

A STUDY OF FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MARITAL SATISFACTION

By

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**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of Masters in Counselling Psychology in the Department of Psychology,
University of Zululand**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the following people:

My supervisor: Professor P.T. Sibaya for his support, guidance, expertise and patience. Without his assistance and encouragement this study would not have been possible.

Dr D.C. Sibaya for being continually available to ease the process, and for her patience, tolerance and moral support.

My husband for his support, assistance and encouragement.

My parents for their continued support and encouragement

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work and that it has never been presented at this or any other university in order to obtain a degree.

M. Mathews

SUMMARY

The main aim of this study was to investigate factors that contribute to marital satisfaction. The first aim related to these factors was to determine whether respondent demographics (gender, duration of marriage and presence of children) influence marital satisfaction. The second aim was to determine the extent to which the individual is satisfied with his/her marriage. The third aim was to establish an association between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction. The fourth aim was to determine the extent to which the perception of fairness in the division of labour contributes to marital satisfaction. To achieve these aims, a self-administered questionnaire was distributed to a sample of married individuals.

The hypothesis that there would be no relationship between respondent demographics and marital satisfaction was upheld for gender and the presence of children, but was rejected for the number of years married. It was hypothesized that more respondents would report that they are not satisfied with their marriage than are satisfied with their marriage. This hypothesis was not supported by the statistical analyses and the findings of the study.

Statistical analysis rejected the hypothesis that there is no relationship between marital satisfaction and sexual satisfaction. A significantly higher percentage of individuals who were satisfied with their marriage were also satisfied with their sexual relationship. This proved also to be true for those who were not satisfied with their marital and sexual relationship. The hypothesis that there is no relationship between the perception of fairness in

the division of household labour and marital satisfaction was not supported by statistical analysis. The above findings indicate that the aims of the study were met.

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 MOTIVATION FOR THE STUDY

Ernest Burgess, a respected sociologist, wrote in 1953, "urbanization, greater mobilization, individualization, increased secularization, and the emancipation of women had transformed the family from an institution based on law and custom, to one based on companionship and love" (Furstenberg, 1996:35).

This statement illustrates not only the societal changes that have occurred in the last fifty years but provides some insight into the adjustments that individuals who are married have had to face within the previously relatively well-defined institution of marriage. Contemporary married couples are faced with many challenges that require renegotiation of previously taken-for-granted marital roles and expectations in order to achieve more intimate, companionable and committed marriages (Baker, Kiger & Riley, 1996:161).

Moves toward more gender equality have impacted on marital expectations. Both men and women enter marriage with higher expectations of interpersonal communication, intimacy and sexual satisfaction (Furstenberg, 1996:36). If expectations of marriage have increased, then one can assume that a more satisfying marriage is the ultimate goal to be achieved by these increased expectations. Given the widespread societal concern about the high divorce rate, it is important to understand factors that may contribute to marital

satisfaction (Stevens, Kiger & Riley, 2001:515), in order to develop interventions that would benefit couples who are suffering from marital distress, who are considering divorce (Bradbury, Fincham & Beach, 2000:965) or who simply want their personal relationship needs to be fulfilled.

The importance attached to marital satisfaction -not only for the preservation of the marriage and the apparent personal benefits- has generated a lot of interest amongst researchers in the last couple of decades. Although some definitive conclusions have been drawn about which individuals experience greater satisfaction in their marital relationships, and why, there is still much work to be done in this vast and complicated area. Human relationships and marital relationships are never clear-cut and tend to fluctuate and change across time and circumstance. The fact that marital relationships are rarely static renders the investigation of marital relationship dimensions, characteristics and processes an arduous task at best.

Marital satisfaction has for many become a yardstick to measure the success and stability of a marriage and by extension, personal fulfillment and well-being. The ideal of marital satisfaction is so strong that many spouses deceive themselves about the extent to which their marriage meets their particular criterion for satisfaction (Fowers, 1998:521). Spouses engage in positive illusions about marriage by dramatically underestimating their chances of divorce and making unreasonably positive statements about their spouses. These illusions seem to help spouses to believe that their marriage approaches the ideals to which they aspire (Fowers, 1998:521). However, this

also complicates the task of researchers who are attempting to investigate marital satisfaction. The complex and diverse nature of marital satisfaction allows us to study only a fraction of the available variables related to this subject.

Marital satisfaction is a complex process that has over time been thought to be influenced by many factors, including education, socio-economic status, love, commitment, marital communication, conflict, gender, length of marriage, the presence of children, sexual relations and the division of labour (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1992:194).

The number of factors that could potentially contribute to marital satisfaction are too numerous and complex to be adequately dealt with in one study. A continually changing economic, social and cultural environment has contributed to changes in the demands of marriage. A study of gender, duration of marriage, presence of children, the perception of fairness in the division of household labour, sexual satisfaction, and their relationship to marital satisfaction may elucidate the importance of these particular factors as contributors to marital satisfaction.

Gender. The effect of gender on marital satisfaction cannot be ignored, since it comes into play in many factors relating to marital satisfaction. However for the purpose of this study, the aim is only to consider whether gender itself contributes to marital satisfaction. Research suggests that men report higher levels of marital satisfaction than women (Clements & Swensen, 2000:113),

and that womens' experiences of marriage are more negative than those of men (Heaton & Blake, 1999:30).

Duration of marriage: The effect of the duration of marriage on marital satisfaction has been unconfirmed but some research suggests that marital satisfaction declines over the first 10 to 20 years of marriage and then increases again in late adulthood and retirement (Steinmetz, Clavan & Stein, 1990:201) An examination of the factors that may contribute to this decline is beyond the scope of this study.

Presence of children: Children play an enormously significant part in the lives of many married couples and the influence of children in their parents lives and on their marital relationship is unavoidable, whether it be positive or negative. Some studies have suggested that the presence of young children in the home negatively affects marital satisfaction in many ways but one of the explanations for this is that couples have less time to spend together (Lavee & Sharlin, 1996:115).

The biggest pressure on the marital relationship has been to make the transition from a clear-cut gender based division of both paid and domestic labour to a less defined and more negotiable arrangement between spouses, particularly in the area of domestic labour (Furstenberg, 1996:36). For more than a century, men were the breadwinners and women performed domestic duties. Since the 60's, family life has changed significantly in at least one respect. In the majority of couples, husbands are no longer the sole

breadwinners (Wilkie, Ferree & Ratcliff, 1998:577). Women are now only marginally less likely to be a part of the paid work force, even women with young children are more likely to be working. The traditional arrangement between men and women where men earn the money and women take care of the home is no longer valid. Men expect women to pull their weight financially and women expect men to share in domestic tasks. However, despite the influx of women into the labour force, research suggests that at least one characteristic has remained quite stable – the division of household labour. Even with both spouses employed full-time, wives continue to perform the majority of household tasks (Perry Jenkins & Folk, 1994:166; Dempsey, 1997:15).

Division of household Labour: One may question the importance of studying household labour. In basic terms, our existence is highly dependent on the routine, everyday activities that feed, clothe and care for both children and adults. So this family work is just as important to our maintenance of society as is paid work (Coltrane, 2000:1210). More important than the actual division of household labour, in this study, is men and women's perception of the division as fair or unfair. Stevens, Kiger and Riley (2001:521) believe that satisfaction with the division of household labour, is a useful predictor of marital satisfaction, particularly for women.

The division of household labour was originally studied following the emergence of feminism in the United States and the introduction of woman into the work place. Women's apparent increasing dissatisfaction with having

to come home and complete a "second shift" of housework and child care, increased scientific interest in researching this topic (Dillaway & Broman, 2001:311). According to Robinson and Godbey (1997), recent estimates suggest that the total amount of time spent in family work about equals the amount of time spent in paid labour (Coltrane, 2000:1210). Nevertheless family work, particularly housework is largely trivialized as traditionally women's work. Despite theoretical support for gender equality, research confirms that the division of household labour remains gender based, with women spending a much larger proportion of time on these tasks than do men (Coltrane, 2000:1210).

Because gender is involved in how household labour is divided, research has been conducted on how men and women's evaluation and experience of housework differs. Traditionally women have felt obliged to perform household labour. Men have contributed to this notion by assuming that household labour is primarily the responsibility of wives, mothers and daughters. Men's participation in housework has always appeared optional, so any effort towards contributing in this area, has been considered as 'helping' their wives (Coltrane, 2000:1211).

According to Blair and Johnson (1992), the literature that has explored the division of household labour has predominantly concentrated on the 'causes' of the division of household labour. Fewer studies have included the consequences of the division of household labour (Perry-Jenkins & Folk, 1994:167), specifically as it relates to marital satisfaction. Research has

indicated that the perception of fairness in the division of household labour is an important link in the role of the division of household labour and marital satisfaction (Coltrane, 2000:1209).

The preponderance of research suggests that despite women's greater participation in household labour, and regardless of employment status, most women perceive the division of household labour to be fair (Wilkee, Ferree & Ratcliff, 1998:578). Household labour is an unavoidable part of everyday life. The potential conflict that may arise between spouses due to the division of household labour, but more importantly the impact of the division on the perception of fairness and the possible marital unhappiness that could result from this, speaks strongly for further investigation into this topic.

Sexual Satisfaction: Findings from research have indicated that a person's satisfaction with his/her marriage plays a very important part in his/her overall happiness and sexual satisfaction has an important part to play in marital satisfaction (Young & Luquis, 1998:116). In our society married couples are expected to have sex. In fact, the marital relationship is the most socially approved context of sexual activity and sexual fulfillment (Christopher & Sprecher, 2000; Donnelly, 1993). Because sex and marriage are legally and morally linked, it has not historically been viewed as an aspect of marriage that is likely to be related to negative outcomes. As a result, marital sex has been neglected by much of the research in the last decade (Christopher & Sprecher, 2000:1003). However, research by Schenk, Pfrang and Rausche indicated that positive evaluation of marital sexual relations by husbands and

wives related significantly to overall marital satisfaction (Young & Luquis, 1998:116). Given the fact that sexual relations are generally considered to be an integral part of a marriage, and considering the high divorce rate and the marital and sexual dissatisfaction found to be experienced by many couples who do not divorce (Young & Luquis, 1998:116), it may be meaningful to investigate sexual satisfaction as a contributing factor to marital satisfaction. The scope of this study does not include the investigation of the specific predictors of sexual satisfaction.

The significance of gender, duration of marriage, presence of children, the division of household labour and sexual satisfaction in the everyday life of a married couple is a reality that cannot be disputed. The findings of research investigating these factors have been diverse and sometimes inconsistent. The topical nature of this subject matter and its unavoidable presence and potential impact on a marriage deem further investigation worthwhile.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is believed that expectations of marriage have changed over time, with socioeconomic and societal shifts towards gender equality. Marital satisfaction is thought to be important in the preservation of a marriage as well as increased personal well-being. Many factors contribute to marital satisfaction. The researcher believes that respondent demographics (Gender, duration of marriage and presence of children), sexual satisfaction and the perception of fairness in the division of household labour, are contributors to marital

satisfaction that can be universally researched, irrespective of the society in which the research is conducted.

Collectively a vast body of research exists on marital satisfaction, the perception of fairness in the division of household labour and to a lesser extent marital sexual satisfaction. However the researcher believes that the assumptions made and conclusions reached in international research cannot be assumed to be applicable in the South African context, and need to be investigated in order to generalize to the South African population.

Research questions are:

1. What factors influence marital satisfaction?
2. Do respondent demographics contribute to marital satisfaction?
3. To what extent is the individual satisfied with his/her marriage?
4. Does sexual satisfaction contribute to marital satisfaction?
5. Does the perception of fairness in the division of household labour contribute to marital satisfaction?

1.3 AIMS OF THE STUDY

The main aim of the study is to investigate factors that contribute to marital satisfaction. These aims are broken down to:

1.3.1 To determine whether respondent demographics influence marital satisfaction.

1.3.2 To determine the extent to which the individual is satisfied with his/her marriage.

1.3.3 To establish the association between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction.

1.3.4 To determine the extent to which the perception of fairness in the division of household labour contributes to marital satisfaction.

1.4 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

1.4.1 Marital satisfaction

In this study, the term "marital satisfaction" will refer to an individual's subjective evaluation of the marital relationship (Taylor, Peplau & Sears, 1997:272). 'Satisfaction' may be used interchangeably with happiness, lack of distress, quality.

1.5 HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses were formulated to fulfill the aims of the study.

1.5.1 There is a relationship between respondent demographics (gender, duration of marriage, presence of children) and marital satisfaction.

1.5.2 More respondents will report that they are satisfied with their marriage than are not satisfied with their marriage.

1.5.3 There is a relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction.

1.5.4 There is a relationship between the perception of fairness in the division of household labour and marital satisfaction.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.6.1 Literature Review

Literature and research pertaining to marital satisfaction, respondent demographics and the impact on marital satisfaction, the perception of fairness in the division of household labour and marital sexual satisfaction will be consulted. The majority of research will be journal based.

1.6.2 Method of data collection

The majority of studies investigating marital satisfaction rely on self-report measures (Noller & Fitzpatrick, 1988:4). These often involve interviews or questionnaires or both (Sanchez & Kane, 1996:367; Call & Sprecher, 1995:643; Clements & Swensen, 2000:114; Stevens, Kiger and Riley, 2001:518; Young and Luquis, 1998:120).

Due to the sensitive nature of the material the researcher will be using a self-administered questionnaire only, in order to try to reduce the number of non-responses. Social desirability bias has been found to be common in marital satisfaction research (Fowers & Applegate, 1996:199). An attempt to minimize the social desirability bias will be made by using a multi-item likert-type questionnaire where possible.

This is a descriptive field study. The questionnaire will include questions that deal with the aims of the study.

1.6.3 Sampling procedures

In the present study the researcher will use a cluster sampling design as a means of selecting the married individuals.

1.6.4 Method of scoring and data analysis

Each question in Section A will have the frequencies of each cell noted and added for that question to be used in analysis. Section B and Section C will consist of a multi-item, five point likert scale that will be scored as follows: Rarely or none of the time = 1; A little of the time = 2; Sometimes = 3; A good part of the time = 4; Most or all of the time = 5. For Section B and Section C certain numbers will be reverse scored. This will be discussed further in Chapter three. The respondent's score will be the sum of the regular scores plus the sum of the reverse scores minus 25 points. Section D will have the frequencies of each cell noted and added, to be used in statistical analysis.

At this stage method of analysis will remain flexible. Further discussion on the choice of statistical tests to be used in analysis will be included in chapter three.

1.7 PLAN OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1:

Chapter one deals with the motivation for the study, statement of the problem, aims of the study, hypothesis, operational definition of terms, research methodology and a plan of the study.

Chapter 2:

This chapter includes a review of relevant literature and research in the field of marital satisfaction, respondent demographics (Gender, duration of marriage and presence of children) as they relate to marital satisfaction, the perception of fairness in the division of household labour and sexual satisfaction in the marriage. This chapter provides a theoretical background to the study.

Chapter 3:

Chapter three outlines the research design and methodology of the study. It includes sample selection procedures, the research instrument; it's reliability and validity, as well as scoring procedures and procedures for the administration of the questionnaire.

Chapter 4:

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data.

Chapter 5:

Chapter five includes:

- 1. Discussion of findings**
- 2. Summary**
- 3. Limitations**
- 4. Recommendations/Avenues for further research**

CHAPTER TWO

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MARITAL SATISFACTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Research on marital satisfaction and the factors that contribute to marital satisfaction is vast and covers many areas relating to this topic. In accordance with the aims of the study, in this chapter we review literature on

a) respondent demographics i.e. gender, duration of marriage and presence of children as they relate to marital satisfaction b) marital satisfaction c) sexual satisfaction d) perceptions of fairness relating to the division of household labour.

Marital satisfaction encompasses many components that are not covered in this study. But it is necessary to give an overview of how some researchers conceptualise marital satisfaction and marital quality, as well as to outline factors that have been traditionally associated with marital satisfaction in earlier studies. It is also important to note that marital relationships fluctuate over time and circumstance.

The division of household labour is discussed in terms of the lack of significant change in the actual division of household labour in spite of changing socioeconomic times and moves toward more gender equality. There are many factors that may predict how household labour is divided

within a married couple. However the aspect of household division of labour that appears to be most relevant to the evaluation of marital satisfaction is the perception of fairness by the individuals in the marital relationship.

For the purpose of this study, literature related to overall satisfaction with the marital sexual relationship is reviewed, rather than the specific predictors that may impact on sexual satisfaction. One of the aims of this study is to establish a global evaluation of the marital sexual relationship and its relationship to marital satisfaction, rather than the investigation of specific contributing factors, which is beyond the scope of this study.

2.2 RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

2.2.1 Gender

Marriage is a highly gendered institution. Gender differences have been found for example in the household division of labour, in parenting styles and responsibilities, in the expression of sexual intimacy and in psychological orientation (Heaton & Blake, 1999:26). Men and women have different roles in marriage and view relationships through different eyes. As a result they most likely derive different benefits, perceive different costs and evaluate the advantages of marriage differently (Heaton & Blake, 1999:31). This suggests that their differential experience of marriage would result in their differential perception of marital satisfaction.

The research regarding gender differences in perceptions of marital satisfaction has however yielded mixed results. McRae and Brody (1989) found that being in a happy marriage is more important to women than men and they also found that women's overall experiences of marriage are more negative than men's (Heaton & Blake, 1999:30). Fowers (1991), in a study of 7,261 couples found that men are somewhat more satisfied with their marriages than are women (Clements & Swensen, 2000:113). Thompson and Walker (1989) found that in marriages that eventually ended in separation or divorce, women usually knew that the relationship was in trouble long before their partners did (Heaton & Blake, 1999:28).

Haynes et al. (1992) compared men and women on eight different aspects of marital satisfaction and found that men reported significantly higher satisfaction than did women on four of the eight comparisons (the other four comparisons did not yield statistically significant sex differences) (Clements & Swensen, 2000:113). In contrast, Gilford and Bengtson (1979) and Levenson et al. (1993) found no gender differences with regard to marital satisfaction. (Clements & Swensen, 2000:113).

2.2.2 Duration of Marriage

The results of past studies that have examined the relationship between duration of marriage and marital satisfaction have been inconsistent, so there is still some debate in the literature as to the exact nature of the relationship

between duration of marriage and marital quality (Clements & Swensen, 2000:112).

However a well-documented fact about marriage is that marital relationships have a strong tendency to decrease in satisfaction over the first twenty years of the marriage. Most newly married couples report very high satisfaction and any change from that point would probably be in a downward direction (Broderick, 1988:332). A longitudinal study conducted by Huston et al. (1986), found a substantial decline in reported marital satisfaction during the first year of marriage and a study by Glenn (1989a) estimated that marital satisfaction as indicated by the percentage of people who claim their marriages are "very happy" decreases steadily for at least the first 10 years and maybe for 25 years or longer (Glenn, 1990:826).

2.2.3 Presence of Children

The effect of children on their parents' psychological well-being and marital relationship has been the subject of numerous studies. Studies have shown time and again that adults with children living in the home report more worries and distress, higher levels of anxiety and depression, and less happiness and satisfaction than non parents (Lavee & Sharlin, 1996:115). In research that has compared marital quality between couples with and without children at home, with few exceptions, these studies have shown that the presence of children in the family lowers the level of marital satisfaction (Lavee & Sharlin, 1996:115). In addition, studies have shown that there is a relationship

between number of children, particularly preschool children, and marital satisfaction (Stevens, Kiger & Riley, 2001:517).

Prior to 1980, several cross-sectional studies found a curvilinear relationship between family stage and marital quality, whereby the average marital quality higher in the preparental and postparental stages (Glenn, 1990:825). Some other studies that did not compare all of the stages, found that marital quality was higher in either the preparental or postparental stage than the parental one (Glenn, 1990:825). This is supported by Belsky, Lang and Rovine (1985), who found that marital satisfaction declines after the first child, especially for wives (Wilkee, Ferree & Ratcliff, 1998:582). One common explanation is that the presence of children, particularly young children is associated with an increased housework load for women (Wilkee, Ferree & Ratcliff, 1998:582). Another explanation that has been offered is that increased time and energy is devoted to the children, less time is dedicated to the spouse, and consequently interaction is disrupted between spouses and ultimately an elevation of conflict between husband and wife occurs (Lavee & Sharlin, 1996:115).

However White and Booth (1985b) found no apparent negative effect on marriage due to the transition to parenthood (Glenn, 1990:826).

2.3 MARITAL SATISFACTION

Bellah and colleagues (1985) describe love and marriage as “the primary source of individual happiness and meaning in life” (Fowers, 1998:518). This makes a powerful case for the wealth of research on marital satisfaction and understanding the processes that operate within a marriage. The magnitude of work produced in a wide array of topics pertaining to marital satisfaction attests to the continued importance placed on understanding the quality of marriage, as an end in itself, and also as a means of understanding its effect on numerous other processes inside and outside of the family in general (Bradbury, Fincham & Beach, 2000:965). Earlier studies found that marital satisfaction was related to higher occupational status, higher income, higher educational level, similarities between spouses in age and religion, esteem for the spouse, sexual satisfaction and companionship (Steinmetz, Clavan & Stein, 1990:195). One difficulty with the assessment of marriage is that relationships are not static, but change over time. The fluctuation in marital relationships may involve many factors, including age, length of marriage, parental status and job pressures to name a few, and in a cross-sectional study one relies heavily on the present subjective evaluation of the marriage, by the respondents.

Researchers differ in the way they view the conceptualization and measurement of marital quality. Some researchers view marital quality as just a matter of how married individuals feel about their marriages, and other researchers view marital quality as a characteristic of the relationship between

spouses, instead of, or as well as the individual feelings of the two spouses (Glenn, 1990:820). Bradbury, Fincham and Beach (2000:974) point out that some have conceptualized marital satisfaction as an evaluation of the marriage where positive features are present and negative features are relatively absent and others have viewed marital satisfaction as an attitude towards a partner. Irrespective of how marital satisfaction/marital quality is conceptualized, certain factors appear to remain common to happy couples. They tend to spend more time in joint activities, use more humour, are involved in more affectionate touching, are less critical of each other, are less hostile towards each other and engage in less frequent arguments (Taylor, Peplau & Sears, 1997:272).

2.4 SEXUAL SATISFACTION

Several studies have shown a positive association between sexual satisfaction and relationship satisfaction (Young & Luquis, 1998:118) In Young & Luquis' (1998:123) study of correlates of sexual satisfaction in marriage, they found that the highest correlation was between satisfaction with the marriage and sexual satisfaction. This is supported by the research of Schenk, Pfrang, and Rausche (1983) who found that husbands' and wives' ratings of satisfaction with their sexual relationship were significantly related to the overall satisfaction with their marital relationship (Young & Luquis, 1998:116). However it is difficult to ascertain whether sexual satisfaction precedes marital satisfaction or whether marital satisfaction contributes to sexual satisfaction, or both.

The answer to this dilemma may lie partly in the issue of gender. Przybyla and Byrne (1981) found that for men, the sexual relationship was important in determining the overall satisfaction he felt in his marriage, whereas, the woman's overall satisfaction with her marriage, was an important factor in determining her satisfaction with her sexual relationship (Young & Luquis, 1998:124).

Researchers have tried to identify factors that impact on marital sexual satisfaction. These studies have included investigations into the relationship of sexual satisfaction to a number of factors including: physical aspects of sexual experience, psychological factors individually, and within couples, religiosity, gender-role ideology, and cultural factors (Young & Luquis, 1998:116). Considering the multi-faceted nature of sexual satisfaction, findings have been positive. Blumstein and Schwartz (1983) found that married couples were generally sexually satisfied. These findings concur with the findings of Laumann and his colleagues (1994), who found that 88% of their respondents were happy with their sexual relationship (Christopher and Sprecher, 2000:1005).

2.5 PERCEPTION OF FAIRNESS IN THE DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD LABOUR

Since the 70's, a large proportion of research assumed that with the increase in women's participation in the paid work force, men's increased involvement in primary parenting and a shift towards more egalitarian gender ideologies,

that the unequal division of household labour between husbands and wives would be altered (Sanchez & Kane, 1996: 359). However, the research findings have been mixed. The division of labour has not changed substantially. In addition, most husbands and wives perceive the division of labour as fair. (Sanchez & Kane, 1996:359). However when wives do perceive unfairness, their perceptions of unfairness have a stronger effect on marital satisfaction than do husbands' reports of unfairness (Heaton & Blake, 1999:26). Recent studies that have focused on the relationship between the division of labour and marital satisfaction have viewed the perception of fairness as a critical link in the process (Coltrane, 2000:1209). This is supported by Wilkie, Ferree and Ratcliff (1998: 577) who found in their investigation of the relationship between marital satisfaction and the division of both paid and household labour that the division of household labour impacts on marital satisfaction primarily through the perception of fairness.

Findings from research on the division of household labour and perceptions of fairness have been inconsistent. Part of the difficulty of evaluating fairness is that couples do not use fifty percent as the point of equality (Coltrane, 2000: 1228). According to Lennon and Rosenveld (1994), men consider the division of household labour to be fair when they contribute 36% of the time spent on household tasks, whereas women perceive the division of labour to be fair when they contribute 66% of the total amount of time spent on household tasks (Coltrane, 2000: 1228). These findings suggest that an unequal division of household labour is considered to be normal.

Wilkie, Ratcliff and Ferree (1992) suggest that conventional gender expectations continue to dictate how husbands and wives negotiate the division of household labour, in that fairness is generally perceived as wives doing more housework than husbands (Perry-Jenkins & Folk, 1994: 168). Although wives perform about two thirds of household labour, it has been found that only about a third of them rate their division of labour as unfair. Wilkie, Ferree and Ratcliff (1998:578) report that although the average total work day is longer for wives than their husbands work day, an even lower proportion, about 25% found the division of labour to be unfair.

Mirowsky (1985) suggests that we should extend our view beyond who does what household tasks when trying to understand the concept of fairness in a marriage (Perry-Jenkins & Folk, 1994:167). Research has shown that perceptions of fairness regarding the distribution of household labour may be as, if not more important in the assessment of marriage than the amount of housework performed by each spouse (Perry-Jenkins & Folk, 1994:167). This is supported by Yogev and Brett's (1985) view that the "subjective perceptions of marriage are more important than the demographic characteristics of couples unions in regard to understanding marital satisfaction" (Blair, 1993:193).

The division of household labour appears to relate differentially to women and men's evaluations of marital satisfaction. Research shows that if conflict does arise over the division of labour, it is because wives are dissatisfied. It appears that husbands generally, regardless of gender ideology, education or

class status remain satisfied with an unequal division of labour until their wives become dissatisfied, and then only sometimes, will they alter their behaviour to redress the inequality (Dillaway & Broman, 2001:312).

Because housework is traditionally perceived to be optional for men and a necessity for women, it is generally up to the woman to initiate change (Coltrane, 2000:1233). According to Robinson and Spitze, (1992) perceived unfairness appears to predict unhappiness for women but not for men. It has been found that when woman perform a disproportionate amount of housework, their perception of fairness and marital satisfaction may decline, however this is not the case for men. It appears that the division of household labour and perceptions of fairness for men are mostly unrelated to their level of marital satisfaction (Coltrane, 2000:1231). Wives are generally less satisfied with the division of labour when the actual amount of time they spend doing household chores is higher than they would prefer to spend, but many studies in the 90's have concluded that the single most important factor in a wife's fairness evaluation is the contribution her husband makes to domestic labour (Coltrane, 2000:1232).

The following factors are discussed purely to provide a reference point from which to facilitate understanding of the kind of factors that may impact on the perceived fairness of the division of labour and are not included in the aims of this study.

Employment:

Some studies have found that women's paid work relates negatively to their evaluations of fairness (Coltrane, 2000:1231). Sanchez and Kane (1996:370) found that the wife's actual time spent doing household chores is not meaningful to either men or women's perception of fairness. Rather the proportionate time spent seems to be more relevant to perceptions of fairness. They found that only the women's hours of employment are relevant to fairness perceptions of the woman. But both men and women are more likely to perceive the division of labour as unfair to the woman as her employment hours increase. Overall, men in dual-earner households appear to enjoy higher levels of marital satisfaction than women in dual-earner households (Heaton & Blake, 1999:26).

Education:

Women with less education than their husbands perceive more fairness in the division of labour and couples where both spouses have a higher level of education are associated with perceiving less fairness in the division of labour (Coltrane, 2000: 1231). Sanchez and Kane (1996:371) found women's education not to be associated with fairness perceptions, but men's education was found to be positively associated with perceptions of unfairness to the female partner, but only for male subjects.

Gender Ideology:

Blair and Johnson's (1992) study in which they investigated employed wives perceptions of fairness regarding the division of household labour, revealed that gender ideology throws little light on the variations in perceptions of fairness (Stevens, Kiger & Riley, 2001:517).

However some studies show that women, and sometimes men, who are more egalitarian in their attitudes, perceive more unfairness to the wife in the division of labour (Coltrane, 2000: 1231). Greenstein (1996b) noted that the more conventional the wife's attitudes regarding gender, the less effect the actual division of labour has on fairness evaluations (Coltrane, 2000: 1231).

Couples with egalitarian gender ideologies are inclined to be less satisfied with their marriages if they perceive the household division of labour to be unfair (Dillaway & Broman, 2001: 311). This is further explained by Greenstein's (1996) study in which he found that wives who hold more egalitarian attitudes are more likely to perceive an unequal division of household labour as unfair, and that perceptions of inequity are more likely to affect marital satisfaction for egalitarian wives than for traditional wives (Stevens, Kiger & Riley, 2001:517).

2.6 CONCLUSION

The wide array of topics relating to marital satisfaction that have been researched over time, attests to the importance placed on understanding marriage, and highlights the continued challenges faced by married couples in an effort to attain satisfaction in their marriage. The factors contributing to marital satisfaction are too numerous to investigate in one study.

Investigation into the effects of gender, duration of marriage and presence of children, on marital satisfaction has drawn interest amongst researchers over

time and findings have been inconsistent to a degree, but research mainly appears to suggest that the presence of children, particularly young children in the home has a negative effect on marital happiness, that marital satisfaction declines steadily over the first 20 years of marriage and that men generally report a higher level of marital satisfaction than women.

The preponderance of literature points to the fact that women continue to bear the major responsibility for household labour. Despite the inequality in this, only a small proportion of woman and men perceive this as unfair. However if it is perceived as unfair, it is usually the woman who views it as such. The division of household labour appears to relate to marital satisfaction primarily through the individual's perception of fairness and not through the actual division of labour. In addition, this seems to be the case more for women than for men.

Most literature indicates that sexual satisfaction is positively related to marital satisfaction. The difficulty, when investigating sexual satisfaction and its relationship to marital satisfaction, is establishing in which direction the causal relationship operates. Researchers believe that it is likely that both processes operate over time.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter outlines the research design and methodology to be followed during the course of this investigation. The main aim of the research is to investigate factors that contribute to marital satisfaction. The hypotheses formulated to fulfill the aims of the study have been outlined in previous chapters.

Dempsey's study (1997:114) of women's perception of fairness of the division of housework took the form of a survey, which was conducted by way of an interview.

Young, Denny, Young and Luquis (2000:77) investigated sexual satisfaction among married women and conducted a survey by mailing questionnaires to their respondents.

Heaton and Blake (1999:31) in their study of gender differences and marital disruption conducted a longitudinal survey in two parts, five years apart. The first survey consisted of an interview and the second survey consisted of an interview and a self-administered questionnaire.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The following chapter presents, analyses and interprets the data that have been obtained through the administration of the research questionnaire. The hypothesis formulated in Chapter one will be tested, and accepted or rejected according to the statistical analysis.

The questionnaire was administered to 150 individuals who were married. A return rate of 108 (72%) was achieved. Of the 108 questionnaires that were returned, 17 questionnaires (11%) were rendered unusable due to omissions on various parts of the questionnaire. Of the 108 questionnaires that were returned, 91 (84%) questionnaires were usable.

The tables have been drawn up and will be presented in accordance with the aims of the study.

Table 4.1 The relationship between gender and marital satisfaction. (N = 91)

Gender	Marital Satisfaction			
	Satisfied	(%)	Not Satisfied	(%)
Male	27	(77.1)	8	(22.9)
Female	34	(60.7)	22	(39.3)

Chi-square = 2.631 df = 1 p = 0.105

In table 4.1 we are attempting to determine whether gender influences marital satisfaction. We are testing to find out how many of the men and women in the sample are satisfied or not satisfied with their marriage. This table indicates the frequency distribution of males and females who are satisfied or not satisfied with their marriage. Of the males who submitted completely filled in questionnaires, approximately 77% yielded a score of 30 and below on the marital satisfaction questionnaire, which indicates satisfaction with the marriage, and approximately 23% of men, yielded a score of above 30, which indicates that they are not satisfied with their marriage. Approximately 61% of women are satisfied with their marriage and approximately 39% are not satisfied with their marriage. For both males and females, a higher percentage indicated that they are satisfied with their marriage than are not satisfied with their marriage.

Statistical analysis yielded a chi-square of 2.631 at 1 degree of freedom. This result is not significant at the .05 level of significance. The hypothesis that there is no relationship between gender and marital satisfaction is supported by the statistical analysis.

Table 4.2 The relationship between the number of years married and marital satisfaction (N = 91)

Number of years married	Marital Satisfaction			
	Satisfied	(%)	Not Satisfied	(%)
0-10 years	39	(79.6)	10	(20.4)
11-20 years	13	(54.2)	11	(45.8)
21 years +	9	(50)	9	(50)
Chi-square = 12.101 df = 5 p = 0.033				

In table 4.2 we are trying to determine whether the number of years married, influences marital satisfaction. We are testing to find out how many individuals in each group are satisfied with their marriage or not satisfied with their

marriage. This table shows how individuals were grouped according to the number of years they have been married. The groupings used in analysis are broader than specified in the questionnaire. Expected frequencies were less than 5 in some cells, so some groups were combined to increase the frequencies so as not to violate assumptions underlying the use of chi-square.

The hypothesis stated that there would be no relationship between the number of years married, and marital satisfaction. Statistical analysis yielded a chi-square value of 12.101 at 5 degrees of freedom. This result is significant at the 0.05 level of significance. Thus the hypothesis that there would be no relationship between years of marriage and marital satisfaction is not tenable.

Table 4.3 The relationship between the presence of children and marital Satisfaction (N = 91).

Age groups of children In the home	N	Mean	Std Deviation
0 children in the home	29	23.28	14.890
0-5 years	19	26.26	16.152
6-10 years	6	40.67	23.619
11-15 years	2	44.00	48.083
16 years and above	8	32.38	17.054
0-5 & 6-10 years	11	20.55	11.237
0-5 & 11-15 years	2	35.00	14.142
6-10 & 11-15 years	7	20.86	15.475
6-10 & 16 years and above	1	44.00	
11-15 & 16 years and above	5	29.40	20.120
0-5,6-10 & 11-15 years	1	27.00	
Total	91	26.65	17.016

Test Statistics a,b

Marital satisfaction score	
chi-square	10.863
df	10
p	0.368

- a. Kruskal Wallis test
- b. Grouping variable: Children

In Table 4.3 we are trying to determine whether the presence of children influences marital satisfaction. We are testing to find out whether individuals have children in various age groups living in the home and what the mean marital satisfaction score is of these individuals. This table shows how children were grouped according to their age group. The questionnaire specified that the respondent should indicate the number of children in each age group. However this information was not used for analysis because many respondents only ticked the age group and did not indicate the number of children for the age group. With the result that only the presence of a child/children belonging to that age group was used for analysis.

A Kruskal-Wallis analysis of variance was performed and results indicated that a chi-square of 9.934 at 9 degrees of freedom is not significant at the .05 level of significance. The hypothesis that there is no relationship between the

presence of children in the home and marital satisfaction is supported by the statistical findings.

In the categories 6-10 years, 11-15 years and 16 years and above, the mean of the scores were above 30, which indicates marital dissatisfaction. The mean of above 30 was also found in the categories where individuals have children in both the 0-5 and 11-15 years categories, and 6-10 and 16 years and above categories.

4.4 Distribution of the sample in accordance with marital satisfaction (N = 91)

In an attempt to determine the extent to which the individual is satisfied with his/her marriage, we are testing to find out how many individuals are satisfied and not satisfied with their marriage. The distribution of individuals who submitted questionnaires who were satisfied and not satisfied with their indicated that 67% of the respondents reported that they are satisfied with their marriage, whereas 33% of the respondents reported that they are not satisfied with their marriage. The statistical analysis yielded a chi-square value of 10.560 at 1 degree of freedom. This result is significant at the .05 level of significance. The hypothesis that more respondents would report that they are not satisfied with their marriage than are satisfied with their marriage, is rejected. We do not know whether social desirability bias impacted on this result.

**Table 4.5 The relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction
(N = 91)**

Sexual Satisfaction	Marital Satisfaction			
	Satisfied	(%)	Not Satisfied	(%)
Satisfied	56	(86.2)	9	(13.8)
Not Satisfied	5	(19.2)	21	(80.8)

Chi-square = 37.638 df = 1 p = 0.000

In Table 4.5 we are attempting to establish the association between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction. We are testing to find out how many individuals are satisfied with their marriage and sexually satisfied, how many individuals are not satisfied with their marriage and not sexually satisfied, and how many individuals are satisfied with their marriage but are not sexually satisfied and vice versa. This table shows the interaction between marital satisfaction and sexual satisfaction. Those respondents classified as sexually satisfied scored 30 and below on the sexual satisfaction scale. Those respondents classified as not satisfied with their sexual relationship scored

above 30 on the sexual satisfaction scale. This same principle holds true for marital satisfaction.

Statistical analysis resulted in a chi-square of 37.638 at 1 degree of freedom. This is significant at the .05 level of significance. The hypothesis that there is no relationship between marital satisfaction and sexual satisfaction is rejected.

A significant percentage (86.2%) of individuals who are satisfied with their marriage are also satisfied with their sexual relationship. Conversely, a significant percentage (80.8%) of individuals who are not satisfied with their marriage are also not satisfied with their sexual relationship. A large difference is noted in the percentage of individuals who are satisfied with one of the variables but not the other, compared to those who are both maritally and sexually satisfied or those who are neither maritally nor sexually satisfied.

Table 4.6 The relationship between the perception of fairness in the division of household labour and marital satisfaction (N = 91)

Perception of fairness	N	Mean	Std deviation
Fair to me	12	24.33	14.581
Unfair to me	13	33.57	21.611
Fair to spouse	7	33.57	15.480
Unfair to spouse	5	16.80	10.710
Fair to me & Fair to spouse	43	21.44	13.922
Fair to me & Unfair to spouse	3	31.00	15.875
Unfair to me & Fair to spouse	8	44.25	17.895
Total	91	26.65	17.016

Test Statistics a,b

Marital satisfaction score	
Chi-square	17.885
df	6
p	0.007

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping variable: Perception of fairness

In Table 4.6 we are attempting to determine the extent to which the perception of fairness in the division of household labour contributes to marital satisfaction. We are testing to find out the perception of fairness in the division of household labour and the mean of the marital score for each category. This table shows how responses were grouped to indicate the perception of fairness in the division of household labour.

A Kruskal-Wallis analysis of variance was performed and results indicated that a chi-square of 17.885 at 6 degrees of freedom is significant at the .05 level of significance. This rejects the hypothesis that there is no relationship between the perception of fairness in the division of household labour, and marital satisfaction.

In the categories: Unfair to me, Fair to spouse, Fair to me and unfair to spouse, Unfair to me and fair to spouse, the mean of the marital satisfaction scores was above 30, which indicates dissatisfaction with the marriage. In the categories: Fair to me, Unfair to spouse, Fair to me and fair to spouse, the mean of the marital satisfaction scores was below 30, which indicates satisfaction with the marriage.

4.7 CONCLUSION

The hypothesis that there would be no relationship between respondent demographics and marital satisfaction is supported for gender, and the presence of children in the home but it is rejected for the number of years married. It was hypothesized that more respondents would report that they are not satisfied with their marriage than are satisfied with their marriage. This hypothesis is not supported by the statistical analyses. Statistical analysis did not support the hypothesis that there is no relationship between marital satisfaction and sexual satisfaction. A significantly higher percentage of individuals who are satisfied with their marriage are also satisfied with their sexual relationship. This proved also to be true for those who are not satisfied with their marital and sexual relationship. The hypothesis that there is no relationship between the perception of fairness in the division of household labour is rejected by statistical analysis. The findings for this study will be discussed in Chapter five.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS, LIMITATIONS AND AVENUES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1.1 To determine whether respondent demographics influence marital satisfaction.

The respondent demographics in question were gender, duration of marriage and presence of children in the home.

Gender

The findings for the relationship between marital satisfaction and gender, did not support the hypothesis that there would be no relationship between marital satisfaction and gender. It was found that 77.1% of the males who responded to the questionnaire were satisfied with their marriage. Whereas, only 60.7% of the female respondents were satisfied with their marriage.

These findings suggest that generally women are more negative about their marriage than are men. This concurs with McRae and Brody's (1989) findings that women's overall experiences of marriage are more negative than are those of men (Heaton & Blake, 1999:30). Fowers (1991) also found that men are somewhat more satisfied with their marriages than are women (Clements

& Swensen, 2000:113). In contrast, Gilford and Bengtson (1979) and Levenson et al., (1993) found no gender differences with regard to marital satisfaction (Clements & Swensen, 2000: 113).

The implication of these findings suggest that although statistically it was found that there is no relationship between gender and marital satisfaction, gender may play a part in how an individual experiences his/her marriage and how marital satisfaction is evaluated and experienced.

Duration of marriage

The findings did not support the hypothesis that there would be no relationship between marital satisfaction and the number of years married. A decline in the percentage of individuals who are happily married and an increase in the percentage of those who are not happily married was noted, in accordance with an increase in the number of years married, until the twentieth year. In the 21 years and above category 50% of the respondents are satisfied with their marriage and 50% are not satisfied with their marriage.

The findings of this study support the theory that marital satisfaction decreases in the first 10-20 years of marriage, it did not support that marital satisfaction may increase again in late adulthood and retirement (Steinmetz, Clavan & Stein, 1990:201).

This study's findings are supported by Glenn (1989a) who estimated that marital satisfaction as indicated by the percentage of people who claim that their marriages are "very happy" decreases steadily for at least the first 10 years and maybe for 25 years or longer (Glenn, 1990:826).

These findings may imply that the number of years married may contribute to the steady decline in the percentage of individuals who are happily married as duration of marriage increases. Perhaps it is not only the number of years married per se but that individuals are more honest and take a more objective view regarding their relationships as duration of marriage increases.

Presence of Children

The hypothesis that there would be no relationship between the presence of children in the home and marital satisfaction was not supported by the findings. In the 6-10 category, 11-15 year category and the 16 years and above category, the mean of the respondents fall into the 'not satisfied' with their marriage category, because the mean of the scores is above 30. This also occurs in the category where individuals have one or more children in both the 0-5 and 11-15 year category and also individuals who have one or more children in the 6-10 and 16 and above year category.

In the category where individuals have a child/children in only the 0-5 year category, the mean of the scores falls within the 'satisfied with the marriage' range. The mean of the scores is 30 or below. This finding is in accordance

with White and Booth (1985b) who found no apparent negative effect on marriage due to the transition to parenthood (Glenn, 1990:826). Their findings led them to question why several cross-sectional studies estimated that the presence of a child or children in the home lessens marital quality. They speculated that while the presence of children in the home may not necessarily impact negatively on marital quality, it might delay the divorces of many couples that are in unhappy marriages (Glenn, 1990:826).

The findings in this study did not support previous studies that found a relationship between number of children, but particularly pre-school children and marital satisfaction (Stevens, Kiger & Riley, 2001:517).

Some cross-sectional studies found a curvilinear relationship between family stage and marital quality, whereby the average quality of the marriage is higher in the preparental and postparental stages of marriage (Glenn, 1990: 825). Several other studies that did not compare all of the stages found that average marital quality was higher either in the preparental or postparental stage of marriage (Glenn, 1990:825). The above findings are supported in this study. The average quality of the marriage falls within the 'satisfied with the marriage' range for the category 'No children' in the home. This could be taken as either the preparental or postparental phase. Unfortunately this study does not specify which it is. The average quality of the marriage falls into the 'not satisfied with the marriage' range, for the categories where individuals have a child/children in either the 6-10 year category, 11-15 year category or 16 years and above category.

The implications of these findings suggest that the presence of children below the age of 5 years does not appear to negatively influence marital satisfaction. This may have more to do with the length of marriage at that time, than having a child/children of that age. The presence of older children suggests a longer marriage and decreased levels of satisfaction in the marriage.

5.1.2 To determine the extent to which the individual is satisfied with his/her marriage

The hypothesis that more respondents would report that they are not satisfied with their marriage than are satisfied with their marriage, was not supported by the findings. Sixty seven percent of the respondents reported that they are satisfied with their marriage, whereas 33% of the respondents reported that they are not satisfied with their marriage.

Some literature has suggested that the ideal of marital satisfaction is so strong that many spouses deceive themselves about the extent to which their marriage meets their particular criterion for satisfaction. Spouses may engage in positive illusions about marriage by making unreasonably positive statements about their spouses (Fowers, 1998:521). This phenomenon may well have occurred in this study.

The implications of these findings may lead one to deduce that although many marriages are unsatisfactory, the mere fact that the participants in the study were still married indicates at least a level of satisfaction within the marriage.

So it would be expected that more individuals would report satisfaction with the marriage.

5.1.3 To establish the association between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction

The hypothesis that there is no relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction is rejected by the findings of this study. Several studies have found a positive association between sexual satisfaction and relationship satisfaction (Young & Luquis, 1998:118). In Schenk, Pfrang and Rausche 's (1983) research, it was found that husbands and wives ratings of sexual satisfaction was significantly related to the overall satisfaction with their marital relationship (Young & Luquis, 1998:116).

The findings of this study showed that 86% of individuals who were satisfied with their marriage were also satisfied with their sexual relationship. Those who were dissatisfied with their marriage as well as their sexual relationship constituted 80.8% of the sample. These findings give credence to literature that suggests that sexual satisfaction has an important part to play in marital satisfaction and vice versa (Young & Luquis, 1998:116). This still, however leaves us with the question of whether sexual satisfaction precedes marital satisfaction, or vice versa, or whichever comes first determines the other.

These findings suggest a strong association between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction. One could speculate whether, as in evaluations of marriage, a sexual relationship may be unrealistically positively evaluated if

the marriage is satisfactory or alternately negatively evaluated if the marriage is generally unsatisfactory.

5.1.4 To determine the extent to which the perception of fairness in the division of household labour contributes to marital satisfaction.

The statistical analysis rejected the hypothesis that there is no relationship between the perception of fairness in the division of household labour and marital satisfaction. Literature has suggested that couples do not use 50% as a point of equality (Coltrane, 2000:1228). Of the individuals who felt that the division of household labour was unfair to their spouse the average of marital quality fell within the range of being satisfied with the marriage. Of those individuals who felt that the division of household labour was fair to themselves, the average of marital quality fell within the range of being satisfied with the marriage. It appears that a perception that the division of household labour is unfair to the spouse does not necessarily impact negatively on marital satisfaction. However it appears that where the division of household labour was perceived to be 'unfair to me', the average marital quality fell within the 'not satisfied with the marriage' range.

Traditionally women have felt obliged to perform household labour. Men's participation has always appeared optional (Coltrane, 2000:1211). This may imply that there exists an expectation of an unequal division of household labour from both men and women and that even though the awareness of inequity exists, individuals generally remain satisfied with their marriages despite this inequity. However, when individuals perceive the division of

household labour to be unfair, the dissatisfaction with the marriage may result from an inability to change the domestic situation or unwillingness on the part of the spouse to take on more of the household tasks.

5.2 SUMMARY

The main aim of this study was to investigate factors that contribute to marital satisfaction. These aims were broken down to:

5.2.1 Aims of the study

- a. To determine whether respondent demographics influence marital satisfaction.
- b. To determine the extent to which the individual is satisfied with his/her marriage.
- c. To establish the association between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction.
- d. To determine the extent to which the perception of fairness in the division of household labour contributes to marital satisfaction.

5.2.2 Hypothesis

The following hypotheses were formulated to fulfill the aims of the study:

- a. There is no relationship between respondent demographics (gender, duration of marriage, presence of children) and marital satisfaction.
- b. More respondents will report that they are not satisfied with their marriage than are satisfied with their marriage.
- c. There is no relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction.
- d. There is no relationship between the perception of fairness in the division of household labour and marital satisfaction.

5.2.3 Methodology

Chapter one dealt with the motivation for the study, statement of the problem, aims of the study, hypotheses, operational definition of terms, research methodology and the plan of the study. Chapter two provided a theoretical background to the study. It included a review of relevant literature and research in the field of marital satisfaction, respondent demographics as they relate to marital satisfaction, the perception of the division of household labour and sexual satisfaction. Chapter three outlines the research design and methodology of the study. It includes sample selection procedures, the research instrument; its reliability and validity, as well as scoring procedures and procedures for the administration of the questionnaire. Chapter four dealt with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. Chapter five includes the discussion of findings, summary, limitation of the study, recommendations and avenues for further research.

5.2.4 Findings

The hypothesis that there would be no relationship between respondent demographics and marital satisfaction was upheld for gender and the presence of children, but was rejected for the number of years married. It was hypothesized that more respondents would report that they are not satisfied with their marriage than are satisfied with their marriage. This hypothesis was not supported by the statistical analyses and the findings of the study.

Statistical analysis rejected the hypothesis that there is no relationship between marital satisfaction and sexual satisfaction. A significantly higher percentage of individuals who were satisfied with their marriage were also satisfied with their sexual relationship. This proved also to be true for those who were not satisfied with their marital and sexual relationship. The hypothesis that there is no relationship between the perception of fairness in the division of household labour and marital satisfaction was not supported by statistical analysis.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- a. The sample was too small to generalize results of the study to a larger population or to make any meaningful deductions from the results of the study.

- b. A cross sectional design such as this study may reflect only a subjective evaluation of the marriage at a particular time in the individual's life. The individual may be suffering from role overload, work pressures, financial pressures or any number of other influences that may have influenced his/her evaluation. These are all factors not controlled for in this study.

- c. The questionnaire consisted only of closed-ended questions, which meant that no leeway was granted in qualifying statements or opinions. Social desirability response bias may have played a part in the findings in this study, as it tends to do in marital satisfaction research. There was an attempt to minimize this, by using multi-item likert type scales for marital and sexual satisfaction but the effect may still have been present.

- d. In section D of the questionnaire (perception of fairness in the division of household labour) the response options were badly structured. These cells should have been mutually exclusive in order to facilitate more direct interpretation of the findings.

- e. In section A, question 3 of the questionnaire, the categories would have been more meaningful if they had been divided into: no children living in the home, 0-5 years, and 6-18 years. The number of categories used, were not necessary for this study.

- f. Only a small number of factors were presented as contributors to marital satisfaction. Although the aims of the study were met, for more thorough marital satisfaction research, a greater number of factors would have been preferable.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS/AVENUES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- a. Gender: Although findings of the study suggest that there is no relationship between gender and marital satisfaction, literature suggests that marriage and marital satisfaction is experienced and perceived differentially by each gender (Heaton & Blake, 1999:31). A study focusing only on factors relating to gender and marital satisfaction would be worthwhile pursuing.
- b. In South Africa, where unemployment and poverty impact on many individual's lives, it would be pertinent to study the impact of these factors on marriage and marital satisfaction.
- c. Mental health professionals in South Africa may work with individuals originating from diverse cultures. An understanding of cultural differences as they pertain to how individuals experience marriage and their expectations of marriage may be worthy of further study.
- d. Findings suggest that there is a relationship between marital satisfaction and sexual satisfaction, however it is difficult to determine

whether sexual satisfaction precedes marital satisfaction or vice versa. Given the assumption that men and women experience marriage differently, it could be fruitful to investigate the causal relationship from a gender perspective.

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ANNEXURE 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

1. This is a questionnaire to study the factors that contribute to marital satisfaction
2. You are requested to answer the following questions as honestly and accurately as possible.
3. Please answer all the questions. If answers are omitted, the questionnaire is rendered unusable for research purposes.
4. Please **do not** write your name on the questionnaire.
5. Answer the questions in accordance with the instructions supplied with each question
6. Thank you for your assistance.

Section A: Tick the appropriate box

1. Gender

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
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2. Number of years married

0-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	21-25 years	26 years and above

3. Number of children for different age groups. If you do not have children or have children who are no longer living in the home, these boxes are not ticked.

<u>0-5 years old</u>	<u>6-10 years old</u>	<u>11-15 years old</u>	<u>16 years and above</u>

Please answer the following questions in **Section B** and **Section C** as carefully and accurately as possible by ticking the appropriate box for each question. Please answer **all** the questions.

SECTION B: TICK ONE BOX OR SPACE NEXT TO EACH STATEMENT

STATEMENTS/ITEMS	Rarely or None of the time	A little Of the time	Sometime	A good part of The time	Most or all Of the time
1. I feel that my partner is affectionate enough					
2. I feel that my partner treats me badly					
3. I feel that my partner really					

cares for me					
4. I feel that I would not choose the same partner if I had to do it over					
5. I feel that I can trust my partner					
6. I feel that our relationship is breaking up					
7. I feel that my partner doesn't understand me					
8. I feel that our relationship is a good one					
9. I feel that ours is a very happy relationship					
10. I feel that our life together is full					
11. I feel that we have a lot of fun together					
12. I feel that my partner doesn't confide in me					
13. I feel that ours is a very close relationship					
14. I feel that I cannot rely on my partner					
15. I feel that we do not have enough interests in common					
16. I feel that we manage arguments and disagreements very well					
17. I feel that we do a good job of managing our finances					
18. I feel that I should never have married my partner					
19. I feel that my partner and I get along very well together					
20. I feel that our relationship is very stable					
21. I feel that my partner is					

pleased with me as a sex partner					
22. I feel that we should do more things together					
23. I feel that the future looks bright for our relationship					
24 I feel that our relationship is empty					
25. I feel that there is no excitement in our relationship					
Section C	Rarely or none of the time	A little of the time	Sometime	A good part of the time	Most or all of the time
STATEMENTS/ITEMS					
1. I feel that my partner enjoys our sex life					
2. My sex life is very exciting					
3. Sex is fun for my partner and me					
4. I feel that my partner sees little in me except for the sex I can give					
5. I feel that sex is dirty and disgusting					
6. My sex life is monotonous					
7. When we have sex it is too rushed and hurriedly completed					
8. I feel that my sex life is lacking in quality					
9. My partner is sexually very exciting					
10. I enjoy the sex techniques that my partner likes or uses					
11. I feel that my partner wants too much sex from me					
12. I think that sex is wonderful					

13. My partner dwells on sex too much					
14. I feel that sex is something that has to be endured in our relationship					
15. My partner is too rough or brutal when we have sex					
16. My partner observes good personal hygiene					
17. I feel that sex is a normal function of our relationship					
18. My partner does not want sex when I do					
19. I feel that our sex life really adds a lot to our relationship					
20. I would like to have sexual contact with someone other than my partner					
21. It is easy for me to get sexually excited by my partner					
22. I feel that my partner is sexually pleased with me					
23. My partner is very sensitive to my sexual needs and desires					
24. I feel that I should have sex more often					
25. I feel that my sex life is boring					

Section D

How do you feel about the **fairness** in your relationship in the area of the division of household tasks? You may tick as many blocks as are appropriate

<u>a) Fair to me</u>	<u>b) Unfair to me</u>
<u>c) Fair to spouse</u>	<u>d) Unfair to spouse</u>

Questionnaire

Keys: R: Respondent number
 G: Gender
 Y: Number of years married
 C: Children in different age groups

R	G	Y	C	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	4	24	4	1	4	3	5
2	2	3	34	5	1	5	1	5
3	2	2	12	5	1	5	1	5
4	2	3	23	4	1	5	3	5
5	2	5	4	4	1	4	1	4
6	2	6	34	3	1	4	1	5
7	2	5	34	4	1	5	1	5
8	2	1	1	5	1	5	1	5
9	2	4	123	4	2	3	1	5
10	2	1	0	4	1	4	1	5
11	1	1	0	5	1	5	1	5
12	1	3	2	4	1	5	1	4
13	2	1	0	5	1	5	1	5
14	2	2	0	5	1	5	2	5
15	2	1	0	5	1	5	1	5
16	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	1
17	2	1	0	5	1	5	1	5
18	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	5
19	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	5
20	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	5
21	2	5	1	5	3	5	1	5
22	2	4	12	5	1	4	1	4
23	2	1	1	4	1	5	1	5
24	1	4	1	3	2	4	1	5
25	1	1	0	3	1	5	2	5
26	2	1	0	5	2	4	1	4
27	1	6	0	5	1	5	1	5
28	2	5	4	4	1	5	1	5
29	1	6	0	1	1	4	1	5
30	2	1	0	5	1	5	1	5
31	1	1	23	5	1	5	1	5
32	1	6	34	3	3	3	1	3
33	2	3	4	1	2	3	3	2
34	1	1	1	5	1	1	5	5
35	1	6	4	5	2	5	3	5
36	1	3	23	5	1	5	1	5
37	2	3	12	5	1	5	1	5
38	2	6	12	3	3	3	5	4
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40	2	2	0	5	1	5	1	5
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42	2	2	2	5	3	3	3	4
43	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1

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1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

3	3	4	1	5	5	5	3	5
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4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5
1	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	1	5	5	5	2	4
4	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3
1	5	3	1	5	5	5	3	5
1	2	5	3	3	3	3	1	3
3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
2	5	4	1	5	5	5	3	2
3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
3	4	5	1	4	4	5	3	3
3	1	5	4	3	2	3	2	3
3	4	3	1	4	4	4	3	4
2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
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1	1	2	2	2	1	5	1	1
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1	4	5	3	3	3	2	3	3
1	4	4	2	3	3	5	3	3
3	4	4	1	4	5	5	2	5
3	4	4	1	4	5	5	3	5
4	4	5	1	5	5	5	2	5
1	5	5	1	5	5	5	2	5
1	5	5	1	5	5	5	4	3
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3	5	5	1	5	2	4	5	5
1	5	3	3	5	4	5	3	4
1	4	5	1	5	5	5	3	5
4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3
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3	2	5	1	5	5	5	3	5
3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4
1	4	4	1	5	5	4	1	5
3	2	5	3	3	3	4	4	3
3	4	2	1	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

1	1	5	5	5	1	1	2	1
1	1	4	4	5	1	1	1	1
3	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
1	3	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
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1	1	5	4	5	1	1	2	2
2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
1	3	5	4	4	1	1	1	1
2	3	4	3	4	1	1	1	1
2	2	4	4	4	1	1	2	2
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4
3	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	4
1	1	5	4	5	1	1	1	1
1	3	5	4	5	1	1	3	3
1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
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1	1	5	5	5	1	1	5	1
1	2	4	3	2	1	1	4	3
1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
1	1	5	4	5	1	1	1	3
1	1	5	4	4	1	5	2	3
1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
2	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	3
1	1	4	4	5	2	1	2	3
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1	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	1
1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	2
4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	5	3	2	3	5	1	5	5
5	5	3	1	5	5	1	5	5
1	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
2	3	4	3	4	1	2	2	2
1	1	5	5	5	1	1	2	1
2	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1
1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	1

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3	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	5
1	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	3
1	5	5	2	5	2	5	1	5
1	5	5	1	5	1	1	1	5
5	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	4
1	4	4	2	5	2	1	1	5
2	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	5
2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	1
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3	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	5
3	4	4	1	5	1	1	1	5
1	5	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
2	4	4	1	5	1	1	1	5
4	2	2	3	1	4	2	1	4
3	4	4	3	2	3	2	1	5
1	5	5	1	5	1	1	1	5
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1	5	5	1	5	2	1	1	5
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	5
5	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	5
5	1	1	5	1	5	5	5	1
1	5	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
3	4	4	2	3	2	3	1	4
1	5	5	1	5	1	4	1	5
1	4	5	1	4	2	5	1	5
1	5	5	1	5	1	1	1	5
2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3

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5	1	4	1	4	4	5	5	1
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5	1	5	1	5	5	5	5	1
5	4	3	3	3	1	3	5	3
1	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	3
5	3	4	1	4	5	5	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	5
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3	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	4
4	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	3
5	1	5	1	5	5	5	1	1
5	1	1	1	5	5	5	3	1
5	1	5	1	5	5	5	1	1
5	3	3	5	3	5	3	5	1
5	1	5	1	5	4	4	1	1
5	3	5	1	5	5	5	4	1
4	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	1
5	1	4	1	5	5	4	3	1
5	1	5	1	4	5	4	1	1
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3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	3
5	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3
5	1	4	1	5	5	5	2	1
5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3
1	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	5
5	1	5	2	5	5	5	5	1
4	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	2
5	1	5	1	5	5	5	4	2
5	1	4	1	5	5	4	4	1
5	1	5	1	5	5	5	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2

79	2	2	12	4	1	5	1	4
80	1	2	12	5	1	5	1	5
81	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	5
82	2	1	1	4	1	5	1	4
83	2	1	0	5	2	4	3	5
84	1	1	2	4	2	4	5	5
85	2	3	12	4	1	5	1	4
86	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	5
87	2	3	23	2	2	3	3	5
88	1	1	0	5	1	5	1	5
89	1	1	0	4	2	5	2	5
90	1	4	0	4	1	4	3	5
91	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	5

1	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3
1	2	5	5	5	5	3	5	1
1	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	1
1	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3
3	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	1
1	3	4	4	4	5	2	5	2
1	2	5	5	5	5	1	4	2
2	3	4	3	4	2	5	3	1
3	4	3	3	2	2	3	1	1
1	2	5	5	5	5	1	5	1
1	4	4	5	5	5	1	5	1
1	3	4	4	4	2	1	4	1
1	1	5	5	5	5	4	5	1

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1	1	1	1	5	5	5	3	5
1	1	1	1	5	5	5	3	5
1	3	5	1	5	5	5	5	5
3	1	4	2	3	2	2	2	3
1	3	4	1	4	4	4	2	5
1	4	4	1	5	4	4	2	4
1	3	4	1	4	4	5	2	4
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2
1	2	5	1	5	5	5	3	5
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1	4	4	1	4	4	2	1	4
5	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	5

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1	1	5	4	5	1	1	1	1
1	1	5	4	5	1	1	1	1
1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
1	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	3
1	1	3	4	3	1	1	2	2
1	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
3	2	5	5	4	2	1	1	1
4	4	3	2	3	2	1	1	1
1	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	1
1	2	4	4	3	1	1	3	3
1	2	3	2	3	1	1	3	2
1	1	4	4	4	1	1	3	3

1	4	4	1	5	1	4	1	5
1	4	4	1	5	1	1	1	5
1	4	4	1	5	1	1	1	5
1	4	4	1	5	1	4	1	5
2	3	4	2	2	3	3	2	4
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2	4	4	3	4	2	1	1	5
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1	4	4	4	1	3	2	1	5
2	4	4	1	5	3	5	1	5
3	4	4	1	5	2	1	1	5
2	3	4	1	5	1	1	1	5
1	4	5	1	5	1	1	1	5

5	1	5	1	3	5	5	5	1
5	1	5	1	4	5	5	4	1
5	1	5	1	4	5	5	4	1
5	1	5	1	3	5	5	5	1
4	5	5	1	3	3	4	4	3
5	3	4	1	4	4	3	3	2
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4	1	3	1	3	3	3	5	2
5	1	5	1	5	4	5	4	1
5	3	4	1	4	4	4	4	2
5	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	3
5	2	4	1	4	4	3	4	1

Questionnaire

- Keys: R: Respondent number
 G: Gender
 Y: Number of years married
 C: Children in different age groups
 M: Marital satisfaction score
 CO1: above or below marital satisfaction cutoff score of 30
 S: Sexual satisfaction score
 CO2: above or below sexual satisfaction cutoff score of 30

R	G	Y	C	M	CO1	S	CO2
1	2	4	24	44	a	38	a
2	2	3	34	15	b	6	b
3	2	2	12	13	b	15	b
4	2	3	23	22	b	4	b
5	2	5	4	21	b	12	b
6	2	6	34	19	b	6	b
7	2	5	34	11	b	10	b
8	2	1	1	4	b	1	b
9	2	4	123	27	b	11	b
10	2	1	0	12	b	3	b
11	1	1	0	19	b	21	b
12	1	3	2	25	b	27	b
13	2	1	0	10	b	47	a
14	2	2	0	15	b	6	b
15	2	1	0	10	b	4	b
16	2	3	3	78	a	46	a
17	2	1	0	15	b	6	b
18	2	1	1	20	b	14	b
19	2	1	1	38	a	31	b
20	1	1	4	25	b	34	a
21	2	5	1	23	b	26	b
22	2	4	12	33	a	4	b
23	2	1	1	13	b	13	b
24	1	4	1	36	a	55	a
25	1	1	0	18	b	18	b
26	2	1	0	23	b	36	a
27	1	6	0	13	b	23	b
28	2	5	4	26	b	17	b
29	1	6	0	36	a	46	a
30	2	1	0	5	b	0	b
31	1	1	23	4	b	0	b
32	1	6	34	55	a	52	a
33	2	3	4	58	a	66	a
34	1	1	1	12	b	7	b
35	1	6	4	23	b	16	b
36	1	3	23	11	b	13	b

37	2	3	12	16	b	15	b
38	2	6	12	49	a	20	b
39	1	2	23	22	b	14	b
40	2	2	0	12	b	1	b
41	2	6	0	51	a	57	a
42	2	2	2	23	b	8	b
43	1	2	2	47	a	37	a
44	1	6	4	48	a	47	a
45	2	2	1	18	b	9	b
46	2	5	4	49	a	45	a
47	1	3	0	29	b	10	b
48	2	1	1	57	a	22	b
49	1	3	0	31	a	14	b
50	2	4	34	47	a	64	a
51	2	6	0	46	a	40	a
52	2	1	0	8	b	1	b
53	2	2	12	18	b	15	b
54	2	6	1	9	b	4	b
55	1	6	0	56	a	31	a
56	1	3	0	10	b	6	b
57	1	6	4	9	b	15	b
58	2	4	0	34	a	45	a
59	2	1	0	37	a	6	b
60	2	2	12	19	b	8	b
61	1	2	12	16	b	16	b
62	2	1	0	6	b	1	b
63	1	1	0	6	b	1	b
64	1	1	0	44	a	14	b
65	2	3	23	12	b	14	b
66	1	3	23	23	b	16	b
67	1	1	13	25	b	36	a
68	1	1	1	25	b	40	a
69	2	2	12	8	b	4	b
70	2	3	2	42	a	45	a
71	2	3	1	63	a	55	a
72	2	2	2	84	a	73	a
73	1	2	1	30	b	9	b
74	2	6	0	38	a	26	b
75	2	4	3	10	b	8	b
76	2	2	1	49	a	14	b
77	1	1	1	14	b	0	b
78	2	2	13	45	a	52	a
79	2	2	12	21	b	11	b
80	1	2	12	17	b	7	b
81	1	1	1	20	b	7	b
82	2	1	1	21	b	11	b
83	2	1	0	38	a	41	a
84	1	1	2	23	b	22	b
85	2	3	12	16	b	18	b
86	2	1	1	31	a	55	a
87	2	3	23	52	a	33	a

88	1	1	0	10	b	14	b
89	1	1	0	19	b	23	b
90	1	4	0	24	b	24	b
91	1	1	1	16	b	17	b

Questionnaire

Keys: R: Respondent number
 G: Gender
 Y: Number of years married
 C: Children in different age groups
 F1: Fair to me
 UF2: Unfair to me
 F3: Fair to spouse
 UF4: Unfair to spouse

R	G	Y	C	F1	UF2	F3	UF4
1	2	4	24	x		x	
2	2	3	34	x		x	
3	2	2	12	x		x	
4	2	3	23		x		
5	2	5	4			x	
6	2	6	34	x		x	
7	2	5	34	x		x	
8	2	1	1	x		x	
9	2	4	123		x		
10	2	1	0	x		x	
11	1	1	0				x
12	1	3	2	x			x
13	2	1	0			x	
14	2	2	0	x		x	
15	2	1	0	x		x	
16	2	3	3		x	x	
17	2	1	0		x		
18	2	1	1	x			
19	2	1	1	x		x	
20	1	1	4	x		x	
21	2	5	1				x
22	2	4	12	x		x	
23	2	1	1	x			
24	1	4	1		x	x	
25	1	1	0	x		x	
26	2	1	0		x		
27	1	6	0	x		x	
28	2	5	4	x		x	
29	1	6	0	x		x	

30	2	1	0		x		
31	1	1	23				x
32	1	6	34		x	x	
33	2	3	4		x		
34	1	1	1	x			
35	1	6	4	x		x	
36	1	3	23	x		x	
37	2	3	12	x		x	
38	2	6	12		x		
39	1	2	23	x		x	
40	2	2	0	x		x	
41	2	6	0		x	x	
42	2	2	2	x		x	
43	1	2	2			x	
44	1	6	4	x			
45	2	2	1	x		x	
46	2	5	4	x			x
47	1	3	0			x	
48	2	1	1	x		x	
49	1	3	0	x		x	
50	2	4	34		x	x	
51	2	6	0		x		
52	2	1	0				x
53	2	2	12	x			
54	2	6	1	x			
55	1	6	0			x	
56	1	3	0	x		x	
57	1	6	4	x		x	
58	2	4	0			x	
59	2	1	0		x	x	
60	2	2	12		x	x	
61	1	2	12	x		x	
62	2	1	0	x		x	
63	1	1	0	x		x	
64	1	1	0	x		x	
65	2	3	23	x		x	
66	1	3	23	x		x	
67	1	1	13	x		x	
68	1	1	1		x		
69	2	2	12	x		x	
70	2	3	2	x			
71	2	3	1	x		x	
72	2	2	2		x		
73	1	2	1				x
74	2	6	0	x			
75	2	4	3	x			
76	2	2	1		x		
77	1	1	1	x		x	
78	2	2	13	x			
79	2	2	12		x		
80	1	2	12	x			

81	1	1	1	x			
82	2	1	1		x		
83	2	1	0			x	
84	1	1	2	x		x	
85	2	3	12	x		x	
86	2	1	1		x	x	
87	2	3	23	x		x	
88	1	1	0	x		x	
89	1	1	0	x			x
90	1	4	0	x		x	
91	1	1	1	x		x	

ANNEXURE 2: Permission to use Hudson scales

Bongi Sigwebela
Librarian
University of Zululand
Private Bag X1001
KwaDlangezwa
3886

INDEXES OF MARITAL SATISFACTION & SEXUAL SATISFACTION

We hereby grant permission to mrs Michele Mathews to use the above-mentioned scales in her research studies. For your convenience, I attach an Item & Price List.

Yours faithfully

Bertie Hanekom

Perspektief Training College
PO Box 20842, Noordbrug, 2522
Tel +27 18 297 3716
Fax +27 18 297 4775