

## ABSTRACT

**Name of the Institution:** De La Salle University – Dasmariñas  
**Address:** Dasmariñas, Cavite  
**Title:** “Birth Order Combination: Influence on Marital Satisfaction”  
**Author:** Carretero, Jonalyn C.  
Cruz, Raneli Elise C.  
Pamilar, Joyce Danielle S.  
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### Objectives of the Study

#### General

To find out if the variables sex, age, length of marriage, birth order, birth order combination, and number of children would have an effect on marital satisfaction.

#### Specific

1. What is the marital satisfaction mean score of the respondents according to:
  - a. Sex?
  - b. Age?
  - c. Length of marriage?
  - d. Birth order?

- e. Couple Birth order combination?
  - f. Number of children?
2. Is there a significant relationship between marital satisfaction in relation to:
- a. Sex?
  - b. Age?
  - c. Length of marriage?
  - d. Birth order?
  - e. Couple Birth order combination?
  - f. Number of children?

**Scope and Limitation:**

The participants of the study were limited to 100 married individuals in no particular area. It was limited only to the influence of sex, age, birth order, couple birth order combination, number of children, and length of marriage to the marital satisfaction of a married individual.

**Significance of the study:**

The study was conducted to impart learning to various individuals. Future Psychology Professionals, can use this study as their guide or basis and as well as future references in doing related topics. Married individuals, can find help in the study to understand their spouse's needs, expectations, and wants. Couples, will be helped by this study in dealing with the problems that they might encounter in entering the marriage life. Researchers

themselves can consider as a learning experience from which personal benefits will be derived especially in future engagement and marital life.

**Methodology:**

The research design of the study was quantitative causal comparative. The researchers used the convenient sampling that was limited to 100 participants. To compute the significant difference of the variables such as length of marriage, number of children, sex, age, couple birth order combination, and birth order, the researchers used Pearson's r.

**Findings:**

1. Majority of the respondents are female accounting for 65% while males account for 35%.
2. The respondent's age range of 46-50 years old has the highest percentage of 24 among 100 respondents.
3. Majority of the respondents have the range of 1-5 years of marriage with the percentage of 23.
4. Half of the respondents are middle born children.
5. Majority of the respondents are first born-middle born and middle born-middle born birth order combination with a percentage of 27-28.
6. Majority of the respondents have 1-3 numbers of children.

7. Majority of the respondents have bachelor degree with a percentage of 77.
8. Females are more martially satisfied than men.
9. Ages 51-55 years old are more satisfied in their marriage.
10. Marriages within 31-35 years are more martially satisfied than those who are newly wed couples.
11. Middle born children are more satisfied in marriage.
12. Youngest born-Only born combination is the most satisfied in marriage.
13. A couple who has no child is more satisfied in their marriage than those who have.
14. The variables sex, age, length of marriage, birth order, birth order combination, and number of children have no significant relationship and difference on marital satisfaction.

### **Conclusions**

1. Age, length of marriage, and number of children have no significant relationship on marital satisfaction.
2. Sex, birth order, and birth order combination have no significant difference on marital satisfaction.

## **Recommendations**

1. The couples can use this study as their guide in dealing with some problems that might encounter when they enter engagement and marriage.
2. Future Psychology researchers, can use this study as future references and as well as guide in doing related topics.
3. Future researchers must look for other variables that may affect or influence marital satisfaction.
4. Future researchers must use a larger number of participants to be able to see the correlation of the variables with each other, for a better result, and make a comparison, and to generalize the result of the whole population.

