

Relationship of Personality Traits, Religious Attitude and Sexual Satisfaction with Tendency Towards Divorcee in Paramedic Females

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Because of the growing number of divorces and the destructive effects it may have on the citizens, this study predicted female paramedics' tendency towards divorce focusing on the role of personal Traits, religious Attitude and sexual satisfaction in Kerman.

Methods: This is a descriptive correlational study. The statistical population of the study consisted of all married female paramedics in Kerman in 2014-2015, out of which 200 were selected by available sampling method. The instruments used for collecting data included the questionnaire of tendency towards divorce, NEO personality inventory, scale for religious attitude (RAS) and sexual satisfaction scale for woman (SSSW). Descriptive (frequency, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (Pearson correlation coefficient and stepwise and stepwise regression) were used to analyze the data. In this study, all the ethical considerations have been observed and no conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Results: The results of the correlation test showed that religious attitude and sexual satisfaction had a negative and significant relationship with the tendency to divorce. In addition, among the neo-personality dimensions, neuroticism had a positive and significant relationship with the tendency to divorce ($r < 0.34$, $P < 0.01$), and extraversion ($r = -0.25$, $P < 0.01$) and agreeableness ($P < 0.01$ and $r = -0.39$) and conscientiousness ($P < 0.01$ and $r = -0.41$) showed a negative and significant relationship with tendency to divorce. No relationship was found between openness ($P < 0.05$ and $R = 0.10$) tendency toward divorce. The most important predictor of divorce was sexual satisfaction ($F = 362.78$, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, caretakers and hospital officials can help to improve the conditions of their employees by holding proper sexual relations training workshops to improve marital satisfaction, as well as increase awareness of the importance of this issue.

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Summary

Background and Objective

Marital disputes and divorces are among the most dangerous factors causing mental disorders and psychosocial harm to families, so that the mental health of the community is also exposed to risk. Hence, many

social organizations are working to prevent divorce, as many studies show that divorce rates are rising in the world (1). In Iran, according to the Statistics Center of Iran, during the last decade, the number of registered divorces has increased and its rate has been speeding up (2). Peyman Peck et al. (3) in their study showed that the nursing job and job stress can affect the sexual performance and ultimately the marital satisfaction of

nurses. If physical harm becomes chronic as the result of work, many social, personal, economic, and psychological problems can occur to a person, which may cause sexual problems and poor performance in a person (4). Couples sexual satisfaction is one of the most important factors in consolidating the stability of families and one of the main components of marital satisfaction. Sexuality is one of the most important factors affecting women's health. It is also a major indicator of the mental health of couples (5). The results of studies by Zarei et al (6) and Ghafuri et al. (7) showed that success and failure in marital relations can be predicted through religious attitudes. Personality has sustainable effects on marital relationships. The studies on the causes of divorce have shown that one of the most important and deepest roots of divorce is personality traits and psychological disorders of the couples. Some personality traits and mental disorders increase tensions and conflicts among the couples and threaten the continuity of marital life (1, 8, 9). Investigations on personality characteristics and marital stability have shown that personality traits such as low psycho-socialism, high agreement, high conscientiousness, high extroversion and openness to experience have a significant relationship with levels of marital satisfaction and, consequently, marital consistency (10, 11). A glance at some of the studies presented shows that few studies have examined the effects of these features together and in an integrated way. Therefore, studies of this kind seem necessary to convince the authorities to pay attention to sexual issues as an important factor in improving commitment. Therefore, this study aimed to predict the tendency toward divorce based on sexual satisfaction, religious attitudes and personality dimensions in paramedical women in Kerman.

Methods

Compliance with ethical guidelines: When distributing the questionnaire among the research participants, they were informed about the confidentiality of the answers and the non-disclosure of personal and private information. Before distributing the questionnaires to nurses, it was explained to the nurses that their information will be analyzed confidentially and in groups by the researcher.

The statistical population of the study consisted of all married female paramedics in Kerman in 2014-2015, out of which 200 were selected by available sampling method. The data was collected using a set of research instruments including the questionnaire of tendency towards divorce, NEO personality inventory, scale for religious attitude (RAS) and sexual satisfaction scale for woman (SSSW). Descriptive (frequency, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (Pearson correlation coefficient and stepwise and stepwise regression) were used to analyze the data.

Results

The results of the correlation test showed that religious attitude and sexual satisfaction had a negative and significant relationship with the tendency to divorce. In

the neo personality inventory, psychoticism had a positive and meaningful relationship with tendency towards divorce. By the same token, extraversion, agreement and conscientiousness had a negative and meaningful relationship with tendency towards divorce. However, there is no relationship between openness and tendency towards divorce. The key variable for assessment of tendency towards divorce was sexual satisfaction.

Conclusion

The findings of the present study showed that religious attitude is a significant predictor of divorce. This finding is consistent with the results of Ghafouri et al. (7), Joshua et al. (12), Godard et al. (13), Hannler and Gnocles (14). In addition, sexual satisfaction has a negative and significant effect and can, therefore, be a strong predictor of divorce; in relation to sexual satisfaction and tendency to divorce, the findings of this research are also in line with those of Forotan et al. (15) and Hojjat and Ranjbar (16), is consistent. Furthermore, no meaningful relationship was found between the dimensions of personality and tendency toward divorce. In explanation for this finding that there is no relationship between personality dimensions and tendency to divorce, it can be said that the effects of personality factors on tendency toward divorce diminish when sexual satisfaction decreases. For example, generally personality adaptation means a lower tendency to divorce, but when the person is in a situation in which his sexual satisfaction is not considered, adaptation cannot reduce the tendency towards divorce, and sexual dissatisfaction plays a greater role. This is also true about other personality factors; for example, although a negligent person has a higher inclination towards divorce, if that person has religious beliefs, these beliefs will neutralize the role of negligibility in tendency towards divorce, and in general, the role of personality along with the other two factors disappears in predicting divorce tendencies.

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Ethical Considerations

Ethics committee of psychology department of Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman has confirmed this research. Ethics Code: E.A.96.6.12.01.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

Authors' contributions

Theoretical and Experimental Background; and Data Collection: First Author; Theoretical and Experimental Background; and Explanation of Results: Second Author; Findings Analysis: Third Author.

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