






RESEARCH ARTICLE

The effect Criteria of Mate-Selection on Emotional Needs of Married Couples

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Partner selection has emerged as an important topic and research direction in behavioral ecology. This study aimed at determining life partner selection factors affect married couples' emotional requirements. **Methods:** Three hundred eighty-seven couples joined. For an efficient sample, we removed four individuals, owing to neglect and inadequate effort to answer survey items, from 383 people. The population was 25–45 years old, with 171 men and 212 women. **Results:** The mean and standard deviations for couples' Marital selection criteria (CMS) and emotional needs scale (ENS) were (49.6), psychological (10.5), and religious (5.36). Couples had high ENS (50.98). No indirect relationship existed between gender, number of children, (CMS) choice satisfaction, (ENS) among married couples, and (ENS) satisfaction. Child count and marital choice variables are directly and statistically associated with ENS satisfaction in married couples. The direct and indirect linkage model demonstrated that CMS and children had a statistically significant influence on married couples' ENS. There were no statistically significant differences in the criteria for choosing a life partner and satisfying (ENS) married couples by gender. However, education level affected intellectual, religious, physical, and formal dimensions and the total score. Education level did not affect favoring postgraduate education when meeting emotional needs. **Conclusion:** Despite the differences in some points of view between both genders about considering the criteria for choosing a future spouse, according to all participants, it was important for the participants to include psychological, cultural, familial, and social criteria for choosing a mate- selection

Keywords

Marital Selection Criteria (CMS), The Emotional Needs Scale (ENS), Couples

INTRODUCTION

Partner selection has emerged as an important topic and research direction in behavioral ecology (Andersson & Simmons, 2006), and the emotional and sexual aspects of intimacy in romantic relationships are important factors associated with relationship satisfaction between spouses (Yoo et al., 2014), Evolutionary, sociological, and cultural explanations validate life mate preferences. For instance, males appreciate beauty more than women (Dutta et al., 2023). Five study models evaluated the foundations and

reasons for selecting a spouse, linking beauty, appreciation, and interaction between partners and showing gender disparities (Feingold, 1990). Girls pay more attention to psychological and economic criteria as preferences for marital choice compared to men, for example, girls are interested in the nobility of the husband and his ability to manage the family, and for men they care about being a housewife and a father Although there is a difference in some gender views on considering the criteria for choosing a future husband, it is important for participants to include psychological, cultural and family criteria It (Paul, 2002) is

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advisable that, before marriage, young people take into account the above criteria for choosing a future spouse (Rafiee, 2023). People tend to marry couples of similar social status, such as those with the same educational attainment and professional status, and mixed marriage patterns have long been used as a measure of social distance between distinct groups (Choi & Wagner, 2023). Sexual selection has become an important research topic in behavioral ecology and human behavior, and the study of partner choice preferences across cultures and countries is gradually receiving increasing attention (Lu, 2023). Choosing a spouse is strongly tied to our life, indicating that being with the proper partner should boost delight. The intricacy of the process and preferences remain the subject of study (Conroy-Beam & Buss, 2016).

Curiosity, self-affirmation, and collectivism were inbuilt, according to McDougall in 1908. (Griffin & Tyrrell, 2013). Freud believes that sexual satisfaction and aggression drive human needs (Gough et al., 2013). Introduce nine psychological demands that people need to meet: nourishment, development, safety, and well-being: safety, giving and getting attention, connecting with a community, and developing a deep, personal connection with at least one person: independence, reputation in family and peer groups, competence, privacy, meaning. If someone lacks closeness, this fundamental tendency urges them to establish acquaintances—social interactions (Corp et al., 2008). Physical and emotional closeness go together: For a long-term relationship, physical connection requires emotional closeness. Lack of emotional closeness amid a physical contact boom may cause trust, anger, irritation, and disorientation issues (Tappolet, 2022).

Marriage is a temporary stage in an individual's life that has always been emphasized as an extreme social ritual to satisfy emotional needs, including the need for love and intimacy with a partner, a companion in life, psychological needs, and joy (Kardan-Souraki et al., 2016). To respond correctly to an intimate partner's emotional signals and wants, emotional reactions must be interactive with crucial personal experiences. More emotional attunement to personal situations may limit emotions' adaptive function (Luginbuehl & Schoebi, 2020). Emotional need is "a desire that, when satisfied, leaves you feeling happy and satisfied, and when it is not

satisfied, leaves you feeling unhappy" and frustrated (Yoo et al., 2014). All human beings have emotional needs, and when these needs are met, we experience emotional gratification; since emotions come from within us, achievement must come from within as well (Litzinger & Gordon, 2005). Relationships work well only when partners try to understand each other well (Ruan et al., 2023). Meeting the basic needs of a partner and forming relationships is essential, as romantic love helps reduce the chance of divorce (Sullivan & Davila, 2010). An individual's emotional needs shape partner preferences, behavioral manifestations, and gender differences and similarities in human sexual psychology, which vary by short-term and long-term mating contexts. (Collins et al., 2010) Partner preferences influence mating decisions based on individual, social, and environmental traits like partner value, life history strategy, gender, and cultural norms. They also affect attraction, retention tactics, patterns of deception, causes of sexual remorse, attraction to sexual exploitation cues, and fertility cues (Buss & Schmitt, 2019) Contemporary partner preferences can provide important clues to human reproductive history (Buss, 2023). Five prediction studies have examined gender variations in human partner choices based on evolutionary principles of parental investment, sexual selection, reproductive capacity, and sexual asymmetry in relation to parenting certainty. Expectations focused on how each sex rated earning power, ambition, diligence, youth, beauty, and chastity (Buss, 1989)

Criteria of Mate-Selection (CMS)

Prospective couples want friendly, trustworthy, long-term colleagues with outstanding parenting qualities who can fulfill our desire for belonging and give a closer, more protective, accepting, and secure partnership (Valentine et al., 2020). The choice of partner is a crucial link in the continual growth of human civilization and a complicated challenge in decision-making. Partner selection includes not only people's preferences but also their ways (Hou et al., 2020) selection process may be carried out according to several criteria, including physical appearance, intelligence, social status, and wealth. Couples have expectations of both individuals about how to behave (Li & Choy, 2022). Human relationship preferences explain why people choose, and men and women have varied standards for a good or ideal spouse. The socioeconomic level of a

possible mate also matters, particularly in poorer countries where social standing is more important. (Stone et al., 2008) when choosing a partner of the opposite sex, females give a high preference to a physically attractive partner (Buss & Barnes, 1986 (Buss & Barnes, 1986) and women are attracted to more prominent male traits (such as a solid jaw, muscular body, and more extended height (Frederick & Haselton, 2007). The traits men and women value under economic restrictions have been examined. One research pushed participants to allocate monies across categories to their virtual spouses within a budget and according to women's preferences (Li et al., 2002). Similar to prioritization in both Eastern (e.g., Malaysia and Singapore) and Western (e.g., UK, Australia, Norway) (Thomas et al., 2020).

Several research studies have explored marital choice criteria in diverse situations and the five personality characteristics and partner-choosing techniques. Over 377 university students participated, and the five personality characteristics and mate-choosing procedures were significantly correlated (Keldal, 2022). Moreover, for the (Keldal, 2022), 310 people were surveyed. Religious, social, artistic, cultural, and familial materialism were used to choose spouses, and the "monthly income criterion" favored women. (61.3%) (Al-Alawi & Al Gharaibeh, 2022; Lu, 2023) and to reveal long-term differences and short-term partner choice preferences among young people in China and South Korea. 273 Chinese (males = 22.07, SD = 1.75) and 181 Koreans (males = 21.75, SD = 2.05) (Al-Alawi & Al Gharaibeh, 2022) that education played a decisive role in long-term partner selection for both Chinese males and females, and (Lu, 2023) As SJ (2013), 384 university students were surveyed on their marital preferences. Students in the research preferred spouses who were tolerant, empathetic, sympathetic, of the same faith and had never been married. At the same time, men prioritized tolerance (SJ, 2013) and empathy for predicted spouse traits compared to females. To determine whether spouse selection variables affect marital compatibility among married workers, 245 instructors replied. The correlation matrix between spouse decision-making and marital compatibility showed that economic criteria were most related, followed by physical, religious, and values, psychological, and social dimensions. There were no significant variations

($\alpha < 0.05$) in spouse selection criteria based on sex, economic level, and location. The study showed no significant differences ($\alpha < 0.05$) in marital compatibility based on economic level (Gizan, 2019). A study (Olcay Imamoğlu et al., 2019) examined how Turkish men and spouses vary in love, relationship, and marital satisfaction issues participated in 465 pairings. 33% of marriages were minor. The research found that men in self-selected marriages reported greater love than those in forced marriages, while wives reported more issues than husbands regardless of marital type. (Ghyzan, 2019) gender-specific selection criteria. The research included 540 randomly chosen pupils (Olcay Imamoğlu et al., 2019; Bensayah, 2018). 1260 The study focused on the cultural aspect of Chinese and American individuals and unique expressions regarding the relative priorities of choosing urticaria (Chen et al., 2015). Some research has shown that women rely more on emotions as a coping technique than males when choosing a spouse. The research included 115 men and 232 women from relevant websites and social media (Liddon et al., 2018). In Malaysia, a study (Alavi et al., 2014) determined the partner selection criteria for Malaysian graduate students (Bensayah, 2018). Study subjects valued internal traits such as religion and external traits such as physical attractiveness when choosing a partner. Rafiee (2023) also studied determining partner selection criteria for nursing students. With the (Chen et al., 2015) 22-33 and 23-39 years, and from the point of view of girls (Liddon et al., 2018) 46 (Alavi et al., 2014), there were 17 important criteria and five shallow criteria. There was a gender difference in the importance of 29 criteria (Rafiee, 2023).

Previous research has indicated that both sexes strongly value these attributes in prospective relationships, but few studies have examined whether engaged couples react positively to warm and trustworthy partners. Their romantic partner preferences (Valentine et al., 2020). Five predictive studies on gender differences in human partner preferences examined evolutionary concepts of parental investment, sexual selection, human reproductive ability, and sexual asymmetry regarding the certainty of parenthood versus motherhood. Expectations focused on how each sex evaluates earning capacity, ambition, diligence, youth, physical attractiveness, and chastity (Buss, 1989) As shown in the previous

presentation, most research and studies on marital choice criteria focused on the psychological aspects of satisfying relational needs and various factors, including physical, behavioral, material, moral, and aesthetic, which formed the preconceived image for searching for a life partner and preferences related to.

Emotional Needs (EN)

The study of basic psychological needs has undergone a strong recovery, driven in part by the theory of basic psychological need, one of the six mini-theories within the theory of the report of the sucker (Vansteenkiste et al., 2020; Ryan, 2000) the need for independence (Deci & Ryan, 2000) growth, cultures and differences. Basic psychological needs are widely defined as the critical resources underlying individuals' natural tendency to move toward increased self-regulation, adaptation, and increased (Knudson-Martin & Kim, 2022). Our emotional needs are what make us happy, fulfilled, or at peace. We may feel disappointed, upset, or unhappy without them. Emotional requirements include feeling respected, prosperous, safe, and part of the community. Humans want emotional nourishment, like food and water. Natural entitlement to emotional nourishment (Sala, 2013). Each person has a unique set of emotional needs, which may be the product of arrangement, genetic predisposition, identity, and some individual factors (Layder & Layder, 2009). Maslow's hierarchy, presented as a hierarchy, shows the evolution of human needs for basic needs such as food and water. At the bottom of the pyramid to self-realization at its top. Maslow's research identified nine specific emotional needs every day for all people across cultures (Johnson, 2008).

Studies have examined direct and indirect relationships between attachment insecurities (anxiety and avoidance) and sexual pleasure via sexual urges. Two hundred four couples replied. The research found that partner consent, self-affirmation, and closeness (Brassard et al., 2023) Studie (Luginbuehl & Schoebi, 2020) affect individual differences in the dynamics of moment-in-the-moment emotions on interpersonal response and relationship satisfaction. Yoo et al. (2014) have examined how emotional and sexual closeness affects relationship satisfaction in interpersonal relationships. The research included 335 pairings. The course analysis showed that sexual satisfaction significantly predicted

emotional intimacy in husbands and wives, but emotional intimacy did not appear to affect sexual satisfaction. Gender differences were also found in how a husband's perception of sexual satisfaction affects his relationship satisfaction with his partner. A study (Litzinger & Gordon, 2005) linked spousal communication, sexual pleasure, and marital satisfaction among 387 couples. Regression studies reveal that sexual and communicative pleasure independently influence marital satisfaction. If couples communicate well, sexual pleasure does not affect marital contentment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Participants and procedure

Data were collected during the fall semester of the 2023 academic year A year in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Participants were recruited through advertisements within psychotherapy and family counseling centers and by Notices posted on bulletin boards and social media accounts. Participants were provided with a link to access the online administered questionnaire, which was accessed first. Provide an informed consent statement. All measures have been implemented in Arabic. A total of 387 married couples participated. We excluded four participants, as detailed below, for negligence and insufficient effort to respond to the survey instruments, resulting in an adequate sample of 383 participants. Age ranges from 25 to 45 years. The number of males was (171), and (212) females and the number of those holding a bachelor's degree was (164), a master's degree was (83), and a high school degree was (136). (Figure 1)

Ethical approval

The study titled "The effect Criteria of Mate-Selection on Emotional Needs of Married Couples" was approved [numbered: 136-156707-12] 08/01/2024. The training unit reviewed the title of the study and approved the application of the study tools and procedures in the group of schools. Participant provided informed consent, with the volunteer form covering research details, risks, benefits, confidentiality, and participant rights. The research strictly adhered to the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, prioritizing participant's rights and well-being in design, procedures, and confidentiality measures.

Additional precautions were taken by the investigator(s) to protect the volunteers in this study.

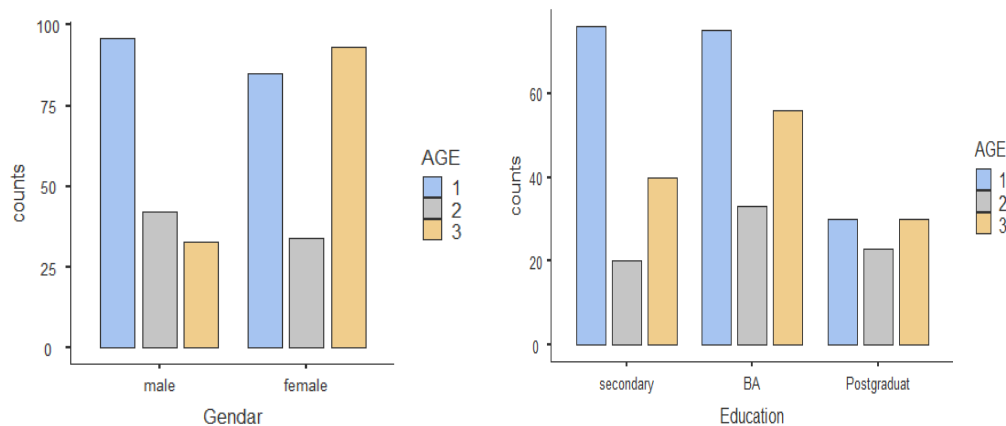


Figure 1. Shows the study subjects according to demographic variables

Data collection tools

Participants completed a demographic questionnaire in which we inquired about the following characteristics: age, gender, years of marriage, and level of education, and the administration of the following psychometric measures followed this.

Marital Selection Criteria (CMS)

The scale of criteria for choosing a life partner (CMS) The scale prepared by (Kahila, 2016) consists of 20 items distributed over six criteria, namely: the psychological criterion consists of four items (2,4,8,9), the social criterion consists of three items (12,15,16) the intellectual criterion consists of three items (3,5,10), the religious criterion consists of two items (11,14), the physical criterion consists of three items (17,18,19,20), and the formal criterion consists of four items (1,6,7,13). The values of the correlation coefficients for the dimensions ranged from (0.632-0.761), and the values of the correlation coefficients of the paragraphs ranged between (0.269-0.702). The stability coefficient of the instrument was (0.64). For the purposes of correcting the tool, each paragraph is given four options, which are (not required and given one grade; desirable and not necessary and given two degrees; average importance and given three degrees; and an essential requirement. This option is given four degrees)

Emotional Needs Scale (ENS)

The ENS Emotional Needs Scale prepared by (Van den Broeck et al., 2008) consists of 14 items to measure emotional needs. Moreover, the response options on the tool consist of five options

where the option given is the option never and given a degree, the option is absolute and given two degrees, the option is sometimes given three degrees, the option is often given four degrees, and the option is always given.

Statistical Analysis

We used Jamovi 2.4 and spss 23 software for data cleaning and descriptive, correlational analyses. We used the Jamovi 2.4 packages to exclude four participants (listed above) who did not assist. Make an adequate effort to respond to the questions, with at least one example of entering the same response more than ten times in a row. Stuff. We implemented a jamovi package to base it on small Amounts (<5%) of missing item level values with scale scores summed. We used the Jamovi package for calculating internal consistency and labeling for recipes, eatables for correlations, and MANCOVA effects. Linear regression paths used to model direct effects and maximum likelihood estimation were treated. To test for mediation, we calculated cross-products of pairs of direct path coefficients to derive mediation indirect effects.

RESULTS

It is clear that the means Standard deviations for CMS ENS among couples reached (49.6), which was highest after the psychological dimension (10.5), followed by the physical dimension (9.54), followed the appearance dimension (8.77), and the intellectual dimension (8.16), followed by the social dimension (7.23) And in last place came the religious dimension

(5.36). Regarding the emotional needs scale of married couples, the score was high (50.98) (Figure 2).

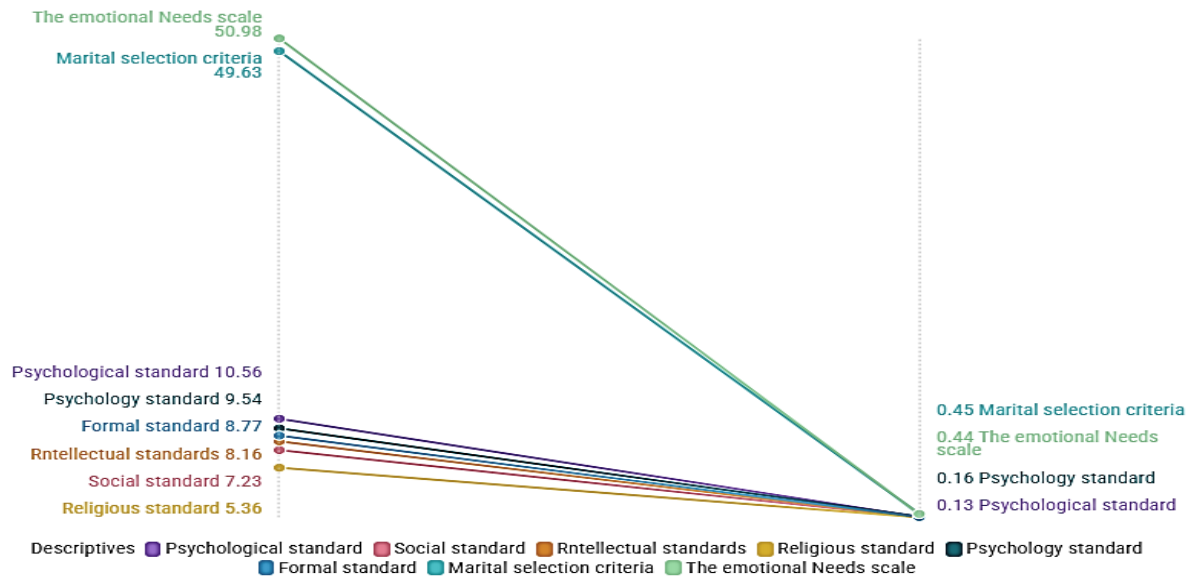


Figure 2. The effect of CMS IN ENS Among couples with some demographic variables

Table 1 shows that there is no statistically significant indirect effect between gender, the number of children, and the extent to which married couples are satisfied with marital choice and marital selection criteria, but there is a statistically significant direct affective relationship between the number of children and marital choice and marital selection criteria satisfaction. Between gender and married couples' emotional

requirements. The direct and indirect connections model shows that the number of children and satisfaction with marital standards significantly affect married couples' emotional needs. The figure also demonstrates the correlations between the research variables (gender, number of children, marriage choice criteria satisfaction, overall selection criteria, and emotional requirements fulfillment among married couples).

Table 1. Standardized direct and indirect mediation tests

Test	Effect	HERSELF	β	with	p
Indirect	Gender \Rightarrow CMS \Rightarrow ENS	0.0347	2.95e-5	0.0148	0.988
	Number \Rightarrow CMS \Rightarrow ENS	0.0353	3.45e-4	0.1696	0.865
	stander \Rightarrow CMS \Rightarrow ETC	0.0728	0.00273	0.6853	0.493
Component	Gendar1 \Rightarrow CMS	0.9494	7.88e-4	0.0148	0.988
	CMS \Rightarrow US	0.0467	0.03746	0.7828	0.434
	Number \Rightarrow CMS	0.9428	0.00922	0.1738	0.862
	stander \Rightarrow CMS	0.9627	0.07284	1.4181	0.156
Direct	Gender \Rightarrow ENS	0.8673	0.00603	0.1207	0.904
	Number \Rightarrow ETC	0.8613	0.10787	2.1714	0.030
	stander \Rightarrow ETC	0.8818	0.33420	6.9287	< .001
Total	Gender \Rightarrow ENS	0.8692	0.00606	0.1210	0.904
	Number \Rightarrow ETC	0.8630	0.10822	2.1738	0.030
	stander \Rightarrow ETC	0.8813	0.33148	6.8756	< .001

Table 2. Differences in MSC & ENS to the variable of educational level, gender, and number of children.

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects						
Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	Psychological standard	12.644	1	12.644	1.850	.175
	Social standard	.804	1	.804	.210	.647
	Intellectual standard	6.799	1	6.799	1.678	.196
	Religious standard	.768	1	.768	.298	.586
	Physical Standard	19.820	1	19.820	2.117	.147
	Formal standard	.000	1	.000	.000	.996
	Selection standards	27.960	1	27.960	.366	.546
	The Emotional Needs Scale	211.465	1	211.465	2.870	.091
Education	Psychological standard	16.965	2	8.482	1.241	.290
	Social standard	.727	2	.364	.095	.909
	Intellectual standard	68.774	2	34.387	8.488	.000
	Religious standard	18.287	2	9.143	3.545	.030
	Physical Standard	92.210	2	46.105	4.924	.008
	Formal standard	41.592	2	20.796	3.849	.022
	Selection standards	974.731	2	487.365	6.378	.002
	The Emotional Needs Scale	389.052	2	194.526	2.640	.073
Number of Children	Psychological standard	10.354	1	10.354	1.517	.219
	Social standard	3.351	1	3.351	.876	.350
	Intellectual standard	4.549	1	4.549	1.123	.290
	Religious standard	5.722	1	5.722	2.226	.137
	Physical Standard	25.117	1	25.117	2.695	.102
	Formal standard	2.030	1	2.030	.375	.541
	Selection standards	6.047	1	6.047	.079	.779
	The Emotional Needs Scale	294.725	1	294.725	4.033	.045
	Social standard	1449.579	379	3.825		
	Intellectual standard	1535.490	379	4.051		
	Religious standard	977.399	379	2.579		
	Physical Standard	3548.625	379	9.363		
	Formal standard	2047.725	379	5.403		
Selection standards	28961.648	379	76.416			
The Emotional Needs Scale	27921.313	379	73.671			
Error	Psychological standard	45322.000	383			
	Social standard	21499.000	383			
	Intellectual standard	27120.000	383			
	Religious standard	12012.000	383			
	Physical Standard	38529.000	383			
	Formal standard	31532.000	383			
	Selection standards	973290.000	383			
Total	The Emotional Needs Scale	1024051.000	383			

Table 2 shows that there were no statistically significant differences in the criteria for choosing a life partner and satisfying the emotional needs of married couples by gender. However, there were statistically significant differences by education level on the intellectual,

religious, physical, and official dimensions and the total degree of t. It was also found that there were no differences in life partner selection criteria based on the number of children. However, there were differences in emotional needs satisfaction in favor of those aged 4–7.

PSU predicted the indirect effect of demographic variables: gender, level of education, and level of satisfaction with MSC (Figure 3).

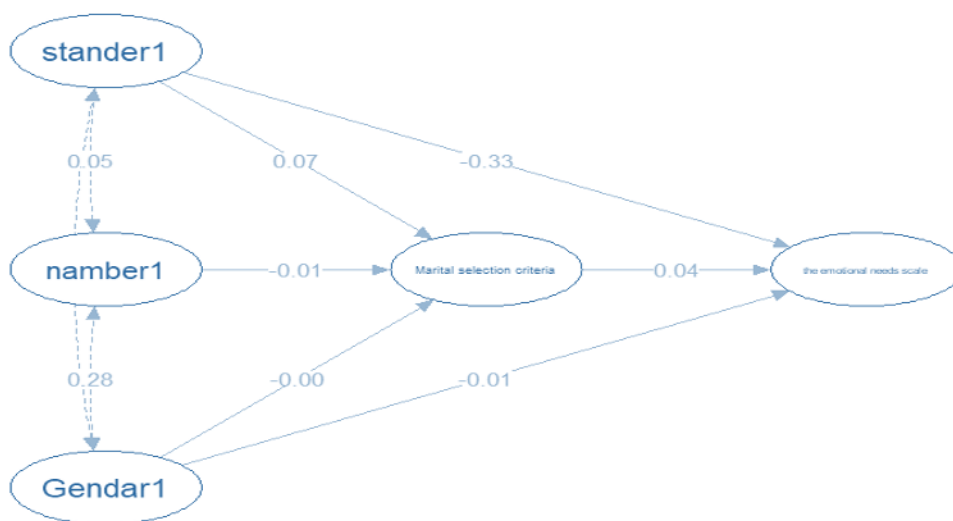


Figure 3. The direct effect of MSC & ENS among couples

DISCUSSION

The choice of partner is a crucial link in the continual growth of human civilization and a complicated challenge in decision-making. Partner selection includes not only people's preferences but also their ways (Hou et al., 2020). Basic psychological needs are widely defined as the critical resources underlying individuals' natural tendency to move toward increased self-regulation, adaptation, and increased (Knudson-Martin & Kim, 2022). Our emotional needs are what make us happy, fulfilled, or at peace.

The study found that couples' average CMS standard deviations were (49.6), with the psychological dimension (10.5) ranking first, followed by the physical dimension (9.54), the phenotypic dimension (8.77), the intellectual dimension (8.16), the social dimension (7.23), and the religious dimension (5.36). Married couples have high emotional requirements (50.98). These findings are due to the study's religious, cultural, and psychological context. This may illustrate the current freedom of marriage choice and promote the right of people to select and shape their marital ties, which is compatible with the theory of marital choice, which stresses the motivation-value-role phases (Schibik et al., 2023) value satisfaction via visual, aural, and non-interactive ways. The second stage (value) involves verbal values, and the third

stage (role) involves the couple's capacity to operate in responsibilities allocated to both sides. Topics include whether gays or opposites marry, sex desire, self-acceptance, neuroticism, physical attractiveness, and men's more significant role in advancement. Courtship and projected role compatibility rather than real compatibility (Murstein, 1970). The theory of choice emphasizes accepting responsibility to meet your basic needs and those of your spouse and freedom from external control, and husbands may not have devoted full attention to the needs of themselves and their spouses before intervening (Fathollahzadeh et al., 2017; Scheller et al., 2023)

There was also no statistical significance for an indirect effect between gender, the number of children, and the extent to which married couples are satisfied with the criteria of marital choice. The logical result can be explained by the sample's characteristics and conditions that adhere to Islamic aspects and religious standards regarding the impact of gender and the number of children (Brassard et al., 2023; Buss, 2023; Choi & Wagner, 2023; Dutta et al., 2023; Lu, 2023; Rafiee, 2023; Ruan et al., 2023; Scheller et al., 2023; Schibik et al., 2023) There is also a statistically significant direct affective association between the number of children and marriage choice, emotional requirements, and gender. Sexual attraction and the development of more

stable preference patterns may be able to interpret a partner's preference patterns, which is consistent with the final explanations because natural selection works on the partner's fixed preferences as well as the learning system and improves them. In this method (Collins et al., 2010; Gonçalves et al., 2011; Gough et al., 2013; Griffin & Tyrrell, 2013; Sala, 2013; SJ, 2013; Sullivan & Davila, 2010), The direct and indirect links model shows that the number of children and satisfaction with marital standards have a statistically significant influence on married couples' emotional needs. The chart also demonstrates how gender, number of children, satisfaction with marriage choice criteria, overall selection criteria, and emotional needs fulfillment among married couples relate. Its psychological and biological causes are still unknown, and raising women's socioeconomic level does not erase or minimize gender inequalities in partner choices and marriage aspirations. Women's socioeconomic norms rise with their position (Alavi et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2015; Din et al., 2015; Yoo et al., 2014). According to evolutionary theory, males favored couples with more physical beauty, while women chose couples with higher wealth, education, self-confidence, intellect, dominance, and social standing. Lower relationship involvement lowers education and physical appeal, particularly for men (Abdullah, 2011; Buunk et al., 2002; Dutta et al., 2023; Lu, 2023) Different marital choices and emotional needs can be explained by age, education, culture, nature of marital choice, the influence of the family and social environment on family choice, premarital relationships, emotional dating, and other influencing factors, as well as emotional desires and the individual's nature and personality traits (Abdullah, 2011; Badahdah & Tiemann, 2005; Buss & Schmitt, 2019; Liddon et al., 2018)

Recommendations

Training prospective spouses to meet marital choice requirements. Teaching married couples about relationship requirements. Stress the relevance of CMS and emotional needs to therapists and family therapy professionals.

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Data Availability Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Ethics Committee

The study titled "The effect Criteria of Mate-Selection on Emotional Needs of Married Couples" was approved [numbered: 136-156707-12] 08/01/2024. The training unit reviewed the title of the study and approved the application of the study tools and procedures in the group of schools.

Author Contributions

Study Design, AKH, IAA; Data Collection, AKH; Statistical Analysis, AKH; Data Interpretation, IAA, SSM; Manuscript Preparation, SSM, IAA; Literature Search, AKH, IAA. The published version of the manuscript has been read and approved by all authors.

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