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Published online: 24 April 2016

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TRAITS OF PERSONALITY AND AGE OF MARRIAGE AS PREDICTORS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS TO USE SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Abstract. This research aimed to determine the effects of personality traits and age on psychological needs to use social networks. Psychological needs to use social networks is conditions or desires to someone to use social networks. Personality Trait is a description of behaviours that can be grouped into five types: neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, conscientiousness, and agreeableness. The age of marriage starts from the day when the couple has married. Age of marriage is reflected in the family cycle phase. This research is quantitative. Subjects in this study were 94, which consisted of 80 women and 14 men. All of them live in Pekanbaru-Riau. The subject was determined by incidental sampling technique. This research was conducted at Pekanbaru. The hypotheses tested were (1) personality trait and age of marriage as predictors for psychological needs to use social networks, (2) type of personality is a predictor for psychological needs to use social networks (3) age of marriage is a predictor of psychological needs to use social networks. The obtained data had been analyzed by two way ANOVA. The Finding revealed that personality trait and age of marriage effect psychological needs to use social networks, with contribution is 7.4%; F= 3.644; p= 0.030 (0.03<0.05). Personality trait has no effect on the psychological needs using social networks (β = 0195, p>0.05) and the age of marriage affect on the psychological need to use social network (β=-.216, p<0.05).

INTRODUCTION

Internet is acronym from interconnection-networking, it is means of connecting a computer to any other computer anywhere in the world via dedicated routers and servers. When two computers are connected over the Internet, they can send and receive all kinds of information such as text, graphics, voice, video, and computer programs communication can be facilitated by internet. Internet-based communication first appeared in 1995 through classmates.com sites. Since 1997, social networks have been giving more choices. We can send messages to others, add new friends, Posting our picture or moments, giving advices or comment on others post, to sell a product, to find couple, and to find solution to our problems etc (Adithyaa, 2010).

Statistics show that users of social networks, especially facebook in 2012and 2013 inIndonesia about 80.1 million people in 2014. More than 55% of social network users are teens.48 % among them visit social network every day (Livermore, 2008). Age of marriage is one of the causes of married individuals use social networks. Unfinished Conflict in marriage, lack of psychological need for each couple, feeling of saturation are the reason people who marriage use social networks.In fact, social networks site can increase conflicts or tensions within the family (Iryna, 2012). Involving social network sites (example: Facebook, other social networking twitter) while a couple has conflict can lead them to divorce (Rivas, 2013).

Personality trait is another factor that causes a person to use social network sites (Langstedt, 2011). People that categorizes as neurotic personality type use social networks site such as facebook to seek social support and help them to derive feelings of anger, sadness and anxiety (Kosinski, Bachrach, Kohli, Stillwell & Graepel, 2014) whereas, extrovert people usually use social network sites to find new friend. For these people Connecting with others is a psychological need that is necessary for life and they fulfill this need through social networking sites.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Personality Trait

Personality is a way to behave, to respond to others. We can see personality from daily activities, like observing people reactions. The results from this study are important to get understand behavior. Every individual have unique Personality. Psychological approaches explain personalities through five perspectives those are psychoanalisis, social-psychoanalisis perspective, trait perspective, behavioral perspective & Humanistic perspective (Cloninger, 2013). Trait is prime unit

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personality. Personality trait base on consistent pattern in how some one behave,think,perceive.for these reason, trait can lead the main function, which are: (1) to make behavior conclusion, (2) predicting behavior, (3) to explain behavior. These reason make traits of personality Theory more popular than others (Pervin, Cervovne & John, 2012)

Over years researcher who concern with personality trait have not dealt about organization of personality trait while the researcher have been studying it. Formulatting Factor analysis of personality is a way to find organization of personality trait. Doing selection for thousand traits that have same meaning are how these work were begun. For example someone who is perfect and someone who does not have despicable are. Many researcher agree that individual differences can be divided in

five dimensions, namely: Neuroticism, Openness, Agreebleness, Conscientiousness disingkat or big five personality (John & Srivastava 1999; Costa, 2003; Pervin et al., 2012). OCEAN is acronym for these trait, by Using First letter from each trait (Pervin et al., 2012). Definition of trait of personality is pattern of behavior that consistent everywere in way to think, to respond others or situation.

The method of factor analysis,which was the basis for Cattels research has been the tool of many other personality researchers.The grand Scope of Cattells vision-that of proposing an empirically supported model of trait that could encompass the full spectrum of personality-has been again captured in more recent model: The big five (Cloninger, 2013).

TABLE 1
The Big Five Factors of Personality

Factor	Description of high score	Description of low score
Extraversion	Talkative	Quiet
	Dominant	Unfeeling
	Sociable	Passive
Agreeableness	Good Nature	Irritable
	Soft hearted	Ruthless
	Trusting	Suspicious
Neuroticism	Emotional	Calm
	Vulnerable	Self Controlled
	Anxious	Sense Of Wellbeing
Conscientouness	Hardworking	Negligent
	Ambitious	Lazy
	Responsible	Irresponsible
Openness	Creative	Uncreative
	Imaginative	Down-to-earth
	Prefer variety	Prefers routines

Source: Adapted from Mccrae (Pervin et al., 2012)

Age of Marriage

Age of Marriage is the time that had been passed by couple. Age of Marrige is seen from stage of family life. According Duvall and Miller (1985), there are eight cycle of family life stage which are:

(1) married couple, without children

(2) Child bearing family,oldest child birth-30 month

(3) Families with preschool children, eldest child, 2,5 years-6 years

(4) Families with school children, eldest child 6-13 years

(5) Family with teenagers, eldest child 13-20 years

(6) Family launching young adult, first child gone to last child's leaving home

(7) middle age parents, emptiness to retirement

(8) Aging Family members, retirement to death of both spouse. Age of Marriage in this research was time that had been passed by couple, seen by stage of family life cycle. Counting age of marriage was begun from first child nascences. Age of Marriage is divided to four stage, which are:

(1) married couple, without children.

(2) Child bearing family, eldest child birth-30 month.

(3) Families with preschool children, eldest child, 2,5 years-6 years.

(4) Families with school children, eldest child 6-13 years.

(5) Family with teenagers, eldest child 13-20 years.

Psychological Need to use Social Network Sites

The people scoring high in this are less reactive to stress. They

tend to be composed, even-tempered, and less likely to feel tensed or rattled. They are low in negative emotions. Such people tend to perform better as they are able to think clearly by managing their emotions. Managing does not mean suppressing or denying them but understanding them and using it to deal with situations productively.

We can say that, social networking sites are Communication base on internet. Formally social networking sites are cluster that consists of people that are connected by a relationship or more. WhatsApp, Line, Blacberry Messenger, Path, Instagram, Twitter, Yahoo Messenger, Face Book are Kinds of social network site (Furht, 2010). There are so many research showed that social network sites had been operating in many stages, such as family and state. Social network sites have important role to solve problems, to reach an aim (Furht, 2010). Psychological need is a condition, encouragement, desires to get prosperous form. Psychological need to use social network site is a condition or desires that make people to use social network sites. There are so many reason why people use social network sites, such as need to have self esteem, to make friendship, to change information, to get social support, to get emotional support, to make comfort (Baumeister & Leary, 1995; Livemore, 2008).

Henry Murray explained 20 needs that underlie behaviors, there was Abasement, achievement, affiliation, counteraction, aggression, autonomy, intraception, deference, dominance, exhibition,harmavoidance, inavoidance, nurturance, order, play, rejection, sentience, sex,succorance dan understanding.

Psychological need in this research is condition, encouragement, desires that underlied people to use social network sites. There are eight basic needs that drive people to use social netwok sites. Eight basic need are achievement, affiliation, autonomi, dominance, exhibition, harmavoidance, play, succorance dan understanding.

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

This research used quantitative method. Sample was taken by incidental sampling method. Dependent variable is psychological need to use social network sites. There are two independent variables, those are age of marriage and personality trait. Psychological need to use social network sites was measured by scale of psychological need to use social network sites which consist of eight aspect. There are 28 item in this scale. This scale was tried to 118 subjects. Coefficient reliability in this scale is 0.0904.

TABLE 2
Blue Print of Psychological Need Scale before Tried Out

No	Aspect	Indicator	Items	
			Favorable	Unfavorable
1	Achievement	To solve problem		1
		To get authority		
2	Afiliation	Making relationship to others	2, 11	16, 22
		Need for making friedship	18, 26	24
		Creating strong bond to others	6, 8, 32, 39	35
		Looking friend as much as possible	28, 30	
3	Autonomi	To do something and dont care what people say	13, 3	
4	Dominance	To affect others	17, 29	21
5	Exhibition	To be center attention from others	23	
		To show her/his ability	19, 25	
6	Play	To having fun	33, 34	
		Avoiding tension	30	
7	Succorance	To desire to be love	9, 12	
		To desire to geting	4,7,15	
		Receiving and getting attention from others	20	
8	Understanding	To understand others	27, 31, 30	6

Scale of personality used Big five inventory. Number of item in this scale are 44. This scale is representation from big factors theory. The scale consists of five aspect, namely Agreeableness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, and Openness.

Age of married was known by demography data who included in scale. Data had been analyzed by two way Anova.

This scale had translated in Bahasa Indonesia from. The scale taken from John and Srivastava (1999). We tried it to adults, at the end after we tried this scale, we got 30 items. Coefficient of reliability this scale is 0.921.

RESULTS

Subjects in this study were 94, that consisted of 14 men and 80 women. Subjects work as: Public servants (23), private

TABLE 3
Blue Print of Psychological Need Scale before Tried Out

No	Aspect	Indicator	Items	
			Favorable	Unfavorable
1	Achievement	To solve problem		1
2	Afiliation	Making relationship to others	11	
		Need for making friedship	18, 26	24
		Looking friend as much as possible	6, 39	
3	Autonomi	To do something and dont care what people say	13, 3	
4	Dominance	To affect others	17, 29	
5	Exhibition	- To be center To show her/his ability	23	
6	Play	To having fun	33, 34	
7	Succorance	To desire to be love	9, 12	
		Receiving and getting attention from others	4, 7, 15	
8	Understanding	To understand others	27, 31, 26	2

TABLE 4
Blue Print of Scale before Tried Out

Aspect	Item	Amount
Extraversion	1,6,11,16,21,26,31,36	8
Agreeableness	2,7,12,17,22,27,32,37,42	9
Conscientiousness	3,8,13,18,23,28,33,38,43	9
Neuroticism	4,9,14,19,24,29,34,39	8
Openness	5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,41,44	10
	Total	44

employees (32) and house wifes (39). Subject Come from Minang tribes (21), Malay tribes (37) and others, such as batak, Jawa, Banjar, Sunda (34). All Subject were married and they have social network sites. This research aimed to determine the affects of personality trait and age of marriage on psychological needs to use social networks, to determine the affects of personality traits on psychological need to use social network site, to determine affects of age of marriage on psychological need to use social network site.

Statistic Test

Statistic test involved assumptions test, multicoliniearity test, autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test and multiple linear regression test. Assumption test is the requirement for regression test. We can do multiple linear regression test, if we find that our data is normal. The pupose of multicolinierity test is to check correlation between independent variables.We can say our research is good, if there is no multicolinieriyty between independent variables or there is a minimal multicolinieriyty.

Statistic test showed that data from psychological need to uses social netwok sites was normal and personality trait was too. K-Z score for psychological need to uses social netwok sites is 0.859 with scores of significancy 0.452 ($p>0.05$) and K-Z score for personality trait is 1.033 with scores of significancy 0.236 ($p>0.05$). Data from age marriage wasnt normal, with significancy score =0.000, ($p<0.005$)

Multicolinieriyty is good, we can see from score of tolerance 0.985 (good if range of score between 0, 0- 1) and VIF score less than 10 (Score VIF 1.016). There is no autocorrelation in this research, we can see from Durbin Watson scores (DW) 2.338.We can say there is no autocorrelation if score bigger than 1 and less than 3.

TABLE 5
Blue Print of Scale after Tried Out

Aspect	Item	Amount
Extraversion	6,10,15,17,21,26	6
Agreeableness	3,11,16,22,29	5
Conscientiousness	1,7,12,18,23,27,30	7
Neuroticism	4,8,13,19,24,28	6
Openness	2,5,9,14,20,23	6
	Total	30

TABLE 6
Coefficients[a]
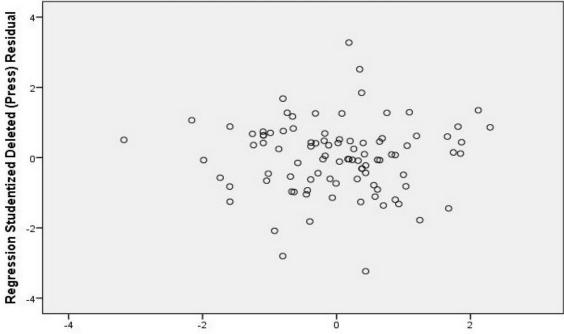
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	51.831	11.037		4.696	.000		
Personality Trait	.237	.123	.195	1.919	.058	.985	1.016
Age of Marriage	-.285	.134	-.216	-2.123	.037	.985	1.016

[a.] Dependent Variable: Psychological-needs

FIGURE 1
Heteroscedasticity

There is no heteroscedasticity in this research. This picture explains it.

Multiple linear regression test showed that both personality trait and age of marriage affected psychological need to use social network sites (p=0.03, p<0.05). The equality of correlation is:

$$Y = 51.831 + 0.327X_1 + (-0.285)X_2$$

TABLE 7
ANOVA [a]

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	664.471	2	332.236	3.644	.030[b]
1 Residual	8296.433	91	91.170		
Total	8960.904	93			

[a.] Dependent Variable: Psychological-need
[b.] Predictors: (Constant), Personality trait, age-marriage

Age of marriage variable affected psychological need to use social network sites (beta= -.216; $p<0.05$).while personality trait wasnt affected psychological need to use social network sites (Beta =0.195; $p >0.05$). There was correlation between psychological need to use social network sites with age of marriage 0.032 ($p<0.05$), while there was no correlation between psychological need to use social network sites with personality traits 0,052 ($p>0.052$). This result showed that:

- Psychological need to use social network sites affected by type of personality and age of marriage.
- Psychological need to use social network sites affected by age of marriage.
- Psychological need to use social network sites wasnt affected by type of personality.

TABLE 8
Correlations

		Psychologic-needs	Trait-Personality	Age-Marriage
	Psychologic-needs	1.000	.168	-.192
Pearson Correlation	Personality trait	.168	1.000	.124
	Age-marriage	-.192	.124	1.000
	Psychologic-needs		.052	.032
Sig. (1-tailed)	Personality trait	.052		.116
	Age-marriage	.032	.116	
	Psychologic-needs	94	94	94
N	Personality trait	94	94	94
	Age-marriage	94	94	94

There was contribution from age of marriage and type of personality to psychological need to use social network site R =7.4%. Marriage is a situation where man and woman live together is ratified by law. Marriage is over, when one of them dies or divorce. There are eight stages in marriage (Garner, 2012).

TABLE 9
Value of Durbin Watson and Contributon of Independent Variable to Dependent Variable

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.272a	.074	.054	9.54828	2.338

[a.] Predictors: (Constant), age-marriage, Personality-traits
[b.] Dependent Variable: psychological-needs

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

This research aimed to determine the affects of personality trait and age of marriage on psychological needs to use social networks. Psychological needs to use social networks is a condition or desires of someone to use social networks. Personality Trait is a description of behaviors that can be grouped into five types, namely Neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, conscientiousness and agreeableness. Age of marriage starts from the day when the couple get married. Age of marriage is re-

flected from a family cycle phase.

Age of marriage variable affected psychological need to use social network sites (beta= -.216; p<0.05).while personality trait wasnt affected psychological need to use social network sites (Beta =0.195; $p>0.05$). There was correlation between psychological need to use social network sites with age of marriage 0,032 ($p<0.05$), while there wasnt correlation between psychological need to use social network sites with personality traits 0,052 ($p>0.052$). This result showed that:

- Psychological need to use social network sites affected by type of personality and age of marriage
- Psychological need to use social network sites affected by ageof married
- Psychological need to use social network sites wasnt affected by type of personality

There was contribution from age of marriage and type of personality to psychological need to use social network site R =7.4 %. There are eight Stages in marriage. (1) married couple, without children (2) Child bearing family, eldest child birth-30 month (3) Families with preschool children, eldest child, 2,5 years-6 years (4) Families with school children, eldest child 6-13 years (5) Family with teenagers, eldest child 13-20 years (6) Family launching young adult, first child gone to last child's leaving home (7) middle age parents, emptiness to retirement (8) Aging Family members, retirement to death of both spouse (Duval & Miller, 2008).

Each stages have different conflicts according family life cycle. A new couple or married couple has different personality, so that they have to make adjustment in their new life. Self adjustment in new couple can be source of conflict. Children educates, when the children go to school at first time are kinds of conflict in child bearing family (stages 2). Conflict happen when each couple can't give psychological need to others, such as: to be loved, to be respected, to be heard etc. to Bore, to snare in marriage are effect of conflict.

All psychological needs can be fulfilled by social network sites. Social network sites give need of affiliation, to be loved, need for play, to feel free, getting social support, to respond, getting some advice, to socialization (Baker, 2015). Trend to use social network sites can be predicted through trait of psychology. High trend to express information is character from trait of extroversion. People use social network sites to maintain their relationship, to get cosiness, to get entertainment and also to maintain friendship (Langstedt, 2011). This research showed that trait of personality didn't affect psychological need to use social network sites even though trait of personality coincide with age of marriage affected psychological need to use social network sites. This research didn't explain in specific way, what kind of trait who affect psychological need to use social network sites furthermore some research explained in specific, kind of trait that affect psychological need to use social network sites (Mouakket, 2015; Witkin, 2014).

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