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A Study of Mongolia and Korean
Couples' Emotional Intelligence and
Marital Satisfaction

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A Study of Mongolia and Korean Couples' Emotional Intelligence and Marital Satisfaction

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This is to certify that we have examined the
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논문 개요

본 연구는 몽골과 한국여성과 같은 두 문화의 차이와 결혼 만족 형성에 있어 정서지능의 역할을 탐색하고자 하였다. 또한 결혼 상태에 영향을 미칠 수 있는 기타 중요요인(예: 성역할에 대한 태도, 가사의 분배, 결혼생활에서의 재정적 만족도)을 조사하였다. 구체적으로 감정지능은 자아인식, 감정 관리, 동기부여, 공감, 사회 성숙 5 가지 차원을 포함한다고 제시한 Daniel Goleman(EI) Emotional Intelligence 설문지를 감정지능에 채택하였다. 또한 이상적인 결혼 왜곡을 포함하여 결혼만족도의 밝은면과 어두운면을 모두 추정하고자 하는 부부 만족도 척도를 부부 만족도에 활용하였다. 온라인 설문조사에서는 결혼 주제가 다소 개인 적일 가능성이 높기 때문에 눈덩이샘플링을 활용하여 193명(몽골 111명, 한국 82명)의 기혼 여성을 수집하여 몽골어로 알고 지내던 참가자들에게 설문조사를 다른 기혼 여성들에게 전파해달라는 이메일을 통해 연락했다. 저는 한국에서 다니던 교회와 대학교를 통해 같은 샘플링 과정을 했습니다. SPSS 버전 25는 요인분석, 분산분석(분산분석), 다중회귀분석 등의 통계적 시험에서 사용되었다. 채택된 심리적 조치들은 타당성 뿐만 아니라 요인분석과 신뢰성을 이용하여 구성되었다. 첫째, 정서지능과 분배가사에서 두문화의 통계적 차이를 검증하기 위해 ANOVA를 진행하였다. 그 결과 나머지 4가지 몽골 여성과 한국여성의 정서지능 차원에서는 큰 차이가 없었으나 사회성에 만 큰 차이가 있었다. 전체적인 관점에서, 두문화권의 여성들은 상대적으로 양호한 수준의 자기 인식과 공감을 유지하는 것으로 나타났다. 반면에 그들은 자신에게 동기를 부여하고 감정을 관리하는 수준이 낮았다. 또한 가

사 노동의 분포와 관련하여 쌍체 표 본 검정 결과 두 문화권의 부부 간 가사 노동은 여성이 다르게 인식하고 있는 것으로 나타났다. 아내들은 집을 수리하는 것 외에는 남편 보다 집안일을 더 많이 한다고 생각하는 경향이 있다. 예외적으로 몽골부인 들에게는 아이들을 학교에 데려다주는 것이 집안일중에서 유일하게 대 수롭지 않은 것으로 드러났다. 마지막으로 결혼 만족도와 결혼의 이상적 왜곡이라는 두 가지 다중회귀분석을 실시하였다. 결혼만족도와 결혼의 이상적 왜곡이라는 두 가지 개념은 반대 방향일 가능성이 높기 때문에, 두분석은 남편의 가사노동, 감정관리, 재정적만족 등 동일 한 독립변수의 유의미한 효과를 주었다. 이 논문은 또한향후 연구의 방향을 제시한다.

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Declaration

I declare that this dissertation entitled “A Study of Mongolia and Korean Couples’ Emotional Intelligence and Marital Satisfaction” is entirely my own work and that this dissertation has not been previously published neither has it been admitted anywhere from another degree or diploma.

This work is being submitted to the department of Living culture and Social Science, and also this dissertation is carried out under the supervision of Dr. Yang Su Jin.

Baavgai Tserenkhand

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Lastly dear father and mother I love you, thank you for give me everything.

1. 1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is one of the crucial moments in the growth of a person's social and personal life. The study focused on how marital satisfaction formed in differently across the two countries, such as South Korea and Mongolia. Different countries have distinctive perspectives on values, the structure of society, and the division of roles. The differences in social perspectives among countries can cause varied attitudes toward gender roles, how to take care of house chores, and so on, which may contribute to forming marital satisfaction. It can also mean that marital satisfaction can be slightly different in Mongolian women compared to Korean. According to this Mongolian study "Quality of Women's Life" document and sample survey conducted by the research team of the "Young Researchers Support Foundation" in 2021, 3 out of 4 women who participated in the survey said that they were satisfied with their relationship, and 1 out of 12 women was not satisfied (FES, 2021). As of 2021, 16,118 people have registered marriages in Mongolia, while 3,391 people have divorced (NSC, 2021). While in Korea, the number of marriages was 192,507, and the number of divorces was 101,673 (KOSIS, 2022). The divorce percentage in South Korea is much higher than in the first half of the twentieth century. It is probably based on changing social values. Marital satisfaction is one of the subjects that has received the most attention in family research in Korean society. Between 1960 and 1990 of more than 130 articles on

marital relationships, more than 50% of the research on marital satisfaction dealt with marital problems (Cho, 2003). Family satisfaction, including marital satisfaction, is inextricably linked to the quality of life; previous studies have shown that it is necessary to pay attention to family issues as significant social issues. This study is focused on the critical reasons for enhancing marital satisfaction with considering significant psychological factors. To be more precise, we attempted to explore the impact of emotional intelligence, attitude toward gender roles, household chores, and income on marital satisfaction.

According to previous research, communication is associated with a lack of emotional understanding and appreciation. (Jang & Kim, 2002) mentioned that couples need to accept each other, love each other, and communicate effectively to prevent the relationship from worsening and prevent further conflicts as the couple's married life is get longer. Reducing conflict by considering many factors to maintain a smooth family life is essential. However, it is even more necessary to explore the ways of effective conflict resolution and creative conflict resolution. As an enhancement of effective communication, emotional qualification has been emphasized as one of the preferable qualities of a sociable person. People with high emotional competence are theoretically related to maintaining and changing the level of relationship satisfaction and are help for create effective communication between partners, which helps reduce the level of conflict in intimate relationships (Fitness, 2006). Numerous studies consider personal

factors such as age, the number of children, income, education, employment status, housing status, marriage length, and sexual satisfaction as controlling variables in marital relationship studies (Archuleta, Britt, Tonn, & Grable, 2011). In chapter one, the context of the study is introduced. Research objectives and questions are defined and the value of such research is demonstrated. In chapter two, the existing literature will be reviewed to identify critical skills development approaches and strategies within the context of emotional intelligence, marital satisfaction, and factors of marital satisfaction. In chapter three, the methodology will be presented. In chapter four, the result and discussion section are included.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Marriage and Marital Satisfaction

2.1.1 Marriage

Odebunmi (2007) claims that "marriage" refers to the union of a husband and wife, which constitutes society's fundamental and integral unit. Society acknowledges marriage as the cornerstone of the family since it is a physical and moral relationship. It may be a sacrament as such, an unbreakable connection of this life and the next, or a brief civil agreement lasting only a short time. However, a connection beyond sexual enjoyment entails the union of two people of the opposite sex to have a legal child, whether it be sacramental or civil. The primary goals of marriage are typically friendship and sexual intimacy, while other marriages may be engaged for reasons of family pleasure, social convenience, financial worries, and the like. Any marriage can bring happiness and fulfillment to family ties. Omage (2013) asserts that while an unstable and unhappy marriage has detrimental effects on both physical and mental health, it protects against psychological stress and unfavorable life occurrences. As a result, a happy marriage should feature cordial relationships that will satisfy the whole family. A person's upbeat assessment of their marriage is known as marital satisfaction, and it is influenced by both their current level of

marital satisfaction and their impressions of other people. As a result, it is seen as a gauge of how effectively a person's needs and feelings are being addressed (Ja'farzadeh, 2011). Family satisfaction also refers to a favorable evaluation of family ties in terms of how well a person's wants and feelings are addressed in the study setting.

2.1.2 Marital Satisfaction

The majority of early research and current work focuses on identifying the key components of marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction is a burgeoning mental emotion of mutual satisfaction and experienced pleasure (Ahuyi, 2004). It is the type of relationship where both partners can take pleasure in life through companionship that is not marked by tension or misery. Marital satisfaction is the husband and wife's positive attitude and emotions. It is a time-consuming, complex process influenced by numerous factors such as education, socioeconomic status, love, marriage duration, having children, sexuality, and so on (Hendrick & Hendrick, 2002).

The couple's emotional and behavioral issues can easily damage the family environment and lower their quality of life since they impact both the couple's marriage and life satisfaction. Several authors have recognized that when a couple is content in their marriage, it is thought that their relationship is more harmonious, with fewer conflicts and issues and higher levels of satisfaction (Blum & Mehrabian, 1999; Harvey, 2005; Wenzel & Harvey, 2001; Ylmaz, 2001).

The quality of a couple's relationship determines marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction is determined by a couple's level of happiness in their relationship, their feelings about their marriage, and their views and perceptions of marriage (Harway, 2005; Holman, 2002 & Nichols, 2005). In addition, couples with high marital satisfaction also have lower levels of stress, greater levels of happiness in life, and greater resilience to adversity (Bradbury, Fincham, & Beach, 2000; Holman, 2002).

Kevin & Risla. (2020) mentioned that marital satisfaction is defined as an individual's subjective feelings about various aspects of marriage. Role functions, personal choices, caregiving, interpersonal relationships, marital conflict factors, motivation, understanding of partner's mood, and relationships are examples. When someone achieves their marital objectives, they can be said to be satisfied with their marriage. The foundation is having a successful relationship with a partner, understanding each other about the meaning and benefits of marriage, and being satisfied with marriage. Regarding marital happiness, men and women hold diverse opinions. While men believe that education of the spouse, income, understanding, agreement, and family relationships, as well as communication, affect family satisfaction, women believe that the relationship between the husband and wife, understanding, family relationships, agreement, and income have a practical effect on marital satisfaction. The beneficial elements that foster satisfaction (Khorasani, et al., 2015).

2.2. Determinants of Marital Satisfaction

Every year, millions of couples marry all over the world. Satisfaction is a powerful predictor of whether partners will stay in a relationship. Individual and relational well-being are both predicted by marital satisfaction. Despite its significance in determining the lifespan of relationships, relatively few empirical studies outside of Western cultures have looked at factors that predict marital pleasure. We used an open database of self-reported ratings of marital satisfaction from data from 7,178 people representing 33 different nations to fill this vacuum in the literature and add to the body of knowledge on the predictors of marital contentment. The number of children, the GDP, and the length of the marriage was not found to be predictors of marital satisfaction in the countries in this sample. Only 4% of the variation in family satisfaction can be attributed to countries; individual characteristics cause 96%. According to the findings, individual characteristics influence family satisfaction more than nationality. The findings are examined regarding the benefits of using sizable cross-cultural samples in research (Dobrowolska, et al., 2020).

Neuroticism was found to be negatively and significantly related to marital satisfaction in an Amiri, Farhadi, Abdolvand, & Bidakhavidi (2011) examined personality questionnaire; however, the other four factors, agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, and openness to experience,

were found to be significantly and positively related to marital satisfaction. It was also discovered that withdrawal and avoidant communication styles had a negative and significant relationship with marital satisfaction. In contrast, the mutually productive communication style had a significant positive relationship. Furthermore, (Khalatbari, et al., 2013) found the connection between emotional stability and marital pleasure. According to the study, the findings show a significant link between emotional stability and marital satisfaction. Many studies have looked at marital satisfaction from a variety of psychological perspectives. While neuroticism has been studied (Khalatbari, et al., 2013) noted that the more emotionally stable a person is, the lower their level of neuroticism is. The greater their marriage happiness level in this way, there have also been studies that have linked to personality, which was (Gonzaga, G. C., Campos, B., & Bradbury, T. 2007) based on the results of the study personality similarity, emotional experience, and relationship satisfaction are related to each other. In other words, couples who grow up to be more like each other in terms of personality and emotions will be more satisfied than those who are not. In summary, According to (Tirgari et al., 2006) there is a significant difference in levels of emotional intelligence and related competencies that are positively correlated with couples' marital satisfaction. Considering these findings, it is possible to conclude that emotional intelligence is related to marital satisfaction. Furthermore, (Smith et al., 2008 & Dildar et al., 2012) found that emotional intelligence components influence marital satisfaction

in their studies on spouse relationships. Similarly, (Fitness et al., 2006) research also found that those with high emotional intelligence have happier marriages than those with low emotional intelligence and that emotional intelligence, or some component of it, can help sustain ideal marital compatibility.

Joshi & Thingujam, (2009) demonstrated that managing one's emotions was critical for overall family adjustment, satisfaction, cohesion, social likability, inclusion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism control. The study found that emotional control and marital satisfaction are positively correlated. Additionally, emotion control is a factor in marital satisfaction, and gender disparities exist in this area. Theory and research indicate that emotional control and marital pleasure are positively correlated (Kazmi & Shahid, 2016). Rosen-Grandon, Myers & Hattie (2004) demonstrated that Love, Loyalty, and Shared Values were assigned as latent factors for marital traits. These three routes to marital happiness are predicated on a mediating link between marital interaction patterns and marital satisfaction. According to the current study's findings, marital contentment cannot be attained only by being satisfied with the qualities of a loving relationship. Instead, satisfaction with faithfulness in the marriage acts as a mediator on the road to marital fulfillment. Thus, loyalty is a mediator between marital contentment and satisfaction with loving traits in this paradigm. According to the study, marriage partners place a high value on "tradition," and marital satisfaction rises due to their shared appreciation of traditional

practices. Also, Rosen-Grandon, et al.,(2004) suggested that men and women may experience different consequences of shared values on marital satisfaction. Women are more likely to be happy in their relationships if they feel their spouses have similar beliefs. However, even when men are happy with the principles they share in their marriage, this happiness only sometimes translates into marital happiness. All family contact pathways substantially impacted the marital happiness model in the overall sample, where marriages lasting at least 20 years were comparable.

2.2.1 Sexual satisfaction

One important factor that affects marital satisfaction is sex. Sexual intercourse creates a very delicate bond between a husband and wife, a couple, and is a biological process and an important physical need. Many studies have been and will continue to be conducted on the sexual satisfaction of married couples. Litzinger & Gordon (2005) investigated sexual and relationship satisfaction combined, they are independently associated with marital satisfaction. These findings, however, show a significant interaction between sexual satisfaction and relationship in determining marital satisfaction. These findings suggest that when couples communicate well, sexual satisfaction is not a significant contributor to marital satisfaction. However, Ziaee, et al., (2014) found to have implications for improving couples' marital satisfaction by emphasizing the importance of sexual quality awareness. Moreover McNulty, Wenner & Fisher (2016) The research study used two 8-wavelength questionnaires that

covered the first 4-5 years of 207 marriages to look at potential bidirectional links between marital satisfaction and sexuality. Marital contentment, sexual contentment, and frequency of liaisons. Each of the three variables got smaller over time. After adjusting for these factors, it was shown that marital and sexual satisfaction were bivariate positively correlated. Similar to how sexual satisfaction and frequency of sex were positively correlated.

Zaheri, et al., (2016) came to the conclusion the vast majority of studies have found that spiritual and religious, sexual and interpersonal, communication and interaction, and mental health components positively influence marital satisfaction. Most publications emphasize the influence of specific socio-demographic characteristics such as employment, marital duration, age, number of children, economic composition, and income. However, Tavakol, et al.,(2017) examined the effects of marital satisfaction and dissatisfaction in 80 studies. Following an analysis of the available literature, the following variables were determined to have a significant impact on marital satisfaction: demographics, personality traits, attachment style, relationship, communication, and intimacy, couples' families, forgiving and sacrificing, religion, emotional intelligence, personal health, and sexual relations (sex).

Also, postpartum women's sexuality is also a factor affecting family satisfaction, and studies related to the following have been conducted. It includes: Bitzer & Alder (2000) found that postpartum women experience

sexual problems that affect their physical and psychological health, as well as their relationship with a couple or friendship, and family development. Zare, et al., (2014) demonstrated the age of women and their spouses, the length of the marriage, the onset and frequency of sexual intercourse after delivery, stress, depression, and anxiety are all factors that contribute to postpartum female marital satisfaction. It is advised to improve marital satisfaction among postpartum women by identifying associated factors and formulating effective interventions because it has an impact on the health of couples and families. Similar findings were reported by Brtnicka, Weiss, and Zverina (2009).

2.2.2 The Length of Marriage

Examines changes in marital satisfaction across the life cycle and find that there are two important stages in marital survival. This is the first critical period, less than 7 years after marriage, and this is the period when couples are adjusting to family life or their spouses, so conflicts between them are common, and divorce rates are highest during the marriage.

In an attempt to go beyond commonplace definitions, Shiota, & Levenson (2007) revealed that whereas overall personality similarity was unrelated to marital happiness levels at first, it did predict higher negative slopes in marital satisfaction trajectories over 12 years. These findings contradict the "birds of a feather" theory, which suggests that birds with overly similar personalities may have difficulty flying together over time. However, as previously stated, generational cohort and culture may have similar

moderating effects. Taking these moderators into account allows for a more nuanced understanding of when and why marriages succeed or fail.

A study by Yi & Park (2011) confirmed that they measure and evaluate Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) and marital conflict, the study was conducted among couples who had lived together for less than 5 years and couples who had lived together for more than 5 years. The results of the study showed that there was no difference in marital conflict regardless of how many years the couple lived together.

2.2.3 Couples activity

A few studies focused on couples play (Vanderbleek, et al., 2011), marriage programs (Soleimani, Najarpourian & Samavi, 2021) demonstrated that happy couples play more, and that better relationship allow for more spontaneous communication rather than being a source of couple happiness. Furthermore, there may be other factors influencing couples' performance, satisfaction, and stability. This concept is central to (Soleimani, Najarpourian & Samavi, 2021) suggesting marriage preparation programs have had a significant positive impact, particularly in the areas of teaching marriage skills and conflict resolution. Family education leads to family fulfillment. Family satisfaction has a significant impact on the physical and mental health of family members and is one of the most important and effective factors in living a successful, healthy, and happy life. The BLC (Building Lasting Connections) premarital education program views couples' relationships holistically and multifaceted, and as a result, it can play an

effective role in increasing their satisfaction and providing a platform to build a secure relationship.

2.2.4 Marital type

Aktürk, (2006) compared marital satisfaction by marital status (first marriage, remarriage after divorce, remarriage after divorce), as well as gender. Furthermore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of stepchildren on marital satisfaction among remarried people. We also wanted to look at how demographic and situational factors affect marital satisfaction in first marriages, divorce remarriages, bereavement remarriages, and stepchildren. According to research, men are more satisfied with their marriages than women. However, no significant differences in marital satisfaction were found between first marriages, divorce remarries, and bereavement remarries. Furthermore, the length of marriage and income of first-married people; the gender of remarried people after divorce and the presence of mutual children; the length of current marriage and income of those. In spite of Mirecki, et al., (2013) demonstrated how additional factors may help explain differences in marital satisfaction between first and second marriages and differences in satisfaction between marriage types. Participants in first marriages reported greater satisfaction than those who remarried. As education, a moderator of second marriage satisfaction, increased, so did satisfaction. In first marriages, but not in second marriages, the length of the marriage has a substantial impact on satisfaction.

2.2.5 Education

Madanian & Mansor, (2013) examined age, the number of children, and length of marriage all had a negative impact on marital satisfaction. According to research, participants with a higher level of education have higher marital satisfaction than others. Despite Zare, et al., (2014) their research found there was no significant relationship between education level and marital satisfaction in this study.

2.2.6 Work related satisfaction

Theunissen, Van Vuuren & Visser, (2003) Male partners were more likely than female partners to experience marital conflict if they did not have enough information about their partner's job. Rahman, et al., (2021) demonstrated that marital conflict reduces marital satisfaction, understanding, love, closeness, and overall marital satisfaction. Furthermore, such conflicts reduce overall satisfaction with family partners and family relationships. It was discovered that work-related emotions had a negative impact on the overall quality of marital relationships. The negative impact of role conflict, in particular, was potentially affecting marital quality by significantly reducing marital togetherness, communication, and marital satisfaction while causing marital discord in the couples.

2.2.7 Children

Lawrence, et al., (2008) discovered evidence for a selection effect: spouses

who had children within the first five years of marriage were more satisfied with their marriages than newlyweds compared to nonparents. Onyishi, et al.,(2012) found a link between the number of children and parental family satisfaction. When compared to other variables such as wealth and education, the number of children was the strongest predictor of marital satisfaction.

2.2.8 Communication and conflict

Conflict is defined by Crawford and Bodin (1996) as a mismatch between people's wants, needs, beliefs, and values. Conflict is a natural and unavoidable part of family relationships, as it is in all close relationships. The perception and accurate identification of emotions is one of the core abilities of emotional intelligence (Salovey & Mayer, 1990). These fundamental emotional skills are crucial in conflict and problematic situations in close relationships. Relationship conflict and relationship satisfaction have an inverse relationship in general. (Karney & Bradbury, 1995; Cramer, 2002). A lack or weakness of communication leads couples to conflict. Couples need to discuss the issues that cause anxiety in order to create a satisfying marital relationship (Girma 2022). Conflict is an unpredictable and natural part of all human relationships. Relationships can have positive or negative consequences depending on how conflict is resolved (managed). Husbands and wives attempt to resolve conflicts in a variety of ways, ranging from yelling at each other to reaching mutually acceptable solutions (Ünal & Akgün, 2022).

Much of the earlier research emphasized that when faced with family conflict, men are less expressive and defensive than women, and they are more likely to withdraw and stonewall (Gottman, & Levenson, 1988). Likewise, later research showed that (Kerig, 1996). While men reported using surrender and avoidance more frequently, wives in this majority normative sample, which had lower rates of marital conflict and violence, reported using even more control-based approaches such as verbal and physical aggression.

Perhaps most interesting is (ConversDriver, & Gottman, (2004) conceptualization of conflict that couples experience on a daily basis has some positive effects on couples. Also, researchers discovered that the husband's sense of humor and fun in his daily life was important in conflict and our daily interactions. We discovered that the husband's sense of humor and fun in his daily life was important in conflict and couples' daily interactions.

Fincham, (2003) suggested marital conflict affects mental, physical, and family health. The focus of this work review on the outcome of family conflict presents an incomplete picture of its role in the family. In couples therapy, the ability to manage conflict and deal with conflict can have a positive impact on the couple's future life. Not only that, but despite differing views on the purpose of marital conflict, efforts should be made to examine the understanding and conflict within marriage in a broader family context and within a broader ecological context. Additionally, Yang

& Kim. (2009) demonstrated conflict between couples occurs naturally in family life, but if the marital conflict continues to lead to unstable relationships, marital satisfaction decreases, and psychological disorders occur.

Gao, et al., (2019) The findings suggest that how spouses (i.e., fathers) deal with disagreements in the family relationship influences parents' parenting, demonstrating the interdependent and relational nature of family relationships. The self-destructive marital strategies of fathers influenced mothers, which harmed mothers' self-reported parenting behaviors. Renanita, & Lukito (2018) found relationships, sex, and financial relationships had the greatest impact on marital satisfaction among working wives in this study. These factors explained 64% of the variation in marital satisfaction among working wives. While relationships had the greatest influence on marital satisfaction, followed by sex and financial relationships. Communication and financial relationships influence marital satisfaction among non-working wives. These factors explain 70% of the variation in family satisfaction. Communication is still a strong predictor of marital happiness. McNulty, (2008) mentioned some justification for such interventions by demonstrating that forgiveness can be beneficial at first and can help sustain marriages with well-intentioned partners over time. Likewise, Gordon, et al., (2009) demonstrated that a couple's relationship was mediated in part by the trust. Positive forgiveness in spouses predicted a stronger parenting bond in their spouses, whereas negative forgiveness in

spouses predicted a weaker parenting bond in their spouses.

2.2.9 Gender role

The historical backdrop that the wife should stay at home and care for the home, children, and family, while the husband is the breadwinner and "head of the household" is fading, and men and women are becoming more egalitarian (men and women are equal in all areas). both have increased (Botkin, Weeks, & Morris, 2000). Childcare and the division of household labor, according to Hackel and Ruble (1992), were associated with lower levels of family satisfaction. Furthermore, egalitarian women who have an unequal division of household labor are more dissatisfied than traditional women (Buunk, et al., 2000). Mickelson, Claffey & Williams (2006). concluded that participants' gender and gender roles act as mediators in the link between spousal support and marital quality. Gender role stereotypes have viewed power and dominance as masculine traits and humility and lack of power as feminine traits since time immemorial, resulting in power differentials in society (Koenig, 2018).

Jang, & Jeong, (2012) mentioned that due to the traditional nature of the understanding of family roles, the demands of performing the role of housewife are high, but the work hours are long and the focus on work and family is high. For this, it is necessary to increase the understanding of gender equality, that the role in the family is the joint responsibility of the couple and their children. Concepts of gender equality can be more

easily implemented in real life. The higher the concept of the traditional family, the more negative the impact on housework.

For women, family is prioritized over work, and it certainly prevents housewives from actively pursuing their work. Han & Yoo (2007) Gender role attitudes and work-family involvement have no significant effect on work-family conflict in employees with more egalitarian attitudes toward gender roles and high work-family involvement. Furthermore, employees of large companies with high work engagement are much more likely to adopt family-friendly corporate policies.

In Mongolia According to the "Quality of Women's Life" document and sample survey conducted by the research team of the "Young Researchers Support Foundation" in 2021, The following answers were given when asked about stereotypes established in society. 40.5 percent of women believe that mothers should take care of children more, and 46.9 percent of women believe that women are better suited to housework than men. 39.8 percent said that women may earn less than men, 16 percent said that women are not suitable for high-level positions, and 19.7 percent said that men would occupy a higher position in society than women. According to five levels of stereotypes in society, one out of every two women has stereotypes and accepts them, while 13.5 percent do not accept stereotypes about women's roles at all. Also, the level of stereotyping is large between generations, with younger generations having less stereotyping than older generations. For example, 1 in 5 women of the GenZ generation, 1 in 8

women in the GenY generation, 1 in 13 women in the GenX generation, and 1 in 20 women in the GenBB generation say they do not accept gender stereotypes at all.

2.3.10 Household chores

Several studies determined that household chores and caring for the family are one of the most important factors in marital satisfaction. Gender roles have become more negotiable between men and women in recent decades, but women continue to do more housework. Tang & Curran (2013) mentioned how gender differences in family responsibilities explain perceptions of justice in family work, given that working wives continue to do disproportionately more housework. Spitze, & Loscocco, (2000) mentioned women generally have fewer favorable attitudes regarding housework than men while being more optimistic and assertive than men about some traditionally feminine duties like cooking and childcare. Similarly, Kroska, (2003) examined comparing males, and women valuing doing the laundry and caring for the kids more. Women also think that food preparation is more powerful and delicious than males do. The tasks that women prioritize are childcare, babysitting, and food preparation. According to DeVault's (1991) analysis of family support, which is consistent with McMahon's (1995) and Hayes' (1996) studies of motherhood, housework has the highest levels of well-being, strength, and function among all jobs, as well as Walzer's (1998) parentage study. Cerrato & Cifre, (2018) examined that as women participate in housework

at a rate that is typically twice that of males, the findings confirm inequality. Additionally, men are more likely to participate in activities traditionally associated with women (such as caring for the home and managing a family), whereas women are more inclined to do these activities (ie, childcare or shopping). Fernández Sánchez, et al.,(2016) found that men and women do not perform certain household activities (duties) with the same frequency, and the household gender roles of men and women are separate. For example, in this study, men said that men do a lot of things like fixing plugs, fixing locks, fixing the bed, hanging pictures, etc., while women do laundry, cleaning the floor, cleaning the house, ironing clothes, preparing food, and collecting food from the store. answered like this.

2.3.11 Income and financial satisfaction

Conger, Rueter & Elder (1999) demonstrated that a person's social and economic status is also influenced by marital satisfaction. People with lower socioeconomic status are less satisfied with their marriages, whereas those with middle and higher socioeconomic status are more satisfied. Economic difficulties have been shown to affect psychological symptoms such as stress, anger, and shock, lowering marital satisfaction. The existing literature on financial satisfaction strongly suggests that many types of research are associated with marital satisfaction. Studies have shown that financial satisfaction is associated with marital satisfaction (Grable, Britt & Cantrell 2007; Archuleta, et al.,2011). For example, Grable, Britt & Cantrell, (2007)

Financial satisfaction is linked to the likelihood of contemplating divorce. Financially satisfied people were the least worried about divorce.

Financial satisfaction was the most crucial variable in distinguishing those who had never considered divorce from those who had divorced. Financial satisfaction and relationship satisfaction were found to have a strong positive relationship. Likewise, Archuleta, et al., (2011) found that financially satisfied respondents have more stable marriages. Park & Kang, (2019) examined the effects of dual-earner couples on marital satisfaction to identify various factors and determine family satisfaction and related factors. As views and attitudes towards dual-earner couples have changed with the times and the environment has improved, it shows no significant difference in the marital conflict between single-earner and dual-earner couples (Kim & Jeong, 2000; Cummings & Davies 2002).

Moreover, several studies link household income and marital satisfaction. The study examined the link between emotional intelligence traits and marital satisfaction in three wealth quintiles. This study also sought to determine whether these factors may account for the percentage of variance in marital satisfaction. Differences emerged in 3 regions divided by economic level. Those living in the first affluent region had higher emotional competence and higher marital satisfaction (Čikeš, Marić, & Šincek, (2018).

2.3.12 Wife's job and marital satisfaction

Jang & Jeong, (2012). The longer the wife's working hours, the lower the

family satisfaction, the more traditional understanding of family roles, and the more the husband's negative perception of his wife's employment. Jeon, Park, & Kim, (2008) demonstrated that socio-demographic characteristics significantly influence work-family conflict, stress-induced conflict, interference with family work, and time conflict. In addition, occupation, type of work, working hours, and other factors significantly impact family work. Finally, average family work hours and children significantly impact family work interference, whereas family duration, average housework hours, and household helper have no impact.

The study demonstrates a significant correlation between employee marital satisfaction and job satisfaction. The results of Guberman et al. (2000), Janning's (2006), Kinnunen et al. (2005), Noor (2002), Rogers & May (2003), Rondy (1998), Tennessee, Fox, & Chancy (1998), Weaver (1997), and others agree with these findings according to these research, it is essential to balance the needs of two main areas of life - work and family. If a person has a problem in one area, he or she faces the same challenge in the other. On the other side, a person's capacity to handle pressure at work declines noticeably when family issues and disputes worsen, negatively affecting job satisfaction. However, there are other opposite findings demonstrated by Aigbiremhon, Okonkwo & Kalunta, (2019). This study shows no significant predictors or correlations between workplace variables regarding marital satisfaction and conflict among female bank employees in Enugu (job challenge and organizational support).

2.4 Emotion and Emotional intelligence

2.4.1 Emotion

To discuss emotional intelligence, we must first clarify emotions. There are various definitions. Matsumoto and Ekman (2009) define emotions as “transient, bio-psychological responses that assist people in coping with events that affect their adaptation, survival, and well-being”. Emotions assist us in dealing with life's challenges. Emotion is a bio-psychological reaction that is present in all physical sensations as well as in all things and situations in life. Solomon defines emotion as a complex experience of consciousness, bodily sensations, and behavior that expresses a person's significance of an object, event, or situation. Solomon also claims that our perception of situations or things is closely related to our emotions. Emotions encompass our perceptions and awareness and our physical sensations and behaviors (2010). According to Schachter's two-factor theory, emotions are determined by the interaction of physiological arousal and cognition. Furthermore, it is a theory about how we perceive situations that elicit emotions.

Put another way; we can see how our cognition interprets the situation. If we interpret it as fear, joy, or anger, we will experience physiological arousal (Schachter & Singer, 1962). Depending on how we view a situation, various people may have different perceptions and experience different feelings in the same setting or circumstance. According to

James-Lange, our physiological arousal occurs first, and then, because of that arousal, we experience particular emotions (Foltýn, 2018). People experience a variety of feelings. Paul Ekman is the author of the most well-known theory of various emotions. He distinguished the "basic emotions." Micro-expressions on our faces also serve as a means through which emotions are expressed, according to research on facial expressions by Ekman. Micro-expressions happen quickly, and concealing them can be very challenging. Ekman claims that seven primary emotions—joy, surprise, disgust, sadness, contempt, wrath, and fear—are the driving forces behind micro-expressions (Matsumoto & Ekman, 2009). These feelings might be categorized as either positive or negative. Emotions are innate in humans, according to Darwin, who previously studied facial displays of emotion. However, hypotheses about many emotions' kinds have a long history. According to the French philosopher Descartes, there are six categories of emotions: admiration, desire, love, hate, joy, and melancholy (Descartes, 1996). His emotional tendencies seem to be on par with Paul Ekman's. Numerous views contend there are other emotions beyond these fundamental ones, nonetheless.

2.4.2 The Emotional Intelligence

The concept of emotional intelligence was first formally introduced by Peter Salovey and John Mayer (1990), who originally used the term "emotional intelligence" in published writing, initially defined emotional intelligence as "a form of intelligence that involves the ability to monitor

one's own and other's feelings and emotions, to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions". Later, these writers updated the definition of emotional intelligence, and the new feature is currently the one that is most commonly acknowledged. "The ability to experience emotions, integrate emotions, facilitate thought, understand emotions, and manage emotions" is the definition of emotional intelligence (Mayer & Salovey, 1997). Another famous researcher of the structure of emotional intelligence is Reuven Bar-On, who coined the term "emotional scale." With a slightly different perspective, he defined emotional intelligence as being more successful in understanding oneself and others, interacting with people, adapting to, and coping with the environment, and coping with environmental demands (Bar-On, 1997). Furthermore, numerous representations of emotional intelligence have been developed, and a new popular mixed model of emotional intelligence has been developed in response to expanding the field of emotional intelligence. The mixed model is defined as a mixture of mental abilities, skills, traits, and characteristics, such as well-being, optimism, motivation, and other capacities needed to engage in relationships (Brackett, Warner & Bosco, 2005; Mayer, 2001). On the other hand, Daniel Goleman suggested a hybrid model that incorporates personal characteristics and skills and how they affect professional performance (Goleman, 2001).

In conclusion, emotional intelligence focuses on how we recognize and comprehend our feelings and those of others and how we use this

information in our daily lives. Additionally, we can assert that emotionally intelligent individuals consider their feelings and the reasons behind them and base decisions about their behavior on how others perceive them. Daniel Goleman, who states that "Emotional intelligence is the ability to feel comprehending, appreciating, and effectively utilizing the power of emotion as a source of human energy, information, trust, creativity, and influence," corroborates this (Kannaiah & Shanthi, 2015). Feeling your own emotions and those of others provides you the freedom to act in whichever you wish. It also provides for and aids others.

2.4.3 Salovey and Mayer: An Ability Model of Emotional Intelligence

The definition of emotional intelligence provided by Mayer and Salovey fits within the scope of the new intelligence standard criteria. It is based on a model of intelligence (Mayer, Salovey, Caruso, & Sitarenios, 2003). According to this, emotional intelligence is divided into two categories: experiential (the capacity to recognize, respond to, and regulate emotional information without necessarily understanding it) and strategic (the ability to understand and manage emotions without feeling them well or fully). (Mayer & Salovey, 1997) brought out; 1) Emotional Perception, 2) Emotional Integration, 3) Emotional Understanding, and 4) Emotional Management.

1. First branch: The ability to be self-aware of emotions and accurately express emotions and emotional needs to others is referred to as emotional perception. The ability to distinguish between honest and dishonest

emotional expressions is also part of emotional perception.

2. Second branch: Emotional intelligence is the ability to distinguish between different emotions and to identify what influences a person's thinking.

3. Third branch: The ability to understand complex emotions (such as experiencing two emotions at the same time) and recognize the transition from one to the other is referred to as emotional intelligence.

4. Fourth branch: Emotion management refers to the ability to connect or disconnect from an emotion based on its utility in a given situation.

Salovey classified emotional intelligence into the following 5 main areas.

1. Knowing one's emotions. The key to emotional intelligence is to consciously recognize feelings as they arise. The ability to control one's feelings in each moment is crucial to recognizing the psychology of others and understanding oneself. If you are unable to control your true feelings, you will be controlled by them. People who can recognize their feelings correctly can confidently make important decisions in their personal life, such as which job to get, which person to marry, and manage their lives correctly.

2. Managing emotions. The ability to manage one's emotions is a skill that is based on self-awareness. Ability to manage anxiety, sadness, anger, and stress.

3. Motivating oneself. Focusing, self-motivation, and creativity are all about channeling emotions to serve your goals. People who master this skill tend

to be more productive and successful in any task.

4. Empathy. A person who understands the emotions and sufferings of others can sensitively perceive social signals that express the client's wants and needs, and skillfully manage emotions.

5. Social Skill. Understands how to build and maintain relationships, communicate clearly, motivate and influence others, work well in a team, and manage conflict.

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to sense and understand emotions and use them to develop personal productivity. Daniel Goleman /1995/ believed that emotional competence has a greater impact on individual success than intellectual ability or IQ. In 1995, Daniel Goleman wrote the book "Why Emotional Intelligence is More Important than Intelligence", and he brought this concept to many people. It is believed that emotional competence is more responsible for personal success than intellectual competence and that emotional competence develops and improves unlike intellectual competence (Goleman, 1995).

2.5. Marital Satisfaction and Emotional Intelligence

The purpose of this chapter is to review the previous research on the relationship between women's marital satisfaction and emotional intelligence. Couples with two partners low in emotional intelligence tended to have the lowest scores on relationship depth, support, and positive relationship quality, and the highest scores on conflict and negative relationship quality

(Brackett, Warner, & Bosco, 2005). Also, Brackett et.al (2005) examined the lowest scores on relationship depth, mutual support, and positivity found in couples with two partners who had low levels of emotional intelligence; yet the largest scores on conflict and unfavorable relationship characteristics were seen in these couples.

Among several studies that used trait measures of emotional intelligence, Schutte (1998) discovered that participants with high emotional intelligence desired and felt more involvement and affection in their relationships. Furthermore, Schutte (1998). discovered that participants with higher emotional intelligence were more satisfied with their marriages, which was replicated numerous times (Grieco, 2001; Vadnais, 2005). Although Grieco (2001) found only limited support for a positive relationship between emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction, Vadnais (2005) discovered that her sample's total emotional intelligence score was related to overall marital satisfaction.

An important group of studies highlights the significant relationship between marital satisfaction and emotional intelligence, including (Čikeš, Marić, & Šincek, 2018, Habib, 2014, Ilyas, & Čikeš, Anghel, 2016, McCarthy, 2006) Each of these studies proved how emotional intelligence mediated the connection between romantic relationship conflict and satisfaction. Contrary to expectations, the relationship between relationship conflict and romantic relationship satisfaction was only partially mediated by the participant's level of emotional intelligence. The relationship between conflict resolution

style and positive relationship satisfaction was found to be partially mediated by emotion recognition and expression. Participants who consistently listen to, support, and validate their partners during conflict tend to be happier in their romantic relationships. This link was partially mediated by the participant's high level of ability to recognize their feelings and emotional states and communicate these emotions to others.

These studies have shown that people with higher emotional intelligence can better handle their relationships, resolve conflicts, and deal with marital issues (Haidari, Shahbazi, Ghafourifard, & Sheikhi, 2017; Manjula, Ram, & Reddy, 2016) to achieve higher marital satisfaction and adjustment.

Khorasani(2017) also asserted that married teachers' families suffer as a result of their lack of emotional and romantic abilities, including a lack of self-awareness, loss of self-control, lack of reciprocal empathy, lack of empathy, as well as a general inability to communicate effectively. The association between emotion management, interpersonal understanding, self-confidence, and family satisfaction is substantial as a result of the emotional dimensions and self-inclusion efficacy of distinct personality qualities. Anyamene, & Etele, (2020) investigated the relationship between emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction of married teachers in Anambra state in a sample of 1344 married teachers. The authors discovered that marital counselors should encourage married instructors to seek behaviors and viewpoints that enhance marital satisfaction through recurring seminars and counseling sessions. In their review regarding the

relationship between emotional intelligence and marriage satisfaction, Kumara, et al., (2022) found similar results.

A series of recent studies have indicated the link between marital satisfaction and emotional intelligence. Lavalekar, Kulkarni, & Jagtap, (2010) found that according to the data, there is a strong link between emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction. In another research conducted on 194 young women, Hajihasani & Sim. (2019) concluded that there was a direct link between emotional intelligence and marriage satisfaction. Likewise, according to a study of 142 married individuals, it was found that married couples live in Johor Bahru have high levels of relationship satisfaction and emotional intelligence, as well as a moderate level of marital satisfaction. Emotional intelligence tests developed by Schutte, Malouff, & Bhullar (2009) and Relationship Assessment Scale developed by Hendrick(1988) were measured. As mentioned respondents have a high degree of relationship satisfaction and a moderate level of marriage satisfaction. For this reason, the length of time spent together may be the cause of this perception. The married couples in this study have been together on average for seven years, which indicates that they have had plenty of time to get to know one another better and that this has improved their marital and relationship happiness (Samad, & Mahmud, 2021). Additionally, another study of marital satisfaction and emotional intelligence in Nigeria examined 180 couples to see how emotionally intelligent they were and how satisfied they were with their marriages. The

Dynamic Goal Theory of marital satisfaction was applied in the study. According to the results, emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction have a good association (Abiodun, et al., 2022). Anghel, (2016) investigated revealed a strong relationship between marriage satisfaction and emotional intelligence subcomponents including managing one's own emotions and those of others. The findings showed statistically significant differences in the personal balancing of emotions and other emotions between men and women in stable relationships. Khalatbari, et al., (2013) study findings, emotional stability, and marital satisfaction are directly related. When a couple can considerably meet each other's needs and expectations in the married connection, they will feel happier with their marriage, happier, and more fulfilled together. This condition is known as marital satisfaction. On the other side, emotional maturity, feeling emotionally stable, peaceful, realistic, free from anxiety, and tranquil are synonyms for emotional stability.

3. METHODOLOGY

As was discussed in the introduction and literature review, this research is focused on marital satisfaction and emotional intelligence in a group of women difference between Mongolian women and Korean women in both countries. The study is also focused on finding attitude toward gender roles and household chores. Furthermore, there will be described additional findings that could help future studies in finding key factors from

emotional intelligence that are connected to marital satisfaction. Findings may aid in creating adequate training or therapy aimed at enhancing emotional intelligence, which may enhance overall marriage satisfaction. The study might serve as a proving ground for another research.

3.1 Research model

The study focused on the relationship between emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction in divorced and married women in attitude toward gender roles and household chores in Mongolia and Korea. This indicates that the primary objective was to determine whether women in Korea and Mongolia differed from one another in terms of their emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction. Additionally, it was intended to examine the disparities in attitude toward gender roles and domestic chores between the two countries. Unfortunately, because there weren't enough participants in each age group and most of the participants were from one age group, it was impossible to compare age differences. As previously said, the rarity of studies measuring married women's emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction is the rationale for studying them. The results of this study could be used to create an emotional intelligence training program that would increase marital satisfaction and decrease divorce rates.

3.2 Participants

In a study on emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction in married and

divorced women in attitude toward gender roles and household chores, 193 participants were tested. The sample included participants between the age of 21 and 63 years old. In a group of under 29 years old, 51 participants were tested. The group of 30 – 34 years old included 46 participants. The group of 35 – 43 years old included 51 participants. A Group of over 43 years and more included 45 participants. The mean age of all participants was 36.55 years old.

3.3 Instrumentation

ENRICH Marital Satisfaction (EMS) Scale developed by Olson and Fowers (1993) included 15 items. It is a Likert-type scale. Participants respond to each item using a 5-point scale, containing 1 as "strongly disagree," 2 as "disagree," 3 as "undecided," 4 as "agree," and 5 as "strongly agree". The positive and negative signs to the left of each item indicate whether the item should be scored positively or negatively. Items scored in a negative direction would be reverse-scored (i.e., if it is marked 5, it would be scored 1: if it is marked 4, it would be scored 2: a 3 remains unchanged). The test-retest reliability is (0.86). The same scale was adopted for this study with 15 items. The reliability was found and the result indicated that the Alpha Reliability of the scale with the present sample is 0. 779.

Response choices				
1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
If (-) 5	If (-) 4	If (-) 3	If (-) 2	If (-) 1

ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale. The ENRICH inventory is divided into

two subsets in the EMS. The ENRICH Inventory is a 12-item scale multidimensional family satisfaction survey. These measures were created after extensive theoretical and empirical research (Fournier et al., 1983; Olson et al., 1987). Personal problems, relationships, conflict resolution, financial management, leisure activities, sexuality, children and parents, family and friends, equal rights and roles, and religious orientation are all examples of active deviance. Included in the ENRICH Inventory's twelve categories. Ideal Deviation (5 items) and Marital Satisfaction are two of the 15 items on the EMS scale (10 items). According to the comprehensive ENRICH inventory, each of the 10 Marital Satisfaction items corresponds to a certain aspect of marital relationships (such as communication or sexuality). As a result, the EMS scale offers a 1-item sample of the 10 marital satisfaction dimensions that Fournier et al. (1983) thought were most crucial. Findings on crucial marital satisfaction domains are therefore evidence of the EMS scale's content validity. The modified Edmonds Family Standard Scale is depicted below (Edmonds, 1967). With a test-retest reliability of .92 over a four-week period and an alpha coefficient of .92, it closely correlates with other measures of family traditionalism (Olson et al., 1987). Based on the extent to which the respondent paints the marriage in an impossibly good light, scores on this measure are used to adjust scores on the Marital Satisfaction Scale. Based on the extent to which the respondent paints the marriage in an impossibly good light, scores on this measure are used to adjust scores on the Marital Satisfaction

Scale. Each partner receives a score from the EMS Scale. In order to calculate this score, the Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion measures must first be completed. The Marital Satisfaction score is then adjusted downward based on the idealistic distortion score of the respondent. The percentage of questions on which both partners give their marriage a positive evaluation is known as the PCA score. Thus, the Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion questions are included in each person's EMS score, and the couple score is the sum of the Marital Satisfaction replies from both partners.

Standardized test Goleman: A Mixed Model of Emotional Intelligence 50 questionnaires with 5 dimensions of emotional competence developed by Daniel Goleman were used to measure emotional intelligence in randomly selected participants. Strategic emotional intelligence includes understanding emotions and managing emotions. The purpose of this study is not only to use one's own emotions correctly but also to study the ability to pay attention to other people's emotions and control others with the help of emotions. This questionnaire consists of 5 parts: "Ability to sense oneself", "Ability to manage emotions", "Ability to motivate and activate oneself", "Ability to understand others", and "Social skills". Each scale has ten questions, totaling 50 questions. There are 5 scale points on the answer sheet, and depending on how well you agree with your thoughts after reading the question, choose from the following points: "Never-1", "Sometimes-2", "Sometimes-3", "Often-4", and "Always-5". A score of

10-50 is given for each skill, and there is no overall score.

Measures of Goleman's Model: For roughly 6,000 responses in the North American and UK Emotional Competence Databases, an emotional competence register was created. While normative statistics are supplied for additional geographical locations, these regions are not adequately represented. White males in middle and senior management made up the majority of the normative sample (Sala, 2002). The Emotional Competence Inventory was not used to test stability estimates. The technical manual reports internal consistency (in the form of Cronbach's alpha) ranging from .73 to .92 for the ratings of the totally other and from .60 to .85 points for the self-ratings (Sala, 2002).

Experiential emotional intelligence is the ability to feel and use one's emotions. In other words, it demonstrates how an individual can read and express their emotions. And emotional intelligence refers to how well a person understands and works with their own emotions as well as the emotions of others. In other words, it can reveal what emotions a person is expressing as well as whether or not they understand what causes certain emotions. It is also about how a person can control their emotions.

The Kopelman et al. (1983) scale was translated into Spanish to evaluate Work-Family Conflict (WFC), Family Conflict (FC), and Work Conflict (WC) based on time and strain. Martnez-Pérez and Osca (2001). Based on the hypothesis that WC and FC may operate as antecedents of WFC, this scale employs the role conflict concept of Kahn et al. (1964) to analyze

work and family scopes individually and then jointly. Eight items on a Likert scale ranging from 1 (totally disagree) to 5 (total agree) make up each of these subscales. One illustration of a WFC subscale item is My work schedule frequently conflicts with my family obligations; an instance of an FC subscale item is My family doesn't like to participate in some activities I would like to do; an example of a WF subscale item is I cannot be who I truly am or who I am at work.

Subject participation in home tasks scale. A 10-item self-made scale measuring individuals' self-perceptions regarding several duties connected to housework, family management, child care, and education has been developed. Each item receives a dichotomous yes/no response from the subjects. Their overall quantity of household chores is what determines their ultimate scale score. These include questions like Do you send the kids to school every day? Likewise, do you regularly clean your home? This scale excludes additional tasks that could be less common in this culture and only includes the most typical domestic duties of a typical Spanish couple with school-aged children (i.e., cutting the grass). Perception of partner involvement in domestic duties. The subjects' perception of their partners' participation in all home tasks is measured by a self-made scale identical to the one above. Regarding their opinion of their partner's participation in various family tasks, subjects respond to each item using a dichotomous yes/no style. The overall amount of tasks they believe their partners devote to family responsibilities makes up the final scale score. Does your partner

regularly take the kids to school? is one of these questions. (Cerrato et al., 2018)

3.4 Procedure

Respondents were given informed consent and they were informed that their personal information will not be publicly used. They were given unlimited time to fill Goleman: A Mixed Model of Emotional Intelligence and ENRICH Marital Satisfaction. Two country's respondents filled out the test separately and they were provided guidelines about filling this test in the google form.

All data were analyzed in the SPSS version 25 system. Tables and histograms were also provided and created in Microsoft Office Word and Microsoft Office Excel. Paired sample t-test and multiple regression analysis for unequal variances were analyzed in SPSS version 25.

All tables, figure and results will be provided in the following section.

4. RESULTS

This section reports data analysis. To examine emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction, SPSS version 25 analyzed data from reports of divorced and married women in attitude toward gender roles and household chores from Mongolia and Korea. Marital satisfaction and Emotional intelligence test were filled out by 193 respondents from Mongolia and Korea group. Participants were measured on a marital satisfaction scale and perception of emotions, facilitation of emotions, understanding emotions, managing emotions, empathy, social skills overall emotional intelligence.

Table 1.

Demographic information of Mongolia and Korean participants

Demographic var.	Category	Mongolians (n=111)		Koreans (n=82)		X ²	P
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Marital status	Married	106	95.5	81	98.8	1.7	0
	Divorced	5	4.5	1	1.2		
Age	under 29	49	44.1	2	2.4	68	0
	30-34	31	27.9	15	18.3		
	35-43	24	21.6	27	32.9		

	over 43	7	6.3	38	46.3		
Education	High school	5	4.5	16	19.5	13	0
	Bachelor's degree	76	68.5	54	65.9		
	Master and Ph.D	30	27	12	14.6		
	City downtown	36	32.4	53	64.6	24	0
Location	Nearby downtown	55	49.5	26	31.7		
	Countryside/Far from the city	9	8.1	3	3.7		
	others	11	9.9	0	0		
Children	1	34	30.6	17	20.7	7.4	0
	2	39	35.1	39	47.6		
	3 and more	24	21.6	10	12.2		
	no child	14	12.6	16	19.5		
Employment status	Employed Full-Time	55	49.5	29	35.4	19	0
	Employed Part-Time	16	14.4	21	25.6		
	Seeking opportunities	5	4.5	5	6.1		
	Undergraduate	4	3.6	0	0		
	Unemployed	17	15.3	25	30.5		
	others	14	12.6	2	2.4		
the length of time lived with husband	under 4	42	37.8	7	8.5	32	0
	5-10 years	39	35.1	24	29.3		
	11-15 years	16	14.4	20	24.4		
	over 15 years	14	12.6	31	37.8		

Table 1 shows the result of demographic profile of the respondents in terms of Mongolia and Korean women. Out of 193 respondents, 111 were Mongolian and 82 were Korean. This implied that majority from the group of respondents were Mongolian.

Table 2.

Scale of emotional intelligence cronbach's alpha

Dimensions of EQ	items	Cronbach's Alpha
Self-awareness	SA1	I realize immediately when I lose my temper.
	SA2	I know when I am happy
	SA3	I usually recognize when I am stressed
	SA4	When I am being 'emotional' I am aware of this
	SA5	When I feel anxious I usually can account for the reason(s)
	SA6	I always know when I'm being unreasonable
	SA7	Awareness of my own emotions is very important to me at all times
	SA8	I can tell if someone has upset or annoyed me
	SA9	I can let anger 'go' quickly so that it no longer affects me
	SA10	I know what makes me happy
Managing emotions	ME1	I can 'reframe' bad situations quickly
	ME2	I do not wear my 'heart on my sleeve'
	ME3	Others can rarely tell what kind of mood I am in
	ME4	I rarely 'fly off the handle' at other people
	ME5	Difficult people do not annoy me

	ME6	I can consciously alter my frame of mind or mood	
	ME7	I do not let stressful situations or people affect me once I have left work	
	ME8	I rarely worry about work or life in general	
	ME9	I can suppress my emotions when I need to	
	ME10	Others often do not know how I am feeling about things	
Motivating oneself	MO1	I am able to always motive myself to do difficult tasks	0.705
	MO2	I am usually able to prioritize important activities at work and get on with them	
	MO3	I always meet deadlines	
	MO4	I never waste time	
	MO5	I do not prevaricate	
	MO6	I believe you should do the difficult things first	
	MO7	Delayed gratification is a virtue that I hold to	
	MO8	I believe in 'Action this Day'	
	MO9	I can always motivate myself even when I feel low	
	MO10	Motivation has been the key to my success	
Empathy	EM1	I am always able to see things from the other person's viewpoint	0.694
	EM2	I am excellent at empathizing with someone else's problem	
	EM3	I can tell if someone is not happy with me	
	EM4	I can tell if a team of people are not getting along with each other	
	EM5	I can usually understand why people are being difficult towards me	
	EM6	Other individuals are not 'difficult' just 'different'	

	EM7	I can understand if I am being unreasonable	
	EM8	I can understand why my actions sometimes offend others	
	EM9	I can sometimes see things from others' point of view	
	EM10	Reasons for disagreements are always clear to me	
Social skill	SS1	I am an excellent listener	0.787
	SS2	I never interrupt other people's conversations	
	SS3	I am good at adapting and mixing with a variety of people	
	SS4	People are the most interesting thing in life for me	
	SS5	I love to meet new people and get to know what makes them 'tick	
	SS6	I need a variety of work colleagues to make my job interesting	
	SS7	I like to ask questions to find out what it is important to people	
	SS8	I see working with difficult people as simply a challenge to win them over	
	SS9	I am good at reconciling differences with other people	
	SS10	I generally build solid relationships with those I work with	

Table 2. A Five-part questionnaire was sent to 193 Mongolian and Korean women. The Self-awareness subscale consisted of 10 items ($\alpha = .805$), Managing emotions subscale consisted of 10 items ($\alpha = .717$), Motivating oneself subscale consisted of 10 items ($\alpha = .705$), Empathy subscale consisted of 10 items ($\alpha = .694$), Social skill subscale consisted of 10 items ($\alpha = .787$), and the overall emotional intelligence subscale consisted of 50 items ($\alpha = .928$)

Table 3.

Factor analysis of marital satisfaction, financial satisfaction, ideal distortion toward marriage, gender role, power distance, and equality.

Notes: Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization. A Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Variables	Items	1	Cronbach's Alpha
Marital Satisfaction	My partner completely understands and sympathizes with my every mood.	0.82	0.91
	My partner and I understand each other perfectly.	0.81	
	I am very happy about how we make decisions and resolve conflicts.	0.81	
	I am very pleased about how we express affection and relate sexually.	0.79	
	Our relationship is a perfect success.	0.78	
	I am very happy with how we married our leisure activities and the time we spend together.	0.76	
	I have never regretted my relationship with my partner, now even for a moment.	0.70	
	I am very happy with how we handle role responsibilities in our marriage.	0.64	
	I feel very good about how we each practice our religious beliefs and values.	0.50	
Financial Satisfaction	How satisfied are you with your income level?	0.94	0.92
	Husband income	0.94	
	House Finance	0.78	
Ideal distortion toward marriage toward marriage	I am unhappy about our financial position and the way we make financial decisions.	0.72	0.74
	I have some needs that are not being met by our relationship.	0.70	
	I am not pleased with the personality characteristics and personal habits of my partner.	0.66	

	I am not satisfied with the way we each handle our responsibilities as parents.	0.56	
Gender role	I will not vote for a woman as president of this country.	0.79	0.64
	It's okay for the kids to help with the housework, but I don't want my son to dust and set the table.	0.73	
	If a company has to restructure, it should release women before men.	0.64	
Power distance	A certain degree of equality in marriage is okay, but in general, men should have the main decision-making power.	0.82	0.67
	Education is important to both sons and daughters, but still more important to sons.	0.77	
Equality	Men and women should share housework and childcare equally.	0.71	0.42
	It is important for a daughter to pursue a good job as much as a son.	0.70	
	I don't think there's anything wrong with playing and giving dolls to little boys.	0.51	

Table 3. Factor 1 of Marital satisfaction was comprised of 9 items reported on a 5-point Likert scale that explained 23.3% of the variance with factor loadings from .507 to .827. Factor 2 of Financial Satisfaction was comprised of 3 items reported on a 5-point Likert scale that explained 11% of the variance with factor loadings from .780 to .940. Factor 3 of Ideal distortion toward marriage was comprised of 4 items reported on a 5-point Likert Scale that explained 9.1% of the variance with factor loading from .568 to .729. Factor 4 of Gender Role was comprised of 4 items reported on a 5 point Likert scale that explained 7.9% of the variance with factor loadings from .647 to .794. Factor 5 of Power Distance was comprised of 2 items reported on a 5-point Likert scale explained 7.09% of the variance with factor loading from .771 to .827. Factor 6 of Equality was comprised

of 3 items reported on a 5-point Likert scale that explained 6.09% of the variance with factor loading from .510 to .713.

Table 4.*Results of ANOVA toward 5 dimensions of emotional intelligence*

		<i>Sum of Squares</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean Square</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
Self-awareness	B e t w e e n Groups	0.12	1.00	0.127	0.354	0.553
	Within Groups	68.69	191.00	0.360		
	Total	68.81	192.00			
Managing emotion	B e t w e e n Groups	0.015	1.00	0.015	0.051	0.822
	Within Groups	54.80	191.00	0.287		
	Total	54.82	192.00			
Motivating oneself	B e t w e e n Groups	0.24	1.00	0.244	0.797	0.373
	Within Groups	58.37	191.00	0.306		
	Total	58.62	192.00			
Empathy	B e t w e e n Groups	1.211	1.00	1.211	2.691	0.103
	Within Groups	85.97	191.00	0.450		
	Total	87.19	192.00			
Social skill	B e t w e e n Groups	4.743	1.00	4.743	14.045	0.000
	Within Groups	64.50	191.00	0.338		
	Total	69.24	192.00			

Table 4. A one-way ANOVA was performed to compare the Mongolian and Korean womens on emotional intelligence. A one-way ANOVA revealed that there was a statistically significant difference in mean social skill

score between Mongolia and Korea ($F(4,74) = [14.045]$, $p = .00$). There was no statistically significant difference in mean scores between Self awareness ($p = .553$), Managing emotion ($p = .822$), Motivating oneself ($p = .373$), Empathy ($p = .103$).

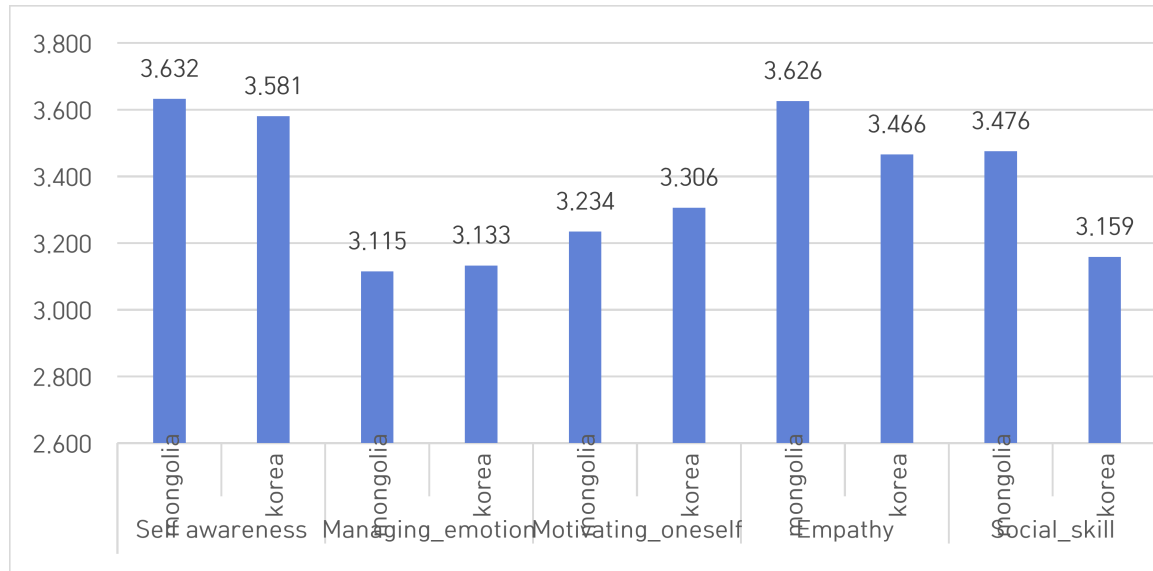
Table 5.

Descriptive analysis of five emotional competencies

		Mean	Standard Deviation	Std. Error	Minimum	Maximum
Self-awareness	Mongolia	3.632	0.620	0.059	1.8	4.8
	Korea	3.581	0.571	0.063	1.4	4.8
Managing emotion	Mongolia	3.115	0.550	0.052	1.7	4.4
	Korea	3.133	0.515	0.057	1.5	4.1
Motivating oneself	Mongolia	3.234	0.547	0.052	1.7	4.4
	Korea	3.306	0.561	0.062	1.3	4.2
Empathy	Mongolia	3.626	0.665	0.063	2	5
	Korea	3.466	0.679	0.075	1.6	7.3
Social skill	Mongolia	3.476	0.597	0.057	1.9	4.8
	Korea	3.159	0.559	0.062	1.5	4.2

Figure 1.

Five emotional competencies



There was no significant difference in the emotional intelligence skills of Mongolian and Korean women, but there were significant differences in social skills. Social skill ability means to manage, influence and inspire emotions in others. Being able to handle emotions in relationships and being able to influence and inspire others are essential foundation skills for successful teamwork and leadership.

Table 6. *Emotional intelligence questionnaire of homogeneity of variances*

		<i>Levene Statistic</i>	<i>df1</i>	<i>df2</i>	<i>p</i>
Self-awareness	Based on Mean	1.919	1	191	0.168
	Based on Median	1.755	1	191	0.187
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.755	1	190.78	0.187
	Based on trimmed mean	1.944	1	191	0.165
Managing emotion	Based on Mean	0.03	1	191	0.864
	Based on Median	0.049	1	191	0.825
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	0.049	1	189.06	0.825
	Based on trimmed mean	0.034	1	191	0.853
Motivating oneself	Based on Mean	0.058	1	191	0.811
	Based on Median	0.03	1	191	0.863
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	0.03	1	188.97	0.863
	Based on trimmed mean	0.058	1	191	0.809
Empathy	Based on Mean	1.92	1	191	0.167
	Based on Median	1.669	1	191	0.198
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.669	1	180.50	0.198
	Based on trimmed mean	1.836	1	191	0.177
Social skill	Based on Mean	0.632	1	191	0.428
	Based on Median	0.634	1	191	0.427
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	0.634	1	190.91	0.427

Based on trimmed mean 0.632 1 191 0.428

There was no statistically significant difference in based on mean scores between Self- awareness (p=.168), Managing emotion (p=.864), Motivating oneself (p=.811), Empathy (p=.167), Social skill (p=.428)

Table 7. *The scale of household chores cronbach's alpha*

		Mongolian			South Korean			Total			Reliability
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Cronbach's alpha
Husband	House chores shopping										0.824
	Home (Husband)	3.42	1.023	106	2.65	1.144	79	3.09	1.141	185	
	Cleaning home	2.9	1.226	106	2.85	1.167	79	2.88	1.198	185	
	Cooking	2.9	1.129	106	2.82	1.366	79	2.86	1.233	185	
	Domestic repairing	3.14	1.291	106	3.2	1.067	79	3.17	1.197	185	
	Free time family management	3.64	1.08	106	3.05	1.061	79	3.39	1.108	185	
	Take children from home to school	3.53	1.304	106	2.59	1.286	79	3.13	1.373	185	
	Children caregiving	3.26	1.229	106	2.92	1.196	79	3.12	1.223	185	
	Helping children with homework	2.97	1.397	106	2.78	1.216	79	2.89	1.323	185	
Take care of your parents	3.05	1.29	106	2.99	0.98	79	3.02	1.165	185		
Wife	Home shopping	4.15	0.911	104	3.6	1.126	81	3.91	1.044	185	0.879
	Cleaning home	3.96	1.042	104	3.81	0.937	81	3.9	0.997	185	
	Cooking	3.83	1.101	104	4.22	0.806	81	4	1	185	

Domestic repairing	2.85	1.26	104	2.49	1.152	81	2.69	1.223	185
Free time family management	3.95	1.046	104	3.8	1.005	81	3.89	1.028	185
Take children from home to school	3.7	1.284	104	3.72	1.257	81	3.71	1.269	185
Children caregiving	4.04	1.097	104	3.83	1.093	81	3.95	1.097	185
Helping children with homework	3.8	1.242	104	3.78	1.107	81	3.79	1.181	185
Take care of your parents	3.46	1.14	104	3.44	0.949	81	3.45	1.058	185

Table 7 shows the descriptive analyses and Cronbach's alpha of the variables for both samples. Subject involvement on household chores is 0.824, and perception of partner's involvement in household chores which is .0879. A Two-part questionnaire was sent to 193 Mongolian and Korean women.

Table 8. Paired T-test about house chores according to wife vs. husband in South Korea

		Mean	Std. Deviation	SE	95%		t	df	p
					Lower	Upper			
1	Home shopping	0.926	1.439	0.16	0.608	1.244	5.79	80	0
2	Cleaning home	0.951	1.802	0.2	0.552	1.349	4.75	80	0
3	Cooking	1.4	1.88	0.21	0.982	1.818	6.66	79	0
4	Domestic repairing	-0.716	1.712	0.19	-1.095	-0.338	-3.76	80	0
5	Free time family management	0.716	1.451	0.16	0.395	1.037	4.44	80	0
6	Take children from home to school	1.074	1.752	0.2	0.687	1.461	5.52	80	0
7	Children caregiving	0.911	1.688	0.19	0.533	1.29	4.8	78	0
8	Helping children with homework	0.987	1.804	0.2	0.586	1.389	4.9	79	0
9	Take care of your parents	0.444	1.323	0.15	0.152	0.737	3.02	80	0.003

There was a significant A paired-samples t-test was conducted to compare household chores between husband and wife in Korea. There was a significant difference in the scores of wife and husband household chores in

Korea. Home shopping; (M=0.926, SD=1.439); $t(80)=5.79$, $p=.000$, Cleaning home (M=0.951, SD=1.802); $t(80)=4.75$, $p=.000$, Cooking (M=1.4, SD=1.88); $t(79)=6.66$, $p=.000$, Domestic repairing (M=-0.716, SD=1.712); $t(80)=-3.76$, $p=.000$, Free time-family management (M=0.716, SD=1.451); $t(80)=4.44$, $p=.000$, children caregiving (M=0.911, SD=1.688); $t(78)=4.8$, $p=.000$, helping children with homework (M=0.987, SD=1.804); $t(79)=4.9$, $p=.000$, taking care of the parents (M=0.444, SD=1.323); $t(80)=3.02$, $p=.003$.

Table 9. Paired T-test about house chores according to wife vs. husband in Mongolian

		Mean	Std. Deviation	SE	95%		t	df	p
					Lower	Upper			
1	Home shopping	0.716	1.238	0.12	0.473	0.959	5.84	101	0
2	Cleaning home	1.049	1.673	0.17	0.72	1.378	6.33	101	0
3	Cooking	0.99	1.466	0.15	0.701	1.28	6.79	100	0
4	Domestic repairing	-0.284	1.765	0.18	-0.631	0.062	-1.63	101	0.107
5	Free time family management	0.343	0.98	0.1	0.151	0.536	3.54	101	0.001
6	Take children from home to school	0.238	1.537	0.15	-0.066	0.541	1.55	100	0.123
7	Children caregiving	0.812	1.222	0.12	0.571	1.053	6.68	100	0
8	Helping children with	0.851	1.417	0.14	0.572	1.131	6.04	100	0

9	homework Take care of your parents	0.48	1.202	0.12	0.242	0.718	3.99	99	0
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There was a significant A paired-samples t-test was conducted to compare household chores between husband and wife in Mongolia. There was a significant difference in the scores of wife and husband household chores in Mongolia. Home shopping; (M=0.716, SD=1.238); $t(101)= 5.84, p=.000$, Cleaning home (M=1.049, SD=1.673); $t(101)=6.33, p=.000$, Cooking (M=0.99, SD=1.466); $t(100)=6.79, p=.000$, Free time-family management (M=0.343, SD=0.98); $t(101)=3.54, p=.001$, children caregiving (M=0.812, SD=1.222); $t(101)=6.68, p=.000$, helping children with homework (M=0.851, SD=1.417); $t(100)=6.04, p=.000$, taking care of the parents (M=0.48, SD=1.202); $t(99)=3.99, p=.000$. The other household chores results showed there is no significantly different between husbands and wives household chores in Mongolia.

Table 10. *Satisfaction of income Mongolia and Korea*

Category	Mongolians (n=111)		Koreans (n=82)		X ²	p
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		

Satisfaction about own(wife) income	Not satisfied at all	8	7.2	1	1.2	16.084	0.007
	Not very satisfied	10	9	11	13.4		
	Moderately satisfied	25	22.5	29	35.4		
	Mostly satisfied	36	32.4	29	35.4		
	Very satisfied	17	15.3	11	13.4		
	No response	0	13.5	1	1.2		
Satisfaction about husband's income	Not satisfied at all	9	8.1	1	1.2	7.172	0.127
	Not very satisfied	12	10.8	11	13.4		
	Moderately satisfied	28	25.2	30	36.6		
	Mostly satisfied	43	38.7	29	35.4		
	Very satisfied	19	17.1	11	13.4		
Satisfaction with household finance	Not satisfied at all	8	7.2	1	1.2	5.377	0.251
	Not very satisfied	20	18	13	15.9		
	Moderately satisfied	35	31.5	27	32.9		
	Mostly satisfied	34	30.6	33	40.2		
	Very satisfied	14	12.6	8	9.8		

Table 10. In order to examine satisfaction of wife income, husband income and household finance (Not satisfied at all, not very satisfied, moderately satisfied, mostly satisfied, very satisfied) between Mongolian and Korean women. We used Chi square independence test after verifying its assumptions the sample consisted of independent observations, and the count in 5 scale. Satisfaction of wife income's a p-value less than 0.05 will

indicate statistically significance. The satisfaction about husband income and the household finance there were no statistically difference.

Table 11. *Model summary of managing emotion and income*

Model	R	R ²	Adj R ²	RMSE
3	.637c	0.406	0.395	0.68997

Table 12. *ANOVA for multiple regression*

Model		SS	df	MS	F	p
3	Regression	51.713	3	17.238	36.209	.000d
	Residual	75.694	159	0.476		
	Total	127.407	162			

Table 13. *Result of multiple regression toward marital satisfaction*

Model	B	SE		t	p
HHC	0.469	0.063	0.461	7.403	0
Managing Emotion	0.416	0.105	0.248	3.967	0
Income	0.215	0.059	0.23	3.626	0
Self-awareness	.020d	0.222	0.825	0.018	0.47
Motivating oneself	-.110d	-1.17	0.244	-0.093	0.42
Empathy	.049d	0.655	0.513	0.052	0.68
Social skill	.073d	0.91	0.364	0.072	0.58

GR	-.034d	-0.544	0.588	-0.043	0.98
PD	-.052d	-0.846	0.399	-0.067	0.98
EQ num	.108d	1.758	0.081	0.138	0.98
Working mom	-.025d	-0.407	0.685	-0.032	0.97
Kids	-.092d	-1.493	0.137	-0.118	0.98
Mp medi	.038d	0.595	0.553	0.047	0.93
WHC	-.061d	-0.985	0.326	-0.078	0.96

Note. *p<.05.

Multiple linear regression was calculated to predict marital satisfaction based on managing emotion, income, self-awareness, motivating oneself, empathy, social skill, and gender role. A significant regression equation was found ($F(3,159)=36.209, p<.000$), with an R^2 of .406.

Participants' predicted marital satisfaction is equal to $-0.105 + 0.469(\text{husband household chores}) + 0.215(\text{income}) + 0.416(\text{managing emotion})$, where participants are coded or measured as 1=Mongolian, 2=Korean, and income, managing emotion, married period are coded or measured in the test. Both husband household chores and income were significant predictors of marital satisfaction.

Table 14. *Model summary*

Model	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i> ²	<i>Adj R</i> ²	<i>RMSE</i>
3	.484d	0.234	0.214	0.7694

Table 15. *ANOVA multiple regression*

Model		<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
3	Regression	28.55	4	7.139	12.059	.000e
	Residual	93.53	158	0.592		
	Total	122.08	162			

Table 16. *Result of multiple regression toward ideal distortion toward marriage*

<i>Model</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>		<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
HHC	-0.314	0.07	-0.31	-4.43	0
Managing Emotion	-0.195	0.06	-0.21	-2.94	0.004
Income	-0.286	0.12	-0.17	-2.38	0.018
Self-awareness	0.264	0.12	0.15	2.11	0.036
Motivating oneself	.014e	0.13	0.89	0.01	0.476
Empathy	.191e	1.78	0.07	0.14	0.42
Social skill	.073e	0.86	0.38	0.06	0.681
GR	.013e	0.13	0.89	0.01	0.576
PD	.047e	0.67	0.50	0.05	0.983
EQ num	.121e	1.73	0.08	0.13	0.976
Working mom	-.070e	-0.98	0.32	-0.07	0.98
Kids	.040e	0.57	0.57	0.04	0.967
Mp medi	.028e	0.39	0.69	0.03	0.968
WHC	.074e	1.04	0.29	0.08	0.968

Note. *p<.05.

This study was conducted to determine whether emotional intelligence, satisfaction with household income, and husband's role in the home can influence women's marital satisfaction. It was hypothesized that emotional intelligence: self-awareness, managing emotions, motivating oneself, empathy, social skill, husband household

chores, women's own financial satisfaction and husband's financial satisfaction will positively predict the marital satisfaction. To test this hypothesis, multiple regression analysis was used. Result shows that 21.4% of the variance in ideal distortion toward marriage can be accounted for by the three predictors, collectively, ($F(4,158)=12.059, p<.000$). Looking at the unique individual contributions of the predictors, the result shows that husband household chores ($\beta=-0.316, t=-4.435, p<.000$), managing emotion ($\beta=-0.213, t=-2.948, p<.004$), and income ($\beta=-0.174, t=-2.387, p<.018$), positively predict ideal distortion toward marriage.

5. DISCUSSION

The main focus of this research was an exploration of Mongolia and Korean women's marital satisfaction and emotional intelligence. Difference between 2 countries gender role and satisfaction of income. The study was conducted on 193 participants from the previously mentioned sample group. Furthermore, additional; results about the frequency of lower or higher emotional intelligence were provided. As mentioned previously, this study was exploratory. This research should work as a pilot study for future studies or intervention programs that would efficiently help women and couples solve their problems and improve their emotional intelligence. Several studies provide results that emotional intelligence has a significant impact on marital satisfaction and divorce. However, there still needs to be

studies focused on this subject. This research was supposed to find if the same results can be found in Mongolia and the Korean population and explore supportive evidence for the importance of working with emotional intelligence in women and men or couples and couples therapy. We need to understand each other emotionally, accepting own and others' emotions, and express ourselves positively. Unfortunately, partners do not understand each other, which will become more conflict in their lives. More conflicts add more dissatisfaction about marital life. The present study investigated the relationship between emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction among Mongolian and Korean women. The study anticipated marital satisfaction from dispositional factors (emotional intelligence, gender role, and satisfaction of income). The finding revealed there were no differences between Mongolian and Korean women's emotional intelligence, but there was a significant difference in social skills. Social skills: organizing groups or coordinating people's activities and initiatives, agreeing on solutions or preventing any disputes, solving unexpected problems, personal communication or responding to people's feelings and interests, social analysis or the inner feelings of others, is the ability to discover feelings, motivations, and desires. People with high social communication skills control their emotions, carefully observe other people's attitudes, and express themselves following their reactions. Here are the significant results that the current research could suggest based on the analysis.

1) Overall emotional intelligence scores in Mongolian and Korean women

are no significant difference.

- 2) There is a significant difference in the husband and wife household chores scores in Mongolia and Korea.
- 3) There is no significant difference in financial satisfaction scores in Mongolia and Korean women.
- 4) There is a significant impact of income on marital satisfaction.
- 5) There is a significant impact of husband household chores on marital satisfaction.
- 6) There is a significant impact of managing emotion on marital satisfaction.

Interestingly, the current study found no significant difference between participants of Marital satisfaction and Ideal distortion toward marriage in Mongolia and Korea. However, there are few studies about the difference between other countries' marital satisfaction. The present study also found that, as expected, participants' household chores were significant. A paired-samples t-test was conducted to compare household chores between husband and wife in Korea. There was a significant difference in the scores of wives and husband household chores in Korea. Also, for Korean women, the husband's and his roles in housework were not significantly different, and only the husband's and wife's roles differed in caring for their parents and parents-in-law. However, for Mongolian women, the role of husband and wife in housework is different regarding spending family

free time appropriately. In terms of marital satisfaction and ideal distortion toward marriage, there was no difference between Mongolians and Koreans. The Mongolian and Korean women who participated in the study were satisfied with their income, their husband's income, and their family's financial situation.

In summary, the findings of the current study contribute to the study not only women's income and their husbands' income that affect women's satisfaction with their marriages but also the role of husbands in the home, i.e., devoting time to their wives and family to their children, and household chores, such as cleaning the house, cooking, helping with their children's homework. Furthermore, it shows that husbands should also participate in things and understand that this is a joint activity of all family members. In addition, women should learn how to manage their emotions.

The most important thing is not the event of marriage but the issue of maintaining marital relations after marriage. In this regard, the issue of quality of life of marital satisfaction is of particular importance. Marital satisfaction is becoming more critical as it is recognized as a significant factor in individual and family mental health. Furthermore, increased marital satisfaction and the number of harmonious couples indicate that society is becoming healthier (Bradbury, et al., 2000; Chapin, Chapin, & Sattler, 2001; Harway, 2005; Holman, 2002). The most excellent method to maintain the couple's connection is for each partner to grow personally and

independently and to gain emotional intelligence (Anghel, 2016). Relationships that are more content and marriages that are more enduring benefit greatly from emotional intelligence. Maintaining familial ties can be significantly aided by recognizing and controlling your emotions. The emotional, social, and mental health of spouses, as well as several underlying marital concerns, all call for consideration of the effect of emotional intelligence on marital pleasure. Li, & Fung, (2011) concluded that the order in which various marriage goals are prioritized could be influenced by various circumstances, including cultural norms, life changes, problem-solving techniques, and communication styles (Khorasani, et al., (2015) & Hawkins, & Booth, (2004).

According to the findings of this study, long-term low-quality marriages significantly negatively impact overall well-being. Staying in an unhappy marriage is associated with lower overall happiness, life satisfaction, self-esteem, general health, and higher levels of psychological distress. Moreover, they investigated. Permanently married and divorced/remarried people are significantly happier than unhappy married people. Greenstein (1995) , Zvonkovic, Schmiede & Hall (1994) reported similar findings. Soleimani, Najarpourian, & Samavi, (2021) suggested that marriage preparation programs have had a significant positive impact, particularly in teaching marriage skills and conflict resolution. Family education leads to family fulfillment. Family satisfaction significantly impacts the physical and mental health of family members. It is one of the most important and

influential factors in living a successful, healthy, and happy life.

6. CONCLUSION

Emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction are still new area in Psychology, which means that there are not many research in several areas, such as, in couples. In the Mongolia, study of emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction have not been done yet. It means that this study should work as pilot study for future research done in this area of emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction.

This study, in my opinion, has several consequences for the following applications. When they are dissatisfied, many people in families turn to individual or couples counseling, for instance. It will be easier for therapists to decide what to do with their clients if they use the information from this research. In order to determine which aspects of emotional intelligence they should train on, they can begin administering exams to their clients.

The study's findings can advance the understanding of emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction. When clients are aware of where their emotional intelligence is lacking, they can start working to strengthen it in order to improve the quality of their relationships. Another potential implication could be training programs specifically for those clients. By taking a marriage satisfaction test that includes the factors that affect marital satisfaction, a customized training program can be developed for the

client to find out what factors are causing the client and the couple to be dissatisfied.

If a couple has trouble understanding each other's emotions, as well as understanding their partner's needs and behavior patterns, the therapist should focus on training the client's ability to focus on typical signs of behavior and focus on the client's behaviors that may cause problems in their relationship. The most important thing for a couple is the relationship. The main thing in communication is emotion and its understanding and expression. Marital satisfaction increases when couples feel satisfied in their relationship.

Despite the fact that this study is mainly focused on testing emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction in Mongolia and Korean women and study is using standardized test ENRICH marital satisfaction scale and Goleman: A Mixed Model of Emotional Intelligence it will probably have several limitations, which can influence accuracy of results. First of all, one possible limitation can be smaller sample of participants. Study was conducted on 193 participants from previously mentioned sample groups. Even though this number is no so small, bigger sample would definitely show more accurate and valid results. Another possible limitation can be age. Our sample was mostly formed by people in age of 21 and 63 years old. Younger and older people were represented in our sample, but in much smaller amount. It can also mean that our study is mostly relevant for age in between 21 and 63 years old. Literature review included only

several studies using Goleman: A Mixed Model of Emotional Intelligence and ENRICH Marital satisfaction scale. Finally, results are dependent on honest answers from participants. Even though participants received similar conditions for fillings Marital satisfaction and Emotional Intelligence test it could not be guaranteed that they filled it honestly. Moreover, their answers could be based on their mental activity, Amount of sleep, stress, depression could probably also influence their ability to fill the test.

Based on the implication and limitations of this study, I can recommend some future research needs. Fisrt of all, there is small number of studies focused on measuring emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction. More studies are needed to compare and evaluate validity of our findings. Also, there is lack of studies comparing countries and age differences in emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction. Also, small number of studies use ENRICH Marital satisfaction scale for similar sample group. The main recommendation is to increase focus of studies on this area to validate results and help to prepare effective techniques for helping dissatisfied couples. The purpose of this study was to become pilot study for future research. Emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction were compared with two countries. However, more valid results could come from comparison between divorced women. Probably, it could reveal and confirm real gap between emotional intelligence in marital satisfaction.

To follow, types of divorced women could be differentiated. It means that two groups could be measured: divorced women with that high emotional

intelligence and lower satisfaction, divorced women with that have low level of emotional intelligence and lower satisfaction, in which one person scores high and one person scores low in emotional intelligence. The results could reveal, which group is more frequently presented in divorced couples. Also, it could show that combinations of dimensions from Goleman: A Mixed Model of Emotional Intelligence and ENRICH Marital satisfaction scale are the most common in partnership. Finally, study, focused on married women from Mongolia and Korea, could validate results of this research. Afterwards, it would be more appropriate to generalize those results for overall population. To conclude, lack of studies is conducted in this area and deeper research is needed. On one hand, we researched some results, which were also found in different studies. However, number of studies is still limited.

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ABSTRACT

A Study of Mongolia and Korean Couples' Emotional Intelligence and Marital Satisfaction

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The current study attempted to explore the role of emotional intelligence in forming marital satisfaction and the difference between two cultures like Mongolia and Korean women. Also, the other critical factors (e.g., attitude toward gender roles, distribution of house chores, and financial satisfaction in marriage life) which may affect marital status was investigated. Specifically, I adopted Daniel Goleman's (EI) Emotional Intelligence questionnaire for the emotional intelligence, which suggested that emotional intelligence includes five dimensions such as Self-awareness, managing emotion, motivating oneself, empathy, and social skill. Also, I utilized ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale for the marital Satisfaction, which tried to estimate both bright and dark side of marital satisfaction with including ideal distortion of marriage. Online survey collected 193 married women (111 Mongolian and 82 Korean) utilizing snowball sampling since the marriage topic is likely to be somewhat personal so I reached participants that I have known in Mongolian through emails asking them to spread the survey to the other married women. I did the same sampling process through church and university that I attended in South Korea. SPSS version 25 was utilized for statical tests such as factor analysis, ANOVA (analysis of variance), and multiple regression

analysis. The adopted psychological measures were organized using factor analysis and reliability as well as validity were tested. Firstly, we progressed ANOVA to test the statistical difference between the two cultures in emotional intelligence and distribution household chores. As a result, there was no significant difference in the other four the emotional intelligence dimensions of Mongolian and Korean women, but there were significant differences only in social skills. On the whole perspectives, women from the two cultures were likely to maintain relatively good level of self-awareness and empathy. whereas they showed lower level of motivating oneself and managing emotion. Also, regarding distribution of household chores, the results of paired-samples t-tests showed that household chores between husband and wife in the two cultures are perceived differently by women. Wives tend to think that they do house chores more than their husbands except repairing houses. Exceptionally, for Mongolian wives, taking children to schools is the only house chore that turned out to be insignificant. Finally, two multiple regression analysis were conducted with the two dependent variables such as marital satisfaction as well as ideal distortion of marriage. Since the two concepts of marital satisfaction and ideal distortion of marriage are likely to be opposite direction, the two analysis gave significant effects of the same independent variables such as husband's house chores, managing emotion, and financial satisfaction. This paper also offers direction for future research.

Keywords: marital satisfaction, emotional intelligence, attitude toward gender role, financial satisfaction, distribution of house chores

Appendix

First Section. Demographic information

1. When were you born? (1990).....
2. What is the highest degree or level of education you have completed?
 - A. High School
 - B. Bachelor's Degree
 - C. Master or Ph.D.
3. Where is your home located?
 - A. City/Downtown
 - B. Nearby downtown
 - C. Countryside/ Far from the city
4. How many children do you have?
 - a. None
 - b. One
 - c. Two
 - d. Three or more
5. What is your current employment status?
 - A. Employed Full-Time
 - B. Employed Part-Time
 - C. Seeking opportunities
 - D. Undergraduate
 - E. Unemployed

6. How satisfied are you with your husband's salary and income?
 - A. Not satisfied at all
 - B. Not very satisfied
 - C. Moderately satisfied
 - D. Mostly satisfied
 - E. Very satisfied

7. How satisfied are you with your household's current financial situation?
 - A. Not satisfied at all
 - B. Not very satisfied
 - C. Moderately satisfied
 - D. Mostly satisfied
 - E. Very satisfied

8. How satisfied are you with your income level?
 - A. Not satisfied at all
 - B. Not very satisfied
 - C. Moderately satisfied
 - D. Mostly satisfied
 - E. Very satisfied

9. Select the family members you currently live with.
 - A. Husband
 - B. Parents
 - C. Parents-in-law

D. Children

Second section. Emotional intelligence test

How much does each statement apply to you		Mark your score				
Read each statement and decide how strongly the statement applies to YOU. Score yourself 1 to 5 based on the following guide.		the number that shows how strongly the statement applies				
1 = Does not apply ~ 3 = Applies half the time ~ 5 = Always applies						
1	I realize immediately when I lose my temper	1	2	3	4	5
2	I can 'reframe' bad situations quickly	1	2	3	4	5
3	I am able to always motivate myself to do difficult tasks	1	2	3	4	5
4	I am always able to see things from the other person's viewpoint	1	2	3	4	5
5	I am an excellent listener	1	2	3	4	5
6	I know when I am happy	1	2	3	4	5
7	I do not wear my 'heart on my sleeve	1	2	3	4	5
8	I am usually able to prioritize important activities at work and get on with them	1	2	3	4	5
9	I am excellent at empathizing with someone else's problem	1	2	3	4	5
10	I never interrupt other people's conversations	1	2	3	4	5

11	I usually recognize when I am stressed	1	2	3	4	5
12	Others can rarely tell what kind of mood I am in	1	2	3	4	5
13	I always meet deadlines	1	2	3	4	5
14	I can tell if someone is not happy with me	1	2	3	4	5
15	I am good at adapting and mixing with a variety of people	1	2	3	4	5
16	When I am being 'emotional' I am aware of this	1	2	3	4	5
17	I rarely 'fly off the handle' at other people	1	2	3	4	5
18	I never waste time	1	2	3	4	5
19	I can tell if a team of people are not getting along with each other	1	2	3	4	5
20	People are the most interesting thing in life for me	1	2	3	4	5
21	When I feel anxious I usually can account for the reason(s)	1	2	3	4	5
22	Difficult people do not annoy me	1	2	3	4	5
23	I do not prevaricate	1	2	3	4	5
24	I can usually understand why people are being difficult towards me	1	2	3	4	5
25	I love to meet new people and get to know what makes them 'tick'	1	2	3	4	5

26	I always know when I'm being unreasonable	1	2	3	4	5
27	I can consciously alter my frame of mind or mood	1	2	3	4	5
28	I believe you should do the difficult things first	1	2	3	4	5
29	Other individuals are not 'difficult' just 'different'	1	2	3	4	5
30	I need a variety of work colleagues to make my job interesting	1	2	3	4	5
31	Awareness of my own emotions is very important to me at all times	1	2	3	4	5
32	I do not let stressful situations or people affect me once I have left work	1	2	3	4	5
33	Delayed gratification is a virtue that I hold to	1	2	3	4	5
34	I can understand if I am being unreasonable	1	2	3	4	5
35	I like to ask questions to find out what it is important to people	1	2	3	4	5
36	I can tell if someone has upset or annoyed me	1	2	3	4	5
37	I rarely worry about work or life in general	1	2	3	4	5
38	I believe in 'Action this Day'	1	2	3	4	5
39	I can understand why my actions sometimes offend others	1	2	3	4	5
40	I see working with difficult people as simply a challenge to win them over	1	2	3	4	5

41	I can let anger 'go' quickly so that it no longer affects me	1	2	3	4	5
42	I can suppress my emotions when I need to	1	2	3	4	5
43	I can always motivate myself even when I feel low	1	2	3	4	5
44	I can sometimes see things from others' point of view	1	2	3	4	5
45	I am good at reconciling differences with other people	1	2	3	4	5
46	I know what makes me happy	1	2	3	4	5
47	Others often do not know how I am feeling about things	1	2	3	4	5
48	Motivations has been the key to my success	1	2	3	4	5
49	Reasons for disagreements are always clear to me	1	2	3	4	5
50	I generally build solid relationships with those I work with	1	2	3	4	5

Third section. ENRICH Marital satisfaction

Third Section

ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale Items¹

Str on gly dis agr ee	Mo der ate ly dis agr ee	Nei the r agr ee nor dis agr ee	Mo der ate ly Agr ee	Str on gly Agr ee
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1. My partner and I understand each other perfectly.
 2. I am not pleased with the personality characteristics and personal habits of my partner.
 3. I am very happy with how we handle role responsibilities in our marriage.
 4. My partner completely understands and sympathizes with my every mood.
 5. I am not happy about our communication and feel my partner does not understand me.
 6. Our relationship is a perfect success.
 7. I am very happy about how we make decisions and resolve conflicts.
 8. I am unhappy about our financial position and the way we make financial decisions.
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9. I have some needs that are not being met by our relationship.
10. I am very happy with how we married our leisure activities and the time we spend together.
11. I am very pleased about how we express affection and relate sexually.
12. I am not satisfied with the way we each handle our responsibilities as parents.
13. I have never regretted my relationship with my partner, now even for a moment.
14. I am dissatisfied about our relationship with my parents, in-laws, and/or friends.
15. I feel very good about how we each practice our religious beliefs and values.

Fourth Section. Household Chores.

How often do you do these activities in your everyday life?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very often	Always
Home shopping					
Cleaning home					
Cooking					
Domestic repairing					
Free time family management					
Take children from home to school					
Children caregiving					
Helping children with homework					
Take care of your parents					

How often does your husband do these in everyday life?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very often	Always
Home shopping					
Cleaning home					
Cooking					
Domestic repairing					
Free time family management					

Take children from
home to school
Children caregiving
Helping children with
homework
Take care of your
parents

Thank you for participating in this study