

## **Explaining Marital Satisfaction Based on Cultural Capital Considering the Mediating Role of Social Capital and Psychological Capital among Teachers in Yazd Province**

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### **Extended Abstract**

#### **Aim**

Marital satisfaction serves as an indicator of constructive and harmonious partnerships among partners, and an individual's favorable perception of matrimonial relationships mirrors this. The teaching profession is regarded as a highly significant occupational group, with the quality of their services being significantly influenced by their physical and mental well-being. Additionally, certain studies have found that the job satisfaction of teachers is significantly impacted by their marital status (Tabatabai & Firouzmandi, 2017; Bashledeh, 2013). Therefore, the purpose of this research is to explain the marital satisfaction of educators in terms of cultural capital, with psychological and social capital serving as mediators.

#### **Methodology**

The present study employed descriptive and correlational research methodologies. Cultural capital is regarded as an exogenous variable in this study, while psychological capital and social capital function as intermediary variables. Marital satisfaction is regarded as an endogenous variable. The statistical population of this study comprised Yazd City-dwelling married teachers living in Yazd City in 2021. Utilizing a readily available sampling technique, the sample was chosen. In accordance with the specified criteria, 300 participants were considered for the sample. The research utilized the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Inventory Questionnaire (EMI), the Family Social Capital Questionnaire (FSCQ), the Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQL), and the Cultural Capital Scale (CCA). The survey was created digitally and disseminated to respondents via accessible virtual social media platforms; a total of 284 respondents completed the survey. The data analysis and generation of descriptive indices and a correlation matrix were conducted using SPSS version 23 software. To fit the model using the structural equation method and partial least square method, SmartPLS3 software was employed.

#### **Findings**

The results of this investigation indicate that cultural capital has a statistically significant direct effect on marital satisfaction ( $p > 0.0001$ ;  $\beta = 0.38$ ;  $T = 5.17$ ). In contrast, social capital does not exhibit a direct predictive capacity for marital satisfaction ( $\beta = 0.09$ ,  $p = 0.23$ ;  $T = 1.19$ ). Marital satisfaction is predicted in a direct manner by psychological capital ( $\beta = 0.21$ ,  $p = 0.006$ ;  $T = 2.75$ ). Psychological capital is anticipated by social capital ( $\beta = 0.66$ ,  $p > 0.0001$ ;  $T = 11.006$ ). Significant direct relationships exist between cultural capital and social capital ( $p > 0.0001$ ;  $\beta = 0.58$ ;  $T = 11.15$ ). Direct paths of cultural capital is not significant for psychological capital ( $p > 0.334$ ;  $\beta = -0.06$ ;  $T = 0.96$ ). There is a significant indirect relationship between social capital and marital satisfaction, mediated by psychological capital ( $\beta = -0.14$ ;  $p = 0.006$ ;  $T = 2.73$ ). There is insufficient evidence to suggest that psychological capital mediates the indirect relationship between cultural capital and marital satisfaction ( $\beta = -0.013$ ;  $p = 0.37$ ;  $T = 0.88$ ). The significant indirect relationship between psychological capital and cultural capital, mediated by social capital ( $\beta = -0.39$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ;  $T = 6.66$ ), is evident. Thus, through social capital, cultural capital can indirectly predict and explain psychological capital. Significant is the indirect relationship between cultural capital and marital satisfaction, with social capital and psychological capital serving as mediators ( $\beta = 0.09$ ;  $p > 0.0001$ ;  $T = 4.08$ ).

#### **Conclusion**

To elucidate this finding, it is possible to assert that cultural capital signifies an individual's social standing and cultural proficiency; furthermore, it can contribute to the development of psychological capital in social contexts due to the pervasive influence of society (Aulio & Lutans, 2006; Lutans et al., 2013). An individual within the community consistently encounters feedback from social and cultural sources, which may contribute to their psychological development. However, it is worth noting that the present study's findings, which indicate a direct and negative correlation between cultural capital and marital satisfaction, contradict this notion. Cultural capital of the individual is one of the conditions that can influence marital satisfaction, according to the study's principal finding. By demonstrating that cultural capital can contribute to the development of psychological and social capital within a structural framework, this portion of the research findings suggests that cultural capital may indirectly influence marital satisfaction through alternative channels. In general, the findings of the current research indicate that psychological, social, and cultural capital can contribute to a rise in marital satisfaction when utilized in conjunction with one another; however, they do not always ensure marital satisfaction on their own.

**Keywords:** Cultural Capital, Marital Satisfaction, Psychological Capital, Social Capital, Teachers.