The Creation and Normalization of Marital Infidelity Predictor Test

Mojtaba Sedaghati Fard[1]
Department of Social Sciences, Garmsar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Garmsar, Iran
Fatemeh Gholi Zade
Department of Social Sciences, Garmsar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Garmsar, Iran

Abstract: *The aim of this research is to create and to normalize the marital infidelity predictor test. The method used in this study is post-event and it uses the survey technique. The statistical population consists of women residents in Tehran and for investigating the subject and determining the technical characteristics of the questionnaire, 200 individuals are selected, through cluster sampling, who completed the designed questionnaire. The results from the hypotheses testing show that the calculated Cronbach's alpha, for the reliability coefficient of marital infidelity predictor test is equal to 0.90. The validity of the questionnaire is estimated by using the exploratory factor analysis. 6 factors (sexual, emotional, and communication diversities, motivation to take revenge from the betrayed spouse, the spouse's unattractiveness, sexual dysfunction, impressionability from the media, and an imbalance of power in the couple's relationships) are extracted that determine its variance. The results of the hypotheses testing show that there is a relation between the total score of the marital infidelity measure and each of the six factors that are extracted from factor analysis.*

Keywords: *Marital infidelity, sexual dissatisfaction, creation and normalization, predictor test.*

Introduction

Family is where we belong; therefore, anything which would create a gap in the family will threaten our sense of belonging. Betrayal in marriage also threatens the family structure and consequently the most fundamental sense which is the sense of belonging. Emotional support of spouse is a significant predictor of marital satisfaction and the lowest marital conflict. Emotional support includes intimacy and attention of which women put more emphasis on intimacy in relations. A marital infidelity is a sexual, emotional or sexual-emotional relationship with someone other than the spouse which is kept hidden form the spouse (Brown, 2001). Any concealment in relationships of outside marriage is considered a form of infidelity. Even when a person shares private information with a third party and hides it from the spouse, it is considered a form of betrayal (Khedmatgozar et al., 2008). Betrayal involves communication of a married person with an opposite sex, outside of the family framework (other than the spouse). The family in Iran is also affected by this damage; and sometimes in public or in media, infidelity news can be heard. Although social and cultural inhibitors largely prevent the victims of the betrayals to complain, official statistics would not be expressed easily according to the mentioned considerations.

However, based on the complainants' reference to Tehran's welfare centers about marital infidelity between September 2010 to October 2011 (Rafie et. al, 2011) and also considering other researches that have been done in Iran (Momeni Javid, Shoa Kazemi, 2012, Akbari et al., 2011, Shirdel, 2006) it can be observed that marital infidelity in some of Iranian families is considered a problem; and the spread and increase of this problem, may result in irreparable damages to the family structure and consequently to the society. Xhang, El parish, Huang, Sminingpan (2012), presented a report from a sexual statistics center in China in 2006. The title of this paper and research is "Sexual Infidelity in China" and it investigates the infidelity spread and certain sexual correlations which exist in betrayal. The collected data was from 3657 people who were between 18-49 years old. It should be noted that 89% of participants in the study were married and 11% were informally living with someone. The results show

---

[1] Email: sedaghati_fard@yahoo.com (Corresponding Author)

that outside marriage sexual relationships for 74% of women and 60% of men have been unacceptable and more than 77% of the women have asked for harsh punishments of men who try sexual relationships that are outside of marriage. Since, sexual dissatisfaction is one of the most important factors in determining the tendency to betrayal, therefore, this research intends to create and to normalize a test to predict the marital infidelity between couples who decide to marry soon or those who are already married. Unfortunately, few researches have been done on marital infidelity, its underlying causes and the effect of sexual dissatisfaction on the emergence of betrayal due to the cultural inhibitors. Thus, this research pays attention to building a test and standardizing the factors associated with the emergence of marital infidelity. It also seeks to answer this question that whether the marital infidelity questionnaire for Tehrani women which is designed by the researcher, has enough reliability and validity or not.

Research Method

This study is a descriptive (non-experimental) research based on the scope of the study, its development and the data collection practices. The statistical population of the study consists of all the women living in Tehran. To assess the validity of the structure by using factor analysis technique, samples of 220 people are selected using stratified sampling proportion to the size. This method is largely used for preparation and standardization of psychological tests (Human, 2001). The dividing factors include city and sex. Sampling is conducted in Tehran and its stages are as follows: firstly, all of Tehran provincial areas are identified. In the next step, taking into account the geographical location of each area, Tehran provincial areas are divided into 5 groups on the geographical map, including North area (eastern-western), South area (eastern-western), Center, East and West areas. Then each of these 5 areas are selected as two regions with random draw (i.e. altogether 10 regions). Finally, the ultimate sample is selected from these regions. To analyze the results of the study, Cronbach's alpha coefficient calculation is used to assess the reliability of coefficients; exploratory factor analysis also is utilized to determine evidences related to structure validity and its validity is used to simultaneously evaluate the correlation between marital infidelity predictor test and Larson sexual satisfaction assay.

Research Materials

   a) The marital infidelity predictor test: since this study seeks to create a measure of marital infidelity predictor, the following steps are taken into account:
   1. Gathering theories about marital infidelity.
   2. Providing characteristics and factors of marital infidelity prediction.
   3. Providing initial measuring statements of marital infidelity predictor.
   4. Investigating content validity of the measure by asking the experts' opinions.
   5. Performing on a small part of the sample as an initial research study.
   6. Calculating the reliability coefficients, the average and standard deviation of measures.
   7. Calculating the average and standard deviations of each question.
   8. Editing the questions (if necessary).
   9. Providing the final version and performing on the main sample.
   10. Checking reliability of measures and the total test.
   11. Checking the validity marital infidelity predictor test.

Generally, different perspectives are considered for extracting six components of marital infidelity predictors. A test consists of 42 questions based on various theories is conducted which is presented in detail in chapter 2 and it is summarized above. The questions are scored according to Likert spectrum as four multiple choices in order of too much (4), relatively much (3), relatively low (2), and very low (1). Marital infidelity predictor test is assessed in six aspects including: individual, thrill-seeking and cold, emotional relationships, cultural difference and seeking sexual diversity, lack of the appearance attractiveness and avoiding the spouse, sexual dysfunction and the accessibility of outside of marriage relationships, impressionability from media and a sense of youth, boredom in couple's relationships.

   b) Sexual dissatisfaction test: To evaluate the sexual dissatisfaction, Larson sexual satisfaction questionnaire (LSSQ) is used which was conducted in 1998 by Larson et al. This questionnaire

includes 25 values. Shams (2001) has reported that the reliability and stability of the test is equal to 0.90 and 0.86, respectively. In another research, the stability of this questionnaire, which is calculated by Cronbach's alpha coefficient, for a fertile group is equal to 0.93 and for a non-fertile group, it is equal to 0.89. It should be noted that the answers to the questions from the questionnaire are as 5 multiple choices and they are based on Likert spectrum from 1 to 5.

Results

The highest percentage of the respondents (40.9 %) are less than 30 years old and the lowest percentage of the respondents (4.5%) are 51 years old or more. Moreover, 38.2% are in the range of 31-40 years old; and 16.4% are between 41 to 50 years old. The highest percentage of the respondents (46.8%) have bachelor's degree and the least percentage (1.4%), are those who did not finish high school. Additionally, the frequency of people with diploma is 16.4%; with the associate's degree, it is 16.8%; with Master of Science, it is 10% and with Ph.D. it is 8.6%.

These analyses are done to answer this question. The internal consistency of each factor is calculated by Cronbach's alpha method after sorting all the questions with a scoring system. The data is presented in the following table.

Table (1): Alpha coefficient of the marital infidelity predictor test factors

Factor	Alpha
Sensation seeking personal and emotional ties cool	0.85
Cultural differences and sexual diversity	0.80
Lack of attractiveness and sexual avoidance	0.72
Sexual dysfunction and availability of relationships outside marriage	0.76
Impact of the media and feel younger	0.72
Boredom in relationships between couples	0.70
The entire questionnaire	0.90

The results from the above table show that the total alpha coefficient of marital infidelity predictor test is equal to 0.90. In addition, the alpha coefficient reported for individual thrill-seeking and cold emotional relationships is 0.85; for cultural difference and seeking sexual diversity, it is 0.80; for lack of appearance, attractiveness and avoiding the spouse it is 0.72; for sexual dysfunction and the accessibility of outside of marriage relationship it is 0.76; for impressionability form media and sense of youth it is 0.72 and finally for boredom in couple's relationships it is equal to 0.70. To assess the reliability, the correlation of marital infidelity test with Larson sexual satisfaction questionnaire are simultaneously used. Therefore, both the marital infidelity predictor questionnaire and Larson sexual satisfaction questionnaire are simultaneously asked from 220 individuals and then the correlation of marital infidelity and sexual satisfaction tests are calculated.

Table (2): The correlation coefficient between sexual satisfaction and sexual infidelity

Inventory component predict marital infidelity	Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire
Sensation seeking personal and emotional ties cool	-0.20**
Cultural differences and sexual diversity	-0.23**
Lack of attractiveness and sexual avoidance	-0.25**
Sexual relationships outside marriage availability and dysfunction	-0.17**
Feel younger and impact of the media	-0.01
Boredom in relationships between couples	-0.02
Total scores sexual infidelity	-0.23**

The results show that the correlations for these two tests are equal to -0.23 and the correlation between these two mentioned tests on a level of 0.05 is meaningful and negative. Because high score in marital infidelity test is representative of high level of marital infidelity and high score in sexual satisfaction is a representative of sexual satisfaction and these two factors are against each other. Moreover, the correlation coefficient between sexual infidelity and sexual satisfaction questionnaires are presented in the below table in which the highest correlation coefficient belongs to the appearance, unattractiveness

and sexual avoidance within sexual satisfaction (-0.25) and the minimum of correlation coefficient belongs to the sense of youth and the impressionability from media within sexual satisfaction (-0.01). The most important question that should be asked about any method of analysis is that to what extent that method is valid?

This section demonstrates the evidence for validity of the structure through exploratory factor analysis.

Factor Analysis Performance

The KMO amount in Kroit Bartlett test and the determinant of information correlation matrix in the present study are demonstrated in the table below.

Table (3): KMO amount, in Kroit Bartlett test and correlation matrix of the marital infidelity predictor measure

KMO test for adequacy of sampling Bartlett's test of sphericity	0.833
Chi-square estimate	3814.981
Df	861
Sig	0.000

The results from the above table show that the KMO amount is equal to 0.833 and the meaningful level of Kroit Bartlett characteristic is lower than 0.001. Therefore, in addition to sampling adequacy, the factor analysis performance based on the studied correlation would be explainable.

Table (4): Initial statistical characteristics of marital infidelity test using principal components analysis method (PC)

FACTORS	Total of the Extracted Loadings before the Rotation			Initial Eigenvalues		
	Cumulative Variance Percentage	Variance Percentage	Eigenvalue	Cumulative Variance Percentage	Variance Percentage	Eigenvalue
1	24.352	24.352	10.228	24.352	24.352	10.228
2	30.723	6.371	2.676	30.723	6.371	2.676
3	35.734	5.011	2.105	35.734	5.011	2.105
4	39.954	4.220	1.772	39.954	4.220	1.772
5	44.111	4.157	1.746	44.111	4.157	1.746
6	47.900	3.789	1.592	47.900	3.789	1.592
7	51.471	3.570	1.500	51.471	3.570	1.500
8	54.801	3.331	1.399	54.801	3.331	1.399
9	57.737	2.936	1.233	57.737	2.936	1.233
10 / 11	60.650	2.913	1.224	60.650	2.913	1.224
12	63.273	2.622	1.101	63.273	2.622	1.101
13	-	-	-	65.652	2.379	.999
14	-	-	-	67.882	2.230	.937
15	-	-	-	69.959	2.077	.872
16	-	-	-	71.874	1.916	.805
17	-	-	-	73.743	1.868	.785
18	-	-	-	75.543	1.800	.756
19	-	-	-	77.332	1.789	.751
20	-	-	-	79.010	1.678	.705
21	-	-	-	80.560	1.551	.651
22	-	-	-	82.088	1.527	.642
23	-	-	-	83.499	1.411	.593

24	-	-	-	84.903	1.404	.590
	-	-	-	86.177	1.274	.535
25	-	-	-	87.404	1.227	.515
26	-	-	-	88.590	1.187	.498
	-	-	-	89.644	1.053	.442
27	-	-	-	90.680	1.036	.435
28	-	-	-	91.661	.981	.412
29	-	-	-	92.564	.902	.379
30	-	-	-	93.455	.892	.374
31 / 32	-	-	-	94.288	.833	.350
33	-	-	-	95.068	.780	.328
34	-	-	-	95.810	.742	.312
35	-	-	-	96.543	.733	.308
36	-	-	-	97.160	.617	.259
37	-	-	-	97.714	.554	.233
	-	-	-	98.240	.526	.221
38	-	-	-	98.733	.493	.207
39 / 40	-	-	-	99.218	.485	.204
	-	-	-	99.618	.400	.168
41 / 42	-	-	-	100.000	.382	.160

Table 4 shows eigenvalues of factors from 1 to 42 which are important values. The total variance of the questions in an analysis are equal to the number of the questions (here equal to 42). An eigenvalue is the variance amount of questions based on one factor. In other words, an eigenvalue is a part of the total variance of the measure which estimates with a certain factor. Eigenvalue for each factor is equal to or more than zero and cannot be larger than the total variances (here it means 42). Since the maximum eigenvalue for one factor is equal to the number of questions; so, the proportion of the total variance of total measure which estimates by one factor is equal to eigenvalue of each factor divided on the number of questions. The first column of above table shows the factors which have listed 42 factors here, in fact principal components analysis method extract the factors equal to the number of questions, and the second column demonstrates the eigenvalues of the factor. Dividing an eigenvalue on the number of questions result in a variance proportion which estimates by each factor that this explained variance percentage is demonstrated in the third column. The fourth column shows the cumulative percentage of variance which determined by each factor. The fifth, sixth and seventh columns respectively belong to eigenvalues, determined variance percentage and cumulative percentage of determined variance for those factors that their eigenvalues are larger or equal to zero.

The results of above table show that that eigenvalues of factors 1 to 11 are larger than one and this shows that 11 factors with eigenvalues larger than 1 are extractable. But using only eigenvalues criteria larger than 1 for extracting factors is very confusing. Since Cattle (1987) showed that in big matrixes, using this technique overestimates the number of factors. Therefore, for extracting the number of factors, the determined variance by each factor and specially Scree table should be considered because nowadays,

most of the factor analyzers agree on this matter that Cattle's Scree test is almost the best solution to select the right factors. Before investigating Scree test, paying attention to the variance determined by factors show that the first factor before rotation explains 10.228% from the variance and factor 11 shows 2.622 % from the variance. Therefore, according to the determined variance, 11 factors are proper for extraction. For final decision about the extraction of factors, the table related to Scree test is taken into account (refer to figure 1).

Figure (1): Scree test for determining the number of suitable extractable factors
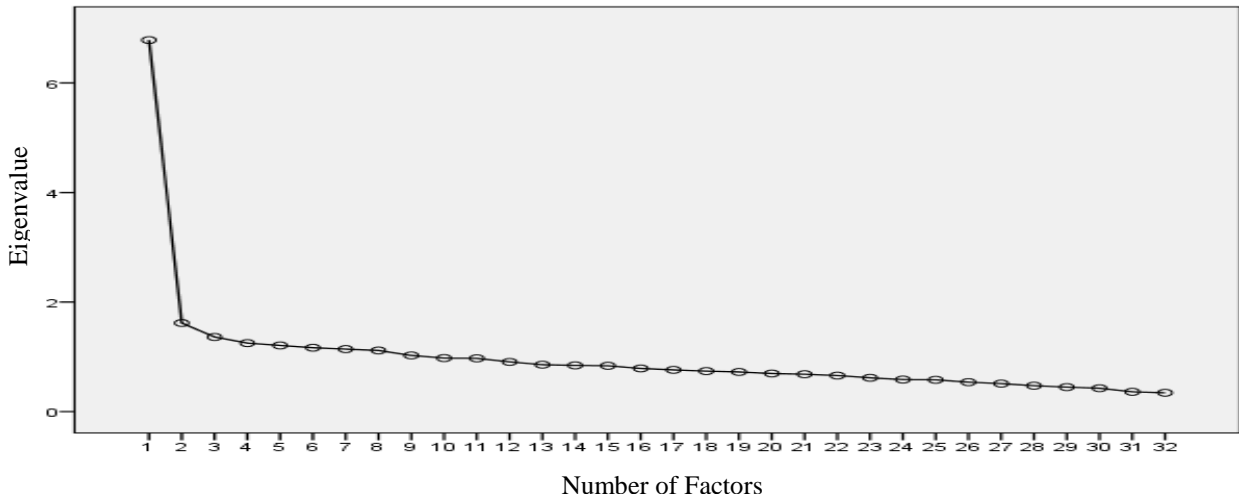
Number of Factors

Depending on the determined variance for each factor after the rotation (each factor determines at least 5% of variance) number of questions on factor (at least 3 questions) as well as eigenvalues larger than 1, three factor are extractable.

Factors rotation (final solution): After determining the number of suitable extractable factors according to the variance amount by using Scree table, and removing 4 factors since just one or two questions had loadings on them, to reach a simple structure, the remaining 6 factors are extracted using the equamax rotation method. The achieved results from equamax rotation factors are presented in the table below.

Table (5): Statistical characteristics after rotation using equamax and principal components (PC) analysis methods

Factor	Sum of the Squares from the Extracted Loadings after the Rotation			Initial Eigenvalues		
	Cumulative Variance Percentage	Variance Percentage	Eigenvalue	Cumulative Variance Percentage	Variance Percentage	Eigenvalue
1	10.318	10.318	4.334	24.352	24.352	10.288
2	19.558	9.240	3.881	30.773	6.371	2.676
3	27.822	8.263	3.471	35.734	5.011	2.105
4	35.664	7.842	3.294	39.954	4.220	1.772
5	42.393	6.730	2.827	44.111	4.157	1.76
6	47.900	5.507	2.313	47.900	3.879	1.592

The initial eigenvalues and the sum of squares of the extracted loadings after rotation are presented in the above table. The results show that eigenvalues and variance percentage of extracted factors of 1 to 6 before and after rotation have changed; and after rotation, the determined variance percentage of factors is distributed more uniformly between the factors so that after the rotation, the first factor demonstrates 10.318% from the variance and factors 2,3,4,5 and 6 respectively present 9.240%, 8.263%, 7.842%, 6.730% and 5.507% from the variance. It should be noted that the total determined variance

used for each factor before and after the rotation is equal to 47.900 % and the rotation of factors just makes the distribution of variance between the factors more uniform but it does not change the total variance at all. After the rotation of factors with equamax method, another matrix appears in addition to the above matrixes. This matrix shows the factor loadings of questions on the extracted factors.

Table (6): Factor matrix of 6 extracted factors using equamax rotation.

Factors	Factor Loadings	Questions in the Main
The first factor (sensation seeking and emotional ties)	.674	Q7
	.655	Q3
	.650	Q11
	.631	Q12
	.506	Q40
	.496	Q29
	.463	Q8
	.453	Q2
The second factor (cultural differences and sexual diversity)	.693	Q32
	.623	Q33
	.584	Q24
	.547	Q37
	.545	Q25
	.498	Q20
	.484	Q19
	.428	Q35
The third factor (Zahy and avoid unattractive wife because it)	.384	Q18
	.635	Q28
	.490	Q39
	.471	Q22
	.440	Q21
	.426	Q31
	.413	Q9
	.406	Q26
	.387	Q15
The fourth factor (availability relationship outside marriage and sexual dysfunction)	.599	Q6
	.593	Q14
	.554	Q27
	.478	Q13
	.435	Q16
	.385	Q17
	.378	Q23
	.334	Q4
The fifth factor (feel younger and impact of the media Pzyryy)	.748	Q42
	.648	Q41
	.442	Q30
	.382	Q1
The sixth factor (pointlessness of relationships between couples)	.665	Q38
	.552	Q5

.525	Q36
.447	Q34
.322	Q10

There are various methods to calculate the meaningfulness of factor loadings which will be explained briefly. Factor loading of 0.30 shows that 9% of the variable variance is determined by the factor. This determined variance is large enough to say that the factor loading is remarkable. Thus, in factor analysis with at least 100 individuals, factor loading of 0.30 is a reasonable and suitable criterion, because loadings of 0.30 and larger than that are considered meaningful. However, many of factor analyzers believe that considering these boundaries does not seem right. For instance, Cattle consider loadings of 0.15 as remarkable, but these factor loadings make barriers in factor analysis replications. Considering that factor loadings are the same as correlations. There is a table in most of statistical books which shows the statistical meaningfulness of correlations. In meaningfulness level of 0.01 in samples with a volume of 300 people, loadings of 0.15 are considered as meaningful. But these are containing only a small part, 2 %, of the variance. Application of this method in selecting the number of variables in analysis and the number of factors is not successful. Clyne (1994) considers loadings larger than 0.30 as remarkable and says: "If I randomly calculate the factor loading in a large sample as 0.298, I would not presume it as cheap". Hin Cane (1995) also believes that factor loading that equals 0.40 is the least acceptable weight for each question. Since the factor loadings that are equal to 0.15 make barriers in factor analysis replications and factor loadings equal to 0.4 and higher also result in removing many of the questions, the factor loading of 0.30 that is selected in this study is acceptable. So, if the factor loading of any question on all the rotated factors is below 0.30, that question is removed from the measure. In other words, one question maintains in the measure if at least on one of the factors would have factor loading of 0.30 or larger. The results of equamax rotation for 6 extracted factors show that these 6 factors have achieved the simple structure after 24 iterations or trial rotation.

Naming the Factors

1. The First factor has strict correlation with 8 questions and it is named as "thrill seeking and cold emotional relationships". This factor includes questions 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 29 and 40.
2. The second factor has strict correlations with 8 questions and named as "cultural difference and seeking sexual diversity". This factor includes questions 19, 20, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 37.
3. The third factor has strict correlations with 9 questions and named as "the appearance unattractiveness and avoidance of spouse". This factor includes questions 9, 15, 18, 21, 22, 26, 28, 31 and 39.
4. The fourth factor has strict correlations with 8 questions and named as "outside marriage relationship accessibility and sexual dysfunction". This factor includes questions 4, 6, 13, 14, 16, 17, 23 and 27.
5. The fifth factor has strict correlations with 4 questions and named as "sense of youth and impressionability from media". This factor includes questions 1, 30, 41 and 42.
6. The sixth factor has strict correlations with 5 questions and named as "boredom in couple's relationships". This factor includes questions 5, 10, 34, 36 and 38.

Discussion and Conclusion

The results of this study are compatible with the result of Brown (2001) and Glass and Write (1999). Brown believes that infidelity happens because of following reasons: A) infidelity is to avoid the conflict. This kind of infidelity happens because of the failure and inability of couples to cope with the conflict. B) Infidelity of empty nest type: After the children's marriage and their leaving of home, the relationships of couples get cold, and they feel lonely and they tend to betray to alleviate the loneliness and dissatisfaction. C) Betrayal to exit the house door: In this type of infidelity, the person had a mandatory marriage, so she tries to make outside marriage relationships so that the husband would discover it and ask for divorce, and she refuses to end the mutual living. D) Infidelity to avoid the intimacy: This kind of betrayal is because of response to the feelings that did not created after several years of marriage, husband and wife do not have intimate relationships and the person make liaison to

compensate this need. In this case, each of the spouses could betray due to the avoidance of intimacy. E) Betrayal because of addiction to abnormal sexual habits: this happens when husband and wife cannot satisfy each other's needs mutually and desirably.

Glass and Write (1999) mention four factors for betrayal: 1- sexual factor which consists of stimulation, curiosity and novelty of the subject. 2- Emotional intimacy which includes mutual understanding, friendship and intimacy and enhancing the self-esteem. 3- Non-essential and irrelevant motivation which refers to career development and life periods causes, for instance, a man falls in love with a woman which has a certain position and he thinks that he can develop because of her. 4- Love aspect which includes falling in love.

Therefore, according to all mentioned contents, marriage infidelity evaluation measure should be created as it can cover the above factors. It means that according to the present theories, marriage infidelity happens for many reasons and its measuring tool should have many aspects. So, the researcher identifies 17 factors and designs the criteria based on these factors to evaluate them but after the performance, the factors are combined with each other and 6 factors that could cover the initial 16 factors are extracted. It is obvious that developing an instrument to measure a latent structure, if it is done properly, it would be incredibly difficult and time consuming. For example, studying the history of world popular tests formation which have enough reliability and validity, show that their formation last as long as one decade while their evolution is continuing even now. According to results of reliability and validity of the questionnaire as well as considering the duration of performance (maximum 10 minutes), performance method (individual or group) and facility of scoring and results interpretation which counts among the most important features of measuring tools, this questionnaire is a proper tool to evaluate the being anxiety. So that it can be used for research in pathology in different age groups. Since the result of the study are confirmed the reliability and validity of the test, therefore the marriage infidelity test performance is recommended by counselors and psychologists to help the clients and understand their problem. It is also recommended that in order to increase the reliability and validity of the measure, a few questions (identical to measuring questions) be added.

References

1. Abrahams, Spring. G, 2001, "Wounded Connection", translated by Marjan Faraji, Tehran: Ferdows.
2. Andrew, Swalter .Burger, brea. (2013). I love you and I cheated: Investigating disclosures of Infidelity to primary romantic partner. Sexuality and culture journal .Vol 17.PP 20-49.
3. Bahrami, H (2008). "Psychological Test: Theoretical Fundamentals and Practical Techniques" Tehran, Allame-Tabatabaei University press (4th edition).
4. Esmaeilikia, Mahsa . Glozar , Mahmood. Sohrabi, Faramar. (2013);The Effectiveness of teaching stress – coping strategies to Enhance marital satisfaction of women after partner's Extramarital affairs . Procedia – Social and behavioral sciences.Vol 24- PP 70-75.
5. Fathi, A; Etemadi, A; Hatami, A; Gorji, Z. (2012). "The Relationship between Marital Commitment and Attachment Styles and Marital Satisfaction among the Married Students of Allame Tabtabaei University", Woman and Family Studies, fifth year, no. 18, winter 2011, pp. 63-82.
6. Fathi, M; bolhari, J; Ghafari, G; Fekrazad, H. (2012), "Predisposed Factors of Women's Marital Infidelity", Social Welfare, 13th year, no. 51.

7. Goets, Aaron. T. Causey, Kayla. (2009).Sex differences in perceptions of Infidelity: Men often as some the worst. WWW.ep Journal .net .7(2) PP 253-263.

8. Harley .,W, Harley Chalmers. G. (2011), "Freedom from Marital Infidelity", translated by shamseddin Hosseini and Elham Aramnia, Tehran, Nasl-no publications.

9. Hackathorn, Jana.Mattingly, Brent .A .Clark,Eddie.M.Mattingly , Melinda J . B. (2011). Practicing   what you preach; Infidelity attitudes as a Predictor of fidelity .Curr pyschol Journal .Vol 30-PP 299-311.

10. Honarparvaran, N; Tabrizi M.; Navaei Nezhad; S. Shafiabadi, A. (2010), "The Effectiveness of Emotional Based Approach on Sexual Satisfaction", Thought and Behavior Journal, no. 15, pp. 59-67.

11. Naimi, M. (2011), "Sexual Problems and Divorce (case study of Golestan Province)".

12. Kave, S (2007). "Spouses, Disloyalty and Infidelity", Tehran, Sokhan publication.

13. Kruger, Daniely. Fisher, Maryannel . Fitzgerald,Carey J.Garcia, Justin.R. Geher,Glenn.Guitar , Amanda .E; (2015). Sexual and Emotional aspects are distinct components of Infidelity and unique predictors of anticipated distress.Evolutionary psychological science. 10.1007.PP 107-127.

14. Mohammadi, Davoud (2013). "Larson's sexual satisfaction questionnaire", Tehran, Azmoon-Yar Pouya institute.

15. Modaresi, F; Zahedian S. H.; Hashemi Mohammadabad, N. (2014), "The Marital Compatibility and the Quality of Love in Those Who Ask for Divorce with and without History of Marital Infidelity", Armaghan Danesh, no. 1, pp. 78-86.

16. Mashak, R. (2009), "The Relation between Love Styles (Intimacy, Pleasure, Commitment) with Marital Satisfaction in Married Students", Woman and Culture, Vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 83-97.

17. Momeni Javid, Mehravar and Kazemi, Mehrangiz Shoa. (2012), "The Psychotherapy Impact on the Quality of Life of the Suffered Couples from Marital Infidelity in Tehran", Research and Health Journal, Vol.1, no. 1.

18. Neuman MG(2008).The truth about cheating:Why men stray and what You can deo to prevent it.New Jersey.John Wiley & sons .

19. Rahmani, A; Marghati Khoei, A. Sadeghi, N. Allah-gholi L. (2011). "The Relation Between Sexual Satisfaction and Marital Satisfaction", Journal of Research Center of Nursing Care, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, no 70, 2011 June, pages 82-88.

20. Shaye A.(2010).Infidelity in dating relationships:Do big five personality

21. Traits and gender influence infidelity ?.Cincinnati:Proquest:7-69

22. Sprecher,susan .C.Regan.Pamela .Mchkinney ,Kathleen ; (1998).Beliefs about the outcomes of Extramarital Sexual Relation Ships as a function of the gender of the "Cheating spouse".Sex Roles Journal .Vol 38.PP(301-310).

23. Shoa Kazemi, M; Momeni Javid, M. (2015), "Marital Infidelity: Theoretical Views and Improving Relations with an Emphasis on Practical Counseling Strategies", Tehran, Avay-Noor publication (2nd edition).

24. Shoa Kazemi, M; Momeni Javid, M. (2012), "Effects of Psychotherapy Interventions on Forgiveness of Marital Infidelity in Married Women of Tehran", Social Research Journal, sixth year, no. 21.

25. Shirdel, M (2006), "Married Women and Men's Tendency towards Liaison", social Welfare Journal, sixth year, no. 22.

26. Thoburn,John.Whitman,D.Mitchell(2004).ClergyAffairs:Emotional Investment,lon gevity of Relationship and Affair partners. Pastoral psychology .Vol 52.PP 491-505.

27. Young M, Luquis R, Denny G, Young T. Correlates of sexual satisfaction in marriage. The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality. 1998;

28. Bahareh.(2011).Review of studies on infidelity.3rd International conference on Advaced Mangement science .Vol 19.PP 182-186.

29. Zhang, na.L.parish,William .Huang ,Yingying.pan, Suiming ;(2012).Sexual Infidelity in china :Prevalence and Gender- specific correlates .Sex Behaviour Journal .Vol 47.PP 861-873.