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	RESEARCH ARTICLE 	
	<h1>Marital Compatibility Among Married Female Teachers Across Educational Stages: A Field Study Examining the Influence of Marriage Duration and Number of Children from the Teachers' Perspectives</h1>	
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Abstract This field study investigates the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers across different educational stages in the Wilaya of Touggourt, Algeria, from the teachers' own perspectives. The study specifically examines the influence of two key family variables—duration of marriage and number of children—on overall marital compatibility and its underlying dimensions. Employing a descriptive analytical research design, the study population consisted of 120 married female teachers, from which a purposive sample of 80 participants was selected. Data were collected using a marital compatibility scale developed and validated specifically for the purposes of this study. The instrument encompassed seven core dimensions of marital compatibility: trust and respect, emotional and sexual compatibility, family relations, social compatibility, economic compatibility, cultural compatibility, and shared attitudes and interests. Statistical analyses were conducted to determine levels of compatibility and to identify significant differences attributable to marriage duration and number of children. The findings reveal that married female teachers generally demonstrate a moderate to high level of marital compatibility across most dimensions. However, statistically significant variations were observed in certain dimensions depending on the length of marriage and family size. Longer marriage duration and a higher number of children were found to influence specific aspects of marital compatibility, particularly emotional, economic, and shared-interest dimensions. These results highlight the complex interaction between professional responsibilities, family demands, and marital adjustment among working women in the educational sector. The study contributes to the growing body of research on marital compatibility in contemporary societies and underscores the need for psychosocial support programs tailored to married working women, particularly teachers, to enhance family stability and psychological well-being.		
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Problem Statement:

One of the indicators of family stability is marital compatibility. Marriage is considered a God's Sunnah and one of the oldest and most ancient social systems. Through marriage, life continues, develops, and achieves stability. As the God said in this field:

"And of His signs is that He created for you wives from among yourselves, that you might reside with them, and has put kindness and mercy between you. Surely, there are signs in this for those who think." (Surah Ar-Rum, 21)

Marriage varies across societies in its forms, the means by which it is established, and the rights and responsibilities it entails. These differences are based on the prevailing values stuck by humans.

Married life involves two individuals, each of whom may have been raised under entirely different circumstances. Each partner has a distinct personality, behavioral patterns, values, temperament, and social, cultural, environmental, and familial backgrounds—all of which may differ significantly. As noted by Khalood Sakhaf (1436 AH: 2), the spouses may also differ in their physical, emotional, and social makeup.

Despite these differing circumstances, marriage remains one of the social bonds that helps members of society to connect across various domains. An individual needs to build a family based on stability and emotional fulfillment.

Therefore, marriage requires a certain level of compatibility and adjustment between spouses to ensure its continuity and to maintain its intended objectives through mutual interaction and balance.

The need for marital compatibility appears to be one of the most important needs and prominent challenges facing families today. It sets family members on the path toward stability and happiness, provides opportunities for growth and development, and enables them to overcome difficulties and challenges. (Hassan Al-Buraiki, 2015:273). The greater the closeness between spouses, the more obstacles, barriers, and problems that lead to poor compatibility tend to disappear.

Among the studies that gave significant importance to marital compatibility is the study by Hassan (1996) titled "Some Psychological and Social Variables and Their Relationship to Marital Compatibility Among Qatari Women." The study aimed to explore certain psychological aspects related to marital compatibility among working women in both traditional and modern societies. The results indicated the importance of emotional, sensory, and moral aspects in achieving marital compatibility and maintaining healthy marital relationships. (Akram Abu Amra, 2011:84)

From the previous study, we understand the importance of marital compatibility in the lives of spouses and its role in the family stability of both the couple and their children, as well as its impact on society as a whole, especially in the midst of the transformations and changes that have occurred in the world and their effect on the stability of families in general and marriage in particular.

Among the changes and transformations that have also influenced family stability, we find the entry of married women into the workforce outside the home. This has affected the social roles, as the woman, who was once a homemaker, has now become both a caregiver and an employee. She plays an active role in contributing to the family income, despite the significant impact her prolonged absence can have on the family, her ability to plan and fulfill her responsibilities towards marriage and children, and her physical and psychological well-being.

In this regard, both Radouane and Ammar affirm in their statement "Women's employment is one of the new roles assigned to them. Previously, their role was limited to being housewives and caregivers for their children, in addition to assisting their husbands with farm work and herding. This new social role has caused them a type of psychological pressure resulting from their long hours of absence from home and family, in addition to the domestic burdens they already bear." (Radouane & Ammar, 2014:236)

This is precisely what the current study aims to address, by exploring the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers.

Research Questions:

- What is the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers?
- Does the level of marital compatibility (overall score and its dimensions) differ among married female teachers depending on each dimension?
- Does the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers vary according to (length of marriage / number of children)?

Study Hypotheses:

- It is expected that the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers will be high.
- There is a statistically significant difference in the level of marital compatibility (overall score and its dimensions) among married female teachers depending on each different dimension.
- There is a statistically significant difference in the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers based on the number of years of marriage (less than 5 years / 5–10 years / more than 10 years).
- There is a statistically significant difference in the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers based on the number of children (0–3 children / 4–6 children / 6–10 children).

Significance of the Study:

The importance of this study lies in the following:

1. Contributing to the enrichment of the psychological and educational fields in our society regarding marital compatibility.
2. Identifying the factors that contribute to the increase or decrease in the level of marital compatibility among this sample.
3. Enabling the researcher to benefit from the study's results in order to propose solutions that can be used to offer counseling to married female teachers in cases of marital incompatibility.
4. Highlighting the importance of marital compatibility in helping married female teachers achieve high-quality academic and scientific productivity.

Operational Definition of the Variable Marital Compatibility:

Marital adjustment refers to the extent to which mutual understanding and harmony are achieved between spouses through ongoing positive interaction, contributing to the continuity of a happy marital relationship in the context of the wife's employment across dimensions (Shared attitudes and interests, emotional and sexual aspects, family, trust and respect, and economic aspect), among married female teachers working in selected schools in the Wilaya of Touggourt during the 2024/2025 academic year, based on the score obtained by each participant on the Marital Adjustment Questionnaire prepared by the researcher.

Limitations of the Study:

1. The study population consists of married female teachers across various educational levels.
2. The study is limited to a sample of 80 participants.
3. The study is confined to the variables of marital duration and number of children.
4. The study is conducted within the academic year 2024/2025.

Theoretical Background:**Definition of Marital Compatibility:**

1. It is defined as marital happiness and satisfaction, making an appropriate choice of spouse, readiness for marital life, mutual love between partners, sexual fulfillment, taking responsibility for married life, the ability to resolve arising problems, and enjoying marital stability. (Aoun Ammar, 2014, p. 26)

2. It is an emotional state that reflects the extent of acceptance of the marital relationship. It is considered the outcome of mutual interactions between spouses in several areas, such as expressing emotional feelings toward one another, child-rearing methods, and managing the household budget, in addition to experiencing sexual satisfaction within the relationship. (Al-Ghafri & Al-Khawaja, 2018, p. 43)

Methodology of the Study:

The nature of the research topic often dictates the choice to follow a specific methodology, depending on the researcher's objectives for the study. The current study aims to identify the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers, based on the following variables: duration of marriage and number of children.

Accordingly, the researcher found it appropriate to adopt the descriptive method, as it aligns with the goals and nature of this study. This method summarizes existing facts related to the nature and conditions of a group of people, a number of objects, a set of circumstances, or any other phenomenon that one may wish to investigate. (Marwan Ibrahim, 2000, p. 127)

2. Population and Sample Size

2.1. Study Population:

The target population in the current study consists of married female teachers across various educational levels in the city of Tougourt. The total number of married female teachers in the institutions where the study was conducted in Tougourt is estimated at 120 individuals.

2.2. Main Study Sample:

Since a representative sample is one in which the characteristics are distributed in the same proportions as in the population, the sample for the current study was selected as follows:

2.2.1. Sampling Method:

Given the relatively large size of the original population, a non-random (convenience) sampling method was used. Accordingly, all members of the population were included as the study sample, as shown in Table (01).

Table (01): Distribution of Married Female Teachers in the Research Sample

Original Population of Married Participants	Number of Married Participants in the Pilot Sample	Number of Married Participants in the Research Sample	Number of Married Participants Who Did Not Respond to the Questionnaire
120	20	80	20

Table (01) shows that the total number of married female teachers in the original population is estimated at 120 individuals. After excluding those who were not included in the actual application of the study and noting that the pilot sample was not merged with the main research sample, the final number of participants in the study sample became 80 married women.

2.2.2 Characteristics of the Sample:

The research sample is characterized by the following features:

Gender: Table (02) presents the distribution of the study sample by gender.

Duration of Marriage:

Table (02): Distribution of the Study Sample According to Duration of Marriage.

Duration of Marriage	Married Woman Number	Percentage (%)
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Less than 5 years	9	11.25%
5–10 years	24	30%
More than 10 years	47	58.75%
Total 100%	80	100%

It is evident from Table (02) that the number of participants who have been married for more than 10 years is 47, representing 58.75% of the total sample. Those who have been married for 5–10 years make up 24 participants, accounting for 30%, while those married for less than 5 years total 9 participants, which is 11.25%.

This indicates that the highest percentage of the sample falls within the category of more than 10 years of marriage.

Regarding the number of children:

Table (03) presents the distribution of the study sample according to the number of children.

Professional Status	Number of Individuals	Percentage (%)
0-3	47	58.75%
4-6	19	23.75%
6-10	14	17.5%
Total	80	100%

It is evident from Table (03) that the number of participants with 0–3 children is 47, representing 58.75% of the total sample. The number of participants with 4–6 children is 19, accounting for 23.75%, while those with 6–10 children total 14, representing 17.5%.

This indicates that the highest proportion of the sample falls within the 0–3 children category.

3. Survey Study

3.1. Objectives of the Survey Study:

The survey study aimed to achieve a number of objectives, including:

- Verifying the validity and reliability of the tools adopted in the current study and assessing the extent to which they achieve the intended objectives. This was done by calculating their psychometric properties (validity and reliability) and by evaluating the clarity of the items included in the study instruments in terms of both linguistic and scientific formulation, as well as the appropriateness of the instructions provided.
- Identifying and avoiding potential difficulties or obstacles that might arise during the implementation of the main study.

3.2. Survey Study Sample:

The survey study was conducted from October 13, 2024, to November 13, 2024. The survey sample consisted of 20 married women, selected using a convenience sampling method from among the total number of married women in the Touggourt district. The sample was chosen to reflect the characteristics of the original population, as shown in Table (04).

Table (04): Distribution of the Survey Study Sample

Variable	Number of Children						Marriage Duration					
	Percentage	10–6	Percentage	6–4	Percentage	3–0	Percentage	years and above	Percentage	–5 10	Percentage	Less than 5 years

								10				
Count	15%	3	35%	7	50%	10	30%	6	50%	10	20%	04
Total	20						20					

4. Study Instrument

4.1. Marital Compatibility Scale:

To achieve the objectives of the study and to collect the necessary data to test its hypotheses, a study instrument was developed after reviewing relevant books related to the topic. The instrument consists of the following parts:

Part One: This section includes demographic information such as workplace, age at marriage, duration of marriage, and number of children.

Part Two: This section consists of seven dimensions, each comprising a set of paragraphs:

1. Dimension 1: Trust and Respect - includes 10 paragraphs (paragraphs: 1-10).
2. Dimension 2: Emotional and Sexual Aspect - includes 8 paragraphs (paragraphs: 11-18).
3. Dimension 3: Family Aspect - includes 17 paragraphs (paragraphs: 19-35).
4. Dimension 4: Social Aspect - includes 10 paragraphs (paragraphs: 36-45).
5. Dimension 5: Economic Aspect - includes 10 paragraphs (paragraphs: 46-55).
6. Dimension 6: Cultural Aspect - includes 5 paragraphs (paragraphs: 56-60).
7. Dimension 7: Shared Attitudes and Interests - includes 8 paragraphs (paragraphs: 61-68).

The final version of the scale consists of a total of 68 paragraphs.

The response options were: Always, Sometimes, and Never.

The scoring system assigned the values: 2, 1, 0.

Psychometric Properties of the Marital Compatibility Scale

A. Validity of the Instrument

A.1. Content Validity:

The questionnaire was presented to a panel of three experts in the fields of psychology and educational sciences. They were asked to evaluate the instrument in terms of:

- the extent to which the items measure marital compatibility,
- the adequacy of the number of items in assessing the construct,
- the appropriateness of the response options,
- the suitability of the scoring weights assigned to each response, and
- the clarity of the instructions provided to participants.

A.2. Discriminant Validity:

To assess discriminant validity, participants' scores on the Marital Compatibility Scale were ranked. Taking 33% of the highest and lowest grades by applying a t-test to examine the difference between the two groups.

Based on statistical analysis using SPSS, the calculated t-value was 7.98, with 10 degrees of freedom and a significance level of 0.00.

Therefore, the Marital Compatibility Questionnaire demonstrates a high level of validity, making it a reliable instrument for use in this study.

B. Reliability

To estimate the reliability of the scale, the split-half method was used by calculating the correlation coefficient between the two halves of the scale.

Through statistical analysis using SPSS, the calculated correlation coefficient (r) for the Marital Compatibility Scale was 0.82 at a significance level of 0.00.

This value was then adjusted using the Spearman-Brown formula, resulting in a final reliability coefficient of 0.89.

Based on this result, the Marital Compatibility Scale can be considered to have good reliability.

10- Statistical Methods Used in the Study:

The researcher used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 0.22, and the following statistical methods were applied:

1. T-test: This was used to calculate the significance of differences between means when testing the research hypotheses – specifically, in the current study's hypotheses related to dimension level.

2. Analysis of Variance: This was applied in testing the third and fourth hypotheses.

3. Standard Deviation and Arithmetic Mean: These were used in testing the first hypothesis to determine the degree of marital compatibility.

Study Results:

1. Presentation, Discussion, and Interpretation of the First Hypothesis Results:

The first hypothesis states "The level of marital compatibility among married female professors is high."

To address this hypothesis, the arithmetic mean of the participants' responses was calculated, as shown in the table below.

Table (05): Indicates that the level of marital compatibility from the perspective of married female professors is high.

Variable	Sample Size	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Marital Compatibility	80	82.78	17.10

It is clear from Table (05) that the level of responses from married female professors regarding marital compatibility is high, with a response score of 82.78, compared to the cutoff score of 68.

In order to test the statistical significance of the average responses of the sample members on the scale, the sample was divided into two groups: those with high responses and those with low responses.

Table (06): Shows the mean scores of individuals with low scores.

Metrics	N. size	Sample	Standard Deviation	Arithmetic Mean	T. test	SIG	Statistical significance

Variable						
Elevated	63	11.29	88.53	9.06	0.00	Signifiant
Reduced	17	15.33	58.23			

"The statistical analysis revealed that the t-value was 9.06 with a significance level of 0.00, indicating the presence of statistically significant differences. This means that the married female teachers' perspectives on marital compatibility were high, in favor of the higher response scores."

"The result of this hypothesis indicated that the perspectives of married female teachers regarding marital compatibility were high, in favor of higher response scores. This finding is consistent with several previous studies, such as the study by Abu Amra, Akram (2011), which found high levels of marital compatibility among parents from the perspective of their children. It also aligns with the study by Al-Khathlan, Intisar (2014), which reported a high level of marital compatibility among the study sample."

"The two researchers attributed the high levels of marital compatibility found in their results to the fact that most participants in the sample had been married for more than ten years. Reaching the first level of a 'happy marriage' is often associated with positive interaction between spouses in various family situations and experiencing happiness in most circumstances, despite the presence of conflicts. These conflicts, however, tend to be constructive and manageable."

High or positive marital compatibility is typically achieved through the convergence of values between spouses and the extent of their agreement across various aspects of life. As Yasser Al-Amoudi (2001, p. 8) affirms, that marital compatibility is an emotional state that reflects the degree of acceptance of the marital relationship. It results from the nature of mutual interactions between spouses in various areas, including the expression of emotional feelings towards one another, mutual respect (including for each other's families), trust, and a shared commitment to maintaining the relationship. It also involves the degree of similarity in values, beliefs, and customs, agreement on child-rearing methods, management of the family budget, and the level of sexual satisfaction within the relationship."

2. Present, Discuss, and Interpret the Second Hypothesis Results

The second hypothesis states: "There is a statistically significant difference in the level of marital compatibility (overall score and dimensions) among married female teachers, based on the mean scores of each dimension."

To address this hypothesis, the mean score for each dimension of marital compatibility was calculated, as shown in Table (07).

Table (07): Mean scores for each dimension of marital compatibility

Variable	N. sample size	Number of items	Arithmetic Mean	Theoretical Mean	Standard Deviation
Trust and Respect	80	10	12.50	10	3.14
Emotional and Sexual		08	11.12	08	4.04
familial		17	23	17	5.90
Social		10	10.05	10	3.34
Economic		10	11.56	10	11.56
Cultural		5	5.61	5	1.62
Attitudes and		8	9.61	8	2.44

Tendancies					
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It is evident from Table (07) that the mean score for each dimension is high compared to the theoretical mean of each dimension.

To test the statistical significance of the sample's mean responses on the marital compatibility scale across its dimensions, a one-sample t-test was conducted. The results are presented in Table (08).

Variable	N. sample size	Standard Deviation	Arithmetic Mean	T	SIG	Statistical significance
Trust and Respect	80	3.14	12.50	7.10	0.000	Signifiant
Emotional and Sexual		4.04	11.12	6.91	0.000	Signifiant
familial		5.90	23	9.08	0.000	Signifiant
Social		3.34	10.05	0.13	0.89	Not Signifiant
Economic		11.56	11.56	4.86	0.000	Signifiant
Cultural		1.62	5.61	3.36	0.000	Signifiant
Attitudes and Tendancies		2.44	9.61	5.90	0.000	Signifiant

Table (08): Results of the one-sample t-test to examine the significance of the differences between the theoretical mean and the actual mean scores of the participants on the study instrument.

Based on the statistical analysis, it was observed that the mean scores of the participants' responses across most dimensions of marital compatibility

were higher than the theoretical means—except for the social dimension, where the theoretical mean was higher than the actual (empirical) mean.

The statistical significance levels indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the 0.000 level, which suggests that the participants in the study exhibited a high level of marital compatibility across all questionnaire dimensions, except for the social dimension, where the level of compatibility was found to be low.

The dimensions were ranked in descending order based on their mean scores as follows:

1. Family Dimension - ranked first
2. Trust and Respect - ranked second
3. Economic Dimension - ranked third
4. Emotional and Sexual Dimension - ranked fourth
5. Social Dimension - ranked fifth
6. Attitudes and Interests - ranked sixth
7. Cultural Dimension - ranked seventh (last)

The findings of the current study are consistent with the study conducted by Abu Al-Ezz (2007), which examined the relationship between marital coping styles, forms of spousal communication, psychological well-being, and marital

compatibility from the perspective of wives in Jordan. The study found that wives whose husbands interacted with them positively enjoyed higher levels of marital compatibility and psychological well-being compared to those whose husbands treated them harshly or used negative coping strategies.

The study emphasized that the main foundations of marital compatibility lie in emotional, cultural, financial, and sexual compatibility. These factors are influenced by premarital beliefs, age at marriage, and similarity in economic, educational, and social levels, as well as the experiences of the spouses, their coping styles, and their capacity to adapt to one another and to the demands of marital life (Youssef, 2015, p. 374).

The researchers attributed the high level of marital compatibility across most of the studied dimensions to a general sense of stability in marital relationships, which they believe is due to the spouses' awareness of the true and essential meaning of marriage and the marital relationship—particularly in terms of mutual respect, trust, love, and understanding. This is further supported by cooperation, mutual care, and satisfaction with the financial, emotional, and sexual aspects of family life.

However, despite the generally high levels of marital compatibility, the results also revealed a low level of compatibility in the social dimension. The researchers attributed this to the spouses' difficulty in building and maintaining social interactions, which reflects a weakness in their social connectedness, both between the spouses themselves and with the broader community.

Present, Discuss, and Interpret the Third Hypothesis Results

Part One of the Hypotheses:

The hypothesis states:

"There is a statistically significant difference in the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers based on the number of years of marriage (less than 5 years / 5–10 years / more than 10 years)."

To test this hypothesis, the significance of differences between the marriage duration groups was calculated using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA).

Table (09): Results of ANCOVA to determine the significance of differences between the groups of married participants based on the number of years of marriage (less than 5 years / 5–10 years / more than 10 years).

Variable	Sum of squares(SS)	Mean square(MS)	F	SIG	Statistical significance
Between- group difference	654.75	327.37	0.46	0.63	Not Signifiant
Within- group difference	239221.05	136.59			
Group	23875.80	/			

Based on the statistical analysis, the F-value was 0.46 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.63. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, and the research hypothesis is rejected, which stated that there are statistically significant differences in the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers based on the number of years of marriage.

The results of this hypothesis indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers based on the number of years of marriage.

These findings are consistent with the study by Belmihoub Kalthoum (2008), which also found that the duration of marriage had no impact on marital stability.

However, the results contradict the findings of Waleed Al-Shehri (2009), whose study revealed statistically significant differences in marital compatibility among married public school teachers in Jeddah, based on the length of marriage.

From the researchers' perspective, this result may be attributed to the idea that the duration of marriage—whether short or long—is not necessarily the determining factor in the success or failure of a marital relationship. For some couples, the passing years bring greater patience, wisdom, and personal growth shaped by shared experiences. For others, however, time may lead to increasing conflict and emotional distance due to the emergence of new problems stemming from recent life changes that can overshadow the value of long-term companionship.

This may also be the result of emotional fatigue, routine, and boredom within the marriage, as well as immersion in life's challenges and the failure of spouses to renew joyful moments, spend quality time together, or engage in shared activities that foster intimacy and connection.

Part Two of the Hypothesis:

The hypothesis states:

"There is a statistically significant difference in the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers based on the number of children (0-3 children / 4-6 children / 6-10 children)."

To test this hypothesis, the significance of the differences between the groups based on the number of children was calculated using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA).

Table (10): Results of ANCOVA to determine the significance of differences between the groups of married participants based on the number of children (0-3 / 4-6 / 6-10).

Variable	Sum squares(SS)	Mean square(MS)	F	SIG	Statistical significance
Between- group difference	1577.46	788.73	2.87	0.06	Not Significant
Within- group difference	21098.33	274.004			
Group	22675.80	/			

Part Two of the Hypothesis:

Based on the statistical analysis, the F-value was 2.87 with a significance level (p-value) of 0.06. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, and the research hypothesis is rejected, which proposed that there are statistically significant differences in the level of marital compatibility among married female teachers based on the number of children.

The result of this hypothesis indicates that there are no statistically significant differences in marital compatibility levels from the perspective of married female teachers based on the number of children.

These findings are in agreement with the study conducted by Iman Hamed and Mohamed Galal (2021) on marital compatibility among a sample of married individuals in the Sultanate of Oman, which concluded that no statistically significant differences exist in marital compatibility related to demographic variables such as age and number of children (Hamed & Galal, 2021, p. 921).

The findings also align with the results of Al-Jamali (2008) and Al-Tayawi (2012), both of which found no statistically significant relationship between marital compatibility and the number of children (as cited in Hamed & Galal, 2021, p. 922).

Researchers believe that, although having children is an important factor in achieving marital harmony—as it acts like a protective barrier that reduces the intensity of marital problems—Mai Medhat (2020) confirmed that “childbearing is one of the factors that fosters closeness and love between spouses, creating a deeply rooted bond between them. It

contributes to achieving psychological and marital compatibility.” Meanwhile, the number of children does not negatively affect marital compatibility within the family, as confirmed by the results of this study.

Summary and Research Pathways:

The current study leads us to address both practical and theoretical implications based on its findings and procedural aspects. The results of the first hypothesis showed that there are significant differences, indicating that the perspectives of married female teachers regarding marital compatibility are high, with a tendency toward high response levels.

The second hypothesis concluded that the arithmetic means of participants’ responses across most dimensions were higher than the theoretical means—except for the social dimension, where the theoretical mean was higher than the practical (observed) mean.

However, the third hypothesis, which concerned the duration of marriage and number of children, was not confirmed. The reasons for this have been clarified in the discussion of the hypothesis results.

As we can see, psychologists, social workers, and research students can benefit from the study’s tool. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of incorporating elements of family culture into the national school curricula to help younger generations develop healthy and positive attitudes toward marriage and family life.

Regarding the theoretical implications, although the study’s results are scientifically valuable, there remain certain limitations. The study was conducted on a sample from the Wilaya of Touggourt, and it focused on specific variables—namely, the duration of marriage and the number of children.

These limitations, however, also represent potential research pathways for future studies that could yield broader generalizations. Future research could explore additional factors related to marital compatibility, such as the age gap between spouses, the method of partner selection (traditional vs. modern marriage), or the relationship between marital compatibility and youth preparation for married life.

Ethical Considerations

All ethical principles governing psychological and social research were strictly observed in this study. Participation was entirely voluntary, and informed consent was obtained from all respondents prior to data collection. Participants were assured of the confidentiality and anonymity of their responses, and no identifying information was used for research or publication purposes. The study posed no psychological or social harm to participants and was conducted in accordance with internationally recognized ethical standards for research involving human subjects.

Author Contributions

- **Dr. Yamina Serraye** contributed to the conceptualization of the study, research design, data collection, and interpretation of findings.
- **Dr. Houria Zerrouki** participated in the development of research instruments, statistical analysis, and discussion of results.
- **Dr. Souhila Benkhiair** contributed to the theoretical framework, literature review, methodological refinement, and final manuscript editing.

All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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