Comparison between Personality Traits and Hope among Female-headed Households with or without Tendency towards Remarriage

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Abstract

Background and Objective: The phenomenon of female-headed households is a social reality, that it can be seen today in most countries due to the various reasons. Female-headed households are the most vulnerable members of society. Therefore, the aim of current study was to compare the personality traits and hope among female-headed households with and without trend towards remarriage.

Materials and Methods: This study is a descriptive comparative research. The 140 female-headed households (25-50 ages) with tendency towards marriage (n=70) and without tendency towards marriage (n=70) were chosen through cluster simple in Tehran in 2015. The measuring instruments are State Hope Scale Snyder (1991) and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (FFI-NEO). Data was analyzed utilizing t independent.

Results: The results showed that there was significant difference between neuroticism (P=0.047), extraversion (P=0.006), openness (P=0.001) female-headed households with and without tendency towards marriage. Additionally, the significant difference was not observed between agreeableness (P= 0.88), conscientiousness (P= 0.149) and hope (P= 0.65) among female-headed households with and without tendency towards marriage.

Conclusion: These findings indicated there was a more tendency towards marriage in female-headed households with extraversion and openness and female-headed households with the neuroticism has less tendency towards marriage. Hence, it should be considered the educational program to enhance the extraversion and openness remarriage among female-headed households in order to change the attitude towards and finally to reduce social and individual problems.

Keywords: Personality traits, Hope, Female-headed households, Remarriage