with the integrity of each other and the marriage of the couple.



Marital adjustment can be defined as healthy communication, avoid to conflict and resolve to conflict, feeling to happiness from marriage (Locke, 1968, 157). If women and men share to their needs, their marriage would be adjustment (Özgüven, 2000, 82). Marital adjustments are life changes as marital quality (Fincham, 1998, 543 quoted by Doğan, 2014, 47).

Marital determinative have been variously labeled as marital quality, success, adjustment and happiness as satisfaction (Proulx et al., 2007, 576). Happy marriages make contributions to person's life. Marital happiness is associated with physical and psychological health (Kiecolt-Glaser, Newton, 2001, 472). Marital happiness is based emotional and marital satisfaction is based more cognitive. Also marital adjustment and marital quality include happiness and satisfaction. Marital satisfaction is a key factor that strongly influences both quality and stability of marriages (Li, Fung, 2011, 246).

In marriage; have been used together such as concepts with satisfaction, adjustment, marital happiness but then it had clarified the differences between them and began to examine as separate variables of each one concept (Kasto, 1998, 41 quoted by Kublay, 2013, 86).

A feeling of satisfaction about the individual's marriage is called adjustment in marriage (Yılmaz, 2000, 89). Marital satisfaction is the couples conflict and adaptation of the daily life changes (Sevinç, Garip, 2010, 1652).

Importance of marital adjustment is in both the social and psychological feeling. Social refers to the interactional role of relationships between individuals, and psychological refers to the relationship of take up seriously social roles and the personality desires processing for the individual (Bell, 1971). Social, psychological, personal, and demographic factors related to the marital adjustment of any married couple (Fışılolu, Demir, 2000, 214).



### **1.1.2. Determinants of Marital Adjustment**

Communication is accepted one of the determining factors of marital adjustment (Polat, 2006, 75). Two important conditions are proximity and communication in healthy marriages. Communication is effective on long marriages of couples (Robinson, Blanton, 1993, 38). The couples live in individual before marriage but they are live in together after marriage. Men and women use should be their communication skills to live together. If they have damaged communication skills, they have maladjusted marriage (Köknel, 1994, 128).

Married couples should provide own biological, social and psychological needs (Özgüven, 2000, 83). If married couples can be happy in the relationship and solve the conflict, they have a harmonious marriage. Men and women must solving the problem and conflict so consist to marital adjustment in marriage. Marital adjustment is affecting the psychological health of the spouses (Sardoğan, Karahan, 2005, 89). Guthrie (1968), indicate marital adjustment can occur three conditions. These are expectations of married couples must be compatible, spouses must be adapt to change and married couples must be improved their communication skills (Tutarel-Kışlak, 1999, 52).

When the foundation of marriage the most important factor is marital adjustment keep together to married couples. Marriages of couples with factor that increase happiness in marital adjustment. According to him the first factor is pour all the stones for determinant of marital adjustment. Couples should not say everything that comes to mind during to discussing so they will be happier. Another factor is providing to soft debate. If spouses have a soft voice tone, they can inhibit discussions. The third one is flexible plans. Flexible thinking is contributing positively to the marriage. The last factor is having principle. Couples have some principles, since the beginning of the relationship to be tolerant to bad behavior so provide a happy relationship (Gottman et al., 1996, 243).

The need of living a life with someone, physical needs, the needs of sharing and acceptance are the reasons of marital adjustment. The main reason for living together underlies the fulfillment of the needs. The well-being of the spouses is related to how they share life decisions. Therefore, the presence of the friendship provides spouses adjustment (Özgüven, 2000, 173). In well adjusted marriages, adjusted people are who experience love, affection, friendship and sexual satisfaction (Rhyne, 1981, 942).

Marriage is characterized by high interaction, low levels of disagreement and high levels of commitment to the relationship and good communication and problem solving abilities for well adjusted (Conoley, Werth, 1995, 42). In opposite to well adjusted marriages, people who determine themselves as unhappy, seldom keep in activities with their spouses, have disagreements often, have a high chance to perceive their relationships as unstable (Amato, Hohmann-Marriott, 2007, 621 quoted by, Doğan, 2014, 45).

Various determinants such as the expectations of marital couples as their growing, maintaining the family finance, friends, sexuality, and the relationship with the partners' relatives can effect marital adjustment (Sevinç, Garip, 2010, 1652).

Tutarel-Kışlak (1999) was examined by categorizing into two sections, such as; general adjustment in marriage and relationship style for marital adjustment. The determinants of the general adjustment as the first section of the marital adjustment are being happy in relationship, the level of agreement or disagreement on their life such as financials, trait meaningfulness, friends, sexuality, social norms and life philosophy. The second section for marital adjustment is relationship style and the determinants of the relationship style for marital adjustment are conflict solution, problem solving skills and trust spending time together, keeping in social activities. Another determinant of the marital adjustment can be listed as loving, understanding each other, being happy in marriage, sharing responsibilities as child rearing, family finances. Also communication as showing expressed feelings, thoughts, and trusting

each other in the relationship, and personality traits, perceptions towards marriage that may cause harmony, adjustment in marriage. Also the gender difference takes a role in the perceived adjustment (Tutarel-Kışlak, 1999, 53). According Rhyne (1981) the difference of perceiving marital satisfaction for men and women is in degree rather than kind (Rhyne, 1981, 942).

Marital adjustment is determined according to the personality traits. Personality traits can give propensity to people to turn to relationship event or to response to the negative relationship events which may become difficult to live with someone in relationship. Characteristic of meaningfulness as kindness and understanding has been linked to marital adjustment in numerous studies. The marital adjustment perception explanation posits that trait meaningfulness affects the subjective evaluations of people toward their close partners (Larson, Holman, 1994, 230).

Johnson et al., (1986) were examined by categorizing into two dimensions. The first dimension is happiness and interaction. Happiness means a satisfaction in marriage. The interaction can be defined as the activities carried out together. The second dimension is disputes, problems and divorce trend. Disputes are verbal and physical conflict in marriage. Problems refer to the nature of their response to the stress of the spouses. Finally divorce trend include cognitive and behavioral elements. These dimensions can depend such as length of marriage, the number of children, gender (Johnson et al., 43, 1986).

According to Terman (1938), is determined the factors affecting the marital adjustment. These are consensus between spouses, method of consensus between spouses, satisfaction of being married, expression of the complaint and assessment of the satisfaction from the marriage of their spouse (Kastro, 1998, 41). Spanier (1976) was examined by categorizing into five determinants. These are differences that cause problems between couples, interpersonal tensions and individual concern, marital satisfaction, marital cooperation, consensus on issues that may be important in the functioning of couples (Spanier, 1976, 20 quoted by Kublay, 2013, 76).



Harmonious marriage relationship includes open, honest, and direct communication between partners, having empathy, not being defensive, having an emotionally close and natural sexual relationship, showing physical affection to each other, and showing respect to boundaries of partner (Firestone, Catlett, 1999, 257). Marital adjustment determinants based on parental affect, feelings during periods of difficulty, sex behavior, personality traits, sociability, conventionality, equality of couples, common activities, courtship, the leader in activities, impersonal things of the domestic, and attitudes toward economic activities (Garcia, Markey, 2007, 250).

The roles of certain demographic variables were enlargement and frequency of marital conflict in marital satisfaction of couples. The findings revealed that different variables effect husbands and wives marital satisfaction. (Hatipoğlu, 1993, 34). Another researcher investigated the relationship between the adjustment level of married spouses and the other variables existing in wife-husband relationship. The findings showed a significant positive relation between mutual sharing of feelings and opinions and the adjustment level, and between a satisfied sexual life and adjustment level (Yıldırım, 1993b, 24).

### **1.1.3. The Relationship Between Marital Adjustment and Demographic Variable**

Demographic factors were include as age at marriage, length of marriage, education, income, occupation, class, race, number of children and gender in socio-cultural factors (Larson, Holman, 1994, 230).

The cause of the effect of the age on decrease in marital adjustment was identified as the immaturity, psychological and emotional readiness for marriage (Allendorf, Ghimire, 2013, 66). The rate of decrease found more quick than older couples in the marriage of young couples. Considering the young age marriages, older couples have possible to provide social support and increase affective positivity (Levenson et al., 1993, 301).



The relationship between length of marriage and marital adjustment were examined. There is a growing relationship with increasing length of marriage between marital adjustments (Anderson et al., 1983, 129 quoted by Yalçın, 2014, 251). The length of marriage should be considered as a factor of demographics to understand thoroughly marital adjustment and how marriage works. The marital adjustment drops over in the first 10 years of marriage and keeps decreasing in later years (Glenn, 1998, 569). In relation to length of marriage found that in the late years or almost thirty years of marriage, a decrease was clear in marital and general life adjustment problems, shown an increase in marital adjustment (Jose, Alfons, 2007, 81).

There is a relationship between education level and marital adjustment of the spouses. While education level is high marital adjustment is also high (Fışılolu, 1992, 16). Higher level of education was found to be associated with decreased level of marital adjustment (Colebrook Seymour, III, 1998, 28). Also, an association was shown between higher levels of education and better marital adjustment (Aydınlı, Tutarel-Kışlak, 2009, 127). Lower education levels and lower income was found to be associated with poorer marital adjustment and a greater risk for divorce (Dökmen, Tokgöz, 2002). Poorly educated spouses are more likely to have unsatisfactory communication and problem solving skills. For this reason, it is expected them to be unready for marital roles and they may show a pattern of increase in marital stress (Kurdek, 1991, 632).

Socio economic status has also been associated with marital outcome, couples with less education and less income being at higher risk for poorer quality marriages (Lindahl et al., 1997, 212). Low levels of marital adjustment in first married families were associated with low levels of income (Aktürk, 2006, 24). Economic distress can cause to increase the instability of marriage. In marital relationship lower status and power in marital relationship can increase the vulnerability to threatening. Economic distress can cause to increase marital instability. The couples income may affect marriage negatively because the role of fulfill of couple would be threatened (Rogers, 1999, 128).

They are not having children is the pair is thought to be effective on marital adjustment. The general belief is that child marriage and spouses completed close and childless couples is that they are unhappy (Callan, 1983, 93). Number of children was also shown to be associated with higher levels of marital adjustment of wives and emotional quality in marriage (Abbott, Brody, 1985, 77). Another finding in this study was that individuals having no child or one child reported increased levels of marital adjustment compared to individuals with three or more children (Aydınlı, Tutarel-Kışlak, 2009, 135). There are two approaches related to importance of having a child in marriage. The first approach which is the positive effect of having a child determines having a child as a demonstration of loving each other and sharing the engagement of taking care of child needs which is associated with the marital adjustment. The second approach is a negative effect of having a child in marriage as the resource of conflict and difficulty in the couple's close life and disagreements between couples (Sevinç, Garip, 2010, 1652).

## **1.2. Sexuality**

Sexuality is described as a basic need for closeness in human relationships that comes through a process that includes physical, psychological, social, emotional, biological and environmental perspectives. Sexuality contains people's experience of their selves in their bodies and in the world, the options one prefers concerning relationships with self and with others, and the significance that one seeks in order to make sense of these concrete experiences (Johnson, 2001, 20 quoted by Sakmar, 2010, 22).

Sexuality can be experienced and expressed in a variety of ways, including thoughts, fantasies, desires, beliefs, feelings, attitudes, values, behaviors, practices, roles, and relationships. These can manifest themselves in biological, physical, emotional, social, environmental and mental aspects. The biological and physical aspects of sexuality largely concern the human seminal functions, including the human sexual response cycle and the basic biological drive that exist in all species. Emotional aspects of sexuality include bonds between individuals that are expressed

through feelings or physical appearance of love, trust, and care. Social aspects deal with the effects of human society on one's sexuality, while spirituality concerns an individual's spiritual connection with others through sexuality. Sexuality also impacts and is compressed by cultural, political, legal, philosophical, moral, ethical, and religious aspects of life (Boundless, 2015). In addition, sexuality is a personal experience, and individuals have their specific beliefs, feelings, thoughts and attitudes (Masters et al., 1995, 192 quoted by Basat, 2004, 17).

### **1.2.1. Sexual Satisfaction**

Sexual satisfaction refers to what couples feel about the sexual aspect of their relationship (Sprecher, McKinney, 1993, 28). Sexual satisfaction is an effective response that appears from their subjective appraisal of the positive and negative dimensions associated with their sexual relationship (Timm, 1999, 22 quoted by Sakmar, 2010, 23). Sexual satisfaction is as the changing of positive and negative aspects of sexual satisfaction between the individual and partner. Therefore, it is clear that there is no consensus on the conceptualization of sexual satisfaction (MacNeil, Byers, 2005, 169).

It results from a complex mix of both physical and psychological stimulation with an individual's subjective appraisal regarding the sexual experience (Frank et al., 1986, 10). Sexual satisfaction is the absence of dissatisfaction (Zhou, 1993, 15 quoted by Sakmar, 2010, 23).

Sexual satisfaction was indicated in three different levels of influences on sexual satisfaction. First level contains physiological and psychological sensations and an individual's attitudes towards sexuality. Second level relates to interpersonal dynamics of an intimate relationship, third and the last level project socio-cultural effect on sexuality. A large range of factors appear to influence the experience and comprehension of sexual satisfaction (Carpenter et al., 2007, 87).



Higher levels of sexual satisfaction were declared by those who lived with their partners, either lives together or married. Take together the importance of sexuality in marital relationship and the character. It is important to examine factors that are shown to influence sexual satisfaction (Crowe, 1995, 195 quoted by Basat, 2004, 20).

### **1.2.2. The Relationship Between Sexual Satisfaction and Various Variable**

Many researchers investigated the correlates of sexual satisfaction in marital life. For instance, demonstrated that overall satisfaction with marriage were satisfaction with nonsexual aspects of the relationship (Young, 1998, 124). Study was found that sexual satisfaction of men and women was positively associated with being in love with a partner, good sexual life in the past, a steady relationship, long life of partnership, a belief that the relationship would have a long life temporal scope, shared initiative in sexual intercourse , and orgasms during the last intercourse (Barrientoz, Paez, 2006, 363).

Incoherent results were also shown in the association between age and sexual satisfaction in the literature. No relationship between age and sexual satisfaction, some researchers shown that sexual satisfaction decreases with age and young couples view to show more sexual satisfaction (Basat, 2004, 18). Sexual satisfaction was increase with age for women (Whitley, Poulsen, 1975, 573 quoted by Sakmar, 2010, 24). Also, postmenopausal women were older women showing higher sexual satisfaction than younger women (McCall-Hosenfeld et al., 2008, 2000).

Education was notice to be related to differences in sexual satisfaction. Higher education level has the higher sexual satisfaction (Basat, 2004, 18). Women have high education level have a higher percentage of sexual adjustment problems and as a result less sexual satisfaction (Jose, Alfons, 2007, 81). Increase in education level had a positive effect on marital sex however; very high educational skill did not have such effect (Call, 1995, 639). Socioeconomic levels into high, middle and lower class and notice that higher socioeconomic level is united with higher sexual satisfaction (Barrientos, Paez, 2006, 363).



Number of children is also united with sexual satisfaction and opposite results can be seen in the literature. Missing of children has a positive effect on the sexual adjustment of women and an increased number of children are related to an increase in sexual adjustment problems between individuals in their first marriages (Jose, Alfons, 2007, 74). Increased numbers of children was to be related to lower sexual satisfaction (Colebrook Seymour III, 1998 quoted by Basat, 2004, 20). Lack of children was to be related to higher levels of sexual satisfaction (Calvert, 2008, 12). In contradistinction was to having children and the ages of the children not to be associated with sexual satisfaction (Abadjian-Mozian, 2005, 15). Having children was associated with less orgasm problems and higher levels of sexual satisfaction in women (Witting et al., 2008, 89).

Sexual satisfaction showed no gender differences in their sexual satisfaction (Lawrance, Byers, 1995, 267 quoted by Sakmar, 2010, 23). However, women have greater sexual satisfaction than men (Sprecher, 2002, 190). Women have more sexual problems or anxiety than men (Oliver, Hyde, 1993, 29). Men show higher sexual satisfaction than women (Basat, 2004, 82). Gender roles are also shown to be related to changes in sexual satisfaction. That individual with bisexual or feminine general gender role identities notice higher levels of sexual satisfaction and lower levels of sexual problems. Bisexuality is not higher than femininity individuals in bisexual roles indicated the highest level of sexual satisfaction (Clymer, 2009, 51). Bisexual roles in sexual life view to show high levels of sexual satisfaction (Rosenzweig, Dailey, 1989, 42). Masculine characteristics are shown to be related to greater sexual experiences and more relaxed feelings (Leary, Snell, 1988, 509).

Length of marriage is indicating to have a conflicting effect on sexual satisfaction. Length of marriage related to increase in sexual satisfaction (Whitley, Poulsen, 1975, 573 quoted by Sakmar, 2010, 24). Positive correlation is between length of marriage and event sexual adjustment problems. Increase in length of relationship to be shown with increase in problems of sexual adjustment (Jose, Alfons, 2007, 74). Increase in length of marriage is shown with decrease in sexual satisfaction (Basat, 2004, 31).

Body sight is influence on sexual satisfaction. Women with high body sight satisfaction have more sexual activity, orgasm, and initiation of sex (Ackard et al., 2000, 423). Women and men have the higher the body image satisfaction, the higher the sexual satisfaction (Calvert, 2008, 12).

Personality and self-esteem are effective to sexual satisfaction. Women showed that as self-esteem accelerated, sexual satisfaction and sexual intercourse accelerated. Assertive women tended to greater sexual satisfaction. (Whitley, Poulsen, 1975, 573 quoted by 2010, 24). Extroverted people have high sexual satisfaction. Sexual satisfaction is low when the men were extroverted and the women introverted (Davis, 1986, 32). There are a positive relationship between sexual satisfaction and self-esteem (Abadjian, Mozian, 2005).

First ones to perspective was adult romantic love as a process of attachment. According to this perspective, secure attachment style is related with deal for proximity and enjoyment. Individuals with avoidant attachment style tend to protect emotional space and have a tendency to keep in confusion. Individuals with anxious attachment style interference to reply needs for security and love through sexual communication. Dedicated that attachment styles project on how individuals experience sexuality, it is also expected that these styles would have an effect on sexual satisfaction (Aarestad, 2000). If individuals have secured the attachment styles, they have high sexual satisfaction (Clymer, 2009). Avoidant attached individuals are lower sexual satisfaction (Butzer, Campbell, 2008, 141).

Psychological factors such as anxiety, depression and stress are shown to have a negative influence on sexual satisfaction. Also, physical problems such as multiple sclerosis, hormonal and pelvic problems have a negative effect on sexual satisfaction (Crowe, 1995, 200 quoted by Basat, 2004, 18). Emotionally healthy individuals have sexual satisfaction (McCall-Hosenfeld et al., 2008, 2000). Feelings of intensity, as measured by nervousness and discussion, were determinants of sexual unsatisfied

(Henderson-King, Veroff, 1994, 509). Anxiety, such as performance anxiety during sexual meeting, would negatively affect sexual stimulation and decontrol and decrease the feeling of pleasure related with them (Rowland et al., 1996, 43).

The relationship between sexual dysfunction and sexual satisfaction has been examined in the literature. Intensity of erectile dysfunction was positively associated with sexual dysfunction (Althof et al., 2010, 204). Younger and older men trouble from erectile dysfunction, notice that erectile dysfunction was related with higher levels of worry about sexual and relationship functioning, lower levels of sexual desire, and higher levels of sexual dissatisfaction. Also, at all levels of erectile dysfunction severity, younger men were more sexually satisfied compared to older men (Gralla et al., 2008, 2647). Sexual dysfunction was examined related to women and existence of a sexual problem can not affect women satisfaction from their sexual function, and it is shown that there is no association between women's sexual dysfunction as desire problem, decrease genital sensation, vaginal dryness, orgasmic disorder, pain and sexual satisfaction (Ferenidou et al., 2008, 632). High frequency of orgasm was related to higher sexual satisfaction especially between women (Basat, 2004, 30). There are a relationship between satisfaction and the variety of sexual activities and sexual satisfaction (Rudd, 2009).

The relationship between religiosity and sexual satisfaction has been examined by some researchers. The religion is not related with sexual satisfaction (Abadjian-Mozian, 2005). Contrarily, religiosity had positive influence on sexuality. Frequent participation of religious services view to show greater levels of satisfaction related to sexuality (Waite, Joyner, 2001, 258).

Sexual communication is related to sexual satisfaction. Dialogue about sexual likes and dislikes positively affect sexual satisfaction (Haavio-Mannila, Kontula, 1997, 399). Communication on the clearance of specific sexual likes and dislikes was associated with development in sexual satisfaction (Byers, Macneil 1997). Couples communication was determinant of measures of women's sexual satisfaction such as



satisfaction with continuous genital excitation or relationship, satisfaction within the past three months, and all sexual satisfaction. In couples missing communication proximity, sexual satisfaction was shown to be decreased and as differences between direct sex start strategies of partners are greater, probability of a lack of sexual desire and interest between partners increased. Communication determines sexual satisfaction to the greatest degree in a community pattern of women (Gossman et al., 2003, 178).

### **1.3. Marital Adjustment and Sexual Satisfaction**

One of the elements are that make up a happy marriage adjustment regarding sexual relations in marriage. Specifically, research studies, and most of the elements in a adjustment couples happy marriage. One of the main stated that the sexual satisfaction in their sex life (Ficher et al., 1981, 65).

When we look at the number of work study about marriage and sexuality in our country are noteworthy that very few. The marital adjustment of the individual is closely related to satisfaction received from its fundamental relationship. Sexual satisfaction is one of the major factors affecting marital adjustment (Hulbert et al., 1993, 162). Unsatisfactory marriages, sexual dysfunctions are more prevalent (Uçman, 1982, 3).

The relationship between marital satisfaction and sexual satisfaction endure; however, the strength of this relationship essentially various when other factors such as attachment were explain for. Marital adjustment and sexual satisfaction were closely relationship for anxious individuals, but not for avoidant individuals (Butzer, Campbell, 2008, 150). Frequency of sexual activity was found to be interested to both sexual satisfaction and marital adjustment (Colebrook Seymour III, 1998). Increased marital adjustment was involved to higher levels of sexual satisfaction and less sexual function problems (Witting et al., 2008, 89).



Being sexual satisfied cannot conclusion in a satisfactory marital relationship and having a distressed marriage might not predictor the presence of reduce sexual function. Also, women were considered to be more overlook in the case of a sexual dysfunction and they may not take the problem as a resource of an unhappy marital relationship (Samelson, Hannon, 1999, 35). There are an independent relationship between marital satisfaction and sexual satisfaction. Also, without successful communication but with a satisfying sexual relationship between partners, marital adjustment was greater compared to levels of marital adjustment for sexually dissatisfied couples, commit that sexual satisfaction can at least partially fulfill for the negative influence of unsuccessful communication on marital satisfaction (Litzinger, Gordon, 2005, 418).

#### **1.4. The Purpose and Importance of the Study**

The purpose of the study is to analyze the relationship between marital adjustment with sexual satisfaction and socio-demographic characters in marital individuals. Marital adjustment is a topic of investigation in social and clinical psychology. Marital adjustment has been examined with relationship between demographic characters in our country but the relationship between sexual satisfactions has not been indicating enough study. This study is examining the relationship between marital adjustment with sexual satisfaction and demographic characters in marital individuals and indented to contribute to the field. It is believed that the creation of new research facilities to the literature with this study. Additionally this study is expected to be useful to those working in clinical areas and clinicians.

### **1.5. Hypothesis of the study**

Marital adjustment has relationship with some socio demographic variables and sexual satisfaction.

If sexual satisfaction is high, marital adjustment is also high.

If education level is high, marital adjustment is also high.

If economic status is high, marital adjustment is also high.

If the year of marriage is increases and marital adjustment increases.

If the number of children is increases and marital adjustment increases.

## **2. METHOD AND MATERIAL**

### **2.1. Method of the study**

This study is conducted as Master's Thesis in Near East University (NEU) in the department of Applied (Clinical) Psychology.

This study applied in the T.R.N.C and participants of study was consisted of 100 married individuals (50 males, 50 females). Participants are married for at least 1 year. Participants are between 18-78 years of age. Participant of the study was voluntary and the participants were selected through snowball sampling procedure. By giving informed consent to the participant their permission was obtained if they were to volunteer to participate in this research. At the same time information about this study is given with information form. During the analysis, 16 of 100 survey were canceled because of participants did not complete or canceled. As a result, the survey of 84 participants was analyzed. The limitation of study was 100 participants selected from T.R.N.C. and this study not covered to all married individuals.

Study survey includes three questionnaires which are Socio-demographic Information Form, Marital Adjustment Test (MAT) and Golombok-Rust Sexual Satisfaction Inventory (GRIS). Questionnaires are applied by researcher to participants and all of three questionnaires took fifteen minutes approximately.

### **2.2. Materials of the study**

#### **2.2.1. Socio-demographic information form:**

Socio-demographic information form was prepared according to aim of the study by researcher. Demographic Information Form is utilized to collect information related to various demographic characteristics. Form includes age, gender, nationality, job, education level, socio-economic level, form of marriage, length of marriage and number of children. Also Form includes importance of religion, first sexual experience and etc.

### **2.2.2. Marital Adjustment Test (MAT)**

The Marital Adjustment Test (MAT) was used to measure marital satisfaction. It was used to differentiate well-adjusted couples from the couples with lower satisfaction. MAT was developed by Locke and Wallace (1959).

MAT is a 15-item scale and has 2 factors. First factor consists of 9 item with 1 general satisfaction item and 8 adjustment items to measure feelings, sexuality, finances, friendship, social norms etc. Second factor consists of 6 items to measure relationship style with spending time together, trust, conflict solution (Tutarel-Kışlak, 1999, 53).

Marital Adjustment Test has 15 items and items are scored differently. The first item is a Likert item and scored from 0= Never to 6= Always. Items between 2 and 9 are reverse items and scored on 5= Always agree to 1= Always disagree to measure agreements and disagreements. Item 10 to 15 measure relationship style. Item 10 and 11 are about conflict solution and sharing interests „When disagreements arise they usually result in...” to measure the relationship style (Tutarel-Kışlak, 1999, 53).

Marital Adjustment Test was translated and adapted into Turkish by Tutarel and Kışlak (1999). Each item is scored on a separate scale. Scale is between 1 and 58, high score indicate good marital adjustment and low score indicate poor marital adjustment. It was initially used to differentiate well-adjusted couples from distressed (unsatisfied) couples. The cut-off point to differentiate individuals with well-adjusted and distressed marriages was found 43. The Turkish reliability and validity study of the scale indicate that internal consistency reliability coefficient is .90, Cronbach Alpha coefficient .84 and test-retest reliability .57 for test (Tutarel-Kışlak, 1999, 53).

### **2.2.3. Golombok-Rust Sexual Satisfaction Inventory (GRISS)**

Golombok-Rust Sexual Satisfaction Inventory is a 28-item self-report scale was developed by Rust and Golombok (1983). The aim of the scale is to measure the quality of sexual relationship and the presence and severity of both male and female



sexual problems. Each item is rated on a 5 point Likert type scale and answers options range from "never" to "always". Scores of scale are calculated by summing up item scores after necessary items are converted. Higher scores indicate higher level of sexual dysfunction and lower level of sexual quality (Tuğrul, Öztan, Kabakçı, 1993, 85).

GRISS has two different forms for men and women. It includes 7 subscales and 5 of them are the same for both men and women forms; avoidance, satisfaction, communication, sensuality and frequency of sexual activity. Additionally, women form consists of vaginismus and anorgasmia subscales and men form contains premature ejaculation and erectile dysfunction subscales. The total score of GRISS gives information about general aspect of sexual functioning and, subscales gives detailed information for different aspects of sexual functioning and can be used as a diagnostic tool. Split-half reliability was reported .87 for women and .94 for men and also, internal consistency reliability for subscales ranged between .61 and .83. Validity of the scale was assessed through applying the scale to both patients having sexual dysfunction and sexually healthy individuals and showing that the scale distinguished those groups except for sensuality, avoidance and communication subscales for male and communication subscale for female (Tuğrul, Öztan, Kabakçı, 1993, 85).

GRISS was translated and adapted into Turkish by Tuğrul, Öztan and Kabakçı (1993). Cronbach's alpha value was reported .92 for males and .91 for females for the total scale and for subscales, Cronbach's alphas reported between .51 and .88 for women and between .63 and .91 for men. In addition, the split-half reliability coefficients calculated .91 ( $p < .001$ ) in females and .90 ( $p < .001$ ) for males. Additionally, the split-half reliability coefficients reported .59 for premature ejaculation and .77 for vaginismus. In the current study, Cronbach's alpha value was reported .84 for males and .87 for females for the total scale. Discriminate validity of the scale was obtained through applying the scale to both clinical and nonclinical groups and showing that both total scores and subscale scores distinguished those

groups except for communication subscale for female in adaptation study. Additionally, construct validity of the GRISS was examined by factor analysis that revealed 7 factors for both men and women. Even if factor analysis suggested different results when compared to Rust and Golombok's findings, items obtaining sexual dysfunctions gathered under different factors and this was a similar finding as indicated (Tuğrul, Öztan, Kabakçı, 1993, 85).

### **2.3. Statistical Analysis**

For the evaluation of the research questions, all the analyses was performed by using a computer program for the multivariate statistics; Statistics Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), version 13 for Windows. For comparing socio-demographic characters of marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals Chi-Square statistical method are applied. Also for comparing the means of some of the socio-demographic characters of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals independent sample T-test are used. In addition the means of sexual satisfaction scale scores of marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals are analyzed by independent sample T-test. Finally, correlation between marital adjustment scale score and sexual satisfaction score are analyzed by Pearson Correlation Analysis. Correlation between marital adjustment scale score and sexual satisfaction scale scores and education level, income level like some socio-demographic variables are analyzed by Spearman Correlation statistical method.

### 3. RESULTS

**Table 1. Comparison of gender between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Gender	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	30	55.6	14	46.7	44	52.4
Male	24	44.4	16	53.3	40	47.6
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=0.611$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.434$ , Non-responders (NR)=16 (%16)

In the present study gender and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was no statistical significant differences between gender rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=0.611$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.434$ ).

**Table 2. Comparison of nationality between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Nationality	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
TR	21	38.9	11	36.7	32	38.1
TRNC	28	51.9	12	40	40	47.6
TR-TRNC	2	3.7	7	23.3	9	10.7
Other	3	5.6	0	0	3	3.6
Total	54	100.0	30	100	84	100.0

$X^2=9.196$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.027$ , NR=16 (%16)

In the present study nationality and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between nationality rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=9.196$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.027$ ). The individuals with marital adjustment consist of more T.R and T.R.N.C nationality.



**Table 3. Comparison of participant's education level between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Participants Education Level	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary School	2	3.7	3	10.0	5	6.0
Middle School	5	9.3	6	20.0	11	13.1
High School	17	31.5	12	40.0	29	34.5
Collage	30	55.6	9	30.0	39	46.4
Total	54	100.0	30	100	84	100.0

$X^2=6.102$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.107$ ,  $NR=16$  (%16)

In the present study participants education level and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was no statistical significant differences between participants education level rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=6.102$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.107$ ).

**Table 4. Comparison of participant's spouse education level between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Participant's Spouse Education Level	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary School	2	3.7	3	10.0	5	6.0
Middle School	2	3.7	5	16.7	7	8.3
High School	21	38.9	11	36.7	32	38.1
Collage	29	53.7	11	36.7	40	47.6
Total	54	100.0	30	100	84	100.0

$X^2=6.374$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.095$ ,  $NR=16$  (%16)

In the present study participant's spouse education level and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was no statistical significant differences between participant's spouse education level rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=6.374$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.095$ ).





**Table 5. Comparison of participant's income level between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Participant's Income Level	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No income	1	1.9	3	10.0	4	4.8
Under 1500	6	11.1	6	20.0	12	14.3
Minimum wage- 3000	11	20.4	9	30.0	20	23.8
3000-5000	11	20.4	11	36.7	22	26.2
Over 5000	25	46.3	1	3.3	26	31.0
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=17.963$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p=0.001$ ,  $NR=16$  (%16)

In the present study participant's income level and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between participant's income level rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=17.963$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). The individuals with marital adjustment were more over 5000 income level compared with non-marital adjustment individuals.

**Table 6. Comparison of participant's spouse income level between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Participant's Spouse Income Level	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No income	3	5.6	3	10.0	6	7.1
Under 1500	4	7.4	5	16.7	9	10.7
Minimum wage- 3000	11	20.4	12	40.0	23	27.4
3000-5000	11	20.4	8	26.7	19	22.6
Over 5000	25	46.3	2	6.7	27	32.1
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=14.552$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p=0.006$ ,  $NR=16$  (%16)

In the present study participant's spouse income level and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between participants spouse income level rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $p=0.006$ ). The individuals with marital adjustment were more over 5000 income level compared with non-marital adjustment individuals ( $X^2=14.552$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p=0.006$ ).

**Table 7. Comparison of living standards between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Living Standards	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very Well	13	24.1	1	3.3	14	16.7
Good	40	74.1	26	86.7	66	78.6
Bad	1	1.9	3	10.0	4	8
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=8.056$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p=0.018$ ,  $NR=16$  (%16)

In the present study living standards and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between living standards rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=8.056$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p=0.018$ ). The individuals with marital adjustment were more very well living standards compared with non-marital adjustment individuals.

**Table 8. Comparison of form of marriage between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Form of Marriage	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agreement	44	81.5	21	70.0	65	77.4
Blind Date	4	7.4	6	20.0	10	11.9
Family Request	4	7.4	3	10.0	7	8.3
Other	2	3.7	0	0	2	2.4
Total	54	100.0	30	100	84	100.0

$X^2=4.164$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.244$ ,  $NR=16$  (%16)

In the present study form of marriage and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was no statistical significant differences between form of marriage rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=4.164$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.244$ ).

**Table 9. Comparison of number of marriage between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Number of Marriage	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	41	75.9	30	100.0	71	84.5
2	12	22.2	0	0	12	14.3
5	1	1.9	0	0	1	1.2
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=8.545$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p=0.014$ ,  $NR=16$  (%16)

In the present study number of marriage and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was found statistical significant differences between number of marriage rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=8.545$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p=0.014$ ). The individuals with marital adjustment 2 or more marriages were seen more compared with non-marital adjustment individuals.

**Table 10. Comparison of number of children between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Number of Children	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	15	27.8	8	26.7	23	27.4
1	6	11.1	11	37.7	17	20.2
2	11	20.4	11	36.7	22	26.2
3	10	18.5	0	0	10	11.9
4 and up	12	22.2	0	0	12	14.3
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=20.410$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p=0.000$ ,  $NR=16$  (%16)

In the present study number of children and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was found statistical significant differences between number of children rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=20.410$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). The individuals with marital adjustment 3 or more children were seen more compared with non-marital adjustment individuals.



**Table 11. Comparison of whether the grandparent is interfering to the participant's marriage life between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Whether the grandparent is interfering to the participants marriage life	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	1	1.9	0	0	1	1.2
Sometime	1	1.9	9	30.0	10	11.9
Poor	4	7.4	5	16.7	9	10.7
Never	48	88.9	16	53.3	64	76.2
Total	54	100.0	30	100	84	100.0

$X^2=18.134$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.000$ ,  $NR=16$  (%16)

In the present study whether the grandparent is interfering to the participant's marriage life and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between whether the grandparent is interfering to the participants marriage life rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=18.134$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). The individuals with marital adjustment were less seen grandparent interference compared with non-marital adjustment individuals.

**Table 12. Comparison of whether the participants deceived by the spouse between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Whether the participants deceived by the spouse	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	3	5.6	5	16.7	8	9.5
No	51	94.4	25	83.3	76	90.5
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=2.763$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.096$ , Non-responders (NR)=16 (%16)

In the present study whether the participants deceived by the spouse and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was no statistical significant differences between whether the participants deceived by the spouse rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=2.763$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.096$ ). Although there was no statistical differences between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment but deceiving by the spouse were seen less in individuals with marital adjustment.



**Table 13. Comparison of whether the participants see their partners attractive/charismatic person between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Whether the participants see their partners attractive/charismatic person	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	50	92.6	23	76.7	73	86.9
No	4	7.4	7	23.3	11	13.1
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=4.298$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.038$ , Non-responders (NR)=16 (%16)

In the present study whether the participants see their partners attractive/charismatic person and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square statistical method. There was statistical significant differences between whether the participants see their partners attractive/charismatic person rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=4.298$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.038$ ). The individuals with marital adjustment were seen more attractive/charismatic person compared with non-marital adjustment individuals.

**Table 14. Comparison of first sexual experience between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

First sexual experience	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	19	35.2	11	36.7	30	35.7
No	35	64.8	19	63.3	54	64.3
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=0.018$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.892$ , Non-responders (NR)=16 (%16)

In the present first sexual experience and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was no statistical significant differences between first sexual experience rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=0.018$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.892$ ).

**Table 15. Comparison of having psychological treatment between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Having psychological treatment	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	14	25.9	3	10.0	17	20.2
No	40	74.1	27	90.0	67	79.8
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=3.030$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.082$ , Non-responders (NR)=16 (%16)

In the present having psychological treatment and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals were compared by Chi-Square. There was no statistical significant differences between having psychological treatment rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals ( $X^2=3.030$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.082$ ).

**Table 16. Comparison of importance of religion between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

Importance of religion	Adjustment		Non-Adjustment		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very important	22	40.7	14	46.7	36	42.9
Important	21	38.9	8	26.7	29	34.5
Not important	11	20.4	8	26.7	19	22.6
Total	54	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0

$X^2=1.331$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p=0.514$ , NR=16 (%16)

In the present study importance of religion and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Chi-Square. There was no statistical significant differences between importance of religion rates and individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $X^2=1.331$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p=0.514$ ).

**Table 17. Comparison of participant's age between individuals with marital adjustment and individuals with non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Participant's Age m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	38.75±13.33	-0.844 (0.401)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	36.36±10.66	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the participant's age score of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was no statistical significant difference between the mean of the participant's age score of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment. (t=-0.844, p=0.401).

**Table 18. Comparison of participant's spouse age between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Participant's Spouse Age m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	39.07±12.75	-1.158 (0.250)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	35.93±10.18	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the participant's spouse age scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was no statistical significant difference between the mean of the age scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment. (t= -1.158, p=0.250).



**Table 19. Comparison of length of marriage year between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Length of Marriage m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	10.81±11.58	0.565 (0.574)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	12.23±9.92	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the length of marriage year scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was no statistical significant differences between the mean of the length of marriage year of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment (t=0.565, p=0.574).

**Table 20. Comparison of spouse's age difference between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Spouse's age difference m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	7.35±6.83	-3.176 (0.002)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	4.03±2.60	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the spouse's age difference scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of the spouse's mean age scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment (t=-3.176, p=0.002). The mean of the age difference of individuals with marital adjustment was higher than individuals with non-marital adjustment.

**Table 21. Comparison of women sexual satisfaction scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Women sexual satisfaction m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	3.66±2.39	7.800 (0.000)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	8.64±1.73	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the women sexual satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of the women sexual satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=7.800$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). The mean of the women sexual satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than the mean of the women sexual satisfaction scores of the individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high women sexual satisfaction is also high.

**Table 22. Comparison of men sexual satisfaction scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Men sexual satisfaction m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	4.20±2.44	3.496 (0.001)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	6.81±2.07	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the men sexual satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of the men sexual satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=3.496$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). The mean of the men sexual satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high men sexual satisfaction is also high.

**Table 23. Comparison of women communication satisfaction on sexual activity scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Women communication satisfaction on sexual activity m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	1.80±1.49	6.065 ( 0.000 )
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	4.78±1.57	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the women communication satisfaction on sexual activity scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of women communication satisfaction of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t= 6.065$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). The mean of the women communication satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high women communication satisfaction on sexual activity is also high.

**Table 24. Comparison of men communication satisfaction on sexual activity scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Men communication satisfaction on sexual activity m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	1.29±1.68	2.554 (0.015)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	2.81±2.07	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the men communication satisfaction on sexual activity scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of the men communication satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=2.554$ ,  $p=0.015$ ). The mean of the men communication satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high men communication satisfaction on sexual activity is also high.



**Table 25. Comparison of women frequency satisfaction on sexual activity scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Women frequency satisfaction on sexual activity m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	2.56±1.59	3.767 (0.001)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	4.35±1.15	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the women frequency satisfaction on sexual activity scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of women frequency satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=3.767$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). The mean of the women frequency satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high women frequency satisfaction on sexual activity is also high.

**Table 26. Comparison of men frequency satisfaction on sexual activity scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Men frequency satisfaction on sexual activity m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	2.29±1.48	2.637 ( 0.012 )
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	3.43±1.09	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the men frequency satisfaction on sexual activity scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of men frequency satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=2.637$ ,  $p=0.012$ ). The mean of the men frequency satisfaction scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high men frequency satisfaction on sexual activity is also high.

**Table 27. Comparison of women avoidance from sexual activity scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Women avoidance from sexual activity m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	3.83±2.06	2.555 (0.014 )
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	5.57±2.17	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the women avoidance from sexual activity scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of women avoidance scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=2.555$ ,  $p=0.014$ ). The mean of the women avoidance scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high women avoidance from sexual activity is also high.

**Table 28. Comparison of men avoidance from sexual activity scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Men avoidance from sexual activity m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	3.50±2.41	0.592 (0.557)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	3.93±2.08	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the men avoidance from sexual activity scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was no statistical significant differences between the mean of men avoidance scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=0.592$ ,  $p=0.557$ ).

**Table 29. Comparison of women sensation on sexual activity scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Women sensation on sexual activity m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	2.26±2.49	3.539 (0.001)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	4.92±1.89	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the women sensation on sexual activity scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of women sensation scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=3.539$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). The mean of the women sensation scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high women sensation on sexual activity is also high.

**Table 30. Comparison of men sensation on sexual activity scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Men sensation on sexual activity m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	1.54±1.86	3.584 (0.002)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	4.43±2.85	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the men sensation on sexual activity scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of men sensation scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=3.584$ ,  $p=0.002$ ). The mean of the men sensation scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high men sensation on sexual activity is also high.



**Table 31. Comparison of vaginismus scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Vaginismus m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	2.93±1.94	4.118 (0.000)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	6.07±3.07	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the vaginismus scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of vaginismus scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=4.118$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). The mean of the vaginismus scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high vaginismus on sexual activity is also high.

**Table 32. Comparison of premature ejaculation scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Premature ejaculation m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	4.45±3.62	1.087 (0.284)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	5.87±4.60	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the premature ejaculation scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was no statistical significant differences between the mean of premature ejaculation scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=1.087$ ,  $p=0.284$ ).

**Table 33. Comparison of anorgasmia scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Anorgasmia m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	5.30±4.03	4.849 (0.000)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	9.64±1.90	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the anorgasmia scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was statistical significant differences between the mean of anorgasmia scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=4.849$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). The mean of the anorgasmia scores of individuals with marital adjustment was lower than individuals with non-marital adjustment. This means that while marital adjustment is high anorgasmia on sexual activity is also high.

**Table 34. Comparison of erectile dysfunction scores between individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment of married individuals**

	<b>Erectile dysfunction m±sd</b>	<b>t (p)</b>
<b>Adjustment</b>	5.41±2.16	0.597 (0.554)
<b>Non-Adjustment</b>	5.81±1.86	

P<0.05 for significant

The mean of the erectile dysfunction scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment were compared by Independent sample t-test. There was no statistical significant differences between the mean of erectile dysfunction scores of individuals with marital adjustment and non-marital adjustment ( $t=0.597$ ,  $p=0.554$ ).

**Table 35. Correlation Between Participants Education Level Score and Women and Men Sexual Satisfaction Score**

	<b>Participants Education Level (N=50)</b>
<b>Women Sexual Satisfaction Score (N=50)</b>	$r = -0.587^{**}$ $p = 0.000$
<b>Men Sexual Satisfaction Score (N=50)</b>	$r = -0.445^{**}$ $p = 0.001$

Weak relation ( $r=0-0.3$ ), Average relation ( $r=0.3-0.7$ )\*, Strong relation ( $r=\text{over } 0.7$ )\*\*

There was statistically significant correlation between participant's education level score and women and men sexual satisfaction score according to Spearman correlation analysis. There was negative strong correlation between education level score and women sexual satisfaction score ( $r=-0.587$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). Again there was negative strong correlation between education level score and men sexual satisfaction score ( $r=-0.445$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). While education level scores were increased women and men sexual satisfaction scores were decreased. This means that while education level increases women and men sexual satisfaction increases.

**Table 36. Correlation Between Participants Income Score and Women and Men Sexual Satisfaction Score**

	<b>Income (N=50)</b>
<b>Women Sexual Satisfaction Score (N=50)</b>	$r = -0.499^{**}$ $p = 0.000$
<b>Men Sexual Satisfaction Score (N=50)</b>	$r = -0.586^{**}$ $p = 0.000$

Weak relation ( $r=0-0.3$ ), Average relation ( $r=0.3-0.7$ )\*, Strong relation ( $r=\text{over } 0.7$ )\*\*

There was statistically significant correlation between participant's income score and women and men sexual satisfaction score according to Spearman correlation analysis. There was negative strong correlation between income score and women sexual satisfaction score ( $r=-0.499$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). Again there was negative strong correlation between income score and men sexual satisfaction score ( $r=-0.586$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). While income scores were increased women and men sexual satisfaction scores were decreased. This means that while income increases women and men sexual satisfaction increases.



**Table 37. Correlation Between Number of Children Score and Women and Men Sexual Satisfaction Score**

	Number of Children (N=50)
<b>Women Sexual Satisfaction Score (N=50)</b>	r= -0.169 p=0.241
<b>Men Sexual Satisfaction Score (N=50)</b>	r= -0.197 p=0.171

Weak relation (r=0-0.3), Average relation (r=0.3-0.7)\*, Strong relation (r=over 0.7)\*\*

There was statistically significant correlation between number of children score and women and men sexual satisfaction score according to Pearson correlation analysis. There was no correlation between number of children score and women and men sexual satisfaction score.

**Table 38. Correlation Between Length of Marriage Score and Women and Men Sexual Satisfaction Score**

	Length of Marriage (N=50)
<b>Women Sexual Satisfaction Score (N=50)</b>	r= 0.061 p=0.675
<b>Men Sexual Satisfaction Score (N=50)</b>	r= 0.102 p=0.482

Weak relation (r=0-0.3), Average relation (r=0.3-0.7)\*, Strong relation (r=over 0.7)\*\*

There was statistically significant correlation between length of marriage score and women and men sexual satisfaction score according to Pearson correlation analysis. There was no correlation between length of marriage score and women and men sexual satisfaction score.

**Table 39. Correlation Between Subscales of Women Sexual Satisfaction Score and Marital Adjustment Score**

	Marital Adjustment	
Satisfaction	$r = -0.772^{**}$	$p = 0.000$
Communication	$r = -0.792^{**}$	$p = 0.000$
Frequency	$r = -0.553^{**}$	$p = 0.000$
Avoidance	$r = -0.442^{**}$	$p = 0.003$
Sensation	$r = -0.538^{**}$	$p = 0.000$
Vaginismus	$r = -0.592^{**}$	$p = 0.000$
Anorgasmia	$r = -0.517^{**}$	$p = 0.000$

Weak relation ( $r=0-0.3$ ), Average relation ( $r=0.3-0.7$ )\*, Strong relation ( $r=\text{over } 0.7$ )\*\*

There was statistically significant between subscales of women sexual satisfaction score and marital adjustment score according to Pearson correlation analysis. There was negative strong correlation between all subscales of women sexual satisfaction score and marital satisfaction score. While all subscales of women sexual satisfaction scores were increased marital adjustment scores were decreased. This means that while all subscales of women sexual satisfaction increases marital adjustment increases.

**Table 40. Correlation Between Subscales of Men Sexual Satisfaction Score and Marital Adjustment Score**

	Marital Adjustment	
Satisfaction	r= -0.658**	p=0.000
Communication	r= -0.568**	p=0.000
Frequency	r= -0.420**	p=0.007
Avoidance	r= -.0261	p=0.104
Sensation	r= -0.664**	p=0.000
Premature Ejaculation	r= -0.275	p=0.085
Erectile Dysfunction	r= -0.300	p=0.060

Weak relation (r=0-0.3), Average relation (r=0.3-0.7)\*, Strong relation (r=over 0.7)\*\*

There was statistically significant between subscales of men sexual satisfaction score and marital adjustment score according to Pearson correlation analysis. There was negative strong correlation between satisfaction, communication, frequency and sensation subscales of men sexual satisfaction score and marital satisfaction score. While satisfaction, communication, frequency and sensation of men sexual satisfaction scores were increased marital adjustment scores were decreased. This means that while satisfaction, communication, frequency and sensation subscales of men sexual satisfaction increases marital adjustment increases. Also there was no correlation between avoidance, premature ejaculation and erectile dysfunction of men sexual satisfaction score and marital adjustment score.



**Table 41. Correlation Between Marital Adjustment Score and Women Sexual Satisfaction Score**

	<b>Women Sexual Satisfaction (N=44)</b>
<b>Marital Adjustmet (N=84)</b>	$r = -0.750^{**}$ $p = 0.000$

Weak relation ( $r=0-0.3$ ), Average relation ( $r=0.3-0.7$ )\*, Strong relation ( $r=\text{over } 0.7$ )\*\*

There was statistically significant correlation between marital adjustment score and women sexual satisfaction score according to Pearson correlation analysis. There was negative strong correlation between marital adjustment score and women sexual satisfaction score ( $r=-0.750$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). While marital adjustment scores were increased women sexual satisfaction scores were decreased. This means that while marital adjustment increases women sexual satisfaction increases.

**Table 42. Correlation Between Marital Adjustment Score and Men Sexual Satisfaction Score**

	<b>Men Sexual Satisfaction (N=40)</b>
<b>Marital Adjustmet (N=84)</b>	$r = -0.629^{**}$ $p = 0.000$

Weak relation ( $r=0-0.3$ ), Average relation ( $r=0.3-0.7$ )\*, Strong relation ( $r=\text{over } 0.7$ )\*\*

There was statistically significant correlation between marital adjustment score and men sexual satisfaction score according to Pearson Correlation Analysis. There was negative strong correlation between marital adjustment score and men sexual satisfaction score ( $r=-0.629$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). While marital adjustment scores were increased men sexual satisfaction scores were decreased. This means that while marital adjustment increases men sexual satisfaction increases.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

This study indicates that there is relationship between marital adjustment with sexual satisfaction and some of the socio-demographic characters in marital individuals. In recent years, studies about marital adjustment have increased. In the developing world the importance of unity on the institution of marriage has become more important with liberated individuals. In recent years, individuals who demand the continuation of the marriage focus on the factors influencing marital adjustment with the increase of divorce. There are many social and psychological factors affecting marital adjustment. Also the sexual satisfaction is affecting to marital adjustment. Nevertheless the less study was reported about sexual satisfaction. This study has tried to discuss the factors of affecting the marital adjustment.

This study showed that economic level and living standards were effective on marital adjustment. Şendil, Korkut (2008, 31) declared that when the income levels of the couples decrease marital adjustment also decreases. Dökmen, Tokgöz (2002) indicate lower economic level was to be associated with poorer marital adjustment. Lindahl et al., (1997, 217) socio economic status has also been associated with marital outcome, couples with less income being at higher risk for poorer quality marriages. Bradbury et al., showed the challenges of the economic situation, negatively affects marital life. Individuals with low economic income have stress and conflict in marriage life. In today's conditions, it has a very important place in economic income. High income brings in a untroubled life and less conflict so couples prefers a comfortable life. Therefore economic level is very important in marriage life.

This study there was no difference between education level and marital adjustment. Also other study in T.R.N.C there was no difference between education level and marital adjustment. This study was overlaps with my study. Bayraktaroğlu, Çakıcı (2013, 304) not found a difference between education level and marital adjustment. Also, there are some studies in the literature opposite results with my studies. Kamo (1993, 562) stated that the lower education level of individuals experiencing problems in their marriage. Tynes (1990, 170) was found high educated spouses have

marital adjustment. Fıfıloğlu (1992, 21) showed there is a relationship between education level and marital adjustment of the spouses and in his study higher education were related with higher marital adjustment. Dökmen, Tokgöz (2002) showed lower education levels were to be associated with poorer marital adjustment. While expected to person with higher levels of education are also more likely to be more knowledgeable on marriage. There is no relationship between education level and marital adjustment in T.R.N.C because of cultural differences.

In this study showed that there was no relationship between length of marriage and marital adjustment. Bayraktaroğlu, Çakıcı (2013, 303) not found a significant relation between marital adjustment and marriage duration. Fıfıloğlu (1992, 21) also examined the relationship between length of marriage and marital adjustment on graduate students and there is not a significant correlation between these two variables. But there are some studies in the literature presenting opposite results. Anderson et al., (1983, 135) showed there is a growing relationship with increasing length of marriage between marital adjustments. Spaniner et al., (1975, 272) determine the first year of marital harmony in marriage is lower, that the rise in the following year. Because of the reason while may be increased length of marriage and also may be increased the habitude.

The relationship between number of children and marital adjustments is frequently searched one of the topics. In this study showed there is a relationship between number of children and marital adjustment. These findings together with the increase in the number of children indicate that an increase in the overall quality of individual marriage. Abbott, Brody (1985, 81) shown number of children was associated with higher levels of marital adjustment of wives and emotional quality in marriage. Callan (1983, 92) indicate they are not having children is the pair is thought to be effective on marital adjustment. The general belief is that child marriage and spouses completed close and childless couples is that they are unhappy. But there are some studies in the literature presenting opposite results. Hoffman, Levant (1985, 201) shown marital adjustment does not change depending on the number of children.



Also, Şendil, Korkut (2008, 31) found a negative correlation between the number of children and marital adjustment. Increasing the number of children is also increases the joy of home environment. Therefore, marital adjustment is high with increasing to number of children. But, we should not forget increasing to number of children and their responsibility and problems can cause the some problems in home environment. For instance, while high of children number may increase the marital adjustment in a modern society. The high of children number may decrease the marital adjustment and increased unhappiness marriage in undeveloped society.

In this study showed there is no relationship between age, gender and marital adjustment. Tutarel-Kışlak & Çabukça (2002, 44) found that age, gender are not predictive for marital adjustment. Çelik (2006) and Günay (2007) reported they could not find relationship between gender differences and marital adjustment. The reason of this may be different characteristics of the people related with gender. The same thing may be said for ages.

In addition in the study found relationship between grandparent intervention and marital adjustment so the less intervention by grandparent married spouses is more adjustment. A similar study in T.R.N.C. Bayraktaroğlu, Çakıcı (2013, 304) indicate difference between good relation with the partner's family and good marital adjustment. This study was overlaps with my study. Turkish culture in the family, the grandparent is much more interference to marriage couples.

In the study there was not found relationship between form of marriage and marital adjustment. Bayraktaroğlu, Çakıcı (2013, 304) not found a significant relation between marital adjustment and type of marriage. As a result of my study has supported this study. Old Turkish family culture, marriage with request of family was very common. However, in recent years couples was getting married themselves voluntarily. Consequently, request of family or voluntarily getting married was not affect to marital adjustment.

This study showed there is a relationship between economic, education level and both of them women and men sexual satisfaction so economic, education level increased with women's men's sexual satisfaction increased. This study also showed that subjects with the previous findings. Barrientos, Paez (2006, 362) found that the higher education level, the higher sexual satisfaction also socioeconomic levels into high, middle and lower class and notice that higher socioeconomic level is united with higher sexual satisfaction. It is showed higher levels of education and higher levels of economic level are correlated with sexual satisfaction. Highly educated and income persons are more likely to clearly themselves freely, and they are also more likely to treat in a more positive. Additionally person with higher levels of education and higher level of economic level are also more likely to be more knowledgeable on sexuality.

At the same time this study showed there is not relationship between number of children and women's and men's sexual satisfaction. There are a supports of my study from another study. Abadjian-Mozian (2005) found number of children and the ages of the children not to be associated with sexual satisfaction. Today, the couples do not want to have many children. In modern society, the number of children of couples is few. Because of the reason it may not relationships between number of children and sexual satisfaction.

In this study showed there is a relationship between marital adjustment and both of them women and men sexual satisfaction. The relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital adjustments is not one of the topics frequently searched but Witting et al., (2008, 578) specify increased marital adjustment was involved to higher levels of sexual satisfaction and less sexual function problems. As a result of my study has supported this study. Sexual satisfaction is increasing with increased marital adjustment. Kudiaki (2002) showed that individuals with high sexual satisfaction have high marital adjustment compared with low sexual satisfaction. Also Uçman (1982, 6) indicated that unsatisfactory marriages, sexual dysfunctions were more prevalent. Cupach, Comstock (1990, 183) indicated that satisfaction with

sexual communication was significantly and positively associated with sexual satisfaction. Sexual satisfaction mediates the relationship between sexual communication satisfaction and marital adjustment. While at the present time sexuality is seen as more still taboo, the participants of the study was replied easily to questions. Freely expressing themselves person have less sexual function problems and high sexual satisfaction in sexual life. However, the spouses will have more shared. Thus they will have a better quality communication. As a result, spouses higher sexual satisfaction was bring to good marital adjustment.



## 5. CONCLUSION

Consequently compared many working in marital adjustment, there presented different results from each other. This study is generally consistent with other studies. Sometimes in this study is set forth to different features such as the length of marriage, number of children and education level. The socio-cultural structure of society is considered to be effective. Therefore adjusted in marriage should be discussed each society with their socio-cultural characteristics. The marital adjustment must be considered own special circumstances of each society. However based on the findings of the study, following recommendations for future research could be taken into account. Marital adjustment when examined from a socio-cultural aspect so marital adjustment and will be more enlightened. Also the present studies contribute to available knowledge and widen the understanding of the sexual satisfaction. Sexual satisfaction and marital adjustment would be helpful in contributing to the literature as well as widening the understanding of mental health providers on sexuality and marriage. However, including different culture patterns can give an extra knowledge on sexual and marital satisfaction. Comparing the patterns of the culture might be helpful for creating a new perspective for marital adjustment and sexual satisfaction. This study can say some suggestions for clinicians. Clinicians should examine to sexual satisfaction for good married. At the same time some demographic characteristics as economic level, number of children should also be considered.

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## APPENDIXES

### Appendix 1

#### BÖLÜM 1.

##### Sosyo-demografik Bilgi Formu

- 1-Cinsiyetiniz      a- Kadın      b-erkek
- 2-Uyruğunuz      a- T.C      b-K.K.T.C      c- T.C- K.K.T.C      d-Diğer
- 3-Doğum Yeriniz      a- K.K.T.C      b- T.C      c- Diğer
- 4-Nerede Yaşıyorsunuz?      a- Köy      b- Şehir
- 5-Yaşınız:  
.....
- 6-Eşinizin yaşı  
.....
- 7-Eğitim durumunuz nedir?  
a-okur-yazar değil      b-okur-yazar      c-ilkokul      d-ortaokul      e-lise f-üniversite
- 8-Eşinin eğitim durumu nedir?  
a-okur-yazar değil      b-okur-yazar      c-ilkokul      d-ortaokul      e-lise f-üniversite
- 9-Kaç yıldır evlisiniz? .....
- 10-Şu anki evliliğiniz kaçınıcı evliliğiniz? .....
- 11-Evlilik Öncesi Birliktelik Süreniz? .....
- 12-Evlenme şekliniz a-anlaşarak      b-görücü usulü      c- aile isteğiyle      c-diğer
- 13--Mesleğiniz:.....
- 14- Eşinizin Mesleği:.....
- 15- Sizin ortalama aylık geliriniz ne kadardır?  
a-geliri yok      b- 1500 altı      c- asgari ücret-3000      d-3000-5000      e-5000 ve üzeri



## Appendix 2

**16- Eşinizin ortalama aylık geliri ne kadardır?**

a-geliri yok    b- 1500 altı    c- asgari ücret-3000    d-3000-5000    e-5000 ve üzeri

**17-Yaşam standartınız nasıldır?**    a- çok iyi    b- iyi    c- kötü

**18-Çekirdek aileniz dışında sizinle birlikte yaşayan biri var mı? (Varsa belirtin)**

a-Evet    b- Hayır    .....

**19-Eşinizin ailesi ne sıklıkla size karışıyor?**    a-çok    b-bazen    c-az    d-hiç

**20-Kaç çocuğunuz vardır?**

a-0    b-1    c-2    d-3    e->3

**21-Hiç eşiniz tarafından aldatıldınız mı?**    a- Evet    b- Hayır

**22-Başka kadın/erkeklere göre eşinizi çekici/karizmatik buluyor musunuz?**

a-evet    b-hayır

**23-İlk cinsel birlikteliğiniz mi?**    a-evet    b-hayır

**24- Daha önce psikolojik tedavi gördünüz mü?**    a- Evet    b- Hayır

**25- Dinin Hayatınızdaki Önemi**    a- Çok Önemli    b-Önemli    c- Önemsiz

**BÖLÜM 2.****EVLİLİK UYUM ÖLÇEĞİ**

Aşağıda eşlerin evlilik ilişkileri ile ilgili olarak 15 madde bulunmaktadır. Her maddeyi dikkatlice okuduktan sonra size uygun olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz. Lütfen hiçbir ifadeyi boş bırakmayınız. İçten ve doğru verdiğiniz yanıtlar için teşekkür ederiz.

1) Ölçeğin birinci maddesinde, **evlendiğinizdeki mutluluk düzeyini tüm yönleri ile en iyi tanımladığını inandığınız noktayı daire içine alınız.** Ortadaki “mutlu” sözcüğü üzerindeki nokta, çoğu kişinin evlilikten duyduğu mutluluk derecesini temsil etmekte ve ölçek kademeli olarak sol ucunda evliliğinde çok mutsuz olan küçük bir azınlığı, sağ ucunda ise evliliğinde çok büyük bir doyum ve mutluluk duyan küçük bir azınlığı temsil ederek derecelendirilmiş bulunmaktadır.

\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*

**Çok Mutsuz****Mutlu****Çok Mutlu**

Aşağıdaki maddelerde verilen konulara ilişkin olarak, siz ve eşiniz arasındaki anlaşma ya da anlaşmazlık derecesini yaklaşık olarak belirtiniz. Lütfen her maddeyi belirtiniz. Yukarıdaki ilk maddeyi atlamayınız.

	Her zaman anlaşırız	Hemen her zaman anlaşırız	Arasıra anlaşamadığımız olur	Sıklıkla anlaşamayız	Hemen her zaman anlaşamayız	Hiç anlaşamayız
2. Aile bütçesini idare etme						
3. Boş zaman etkinlikleri						
4. Duyguların ifadesi						
5. Arkadaşlar						
6. Cinsel ilişkiler						
7. Toplumsal kurallara uyma (doğru, iyi veya uygun davranış)						
8. Yaşam felsefesi						
9. Eşin akrabaları ile anlaşma						

## Appendix 4

Lütfen aşağıdaki maddelerde evliliğinizi en iyi ifade ettiğine inandığınız bir cevabı işaretleyiniz.

**10. Ortaya çıkan uyumsuzluklar genellikle;**

( ) Erkeğin susması ile ( ) Kadının susması ile ( ) Karşılıklı anlaşmaya varılarak sonuçlanır.

**11. Ev dışı faaliyetlerinizin ne kadarını eşinizle birlikte yaparsınız?**

( ) Hepsini ( ) Bazılarını ( ) Çok azını ( ) Hiçbirini

**12. Boş zamanlarınızda aşağıdakilerden hangisini tercih edersiniz?**

( ) Dışarıda bir şeyler yapmayı ( ) Evde oturmayı

**Eşinizle genellikle aşağıdakilerden hangisini tercih edersiniz?**

( ) Dışarıda bir şeyler yapmayı ( ) Evde oturmayı

**13. Hiç evlenmemiş olmayı istediğiniz olur mu?**

( ) Sık sık ( ) Arada sırada ( ) Çok seyrek ( ) Hiçbir zaman

**14. Hayatınızı yeniden yaşayabilseydiniz;**

( ) Aynı kişiyle evlenirdiniz ( ) Farklı kişiyle evlenirdiniz ( ) Hiç evlenmezdim

**15. Eşinize güvenir, sırlarınızı ona açar mısınız?**

( ) Hemen hemen hiçbir zaman ( ) Nadiren ( ) Çoğu konularda ( ) Her konuda



**BÖLÜM 3.****Golombok-Rust Cinsel Doyum Ölçeği- Kadın Formu**

Aşağıda cinsel yaşamla ilgili sorular yer almaktadır. Her soru için “hiçbir zaman”, “nadiren”, “bazen”, “çoğu zaman”, “her zaman” şeklinde beş cevap şıkkı yer almaktadır. Sizden istenen kendi cinsel yaşamınızı göz önünde bulundurarak soruları cevaplamanızdır. Cevaplandırırken;

1. Her soruyu dikkatle okuyunuz.
2. Soruları durumun son zamanlarda ne kadar sıklıkla ortaya çıktığını düşünerek cevaplayınız.
3. Söz konusu durumun ne kadar sıklıkla ortaya çıktığına karar verdikten sonra ilgili sorunun size uyan seçeneğini “X” işareti koyarak belirtiniz.

		Hiçbir zaman	Nadiren	Bazen	Çoğu zaman	Her zaman
1	Cinsel yaşama karşı ilgisizlik duyar mısınız?					
2	Eşinize, cinsel ilişkinizle ilgili nelerden hoşlanıp, nelerden hoşlanmadığını sorar mısınız?					
3	Bir hafta boyunca cinsel ilişkide bulunmadığınız olur mu? (Adet günleri, hastalık gibi nedenler dışında)					
4	Cinsel yönden kolaylıkla uyarılır mısınız?					
5	Sizce, sizin ve eşinizin ön sevişmeye (öpme, okşama vb.) ayırdığınız zaman yeterli mi?					
6	Kendi cinsel organınızın eşinizin cinsel organının giremeyeceği kadar dar olduğunu düşünür müsünüz?					
7	Eşinizle sevişmekten kaçınır mısınız?					
8	Cinsel ilişki sırasında doyuma (orgazma) ulaşır mısınız?					
9	Eşinize sarılıp, vücudunu okşamaktan zevk alır mısınız?					
10	Eşinizle olan cinsel ilişkinizi tatminkâr buluyor musunuz?					
11	Gerekirse rahatsızlık ve acı duymaksızın, parmağınızı cinsel organınızın içine sokabilir misiniz?					

Appendix 6

		Hiçbir zaman	Nadiren	Bazen	Çoğu zaman	Her zaman
12	Eşinizin cinsel organına dokunup okşamaktan rahatsız olur musunuz?					
13	Eşiniz sizinle sevişmek istediğinde rahatsız olur musunuz?					
14	Sizin için doyuma (orgazm) ulaşmanın mümkün olmadığını düşünür müsünüz?					
15	Haftada iki defadan fazla cinsel birleşmede bulunur musunuz?					
16	Esinize cinsel ilişkinizle ilgili olarak nelerden hoşlanıp nelerden hoşlanmadığınızı söyleyebilir misiniz?					
17	Esinizin cinsel organı, sizin cinsel organınıza rahatsızlık vermeden girebilir mi?					
18	Eşinizle olan cinsel ilişkinizde sevgi ve şefkatin eksik olduğunu hisseder misiniz?					
19	Eşinizin cinsel organınıza dokunup okşamasından zevk alırmısınız?					
20	Eşinizle sevişmeyi reddettiğiniz olur mu?					
21	Ön sevişme sırasında esiniz klitorisinizi uyardığında doyuma (orgazma) ulaşabilir misiniz?					
22	Sevişme boyunca sadece cinsel birleşme için ayrılan süre sizin için yeterli mi?					
23	Sevişme sırasında yaptıklarınızdan tiksinti duyar mısınız?					
24	Kendi cinsel organınızın, esinizin cinsel organının derine girmesini engelleyecek kadar dar olduğunu düşünür müsünüz?					
25	Eşinizin sizi sevip okşamasından hoşlanır mısınız?					
26	Sevişme sırasında cinsel organınızda ıslaklık olur mu?					
27	Cinsel birleşme anından hoşlanır mısınız?					
28	Cinsel birleşme anında doyuma (orgazma) ulaşırmısınız?					

## Appendix 7

**Golombok-Rust Cinsel Doyum Ölçeği- Erkek Formu**

Aşağıda cinsel yaşamla ilgili sorular yer almaktadır. Her soru için “hiçbir zaman”, “nadiren”, “bazen”, “çoğu zaman”, “her zaman” şeklinde beş cevap şıkkı yer almaktadır. Sizden istenen kendi cinsel yaşamınızı göz önünde bulundurarak soruları cevaplamanızdır. Cevaplandırırken;

1. Her soruyu dikkatle okuyunuz.
2. Soruları durumun son zamanlarda ne kadar sıklıkla ortaya çıktığını düşünerek cevaplayınız.
3. Söz konusu durumun ne kadar sıklıkla ortaya çıktığına karar verdikten sonra ilgili sorunun size uyan seçeneğini “X” işareti koyarak belirtiniz.

		Hiçbir zaman	Nadiren	Bazen	Çoğu zaman	Her zaman
1	Haftada 2 defadan fazla cinsel birleşmede bulunur musunuz?					
2	Eşinize, cinsel ilişkinizle ilgili nelerden hoşlanıp, nelerden hoşlanmadığını sorar mısınız?					
3	Cinsel yönden kolay uyarılır mısınız?					
4	Cinsel ilişki sırasında boşalmak için henüz erken olduğunu düşünürseniz, boşalmayı geciktirebilir misiniz?					
5	Eşinizle olan cinsel yaşamınızı tekdüze (monoton) buluyor musunuz?					
6	Eşinizin cinsel organına dokunup okşamaktan rahatsız olur musunuz?					
7	Eşiniz sizinle sevişmek istediğinde, tedirgin ve endişeli olur musunuz?					
8	Cinsel organınızın, eşinizin cinsel organına girmesinden zevk alır mısınız?					
9	Eşinize cinsel ilişkinizle ilgili olarak nelerden hoşlanıp nelerden hoşlanmadığını sorar mısınız?					
10	İlişki sırasında cinsel organınızın sertleşmediği olur mu?					
11	Eşinizle olan cinsel ilişkinizde sevgi ve şefkatin eksik olduğunu hisseder misiniz?					



## Appendix 8

		Hiçbir zaman	Nadiren	Bazen	Çoğu zaman	Her zaman
12	Eşinizin cinsel organınıza dokunup okşamasından zevk alır mısınız?					
13	Cinsel birleşme sırasında erken boşalmayı engelleyebilir misiniz?					
14	Eşinizle sevişmekten kaçınır mısınız?					
15	Eşinizle olan cinsel ilişkinizi tatminkar buluyor musunuz?					
16	Önsevişme (öpme, okşama gibi) sırasında cinsel organınızın sertleşmediği olur mu?					
17	Bir hafta boyunca cinsel ilişkide bulunmadığınız olur mu? (hastalık gibi nedenler dışında)					
18	Eşinizle karşılıklı mastürbasyon yapmaktan (karşılıklı tatmin etmekten) zevk alır mısınız?					
19	Eşinizle sevişmek istediğinizde, ilişkiyi siz başlatır mısınız?					
20	Eşinizin sizi sevip okşamasından hoşlanır mısınız?					
21	İstedığınız kadar sık cinsel ilişkide bulunur musunuz?					
22	Eşinizle sevişmeyi reddettiğiniz olur mu?					
23	Cinsel birleşme sırasında, cinsel organınızın sertliğini kaybettiği olur mu?					
24	Cinsel organınız, eşinizin cinsel organına girer girmez istmeden boşaldığınız olur mu?					
25	Eşinize sarılıp, vücudunu okşamaktan zevk alır mısınız?					
26	Cinsel yaşama karşı ilgisizlik duyar mısınız?					
27	Cinsel organınız eşinizin cinsel organına girmek üzereyken, istmeden boşaldığınız olur mu?					
28	Sevişme sırasında yaptıklarınızdan tiksinti duyar mısınız?					

## Appendix 9

**ARAŞTIRMA AMAÇLI ÇALIŞMA İÇİN AYDINLATILMIŞ ONAM FORMU**

Evli Bireyler Üzerindeki Evlilik Uyumunun, Sosyodemografik Özellikler ve Cinsel Doyum ile İlişkisi ile ilgili yeni bir araştırma yapmaktayız. Araştırmanın ismi “Evli Bireyler Üzerindeki Evlilik Uyumunun, Sosyodemografik Özellikler ve Cinsel Doyum ile İlişkisi” dir.

Sizin de bu araştırmaya katılmanızı öneriyoruz. Bu araştırmaya katılıp katılmamakta serbestsiniz. Çalışmaya katılım gönüllülük esasına dayalıdır. Kararınızdan önce araştırma hakkında sizi bilgilendirmek istiyoruz. Bu bilgileri okuyup anladıktan sonra araştırmaya katılmak isterseniz formu imzalayınız.

Bu araştırmayı yapmak istememizin nedeni, Evli Bireyler Üzerindeki Evlilik Uyumunun, Sosyodemografik Özellikler ve Cinsel Doyum ile İlişkisi incelenmesidir. Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Psikoloji Anabilim Dalı Uygulamalı Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans ortak katılımı ile gerçekleştirilecek bu çalışmaya katılımınız araştırmanın başarısı için önemlidir.

Eğer araştırmaya katılmayı kabul ederseniz. Araştırmaya katılacak olan katılımcılarda aranacak olan özellikler, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti’nde yaşıyor olmaları, en az bir yıl evli olmaları ve ana dillerinin Türkçe olması gerekmektedir. Bu araştırma toplamda üç ölçek kullanılacaktır. Bu ölçekler Sosyodemografik Bilgi Formu, Evlilik Uyum Ölçeği ve Golombok-Rust Cinsel Doyum Ölçeğidir.

Bu çalışmaya katılmanız için sizden herhangi bir ücret istenmeyecektir. Çalışmaya katıldığınız için size ek bir ödeme de yapılmayacaktır.

Sizinle ilgili tıbbi bilgiler gizli tutulacak, ancak çalışmanın kalitesini denetleyen görevliler, etik kurullar ya da resmi makamlarca gereği halinde incelenebilecektir.

Bu çalışmaya katılmayı reddedebilirsiniz. Bu araştırmaya katılmak tamamen isteğe bağlıdır ve çalışmanın herhangi bir aşamasında onayınızı çekmek hakkına da sahipsiniz.

Katılımcı

Akıl, yetenek

Adres

Yeni

İletişim

## Appendix 10

**(Katılımcının / Hastanın Beyanı)**

Sayın Psikolog Feride Lök tarafından Psikoloji Anabilim Dalı Uygulamalı Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans Anabilim Dalları'nda 'Evli Bireyler Üzerindeki Evlilik Uyumunun, Sosyodemografik Özellikler ve Cinsel Doyum ile İlişkisi' konusunda bir araştırma yapılacağı belirtilerek bu araştırma ile ilgili yukarıdaki bilgiler bana aktarıldı. Bu bilgilerden sonra böyle bir araştırmaya "katılımcı" olarak davet edildim.

Eğer bu araştırmaya katılırsam araştırmacı ile aramda kalması gereken bana ait bilgilerin gizliliğine bu araştırma sırasında da büyük özen ve saygı ile yaklaşılabileceğine inanıyorum. Araştırma sonuçlarının eğitim ve bilimsel amaçlarla kullanımı sırasında kişisel bilgilerimin ihtimamla korunacağı konusunda bana yeterli güven verildi.

Projenin yürütülmesi sırasında herhangi bir sebep göstermeden araştırmadan çekilebilirim. (Ancak araştırmacıları zor durumda bırakmamak için araştırmadan çekileceğimi önceden bildirmemim uygun olacağının bilincindeyim).

Araştırma için yapılacak harcamalarla ilgili herhangi bir parasal sorumluluk altına girmiyorum. Bana da bir ödeme yapılmayacaktır.

Bu araştırmaya katılmak zorunda değilim ve katılmayabilirim. Araştırmaya katılmam konusunda zorlayıcı bir davranışla karşılaşmış değilim.

Bana yapılan tüm açıklamaları ayrıntılarıyla anlamış bulunmaktayım. Adı geçen bu araştırma projesinde "katılımcı" olarak yer alma kararını aldım. Bu konuda yapılan daveti büyük bir memnuniyet ve gönüllülük içerisinde kabul ediyorum.

Bu konuda ek bilgi alma ihtiyacım olursa 2236464 (iç hat 254) telefon numarasından Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Psikoloji Bölüm Başkanlığına ulaşabileceğim bilgisi bana verilmiştir.

İmzalı bu form kâğıdının bir kopyası bana verilecektir.

**Katılımcı**

Adı, soyadı:

Adres:

Tel.

İmza:



**BİLGİLENDİRME FORMU:**

Bu çalışma Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Psk. Feride Lök tarafından Prof. Dr. Mehmet Çakıcı danışmanlığında yürütülen bir tez çalışmasıdır. Bu tez çalışması, Evli Bireyler Üzerindeki Evlilik Uyumunun, Sosyodemografik Özellikler ve Cinsel Doyum ile İlişkisini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi size ait bilgiler kesinlikle gizli tutulacaktır ve elde edilen bilgiler sadece bilimsel araştırma ve yazılarda kullanılacaktır. Çalışmanın sonuçlarını öğrenmek ya da bu araştırma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak için aşağıdaki iletişim bilgilerinden araştırmacıya ulaşabilmeniz mümkündür. Bu araştırmaya katıldığınız için teşekkür ederiz.

Psk. Feride Lök

Klinik Psikolojisi Yüksek Lisans Programı Öğrencisi,

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## Appendix 12

**CIRRICULUM VITAE****1. PERSONAL INFORMATION**

<b>NAME, SURNAME:</b>	Feride Lök
<b>DATE OF BIRTH, PLACE:</b>	22.07.1991, Muğla
<b>JOB:</b>	Psychologist
<b>TELEPHONE:</b>	0 533 884 15 33
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**2. EDUCATION**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>DEGREE</b>	<b>UNIVERSITY</b>	<b>EDUCATION AREA</b>
2009-2013	3.08	Girne American University	Psychology (undergraduate)
2013-		Near East University	Applied (Clinical) Psychology. (Postgraduate).

**3. PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

<b>PERIOD OF DUTY</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>FIELD</b>	<b>PLACE of WORK</b>
2014-2015	Intern Clinical Psychologist	Clinical Psychology	Akdeniz Üniversitesi Hastanesi
2014-2015	Intern Clinical Psychologist	Clinical Psychology	Psychology Department of Near East University