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3254 Poster Session: II

Convention Center, Level II, West Hall A4-B3

Division: 52

Effect of the Create-a-Game Assignment on English Teaching

Ability of Japanese College Students. Futoshi Kobayashi, PhD, Miyazaki International College, Japan (D-1)

Internationalizing Courses: Perspectives and Strategies From

Psychology Instructors. Richard S. Velayo, PhD, Pace University; Gloria Grenwald, PhD, Webster University; and Monica Manfred, BA, Pace University (D-2)

Randomized Controlled Trial for Stress and Anxiety

Management: Biofeedback Versus Mindfulness Meditation. Paul Ratanasiripong, PhD, and Nop Ratanasiripong, MS, California State University-Long Beach (D-3)

School Adjustment Among Taiwanese Adolescents: Roles of Peer

Attachment and Coping. Hsin-Chieh Li, BA, and Ying-Fen Wang, PhD, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan (D-4)

Impact of Financial Crisis in Mental Health in Greece. Michael

Poulakis, PsyD, University of Indianapolis; and Angeliki Menediatou, MA, Independent Practice, Athens, Greece (D-5)

Social Deviance: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of American and

Greek Undergraduate Students. Kimberly Davies-Robinet, PsyD, Kentucky River Community Care, Inc., Hazard; and Michael Poulakis, PsyD, Kyle Olessek, MA, and Katie Plewa, MA, University of Indianapolis (D-6)

Critical Factors Affecting the Desire to Have Cosmetic Surgery

Among South Korean Women. Eun-Jung Son, PhD, Keimyung University, Daegu, Republic of Korea (D-7)

Constructs and Contents of Adolescents' Self Expression in

Korea. Kyumee Lee, PhD, and Kang Suk Shon, MA, Ajou University, Suwon, Republic of Korea (D-8)

Dove Si Trova la Timidezza un Problema: Where Shy Sicilians

Students Say Their Shyness Is a Problem. Bernardo J. Carducci, PhD, Indiana University Southeast; and Piero Bocchiaro, PhD, University of Palermo, Sicily, Italy (D-9)

Implications of Culture on Parent-Child Boundary Dissolution:

An Integrative Model. Emily A. Bendikas-King, MA, and Vaishali V. Raval, PhD, Miami University (D-10)

Relationship of Coping, Perfectionism, and Anger in Samples of

Turkish and American College Students: A Comparison Study. Kamile B. Aydin, PhD, Alan Stewart, MS, Kathleen E. McKinney Clark, MS, Mary E. Ellis, MS, and Jeffrey S. Ashby, PhD, Georgia State University; and Kenan Demir, PhD, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur, Turkey (D-11)

Bullying: The Perception of Future Teachers in Five Public

Schools in Guatemala City. Jose A. Gálvez-Sobral, MA, Universidad del Valle de Guatemala, Guatemala City (D-12)

Marital Satisfaction in Relation to the Religiosity in Mexican

Couples. Jose Maria Lopez, MA, Jessica Cival, MA, and Mariana Mancilla, BA, Anahuac University, Huixquilucan, Mexico (D-13)

Gender Role Attitudes and Eating Disorders in Young Adolescent

Guatemalan Girls. Judith L. Gibbons, PhD, Universidad del Valle Guatemala, Guatemala City; Jillon S. Vander Wal, PhD, Saint Louis University; and María del Pilar Grazioso, PhD, Universidad del Valle Guatemala, Guatemala City (D-14)

International Students' Perceptions of Living With Roommates

From Different Cultural Backgrounds. Wonjin Sim, PhD, Christa Close, MS, Ashley Dandridge, BS, and Sushma Kumari, MA, Chatham University; and Jessica Stahl, PhD, Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology (D-15)

Psychology Students and Youth at the United Nations:

Opportunities for Participation and Career Advancement. Jeanette F. Raymond and Judy Kuriansky, PhD, United Nations, New York, NY; Megan Lytle, EdS, Seton Hall University; and Adrian Chiu, MA, St. Johns University (D-16)

International Students' Barriers to Join Group Counseling.

Ji-Yeon Lee, PhD, University of Texas at Tyler (D-17)

Beyond Lower Motivation, Lower Self-Control and Ineffective

Strategies for Underachieving Students. Mae Hyang Hwang, PhD, Gyeongin National University of Education, Incheon, Republic of Korea; Youngbin Kim, PhD, Korea National Open University, Seoul; Eun Hye Ham, MA, Michigan State University; and Sangchul Oh, PhD, Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation, Seoul (D-18)

Application of Social-Cognitive Career Theory to Career Needs

of International Students. Gokce Bulgan, PhD, and Ayse C. Bulgan, PhD, Purdue University (D-19)

Analysis of Research Trends on Youth Mentoring in South Korea

Sook Kyeong Yune, MA, Jamiyoung Yi, MA, Soo Im Kim, MA, and Chang-Dai Kim, EdD, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea (D-20)

Worldview of Guatemalan Nonbelievers. Regina M. Fanjul de

Marsicovetere, MA, and María del Pilar Grazioso de Rodríguez, PhD, Universidad del Valle Guatemala, Guatemala City; and Judith L. Gibbons, PhD, Saint Louis University (D-21)

Sandplay Therapy and Stress Treatment Among Korean

Adolescents Studying Abroad in China. Moon-Hyung Kim, MA, Independent Practice, Asan-si, Republic of Korea; Ri Shuang Zhang, PhD, Beijing Normal University, China; and Young Eun Shim, PhD, Cuyahoga Community College (D-22)

Reconciling Ethical Principles With Human Greed. John Kant

PhD, MBA, Alliant International University-San Diego (E-1)

Effects of Motivation for Career Decision Making on Job

Engagement and Satisfaction Among Korean Counselors. Hyung Kim, MA, Korea University of Technology and Education, Seoul; Hye-Young Kang, PhD, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea; and Young R. Shim, PhD, Cuyahoga Community College (E-2)

Face and the Manifestation of Stigma Among Chinese

Immigrants With Schizophrenia. Nina M. Huynh, MPH, Columbia University in the City of New York; and Kara M. O'Connell, MA, Mariella Saavedra, BA, Sarah Hersch, BA, and Kristy Nguyen, MA, Teachers College, Columbia University (E-3)

Using International Dialogues in China to Advance Existential

Therapy Practice. Elva Hoxie, MS, Rob Bageant, BA, and Carolyn Labrie, MA, Saybrook University; Mark Yang, PsyD, Mian International Institute of Existential-Humanistic Psychology, Monument, CO; Louis Hoffman, PhD, Saybrook University; and Xuefu Wang, PhD, Zhi Mian Institute of Psychotherapy, Nanjing, China (E-4)

Relationship Between Social Support and Life Satisfaction in

Korean College Students: Mediated by Resilience and Mental Health. Boyoung Son, MA, and Sooran Yoon, MA, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Republic of Korea (E-5)

ABSTRACT

The present study seeks to determine whether two different religions, Judaism and Catholicism, present significant differences in levels of marital satisfaction by applying Snyder's R-Marital Satisfaction Inventory (MSI-R) to evaluate a total of 123 Jewish and Catholic heterosexual Mexican couples. Results showed correlations between religiousness and dissatisfaction with children, conflicts with parenting and in the dimensions of affective communication and sexual dissatisfaction.

MARITAL SATISFACTION IN RELATION TO THE RELIGIOUSNESS IN MEXICAN COUPLES

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INTRODUCTION

A couple is defined as an entity composed of two people united by emotional compromise, which aims to be a social institution: the family (Sanchez-Aragon, 1995). Marital satisfaction is the subjective assessment of the relationship between a married couple (Spanier & Lewis, 1980).

According to existing literature there are different factors associated with marital satisfaction, including adequate communication between partners, proper sexual satisfaction and the existence of children; since becoming parents requires both personal and familiar adjustments, given that the demands required by the new member of the family differ to those of the couple. Regarding the length of the relationship, empirical evidence indicates that there is greater marital satisfaction at the early stages of marriage, which decreases along the years. Another less studied issue is the impact of religion on marital satisfaction, where some studies report that differences in religious beliefs could be associated with marital dissatisfaction.



METHOD

The present study seeks to determine whether two different religions, Judaism and Catholicism, present significant differences in levels of marital satisfaction. A correlational, descriptive study was carried out on a probabilistic sample of 123 heterosexual couples with ages ranging between 20 and 85, and an average age of 40.69 years (SD 12.77).

Snyder's Marital Satisfaction Inventory-Revised (MSI-R) of 2008, an instrument that identifies the degree of anxiety present in each spouse separately (alpha =0.912), was applied. This instrument contains 13 subscales from which only 11 were used in this study: conventionalism, global anxiety, affective communications, aggression, length of the relationship, financial disagreement, sexual dissatisfaction, family history of anxiety, dissatisfaction with the children and a conflict with parenting.

Results in terms of occupations showed that 38.6% of all subjects were employed while 17.5% engaged in household, 17.1% were independent professionals, 14.2% were employers, 6.5% were retired, 5.3% were students and 0.8% were unemployed. As for education, 56.9% of participants reported having concluding college education, 24.8% some post graduate education, 14.6% high school, 3.3% secondary school and 0.4% primary school.

Results further showed that the greater share of Catholic couples have children, while the highest percentage of Jewish were childless (see Figure 1).

Pearson correlations were conducted in order to analyze the relationship between religiousness and marital satisfaction (Table 1). Correlations were found between religiousness with dissatisfaction with the children, as well as with a conflict with parenting.

One-way analyses of variance were conducted to establish the differences between couples of both religions with and without children (see Table 2). The results showed significant differences in the dimensions of affective communication and sexual dissatisfaction. Jewish couples with children scored lower in affective communication than those who were childless. As for sexual dissatisfaction and total marital dissatisfaction, Jewish couples without children scored lower than Catholic couples with children.



RESULTS

FIGURE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS BY RELIGION AND CHILDREN.

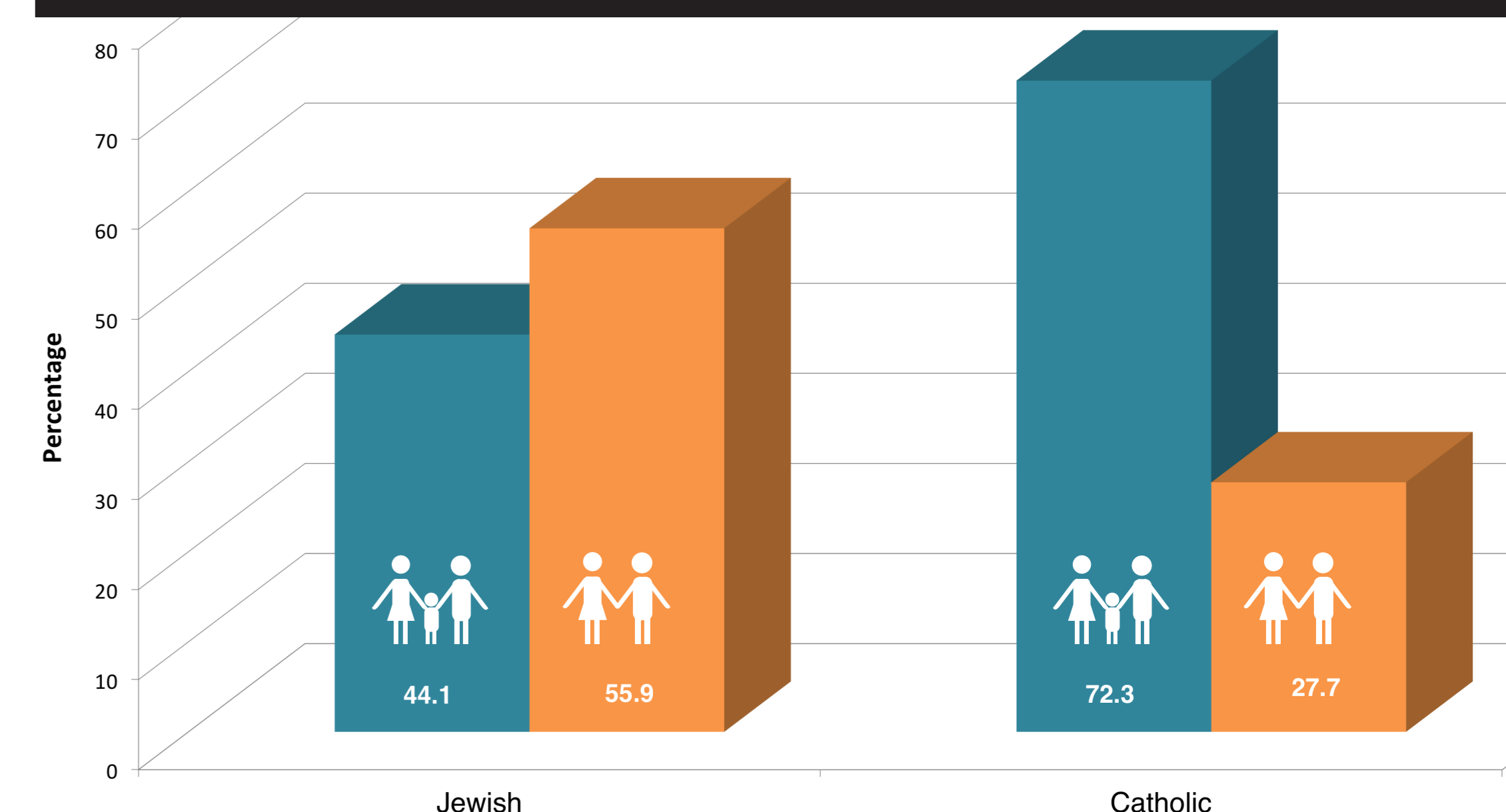


TABLE 1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOSITY AND MARITAL SATISFACTION.

Dimensions	Religiosity
Conventionalism	0.021
Global anxiety	-0.023
Affective communication	0
Troublenooting communication	-0.044
Agression	-0.009
Time together	-0.068
Disagreement in finance	0.067
Sexual dissatisfaction	0.047
Family history of anxiety	-0.077
Dissatisfaction with the children	0.220***
Conflict with the parenting	0.228***
Total marital dissatisfaction	-0.011

***p<.001

TABLE 2. DIFFERENCES IN MARITAL DISSATISFACTION BY RELIGION.

Dimensions	Catholic children		Catholic childless		Childless Jewish		Jewish Children		F
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	
Conventionalism	14.8	2.12	14.52	1.52	15.33	2.83	14.47	1.79	1.22
Global anxiety	26.08	3.63	26	3.57	25.03	3.23	25.13	2.77	1.3
Affective communication	15.53	2.8	15.16	2.68	15.7	3.08	13.84	1.42	4.33*
Troublenooting communication	25.24	3.47	25	3.48	24.63	4.02	24.18	2.52	1.02
Agression	12.15	1.41	12.02	1.56	11.76	1.52	11.76	1.53	1
Time together	12.1	1.71	12.12	1.24	12.36	1.62	12.02	1.6	0.28
Disagreement in finance	13.81	2.8	13.45	2.1	13.76	2.34	13.05	1.67	1.03
Sexual dissatisfaction	17.44	2.6	16.75	2.55	17.16	2.94	15.86	1.66	4.07*
Family history of anxiety	12.49	1.86	12.35	1.74	11.9	1.97	12.02	1.6	1.26
Total marital dissatisfaction	149.68	14.9	147.39	13.72	147.66	17.38	142.36	10.84	2.5*

*p<.05

CONCLUSIONS

This study showed that the higher the religious guidance and the scores couples have, the higher the satisfaction with their children and their education. In relation to marital satisfaction and the presence or absence of children, results showed that couples who have children report higher levels of dissatisfaction than those who have none, thus making children an important factor towards marital satisfaction in this sample.