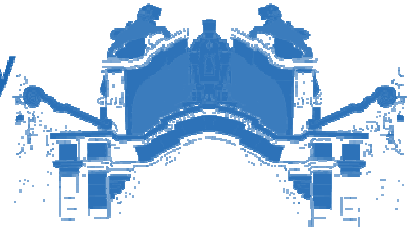




Addis Ababa University
አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ



SEEK WISDOM, ELEVATE YOUR INTELLECT AND SERVE HUMANITY!

Addis Ababa University

College of Education and Behavioral Studies

School of Psychology

The Level of Shared Values and Marital Satisfaction among

Married People in Addis Ababa:

The Case of Kirkos Sub-City

By: Workineh Dagnaw Adamu

Nov, 2019

Addis Ababa,

Ethiopia



SEEK WISDOM, ELEVATE YOUR INTELLECT AND SERVE HUMANITY!

Addis Ababa University
አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ



Addis Ababa University

College of Education and Behavioral Studies

School of Psychology

The Level of Shared Values and Marital Satisfaction among Married

People in Addis Ababa:

The Case of Kirkos Sub-City

By: Workineh Dagnaw Adamu

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis
Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Art (MA) in Counseling Psychology

Advisor, Belay Kibret (Professor)

Nov, 2019

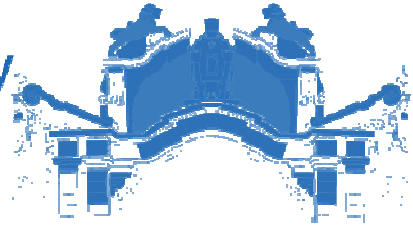
Addis Ababa,

Ethiopia.



SEEK WISDOM, ELEVATE YOUR INTELLECT AND SERVE HUMANITY !

Addis Ababa University
አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ



Addis Ababa University

College of Education and Behavioral Studies

School of Psychology

The Level of Shared Values and Marital Satisfaction among Married

People in Addis Ababa:

The Case of Kirkos Sub-City

By, Workineh Dagnaw Adamu

Board of Examiners:

Signature:

Date:

Advisor; Belay Kibret (Professor)

Internal Examiner; Tigist W. (Ph.D)

External Examiner; Zena B. (Ph.D)

Nov, 2019

Addis Ababa,

Ethiopia.

Acknowledgement

My first profound gratitude and thanks goes to my advisor, Belay Kibret (Professor), School of Psychology, Addis Ababa University, for his series of comments, advices and encouragement during the course of my research.

My second sincere appreciation goes to the participants of this study who volunteered to share their personal information regarding the level of their shared values and their marital satisfaction by believing that this information would make a difference to the lives of others.

Moreover, I would like to thank my family members for their overall support and encouragement. And also I would like to express my sincere thanks to all my friends and individuals who contributed to the successful completion of this work in one way or another way.

Abstract

Studies about the effects of shared values over marital satisfaction are scant in Ethiopia. Hence the present study tried to quantitatively investigate the effects of shared values over marital satisfaction in Addis Ababa, the case of Kirkos sub-city. In doing so valid questionnaires from 304 respondents from three woredas were collected using online random number generator sampling. Appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical tools were employed to analyse the data. In the present study it was found that more than half of respondents shared values with their spouses. It was also revealed that significant number of respondents have dissatisfactions in their marital relationships. Besides, it was concluded that shared values are important predictors of couples' marital satisfaction in that couples who share more values with their spouses have higher marital satisfaction than respondents who share lesser values. It is recommended that experts in marriage, need to consider shared values among married people thereby better their marital satisfaction.

Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgement.....	i
Abstract	ii
Table of Contents	iii
List of Tables	vi
List of Figure	vii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Research Questions	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study	6
1.5 Significance of the Study	6
1.6 Limitation of the Study.....	7
1.7 Scope of the Study.....	8
1.8 Conceptual Definition.....	8
1.9 Operational Definiton	9
CHAPTER TWO	10
REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE	10
2.1 Shared Value	10
2.2 Marital Satisfaction.....	12
2.3 Effects of Shared Values on Marital Satisfaction	15
2.4 Factors Associated with Marital Satisfaction	18
2.4.1 Backgraound	18
2.4.2 Gender	18
2.4.3 Religiosity	19
2.4.4 Attachment	20
2.4.5 Financial Strength	22
2.4.6 Marital and Parental Values.....	22
2.4.7 Traits and Behaviors of Spouses	23
2.4.8 Education and Household Size	24
2.4.9 Couples' Interactional Processes	24
2.4.10 Situational and Contextual Factors	25
2.5 Models of Marital Satisfaction	27
2.5.1 Behavioural Model	27

2.5.2 Cognitive Model	27
2.5.3 Social Cognition Perspective.....	27
2.5.4 Integrated Model	28
2.6 Theoretical Perspectives on Marital Satisfaction	28
2.6.1 Role Theory	28
2.6.2 Interdependence Theory.....	29
2.6.3 Family Development Theory	29
2.6.4 Family System Theory.....	29
2.6.5 Exchange Theory	29
2.6.6 Attachment Theory.....	30
2.7 Conceptual Framework of the Study	31
CHAPTER THREE	33
METHODS	33
3.1 Research Design and its Approach	33
3.2 About the Study Area	33
3.3 Study Population	34
3.4 Data Source	35
3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size Determination	35
3.6 Data Administration	36
3.6.1 Data Collection Instruments	36
3.6.2 Data Collection Procedure	38
3.7 Data Analysis Techniques	39
3.8. Ethical Consideration	41
CHAPTER FOUR.....	42
RESULT AND DISCUSION	42
4.1. Result of the Study	42
4.1.1 Description of the Respondents	42
4.1.2. Couples' Shared Value and Marital Satisfaction	47
4.1.3. Differences in Shared Value and Marital Satisfaction Based on Background Variables.....	49
4.1.3.1. Differences in Shared Values Based on Background Variables	49
4.1.3.2. Differences in Marital Satisfaction Based on Background Variables	53
4.1.4. Predicting Respondents' Marital Satisfaction from Shared Values and Background Variables.....	57
4.2 Discussion	60
4.2.1 Discussions of Background Variables	60

4.2.2 Respondents'/couples Shared Values.....	61
4.2.3 Couples Marital Satisfaction Level.....	62
4.2.4 Differences in Shared Values Based on Background Variables.....	62
4.2.5 Differences in Marital Satisfaction Based on Background Variables.....	63
4.2.6 Predicting Marital Satisfaction from Shared Values and Background Variables	64
CHAPTER FIVE	67
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	67
5.1 Summary	67
5.2 Conclusions.....	69
5.3 Recommendations	70
Reference	72
Appendix.....	viii

List of Tables

Contents	Page
Table 1: <i>Descriptive statistics for continuous background variables</i>	45
Table 2: <i>Frequencies and percentage of categorical variables</i>	46
Table 3: <i>Descriptive statistics for shared value and marital satisfaction</i>	50
Table 4: <i>Frequency and percentage of respondents shared values and marital satisfaction.</i>	51
Table 5: <i>Independents sample t-test scores for respondents' shared value scores</i>	52
Table 6: <i>One way ANOVA tests for Shared Values</i>	53
Table 7: <i>Independents sample t-test scores for respondents' marital satisfaction scores</i>	56
Table 8: <i>One-way ANOVA tests for Marital Satisfaction</i>	57
Table 9: <i>Correlations between Shared Value and Marital satisfaction</i>	60
Table 10: <i>Regression of marital satisfaction from predictor variables</i>	61

List of Figure

Content	Page
Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	33

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Intimate relationships are vital to the lives of people in general. Family members relied on each other to provide for basic needs, which created close relationships (Amato, 2012). Ecological theory supports the idea that individuals depend on social interaction (e.g., one's spouse) for survival and development (Bubolz & Sontag, 1993; Smith & Hamon, 2012).

Spousal relationships have long been an object of interest for psychologists (Dush, Taylor, & Kroeger, 2008; Hawkins; 1968; Huston & Robbins, 1982; Gunter, 2004; Kiecolt-Glaser & Newton, 2001; Litzinger & Gordon, 2005; Stanley & Markman, 1992). Indeed, the quality of long-term stable relationships has important implications for psychological health and wellbeing. Satisfying intimate relationships are associated with elevated levels of general wellbeing and life satisfaction (Walker, Isherwood, Burton, Kitwe-Magambo, & Luszcz, 2013). Research has shown happy marriages are associated with longer, healthier lives (Karren, Hafen, Smith, & Frandsen, 2002).

Perhaps, the most important component of a marital relationship is satisfaction (Dush, Taylor, & Kroeger, 2008; Gunter, 2004; Litzinger & Gordon, 2005) as marital satisfaction is the strongest predictor for happiness in many areas of life. A satisfying marriage is associated with better general adjustment and fewer health problems (Karren et al., 2002). Both partners experience better emotional and physical health, are more successful in their jobs, and seem to be protected from other sources of stress when they are satisfied with their marriages, compared with when they are not (Kiecolt-Glaser & Newton, 2001). Marital satisfaction is

associated with higher rates of productivity, lower risks of emotional and physical illness, and better rates of recovery from illness (Kiecolt-Glaser et al., 2005). The effects of marital satisfaction extend to children as well. Even within intact families, children have fewer emotional and physical problems and better educational outcomes when the relationship between their parents is satisfying and relatively free of conflict (Repetti, Taylor, & Seeman, 2002).

With marriage progressing from a practical to a self-expressive union, marriage has become increasingly more important to individual well-being than ever before, (Finkel et al., 2014) especially when personal satisfaction is the principal goal of marriage (Cherlin, 2009). In fact, marital happiness has been found to be the best predictor of individual well-being and the strength of that relationship has increased over time (Proulx, Helms, & Beuhler, 2007). Further, researchers have found that spousal support of their partner's self-fulfillment goals predict higher relationship quality (Drigotas, Rusbult, Wieselquist, & Whitton, 1999; Finkel et al., 2014; Rusbult, Finkel, & Kumashiro, 2009). However, as more is being required during marriage to gain personal happiness, less is being invested in the union (Finkel et al., 2014).

Broman (2002) found that marital satisfaction is affected by cultural values for some cultural groups but is not among others. Generally, cultural values take years to acclimate into a system of standards and guidelines for each individual and thus are sometimes not easily negotiable. In addition, a marital relationship is heavily guided by norms, customs, and expectations that are derived from culture (Lalonde, Hynie, Pannu, & Tatla, 2004).

Shared values like religious values, parental values, and marital values are important to relationship stability and quality for dating, cohabiting, married, and remarried couples which are constructed to establish and maintain healthy marriages (Hohmann-Marriott, 2006).

In particular, satisfaction with one's spouse may largely depend on the degree to which a marriage fulfils culturally determined expectations and obligations. The criteria for a satisfying marriage may be highly varied and may be depend on a unique set of culturally enforced norms, values, and obligations (Myers, Madathil, & Tingle, 2005).

Consequently, it becomes very important to recognize the impact that the cultural values can have on the strength and level of satisfaction in the marriage (Inglehart & Baker, 2000). Therefore, the present study tried to examine the effect of sharing values over respondents' marital satisfaction.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The last two decades designated profound transformations in relationships across the world (Araújo, 2005; Garcia & Tassara, 2003; Menandro, Rölke, & Bertollo, 2005; Perlin & Diniz, 2005; Villa, 2005). Marriages are becoming no longer arranged according to political or social convenience or based on family impositions however extents of free choice of partners to make decision independently are different across the world. The expectations of men and women in regard to their spouses are also no longer the same.

Companionship, mutual commitment, the constitution of a family, sexual fulfillment, in addition to other expectations, such as professional achievement and economic independence (Garcia & Tassara, 2003; Perlin & Diniz, 2005; Villa, 2005), are currently valued. Despite a seeming situation of crisis in the institution of marriage, it remains an ideal to be pursued by many single and formerly married people seeking relationships that promote satisfaction and happiness (Mosmann, Wagner, & Féres-Carneiro, 2006). The expectations concerning marriage go beyond happiness and satisfaction, involving stability and affective and

emotional security, as opposed to uncommitted and temporary relationships (Araújo, 2005; Menandro et al., 2005; Villa, 2005).

Marriage directly impacts other spheres of the spouses' lives, such as relationships with children and the extended family of both partners, professional performance, spirituality, and physical and emotional health (Bolsoni-Silva & Marturano, 2010;; Silliman, Stanley, Coffin, Markman, & Jordan 2002; Villa, 2005; Villa, Del Prette, & Del Prette, 2007).

People report social relationships as a necessary component of happiness (Diener & Oishi, 2005; Diener & Seligman, 2002, Hilpert, Bodenmann, Nussbeck, & Bradbury, 2016). In pursuit of fostering social relationship functioning, research has identified a number of salient variables that relate to positive relationship outcomes, including compassion, humility, positivity, and values (Acitelli, Kenny, & Weiner, 2001; Farrell et al., 2015; Gaunt, 2006; Kurdek & Schnopp-Wyatt, 1997; Mirgain & Cordova, 2007; Reis & Gable, 2003).

These days, married people spend less time together and share less psychological resources than before and spending more time with their children and those without children are spending more time at work (Dew, 2009). In addition, married couples spend less time eating meals, going out, visiting friends, and working around the house together than before (Amato, Booth, Johnson, & Rogers, 2009, Finkel et al., 2012; Vohs, 2013). This unbalanced expectation of higher anticipated intimacy with less investment in the relationship seems to be hurting unions and has been linked to a decrease in marital happiness (Amato et al., 2009; Marquardt et al., 2012).

Striving to achieve personal goals and happiness are becoming the demand of married people (Bubolz & Sontag, 1993; Smith & Hamon, 2012). However, Couples who focus on solely improving themselves like more educational attainment and economic empowerment have

problems in their marital well-being, marital satisfaction, and marital stability (Olson, et al., 2008).

Studies on shared values and marital satisfaction are scarce and moderately new (e.g. Archuleta, 2013; Acitelli et al., 2001; Gaunt, 2006; etc). In addition researchers from the western world like Fowers and Olson (1993) argued that marital quality issues are extensively examined in the western society. Coupled with this researches from the Eastern world argued that there are still research gaps in marital quality in the eastern world although cultural values about marriage in traditional marriage systems are daunting (e.g. Abe and Oshio, 2018; Kyalo, 2012). This study looked at individual couples' values on a given satisfaction dimension and investigated whether satisfaction dimension is significantly associated with partner's level of similarity in terms of personality traits, attitudes, interest in activities, and religious affiliation in the context of Ethiopian collectivist culture. This approach, therefore, advanced the level of accuracy in our understanding of the relation between similarity and marital relationship satisfaction.

In general, the concern of all the above mentioned studies is about marital stability and marital quality in one way or another. Therefore, marital instability and high divorce rate reports in our city Addis Ababa, than from the past, initiated the researcher to study the effect of shared values on marital satisfaction since it is believed that marital satisfaction is one of the key predictor of marital stability and marital quality.

1.3 Research Questions

The study attempted to answer the following research questions:

- What are the levels of shared value among married people in Addis Ababa the case of kirkos Sub-city?

- What are the levels of marital satisfaction among married couples in Addis Ababa the case of Kirkos Sub-city?
- Are there statistically significant differences in shared values and marital satisfaction based on demographic variables (e.g. age, duration of marriage, educational level, level of income, sex, etc.)?
- Is there statistically significant relationship between shared values and marital satisfaction?
- What are the independent and cumulative predictive abilities of shared values and background variables over marital satisfaction of married people?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to examine the relationship between shared values and marital satisfaction among married couples in Kirkos sub city of Addis Ababa. Specifically the study is intended to:

- Identify the levels of shared values among married people
- Assess the levels of marital satisfaction among married people
- Look in to differences in shared values and marital satisfaction based on background variables
- Assess the relationship between shared values and marital satisfaction
- Identify the independent and cumulative predictive abilities of shared values and background variables over couples' marital satisfaction

1.5 Significance of the Study

The purpose of this study is exploring relationships between marital satisfaction, and shared values among married people. Research in this area may benefit to examine differences in the

dimensions of similarity among couples that are related to satisfaction and outcome. The finding will help to advance our understanding about marital happiness by examining shared marital and parental values. Experts and practitioners might use the results of this study in their practices, and thus, it could influence program developers to take into account shared values of married couples to help improve marital satisfaction, and for other professional interventions.

The study highlights important variables that could be used in pre-, during and post- marital counseling sessions. This study will provide new insights and comprehensive understanding about the association between shared values and marital satisfaction, and also to show to what extent values are shared among married couples. It will help married people to take into account values with their spouses thereby improve their satisfaction and better their marital quality. Moreover, it will provide relevant information and aware people and other concerned bodies about the importance of shared values for marital quality.

Understanding the relationship between shared values and marital satisfaction is important for many reasons. More investigation is needed to understand how values are related to marital satisfaction. The more we are knowledgeable in this area, the more we can help couples to consider values and to create more enjoyable and positive experiences. Marriage professionals can use the finding to help individuals before establishing marital life and to improve the quality of marital life of married people by taking shared values into consideration.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Processes that are often related with levels of relationship satisfaction could not be measured by this study; instead the objective is on the marital satisfaction. Since it examines single

partner in each couple, it doesn't consider the possibility of existing differences in the dimensions of similarity that each partner values in her/his own relationship subjectively.

1.7 Scope of the Study

Term "similarity" is used interchangeably with shared value throughout this study. It can be difficult to differentiate between these constructs, by the fact that measures of these constructs are highly correlated with one another. The study is concerned with identifying similarities like attitude, belief, interests in activities, religious activities, and personality trait among married couples and their effect on marital satisfaction. General and holistic measure of values with non-specific items was assessed.

Previous researches have studied marital happiness at wide personality traits with respect to different dimensions of similarity. This study used a single dimension of marital quality called marital satisfaction which is the overall assessment of the level of happiness in one's marriage (Kamp et al., 2008). Couple's preferences for similarity on a given dimension and whether satisfaction is significantly associated with dimensions of similarity that couples think as important were identified. Moreover the scope of the study is limited to a single sub city with limited number of samples.

1.8 Conceptual Definition

Values are deep-seated psychological constructs and evaluation of what is desirable, useful, and appropriate. Level of shared value refers to the degree of similar to dissimilar character (Byrne, & Blalock, 1963). Value directs individual preferences and strategies for goal achievement, and provides meaning to life (Smith & Hamon, 2012).

Marital satisfaction is subjective experience of an individual's happiness and contentment in the marital relationship. In other way, it is the general level of favorability that married couples report with their marital relationship (Bradbury, et al. 2000).

1.9 Operational Definition

The term values has been used to represent a variety of concepts, including interests, preferences, duties, moral feelings, desires, goals, and needs (Hitlin & Piliavin, 2004). In the current study, the reseracher used the work of Bardi and Schwartz (2003) as a guide to operationalize values as a motivational construct to convey what is important to people in their lives.

In the context of this study, terms such as marital satisfaction and marital happiness are often used synonymously. It can be difficult to differentiate between these constructs, as each of these terms is poorly defined in the measurement literature since measures of these constructs are highly correlated with one another (Hey-man, et al., 1994).

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE

In this chapter literature related with shared values and marital satisfaction is presented. Specifically, the chapter begins by clarifying the two concepts themselves i.e. shared value and marital satisfaction. The third section discusses about the effect of shared values on marital satisfaction is followed by a section that talks about factors associated with marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction models and theoretical perspectives on marital satisfaction will be presented in sections four and five, respectively. Last but not least conceptual framework of the study is presented.

2.1 Shared Values

It is important to define what values are and how this study will use them. According to the view of ecological theory, “values are human judgment of what is acceptable, useful, or appropriate. Value is a life principle which helps to shape and direct individual purposes and behavior to achieve goals (Smith & Hamon, 2012, p. 191). Values are wider and could differ from person to person based on the value types like personal, familial, cultural, professional etc (Smith & Hamon, 2012). In addition, “values are principles that guide behaviour. Values are deep-seated psychological constructs that direct individual preferences and strategies for goal achievement” (Goldsmith, 2010, 66).

Values are broad and may vary according to the value type (e.g., traditional, personal, professional, cultural, familial). Values are sometimes confused with attitudes, but values reflect a more stable preference where attitudes tend to be more transitory (Goldsmith, 2010; Hitlin & Piliavin, 2004). Beliefs are often used synonymously with values throughout the

literature (see Hitlin & Piliavin, 2004; Hohmann-Marriott, 2006) and this study will also use these terms interchangeably.

Shared values and beliefs are important to relationship stability and quality for dating, cohabiting, married, and remarried couples (Hohmann-Marriott, 2006). This shared belief system should be co-constructed to establish and maintain healthy marriages and include religious values, parental values, and marital values (Hohmann Marriott, 2006). The definition of values is principles that guide behavior which leads to goal achievement (Goldsmith, 2010), then family values could be defined as principles that guide couples toward the goal of a successful marriage and family.

It is clear that values play an important role in partner selection, relationship functioning, relationship satisfaction, and commitment, yet it is not clear which values are most salient for positive relationship functioning (Acitelli et al., 2001; Buss et al., 2001; Gaunt, 2006; Kurdek & Schnopp-Wyatt, 1997). In a series of studies, Schwartz (1992, 2007) suggested that human values can be categorized by 10 distinct motivations: power, achievement, hedonism, stimulation, self-direction, universalism, benevolence, tradition, conformity, and security.

Several of these values can be further condensed into two groups of values: values motivated by self-enhancement (e.g., power, achievement) and values motivated by self-transcendence (e.g., benevolence, universalism). Schwartz (1992, 2007) appeared to arrive at the description of self-transcendent and self-enhancement values by investigating the structural and dynamic relations between values. Schwartz (1992, 2007) recognized that any value-pursuant action both conflicts with some values and is also congruent with others. Therefore, Schwartz (1992, 2007) proposed there is a natural conflict between values motivated by self-enhancement and values motivated by self-transcendence.

The results from research on values in intimate relationships are complex, because dyads, by nature, involve interdependent processes (Burk, Steglich, & Snijders, 2007). Following this idea of interdependency, research on the role of values in relationships indicates that one's own motivation to maintain a relationship (i.e., commitment) is dependent on both personal and partner values (Acitelli et al., 2001; Gaunt, 2006; Kurdek & Schnopp-Wyatt, 1997).

Commitment is relevant to relationship quality, as Stanley et al. (2016) showed that unequal commitment between partners contributes to lower relationship adjustment, more conflict, and more aggression in the more strongly committed partner, even when commitment has been controlled for. To explain further the connection between values and relationship quality, Kurdek and Schnopp-Wyatt (1997) showed that intrinsic values, operationalized as values that put importance on aspects of the relationship itself, is related positively to relationship quality, whereas extrinsic values, which emphasize the importance of aspects outside of the relationship, have no connection to relationship quality.

2.2 Marital Satisfaction

The term “marital happiness” is used interchangeably with marital satisfaction in the literature. Hence, in this review of literature both terms are used interchangeably. Marital satisfaction is one of the common concepts used for assessing happiness and stability in a marriage. In fact, what is even more important than the marriage itself is the success of marriage and satisfaction of married couples (Khalatbari, et al., 2013). Hatami, Habi and Akbari (2009) has defined marital satisfaction as a sense of happiness, satisfaction, and joy experienced by the husband or wife when they consider all aspects of their marriage. It is also one of the most important indicators of life satisfaction and family performance.

Marital satisfaction is a process that comes into existence in the life of couples because it requires compliance with tastes, knowledge of personality attributes, establishing rules of behavior, and formation of relationship patterns. Because marital relationship is the primary source of social support for most couples and acts as a protective factor against both psychological and physiological affliction, marital satisfaction affects physical and mental health, life satisfaction, success in work, and social communication (Hatami, Habi and Akbari, 2009).

Marital satisfaction was defined by Hendrick and Hendrick (1997) as a subjective experiencing of one's own personal happiness and contentment in the marital relationship. In other way, it is the general level of favorability that married couples report with their marital relationship (Bradbury et al., 2000). It is a multidimensional concept which is seen as an element of the multidimensional concept of marital quality (Amato et al., 2003). Assessing marital satisfaction in research is often done through self-report surveys, in which respondents respond to a range of questions assessing their satisfaction with diverse aspects of their marriage. The idea of marital satisfaction is not necessarily determined by assessing a lack of dissatisfaction in the relationship (Weiss, R.L. 2005).

Durodoye (1997) defined marital satisfaction as an individual's subjective evaluation of the specific components within her or his marital relationship and Fahizadeh and Ahmadi (2006) found that marital satisfaction has a big role in the stability of marriage in Iran. Garcia (1999) believes that satisfaction is considered at three levels: (a) the satisfaction with one's spouse, (b) satisfaction with family relationships, and (c) general satisfaction with life. Some researchers have focused on the relationship between stability and marital satisfaction (Givertz, Segrin, & Hanzal, 2009) and equity and marital satisfaction (Davis, Emerson, & Williams, 1997; Saginak & Saginak, 2005).

A satisfactory relationship is the most important and complex aspect of intimate relationships. Wong and Goodwin (2009) demonstrated that in Britain, Hong Kong, and China, a stable relationship with the spouse, spousal support, partnership, and stable family finances were important factors that contributed to marital satisfaction. Cultural values and beliefs are affected by the person's ideas about himself (Markus & Kitayama, 1991). However, very few studies have focused on investigating the details of how cultural frameworks are influenced by the perceptions and experiences of marital satisfaction. This study attempts to explore interaction between cultural context, individual, as well as couple's beliefs.

Marital satisfaction refers to a general level of favorability that individual spouses report with their marital relationship (Olson et al., 2008). It is also viewed as individual's perception of the general worth of the marriage or satisfaction with the marriage. Marital satisfaction is the result of different social, economical, personal, cultural and other related factors. Financial stability and individual well-being have been found to be significant determinants to the level of married couple's satisfaction. Couples who focus on solely improving themselves have problems in their marital well-being, marital satisfaction, and marital stability (Olson, et al., 2008).

Marital satisfaction is related to general happiness and pleasure with the relationships between couples. Marital satisfaction means a good feeling of marriage. Kaplan & Maddux (2002) stated that marital satisfaction is an individual experience in marriage which can only be evaluated by each person in response to the degree of marital pleasure. They believed that, it depends upon the individual's expectations, needs, and desires in their marriage. Marital satisfaction refers to the degree of satisfaction between couples. This would mean the degree

of satisfaction they feel with their relationship. This satisfaction could be addressed both from the perspective of wife toward the husband, or the husband toward the wife.

2.3 Effect of Shared Values on Marital Satisfaction

Family researchers found that individuals with commonly shared values had higher marital satisfaction scores than those whose values were not shared as closely (Archuleta, 2013; DeFrain & Asay, 2007; Shapiro & Gottman, 2005). Researchers point out that sharing similar value is essential to creating strong marriages (Stevenson & Wolfers, 2008). John Gottman's research with married couples supports the idea that sharing similar values and goals leads to successful couples (Barnacle & Abbot, 2009). Marital commitment is among one of the values that have been shown to be correlated with marital happiness (e.g., Ellison et al., 2010; Wilcox et al., 2011).

Married couples that share high levels of dedication also have higher levels of "we-ness," or couple identity. This idea of couple identity is similar to an important concept of ecological theory referred to as shared marital microculture (Rhoades et al., 2006; Smith & Hamon, 2012; White & Klein, 2008). Gottman and Silver (1999) found that successful couples create a strong marital microculture through creating shared goals and supporting each other's life dreams. Couples also reported that a strong marital microculture, or couple identity is positively related to how dedicated couples are (Rhoades et al., 2006).

Most married couples regard dedication commitment as crucial to their enduring relationship (Meier, Hull, & Ortyl, 2009). Researchers have defined dedication commitment as setting the needs of spouse over the needs of self and being willing to sacrifice for each other through teamwork (Stanley & Markman, 1992; Rhoades et al., 2006). Marital dedication is positively correlated with marital satisfaction and negatively correlated with marital problems

(Clements & Swensen, 2000). Therefore, married couples who develop a strong marital microculture are likely to be more dedicated to their relationship and enjoy higher levels of marital happiness.

Research on parental values and marital happiness has focused on the declining levels of marital happiness after the birth of a child (e.g., Umberson, Pudrovska, & Reczek, 2010). However, one study (Wilcox et al., 2011) found a small percentage of couples that reported an increase in their marital happiness after the birth of their child.

Research on shared beliefs, particularly shared religious beliefs, has shown them to be a positive predictor of marital satisfaction (DeFrain & Asay, 2007; Ellison, Burdette, & Wilcox, 2010; Larson & Olson, 2004; Lichter & Carmalt, 2009; Rios, 2010). Further, couples that agree with each other on their most important values argue less and find their marriage to be more enjoyable (Gottman & Silver, 1999). Married individuals who express the importance of having God in their relationship report higher marital satisfaction (Wilcox et al., 2011). Additional researchers have shown religious homogeneity to be positively correlated with higher marital success (Allgood, Harris, Skogrand, & Lee, 2008; Ellison et al., 2010; Fincham & Beach 2010a; Marks, 2003; Weaver et al., 2002).

Denominational homogamy is positively related to marital harmony because of the common commitment to faith and the marital relationship (Ellison et al., 2010). One of the reasons that couples who shared religious values enjoy higher levels of marital happiness is a couple's commitment to the relationship (Wilcox et al., 2011). In addition, homogeneous couples also benefit from the help of coreligionists' networks and their similar beliefs about sexuality, gender roles, household organization, child rearing, church attendance, and other activities that create shared bonds (Ellison et al., 2010).

Shared religious activities, like church attendance, might be a logical byproduct of shared religious values and are identified as one of the most important predictors of marital quality (Lichter & Carmalt, 2009; Wilcox et al., 2011; Wolfinger & Wilcox, 2008). Interestingly, religious denomination homogeneity matters less to reports of a couple's relationship quality when they share similar religious beliefs (Lichter & Carmalt, 2009).

In one study of religious homogeneity among married couples, the researchers analyzed data from 342 married couples (N = 684) to research the role of an individual relationship with God and a couple's joint religious communication as predictors of marital satisfaction (David & Stafford, 2013). The researchers separated couples into two groups: (a) those who shared the same religious affiliation and (b) those who did not. Among the group who shared the "same religious affiliation," there were a high percentage of couples that identified themselves as not having a religious affiliation (e.g., Atheists, Agnostics).

Furthermore, spouses who report similar values also tend to experience greater marital satisfaction and less negative affect in their relationships (Acitelli et al., 2001; Gaunt, 2006). This idea of interdependent value congruence has also been associated with individuals prioritizing benevolence and universalism values over power and achievement values (Biber, Hupfeld, & Meier, 2008). Schwartz (2007) found that valuing universalism and benevolence predicted cooperation, whereas valuing power and achievement predicted competitiveness.

When the researchers compared the two groups, couples with a shared affiliation, regardless if they were religious or not, reported higher marital satisfaction scores than couples that did not share affiliation (David & Stafford, 2013). The ecological concept of marital microculture, creating shared values for a happier marriage, supports the research findings depicted above (Gottman & Silver, 1999; Smith & Hamon, 2012).

2.4. Factors Associated with Marital Satisfaction

In the review of literature on marital satisfaction, there are a variety of factors that influence marital satisfaction. These factors that were found to be associated with marital satisfaction are discussed in as the following.

2.4.1 Background

Family of origin and relationships in this family, legacy of each spouse, and socio-cultural factors such as age at marriage, income and education; as well as current contexts of relationships with friends, family members and other people may affect marital satisfaction (Reczek, Liu, & Umberson, 2010).

2.4.2 Gender

Gender is one important variable associated to marital satisfaction. Researches report the existence of gender differences related to marital satisfaction. Husbands are more satisfied than wives in their marriages (Amato, 2000). The source of marital satisfaction for men is their relationships with their children, approval of parents and friends regarding the marriage, communication with the partner, and emotional health respectively (Rhoades, 1994). On the other hand, marital satisfaction of women is strongly predicted by couple communication with the partner, approvals of parents and friends regarding to the marriage, emotional health, and finally the parent-child relationship (Koehne, 2000).

Closeness with interest while keeping clear boundaries to the self was the vital predictor of marital satisfaction for men. To the other way, the most significant indicators of marital satisfaction for women were commitment, and the attachment with a spouse or marital stability with small need to monitor and test alternatives (Veroff et al., 1998). Gender roles

and marital satisfaction has produced inconsistent results. Researchers have indicated that individuals who have democratic perceptions of gender roles are more satisfied in their marital relationship than those who have traditional roles (Veroff et al., 1998). Marital satisfaction decreased for both men and women when men accommodate their wives' more democratic principles. The latter finding indicates that having a spouse with higher concern and agreeableness increased marital satisfaction for men (Veroff et al., 1998).

Other studies (Zvonkovic et al., 1994) found that more levels of marital satisfaction is reported by couples who favor traditional gender roles and couples who are in agreement on gender roles than couples who have free gender roles. Equality in sharing household responsibilities is another factor affecting marital satisfaction (Helms et al., 2001). There is an inconsistent finding among couples' satisfaction with their marriage regarding to if their partners did more than their share of housework and child care. While Thompson and Walker, (1989) found that husbands are more satisfied when their wives did more than their fair share of housework and child care, Barnett and Baruch, (1987) found that wives are more satisfied when their husbands did more than their fair share of housework. In general, gender role and marital satisfaction researches have shown gender expectations and gender roles of couple's.

2.4.3 Religiosity

The role of the religion has accepted as vital element of the marital union. Religious beliefs allow the mysterious to be comprehended and discontinuities of life to be accepted through faith (Hoge, 1996). Religiosity affects marital satisfaction by affecting attitudes towards divorce, commitment to the marriage, willingness to seek help in times of marital distress, etc. Religion, which consists of beliefs, attitudes, feelings, thoughts, experiences and patterns of behavior in relation to the supernatural power, is a potential force which plays crucial role

in the lives of people (Hoge, 1996). Religion has been associated with better psychological functioning, greater social support, fewer depressive symptoms, better cognitive functioning, and greater cooperativeness across the life-span of people. Religiousness was related with high coping skill, hopefulness, having meaning in life, viewing challenges positively and higher ego strength (Hoge, 1996).

Bergan and McContha (2000) reported that external components of religion, such as denominational affiliation, the extent to which an individual feels connected with a specific sect of religion, are important predictors of life satisfaction. The role of religious commitment and attachment in the lives of married couples may contribute to see causes of marital dissatisfaction and nature of romantic relationships. Prayer contributes to increase optimism and psychological well-being, decreased contempt and hostility while increasing emotional intimacy among couples (Francis & Kaldor, 2002).

Heaton and Pratt (1990) found that couples with similar religious affiliation, similarity religious orientation and racial heritage not only had higher marital satisfaction but also had higher marital stability, lower divorce rates than mixed-faith religious affiliation couples. High moral judgment and conservative views are reported among couples who have religious commitment (Wimalasiri, 2001). While most studies have shown the overall positive correlation between religiosity and marital satisfaction, some other studies have shown no relationship or even a negative relationship (Vaughan, 2001). These inconsistencies in the research may be due to varied definitions, measurement differences, or contextual factors.

2.4.4 Attachment

In general, most research regarding attachment and marital satisfaction supports the theoretical expectation that secure attachment is associated with higher levels of marital

satisfaction than insecure attachment. Secure attachment was significantly related to higher marital satisfaction for wives (Banse, 2004)). Forness (2003) examined the relationship between attachment styles and marital happiness and the result indicated that congruent secure – secure attachment styles had more levels of marital satisfaction than at least one partner is insecure and also couples had better marital adjustment than insecure couple types.

Having secure wife predicts higher husband marital satisfaction, while, having a secure wife predicted lower marital satisfaction for preoccupied or dismissing husbands. Having insecure and dismissing husband predicts higher marital satisfaction for both secure and dismissing wives (Banse, 2004). Preoccupied attachment of husbands results low marital satisfaction for both husbands and wives. Generally, insecure attachment does not always predict lower marital satisfaction but rather related with gender and partner attachment style (Banse, 2004).

Attachment and marital satisfaction is moderated by coping styles. Turgeon (1997) found that the positive association between ambivalent attachment and marital satisfaction was strong among wives who used task-oriented coping. The negative association between ambivalent attachment and marital satisfaction was eliminated for men who used task-oriented coping. Negative relationship between ambivalent attachment and marital adjustment was evident among men who used avoidant coping (Turgeon (1997).

Studies have also shown that affective variables determine the association between attachment and marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction of men will be lower when they control their emotions (Feeney, 1999). Psychological distress and perceptions of social support influenced the relationship between attachment and marital satisfaction (Myers & Landsberger, 2002). Secure attachment was associated with lower psychological distress, greater marital satisfaction and better marital quality. Avoidant individuals not only withdraw

from the marital relationship but also have low demands of support from friends and family members as well (Myers & Landsberger, 2002).

2.4.5 Financial Strength

Marital quality is often linked to economic hardships. Low household income is correlated with a more level of marital disruption (Bramlett & Mosher, 2002). Financial issues are strongly related to family discord, marital problems, and even divorce. Economic constraint increases the risk of emotional disturbance, which increases the chance of marital conflict and following marital instability, hostility, and reduced emotional strength among couples, which contributes to decline in both marital satisfactions (Clark- Nicolas & Gray, 1991).

Finance administration skills may decrease the possibility for marital disparity and crisis situations. When couples dispute about finances, they tend to disagree more about how existing finances should be utilized rather than about how much they have (Williams & Berry, 1984). Dew (2009) found that finance is identified as one of the leading causes of marital dissatisfaction which can ultimately leads to divorce. Financial problems considerably contributed to lower marital satisfaction among married couples. Spouse's different views on financial matters have a negative effect on their marital satisfaction (Dew, 2009). Most aspects of the marital satisfaction with financial status are related to the individual's outlook of their power over finances. Mostly, women view themselves as powerless and lacking necessary resources to bring changes in their lives (Copur & Zeynep, 2014).

2.4.6 Marital and Parental Values

Research with married couples supports the idea that sharing similar values and goals leads to successful marriage. Commitment, both constraint and dedication, is among one of the values that have been shown to be correlated with marital happiness (Wilcox et al., 2011).

Constraint commitment refers to the pressure that make it difficult for an individual to dissolve an unhappy relationship like stigma of divorce, financial investments, concern for the well-being of the children, or procedures for terminating the relationship.

While dedication commitment is about setting the needs of spouse over the needs of self and being willing to sacrifice for each other through teamwork (Rhoades et al.,2006). Married couples who share high levels of dedication and who have a strong marital microculture, or couple identity have higher levels of marital happiness (Rhoades et al., 2006). Levels of marital happiness have declined after the birth of a child. Parental values are the set of beliefs about the purpose of being a parent. Parents who valued raising children reported higher marital happiness than those who did not (Wilcox et al., 2011).

2.4.7 Traits and Behaviors of Spouses

Individual well-being is a term used to describe how well a person is doing on a number of combined factors which includes both positive and negative assessments (Williams, 2003). Positive assessments of individual well-being include life satisfaction and general happiness, with depression being the most typical negative assessment. Couples who are in a good state of wellbeing have higher marital quality and stability (Williams, 2003).

Traits and behaviors of an individual affect spouse's satisfaction with marriage. Some of these traits are personality and the physical and mental health of the spouse. For example, depression, neuroticism, chronic stress, low self-esteem, trait anger and impulsivity were found to negatively affect marital satisfaction (Homish, et al., 2009). On the other hand, sociability was found to positively influence marital stability and quality. Behaviors of an individual such as substance abuse are also shown to have a negative effect on marital satisfaction (Homish, et al., 2009).

2.4.8 Education and Household Size

Household size and education level of the couple's have an effect on marital satisfaction. Lower levels of education and large family size have higher probability of marital disruption and hence negatively correlated with marital satisfaction (Bramlett & Mosher, 2002). Studies have shown that when family size increases, marital satisfaction decreases as a consequence of less positive interactions and less companion activities among couple's (Clark-Nicolas & Gray, 1991).

2.4.9 Couples' Interactional Processes

Couples' interactional processes including similarity in socio-economic backgrounds, religious affiliation, values and beliefs, as well as interactional history of the couple affect marital satisfaction (Larson & Holman, 1994). Disagreements related to spending patterns may lead to tension and conflict, and decrease the time spouses spend together. The interactional history of the couple reflected in friend, cohabitation, premarital sex, premarital pregnancy and other processes of verbal and nonverbal interactions, such as communication, affection, expression of interest, expression of interest, and consensus building also have significant effect on marital satisfaction (Larson & Holman, 1994).

Conflict is one of the most often discussed interactional processes in studies on marital satisfaction. According to conflict theory, a certain amount of conflict is essential in the family in order to resolve disagreements, to improve communication and interaction between family members (Birditt, et al., 2010). Destructive behaviors like yelling, criticizing, and withdrawal behavior decreases marital satisfaction. While constructive behavior (such as active listening) is usually assumed to be useful to strengthen relationship, constructive behavior could be effective only when both partners were engaged in it (Birditt, et al., 2010).

Studies have shown that the amount of support affects marital satisfaction more than support adequacy for wives, while for husbands the support adequacy tends to be the more important factor what spouses consider to be an appropriate expression of support differs by gender (Graham, et al., 2000). Moreover, social support was also found to be especially important for the marital adjustment of women with children, but not for their husbands.

On average, marital satisfaction drops markedly over the first 10 years, and continues to gradually decrease over the subsequent decades (Graham, et al., 2000). Many contextual variables can be mentioned like mate value discrepancies, likelihood of infidelity, the presence of children, coincidence with particular personality characteristics of the marriage partners, neuroticism and emotional stability have been identified as contributors to the general decrease in marital satisfaction over time (Graham, et al., 2000).

2.4.10 Situational and Contextual Factors

Researches identified several situational and contextual factors relating to marital satisfaction. Bradbury, et al., (2000) reviewed literatures on marital satisfaction and organized the studies into interpersonal processes and micro-contexts or macro-contexts. While the former includes cognition, affect, physiology, behavioral patterning, violence and social support, the later circumstances are related to interpersonal functioning in marriage.

Studies have shown that undesirable behaviors between partners during problem solving are associated to high rates of maladaptive attribution. Avoiding of discussion and criticizing or nagging behavioral pattern in couples has resulted withdrawal pattern of interaction which ultimately ends in conflict and decreased marital satisfaction (Klinetob & Smith, 1996). While interactional patterns of disturbed couples are characterized by negative response, anger and hatred, contented couples have shown respectful behavior to their partner and have

lower level of anger which facilitates mutual understanding among them (Pasch and Bradbury 1998). Moreover, improvement of marital quality is associated with social support networks and supportive behaviors between spouses (Pasch & Bradbury, 1998).

Micro/macro context is the second premise related to broader social context in the marital satisfaction research (Bradbury et al. 2000). Transition to parenthood is the most significant factors affecting the marital relationship. Studies have shown that the presence of children tends to decrease marital satisfaction while increasing marital stability (Waite & Lillard, 1991). To the opposite, major life events and difficult times could bring partners together, and increases their marital satisfaction except to that of economic difficulties which tend to lead to poorer marital satisfaction (Moore & Moore, 1996). Prevalent among bereaved parents, high mobility, high levels of unmarried women in the labor force and high numbers of mates are other macro-contextual risk factors for marital unhappiness and instabilities (South & Loyd, 1995).

Social support, gender roles, sexual interaction, process of interpersonal relationship, and communication are more concrete factors for marital satisfaction (Bradbury et. al., 2000). Kaslow and Robinson (1996) have identified Relational values for example: love, mutual trust, mutual respect, mutual support, similar religious beliefs, fidelity, and mutual benefit, similar philosophy of life, shared leisure, equity, and intimacy, shared interests and children as important factor in determining marital satisfaction. Cognitive processes and difficult and unresolved levels of interpersonal conflict negatively affect marital satisfaction (Bradbury et al., 2000).

As Kaslow & Robinson (1996), making decisions together mainly regarding to children and parenting is contributing factor to marital satisfaction. Positive communication about a wide variety of issues has high level of positive relation with marital satisfaction (Kaslow &

Robinson, 1996). Lastly, some stressors like resources, coping skills, stress perception, poverty and remarriages affects couple's level of marital satisfaction and psychological well-being (Crosbie-Burnett, 1989).

2.5. Models of Marital Satisfaction

2.5.1. Behavioral Model

The early behavioral model defines satisfaction as the synthesis of specific relationship transactions. According to this model, the quality of a marriage is depends upon transactions between the partners which can be assessed by self-report and controlled observation. Behavioral model of marriage identified four task categories of duties that couples must perform which requires skills in communication, supportiveness, problem solving, and behavior change (Weiss, 1978).

2.5.2. Cognitive Model

According to cognitive model, marital satisfaction is determined by cognitive elements and it is a matter of cognitions. Happiness may be conditional on specific events (i.e., limited to time and situation). Self-reported relationship satisfaction can reveal either a global (ambient) experience or the experience of salient (day-to-day) events. A cognition held about partner may reveal the real behavior towards the spouse. In general, satisfaction as cognition or an attitude is evaluative component of marital satisfaction (Weiss, 1978).

2.5.3. Social Cognition Perspective

Social cognition perspective elaborated marital satisfaction by introducing attitude availability as a moderator. Satisfaction can differ not only in degree but also in the strength

of the association between the evaluation (i.e., self-reported satisfaction) and the object of the evaluation (i.e., the partner). Attitude availability is measured independently of self-reported satisfaction, therefore it makes possible to study correlates of satisfaction as a function of attitude availability (Fincham et al., 1995).

2.5.4. Integrated Model

Integrated model presented integration of intra individual, interactional, and contextual variables as a model of marital satisfaction and stability. Integrated model considers the development of change in relationships and the bidirectional role marital quality (the evaluative component) and adaptive processes play in marital stability (Karney and Bradbury, 1995).

From developmental perspective, relationships must be understood when satisfaction is seen as a moving target. In this model, an adaptive process refers to the adjustment element of the satisfaction construct. Spouses' actual adaptive capabilities and their perceptions predict satisfaction and stability. Marital outcome is predicted not by negative affect but rather by decreases in affectional expression and partner responsiveness (Roberts & Greenberg, 2002).

2.6. Theoretical Perspectives on Marital Satisfaction

2.6.1 Role Theory

There are few sources of theoretical frameworks to use in the study of marital satisfaction and shared values specifically identified. Role theory holds that marital satisfaction differs according an individual's role of recreation and support for their partners. Strong commitment to an activity predicts reception of highest marital satisfaction from the non-committed spouse (Baldwin et al. 1999).

2.6.2 Interdependence Theory

Another perspective of marital satisfaction is interdependence theory which is presented by Crawford et al. (2002). According to this theory compatibility should be evaluated as the level to which couples like and dislike the same activities. Therefore, compatibility is taken as a factor in the amount of shared values experienced during marriage. This shows that compatible couples who perform activities together perceive higher levels of satisfaction than those couples who have difficulty in doing many activities together (Crawford et al., 002).

2.6.3 Family Development Theory

Attempts to study the relationship between shared leisure and marital satisfaction have been made longitudinally (Crawford et al., 2002). Developmental or life course perspective is taken into consideration to study how the relationship between shared leisure and marital satisfaction changes over life events that take place within the marriage (Larson et al., 1997).

2.6.4 Family Systems Theory

Family system theory is one of the recent and promising theories used in the study of marital relationship satisfaction. Happiness of family members can be determined by the emotional attachment, leadership roles and relational rules between them (Zabriskie and McCormick, 2001). Communication can improve adaptability of family members which can be more facilitated when there are leisure activities (Zabriskie and McCormick, 2001).

2.6.5 Exchange Theory

The major argument of exchange theory is that “people avoid costly behavior and seek rewarding relationships, and feeling to maximize their profits or to minimize their loss.

Couples' satisfaction can depend on the costs and benefits gained in a joint lifestyle (Nye, 1979). Shared activities are marital assets in which marriage will be benefited from that of having a joint lifestyle. Due to the subjective nature of satisfaction, exchange theory is more appropriate for this study since the focus is on individual perceptions (Nye, 1979).

2.6.6 Attachment Theory

Attachment theory has its roots in many theories of human behavior. It was influenced by evolutionary theory and psychodynamic or object-relations theory which advocates that personality is a result of childhood experience. According to Bowlby (1969), attachment behavior is behavior that develops in a person upholding closeness with an individual. Bowlby believed that people build up "internal working models" or "cognitive maps," which consist of mental symbol of the attachment figure, the self, and the environment. Availability and reaction of attachment figures are incorporated into the people's representational model of the figure. If working models are adaptive, individuals will be able to make proper life decisions and facilitate security. If working models are maladaptive, it can hinder coping and development process (Bowlby, 1969).

Ainsworth (1989) discussed the relationship between partners as an affectional tie which is relatively permanent and in which the partner is important as a unique individual. There is a strong causal relationship between an individual's experiences with his or her significant others. According to Hazan and Shaver (1994), attachment theory is useful for conceptualizing romantic relationships. Adult attachment relationships are two way and reciprocal with providing protection and security for each partner at different times. Needs for emotional support and security in adulthood can be satisfied by the adult peer's attachment (Hazan and Shaver, 1994)

Bartholomew (1990) expanded attachment styles into secure, preoccupied, dismissing and fearful. The secure attachment style demonstrates a sense of self-worth and expectations that partners' love and accept them and will be responsive to them. The preoccupied attachment style shows a sense of unworthiness combined with a positive sense of others. The dismissing avoidant type can be explained as having a sense of self-worth, while also having a negative character towards other people. The fearful avoidant style indicates a sense of unworthiness combined with negative expectations of others.

Researches have shown the existence of significant gender difference regarding to gender and attachment styles. However Hazan and Shaver (1987) identified the absence of significant differences with respect to gender regarding to the three secure, avoidant, and anxious attachment styles. They report that more men are dismissing than women in their romantic attachment orientation. Women were more likely classified as secure and men were more likely to be classified as dismissing.

2.7. Conceptual Framework of the Study

The researcher has developed conceptual framework while studying the level of shared values and marital satisfaction among married people by identifying demographic, dependent and independent variables. Specifically, while demographic and shared values are identified as the independent or the predictive variables, marital satisfaction is identified as the dependent or the criterion variable with in this study. Exogenous variables are other intervening variables out of the aforementioned variables.

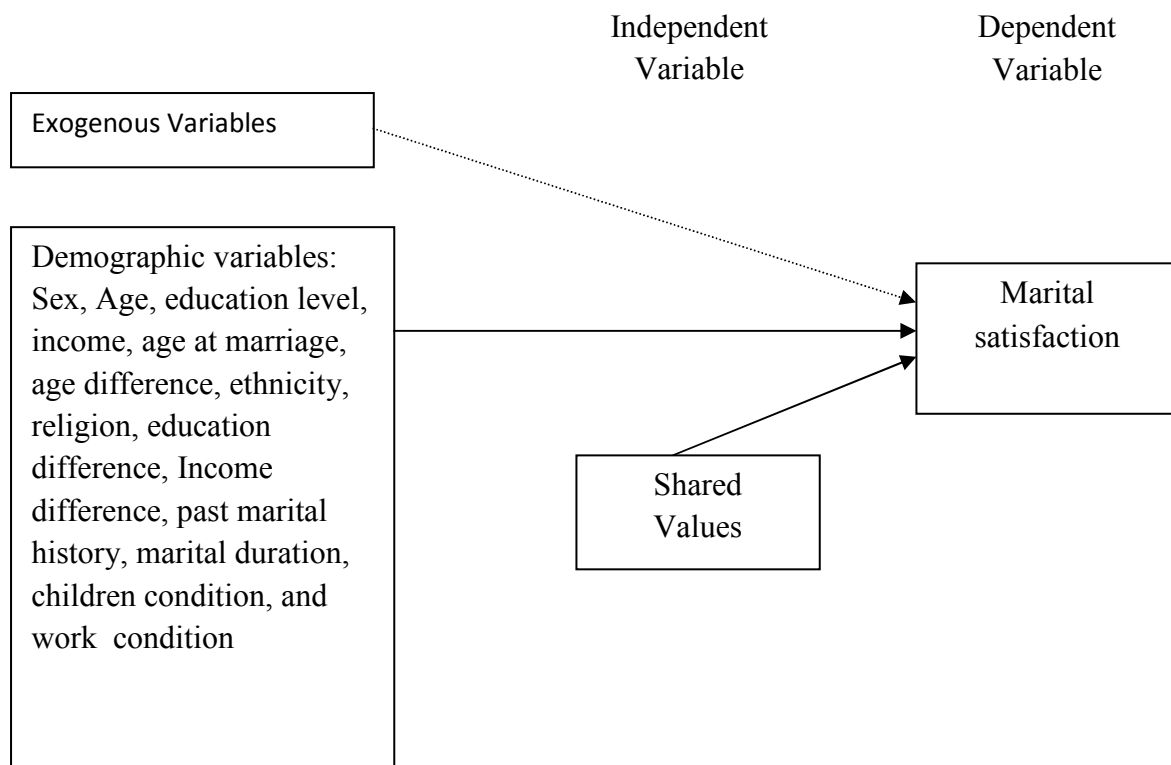


Fig. 1: Conceptual framework of the study developed by the researcher

CHAPTER THREE

METHODS

3.1 Research Design and its Approach

The researcher is used quantitative research approach to have got statistical data and since it is recommended approach to show the relationship between variables (Creswell, 2003). In this study, correlational - descriptive research design is used for the purpose of to describing, explaining and analyzing collected data regarding to shared values and marital satisfaction among married people. The data was collected at the same point and at the same time which is cross-sectional using predetermined instruments.

3.2. About the Study Area

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia. It is also the largest city in the country by population number having with 540 km² coverage. Addis Ababa is located at 9° 2' N, 38° 44' E, in the plateau of mountain ranges at a height of 2000 to 2400 meters above mean sea level (Uli, 2008). According to 2007 population census, the population of Addis Ababa was amounted to 3, 000,384 having with population density of 5,556. According to projection in 2017, the population number of Addis Ababa was estimated to be more than 4,000,000. Addis Ababa has 10 sub-cities with 116 woredas. Moreover Addis Ababa is the main centre of commerce, manufacturing, and many other institutions (Addis Ababa city administration, 2014).

From sub-cities of Addis Ababa, the researcher randomly selected Kirkos sub-city and again randomly selected woreda 01, woreda 03 and woreda 07 from 11 woredas of the Kirkos sub-

city as the study area. Kirkos sub-city consists of international offices such as African Union (AU), and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The total area of Kirkos sub-city is 14.72 sq.km while the population density is 15,978 per sq.km (Addis Ababa city administration, 2014).

According to data obtained from Kirkos sub city, the size of the population is 235,208 and out of the total population, 125,601 are females and 109,607 are males (Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia, 2007). During data collection for this study, the number of married people registered by Vital Events Registration Service of Kirkos sub-city was amounted to 2962 up to July 05, 2019. Whereas the number of married people within the study areas was amounted to 531. Specifically, 213, 192, and 126 are number of married people registered by Vital Events Registration Service of woreda 01, woreda 03 and woreda 07 respectively until the time of data collection for this research.

Major economic activities in the sub-city include manufacturing, trade, urban agriculture, service provision in which most people make living. Natural and manmade tourist attraction sites have also been found in the sub-city (Addis Ababa city administration, 2014).

Addis Ababa, which is the capital city of Ethiopia, is selected as a study site since it is the center of the country where people who belongs to different ethnic groups are living together with dynamics of different cultural and social activities. Therefore, these general dynamics and nature of marriage and marital life in general can be shown.

3.3 Study population

Married people of woreda 01, woreda , 03 and woreda 07 of Kirkos sub-city are used as study population. The sample households were the study units for the house hold survey. Married couples who are living in the sub city were selected as questionnaire respondents.

3.4 Data Source

Data for this study were drawn from both primary and secondary sources. While primary data are collected through questionnaire, secondary data are obtained from studies, reports, publications, journals, books, and electronic resources.

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size Determination

Sample size could be determined by considering several factors such as homogeneity or heterogeneity of population, precision and confidence. The researcher determined sample size using Yamane (1967) simplified formula. This formula is used to calculate the sample size based on 95 % confidence level having with 5 % precision level.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where; n is the sample size, N is size of population, and e is the level of precision or sampling error. Using the above formula, the researcher has got sample size of 291. However, it is anticipated that there will be 5% non-response rate (15 individual). Finally data was collected from 306 including none response rate (15 respondents) which consists of 163 males and 141 Females respondents. Specifically, data was collected from 117, 108 and 81 respondents from woreda 01, woreda 03 and woreda 07, respectively. Out of 15 respondents (5% non-response rate), 12 and 3 respondents were added to be collected from woreda 07 and woreda 03 respectively since the data collection performance of enumerators at these woredas was relatively good.

Technically all the 306 questionnaires were returned but 2 questionnaires were improperly filled and hence rejected. 29 (9.5 %) of the total respondents were able to respond when the enumerators reads at all.

The researcher has used online random number generator to select target respondents from married couple shelf to avoid any biases at all regarding to selection target respondents. Questionnaires were given either to the husband or wife based on their availability and their competency of reading and writing. Other sampling techniques like systematic sampling technique are inappropriate to be used since house number of married couple is not sequential. The sample size is calculated at 95% confidence level and +/- 5 % precision level.

After the processes of sample selection and assignment, discussion was conducted with enumerators to give orientation on the objective and, other details of the study. Self-administered questionnaire, with Amharic version, were provided for seven enumerators to provide to the respondents. Enumerators played a role of reading the questionnaire to those respondents who cannot read and write and also collecting the questionnaire from respondents accordingly.

3.6 Data Administration

3.6.1 Data Collection Instruments

The study administered structured questionnaires to sample households. The numerical value of question response and recorded data were evaluated for the variable intended to examine the relationship between shared values and marital satisfaction among married couples.

The questionnaire is composed of three sections. The first section is composed of items that are used to measure respondents' demographic data. The second section includes items related with shared values. A measure of value or importance is developed for the purpose of this study to assess value or importance within the context of the participant's current romantic relationship. Shared values/similarity is measured using 41-item with a Likert scale

format for the purpose of this research. The big five personality traits and other characteristic metrics are taken into account to measure the level of shared values among married couples.

Dimensions of shared values (Big Five personality traits, interests, attitudes and religious affiliation) are supposed to be measured and were assessed with six items for each trait as it is represented in the NEO-PI-R (Costa & McCrae, 1992). Accordingly, an item for each aspect is created to improve the content validity of the assessment of each attribute. Items which are used to measure personality traits are developed directly based on NEO-PI-R manual.

Regarding to the attitudes scale, separate items are created for economic or financial attitudes, child-rearing, religion, music. Whereas, the interest scale consists of items for music preference, interest in the arts, interest in arts and sports, and interest in socializing groups. Finally, items are created to assess value or importance in religious affiliation.

Coefficient alpha of the original scale for these value dimensions ranged from to 0.64 (interests) to 0.86 (agreeableness) (Costa & McCrae, 1992). Coefficient alpha of the administrated scale/measure for conducting this research is 0.934.

The original scale, that the researcher adopted for this research to measure the level of shared values or similarity among married couples, consists of 39 items. In addition, the researcher developed three items i.e. item number 38, item number 40 and item number 41 to make the scale wider and to increase its content validity. Item number of 37 and item number of 38 of the original scale are merged since the researcher believes that they are about similar traits. To determine participants overall value sharing the expected mean is compared with the obtained mean. The mean score is also used to categorize participants as high or low shared value.

Section 3 of the questionnaire includes items for marital satisfaction. Couples Satisfaction Index (CSI 32), developed by Janette L. Funk and Ronald D. Rogge, is used to assess the level of marital satisfaction experienced by couples. CSI is developed using item response theory with a pool of items from a broad array of measures (Funk & Rogge, 2007). CSI scale has shown more accuracy of measurement and larger power for detecting differences in the levels of satisfaction compared to the other scales. Therefore, CSI assesses the level of satisfaction felt by married couples, and is not influenced by likely confounding variable from different constructs (Funk & Rogge, 2007).

Couples Satisfaction Index (CSI) scale has shown excellent internal consistency, and with average reliability of the Cronbach's alpha .940. Cronbach's Alpha of Couples Satisfaction Index Scale is .862 for this conducted research. Moreover, CSI has excellent construct validity and very strong convergent validity with other measures of satisfaction from which the scale was developed (Funk & Rogge, 2007). From perspective of scoring and interpretation of the test, the score that could be obtained ranges from 0 to 161. Discontent cut off score is 104.5 which imply that those who scores below 104.5 are discontented in their marital relationship while those whose scores were higher than 104.5 are contented in their marital relationship (Funk & Rogge, 2007).

3.6.2 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher has given a letter of request to the Kirkos sub-city and Addis Ababa City Administration Vital Events and Residents Services for getting approval to conduct this research. The researcher discussed with concerned bodies in the study area like government officials and experts on the objective of the study in order to get appropriate support and gather information about the study area.

For the ease of respondents, the original scales are translated to Amharic language and again backward translation has been made again with the help of translators one from Psychology PhD holder and one from legally recognized translator. Then, the researcher proceeded to the pilot testing and verifies the validity and reliability of the tests despite the translation. The pilot study was conducted among 30 randomly selected individuals (10 from each woreda) who are later excluded from the final data collection. All of the participants were successfully respond, some of them respond while the researcher reads. The shared value and marital satisfaction scale have alpha value of 0.934 and 0.862, respectively. Therefore, no item was deleted.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Larsen and Olson (1990) conclude that while there are multiple approaches to scrutinize couple scores, each spouse represents a separate dimension of the relationship. Thus, if the husband and wife's scores were averaged or in some way combined, the meaning and potential significance of individual responses could be missed. Since marital satisfaction is understood as an individual quality and since exchange theory emphasizes the importance of individual perceptions in relationships, marital satisfaction level is analyzed based on individual score in this study.

Researches of marital satisfaction have been broadly limited to nomothetic approaches, which is looking at group effects can cover up essential effects happening within an individual. Therefore, researches based on Ideographic approaches may be beneficiary to explore individual differences in the dimensions of similarity/shared values that are interrelated to satisfaction and result. That is, relevant dimensions of similarity may vary as a function of the stage of the relationship and definite individual difference variables (Neimeyer & Mitchell, 1988).

Whether marital satisfaction is significantly related with partner correspondence on the dimensions of value that partner believes as important is assessed. Therefore, ideographic approach advances the level of precision in our understanding of the relation between value and relationship satisfaction. Thus, this study has tried to find out individual differences in the dimensions of similarity/shared values that are pertinent to relationship satisfaction by looking at individual preferences for values on a given dimension, and examined the construct of similarity in terms of perceived similarity not actual similarity.

After data were collected, data cleaning has been made to reject substantially incomplete once. The process of instrument coding was done that is converting responses to numbers for the data entry. Participants rated how they value their partner with similar to themselves on the dimensions of personality traits, attitudes, interests, and religious orientation. Rated values for each of the dimensions were entered first and the interactions of these variables were entered in the subsequent step. Possible scores for each of the personality traits ranged from 6 to 30 (Costa & McCrae, 1992). Dimensions of attitudes and interests are assessed with each of four items and possible scores are ranged from 4 to 20 on each of these scales.

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze and interpret the findings of the present study. Specifically:

- Frequencies percentages, , means and standard deviations, minimum scores and maximum scores were used to describe respondents' demographic background
- Frequency, means and standard deviations, minimum scores and maximum scores were also used to analyze respondents' shared values and marital satisfaction
- Independent sample t-tests were employed to look in to mean differences in shared values and marital satisfaction based on gender, ethnicity and religion

- Series of ANOVA tests were used to assess mean differences in shared values and marital satisfaction based on demographic variables (education level, age difference, educational difference, income difference, past history, children condition and working condition).
- Pearson Product Momentum correlations were computed to examine the relationship among shared values, marital satisfaction, age, income, at first marriage and years together/marital duration.
- Last but not least multiple-linear regressions were computed to look in to the predictive powers of the predictor variable (shared value) and demographic variables on the criterion variable (marital satisfaction).

All data were computed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Version 23.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

Ethical issues in relation to the procedures, methods of data collection, the nature of the participants, the type of data collected and what is to be done with the data are areas the researcher kept in appropriate way. Issues of privacy and confidentiality were explicitly addressed to the informants to protect their rights and interests. Informed consent of participants were maintained throughout the research process. Any information given by the participants were kept confidential and identities of participants were also made anonymous. The researcher did not use procedures that could harm the physical or psychological wellbeing of the participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. As reported in chapter three, 306 questionnaires were distributed. Two questionnaires were found to be incomplete thereby excluded from the final analysis. In other words 304 valid questionnaires were analyzed. Hence, the results reported here are based on the data from these 304 questionnaires.

4.1. Results of the Study

In this sub-section results of the statistical computations and interpretations of the computations will be presented.

4.1.1. Description of the Respondents

Frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations, minimum scores and maximum scores were computed for the purpose of describing respondents' characteristics, like age, monthly income, age at marriage, years spent together with their spouses and their number of children. Table 1 presents computations for continuous background variables and Table 2 presents the computations for categorical background variables.

Table 1: *Descriptive statistics for continuous background variables (N= 304)*

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	304	23	71	39.10	8.650
Monthly Income level	304	1200	38000	6853.84	4548.824
Age at Marriage	304	15	43	28.02	5.610
Years Together	304	1	40	9.17	8.088
Number of Children	252	1	6	2.05	1.014

Source: Questionnaire, 2019

As can be seen from Table 1 above the mean age of the respondents is 39.10 (SD= 8.650) where 23 and 71 are the minimum and maximum ages of the respondents, respectively. Table 1 also depict that 6,853.84 (SD= 4548.824) is the mean total monthly income of the respondents. The maximum reported monthly income is 38, 000 birr while the minimum monthly income reported is 1,200. The high standard deviation and the high range from the minimum to the maximum income implied that there is high income variability among the respondents.

Table 1 shows that the mean age at marriage is 28.02 (SD= 5.610) while the minimum age at marriage is 15 and the maximum age at marriage is 43. The mean of the years the coupled spent together is 9.17 (SD= 8.088) where 1 year and 40 years, respectively, are the minimum and the maximum years respondents spent with their spouses. Of the total respondents, 252 of them replied that they have children and the average number of children is 2 (M= 2.05, SD= 1.014). Table 1 also tell us that 1 and 6, respectively, are the minimum and maximum numbers of children from the 252 respondents.

The descriptions of respondents' background variables which have categorical nature are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: *Frequencies and percentage of categorical variables (N=304)*

R/No	Variable	Category	No	%
1	Gender	male	163	53.6
		female	141	46.4
2	Educational Status	cannot read and write	29	9.5
		primary education	54	17.8
		secondary education	79	26.0
		college diploma	69	22.7
3	Age Difference	first degree and above	73	24.0
		the same age	37	12.2
		spouse is 1 up to 5 years younger	84	27.6
		spouse is 1 up to 5 years older	51	16.8
		spouse is 6 up to 10 years younger	80	26.3
		spouse is 6 up to 10 years older	40	13.2
		spouse is more than 10 years younger	5	1.6
		Spouse is more than 10 year older	7	2.3
4	Education Difference	the same educational attainment	106	34.9
		spouse is more educated	77	25.3
		I am more educated	121	39.8
5	Income difference	I earn more income	133	43.8
		spouse earn more income	118	38.8
		earn similar income level	53	17.4
6	Previous Marital History	my spouse has previous experience	16	5.3
		I have previous marital experience	10	3.3
		both have previous experience	23	7.6
7	Difference in Ethnicity	both do not have previous experience	255	83.9
		the same	192	63.2
8	Difference in Religion	different	112	36.8
		the same	286	94.1
9	Children condition	different	18	5.9
		have common children	225	74.0
		my spouse has children	12	3.9
		I have children	14	4.6
10	Working conditions	we do not have children	53	17.4
		both employed	215	70.7
		me only employed	62	20.4
		spouse only employed	16	5.3
		both not employed	11	3.6

Source: Questionnaire, 2019

As can be seen from Table 2, 163 of the respondents (53.6%) are males while the remaining 146 of them (46.4%) are females. In terms of educational status of the respondents, the table depict that 26% of the respondents (79 in numbers) completed secondary education, 24% of them (73 in numbers) have first degree and above first degree, 22.7% of them (69 in number) have college diploma, 17.8% of them (54 in number) have completed primary education and the remaining 9.5% of the respondents are not able to read and write.

With regard to age differences, Table 2 depict that 27.6% of the respondents (84 in number) have spouses who are 1 to 5 years younger, 26.3% of them (80 in number) have spouses who are 6 to 10 years younger, 16.8% of them have spouses who are 1 to 5 years older, 13.2% of them have spouses who are 6 to 10 years older, 2.3% of them have spouses who are more than 10 years older and 1.6% of the respondents have spouses who are more than 10 years younger. And the remaining 12.2% of the respondents (37 in number) have spouses who are in the same age range with the respondents. These all implied that majority of the respondents have younger spouses.

Table 2 also presents educational attainment differences of respondents and their spouses. Accordingly, 121 respondents (39.8%) replied that they are more educated than their spouses while 106 of them (34.9%) replied that they have equal educational attainments with their spouses. The remaining 77 respondents (25.3%) replied that their spouses have higher educational attainment than what they have attained. In terms of differences in income, couples generate, 43.8% of the respondents (133 in number) replied that they generate more money than their spouses, 38.8% of them replied that their spouses generate more money and 17.4% of the respondents (53 in numbers) replied that they generate equal amount of money with their spouses.

As depicted in Table 2 above 255 of the respondents (83.9%) replied that they themselves and their spouses did not have previous marital history. On the other hand 23 of the respondents (7.6%) replied that they themselves and their spouses do have previous marital history, 16 of them (5.3%) replied that their spouses have previous marital history and the remaining 10 respondents (3.3%) replied that they have previous marital experience.

Differences in ethnicity and religion were also considered as variables in the present study and the results are presented in Table 2. As can be seen from the table 63.2% of the respondents (192 in number) replied that they themselves and their spouses belong to the same ethnicity and the remaining 36.8% of the respondents (122 in numbers) replied that they themselves and their spouses belong to different ethnicity. In terms of religious belongingness, 286 of the respondents (94.1%) replied that their spouses and they themselves belong to the same religion. And the remaining 18 respondents (5.9%) replied that their religion and the religions of their spouses are different. These implied that more than half of the couples belong to the same ethnicity and majority of the couples have similar religions.

In Table 1 it was reported that 252 of the respondents do have children. And in Table 2 attempts were made to see whether children are from the marriage or outside of the marriage. From the table it can be seen that 225 have children in the current marriage (common children with their marital partner), 12 of them replied that their spouses have children outside their marriage and 14 of the remaining respondents replied that they have children out of their current marital relationship.

Last but not least, Table 2 presents the working condition of the respondents. The table shows us that 70.7% of the respondents and their spouses are employed. The table also depict that 20.4% of the respondents are employed while their spouses are not, 5.3% of them replied that

their spouses are employed but they are not employed and 3.6% of the respondents replied that they themselves and their spouses are not both employed.

4.1.2. Couples' Level of Shared Value and Marital Satisfaction

Descriptions of couples' shared values and marital satisfaction levels, respectively, are the first and the second objectives of the present study. In order to describe respondents' levels of shared values and marital satisfaction, descriptive statistics were computed. Specifically, frequencies, means, standard deviations, minimum scores and maximum scores of the two variables were computed. Summaries of the computations are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: *Descriptive statistics for shared value and marital satisfaction (N=304)*

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Shared Value	304	42	202	142.01	30.220
Marital Satisfaction	304	43	160	128.7138	26.45216

Source: Questionnaire, 2019

As can be seen from table 3 the mean shared value score is 142.01 (SD= 30.220) where the minimum and maximum scores are 42 and 202, respectively. Respondents shared value score is measured with 41 items 5 point Likert-type scale. The expected mean score is, thus, 123. Therefore, the mean score in the table (i.e. 142.01) implied that respondents share more than average values with their spouses.

Table 3 also depict that the mean marital satisfaction score is 128.71 (SD= 26.452) where 43 and 160 are minimum and maximum score, respectively. Participants' marital satisfaction is measured with 32 Likert-type items thereby the expected mean value is 96 (32X3). Table 3 thus inform us that the mean marital satisfaction score found in the present study (i.e. 128.71)

is higher than the expected mean implying that respondents have more than average marital satisfaction. These analysis/results and interpretations inform us that respondents have more than average shared value scores and marital satisfaction scores. Hence, frequencies and percentages of scores below the mean and above the mean of both shared value and marital satisfaction scores were computed.

Cognizant of this fact it is believed that it would be wise if the numbers of satisfied or dissatisfied respondents are identified. According to CSI manual respondents who scored below 104.5 are categorized as “Dissatisfied”. Hence, 104.5 is used as cut off point to categorized respondents as satisfied and dissatisfied. And the summaries of the computations for the numbers and percentage of satisfied or dissatisfied respondents are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: *Frequency and percentage of respondents shared values and marital satisfaction (N=304)*

Variable	Category	N	%
Shared Value	below the mean	144	47.4
	above the mean	160	52.6
Marital Satisfaction (Based on mean value)	below the mean	131	43.1
	above the mean	173	56.9
Marital Satisfaction (Based on cut off)	dissatisfied	55	18.1
	satisfied	249	81.9

Source: Questionnaire, 2019

Table 4 above show us that 52.6% of the respondents (160 in numbers) score above the mean while the remaining 47.4% of the respondents (144 in numbers) scored below the mean in the shared value scale. This implied that more than half of the respondents shared values with their spouses. Table 4 also depicted that 173 of the respondents (56.9%) scored above the mean the marital satisfaction questionnaire. The remaining 131 of the respondents (43.1%) scored below the mean implying that they are not satisfied with their marital relationships.

Dissatisfied respondents were identified based on the cut off point in the CSI manual. Based on this point, Table 4 displayed that 81.9% of the respondents (249 in number) are satisfied with their marital relationships while the remaining 18.1% of them (55 in number) are dissatisfied with their current marital relationships.

4.1.3. Differences in Shared value and Marital Satisfaction Based on Background Variables

Identification of statistically significant differences in shared values and marital satisfaction based on respondents' background variables was the third research objective of the present study. Therefore, computations were calculated and interpretations were made based on the calculations. The next sub-section will present the calculations and the interpretations.

4.1.3.1. Differences in Shared Values Based on Background Variables

Independent sample t-tests and ANOVA tests were used to examine differences in shared values based on respondents' demographic variables. In order to look in to differences in shared values based on gender, ethnicity and religion, independents sample t-test were computed. Summaries of the computations are presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: *Independents sample t-test scores for respondents' shared value scores (N=304)*

Variables	Category	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Gender	male	163	140.58	30.917	-.885	.377
	female	141	143.66	29.418		
Ethnicity	the same	192	141.76	27.935	-.188	.851
	different	112	142.44	33.909		
Religion	the same	286	142.58	30.509	1.306	.193
	different	18	133.00	24.117		

Source: Questionnaire, 2019

As can be seen from the table above there is no statistical difference in shared values based on gender ($t = -0.885$, $p = .337$), ethnicity ($t = -.188$, $p = .851$) and religion ($t = 1.306$, $p = .139$).

Besides, series of one-way ANOVA tests were computed to look in to differences shared values based on educational status, age difference, education difference, income difference, past marital history, children condition and working conditions of respondents. Summaries of the results are presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6: *One way ANOVA tests for Shared Values (N=304)*

Background Variables	Category	N	Mean	SD	F-value	p-value
Educational status	cannot read and write	29	138.45	31.237	.457	.767
	primary education	54	141.31	30.707		
	secondary education	79	139.59	30.505		
	college diploma	69	144.97	31.451		
	first degree and above	73	143.75	28.357		
Age Difference	the same age	37	147.03	30.074	2.170	.046
	spouse is 1 up to 5 years younger	84	143.85	29.829		
	spouse is 1 up to 5 years older	51	135.22	30.692		
	spouse is 6 up to 10 years younger	80	142.99	32.634		
	spouse is 6 up to 10 years older	40	146.08	23.952		
	Spouse is more than 10 years younger	5	140.40	35.353		
	spouse is more than 10 year older	7	109.71	3.684		
Education Difference	the same educational attainment	106	144.09	33.054	.553	.576
	spouse is more educated	77	139.34	26.423		
	I am more educated	121	141.88	29.990		
Income Difference	I earn more income	133	143.44	26.422	.319	.727
	spouse earn more income	118	141.41	30.610		
	earn similar income level	53	139.75	37.814		
Past Marital history	my spouse has previous experience	16	136.50	31.068	4.739	.003
	I have previous marital experience	10	151.50	30.237		
	both have previous experience	23	120.91	30.882		
Children condition	both do not have previous experience	255	143.89	29.464	7.618	.000
	have common children	225	142.56	29.468		
	my spouse has children	12	104.25	15.569		
	I have children	14	140.29	32.528		
Working Condition	we do not have children	53	148.70	29.804	1.287	.279
	both employed	215	142.68	31.012		
	me only employed	62	137.10	26.819		
	spouse only employed	16	143.00	30.263		
	both not employed	11	155.18	31.260		

Source: Questionnaire, 2019

The table above also shows that there are statistically significant differences in shared values based on age differences between respondents and their spouses ($F(6,298) = 2.170, p < 0.05$). The Turkey HSD test indicate that variations in shared values are observed between respondents who have the same age with their spouses and respondents whose spouses are more than 10 years older ($p < 0.05$). Specifically, it was found that respondents whose age is the same with their spouses have higher shared value ($M=147.03, SD= 30.074$) than respondents whose spouses are more than ten years older ($M= 109.71, SD= 3.684$).

Likewise, the Tukey HSD test depicted that here are statistically significant differences in shared value between respondents whose spouses are 6-10 years older and respondents whose spouses are older than 10 years ($p < 0.05$). Respondents whose spouses are 6 to 10 years older have higher shared values ($M= 140.40, SD= 35.353$) than respondents whose spouses are more than 10 years older ($M= 109.71, SD= 3.64$).

As presented in Table 6 there are statistically significant differences in shared values based on respondents previous marital experience/history ($F(3, 300)= 4,739, p < 0.01$). The Tukey HSD computations revealed that value differences exist between respondents who both have previous marital experience and respondents whose spouses do have previous experiences. Differences also exist between respondents who both have previous marital experience and respondents who both don't have previous marital experiences.

Specifically, it is revealed that couples who both have previous marital experiences shared lesser values ($M= 120.91, SD= 29.464$) than respondents who have children, but not their spouses ($M=151.50, SD= 30.237$). Besides, couples who both have previous marital experiences also shared lesser values than couples who both don't have previous marital experiences ($M= 143.89, SD= 29.464$).

Table 6 also depict that there are statistically significant differences in shared values based on children condition ($F(2, 301) = 7.618, p < 0.01$). The Tukey HSD computations depict that the differences exist between (a) respondents who have children in their marital relationship and respondents who have children outside their marital relationship; (b) respondents who have children in their marital relationship and respondents whose spouses have children outside of their marital relations; and (c) respondents who don't have children and respondents whose spouses have children outside of their marital relationship. Specific descriptions of these differences are presented below.

Respondents who have common children with their spouses shared higher values ($M = 142.56, SD = 29.468$) than respondents who have children outside of their marriage ($M = 140.29, SD = 32.592$) and respondents whose spouses have children outside their marriage ($M = 104.29, SD = 15.569$). Respondents who don't have children shared more values ($M = 148.70, SD = 29.804$) than respondents whose spouses have children outside of their marriage ($M = 104.25, SD = 15.569$).

4.1.3.2. Differences in Marital Satisfaction Based on Background Variables

In order to examine differences in marital satisfaction based on respondents' demographic variables, series of independent sample t-tests and ANOVA tests were used.

In order to look in to differences in marital satisfaction based on gender, ethnicity and religion, independent sample t-tests were computed. Summaries of the computations are presented in Table 7 below.

Table 7: *Independents sample t-test scores for respondents' marital satisfaction scores (N=304)*

Variables	Category	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Gender	male	163	129.0184	26.04163	.216	.830
	female	141	128.3617	27.00774		
Ethnicity	the same	192	128.1042	26.01549	-.526	.600
	different	112	129.7589	27.27083		
Religion	the same	286	129.4930	26.14034	2.058	.040
	different	18	116.3333	29.03953		

Source: Questionnaire, 2019

Table 7 above revealed that there are no statistically significant difference in marital satisfaction based on respondents' gender ($t = .216$, $p = 0.830$) and ethnicity ($t = -.526$, $p = 0.600$). The table also depicted that there are statistically significant differences in marital satisfaction based on religion ($t = 2.058$, $p < 0.05$). Respondents who belong to similar religion were found to have higher marital satisfaction ($M = 129.49$, $SD = 26.140$) than respondents whose spouses belong to different religion ($M = 116.33$, $SD = 29.040$).

Besides, series of one-way ANOVA tests were computed to look into mean differences in respondents' marital satisfaction based on educational status, age difference, education difference, income difference, past marital history, children condition and working conditions. Summaries of the computations are presented in Table 8 here under.

Table 8: *One-way ANOVA tests for Marital Satisfaction (N=304)*

Background Variables		Category	N	Mean	SD	F-value	p-value
Educational status		cannot read and write	29	127.72	28.140	1.086	.364
		primary education	54	129.67	24.009		
		Secondary education	79	125.04	29.749		
		college diploma	69	133.81	21.244		
		first degree and above	73	127.56	28.022		
Age Difference		the same age	37	136.54	26.234	3.170	.005
		spouse is 1 up to 5 years younger	84	135.51	19.998		
		spouse is 1 up to 5 years older	51	122.22	27.557		
		spouse is 6 up to 10 years younger	80	124.96	29.004		
		spouse is 6 up to 10 years older	40	127.15	25.345		
		Spouse is more than 10 years younger	5	125.20	29.363		
Education Difference		Spouse is more than 10 year older	7	107.43	37.322		
		the same educational attainment	106	133.28	24.653	4.248	.015
		spouse is more educated	77	121.88	27.114		
Income Difference		I am more educated	121	129.06	26.849		
		I earn more income	133	132.10	22.627	1.950	.144
		spouse earn more income	118	126.19	27.506		
Past Marital history		earn similar income level	53	125.85	31.985		
		my spouse has previous experience	16	123.56	18.457	.474	.701
		I have previous marital experience	10	132.30	24.716		
Children condition		both have previous experience	23	124.70	19.653		
		both do not have previous experience	255	129.26	27.487		
		have common children	225	130.39	25.614	7.511	.000
Working Condition		my spouse has children	12	96.25	14.341		
		I have children	14	138.21	21.119		
		we do not have children	53	126.45	28.482		
Working Condition		both employed	215	130.26	26.781	1.451	.228
		me only employed	62	126.10	25.263		
		spouse only employed	16	117.31	28.432		
	both not employed	11	129.82	21.075			

Source: Questionnaire, 2019

Table 8 above revealed that there are statistically significant differences in marital satisfaction based on age differences ($F(6, 297) = 3.170, p < 0.01$). However, the Leven's test of equality of variance ($p = 0.062$) is greater than 0.05 which implied that there is no equal/proportional variations in the seven categories considered.

The table revealed that there are statistically significant differences in marital satisfaction based on educational difference ($t = 4.248, p < 0.05$). The Tukey HSD conducted depicted that the differences are between respondents who have the same educational attainment with their spouses and respondents whose spouses are more educated than they themselves. Specifically respondents whose spouses educational attainment is the same with what they have achieved are more satisfied with their marital relationship ($M = 133.28, SD = 24.653$) than respondents whose spouses are more educated than they do ($M = 121.88, SD = 27.114$).

Table 8 also depict that there are statistically significant differences in marital satisfaction based on children condition ($t = 7.511, p < 0.01$). The post-hoc tests indicate that differences exist between respondents whose spouses have children outside their marital relations and (a) respondents who have common children; (b) respondents who have children; and (c) respondents who don't have children. In its particular case respondents whose spouses do have children outside of their marriage are less satisfied with their marital relations ($M = 69.25, SD = 14.341$) than respondents who have common children with their spouses ($M = 130.39, SD = 25.614$), respondents who have children outside of their marriage ($M = 138.21, SD = 21.119$), and respondents who don't have children ($M = 126.45, SD = 28.482$).

4.1.4. Predicting respondents' Marital Satisfaction from Shared Values and Background Variables

The last research question of the present study is related with examining the cumulative and/or independent effects of shared value and background variables over marital satisfaction. Regression analysis was used to give answers for this question though a host of steps were undertaken before the analysis.

Before the regression analysis, series of correlational analysis were computed. In the first place relationships among marital satisfaction and continuous variables (age, monthly income, age at marriage, marriage duration and numbers of children) were calculated using Pearson correlation. Based on the calculations, none of these variables have statistically significant relationship with marital satisfaction.

Following these results, categorical variables (gender, educational status, age difference, educational difference, income difference, previous marital history, differences in ethnicity, differences in religion, conditions of children and working conditions) were transformed into dummy variables. Correlations among marital satisfaction and the dummy variables were computed. From the computations marital satisfaction was found to have statistically significant associations with difference in religion ($r = -0.118$, $p < 0.05$) and educational difference ($r = -0.127$, $p < 0.05$). These associations are weak and negative while other background variables do have insignificant associations with marital satisfaction (since results of the computations are large, data are not displayed but can be presented up on request). Correlation between marital satisfaction and shared values were computed before the regression analysis presented.

Table 9: *Correlations between Shared Value and Marital satisfaction (N=304)*

R/No	Variables	1	2
1	Shared Value	1	
2	Marital Satisfaction	.603**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Questionnaire, 2019

As can be seen from Table 9 above shared value have strong, positive and statistically significant relationship with marital satisfaction ($r= 0.603$, $p< 0.01$). In other words an increase in sharing values is associated with an increase in marital satisfaction.

Last but not least regression analyses were computed. In the regression models, shared value plus difference in religion and educational difference, which were found to have significant relationship with marital satisfaction, were considered as predictor variables. The summaries of computations are presented in Table 10 below

Table 10: *Regression of marital satisfaction from predictor variables (N=304)*

	b	SEb	β	t	P	R ²	R ² Δ	R ² change	F value
Model 1						.364	.362		172.967**
Shared value	.528	.040	.603	13.152	.000				
Model 2						.372	.366	.008**	59.341**
Shared value	.522	.040	.596	12.982	.000				
Religion difference	-8.848	5.166	.079	-1.713	.088				
Education difference	-1.682	1.410	.055	-1.193	.234				

** . Significant at the 0.01 level.

In the first model of the regression analysis, the independent predictive power of shared value scores on marital satisfaction was tested. Then, it was found that 36% of the variations in

marital satisfaction is explained by shared value scores ($F(1, 302) = 172.967, p < 0.01, R^2 = .364$).

In the second model, the predictive abilities of shared value, educational difference and religion difference over marital satisfaction was examined. The addition of the two background variables significantly increased the predictive ability of shared value on marital satisfaction ($F(2, 300) = 59.341, p < 0.01, R^2 = .372$). However, the increased predictive abilities of shared value on marital satisfaction after the two background variables are added is small (R^2 change = .008).

Coupled with this, the t-test results indicate that religion difference ($t = -1.713, p = 0.088$) and educational difference ($t = -1.193, p = .234$) are insignificant predictors of marital satisfaction. Hence, it can safely be said that shared value is an important predictor of marital satisfaction while background variables play in significant role in predicting marital satisfaction.

4.2 Discussion

In this subsection findings of the present study will be discussed in line with the literature (studies conducted among couples in different corners of the globe).

4.2.1 Discussions of Background Variables

It is felt that some of the background variables need to be discussed with other literature so that better understandings of important variables could be achieved. To begin with the mean age during marriage, the present study revealed that 28.02 years is the mean age during respondents' first marriage. This value is higher than the national age at first marriage. At national level the median age at first marriage (age at which half of the participants marry) for males is 23.8 years and for females is 17.1 years. The mean year found in this study is even higher than the rate in Addis Ababa which was reported to be 23.9 (DHS, 2016).

The average age at marriage found in the present study is also slightly higher than the finding from a study in Addis Ababa among married women respondents. In that study it was found that the mean age at marriage was 26 years and the researchers claimed that Marriages in Addis Ababa are characterized as delayed marriage (Gurmu and Mace, 2013). Hence, based on the findings of the present study and the findings from other studies we can say that respondents of the present study have delayed marital age.

In the present study it was found that majority of the respondents completed high school which is significantly higher than the national reports. Although the national statistics depict that urban dwellers are better educated than rural residents, at national level it is 4% and 5% of women and men, respectively, who completed secondary school (DHS, 2016). However, the respondents of the present study are less educated than respondents in other studies (e.g. Drahman and Yesuf, 2018; Hoesni et al., 2016.)

In this study the mean marital duration was found to be 9 years. This marital duration is lower than the mean marital duration reported from Japan, i.e. 15.17 years (Abe and Oshio, 2018). But it is higher than the reported marital duration in Pakistan and Malaysia. In the study in Pakistan it was depicted that the highest number of respondents stayed married between 5 and 9 years (Aman et al, 2019). In the study in Malaysia (Drahman and Yesuf, 2018) it was found that 60% of the respondents stayed together between 1 and 10 years.

The mean age of the participants in the present study is 39 years. Similar with this finding, the mean reported age of participants in a cross sectional study in Malaysia was 38.92 (Drahman and Yesuf, 2018; Hoesni et al., 2016). The average number of children in the present study is 2. This is lower than the national average i.e. 4.6, but similar with the national urban average which is 2.3 (DHS, 2016). This number is higher than the average used in a study in China which is one (Chi et al., 2013).

4.2.2 Respondents'/Couples Shared Values

In the present study participants were found to have more than average shared values or similarities with their spouses where more than half of the respondents felt that they shared values with their spouses. In line with the findings of the present study, a study among 100 couples revealed similar results. Perceived similarity of couples across several dimensions at couples' initial marital stage and at their current stages of their marital relationships was examined and depicted that respondents perceived themselves as similar with their spouses both at their initial and current stages of their marital relationships (Spreher, 2013).

A study was conducted among 4255 married people and cohabitating couples in Netherlands and examined the relationship between joint life style and marital dissolution among them.

And it was found that married couples jointly operate in their leisure time than cohabitating couples (Houdt and Poortman, 2018).

4.2.3 Couples Marital Satisfaction Level

In the present study it was revealed that more than half of the respondents are satisfied with their marriage. Likewise, significant numbers of respondents (18%) are dissatisfied with their marriage. With regard to couples' marital satisfaction different ratio of satisfied and dissatisfied respondents were reported from other studies based on the type of instrument they employed and/or the cut off points they adopt to their studies. Let's see couples of studies to better understand this claim.

A study examined the marital satisfaction of 239 dual earner couples (Chrishanie, 2018). In that study Couples Satisfaction Index was employed and 51.5 was used as cut off point to categorize respondents as satisfied or dissatisfied. Then it was found that all the respondents are satisfied with their marital relationships. Another study examined the marital satisfaction of 200 couples (Afolabi et al., 2017). This study used Marital Satisfaction Inventory (25 items) and employed the Nigerian norm, i.e. 38.84, to categorize respondents as satisfied or dissatisfied. The study then depicted that 54.5% of the respondents are satisfied with their marital relationships while the remaining 45.5% of the respondents are not satisfied with their marital relationships.

4.2.4 Differences in Shared Values Based on Background Variables

In the present study married couples in similar age groups have higher shared values than couples in differently aged groups. Besides, couples who both had previous marital history/experience share lesser values than couples who don't have previous marital experiences. Likewise, couples who both had previous marital experience shared lesser

values than couples where only one of them had previous marital experience. In addition, couples who have children in their marriage share more values than couples who do not have children and couples who have children outside of their current marital relationship.

Marital duration is considered as important factor in couples' shared values. Unlike the findings of the present study participants who stayed longer were found to share more values than newly married couples. The longitudinal study by Sprecher (2013) is a good example here. In that study perceived similarity was higher at later stage of participants' marital relations than at initial stages of their marital relationships.

4.2.5 Differences in Marital Satisfaction Based on Background Variables

Differences in marital satisfactions are observed based on respondents' background variables. Specifically it was found that (1) respondents who belong to similar religions with their spouses have higher marital satisfaction than respondents whose spouses belong to different religions; (2) respondents with similar educational attainments are more satisfied than respondents with different educational attainments; and (3) Couples who have children outside of their marital relations are less satisfied than couples who don't have children and couples who do have children with their current spouses.

Differences in marital satisfaction based on gender come up with controversial findings. In the present study there was no statistically significant difference in marital satisfaction based on gender. Similar to the present study, the study among Ghanaian migrant couples in the USA depicted that there was no significant difference in marital satisfaction between wives and husbands (Brako, 2012).

Unlike the finding of the present study, a study in Japan among 749 couples (Abe and Oshio, 2018) revealed that males/husbands have higher marital satisfaction than wives/females.

Similarly, the study among Nigerian couples (Afolabi et al., 2017) depicted that men are more satisfied with their marriage than women. Another study among 239 dual earner couples (Chrishianie, 2018), which was mentioned above, found that husbands have higher marital satisfaction than wives.

Contrary to the findings of the present study, marital length is reported to be associated with marital satisfaction. In the study in Japan (Abe and Oshio, 2018) it was depicted that couples who have longer marital length have lower marital satisfaction. Supportive finding is reported from a longitudinal research conducted among 431 couples 862 individuals (Jackson et al., 2017). The study was conducted among newly married couples and data were collected for about four consecutive years. In the study it was found that marital satisfaction level decreases with time passes.

4.2.6 Predicting Marital Satisfaction from Shared Values and Background Variables

Before discussing on the predictive abilities of shared values on marital satisfaction, attempt will be made to look into the association between marital satisfaction and shared values. In the present study marital satisfaction and shared values are positively and significantly related with each other. An increase in shared values is associated with an increase in couples' marital satisfaction.

Association between marital satisfaction and shared values are also reported from a host of studies in different corners of the globe. To state some of the studies, a study was conducted among 749 couples in Japan (Abe and Oshio, 2018). In this study it was found out that couples who have similar personality traits have higher marital satisfaction.

Another study conducted among 248 Jewish Israeli couples examined the association between similarity and marital satisfaction. The study, which examined similarity in terms of values among others, revealed that there is a strong positive relationship between similarity and marital satisfaction. In other words couples who share similar values were found to have higher marital satisfaction (Gaunt, 2006). Still another study examined the association between marital satisfaction and shared values in terms of shared religious commitment and shared religious practice among 508 respondents in Pakistan. In that study it was found that both religious commitment and religious practice are associated with marital satisfaction (Aman et al., 2019).

In a study among 594 participants (297 couples) in China it was revealed that marital satisfaction is associated with couples' similarity. Particularly it was depicted that marital satisfaction is associated with couple similarity on relationship standards that one should share values with one's partner, give in to the partner, try to change the partner, resist control by the partner, and be equal in making (Chi et al., 2013).

The studies mentioned above inform us that there are positive relationships between shared values and marital satisfaction. Findings which are contrary to these results were found in other studies. For instance, a study was conducted among 1300 public servants in Nigeria (Adigeb and Mbua, 2015). In this study communication, time spent together and number of children negatively and significantly were associated with couples marital satisfaction. Likewise, the study among Ghanaian migrants in the USA found no association between marital satisfaction and shared values in terms of shared gender role beliefs (Brako, 2012).

In the present study shared values are found to be important predictors of marital satisfaction. However, background variables are found to be insignificant predictors of couples' marital satisfaction. Shared values as important predictors of marital satisfaction were reported also

from a number of studies. For example the study among Jewish Israeli couples (Gaunt, 2006) revealed that shared values in terms of similarity in values, general personality traits and family role attitude are statistically significant predictor of couples' marital satisfaction. Specifically it was revealed that 18% of the variations in husbands' marital satisfaction and 13% of the variations in wives marital satisfaction were explained by couples' similarity.

A study in Singapore found similar results. The study examined cultural dimensions of collectivism-individualism, self-disclosure and conflict tactics on marital satisfaction among 160 Singaporean couples (320 individuals). Among other things, the study depicted that 40% of the variations in wives marital satisfaction was explained by couples' shared values in the three measured dimensions.

Shared value or similarity as an important predicting factor for marital satisfaction has been reported not only among married couples but also among dating couples. For example a study by Lutz and colleagues (2006) examined the perceived similarity and relationship success among 247 dating couples. In that study it was revealed that participants with high similarity in religion or interest reported greater satisfaction than their low similarity participants.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary

Studies on marital quality are ample in the Western world while they are scarce in the Eastern world. The scarcity of the studied is also evident in Ethiopia. Hence the present study tried to fill this gap by investigating shared values and marital satisfaction among respondents from Kirkos sub-city. Three hundred four valid questionnaires were collected from three kebeles. Appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical tools were used to analyse the collected data. From the analysed data, the following major findings were found:

- Significant number of respondents share values with their spouses
- More than half of the respondents are satisfied with their marriage although significant numbers of respondents are dissatisfied with their marriage.
- Married people age differences/similarities, previous marital experiences and having children in or outside of the marital relationship influences sharing values among themselves.
- Married people religious similarity/difference, similarity/differences in educational attainment and having children in or outside of the marital relationship determine their marital satisfactions.
- Marital satisfaction and shared values have strong positive relationship.
- Differences in religion and in education have weak and negative relationship with marital satisfaction.
- Shared values independently predict marital satisfaction.
- Background variables are insignificant predictors of marital satisfaction

5.2. Conclusions

Based on the findings of the present study and the discussions conducted, the following major conclusions are made:

- ✓ More than average numbers of married people in the study area have shared values with their spouses.
- ✓ More than average numbers of married people in the study area are satisfied with their marital relationships.
- ✓ Significant numbers of married people in the study area are dissatisfied with their marital relations while the satisfaction level of couples is more than average.
- ✓ Married people whose age is similar and couples who have children in their current marital relations share higher level of values while couples with previous marital experience share lesser values with their spouses.
- ✓ Married people who belong to similar religion and who attained similar educational level are more satisfied with their current marital satisfaction while couples who have children outside of their marital relations are less satisfied with their marital relations.
- ✓ Married people who share more values were found to have higher marital satisfaction.
- ✓ Shared values have strong, positive and statistically significant relationship with marital satisfaction and it is important predictors of marital satisfaction but not background variables

5.3. Recommendations

Based on the conclusions made from the findings and the literatures reviewed, the following short and long term recommendations are given:

- ✓ During mate selection individual may benefit from counselling so that to consider important background variables of their spouses including similarities in age, religion and educational attainments.
- ✓ Experts and professionals in marriage need to help married people to work with important values among themselves thereby they will be benefited and better their marital satisfactions.
- ✓ Experts/ professionals, Medias, schools, religious and other institutions need to help individuals to be well informed about the role of values by setting an agenda of awareness creation and understanding within the society in general.
- ✓ Proper and tailored pre-marital counselling need to be designed for couples who have previous marital experience and/or children from other/previous relationships since it affects current marital life and found to decrease couples value sharing.
- ✓ Program developers shall take into account values of married people to help improve their marital satisfaction.
- ✓ Ministry of Culture and Tourism and other concerned bodies shall work to promote maintaining balance between individual interests and shared values so as not the needs of a group supersede those of the individuals since in a collectivist culture, like our country Ethiopia, group cohesiveness and group privilege are emphasized (Quek and Fitzpatrick, 2013, 209).
- ✓ The present research is cross-sectional in terms of data collection. Hence, other researchers need to conduct this kind of study at a larger scale and possibly longitudinal.

References

- Abe, S. and Oshio, A. (2018). Does Marital Duration Moderate (Dis) Similarity Effects of Personality on Marital Satisfaction? *SAGE Open* April-June 2018: 1 –7, DOI: 10.1177/2158244018784985j
- Acitelli, L. K., Kenny, D. A., & Weiner, D. (2001). The importance of similarity and understanding of partners' marital ideals to relationship satisfaction. *Personal Relationships*, 8, 167–185.
- Addis Ababa city administration, (2014). Integrated land information center, Addis Ababa.
- Adigeb, A.P. and Mbua, A.P. (2015). The Influence of Psychosocial Factors on Marital Satisfaction among Public Servants in Cross River State. *Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: G Linguistics & Education*, Vol. 15 (8): 13-19.
- Afolabi, A.B., Oladotun, A. S., Chinedu, E. O., & Tolulope, O.E. (2017). Psychosocial Factors in Marital Satisfaction among Married couples in Benin-City: An Implication for Couple's therapy. *Advances in Social Science Research Journal*, 4(10) 177-182
- Aman, J., Abbas, J., Nurunnabi, M. and Bano, S. (2019). The Relationship of Religiosity and Marital Satisfaction: The Role of Religious Commitment and Practices on Marital Satisfaction Among Pakistani Respondents, *Behav Sci (Basel)*. 2019 Mar; 9(3): 30.
- Amato, P. (2000). The consequences of divorce for adults and children. In R. Milardo (Ed.), *Understanding families into the new millennium: A decade in review*. Lawrence, KS: NCFR and Alliance Communications Group.
- Amato, P., Johnson, D., Booth, A., & Rogers, S. (2003). Continuity and change in marital quality between 1980 and 2000. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 65, 1-22. Retrieved on November 14/ 2018 from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2003.00001.x>
- Archuleta, K. L. (2013). Couples, money, and expectations: Negotiating financial management roles to increase relationship satisfaction. *Marriage & Family Review*, 49(5), 391-411.

- Aron, A., Norman, C.C., & Aron, E.N. (2001). Shared self-expanding activities as a means of maintaining and enhancing close romantic relationships. In J.H. Harvey & A. Wenzel (Eds.), *Close romantic relationships: maintenance and enhancement* (pp 47-66). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Baldwin, J., Ellis, G., & Baldwin, B. (1999). Marital satisfaction: An examination of its relationship to spouse support and congruence of commitment among runners. *Leisure Sciences*, 21, 117-131. Retrieved on December 02/ 2018 from link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781137415547_3
- Banse, R. (2004). Adult attachment and marital satisfaction: Evidence for dyadic configuration effects. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 21(2), 273-282.
- Bardi, A., & Schwartz, S. H. (2003). Values and behavior: Strength and structure of relations. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 29, 1207–1220. doi:10.1177/0146167203254602
- Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K. (1987). Social roles, gender, and psychological distress. In R. C. Barnett, L. & Biener (Eds.), *Gender and stress* (pp.122-143). New York: Free Press. Retrieved on December 02/ 2018 from psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/1987-98337-005
- Bartholomew, K. (1990). Avoidance of intimacy: an attachment perspective, *Journal of social and personal relationship*,7,147-178. Retrieved on December 11/ 2018 from www.sci epub.com/reference/145698
- Bergan, A. & McConatha, J. T. (2000). Religiosity and life satisfaction. *Activities, Adaptation and Aging*, 24 (3), 23-3. Retrieved on December 11/ 2018 from psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/2000-13808-002
- Biber, P., Hupfeld, J., & Meier, L. L. (2008). Personal values and relational models. *European Journal of Personality*, 22, 609–628.
- Birditt, Kira, E. Brown, Terri L. Orbuch, and J. McIlvane. (2010). "Marital Conflict Behaviors and Implications for Divorce Over 16 Years." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 72(5): 1188-1204. Retrieved on Feb,17,2019, from <https://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/pubs/abs/12693>

- Bowen, G.L. & Orthner, D.K. (1983). Sex-role congruency and marital quality. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 45, 223-230. Retrieved on November 27 2018 from journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/019251300021001006
- Bowlby, J. (1969). *Attachment and loss: Vol. 1. Attachment*. New York: Basic Books.
- Bradbury, Thomas, N., Fincham, F. D., Frank, D., Beach, & Steven, R. H. (2000). Research on the nature and determinants of marital satisfaction: A decade in review. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 62(4),964-980. Retrieved on December 18/ 2018 from journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/019027250406700305?
- Brako, F. (2012). *Examining Gender Role Beliefs and Marital Satisfaction of Ghanaian Immigrant Couples in the U.S.A*. Dissertation, Drexel University: USA.
- Bramlett, M. D., & Mosher, W. D. (2002). Cohabitation, marriage, divorce, and remarriage in the United States. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat*, 23(22).
- Burk, W. J., Steglich, C. E., & Snijders, T. A. (2007). Beyond dyadic interdependence: Actor-oriented models for co-evolving social networks and individual behaviors. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 31, 397–404.
- Buss, D. M., Shackelford, T. K., Kirkpatrick, L. A., & Larsen, R. J. (2001). A half century of mate preferences: The cultural evolution of values. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 63, 491–503.
- Byrne, D. & Blalock, B. (1963). Similarity and assumed similarity of attitudes between husbands and wives. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 67, 636-640.
- Byrne, D., Ervin, C., & Lamberth, J. (1970). Continuity between the experimental study of attraction and real-life computer dating. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 16, 157-165.
- Central Statistics Authority (2007). *National Population and Housing Survey*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Chadwich, B.A., Albrecht, S.C., & Kunze, P.R. (1976). Marital and family role satisfaction. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 38, 431-440

- Chi, P., Epstein, N. B., Fang, X., Lam, D. O., and Li, X. (2013). Similarity of relationship standards, couple communication patterns, and marital satisfaction among Chinese couples. *J.Fam.Psychol.*27,806–816.doi:10.1037/ a0034113
- Chrishianie, A.S. (2018). Marital Satisfaction in Dual-Earner Marriage: Single-Residence versus Commuter. *Psychological Research on Urban Society*, Vol. 1(2):107-144.
- Clark-Nicolas, P., & Gray-Little, B. (1991). Economic Predictors of Marital Quality Among Newly Remarried Rural and Urban Couples Brian J. Higginbotham, Ph.D. Utah State University Dan Felix University of Nebraska-Lincol
- Copur, Zeynep. (2014). The relationship between financial issues and marital relationship. *International Journal of Arts and Sciences*. 7. 683-698.
- Costa, P T. & McCrae, R. (1992). Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R) and NEO Five Factor Model (NEO-FFI) Professional manual. Odesa, FL; Psychological Assesment Center. Retrieved on November 19/ 2018 from https://www.researchgate.net/post/Where_can_I_find_this_reference_Costa_McCrae_NEO-PI-R_1992
- Crawford, D., Houts, R., Huston, T., & George, L. (2002). Compatibility, leisure, and satisfaction in marital relationships. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 64, 433-449. Retrieved on November 27/ 2018 from onlinelibrary.wiley.com > ... > Vol 64 Issue 2 > Abstract
- Crosbie-Burnett, M. (1989). Application of family stress theory to remarriage: A model for assessing and helping stepfamilies. *Family Relations*, 38, 323-331. Retrieved on November 27 2018 from extension.usu.edu/.../ou-files/managingstress.pdf
- Dew, J. P. (2009). The gendered meanings of assets for divorce. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues* 30,20-31. Retrieved on February 17/2019 from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289536989_The_relationship_between_financial_issues_and_marital_relationship
- DHS, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey Key Findings (2016). Key Indicators Report. Central Statistics Agency: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Rockville, Maryland, USA. CSA and ICF.

- Drahman, A., & Yusof, S. N. M. (2018). The Relationship Between Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction on Quality of Marriage Among Married Couples in Selangor. *International Journal of Humanities, Philosophy, Language*, 1(3), 38-47.
- Duck, S. W., & Craig, G. (1975). Effects of type of information upon interpersonal attraction. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 1974, Vol. 29, No. 3, 374-380. Retrieved on November 27 /2018 from journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0265407512452989
- Durodoye, B. A. (1997). Factors of marital satisfaction among African American couples and Nigerian male/African American female couples, *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 28, 71–81.
- Farrell, J. E., Hook, J. N., Ramos, M., Davis, D. E., Van Tongeren, D. R., & Ruiz, J. M. (2015). Humility and relationship outcomes in couples: The mediating role of commitment. *Couple and Family Psychology: Research and Practice*, 4, 14–26.
- Fatehizadeh, M., & Ahmadi, A. (2006). The relationship between marital satisfaction and communication patterns of couples in Isfahan university, *Journal of Family Research*, 2, 110–120
- Feeney, J. A. (1999). Adult Attachment, emotional control, and marital satisfaction. *Personal Relationships*, 6, 169-185. Retrieved on November 27 /2018 from onlinelibrary.wiley.com Social Psychology
- Fincham, Garnier, Gano-Phillips, and Osborne (1995). Marital Satisfaction and an Information-Processing Measure of Partner-Schemas. Retrieved on February 17. /2019 from <https://rd.springer.com/article/10.1023%2FA%3A1020305226067>
- Forness, S. R. (2003). The relationship between couples' attachment styles, self-disclosure and marital satisfaction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 63 (7-B), (UMINo. 3059982)
- Francis, L. J. & Kaldor, P. (2002). The relationship between psychological well-being
- Funk, J. L. & Rogge, R. D. (2007). Testing the ruler with item response theory: Increasing precision of measurement for relationship satisfaction with the Couples Satisfaction Index. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 21, 572-583.

- Funk, J. L. & Rogge, R. D. (2007). Testing the ruler with item response theory: Increasing precision of measurement for relationship satisfaction with the Couples Satisfaction Index. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 21, 572-583.
- Gaunt, R. (2006). Couple similarity and marital satisfaction: Are similar spouses happier? *Journal of Personality*, 74, 1401–1420.
- Givertz, M., Segrin, C., & Hanzal, A. (2009). The association between satisfaction and commitment differs across marital couple types, *Communication Research*, 36, 56–584.
- Gottman, J. M., & Silver, N. (1999). *The seven principles for making marriage work*. Three Rivers Press, New York: Random House. Retrieved on Novemberr,17,2019 from http://www.integralpsychology.org/uploads/1/5/3/0/15300482/the_seven_principles_for_making_marriage_work_summary.pdf
- Graham, C.W., Fischer, J.L., Crawford, D., Fitzpatrick, J. & Bina, K.(2000). Parentalstatus, socialsupport and marital adjustment. *Journal of family issues*, 21(7), 888-905. Retrieved on Feb,17,2019 from <https://www.ijariit.com/manuscripts/v5i1/V5I1-1177.pdf>
- Gurmu, E. & Mace, R. (2018). Determinants of age at first marriage in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA*, VOL. 28 (01): 87-110.
- Hatami, H., Habi, M.B, and Akbari, A. (2009). Assessing the Impact of Religiosity on Marital Satisfaction. *J Military Psychology*, 1(1):13-22.
- Hazan, C. & Shaver, P. R. (1994). Attachment as an organizational framework for research on close relationships. *Psychological Inquiry*, 5(1).
- Hazan, C., & Shaver, P. (1987). Romantic love conceptualized as an attachment process. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 52, 511-524
- Heaton, T. B., & Pratt, E. L. (1990). The effects of religious homogamy on marital satisfaction and stability. *Journal of Family Issues*, 11(2), 191-207. Retrieved on December 18/ 2018 from rsc.byu.edu/.../2-influence-faith-marital

- Helms-Erikson, H. (2001). Marital quality ten years after the transition to parenthood: Implications of the timing of parenthood and division of housework. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 63, 1099–1110. doi:10.1111/j.1741-3737.2001.01099.x
- Hendrick, C., & Hendrick, S. (1997). A theory and method of love. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 50, 392-402. Retrieved on December 18/ 2018 from www.scirp.org/reference/ReferencesPapers.aspx?
- Hendrick, S. (1981). Self-disclosure and marital satisfaction. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 40, 115-1159
- Heyman, R., Sayers, S., & Bellack, A. (1994). Global marital satisfaction versus marital adjustment: An empirical comparison of three measures. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 8, 432-446
- Hilpert, P., Bodenmann, G., Nussbeck, F. W., & Bradbury, T. N. (2016). Improving personal happiness through couple intervention: A randomized controlled trial of a self-directed couple enhancement program. *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 17, 213–237. doi:10.1007/s10902-014-9591-7
- Hinde, R. A. (1997). *Relationships: A dialectical perspective*. East Sussex, UK: Psychology Press.
- Hitlin, S., & Piliavin, J. A. (2004). Values: Reviving a dormant concept. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 30, 359–393.
- Hoesni, S.M., Kadir, N.A., Sulaiman, W.S. and Hafidz, S.W. (2016). Love And Marital Satisfaction Among Urban URBAN MALAYS: COMPARING THREE GROUPS LENGTH OF MARRIAGE. *Jurnal Psikologi Malaysia* 30 (2): 32-41 ISSN-2289-8174
- Hoge, D. R. (1996). Religion in America: The demographics of belief and affiliation. In E. P. Shafranske (Ed.) *Religion and the clinical practice of psychology*. Washington DC: American Psychological Association
- Hohmann, Marriott, B. E. (2006). Shared beliefs and the union stability of married and cohabiting couples. *Journal of Marriage & Family*, 68, 10151028.doi:10.1111/j.1741. Retrieved on December 18/2018 from onlinelibrary.wiley.com>...>Vol 68 Issue 4>Abstract

- Homish GG, Leonard KE, Kozlowski LT, Cornelius JR, (2009). The longitudinal association between multiple substance use discrepancies and marital satisfaction. *Addiction*. 2009;104(7):1201–1209. Retrieved on February 17/2019 from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1360-0443.2009.02614.x>
- Houdt, K. v. and Poortman, A. (2018). Joint lifestyles and the risk of union dissolution: Differences between marriage and cohabitation. *Demographic Research: Vol 39 (15): 431-458*. Available online at: <https://www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol39/15/> DOI: 10.4054/DemRes.2018.39.15
- Hoyle, R. H. (1993). Interpersonal attraction in the absence of explicit attitudinal information. *Social Cognition*, 11, 309-320.
- Jackson, G.L., Krull, J.L., Bradbury, T.N. and Karney, B.R. (2017). House hold income and trajectories of marital satisfaction. *Journal of marriage and Family*, 79: 690-704.
- Jamieson, D.W., Lydon, J.E., & Zanna, M.P. (1987). Attitude and activity preference similarity: differential bases of interpersonal attraction for low and high self-monitors. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 53, 1052-1060
- Kamp Dush, C. M., Taylor, M. G., & Kroeger, R. A. (2008). Marital happiness and psychological well-being across the life course. *Family Relations*, 57, 211-226. Retrieved on December 18/2018 from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20456785>
- Kaplan, M., & Maddux, J. E. (2002). Goals and marital satisfaction: Perceived support for personal goals and collective efficacy for collective goals. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 21, 157164.
- Karney, B. R., & Bradbury, T. N. (1995). The longitudinal course of marital quality and stability: A review of theory, method, and research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 118, 3-34.
- Kaslow, F. & Robinson, J. A. (1996). Long-term satisfying marriages: Perceptions of contributing factors. *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 24(2), 153-170
- Kelly, J. (1997). Changing issues in leisure-family research—again. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 29, 132-134. Retrieved on November 22/ 2018 from www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01490400.2017.1333059

- Khalatbari, J., Ghorbanshiroudi, S., Niaz, A. K., Bazleh, N, and Safaryazdi, N. (2013). The Relationship between Marital Satisfaction (Based on Religious Criteria) and Emotional Stability. *Procedia Soc Behav Sci.* 2013; 84:869-73.
- Klinetob, N. A., & Smith, D. A. (1996). Demand-withdraw communication in marital interaction: Tests of interpersonal contingency and gender role hypotheses. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 58, 945-957.
- Koehne, K. (2000). The relationship between relational commitment, spousal intimacy, and religiosity and marital satisfaction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 61 (6-B), (UMI No. 9973464). Retrieved on December 17/ 2018 from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/255712960_The_Factors_Predicting_Marital_Satisfaction_A_Gender_Difference_in_Pakistan
- Kurdek, L. A., & Schnopp-Wyatt, D. (1997). Predicting relationship commitment and relationship stability from both partners' relationship values: Evidence from heterosexual dating couples. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 23, 1111–1119.
- Larsen, A., & Olson, D. H. (1990). Capturing the complexity of family systems: Integrating family theory, family scores, and family analysis. In T. W. Draper & A. 55 C. Marcos (Eds.), *Family variables: Conceptualization, measurement, and use*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage
- Larson, J. H., & Holman, T. B. (1994). Premarital predictors of marital quality and stability. *Family Relations*, 43, 228-237. Retrieved on December 17/ 2018 from <https://www.prepare-enrich.com/pe/pdf/research/abuse.pdf>
- Larson, R., Gillman, S., & Richards, M. (1997). Divergent experiences of family leisure: Fathers, mothers, and young adolescent. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 29, 78-97. Retrieved on December 17/ 2018 from <https://www.cabdirect.org/cabdirect/abstract/19971804678>
- Lea, M., & Duck, S. (1982). A model for the role of similarity of values in friendship development. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 21, 301-310.

- Lewis, R. A., & Spanier, G. B. (1979). Theorizing about the quality and stability of marriage. In W. R. Burr, R. Hill, F. I. Nye, & I. L. Reiss (Eds.), *Contemporary theories about the family: Vol. 1.* (pp. 268-294). New York: The Free Press
- Lutz, C.J., Bradley, A. C., Mihalik, Jennifer L., and Moorman, E. R. (2006). "Perceived Similarity and Relationship Success among Dating Couples: An Idiographic Approach"(2006). Psychology Faculty Publications.13. https://ecommons.udayton.edu/psy_fac_pub/13
- Mahoney, A., Pargament, K., Jewell, T., Swank, A.B., Scott, E., Emery, E., et al. (1999). Marriage and the spiritual realm: The role of proximal and distal religious constructs in marital functioning. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 13, 321-338
- Meyer, J.P. & Pepper, S. (1977). Need compatibility and marital adjustment in young married couples. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 35, 331-342. Retrieved on November 22/ 2018 from www.psywww.com/intropsych/ch16-sfl/friendship.html
- Moore, D. P., & Moore, J. W. (1996). Posthurricane burnout: An island township's experience. *Environment and Behavior*, 28, 134-155.
- Morry, M. (2007). Relationship satisfaction as a predictor of perceived similarity across cross-sex friends: A test of the attraction-similarity model. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 24, 117-138
- Myers & Landsberger, (2002). Gender, Race, Adult Attachment, and Marital Satisfaction Among Malaysians. Retrieved on November 6/ 2018 from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1066480712468268>
- Olson, D. H., Olson-Sigg, A., & Larson, P. (2008). *The couple checkup: Finding your relationship strengths.* Nashville, TN: Nelson
- Reczek, Liu, & Umberson, (2010). The influence of intergenerational relationships on marital quality following the death of a parent in adulthood. Retrieved on February 17/2019 from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0265407514558962?journalCode=sp>
ra

- Rhoades, G. K., Stanley, S. M., & Markman, H. J. (2006). Pre-engagement cohabitation and gender asymmetry in marital commitment. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 20, 553-560. Retrieved on November 22/ 2018 from www.prepinc.com/.../gender_asymetry_commitment.pdf
- Roberts, L. J., & Greenberg, D. R. (2002). Observational “windows” to intimacy processes in marriage. In P. Noller & J. A. Feeney (Eds.), *Understanding marriage: Developments in the study of couple interaction*. New York, NY: Cambridge.
- Schmitt, D. (2002). Personality, attachment and sexuality related to dating relationship outcomes: Contrasting three perspectives on personal attribute interaction. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 41, 589-610
- Schwartz, S. H. (1992). Universals in the content and structure of values: Theoretical advances and empirical tests in 20 countries. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 25, 1–65.
- Schwartz, S. H. (2007). Universalism values and the inclusiveness of our moral universe. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 38, 711–728. *Scientific Study of Religion*, 41(1), 179-184.
- Smith, S. R., & Hamon, R. R. (2012). *Exploring family theories* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: Oxford.
- Sprecher, S. (2013). Correlates of Couples’ Perceived Similarity at the Initiation Stage and Currently. *An International Journal on Personal Relationships*, Vol. 7(2), 180–195, doi:10.5964/ijpr.v7i2.12. Available online at: interpersona.psychopen.eu | 1981-6472
- Uli Wessling Tolon (2008). *Comparison of Urban Upgrading Projects on Development Cooperation in Ethiopia*. Retrieved on Feb,17,2018, from <https://upcommons.upc.edu/pfc/bitstream/2099.1/6374/8/07.pdf>

- Vaughan, L. A. (2001). The relationship between marital satisfaction levels associated with participation in the FREE (forgiveness and reconciliation through experiencing empathy) and hope-focused marital enrichment program. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 62 (2-B), (UMI No. 3004950). Retrieved on Feb,18/2018 from http://www.academia.edu/15532283/Determinant_of_Marital_Satisfaction_among_Young_Couples_in_Lagos_State_Nigeria
- Weiss, R.L. (2005). A critical view of marital satisfaction. In W. Pinsof and J. Lebow (Eds.) *Family Psychology: The Art of the Science*. Oxford University Press.
- Wilcox, W. B., Marquardt, E., Popenoe, D., & Whitehead, B. D. (2011). When baby makes three: How parenthood makes life meaningful and how marriage makes parenthood bearable. *The State of Our Unions: Marriage in America*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia. Retrieved on November 04/2018 from <http://www.stateofourunions.org/2011/SOOU2011.pdf>
- Williams, K. (2003). Has the future of marriage arrived? A contemporary examination of gender, marriage, and psychological well-being. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 44, 470-487. Retrieved on November 27/2018 from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1519794> on November 27/2018
- Wimalasiri, J. S. (2001). Moral reasoning capacity of management students and practitioners: An empirical study in Australia. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 16(8), 614-634.
- Yamane, (1967). *Determining sample size*, University of Florida. Retrieved on Nov 22/2016, from <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/PD/PD00600>.

Appendix

Questionnaire English Version

Addis Ababa University

College of Education and Behavioral Studies

School of Psychology

Dear respondent;

The purpose of this questionnaire is to assess the level of shared values and marital satisfaction among married couples. It is for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for master's degree in psychology; Addis Ababa University. All data collected from this questionnaire will be used for the purpose of the research and kept anonymous all the time.

Beloved respondent, the questionnaire has different parts. Please give your response as per the guideline given. You are not supposed to write your name on the questionnaire. I kindly request you to be genuine while responding to the questions so that the research could achieve its intended objectives. I appreciate your cooperation and willingness in advance.

Thank You

Appendix A

Demographic Variables: The following questions are about personal information. Please read each question carefully and give only one answer for each question in the response column provided parallel to each question by putting sign ‘x’.

	Items	Responses	Response Box
1	Sex?	1.Male	
		2.Female	
2	What is your age?		
3	What is your educational level?	1. do not read and write	
		2. primary education	
		3. secondary education	
		4. college diploma	
		5. first degree and above	
4	What is your monthly income in birr?		
5	What was your age when you got married with your present spouse?		
6	What age difference do you have with your spouse?	1. we are the same age	
		2. my spouse is ----- years younger than me	
		3. I am ----- years older than my spouse	
7	Do you belong to the same ethnicity?	1. we belong to the same ethnicity	
		2. we belong to different ethnicity	
8	Do you belong to the same religion?	1. we belong to the same religion	
		2. we belong to different religion	
9	What educational level of difference do you have with your spouse?	1. we have the same educational attainment	
		2. my spouse is more educated than me	
		3. I am more educated than my spouse	
10	What amount of income difference do you have with your spouse?	1. I earn more income than my spouse	
		2. my spouse earn more income than me	
		3. we earn the same income level	

11	Do you have previous marital experience?	1. my spouse has previous marital experience	
		2. I have previous marital experience	
		3. we both have previous marital experience	
		4. we both do not have previous marital experience	
12	How long you stay in your present marital relationship in years?		
13	Do you have children?	1. Yes we do have children	
		2. My spouse has children but not for me	
		3. I have children but not for my spouse	
		4. No we do not have children	
14	If you do have children, how many children do you have?		
15	What employment condition do you have?	1. we are employed	
		2. only I am employed	
		3. only my spouse is employed	
		4. we both are not employed	

Appendix B

The following questions are presented to assess the level of shared values/similarity between you and your spouse. Please read each question carefully and give only one answer for each question in the response space provided along with each question by putting sign ‘x’.

Items		1	2	3	4	5
		Not similar at all	Slightly similar	Neutral	Moderately similar	Very similar
1	The degree to which you are similar on level of nervousness or worry typically experienced					
2	The degree to which you are similar on level of anger typically experienced					
3	The degree to which you are similar on level of sadness typically experienced					
4	The degree to which you are similar on level of self-consciousness					

5	The degree to which you are similar on level of impulsiveness					
6	The degree to which you are similar on level of confidence in ability to cope with problems					
7	The degree to which you are similar on level of affectionateness					
8	The degree to which you are similar on level of sociability					
9	The degree to which you are similar on the level of assertiveness					
10	The degree to which you are similar on the level of doing activities on the same energy level					
11	The degree to which you are similar on the level of sensation-seeking behavior					
12	The degree to which you are similar on the level of cheerfulness and optimism					
13	The degree to which you are similar on the level of openness to inner fantasy life					
14	The degree to which you are similar on level of openness to experiencing fine and performing arts					
15	The degree to which you are similar on level of openness to experiencing new activities					
16	The degree to which you are similar on the level of openness to experiencing wide range of different ideas					
17	The degree to which you are similar on the level of openness to experiencing wide range of different values					
18	The degree to which you are similar on the level of openness to experiencing wide range of different emotions					
19	The degree to which you are similar on the level of trust in others.					
20	The degree to which you are similar on the level of sincerity					
21	The degree to which you are similar on level of generosity and consideration of others					

22	The degree to which you are similar on level of humility					
23	The degree to which you are similar on level of sympathy and concern for others					
24	The degree to which you are similar on level of cooperation					
25	The degree to which you are similar on level of competence in addressing obstacles in life					
26	The degree to which you are similar on the level of commitment and dedication in pursuing goals					
27	The degree to which you are similar on the level of self-discipline and follow through					
28	The degree to which you are similar on level of cautiousness and deliberation in making decisions					
29	The degree to which you are similar on level of neatness or orderliness					
30	The degree to which you are similar on level of adherence to ethical principles					
31	The degree to which you are similar on political attitudes					
32	The degree to which you are similar on financial and economic attitudes					
33	The degree to which you have similar on attitudes regarding to children and family					
34	The degree to which you are similar on moral and religious attitude					
35	The degree to which you are similar in music or song preference					
36	The degree to which you are similar on preference for socializing in groups					
37	The degree to which you are similar on interests in arts					
38	The degree to which you have similar interest in visiting and recreational activities					
39	The degree to which you are similar on the level of doing religious activities or religious affiliation					

40	The degree to which you have similar commitment and sense of belonging to your marital life					
41	The degree to which you are similar on the level of doing cultural and traditional activities					

Appendix C

Couples Satisfaction Index (CMI):

The following questions are presented to assess the level of marital satisfaction by indicating the extent and the approximate nature of relationship between you and your spouse. By taking all things into consideration, please give only one answer for each question by putting sign ‘x’ in the response space provided along with each question.

No.	Item	Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Very unhappy	Unhappy	Neutral	Happy	Very Happy
1	Degree of happiness					

	Item	Responses				
		5	4	3	2	1
		Mostly Agree	Rarely Agree	Neutral	Rarely Disagree	Mostly Disagree
2	Amount of time spent together with your spouse					
3	Making major decisions with your spouse					

	Item	Responses				
		5	4	3	2	1
		Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low
4	Demonstration of affection with your spouse					

Item		Responses				
		5	4	3	2	1
		All the time	Most of the time	More often	Rarely	Never
5	In general, how often do you think things between you and your spouse are going well?					
6	How often do you wish you had not gotten into this relationship?					

Item		Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Not at all True	Some what True	True	Mostly True	Completely True
7	I still feel a strong connection with my spouse					
8	If I had my life to live over, I would marry or date the same person					
9	Our relationship is strong					
10	I sometimes wonder if there is someone else out there for me					
11	My relationship with my partner makes me happy					
12	I have a warm and comfortable relationship with my spouse					
13	I cannot imagine ending my relationship with my spouse					
14	I feel that I can confide in my partner about virtually anything					
15	I have had second thoughts about this relationship recently					
16	For me, my partner is the perfect romantic partner					
17	I really feel like part of a team with my spouse					
18	I cannot imagine another person making me as happy as my partner					

Item		Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Not at All	Little	Some what	Mostly	Completely
19	How rewarding is your relationship with your spouse?					
20	How well does your spouse meet your needs?					
21	To what extent has your relationship met your original expectations?					
22	In general, how satisfied are you with your marital relationship?					

Item		Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Very bad	Bad	Neutral	Good	Very good
23	How good is your relationship compared to most?					

Item		Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Never	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a week	Once a day	More Often
24	Do you enjoy your spouse's company?					
25	How often do you and your spouse have fun together?					

Item		Responses				
		5	4	3	2	1
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
26	I feel my marital relationship is interesting					
27	I feel my marital relationship is bad					
28	I feel my marital relationship is full					
29	I feel my marital relationship is lonely					
30	I feel my marital relationship is sturdy					
31	I feel my marital relationship is discouraging					
32	I feel my marital relationship is enjoyable					

አባሪ

መጠይቅ

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ትምህርትና ሥነ-ባህሪ ጥናት ኮሌጅ

የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ቤት

የተከበሩ የዚህ መጠይ መላሽ:

የዚህ መጠይቅ ዓላማ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር በቂርቆስ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ 3 የሚገኙ ባለትዳሮች ያሏቸውን የጋራ እሴቶችና በትዳር ህይወታቸው ውስጥ ያላቸውን የእርካታ መጠን ለመለካት ነው። መጠይቁ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ቤት ለሚሰራ የማስትሬት ዲግሪ ማሟያ የሚወልድ ነው። በዚህ መጠይቅ የሚሰበሰበው ሁሉም መረጃ ለምርምር ስራ ብቻ የሚውል ሲሆን ሚስጠራዊነቱም የተጠበቀ ነው።

የተከበሩ ተሳታፊ መጠይቁ ሶስት ክፍል ያለው ሲሆን በእያንዳንዱ ክፍል ስር በተቀመጠው መመሪያ መሰረት ምላሽዎን ይሰጡ። መጠይቁ ላይ ስምዎን መጻፍ አያስፈልግዎትም። ጥናቱ የታሰበውን ዓላማ ይመታ ዘንድ ለእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ ምላሽዎን በሀቀኝነት እንዲሰጡ በአክብሮት እጠይቅዎታለሁ። ለትብብርዎ እና ለፈቃደኝነትዎ ከፍተኛ ጥሩ ጥሩ እሰጣለሁ።

አመሰግናለሁ

አባሪ ሀ፡ ግላዊ መረጃ

መመሪያ፡ ቀጥሎ ያሉት ጥያቄዎች ግላዊ መረጃን መሰረት ያደረጉ ጥቂዎች ናቸው። እባክዎትን እያንዳንዱን ጥያቄ በጥንቃቄ እያነበቡ ከጥያቄዎች ጎን ከተሰጡት አማራጮች ውስጥ በአንዱ ጎን ብቻ በተቀመጠው መልስ መስጫ ረድፍ ላይ የኤክስ (x) ምልክት በማድረግ መልስዎትን ይስጡ።

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	አማራጮች	መልስ መስጫ
1	ጾታ	ወንድ	
		ሴት	
2	ዕድሜዎ ስንት ነው?		
3	የትምህርት ደረጃዎ ምን ያክል ነው?	1. ማንበብና መጻፍ የማልችል	
		2. አንደኛ ደረጃ (1-8)	
		3. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ (9-12)	
		4. ኮሌጅ ዲፕሎማ	
		5. የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪና ከዚያ በላይ	
4	ምን ያክል ወርሃዊ ገቢ አለዎት?		
5	አሁን ወዳሉበት ትዳር ሲገቡ ዕድሜዎ ስንት ነበር?		
6	ከትዳር አጋርዎ ጋር ያለዎት የእድሜ ልዩነት ምን ያክል ነው?	እኩል ዕድሜ ነው ያለን	
		የትዳር አጋሪ ከእኔ ----- ዓመት ያንሳል / ታንሳለች	
		የትዳር አጋሪ በእድሜ ከእኔ ----- ዓመት ይበልጣል /ትበልጣለች	
7	ከትዳር አጋርዎ ጋር አንድ አይነት ብሔር ነው ያላችሁ?	አዎ ብሄራችን አንድ አይነት ነው	
		ብሄራችን ይለያያል	
8	ከትዳር አጋርዎ ጋር አንድ አይነት ሀይማኖት ነው ያላችሁ ?	አዎ ከትዳር አጋሪ ጋር አንድ አይነት ሀይማኖት ነው ያለን	
		ከትዳር አጋሪ ጋር ያለን ሀይማኖት ይለያያል	
9	በእርስዎና በትዳር አጋርዎ መካከል ያለው የትምህርት ደረጃ ልዩነት ምን ይመስላል	ተመጣጣኝ የትምህርት ደረጃ ነው ያለን	
		የትዳር አጋሪ ከእኔ የበለጠ የትምህርት ደረጃ አለው/አላት	
		እኔ ከትዳር አጋሪ የበለጠ የትምህርት ደረጃ አለኝ	
10	የእርስዎና የትዳር አጋርዎ ገቢ መጠን ልዩነት ምን ይመስላል?	እኔ ከትዳር አጋሪ የበለጠ ገቢ አለኝ	
		የትዳር አጋሪ ከእኔ የበለጠ ገቢ አለው / አላት	
		የሁለታችንም ገቢ አንድ አይነት ነው	
11	ያለፈ የትዳር ታሪካችሁ ምን ይመስላል?	የትዳር አጋሪ ከዚህ በፊት ሌላ የትዳር ህይወት ነበረው /ነበራት	
		እኔ ከዚህ በፊት ሌላ የትዳር ህይወት ነበረኝ	
		ሁለታችንም ከዚህ በፊት ሌላ የትዳር ህይወት ነበረን	
		ሁለታችንም ከዚህ በፊት ሌላ የትዳር ህይወት አልነበረንም	

12	አሁን ካለዎት የትዳር አጋር ጋር ምን ያክል ጊዜ አብራችሁ ቆያችሁ?		
13	አሁን ካለዎት የትዳር አጋር ጋር ልጅ አላችሁ?	1. አወን የጋራ ልጅ አለን	
		2. የትዳር አጋሪ ልጅ አለዉ/አላት እኔ ግን የለኝም	
		3. እኔ ልጅ አለኝ የትዳር አጋሪ ግን ልጅ የለዉም/የላትም	
		4. ልጅ የለንም	
14	ከትዳር አጋርዎ ጋር ልጅ ካላችሁ ስንት ልጅ ነዉ ያላችሁ?		
15	የስራ ሁኔታችሁ ምን ይመስላል?	1. እኔም የትዳር አጋሪም ስራ አለን	
		2. እኔ ብቻ ነኝ ስራ ያለኝ	
		3. የትዳር አጋሪ ብቻ ነው ስራ ያለው/የላት	
		4. ሁለታችንም ስራ የለንም	

አባሪ ለ፡ የጋራ ዕሴቶች መለኪያ

መመሪያ፡ ከዚህ በታች ያሉት ጥያቄዎች በእርስዎ እና በባለቤትዎ መካከል ያሉትን የጋራ ዕሴቶች መጠን ለመግለጽ የቀረቡ ናቸው። እባክዎትን እያንዳንዱን ጥያቄ በጥንቃቄ እያነበቡ ከጥያቄዎች ጎን ከተሰጡት አማራጮች ዉስጥ በአንዱ ስር ብቻ በተቀመጡት መልስ መስጫ ቦታዎች ላይ የኤክስ (x) ምልክት በማድረግ መልስዎትን ይስጡ።

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	አማራጮች				
		1	2	3	4	5
		ምንም እንመሳሰልም	ጥቂት እንመሳሰላለን	ለመወሰን ያስቸግረኛል	በመጠኑ እንመሳሰላለን	በጣም እንመሳሰላለን
1	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በመጨናነቅ ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው					
2	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በመቆጣት ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው					
3	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በመከፋት ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው					
4	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ እራስን በመገንዘብ ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው					
5	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ግብታዊ/ ስሜታዊ በመሆን ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው					
6	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ችግሮችን ለመወጣት ባላችሁ የራስ መተማመን መጠን ምን ያክል ትመሳሰላላችሁ					
7	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ለሌሎች ሰዎች ፍቅር በመስጠት ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው					

8	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በማህበራዊ ተግባራት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
9	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ባላችሁ ያቋም ጽናት ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
10	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በአንድ አይነት ስሜት ነገሮችን በመከወን ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
11	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ እርካታን በመፈለግ ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
12	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ደስተኛ በመሆንና በጎ በጎውን በማሰብ ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
13	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ጥልቅ ፍላጎታችሁን በመግለጽ ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
14	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ለጥበብ ባላችሁ ግልፅ ፍቅር የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
15	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ አዳዲስ ነገሮችን ለመሞከር ባላችሁ ፍላጎት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
16	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ የተለያዩ ሃሳቦችን ለመቀበል ባላችሁ ዝግጁነት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
17	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ የተለያዩ ዕሴቶችን ለማስተናገድ ባላችሁ ዝግጁነት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያህል ነው				
18	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ የተለያዩ ስሜቶችን ለማስተናገድ ባላችሁ ዝግጁነት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያህል ነው				
19	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ሌሎች ሰዎችን በማመን ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
20	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ለሌሎች ቅን በመሆን ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
21	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በሌሎችን የሌሎችን ሁኔታ በመረዳት ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
22	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ባላችሁ ትህትና የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
23	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ሌሎችን እንደራሱ በማየትና ለሌሎች በማሰብ ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				
24	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በመተባበር ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያህል ነው				
25	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በህይወት ውስጥ የሚያጋጥሙ ውጣውረዶችን ለመጋፈጥ ባላችሁ ብቃት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው				

26	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ግብቻችሁን ለማሳካት ባላችሁ ተነሳሽነትና ቁርጠኝነት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
27	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ራሳችሁን በመግዛትና በስርዓት በመመራት ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
28	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ውሳኔዎችን በጥንቃቄ በመወሰንና ውሳኔዎችን በመተግበር ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
29	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ንፅህናን በመጠበቅ ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
30	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ለስነምግባር መርሆዎች ተገዢ በመሆን ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
31	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በፖለቲካ አመለካከታችሁ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
32	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ገንዘብና ሃብትን በተመለከተ ባላችሁ አመለካከት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
33	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ልጆችንና ቤተሰብን በተመለከተ ባላችሁ አመለካከት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
34	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ስለግብረገብነት እና ስለ ሃይማኖት ባላችሁ አመለካከት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
35	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በሙዚቃ ወይንም በመዝሙር ምርጫችሁ ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
36	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ በተለያዩ ቡድኖች ውስጥ ለመሳተፍ ባላችሁ ምርጫ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
37	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ለጥበብ ባላችሁ ፍላጎት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
38	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ለመዝናኛ ተግባራት ባላችሁ ፍላጎት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
39	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ሃይማኖታዊ ተግባራትን በመከወን ወይም ባላችሁ ሃይማኖታዊ ዝንባሌ ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
40	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ለትዳራችሁ በምትከፍሉት መስዋዕትነት እና የእኔነት ስሜት የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					
41	እርስዎና ባለቤትዎ ባህላዊ እና ትውፊታዊ ተግባራትን በመከወን ረገድ የመመሳሰል መጠናችሁ ምን ያክል ነው።					

አባሪ ሐ: የባለትዳሮች የእርካታ መጠን መለኪያ

መመሪያ: ከዚህ በታች ያሉት ጥያቄዎች ከትዳር አጋርዎ ጋር ያለዎትን የግንኙነት ሁኔታና ባህርይ ለመለካት የቀረቡ ናቸው። እባክዎትን እያንዳንዱን ጥያቄ በጥንቃቄ እያነበቡ ከጥያቄዎች ጎን ከተሰጡት አማራጮች ውስጥ በአንዱ ስር ብቻ በተቀመጡት መልስ መስጫ ቦታዎች ላይ የኤክስ (x) ምልክት በማድረግ መልስዎትን ይስጡ።

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	አማራጮች				
		1	2	3	4	5
		በጣም ደስተኛ አይደለሁም	ደስተኛ አይደለሁም	በመጠኑ ደስተኛ ነኝ	ደስተኛ ነኝ	በጣም ደስተኛ ነኝ
1	በትዳርዎ ያለውት የደስታ ሁኔታ					

	ጥያቄዎች	አማራጮች				
		5	4	3	2	1
		አብዛኛውን ጊዜ እስማማለሁ	አልፎ አልፎ እስማማሁ	ለመወሰን ያስቸግረኛል	አልፎ አልፎ አልስማማም	አብዛኛውን ጊዜ አልስማማም
2	ከባለቤቱ ጋር አብረን በምናሳልፋቸው ጊዜያት					
3	ከባለቤቱ ጋር ትልልቅ ወሳኔዎችን በመወሰን ረገድ					

	ጥያቄ	አማራጮች				
		5	4	3	2	1
		በጣም ከፍተኛ ነው	ከፍተኛ ነው	መካከለኛ ነው	ዝቅተኛ ነው	በጣም ዝቅተኛ ነው
4	ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ፍቅራችሁን የመግለፅ ሁኔታችሁ					

	ጥያቄዎች	አማራጮች				
		5	4	3	2	1
		ሁልጊዜ	አብዛኛውን ጊዜ	አልፎ አልፎ	አንዳንዴ	በፍፁም
5	በአጠቃላይ በእርስዎና በትዳር አጋርዎ መካከል ያለው ግንኙነት በጥሩ ሁኔታ የሚሄድበትን ጊዜ ሲያስቡት ምን ያክል ነው					
6	እዚህ ግንኙነት (ትዳር) ባልገባሁ ብለው የተመኙበት ጊዜ ምን ያክል ነው					

	ጥያቄዎች	አማራጮች				
		1	2	3	4	5
		በፍፁም እውነት አይደለም	በትንሹ እውነት ነው	እውነት ነው	በአብዛኛው እውነት ነው	ሙሉ በሙሉ እውነት ነው
7	ከባለቤቱ ጋር አሁንም ጠንካራ ግንኙነት አለን ብዬ አምናለሁ					
8	ህይወቴን እነደገና ኑር/ኑሪ ብባል አሁን ያገባሁትን /ያገባኋትን አጋሬን መልሼ አገባለሁ/አገባታለሁ/					
9	የኛ ግንኙነት ጠንካራ ነው					
10	አንዳንዴ ምነዉ ለኔ የሚያስብልኝ ሰው ቢኖረኝ ኖሮ እያልኩ አስባለሁ።					
11	ከትዳር አጋሬ ጋር ያለኝ ግንኙነት አስደሳች ነዉ					
12	ከትዳር አጋሬ ጋር የሞቀና የሚመች ግንኙነት አለኝ					
13	ከትዳር አጋሬ ጋር ያለኝን ግንኙነት አቆማለሁ የሚለዉን በጭራሽ ላስበዉ አልችልም					
14	የትዳር አጋሬን በሁሉም ነገር እተማመንበታለሁ/እተማመንባታለሁ ብዬ አስባለሁ					
15	ከቅርብ ጊዜ ወዲህ ይህንን ግንኙነት ላቋርጠው እንዴ እያልሁ ማሰብ ጀምራለሁ					
16	ባለቤቱ ለእኔ ፍፁም ትክክል የሆነ/ነች የፍቅር አጋር ነው/ናት					
17	እኔና ባለቤቱ የአንድ ቡድን አባላት የሆንን ያክል ይሰማኛ					
18	የትዳር አጋሬን ያክል ደስታ የሚሰጠኝ ሌላ ሰዉ ይኖራል ብዬ አላስብም።					

	ጥያቄዎች	አማራጮች				
		1	2	3	4	5
		ምንም	ጥቂት	በመጠኑ	አብዛኛውን	ሙሉ በሙሉ
19	ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ያለዎት ግንኙነት ምን ያክል አበረታች ነው					
20	የትዳር አጋርዎ ምን ያክል ፍላጎትዎን የሚላልዎታል					
21	ከትዳር አጋርዎ ጋር ያለዎት ግንኙነት መጀመሪያ ይጠብቁት ከነበረዉ አንጻር ምን ያክሉን አሟልቶልዎታል					
22	በአጠቃላይ በትዳር ግንኙነትዎ ምን ያክል ረከተዋል					

ጥያቄዎች		አማራጮች				
		1	2	3	4	5
		በጣም መጥፎ ነዉ	መጥፎ ነዉ	ለመወሰን እቸገራለሁ	ጥሩ ነዉ	በጣም ጥሩ ነዉ
23	ከአብዛኞቹ የትዳር ህይዎቶች አንጻር ሲታይ የእርስዎ የትዳር ህይወት ምን ያክል ጥሩ ነው?					

ጥያቄዎች		አማራጮች				
		1	2	3	4	5
		ምንም	በወር አንዴ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ	በሳምንት አንድ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ	በቀን አንድ ጊዜ	ብዙ ጊዜ
24	ባለቤትዎ ምን ያክል ጊዜ አብሮዎት ይሆናሉ?					
25	ከትዳር አጋርዎ ጋር ምን ያክል ጊዜ አንድ ላይ ሁናችሁ ትዝናናላችሁ?					

	ጥያቄዎች	አማራጮች				
		5	4	3	2	1
		በጣም እስማማለሁ	እስማማለሁ	ለመወሰን ይከብደኛል	አልስማማም	በጣም አልስማማም
26	የትዳር ግንኙነቱ አስደሳች እንደሆነ ይሰማኛል					
27	የትዳር ግንኙነቱ መጥፎ እንደሆነ ይሰማኛል					
28	የትዳር ግንኙነቱ ሙሉ እንደሆነ ይሰማኛል					
29	የትዳር ግንኙነቱ የብቸኝነት ህይዎት የሆነ ያክል ይሰማኛል					
30	የትዳር ግንኙነቱ ጠንካራ እንደሆነ ይሰማኛል					
31	የትዳር ግንኙነቱ ተስፋ አስቆራጭ እንደሆነ ይሰማኛል					
32	የትዳር ግንኙነቱ አዝናኝ እንደሆነ ይሰማኛል					

ይህ መጠይቅ የተሞላዉ	
1.	የመጠይቁ መላሽ አንብበዉ እንዲሞሉ ተሰጥቷቸዉ ነዉ
2.	መረጃ ስብሰቢዉ ለመጠይቁ መላሽ አንብበዉላቸዉ ነዉ

ውድ ተሳታፊ! ይህ የመጠይቁ መጨረሻ ስለሆነ እባክዎትን ሁሉንም ጥያቄዎች መስራትዎን ተመልሰዉ ያረጋግጡ።

ጊዜዎትን መስዋዕት አድርገው መጠይቁን ስለሞሉልኝ በድጋሜ አመሰግናለሁ!