

The Relationship Between Parents' Marital Satisfaction And Psychological Resilience And Parental Attitudes

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Abstract – The aim of the research is to examine the relationship between parents' marital satisfaction, psychological resilience and parental attitudes. The sample of the research is 383 married individuals with children in the age range of 2-6 in Ünye district of Ordu province. As a data collection agents, Personal Information Form to reach the socio-demographic information of the participants, Marriage Satisfaction Scale (MSS) to determine marital satisfaction, Short Psychological Resilience Scale (SPRS) and Parental Attitudes. Parental Attitude Scale (PAS) was also used.

In the analysis of the research, t test, ANOVA (one-way analysis of variance), Spearman rank correlation coefficient analysis were used. As a result of the research; it was concluded that there was no statistically significant difference between males and females in terms of parents' marital satisfaction levels. A significant difference was found between males and females in terms of psychological resilience, and it might be said that men's resilience levels are higher. It has been determined that there is a statistically significant difference between males and females in terms of parental attitudes of parents. Considering the individuals in terms of communication skills, it was concluded that there is a statistically significant difference between males and females. A significant positive relationship was found between marital satisfaction and psychological resilience level. No statistically significant relationship was recorded between marital satisfaction and parental attitudes.

Keywords – Marriage satisfaction, psychological resilience, parental attitude, communication skills, gender.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Problem Status

The concept of marital satisfaction, which expresses contentedness and is related to the increase happiness in marriages, emerges. Many factors affect marital satisfaction and also affect the continuity of marriages. When there is no marital satisfaction or when this satisfaction starts to decrease gradually, family unrest and divorces occur in the future. When today's conditions are observed, it is seen that the number of divorces is increasing. The most influential reason for this is the lack of marital satisfaction. When there is no marital satisfaction, communication, agreement, ability to struggle against difficulties and cooperation between spouses disappear; respect and love for each other decrease. Nowadays, the fact that the number of divorces is increasing; it is an crucial problem to focus on marital satisfaction and to determine the factors affecting this situation through research.

By examining, it is seen that assistance between spouses affects marital satisfaction. It is seen that the problems encountered are overcome more easily and psychological resilience levels go up when the support between spouses increases. Determining in which direction the psychological resilience levels of individuals are affected when marital satisfaction is positive or negative is

also an important problem. It may be assumed that determining in which direction the psychological resilience levels of individuals are affected when marital satisfaction is positive or negative is one of the significant problem situations.

Although marital satisfaction and parental attitude is a subject that has been previously studied, it is wondered what other reasons contribute to marital union and what factors may be related to marital satisfaction (Demirli, C., & Kendir, M., 2016). Whether families with high marital satisfaction tend more towards democratic attitudes or whether protective or oppressive parental attitudes are preferred in families with low or no marital satisfaction are the issues to be investigated.

There are many factors that affect marital satisfaction and it is a matter of curiosity which factors affect it positively or negatively. When these are clarified, it is aimed to determine what might be done to increase marital satisfaction.

1.2. Purpose and Importance of the Research

Based on the question of the relationship between marital satisfaction, psychological resilience and parental attitudes of parents, it is aimed to understand whether being married and having children between the ages of 2 and 6 has an effect on marital satisfaction, psychological resilience and parental attitudes. It aims to analyze the variables that increase marital satisfaction and to view whether they positively affect their approach to their children. It means to predict whether the psychological resilience levels of parents with high marital satisfaction also ascend positively. These research aims to examine whether demographic information has a significant effect on marital satisfaction. It is seen that there are many factors affecting marital satisfaction between spouses. In addition, it purposes to see in which direction the marital satisfaction of couples affects their attitudes towards their children and in which direction it contributes to their psychological resilience levels. By looking at whether couples with high marital satisfaction have high levels of psychological resilience, information about the problem-solving skills of couples can be obtained. In families with low marital satisfaction, it may be examined whether there is distinctness between child rearing styles by looking at the attitudes they attune to their children. Making a literature review regarding as marital satisfaction, it is clear that many studies have been conducted. This shows the importance of the subject and although it has been studied in terms of other variables, it is still seen as an area in need of research. With reviewing the literature, it is appeared that studies on psychological resilience on parents are not very frequent. Thanks to this analysis, it is thought to be an example and resource for those conducting research in the field.

1.3. Problem Statement

In the research, the relationship between marital satisfaction, psychological resilience and parental attitudes was specified as the research problem.

1.3.1. Sub-problems

The effects of health anxiety levels of married individuals on communication skills and marital adjustment were stated as the main problem of the research and the following sub-problems were included in the research:

1. Is there a significant relationship between parents' socio-demographic characteristics and marital satisfaction?
2. Is there a significant relationship between parents' socio-demographic characteristics and their psychological resilience levels?
3. Is there a significant relationship between parents' socio-demographic characteristics and parental attitudes?
4. Is there a significant relationship between parents' marital satisfaction and psychological resilience levels and parental attitudes?

1.4. Assumptions

The assumptions of this research are as follows:

1. It will be assumed that the scales directed to the participants who contributed to the research are answered sincerely by the participants.
2. It will be assumed that the sample group taken represents the universe.
3. The scales to be used in the research are assumed to be valid and reliable.

4. It is assumed that the statistical techniques to be used in the research will be appropriate for the purpose of the research and the structure of the data.

1.5. Limitations

1. The data to be used in the research will be limited to the opinions of married individuals with children between the ages of 2-6 in Ünye district of Ordu province.
2. The results and generalizations to be obtained from the findings to be obtained will be included for the universe of this research.
3. The results to be obtained from the research will be limited to the sincere answers given by the participants to the questions in the scales.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

It was received approval from Ondokuz Mayıs University, Social and Human Sciences Ethics Committee with the decision dated 29/04/2022 and numbered 2022/304 in order to apply the scales and collect the data in the research.

2.1. Research Design

Since the research aims to determine the current situation, a descriptive research model was used within the scope of quantitative research method.

2.2. Sample/Working Group

The population of the research subject is married individuals with children between the ages of 2-6. The sample group consists of 383 individuals from Ünye district of Ordu province selected by random sampling method. Among the married individuals to be selected on a voluntary basis, it will be paid attention that the proportions of male and female participants are similar.

2.3. Data Collection Agents

2.3.1. Personal Information Form

In the personal information form, the respondents' gender, age, duration of marriage, number of children, employment status, and family structure. Questions on education level, age at marriage, type of marriage, childcare and housework are included.

2.3.2. Marital Satisfaction Scale (MSS)

Marital Satisfaction Scale was developed by Çelik and İnanç (2009) to measure marital satisfaction. The Marital Satisfaction Scale consists of 13 items answered on a 5-point Likert scale and three sub-dimensions (self, sexuality and family dimensions). The items in the self sub-dimension (1., 8., 10. items) and the family sub-dimension (2., 5., 11., 12., 13. items) are reverse coding. The reverse-coding items indicate that there is or is not marital satisfaction depending on the perception of whether the self dimension is perceived positively by the spouse or not, and the family sub-dimension indicates that there is or is not marital satisfaction depending on the perception of the positive or negative impact of the spouses' root families on their marriages. The sexuality sub-dimension indicates that there is or is not marital satisfaction depending on a subjective evaluation of the sexual satisfaction of the spouses within the family. As the total scores obtained from the scale increase, it might be said that marital satisfaction is well.

2.3.3. Brief Resilience Scale (BRS)

Brief Resilience Scale was developed by Smith et al. (2008) to measure the level of psychological resilience. Turkish adaptation of the Brief Psychological Resilience Scale was conducted by Doğan, T. (2015). The BRS consists of 6 items answered in a 5-point Likert scale. The whole scale is reverse coded. The higher the total scores obtained from the scale, the higher the level of psychological resilience.

2.3.4. Parental Attitude Scale (PAS)

The Parental Attitude Scale (PAS) was developed by Karabulut Demir and Şendil (2008) to measure the child rearing attitudes of parents with children aged 2-6 years. The PAS consists of 46 items answered on a 5-point Likert scale and 4 sub-dimensions

(democratic, authoritarian, overprotective, and permissive). The democratic dimension consists of 17 items (2., 5., 6., 7., 10., 13., 14., 15., 18., 20., 23., 25., 29., 36., 37., 38., 42. items). It recognizes the child as a separate individual and encourages the child to develop an independent personality and express his/her opinions openly. Authoritarian dimension consists of 11 items (3., 9., 11., 19., 26., 27., 32., 35., 39., 40., 45. items). It is not accepted that the child is a separate individual; on the contrary, the understanding that the parent owns the child is dominant. It includes situations such as one-sided communication, pressure, unconditional obedience to rules, verbal and physical punishment. Overprotective consists of 9 items (4., 8., 12., 16., 21., 22., 28., 41., 46 items). The belief that the child is not self-sufficient and therefore needs to be constantly protected is dominant. It includes inappropriate interventions, excessive control and avoiding giving responsibility to the child. Permissive consists of 9 items (1., 17., 24., 30., 31., 33., 34., 43., 44. items). It includes welcoming all behaviour of the child, allowing too much freedom and spoiling the child. There are no reverse coded items. The scores obtained from each dimension are calculated separately and one score is obtained for each dimension. A high score means adopting the behaviour represented by that dimension.

2.4. Process

Before starting the research, the necessary permission was obtained from Ondokuz Mayıs University Faculty of Education Ethics Committee. The necessary permissions will be obtained from the developers of the Marital Satisfaction Scale, Parental Attitude Scale and Brief Resilience Scale to be used in the research, and the research will be started after the permission. The Marriage Satisfaction Scale, Parental Attitude Scale and Brief Resilience Scale to be used in the research will be applied to 383 volunteer participants residing in Ordu-Ünye district by sending a link via Google Forms and hand-distributed to some of them and the data will be collected in this way. The data to be obtained will be analyzed with SPSS Program (Statistical Package for Social Sciences).

2.5. Data Analysis

In the research, reliability coefficients (cronbach alpha) were calculated to check the internal consistency of the participants' responses to the items of the Parenting Attitude Scale, Marital Satisfaction Scale and Brief Resilience Scale (Table 3.1).

Table 3. 1. Internal consistency coefficients of the participants' responses to the scale items

In the statistical evaluation of the data, assumption of normality was first analysed by Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests ($P > .05$). In the research, with Mann Whitney U test was determined whether the scale total scores and sub-dimension total scores differed according to the variables of gender, employment status, marriage type and family structure; additionally, with Kruskal Wallis H test was determined whether the scale total scores and sub-dimension total scores differed according to the variables of age, number of children, education level, marriage age, marriage duration, child welfare and housework. Besides, the relationship between the participants' total scores and sub-dimension total scores of Marital Satisfaction Scale, Parental Attitude Scale and Brief Resilience Scale was specified by Spearman rank correlation coefficient. Research findings were presented as mean, standard deviation, median and IQR values, and the results were considered significant at $p < .05$ level of significance. All statistical calculations were made in SPSS 20.0 V programme.

III. FINDINGS

In the findings section of the research, the analyses of the data obtained from the participants are given with tables and explanations.

3.1. Analysing the Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Participants

Table 4.1. Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Demographic Characteristics of Participants

Gender	n	%	Ages (years)	n	%
Female	149	65	21-30	55	14,4
Male	134	35	31-40	254	66,3
Total	383	100,0	41-50	61	15,9
			51-60	11	2,9

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			Total	383	100,0
Length of Marriage(year)	n	%	Number of children	n	%
1-5 years	19	5	1 child	64	16,7
6-10 years	110	28,7	2 children	161	42,0
11-15 years	115	30	3 children and over	113	29,5
16-20 years	78	20,4	4 and over	45	11,7
21-25 years	61	15,9			
Total	383	100,0	Total	383	100,0
Employment Status	n	%	Family structure	n	%
Yes	226	59	Elementary Family	328	85,6
			Extended Family	55	14,4
No	157	41	Total	383	100
Total	383	100,0	Total	383	100,0
Education level	n	%	Marriage Age	n	%
Illiterate	8	2,1	18-25	257	67,1
Primary School	92	24	26-30	97	25,3
Secondary School	72	18,8	31-35	18	4,7
High School	54	14,1	36-40	8	2,1
Bachelor's degree	140	34,5	41 and over	3	0,8
Master Degree	17	6,5			
Total	383	100	Total	383	100
Marriage Type	n	%	Child Welfare	n	%
Arranged married	166	43,3	with my wife/husband	246	64,2
Marry out of love/by meeting	217	56,7	alone	90	23,5
			with baby sitter	26	6,8
			My wife/husband looks after alone	21	5,5
Total	383	100	Total	383	100
Housework	n	%			
with my wife/husband	223	60,8			
alone	110	28,7			

with a server	16	4,2
My wife/husband does housework alone	24	6,3
Total	383	100

It is seen that 65% of the individuals who voluntarily participated in the research were female, 66.3% were between the ages of 31-40, 30% had been married for 11-15 years, 42.5% had two children, 59% were working, 34.5% were bachelor's degree, 31.6% had spouses with bachelor's degree, 67% were married between the ages of 18-25, and 85% were elementary families (Table 4.1).

3.2. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Various Variables

3.2.1. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Gender Variables

Table 4.2. Individuals' Level of Marital Satisfaction and Psychological Resilience and Parental Attitudes according to Gender Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Gender	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	Female	249	45,99	6,84	45,00	6,00	.569
	Male	134	45,97	5,72	45,00	7,00	
<i>Individualism</i>	Female	249	13,12	2,37	14,00	6,00	.523
	Male	134	13,35	1,92	14,00	3,00	
<i>Sexuality</i>	Female	249	11,94	5,93	10,00	6,00	.291
	Male	134	12,09	5,23	11,00	6,50	
<i>Family</i>	Female	249	20,92	3,81	21,00	3,00	.079
	Male	134	20,52	3,39	21,50	2,00	
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	Female	249	146,20	11,97	148,00	16,50	.002
	Male	134	140,80	16,38	142,00	21,50	
<i>Democratic</i>	Female	249	72,94	8,03	72,00	13,00	.000
	Male	134	66,49	11,72	70,00	13,75	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	Female	249	20,05	5,71	19,00	8,00	.004
	Male	134	22,67	7,65	21,00	10,00	
<i>Overprotective</i>	Female	249	19,32	5,25	34,00	11,00	.001
	Male	134	20,09	5,29	30,00	11,25	
<i>Permissive</i>	Female	249	33,88	6,69	20,00	6,00	.124
	Male	134	31,54	7,15	200,00	8,00	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	Female	249	19,71	4,50	20,00	4,50	.005
	Male	134	21,06	3,20	21,00	3,200	

In the research, a significant difference was found between the family sub-dimension total scores of female and male participants ($P < .05$). A significant distinctness was also recorded between the total scores of the Parental Attitude Scale and the total scores of the democratic, authoritarian, overprotective sub-dimension according to the gender variable of the participants ($P < .05$). Similarly, a significant difference was found between the total scores of the Brief Resilience scale according to the gender variable of the participants ($P < .05$). In the research, it was specified that male participants' Parenting Attitude Scale, Brief Resilience scale total scores and self, sexuality, authoritarian sub-dimension total scores were higher than female participants. There was no statistically significant distinctness between male and female participants in Marital Satisfaction scale score and self, sexuality, family, permissive sub-dimension total scores ($P > .05$; Table 4.2).

3.2.2. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Age Variables

Table 4.3. Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level of Individuals according to Age Distribution Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Age Distribution	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	21-30	55	46,85	6,78	45,00	6,00	.461
	31-40	254	46,26	6,47	45,00	7,00	
	41-50	61	44,48	6,54	45,00	5,00	
	51-60	11	43,82	3,06	45,00	5,00	
<i>Individualism</i>	21-30	55	13,47	1,73	14,00	2,00	.022
	31-40	254	13,29	2,18	14,00	3,00	
	41-50	61	12,52	2,75	14,00	3,50	
	51-60	11	14,09	1,14	15,00	2,00	
<i>Sexuality</i>	21-30	55	12,15	5,88	11,00	10,00	.075
	31-40	254	12,05	5,75	10,00	7,00	
	41-50	61	12,21	5,58	11,00	7,00	
	51-60	11	7,91	2,34	7,00	5,00	
<i>Family</i>	21-30	55	21,24	3,17	21,0000	5,00	.224
	31-40	254	20,91	3,51	21,0000	5,00	
	41-50	61	19,74	4,59	20,0000	6,00	
	51-60	11	21,82	3,43	23,0000	8,00	
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	21-30	55	144,02	15,00	146,00	21,00	.329
	31-40	254	144,26	13,69	147,00	17,00	
	41-50	61	143,61	12,67	143,00	21,00	
	51-60	11	153,27	18,31	152,00	44,00	
<i>Democratic</i>	21-30	55	69,96	11,46	72,00	15,00	.029
	31-40	254	71,45	9,25	72,00	11,00	
	41-50	61	68,41	10,57	69,00	15,50	

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	51-60	11	73,55	8,72	71,00	20,00	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	21-30	55	20,53	7,12	19,00	9,00	
	31-40	254	20,69	6,13	20,00	8,00	.166
	41-50	61	22,30	7,78	24,00	10,00	
	51-60	11	20,73	5,88	20,00	14,00	
<i>Overprotective</i>	21-30	55	34,58	7,41	37,00	12,00	
	31-40	254	32,76	6,69	33,00	11,00	.196
	41-50	61	32,54	7,54	31,00	12,00	
	51-60	11	36,00	6,59	36,00	12,00	
<i>Permissive</i>	21-30	55	18,95	4,62	18,00	5,00	
	31-40	254	19,36	5,43	19,00	8,00	.019
	41-50	61	20,36	5,00	22,00	8,00	
	51-60	11	23,00	4,90	23,00	12,00	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	21-30	55	19,49	3,44	20,00	4,00	
	31-40	254	20,15	4,28	20,00	5,00	.088
	41-50	61	21,36	3,93	23,00	6,00	
	51-60	11	18,27	6,12	20,00	13,00	

In the research, no significant difference was found between the sub-dimension total scores of the Marital Satisfaction Scale, Parental Attitude Scale and Brief Resilience Scale total scores of the participants in different age groups, except for the individualism, democratic and permissive sub-dimension ($P > .05$; Table 4.3).

3.2.3. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Duration of Marriage Variables

Table 4.4. Individuals' Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level according to Length of Marriage Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Length of Marriage	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	6-10 years	110	45,20b	5,62	44,00	5,00	
	11-15 years	115	46,55b	6,86	45,00	8,00	
	16-20 years	78	47,74a	6,70	45,00	5,00	.015
	21-25 years	61	44,23b	6,99	44,00	6,00	
<i>Individualism</i>	6-10 years	110	13,35	1,83	13,50	2,00	
	11-15 years	115	12,93	2,38	14,00	3,00	
	16-20 years	78	13,71	1,85	14,00	2,00	.239
	21-25 years	61	12,72	3,00	13,00	3,00	

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<i>Sexuality</i>	6-10 years	110	10,86	5,15	10,00	5,00	.058
	11-15 years	115	13,17	5,94	12,00	10,00	
	16-20 years	78	12,19	5,82	10,00	7,75	
	21-25 years	61	11,95	6,09	10,00	8,50	
<i>Family</i>	6-10 years	110	20,99b	2,80	21,00	4,00	.038
	11-15 years	115	20,44b	4,02	20,00	5,00	
	16-20 years	78	21,85a	3,11	23,00	5,00	
	21-25 years	61	19,56b	4,98	20,00	6,00	
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	6-10 years	110	142,75	14,58	145,00	17,25	.208
	11-15 years	115	142,86	13,51	144,00	15,00	
	16-20 years	78	147,00	12,70	148,00	14,25	
	21-25 years	61	145,70	14,17	148,00	18,00	
<i>Democratic</i>	6-10 years	110	70,65	10,66	72,00	12,00	.715
	11-15 years	115	71,03	9,74	72,00	14,00	
	16-20 years	78	71,51	8,70	71,50	9,25	
	21-25 years	61	70,03	10,22	71,00	15,50	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	6-10 years	110	21,70a	7,02	20,00	8,00	.033
	11-15 years	115	19,77ab	5,44	19,00	7,00	
	16-20 years	78	21,71a	6,67	20,50	10,00	
	21-25 years	61	19,85b	6,58	19,00	11,50	
<i>Permissive</i>	6-10 years	110	20,54	5,34	21,00	7,25	.001
	11-15 years	115	18,41	5,43	18,00	8,00	
	16-20 years	78	19,36	4,52	20,50	8,00	
	21-25 years	61	19,16	4,73	20,00	7,00	
<i>Overprotective</i>	6-10 years	110	29,86	5,83	28,50	6,25	.000
	11-15 years	115	33,64	7,08	34,00	13,00	
	16-20 years	78	34,42	6,75	13,00	8,00	
	21-25 years	61	36,66	6,67	37,00	10,00	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	6-10 years	110	20,42	3,92	35,00	13,00	.577
	11-15 years	115	19,2435	4,67	33,00	10,00	
	16-20 years	78	21,1154	3,32	34,00	9,00	
	21-25 years	61	20,1475	4,40	33,00	15,00	

In the research, a significant difference was determined between the total scale score of marital satisfaction and total scores of family, authoritarian, permissive and overprotective sub-dimensions according to the length of marriage of the participants ($P < .05$). In the research, no statistically significant difference was found in the parental attitude scale score and total scores of individual, sexuality, and democratic sub-dimensions according to the length of marriage ($P > .05$; Table 4.4).

3.2.4. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Number of Children

Table 4.5: Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level of Individuals according to Number of Children Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Number of Children	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	p
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	1	64	43,31	2,58	44,00	3,75	.001
	2	161	46,62	6,66	45,00	6,50	
	3	113	45,88	7,42	45,00	8,00	
	4 and over	45	47,76	6,10	46,00	6,50	
<i>Individualism</i>	1	64	13,45	1,53	14,00	3,00	.416
	2	161	13,27	1,99	14,00	3,00	
	3	113	12,88	2,72	14,00	3,00	
	4 and over	45	13,38	2,44	15,00	3,00	
<i>Sexuality</i>	1	64	9,16	2,32	10,00	2,00	.000
	2	161	11,74	5,97	10,00	8,00	
	3	113	13,57	5,25	13,00	8,50	
	4 and over	45	13,02	7,38	10,00	15,00	
<i>Family</i>	1	64	20,70	2,47	20,00	4,00	.000
	2	161	21,61	3,03	22,00	4,00	
	3	113	19,43	4,54	20,00	6,00	
	4 and over	45	21,36	3,86	22,00	6,00	
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	1	64	144,86	12,46	148,00	20,00	.971
	2	161	144,60	12,42	144,00	14,50	
	3	113	143,36	15,27	147,00	17,00	
	4 and over	45	144,96	17,25	143,00	25,00	
<i>Democratic</i>	1	64	73,03	6,88	73,00	10,50	.075
	2	161	71,51	8,59	72,00	12,00	
	3	113	68,26	11,59	70,00	15,50	
	4 and over	45	70,51	12,57	73,00	15,00	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	1	64	21,09	6,97	19,00	8,75	.924

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	2	161	20,78	5,66	21,00	8,00	
	3	113	21,28	7,27	20,00	8,50	
	4 and over	45	20,67	7,32	19,00	12,50	
<i>Permissive</i>	1	64	21,41	5,77	22,00	8,75	.003
	2	161	19,27	5,14	19,00	8,00	
	3	113	19,80	4,77	20,00	6,50	
	4 and over	45	17,71	5,62	17,00	7,00	
<i>Overprotective</i>	1	64	29,33	5,51	28,00	9,00	.000
	2	161	33,04	6,42	32,00	10,00	
	3	113	34,03	7,13	34,00	12,50	
	4 and over	45	36,07	7,96	37,00	10,50	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	1	64	20,75	3,68	20,00	5,75	.001
	2	161	19,12	4,65	19,00	8,00	
	3	113	20,99	3,75	21,00	5,00	
	4 and over	45	21,16	3,48	21,00	5,50	

In the research, a significant difference was determined between the total scale score of marital satisfaction, the total scale score of short psychological resilience and the total scores of sexuality, family, permissive, overprotective sub-dimension according to the number of children ($P < .05$). In the research, no statistically significant difference was recorded in the total scores of parental attitude scale score and individualism, authoritarian, and democratic sub-dimension according to the number of children ($P > .05$; Table 4.5).

3.2.5. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Employment Status Variable

Table 4.6. Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level of Individuals According to Employment Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Employment Status	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	Yes	226	45,16	5,10	44,00	4,00	.29
	No	157	47,17	7,91	45,00	11,00	
<i>Individualism</i>	Yes	226	13,40	1,66	14,00	3,00	.1958
	No	157	12,91	2,83	3,00	4,00	
<i>Sexuality</i>	Yes	226	10,56	4,50	10,00	3,00	.000
	No	157	14,06	6,55	13,00	10,25	
<i>Family</i>	Yes	226	21,20	3,09	21,00	5,00	.086
	No	157	20,19	4,32	20,50	5,00	

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<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	Yes	226	142,96	14,64	143,00	20,00	.011
	No	157	146,27	12,54	148,00	15,00	
<i>Democratic</i>	Yes	226	70,29	10,11	72,00	13,00	.230
	No	157	71,26	9,75	73,00	11,50	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	Yes	226	20,97	6,22	20,00	8,00	.549
	No	157	20,97	7,06	19,50	10,00	
<i>Permissive</i>	Yes	226	20,33	5,30	21,00	7,00	.000
	No	157	18,55	5,08	17,00	6,00	
<i>Overprotective</i>	Yes	226	31,38	6,60	30,00	11,00	.00
	No	157	35,49	6,71	37,00	11,00	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	Yes	226	20,48	4,25	21,00	6,00	.042
	No	157	19,76	4,10	20,00	4,00	

In the research, a significant difference was determined between the total score of the Parental Attitude Scale, the total score of the Brief Resilience Scale and the total scores of the sexuality, permissive, overprotective sub-dimension ($P>.05$). In the research, it was determined that the total score of the Brief Resilience Scale, the total score of the Parental Attitude Scale and the total scores of the permissive, overprotective sub-dimension of the working individuals were higher than the non-working individuals (Table 4.6).

3.2.6. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Marriage Type Variable

Table 4.7. Individuals' Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level according to Marriage Type Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Marriage Type	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	Arranged married	166	46,81	6,80	45,00	8,00	.013
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	45,35	6,15	44,00	5,00	
<i>Individualism</i>	Arranged married	166	12,87	2,38	14,00	4,00	.008
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	13,45	2,07	14,00	2,00	
<i>Sexuality</i>	Arranged married	166	13,30	5,78	11,00	9,00	.000
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	11,00	5,43	10,00	5,00	

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<i>Family</i>	Arranged married	166	20,64	3,70	21,00	5,00	
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	20,90	3,66	21,00	5,00	.495
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	Arranged married	166	144,11	17,43	145,50	23,25	
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	144,47	10,46	145,00	14,00	.803
<i>Democratic</i>	Arranged married	166	68,87	11,74	70,00	14,75	
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	72,08	8,11	72,00	72,00	.033
<i>Authoritarian</i>	Arranged married	166	21,42	6,96	21,00	10,00	
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	20,62	6,24	19,00	8,00	.235
<i>Permissive</i>	Arranged married	166	19,07	5,23	18,00	8,00	
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	20,00	5,29	21,00	6,00	.038
<i>Overprotective</i>	Arranged married	166	34,75	7,22	37,00	13,00	
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	31,77	6,45			.000
					32,00	10,00	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	Arranged married	166	21,01	4,26	22,00	6,00	
	Marry out of love/by meeting	217	19,56	4,05	20,00	5,00	.001

In the research, a significant difference was found between all scale total scores and sub-dimension total scores except the total score of the Parental Attitude Scale ($p=.803$), authoritarian ($p=.235$) and family ($p=.495$) sub-dimension total scores according to the participants' marriage type ($P<.05$; Table 4.7).

3.2.7. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Age at Marriage Variable

Table 4.8: Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level of Individuals according to Marriage Age Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Marriage Age	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	18-25	257	46,04	7,00	45,00	8,00	.387
	26-30	97	46,21	5,12	45,00	4,00	
	31-35	18	44,44	4,83	45,00	3,25	
	36-40	8	48,00	5,98	45,00	12,00	
<i>Individualism</i>	18-25	257	13,17	2,31	14,00	3,00	.020
	26-30	97	13,44	1,73	14,00	2,00	
	31-35	18	13,39	3,33	15,00	1,00	
	36-40	8	11,75	1,58	11,50	2,00	
<i>Sexuality</i>	18-25	257	12,42	5,78	11,00	6,50	.001
	26-30	97	11,35	5,42	10,00	4,00	
	31-35	18	8,72	5,92	5,00	9,00	
	36-40	8	14,50	3,34	15,00	7,00	
<i>Family</i>	18-25	257	20,46	3,88	21,00	5,50	.043
	26-30	97	21,41	3,17	22,00	22,00	
	31-35	18	22,33	2,66	23,00	5,25	
	36-40	8	21,75	2,82	21,00	6,00	
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	18-25	257	143,27	14,15	16,00	1,25	.000
	26-30	97	143,70	12,42	17,50	3,00	
	31-35	18	159,44	11,08	11,00	3,00	
	36-40	8	145,88	8,84	18,50	2,00	
<i>Democratic</i>	18-25	257	69,92	10,42	12,00	21,25	.044
	26-30	97	72,16	9,01	14,00	18,00	
	31-35	18	76,00	7,84	15,00	15,00	
	36-40	8	68,75	4,43	9,50	16,00	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	18-25	257	20,91	6,73	9,00	9,00	.139
	26-30	97	20,12	5,57	7,00	8,75	
	31-35	18	22,00	5,90	6,50	7,25	
	36-40	8	23,50	3,63	7,25	8,00	
<i>Permissive</i>	18-25	257	19,24	4,92	7,00	10,00	.038

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	26-30	97	19,48	5,86	9,50	10,75	
	31-35	18	22,61	5,49	10,25	10,00	
	36-40	8	22,13	4,16	8,00	11,00	
<i>Overprotective</i>	18-25	257	33,20	6,97	33,00	11,00	
	26-30	97	31,93	6,88	30,00	11,00	
	31-35	18	38,83	5,23	11,00	8,00	.181
	36-40	383	33,07	6,94	30,50	8,00	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	18-25	257	19,82	4,29	20,00	6,00	
	26-30	97	20,69	4,07	20,00	4,50	
	31-35	18	22,72	3,21	22,00	5,50	.001
	36-40	8	20,88	3,31	22,00	7,00	

In the research, a significant difference was specified between the total scores of parental attitude scale, short psychological resilience scale and the total scores of individualism, sexuality, family, democratic, permissive sub-dimension scale according to the marriage age of the participants ($P < .05$; Table 4.8).

3.2.8. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Education Level Variable

Table 4.9. Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level of Individuals according to Education Level Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Education level	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	Illiterate	8	52,25	8,71	51,00	18,50	
	Primary School	92	48,86	7,66	46,50	12,00	
	Secondary School	72	45,14	7,27	45,00	6,75	.000
	High School	54	47,46	7,75	45,00	14,00	
	Bachelor's degree	140	43,78	2,71	44,00	3,00	
	Master Degree	17	44,53	3,47	45,00	5,00	
<i>Individualism</i>	Illiterate	8	14,00	1,85	15,00	3,00	
	Primary School	92	12,62	3,22	14,00	4,00	
	Secondary School	72	12,90	2,50	14,00	4,00	.389
	High School	54	13,39	1,65	14,00	3,00	
	Bachelor's degree	140	13,51	1,33	13,50	3,00	
	Master Degree	17	14,12	1,05	14,00	2,00	
<i>Sexuality</i>	Illiterate	8	17,00	7,46	20,00	13,25	
	Primary School	92	15,12	6,58	15,00	10,75	.000
	Secondary School	72	12,97	5,00	12,00	7,75	

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	High School	54	14,00	6,58	12,00	10,25	
	Bachelor's degree	140	8,79	2,58	9,00	4,00	
	Master Degree	17	8,71	1,83	10,00	3,00	
<i>Family</i>	Illiterate	8	21,25	5,01	22,50	5,00	.025
	Primary School	92	21,12	3,61	21,00	6,00	
	Secondary School	72	19,26	5,26	20,50	5,75	
	High School	54	20,07	3,30	20,00	7,00	
	Bachelor's degree	140	21,49	2,42	21,00	3,00	
	Master Degree	17	21,71	2,97	22,00	4,50	
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	Illiterate	8	147,25	8,86	146,50	3,75	.698
	Primary School	92	144,59	15,03	147,00	15,75	
	Secondary School	72	141,72	15,79	144,50	22,25	
	High School	54	146,06	16,50	145,00	17,00	
	Bachelor's degree	140	144,37	11,42	143,00	143,00	
	Master Degree	17	146,53	10,09	148,00	16,00	
<i>Democratic</i>	Illiterate	8	70,38	7,21	71,00	4,75	.467
	Primary School	92	69,55	12,14	71,50	17,00	
	Secondary School	72	69,04	11,34	71,00	15,50	
	High School	54	70,98	11,57	74,00	15,00	
	Bachelor's degree	140	71,63	6,95	72,00	10,00	
	Master Degree	17	75,24	5,20	73,00	8,50	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	Illiterate	8	19,25	4,06	18,00	7,50	.016
	Primary School	92	21,96	8,14	21,00	7,00	
	Secondary School	72	19,28	5,09	18,00	7,00	
	High School	54	19,59	7,55	20,00	9,00	
	Bachelor's degree	140	21,89	5,82	21,50	7,75	
	Master Degree	17	20,41	3,76	21,00	8,00	
<i>Permissive</i>	Illiterate	8	18,75	1,98	18,00	3,75	.000
	Primary School	92	17,39	4,65	17,00	7,00	
	Secondary School	72	18,42	5,21	17,00	6,50	
	High School	54	20,30	5,45	21,00	6,25	
	Bachelor's degree	140	21,27	5,18	22,00	6,00	
	Master Degree	17	20,94	5,02	22,00	6,50	

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<i>Overprotective</i>	Illiterate	8	38,88	2,85	40,00	4,75	.000
	Primary School	92	35,68	7,43	38,00	11,00	
	Secondary School	72	34,99	6,56	37,00	9,00	
	High School	54	35,19	7,64	36,00	14,25	
	Bachelor's degree	140	29,59	5,07	29,00	7,00	
	Master Degree	17	29,94	4,60	28,00	5,00	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	Illiterate	8	20,25	3,15	18,50	6,00	.001
	Primary School	92	20,92	3,67	21,50	5,00	
	Secondary School	72	20,06	4,24	20,00	4,00	
	High School	54	21,54	3,63	22,00	5,00	
	Bachelor's degree	140	19,08	4,56	19,00	8,00	
	Master Degree	17	21,53	3,74	22,00	5,50	

There was a significant difference between the education level of the participants and the total score of marriage satisfaction scale, family, sexuality, authoritarian, permissive, overprotective scale sub-dimension totals ($P < .05$; Table 9). When the table is examined, it can be said that illiterate parents are more overprotective, and as the level of education increases, the level of psychological resilience increases (Table 4.9).

3.2.9. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Family Structure variable

Table 4.10. Individuals' Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level according to Family Structure Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Family Structure	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	Elementary Family	328	45,79	6,49	44,50	5,00	.32
	Extended Family	55	47,15	6,30	46,00	6,00	
<i>Individualism</i>	Elementary Family	328	13,14	2,29	14,00	3,00	.205
	Extended Family	55	13,56	1,77	14,00	2,00	
<i>Sexuality</i>	Elementary Family	328	11,90	5,69	10,00	7,00	.352
	Extended Family	55	12,56	5,71	12,00	11,00	
<i>Family</i>	Elementary Family	328	20,75	3,69	21,00	5,00	.577

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	Extended Family	55	21,02	3,56	21,00	4,00	
	Elementary Family	328	144,23	14,09	145,00	18,75	
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	Extended Family	55	144,84	12,81	147,00	15,00	.476
	Elementary Family	328	70,95	9,68	72,00	13,00	
<i>Democratic</i>	Extended Family	55	69,11	11,50	72,00	12,00	.490
	Elementary Family	328	20,75	6,40	20,00	9,00	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	Extended Family	55	22,25	7,44	20,00	11,00	.212
	Elementary Family	328	19,76	5,28	20,00	7,00	
<i>Permissive</i>	Extended Family	55	18,65	5,23	18,00	7,00	.097
	Elementary Family	328	32,77	6,88	32,00	11,00	
<i>Overprotective</i>	Extended Family	55	34,82	7,13	36,00	12,00	.029
	Elementary Family	328	20,24	4,34	21,00	6,00	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	Extended Family	55	19,84	3,23	19,00	4,00	.155
	Elementary Family	328	20,24	4,34	21,00	6,00	

In the research, no significant difference was found between all scale total scores and sub-dimension total scores except for the sub-dimension total score of overprotective ($P=.029$) according to the family structure of the participants. ($P>.05$; Table 10)

3.2.10. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Child Welfare Variables

Table 4.11. Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level of Individuals according to Child Welfare Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Child Welfare	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	with my wife/husband	246	46,11	6,78	45,00	7,00	.504
	alone	90	46,20	6,85	45,00	6,50	
	with baby sitter	26	45,77	2,41	45,00	3,00	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	43,90	3,94	45,00	5,00	

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<i>Individualism</i>	with my wife/husband	246	13,14	2,26	14,00	3,00	<i>.417</i>
	alone	90	13,31	2,36	14,00	2,00	
	with baby sitter	26	13,73	1,31	14,00	2,25	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	12,81	2,09	13,00	5,00	
<i>Sexuality</i>	with my wife/husband	246	12,26	5,87	10,00	9,00	<i>.064</i>
	alone	90	11,97	6,28	10,00	9,00	
	with baby sitter	26	9,23	2,20	10,00	3,25	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	12,43	2,18	12,00	4,00	
<i>Family</i>	with my wife/husband	246	20,70	3,74	21,00	5,00	<i>.000</i>
	alone	90	20,92	3,72	21,00	5,00	
	with baby sitter	26	22,81	2,42	23,00	4,00	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	18,67	2,58	19,00	5,00	
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	with my wife/husband	246	143,74	11,90	143,00	17,25	<i>.000</i>
	alone	90	147,41	13,40	149,00	11,75	
	with baby sitter	26	155,15	13,93	155,00	11,00	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	124,43	17,27	124,00	30,00	
<i>Democratic</i>	with my wife/husband	246	71,73	8,85	72,00	12,00	<i>.000</i>
	alone	90	72,21	8,95	73,00	14,25	
	with baby sitter	26	69,81	9,46	70,00	14,00	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	53,00	10,73	49,00	19,00	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	with my wife/husband	246	20,19	6,40	19,00	8,00	<i>.000</i>
	alone	90	20,87	5,80	21,00	9,25	
	with baby sitter	26	25,08	6,70	25,00	12,00	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	25,43	8,14	25,00	16,00	
<i>Permissive</i>	with my wife/husband	246	19,28	5,13	20,000	8,00	<i>.000</i>
	alone	90	18,57	4,52	18,000	7,00	
	with baby sitter	26	26,35	4,15	27,000	6,50	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	19,43	5,71	19,000	9,00	

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<i>Overprotective</i>	with my wife/husband	246	32,54	6,87	32,00	11,00	.000
	alone	90	35,77	6,35	36,50	9,50	
	with baby sitter	26	33,92	6,13	34,00	8,00	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	26,57	5,79	25,00	9,00	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	with my wife/husband	246	20,17	4,03	20,00	6,00	.000
	alone	90	19,11	4,68	19,00	5,00	
	with baby sitter	26	21,96	4,20	22,00	2,75	
	My wife/husband looks after alone	21	22,71	1,62	24,00	3,00	

According to the child welfare of the individuals participating in the research, a significant relationship was found between all other scale total scores and sub-dimension total scores the except for the score of marital satisfaction scale ($p=.504$), the total scale score of individualism ($P=.417$), sexuality ($P=.064$) ($p<.05$; Table 4.11).

3.2.11. Investigation of the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude, Psychological Resilience Level and Housework Variables

Table 4.12. Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level of Individuals according to Housework Status

Scales and Sub-dimensions	Housework	n	Mean	Ss	Median	IQR	P
<i>Marital Satisfaction Scale</i>	with my wife/husband	223	71,70	13,07	45,00	5,50	.147
	alone	110	67,47	12,43	45,00	13,00	
	with a server	16	67,62	11,68	45,00	3,25	
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	67,85	12,58	44,00	5,00	
<i>Individualism</i>	with my wife/husband	223	24,17	4,55	14,00	3,00	.381
	alone	110	23,05	4,05	14,00	3,00	
	with a server	16	22,88	4,25	13,00	3,00	
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	22,89	4,60	13,00	4,25	
<i>Sexuality</i>	with my wife/husband	223	18,90	3,20	10,00	6,50	.001
	alone	110	17,93	3,43	11,00	12,00	
	with a server	16	17,91	3,13	8,00	4,00	
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	17,85	3,49	12,00	3,75	
<i>Family</i>	with my wife/husband	223	20,73	4,21	21,00	5,00	.001
	alone	110	19,23	4,32	21,00	5,00	

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	with a server	16	19,52	3,76	23,00	4,50	
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	19,97	3,69	19,00	4,50	
<i>Parental Attitude Scale</i>	with my wife/husband	223	7,90	1,77	146,00	18,50	
	alone	110	7,26	1,66	147,50	15,00	
	with a server	16	7,31	1,51	159,00	23,00	0,000
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	7,14	1,62	125,50	31,75	
<i>Democratic</i>	with my wife/husband	223	63,97	12,77	72,00	11,00	
	alone	110	59,93	13,21	73,00	14,25	
	with a server	16	60,88	12,77	75,00	16,75	0,000
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	62,11	12,18	53,00	19,25	
<i>Authoritarian</i>	with my wife/husband	223	29,90	6,33	20,00	8,00	
	alone	110	28,44	6,44	19,00	10,00	
	with a server	16	29,24	5,79	25,00	8,00	0,001
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	29,89	5,09	23,00	13,50	
<i>Permissive</i>	with my wife/husband	223	34,07	7,34	20,00	7,50	
	alone	110	31,49	7,50	18,00	7,00	
	with a server	16	31,64	7,69	24,00	7,00	0,004
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	32,23	7,70	18,50	7,75	
<i>Overprotective</i>	with my wife/husband	223	34,07	7,34	32,00	10,50	
	alone	110	31,49	7,50	36,00	11,00	0,000
	with a server	16	31,64	7,69	37,00	14,00	
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	32,23	7,70	25,00	13,75	
<i>Short Psychological Resilience Scale</i>	with my wife/husband	223	34,07	7,34	20,00	6,00	
	alone	110	31,49	7,50	20,00	6,25	
	with a server	16	31,64	7,69	22,00	6,00	0,000
	My wife/husband does housework alone	24	32,23	7,70	23,00	3,75	

According to the housework status of the individuals participating in the research, a significant relationship was recorded between scale score and all scale total scores and sub-dimension total scores except for the total scale score of the individualism ($P=.381$) sub-dimension and Marital Satisfaction ($P=.147$) ($p<.05$; Table 4.12).

3.3. Investigation of the Relationship between Individuals' Marital Satisfaction and Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level

Table 4.13. Relationships between Individuals' Marital Satisfaction, Parental Attitude and Psychological Resilience Level

		PAS	Democratic	Authoritarian	Permissive	Overprotective	SPRS
<i>Marital Satisfaction</i>	The r value	.006	.122	-.256	-.112	.234	.273
	The p value	.908	.017	<.001	.028	<.001	<.001
<i>Individualism</i>	The r value	-.011	.173	-.265	-.015	.044	.002
	The p value	.828	.001	<.001	.775	.396	.968
<i>Sexuality</i>	The r value	-.072	-.135	-.076	-.131	.201	.231
	The p value	.159	.008	.140	.010	<.001	<.001
<i>Family</i>	The r value	.075	.258	-.222	-.044	.135	.096
	The p value	.140	<.001	<.001	.387	.008	.061

In the research, there was a positive correlation of 23.4% between the participants' Marital Satisfaction Scale scores and the total scores of the Overprotective sub-dimension and a positive correlation of 27.3% between the total scores of Brief Psychological Resilience ($P<.001$; Table 4.13). In other words, it may be inferred that as Marital Satisfaction increases, the level of Psychological Resilience also increases. It is seen that there is a negative correlation of 25.6% between Marital Satisfaction Scale scores and Authoritarian sub-dimension total scores ($P<.001$; Table 4.13). It might be said that Authoritarian attitude decreases as Marital Satisfaction increases. A negative correlation of 26.5% was determined between the participants' individual dimension scale scores and Authoritarian sub-dimension total scores ($P<.001$; Table 4.13). There was a positive correlation of 20.1% between the participants' Sexuality sub-dimension scale scores and the total scores of the Overprotective sub-dimension and a positive correlation of 23.1% between the total scores of Brief Psychological Resilience ($P<.001$; Table 4.13). There is a positive correlation of 25.8% between Family sub-dimension scale scores and Democratic sub-dimension total scores ($P<.001$; Table 4.13). There is a negative correlation of 22.2% between Family sub-dimension scale scores and Authoritarian sub-dimension total scores.

IV. CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Results

The research aimed to reveal the relationship between marital satisfaction, psychological resilience and parental attitudes. A total of 383 parents, 249 females and 134 males, participated in the study voluntarily. In the research, it was examined whether there was a relationship between the participants' marital satisfaction, psychological resilience levels, parental attitudes and some socio-demographic variables. The data obtained from the parents participating in this research were analysed with appropriate statistical methods. In this section, the findings obtained as a result of the analyses are discussed and interpreted on the basis of the literature.

For these purposes, gender and marital satisfaction were analysed. It is seen that similar results are acquired in the studies conducted. Çağ and Yıldırım (2013) concluded in their survey that gender, number of children, length of marriage, age difference between spouses, family income level, and etc. variables did not significantly predict marital satisfaction. As a result of the research, no significant difference was determined between gender variable and marital satisfaction.

There was no significant relationship between the participants' gender and parental attitudes except for the permissive attitude. While democratic and permissive attitudes were recorded to be higher in females, authoritarian attitudes were recorded to be higher in males. Similar results were obtained in the literature.

When the psychological resilience levels of the participants were examined in terms of gender variable, a significant difference was found in terms of gender, and it may be said that males have higher psychological resilience levels than females. When the age of the participants and their marital satisfaction were analysed, it was found that there was no significant relationship; however, there was a significant relationship only in the sub-dimension of individualism. It may be said that sense of individualism increases positively as the age increases. As a result of the researches, in the research conducted by Tezer (1994), it is said that marital satisfaction will increase in advancing ages as the frequency of conflicts decreases as the conflicts with the spouse decrease and tension does not occur. On the contrary to the research result in the literature, there are also studies that age has no effect on marital satisfaction (Güven, 2005). It is thought that newly married couples have higher marital satisfaction due to the short length of their marriage and the fact that they have not worn each other out.

A significant relationship was specified between the age of the participants and parental attitudes between democratic and permissive attitudes. It may be assumed that permissive attitude increases with advancing age.

No significant relationship was found between the psychological resilience levels of the participants according to the age variable. It is thought that there is no significant difference between age and psychological resilience level because the participants in the research are mostly from similar age groups.

In the literature, it is seen that there are different results between marital satisfaction and length of marriage. According to the result obtained from the research, a significant difference was determined between the length of marriage and marital satisfaction. It was found that parents who were married between 16-20 years had higher marital satisfaction than parents who were married between 21-25 years. In the research, it was recorded that the length of marriage variable was not a predictor of marital satisfaction.

When the relationship between the length of marriage variable and parental attitudes was examined, a significant difference was found between authoritarian, permissive and overprotective parental attitudes. It might be said that parents who have been married for 16-20 years exhibit more authoritarian attitudes than parents who have been married for 11-15 years. Again, it may be inferred that individuals who have been married for 21-25 years have an overprotective attitude compared to those who have been married for 6-10 years.

No significant difference was found between the length of marriage variable and the psychological resilience levels of the parents.

Although there were results that there was no relationship between the number of children and marital satisfaction in previous studies, this survey revealed that the number of children predicted marital satisfaction. In particular, a significant relationship was found between the number of children and the sub-dimensions of marital satisfaction, sexuality and family. It may be assumed that the sexual satisfaction scores of families with more children are higher than those with fewer children.

A significant difference was found between the number of children and parental attitudes in terms of permissive and overprotective attitudes. It may be inferred that parents with 4 children exhibit permissive attitudes compared to parents with 1 child. On the contrary, it might be said that parents with 1 child exhibit an overprotective attitude compared to parents with 4 children. No significant relationship was found between the number of children and the psychological resilience levels of individuals.

Additionally, different results were found in the studies examining the relationship between marital satisfaction and employment status variable. A significant relationship was found between the employment status variable and permissive attitude and overprotective attitude among parental attitudes. It may be assumed that working parents exhibit permissive attitudes compared to non-working parents. It may be said that non-working parents have an overprotective attitude compared to working parents.

A significant difference was found between the psychological resilience levels of parents according to their employment status. It may be inferred that working parents have higher psychological resilience than non-working parents.

As a result of the study conducted according to the family structure variable, no significant difference was found between family structure and marital satisfaction. Different results were found in the researches. Since most of the participants were elementary families, it may not have predicted marital satisfaction.

There was a significant difference between the participants' family structure variable and parental attitudes only between the overprotective parental attitudes. According to the research, it may be said that parents in extended families tend to overprotective parental attitudes compared to parents in elementary families.

No significant difference was found between the family structure and psychological resilience levels of the participants in the research.

When the literature is examined, it is seen that there is a significant relationship between education level and marital satisfaction. Durualp et al. (2017) examined the marital satisfaction of the mothers participating in their survey and found that the marital satisfaction scores of both spouses who were university graduates were higher. It is thought that the higher the level of education, the more communication and understanding between spouses will be. In the study, a significant difference was found between the level of education and marital satisfaction. Parents who graduated from high school had higher marital satisfaction scores than parents who graduated from secondary school.

When the relationship between the participants' parental attitudes and education level was analysed, a significant difference was found between authoritarian, permissive, overprotective parental attitudes. It was assumed that bachelor's degree graduates had higher permissive parental attitude scores than secondary school graduates.

A significant difference was found between the level of education variable and the psychological resilience levels of parents. When the literature is reviewed, similar results are observed.

In the research, no significant relationship was found between the age of marriage and marital satisfaction. A significant difference was found between the sub-dimensions such as individualism, sexuality and family and marital satisfaction.

A significant difference was found between the age of marriage and democratic and permissive parental attitudes. It may be inferred that parents married between the ages of 31-35 have higher democratic attitude scores than parents married between the ages of 18-25.

A significant difference was found between the age of marriage and psychological resilience levels of the parents. In the research, it may be said that parents married between the ages of 31-35 have higher psychological resilience levels than parents married between the ages of 18-25.

No significant difference was found between the participants' child welfare variable and marital satisfaction, and a significant difference was observed only in the family sub-dimension. It was observed that there was a significant difference with all of the parental attitudes of the parents. As a result of the research, it was seen that parents who do childcare alone are more inclined to overprotective parental attitude. A significant relationship was specified between the variable of child welfare and the level of psychological resilience of parents. It might be said that the psychological resilience levels of those who do child welfare with their spouses are higher.

When the relationship between family structure and marital satisfaction was analysed, no significant difference was recorded. When the relationship between parental attitude and family structure variable was analysed, a significant difference was found only between overprotective parental attitudes. It was observed that the overprotective attitude scores of extended families were higher.

When the relationship between housework and marital satisfaction was analysed, no significant difference was found, but a significant difference was found between sexuality and family sub-dimensions. The sexuality and family sub-dimension totals of those who do housework with their spouses were higher. A significant difference was found between democratic, authoritarian and permissive attitudes sub-dimensions of parental attitudes and housework variable. It was observed that the democratic and permissive attitude scores of those who do housework with their spouses were higher.

5.2. Recommendations

When the literature related to the research subject was examined, it was seen that there were not many studies on variables such as marital satisfaction and parental attitude. Research on this subject will enrich the literature and contribute to the literature.

The results acquired from the research might contribute to the studies of experts working in the field of marriage. One of the biggest limitations of the research is that the participants of the research are only from a certain city. In the future, a similar survey may be conducted with the participation of more cities and a wider research may be reconsidered.

Training, seminars, etc. might be organised to increase marital satisfaction. Trainings on parental attitudes and psychological resilience may be organised for married individuals and people who will get married.

While the results obtained as a result of the research were consistent with the studies, some of them were not consistent; the reason may probably be due to sample differences or method change. With new studies, the reasons for these differences may be seen more clearly and explicitly.

A larger research might be conducted by including different socio-economic segments and more married couples.

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