



**SEXUAL SATISFACTION, CHURCH ACTIVITIES
AND MARITAL ADJUSTMENT OF MARRIED CLERGY
IN DELTA CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT, NIGERIA**

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Abstract:

This study examined the relationship that exists between sexual satisfaction, church activities, and marital adjustment of married clergy in Anglican Communion in Delta Central senatorial District. Six research questions and six null hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted a correlational research design. The population comprised 560 married Anglican clergy men in the senatorial district. A sample size of 300 married clergy was drawn from the Anglican church through a multi-stage sampling procedure. A questionnaire was used for data collection. The psychometric properties of the questionnaire were established and adjudged to be adequate. The data obtained were analysed with Pearson's coefficient of determination for the research questions and regression statistics for the hypotheses, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital adjustment; between communication and marital adjustment; between domestic activities and marital adjustment; and among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of married clergy; and that there is a significant negative relationship between church activities and marital adjustment of married clergy. The study also revealed a significant moderating impact of educational attainment in the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of married clergy. The study recommended, amongst others, that married clergymen should as much as possible reserve time to indulge in sexual gratification with their wives so as to improve their marital adjustment.

Keywords: sexual satisfaction; church activities; marital adjustment; married clergy

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1. Introduction

Life is all about relationship, intimacy, friendship, fellowship, companionship, and communion. This is the major reason why God created woman as a wife for man in the garden of Eden. This important relationship between man and woman that begun in the garden of Eden is called marriage. It involves an emotional and legal commitment that is quite important in any adult life. Because marriage is not for babies but for two mature adults, in emotion, physical, socio-economic, and commitment to their religious faith.

Additionally, choosing a spouse and signing a marriage license are regarded as personal achievements and milestones in growth. There is no doubt that the choice of marital partner is one of the most important decisions for the clergy and the laities one makes in his/her lifetime. People marry for many reasons, such as to have children, sexual satisfaction, physical attraction, love, happiness, companionship, or desire to escape from an unhappy situation. Marriage is a commitment to love and responsibility for peace, happiness, and the development of strong family relationships. Marriage as a socially legitimate sexual union begins with a public announcement and is undertaken with some ideas of permanence it is assumed with more a less explicit marriage contract, which spells out the reciprocal rights and obligations between the spouses and future children.

Anglicanism is a part of the protestant reformation which allows their clergy to marry like other churches except for Roman Catholic. Reformation was started by Martin Luther in 1517 whose protest against the pope was lack of emphasis on scriptures (faith alone) as the basis for salvation. Following the English knowledge provided by Edward VIII, the Anglican denomination later formed as a western tradition derived from the traditions and liturgy of the Church of England (Cross & Livingstone 2005). Churches that belong to the Anglican Communion, therefore, are characterized by shared tradition and beliefs written down in the Holy Bible and the thirty-nine Articles of religion. The Book of Common Prayer embodies the Anglican tradition (Church of England in CON. 2012).

Marriage is one of the customs and principles that the (Anglican communion) upholds that are found in the Bible. which she also permits her clergy to indulge in and investigate. Marriage is a solemn covenant entered by one man and one woman in perfect, in which they pledged their love and fidelity, one to the other, in joy and in sorrow, in health and in sickness, in prosperity and in adversity, so long as they both shall live. Only death, flagrant infidelity, or separation by an unbeliever as the spouse can end it in God's eyes (CON, 2012).

According to Jusvua and Bhatti (as cited in Uloho, 2017), marriage is as old as human life on earth. They believed that marriage and family as an organized form of living do not exist among other living beings, except among human races, and as a result marriage and family constitute the basic and essential limit of society. The process of two different adults, from different backgrounds, coming together in a marital relationship requires serious adjustment. The marital relationship is a complex one, just as it is with the issue of marital adjustment. Marital adjustment is *“the state in which there is an overall*

feeling in husband and wife of happiness and satisfaction with their marriage and with each other" (Abbasi, 2017). All marriages are aimed at happiness in one or another way. Most couples' marriages are filled up with expectations. Some of the expectations will be realistic while others are unrealistic. This is due to the complex nature of marriage and each individual is as complex as a universal. Therefore, in marriage two universes (two individuals) are close together.

Marriage adjustment requires maturity that accepts and comprehends the spouse's personal evolution. If this development is not fully felt and appreciated, the marital conflict will inevitably arise. The development of a relationship between two people takes time, much like an unnoticed illness that kills slowly and quietly (Bryan, 2014).

Additionally, they stated that the psychologist defines several areas of marital adjustment, including religion, social life, shared friends, in-laws, money, sex, values, couple growth, communication, dispute resolution, affection, roles, collaboration, parenthood, and church activities. A study on marriage and marital adjustment in the USA also lists social activities and recreation, child rearing and discipline, religion, in-law relationships, money concerns, sexual relationships, communication, mutual trust, and companionship as aspects of marital adjustment.

These above factors count for marital adjustment, this study is to discuss two of them; sexual satisfaction and church activities. When one subjectively evaluates the unfavourable aspects of their sexual relationship, sexual satisfaction is an effective reaction. When a partner's profits (rewards minus expenses) surpass their expectations of what they should obtain, when the gain is roughly equal for both partners, or when they feel like they were treated fairly, they will experience sexual fulfilment (Ami Rokach, et al. 2021).

Evidence indicates that sexual satisfaction influences relationship stability and satisfaction, and adult attachment orientations impact the way people make sense of their romantic relationships, insecure attachment may be of the anxious or the avoidant type (Birnbaum et al, as cited in Bryan, 2014). The avoidance type typically finds emotional connection and closeness with their partner uncomfortable (Butzer & Campbell, 2008), and as a result, they frequently have unstable and unhappy relationships because of these fears (Birnbaum et al. as cited in Uloho, 2017).

Sexual communication is the cornerstone of satisfying healthy relationships and sexual relationships and it *"leads to engaging in a sexual script that includes more pleasing and fewer displeasing activities,"* which increases sexual satisfaction through the expression of emotions during sexual activity. Byers (2011) P. 22; MacNeil & Byers (as cited in Uloho, 2017). Individuals with insecure attachments have dysfunctional communication patterns that date back to childhood and persisted into their adult relationships and have a significant impact on sexual quality and satisfaction. Dillaway & Broman (2012). Since anxiously attached people are constantly concerned about the stability of their relationship, they are reluctant to communicate their needs with their partner honestly and directly. Avoidant individuals are uncomfortable with self-disclosure of all kinds,

including matters of sexual preferences and needs, resulting in an unsatisfying sexual relationship (Kelly, 2014).

The word church is derived from the Greek word “*kyrikon*” which means “belong to the Lord”, which simply means “the lord’s house”. Which designates the Christian place of worship (Pfeiffer, as cited in Oyibo, 2018). Church activities take many forms, and set liturgies may have different names. They include regular Sunday services, mid-week services, weddings, funerals, baptisms, confirmation, ordination of clergy, the consecration of bishops, opening of new churches/ vicarages, the inauguration of dioceses/ parishes/ archdeaconries, evangelism, retreats and conferences and synods, etc.

All these serve as a workload to the Anglican clergy which takes most of his time from his family. He may have little time with his wife or children. This may affect his marriage life adversely which calls for marital adjustment. based on this backdrop, this research revolves around the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Senatorial District in Delta State.

2. Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated to serve as a guide to the study.

- 1) What is the relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District?
- 2) What is the relationship between church activities and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District?
- 3) What is the relationship between communication and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District?
- 4) What is the relationship between domestic activities and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District?
- 5) What is the relationship between sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment among clergy in Anglican Communion in Delta Central Senatorial District?
- 6) What is the moderating impact of educational attainment in the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment among clergy in Anglican Communion in Delta Central Senatorial District?

2.1 Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were proposed and tested in this study:

- 1) There is no significant relationship between sexual satisfaction, and marital adjustment of clergy.
- 2) There is no significant relationship between church activities and marital adjustment of clergy.
- 3) There is no significant relationship between communication and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District.

- 4) There is no significant relationship between domestic activities and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District.
- 5) There is no significant relationship between sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of clergy.
- 6) There is no significant moderating impact of the educational attainment of the clergy in the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of clergy.

3. Theoretical Framework of the Study

The issue of marital adjustment has over the years drawn the attention of many researchers and this is not unconnected with the high rate of divorce that is prevalent in our society today. Consequently, a lot of theories have been postulated by different scholars on the said subjects of marital adjustment. Some of them are:

- Behavioural Theory;
- Communication Theory;
- Social Penetration Theory;
- Cognitive Theory.

2.3 Behavioural Theory of Marital Adjustment

Behavioural theory is the offshoot of social learning theories. It combines the principles of operant conditioning with social modelling. To the behaviourists, all behaviours (both normal and abnormal) are learnt, and since they are learnt they can be unlearned. Some call it operant conditioning while others call it trial and error; still others call it stimulus-response (Ogbebor, 2014). The Major psychologists have under operant or trial- and -error or stimulus-response included Thorndike, Skinner, and Watson. Thorndike carried out his experiment using the rat. He used a box which is usually called an experiment or a puzzle box. After all his experiments, Thorndike came up with source laws of learning which include the law of effect, the law of exercise, and the law of readiness. The law of effect is closely related to the use of reinforcement (Ogbebor, 2014). Correspondingly, Amos (2010), views marital adjustment as the result of reinforcement of specific behaviour. That is when a learning organism behaves in an appropriate way and it is rewarded, the learning organism is likely to behave that way again next time, and the more it behaves that way the more it masters that behaviour.

The law of exercise emphasizes the importance of constant practice in learning. We can also say that learning occurs through constant practice hence the phrase “practice makes perfect”. This is why the teacher may give several exercises to children to do in order to master a particular behaviour. The law of readiness emphasizes maturity. The law of readiness has to do with whether the individual is mature in terms of age or previous experience to carry out a particular assignment B.S. Skinner, carried out a lot of experiments to illustrate that learning occurs through reinforcement (either reward or punishment), and he used the rat in most of his experiment. He carried out several

experiments which included a reward training experiment, discrimination training experiment, escape training experiment, and omission training experiment. After all these experiments, we find that skinner was able to illustrate that for a learning organism to learn, there was a need for reinforcement could be in reward or punishment. Skinner illustrated that if a learning organism discovers that it did not give the correct response it is sufficient punishment and that punishment would make the learning organism want to go back and practice how to respond properly and the more the practice the more it masters the behaviour.

In Skinner's experiment, the learning organism repeated a particular activity several times before it masters the behaviour. Referring to Kindler, Egbule (2009) said that behavioural therapy is a form of therapy that threatens behaviour directly. The ground for using behavioural therapy for the study of marital adjustment is basically the law of readiness. The law of effect stressed reinforcement. The point here is that marital relationships will be stable when there are source rewards for good behaviours and punishment for bad behaviours. The law of exercise, on the other hand, emphasize constant practice for learning to take place. The point here is that, as the marriage thrives couples tend to be closed the more.

Finally, the law of readiness emphasizes maturity in the place of learning, definitely, as people are getting matured psychologically the marital relationship will be well-adjusted.

2.4 Communication Theory of Marital Adjustment

Communication within the relationship is an important factor if the relationship will last long. Amos (2010) holds that marital adjustment is basically a function of adequate communication between husband and wife, claiming that the communication theory of marital adjustment believes that effective communication enhances adequate marital interaction. Lending credence to this, Okorodudu (2010) opines that through a good communication process, couples try to resolve their conflicts. He further cited Akpan (2002) that effective marital communication is the life-wine that links husband and wife together, strengthens the bond of the relationship and so pervades all activities in the home. The choice of communication theory in handling marital adjustment is based on the fact that problems arise because of a lack of clarity of purpose or the presence of confusion of ideas. For example, many spouses especially their female counterparts think it is a crime to ask for sex, claiming that it is taboo to do that. Thus, if communication is fully annexed, the problem will be reduced to the predictor of marital satisfaction.

2.5 Social Penetration Theory of Marital Adjustment

This theory is important to this study on the ground that self-disclosure is necessary for a well-adjusted marriage. Atman and Taylor (1987) use onion as the breath of disclosures; a broad aspect of a person such as their tastes, world views, and studies. As individuals go deeper into the union, they get details on aspects of an individual. This represents the degree of a person's disclosure. The idea here is that when spouses being to disclose their

identity to their spouses, they will now know them better and this will go a long way in stabilizing their marriages.

2.6 Cognitive Theory of Marital Adjustment

This is the theory that focuses on the cognitive potentials of the individual. Its major assumption is that the way an individual perceives, anticipates, or evaluates an event, rather than the event itself has the greatest impact on that individual's behaviour. Proponents of the cognitive behavioural and cognitive approaches include George Kelly (1995) who worked on the personal construct, Albert Ellis (1962) the father of Rational Emotive Therapy, Aaron T. Becks (1963,1970), and Mahoney & Lyddon (1988), Sue & Sue (1990) emphasized that modifying thoughts and feelings is essential to changing behaviour.

The theory suggests that couples could change their orientation towards the issues of life. Instead of casting blames on each other for their failures or shortfalls, they should objectively look inward into themselves and work towards a change of attitude. If these principles are properly looked into and applied to the marital relationship. Crises resolution and proper adjustment become simple and easily attainable.

3. Methods

This research adopted the correlational research design. The population for this study comprised 560 married Anglican clergy men in the eight Local Government Area that make up the Delta Central Senatorial District. The sample size comprised 300 married clergymen, who were selected from Anglican churches across Delta Central Senatorial District. The multistage sampling procedure was used to select the respondents. In the first stage, the researcher randomly selected three Local Government Areas from the existing eight Local Government Areas of Delta Central Senatorial District. This was done through stratified random sampling followed by a simple random sampling technique of the balloting method. The researcher wrote the name of all the Local Government Areas on a sheet of paper, folded and poured them into a container. The researcher then picked the folded paper in the container using balloting with the replacement method. Local Government Area picked through this process was the selected Local Government Area. This process was repeated until all three Local Government Areas were selected.

In the second stage, the researcher sampled three urban and three rural areas by simple random sampling technique. In doing this, the researcher grouped all clergy in each of the three urban and three rural areas in the Delta Central Senatorial District. Then he selected 100 clergymen each from the three selected local government areas (50 clergymen from urban areas and 50 from rural areas). This makes a total of 150 clergymen from urban areas and 150 from rural areas, to make a total of 300 clergymen.

The questionnaire is the research instrument that was used by the researchers in eliciting responses from the respondents in the study. The questionnaire is of two sections, "A" and "B". Section one sought demographic information about location, years

in marriage, education, and age. While section “B” sought information using a questionnaire. It contains 69 items broken into different sub-sections that is, sexual satisfaction (20 items but reduced to 13 after validation), Church activities (20 items but reduced to 13 after validation), marital adjustment (20 items but reduced to 10 after validation) communication (31 items but reduced to 19 after validation), and domestic activities (20 items but reduced to 14 after validation). The items were designed to elicit responses regarding the level of sexual satisfaction, level of church activities, level of communication, level of domestic activities, and marital adjustment of the respondent along a continuum of a judgment scale spanning strongly agree to strongly disagree and scored accordingly. Strongly Agree 4, Agree 3, Disagree 2, Strongly disagree 1.

The validity of the instrument was determined for face, content, and constructs validity using both expert judgment and factor analysis. Some copies of the preliminary version were given to my project supervisor and two other experts in the Department of Guidance and Counselling, Delta State University Abraka, who helped to properly scrutinize the items in the instrument, after making modifications and ascertaining the suitability of the items to the respondents, their suggestions and corrections were reflected in the final version of the work to enhance the face validity of the instrument. The questionnaires were prepared, revised, edited, and modified by the researcher.

The content and construct validities of the instrument were estimated using factor analysis. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used for processing the data. The varimax Kaiser Normalization extraction method was utilized in estimating the content validity. The content validity of each of the scales was shown by the total cumulative variance of all items. High content validity is when the figure is above 50%. It shows the instrument is valid. For instant, sexual satisfaction has 67.43% content validity while its construct validity was estimated with the rotated factor loading matrix which ranged between 0.53 and 0.86. Church Activities scale has 77.81% content validity while its construct validity was estimated with the factor loadings matrix which ranges between 0.57 and 0.88. Marital Adjustment scale has 61.28 content validity while its construct validity was estimated with the factor loading matrix which ranges between 0.51 and 0.86, Marital Communication Scale has 79.74 content validity while its construct validity was estimated with the factor loading matrix which ranges between 0.52 and 0.87, while Domestic Activities Scale has 68.00 content validity while its construct validity was estimated with the factor loading matrix which ranges between 0.64 and 0.89.

The researchers estimated the measures of internal consistency using Cronbach alpha. The questionnaire was administered to fifty married Anglican Priests for reliability. The questionnaire was collected from the respondents and the scores obtained were used to compute the reliability. Using Cronbach’s alpha, a scale will have a coefficient of 0.70 and above for it to be reliable. The internal consistency reliability for the subscales was 0.85 for the sexual satisfaction scale, 0.82 for church activities, 0.78 for the marital adjustment scale, 0.89 for the marital communication scale, and 0.88 for the domestic activities scale. This means that the instrument is highly reliable.

Copies of the questionnaires were given to the respondent by the researchers and some research assistants. The instruments were administered directly by the researcher and research assistants to the respondents who were required to fill out the questionnaire, which was collected immediately. The information gathered from these respondents formed the basis for the data analysis. The data collected from the respondents were scored. Based on the research questions and hypotheses, data were analysed using regression and fisher-z statistics at 0.05 level of significance.

4. Result

Research Question 1: What is the relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District?

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between sexual satisfaction, and marital adjustment of clergy.

Table 7: Regression analysis of the relationship between sexual satisfaction, and marital adjustment of clergy

Model	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	88.356	1	88.356	23.220	.000 ^b
Residual	1050.209	276	3.805		
Total	1138.565	277			
Variables in Equation					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardised Coefficient	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	11.340	3.866	.279	2.933	.004
Sexual Satisfaction	.494	.102		4.819	.000
$\alpha = 0.05$, $R = 0.279$, $R\text{-Square} = 0.078$ a. Dependent Variable: Marital Adjustment b. Predictors (Constant): Sexual Satisfaction					

Table 7 shows a regression analysis, which was used to examine the nature of the relationship that exists between sexual satisfaction and marital adjustment among married clergymen in Delta Central Senatorial District. The result shows that $F(1, 277) = 23.220$, $p < 0.05$ level of significance. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected. This implies that there is a significant relationship between sexual satisfaction and marital adjustment among married clergymen in Delta Central Senatorial District.

The R^2 value of 0.078 showed that 7.8% of the variability in marital adjustment was accounted for by sexual satisfaction. The unstandardized coefficient (B) for predicting marital adjustment from sexual satisfaction was 0.494; the standardized coefficient (β) was 0.279, $t = 4.819$. Sexual Satisfaction is significant at an alpha level of 0.05.

Research Question 2: What is the relationship between church activities and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District?

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between church activities, and marital adjustment of clergy.

Table 8: Regression analysis of the relationship between church activities, and marital adjustment of clergy

Model	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	109.802	1	109.802	29.458	.000 ^b
Residual	1028.763	276	3.727		
Total	1138.565	277			
Variables in Equation					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardised Coefficient	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	39.895	1.834	-.311	21.753	.000
Church Activities	-.344	.063		-5.428	.000
$\alpha = 0.05$, $R = 0.311$, $R\text{-Square} = 0.096$ a. Dependent Variable: Marital Adjustment b. Predictors (Constant): Church Activities					

Table 8 shows a regression analysis, which was used to examine the nature of the relationship that exists between church activities and marital adjustment among married clergymen in Delta Central Senatorial District. The result shows that $F(1, 277) = 29.458$, $p < 0.05$ level of significance. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected. This implies that there is a significant relationship between church activities and marital adjustment among married clergymen in Delta Central Senatorial District.

The R^2 value of 0.096 showed that 9.6% of the variability in marital adjustment was accounted for by church activities. The unstandardized coefficient (B) for predicting marital adjustment from church activities was -0.344; the standardized coefficient (β) was -0.311, $t = -5.428$. Church activities are significant at an alpha level of 0.05.

Research Question 3: What is the relationship between communication and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District?

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant relationship between communication, and marital adjustment of clergy.

Table 9: Regression analysis of the relationship between communication, and marital adjustment of clergy

Model	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	5.742	1	5.742	1.399	.238 ^b
Residual	1132.823	276	4.104		
Total	1138.565	277			
a. Dependent Variable: Marital Adjustment b. Predictors (Constant): Communication					

Table 9 shows a regression analysis, which was used to examine the nature of the relationship that exists between communication and marital adjustment among married clergymen in Delta Central Senatorial District. The result shows that $F(1, 277) = 1.399$, $p > 0.05$ level of significance. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted. This implies that there is no significant relationship between communication and marital adjustment among married clergymen in Delta Central Senatorial District.

Research Question 4: What is the relationship between domestic activities and marital adjustment of married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District?

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant relationship between domestic activities, and marital adjustment of clergy.

Table 10: Regression analysis of the relationship between domestic activities, and marital adjustment of clergy

Model	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	89.511	1	89.511	23.550	.000 ^b
Residual	1049.054	276	3.801		
Total	1138.565	277			
Variables in Equation					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardised Coefficient	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	14.351	3.219		4.459	.000
Domestic Activities	.365	.075	.280	4.853	.000
$\alpha = 0.05$, $R = 0.280$, $R\text{-Square} = 0.079$					
a. Dependent Variable: Marital Adjustment					
b. Predictors (Constant): Domestic Activities					

Table 10 shows a regression analysis, which was used to examine the nature of the relationship that exists between domestic activities and marital adjustment among married clergymen in Delta Central Senatorial District. The result shows that $F(1, 277) = 23.550$, $p < 0.05$ level of significance. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected. This implies that there is a significant relationship between domestic activities and marital adjustment among married clergymen in Delta Central Senatorial District.

The R^2 value of 0.079 showed that 7.9% of the variability in marital adjustment was accounted for by domestic activities. The unstandardized coefficient (B) for predicting marital adjustment from domestic activities was 0.365; the standardized coefficient (β) was 0.280, $t = 4.853$. Domestic activities is significant at an alpha level of 0.05.

Research Question 5: What is the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities and marital adjustment among clergy in Anglican Communion in Delta Central Senatorial District?

Hypothesis 5: There is no significant relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities and marital adjustment of clergy

Table 11: Regression analysis of the relationship between sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities and marital adjustment of clergy

Model	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	130.518	4	32.629	8.837	.000 ^b
Residual	1008.047	273	3.692		
Total	1138.565	277			
Variables in Equation					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardised Coefficient	T	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	23.382	7.236		3.231	.001
Sexual Satisfaction	.186	.143	.105	1.302	.194
Church Activities	-.219	.088	-.198	-2.488	.013
Communication	.030	.064	.028	.466	.642
Domestic Activities	.102	.109	.078	.930	.353
$\alpha = 0.05$, $R = 0.339$, $R\text{-Square} = 0.115$ a. Dependent Variable: Marital Adjustment b. Predictors (Constant): Sexual Satisfaction, Church Activities, Communication, Domestic Activities					

Table 11 shows a regression analysis, which was used to examine the nature of the relationship that exists among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment among married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District. The result shows that $F(4, 277) = 8.837$, $p < 0.05$ level of significance. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected. This implies that there is a significant relationship between sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment among married clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District.

The R^2 value of 0.115 showed that 11.5% of the variability in marital adjustment was accounted for by sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, and domestic activities. The unstandardized coefficient (B) for predicting marital adjustment from sexual satisfaction is 0.186, church activities are -0.219, communication is 0.030 and domestic activities is 0.102; the standardized coefficient (β) from sexual satisfaction is 0.105, $t = 1.302$; church activities is -0.198, $t = -2.488$; communication is 0.028, $t = 0.466$; and domestic activities is 0.078, $t = 0.930$. Church activities are significant at an alpha level of 0.05 but sexual satisfaction, communication, and domestic activities are not significant.

Research Question 6: What is the moderating impact of educational attainment on the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment among clergy in Anglican Communion in Delta Central Senatorial District?

Hypothesis 6: There is no significant moderating impact of the educational attainment of the clergy in the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of clergy

Table 12: Multiple correlation and Fisher’s Z statistics of the moderating impact of educational attainment of the clergy in the relationship between sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities and marital adjustment of clergy

Educational Attainment	Variable	N	R	Fisher-z	Remark
M.Sc.	Sexual Satisfaction	81	0.228	5.514	Significant
	Church Activities				
	Communication				
	Domestic Activities				
	Marital Adjustment				
B.Sc.	Sexual Satisfaction	197	0.747		
	Church Activities				
	Communication				
	Domestic Activities				
	Marital Adjustment				

Table 12 shows a multiple correlation analysis, which was used to examine the moderating impact of educational attainment of the clergy in the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District. The result shows that for clergymen with M.Sc., $R = 0.228$, while for clergymen with B.Sc., $R = 0.747$.

In order to determine the moderating impact of educational attainment of the clergy in the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of clergy, the statistical significance of the difference between the correlation coefficients of those with M.Sc. and those with B.Sc. was conducted and a value of 5.514 was obtained, which is greater than 1.96, the correlation coefficients are therefore statistically significantly different. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected, which means that there is a significant moderating impact of educational attainment of the clergy in the relationship between sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of clergy in Delta Central Senatorial District.

5. Discussions

The first finding revealed that a significant positive relationship exists between sexual satisfaction and marital adjustment of married clergy. This finding implies that an increase in sexual satisfaction will likely lead to an improvement in the marital adjustment of clergy men. The possible reason for this finding is that sex oftentimes helps to spice up and sustain intimate relationships between married couples. When couples spend their time together and indulge in sexual intercourse, it has a way of introducing

some romance into the relationship. On the other hand, if such does not exist in the relationship, they are bound to stay apart and the relationship may experience coldness.

The above finding is in line with the finding of Aliakbari (2010), who observed in a study with 60 married persons in Tarbiat- Modarres university that there was a significant positive correlation between women's sexual function and its component and their marital adjustment and also their husband's marital adjustment. It also agrees with Aliakbari (2010), whose finding suggests that paying attention to women's sexual function and predicting proper information and necessary training in this field, and enhancing the rate of women's sexual function can help in their marital continuity and marital adjustment.

The second finding shows that a significant negative relationship exists between church activities and the marital adjustment of married clergy. This finding implies that an increase in church activities may lead to a decrease in the marital adjustment of married clergy while a reduction in church activities may lead to an improvement in their marital adjustment. This finding underscores the need for couples to reserve some time for themselves to be together. This is because, when couples spend more time together, they are more likely to bond in the relationship. It will give them an avenue to iron out certain areas of their relationship that needs ironing. Hence, it is important for married clergy to reduce their involvement in church activities so that they will have more time with their wives as it will help to spice up their relationships.

The above finding is in line with the finding of Marshall (2013), which shows that church activities is closely related to marital satisfaction. The finding also agrees with Goddard, et al. (2012), whose finding shows that overall church activities attendance appears to be related to better marital satisfaction and less conflict. The finding is however, at variance with Atkins and Kessel (2008) and Fincham, Lavalley, and Brautley (2012) found that faith, prayer, and other personal church activities were not predictors of marital stability, but rather an inconsistency between stated importance of church activities and attendance was associated with marital instability.

The third finding revealed that no significant relationship exists between communication and marital adjustment of married clergy. This finding implies that communication may not play any role in the marital adjustment of married clergy. This finding is a bit surprising, having established in the literature that communication is one of the major ingredients of a happy married life. The possible reasons for this finding may be as a result of the fact that the population of the study is a bit homogenous, people who are more likely too conservative and probably too religious to see communication as an important aspect of their marriage. It could also be due to the fact that as a result of their involvement in church activities, they may not have enough time to communicate with their wives.

The above finding is in line with Uloho (2017), whose finding revealed that communication does not significantly account for the marital adjustment of married persons. The finding, however, also disagrees with Okorodudu (2010), who opined that

the promotion of good communication in marriage and family life is a major solution to many cases of marital discord in our society.

The fourth finding revealed that domestic activities have a significant positive relationship with the marital adjustment of married clergy. This finding implies that an increase in domestic activities may lead to an increase in the marital adjustment of married clergy. The possible reason for this finding may be the fact that married couples are bound to be closer when the man is directly involved in domestic activities. Some women may find it more interesting and appealing when their husbands assist them in domestic activities. This has a way of spicing up their relationship. Married clergy who indulges in domestic activities are more likely to be maritally adjusted than those who never indulge in domestic activities, as shown by the outcome of the study.

The above finding is in line with Meyer (2011), who identified finance, household responsibilities, family in-laws and expectations, and unmet expectations as among the causes of marital disharmony. The finding also agrees with Ali, et al. (2020), who investigated the influence of spousal role expectation on marital conflict. Their findings revealed that individuals who expect so much role from their spouse are likely to resort to spousal abuse in a bid to resolve certain conflicts in their marriages.

The fifth finding showed that a significant relationship exists among sexual satisfaction, church activities communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of married clergy. This finding implies that the combined presence of sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, and domestic activities may likely lead to an improvement in marital adjustment of married clergy. The possible reason for this finding may be that when married clergy indulge in more sexual activities, domestic activities, and fewer church activities, it may not really matter if they communicate often, they will experience some levels of marital adjustment.

The sixth finding shows that there is a significant moderating impact of educational attainment in the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of married clergy. This finding underscores the importance of education in the life of everyone including married clergymen. Those who are highly educated are expected to behave differently from those with a lower level of education. The same applies to the joint impact of sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of married clergy. This study shows that the way highly educated clergymen will respond to the impact of these stimuli is not the same way less educated clergymen will respond to them. Most people are often highly conservative as they grow higher in their educational attainment. They tend to see things differently and tend to develop more coping mechanisms for certain environmental dispositions. Marriage is one of those things.

The above finding agrees with Ojukwu (2016), who suggests that education not only provides basic knowledge and skills to improve health and livelihood, it empowers men and women to take their rightful place in their homes, society, and development process. The finding also agrees with Eze (as cited in Ojukwu, 2016), who noted that some

men, due to their exposure to higher institutions of learning believe that they will be more compatible with women who are also well-educated like themselves. The finding is further consistent with the finding of Uloho (2017), which revealed that couple with higher education is more stable in marriage than those with less education.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that sexual satisfaction, church activities and domestic activities are contributing factors to marital adjustment among married clergymen. However, communication has no influence on their marital adjustment. Educational attainment played a moderating impact in the relationship among sexual satisfaction, church activities, communication, domestic activities, and marital adjustment of married clergy.

Arising from the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) that married clergymen should as much as possible reserve time to indulge in sexual gratification with their wives so as to improve their marital adjustment
- 2) that married clergymen should try as much as possible to reduce their involvement in church activities, and delegate some unimportant ones so that they can have time for their wives and families at home in order to foster marital adjustment in the home
- 3) that married clergymen should endeavour to take part in domestic activities for the overall improvement of their marital adjustment.
- 4) That married clergymen should try to further their education for the overall improvement of their lives and marriage.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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