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PREDICTION OF SEXUAL SATISFACTION BASED ON SEXUAL PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS

Abstract

Aim of this research is to examine whether sexual satisfaction can be predicted based on the experience of one's own sexuality and the way in which individuals view their own sexuality. The sample is convenient and includes data given by 389 students ($m=115$; $f=274$) from the University of Niš, aged 18-31 years. New Sexual Satisfaction Scale Short Form (NSSS-S; Štulhofer, Buško & Brouillard, 2011) and Sexy Seven Questionnaire (Schmitt & Buss, 2000) were used in order to collect data. For the purpose of testing research hypotheses we used multiple regression analysis. Results indicate that both Ego-centered and Partner/activity-centered subscales of sexual satisfaction can be predicted based on a model containing sexual personality dimensions. The model is statistically significant ($R^2=.19$, $p<.001$; $F_{(5,332)}=16.339$, $p<.001$) and explains 19.7% of the variance of Ego-centered subscale with sexual attractiveness ($\beta=.28$, $p<.001$), relationship exclusivity ($\beta=.16$, $p<.05$) and sexual restraint ($\beta=-.30$, $p<.001$) as statistically significant predictors. Statistically significant model ($R^2=.16$, $p<.001$; $F_{(5,332)}=13.367$, $p<.001$) explained 16.8% of the variance of Partner/sexual activity centered subscale with sexual attractiveness ($\beta=.34$, $p<.001$), relationship exclusivity ($\beta=.15$, $p<.05$) and sexual restraint ($\beta=-.256$, $p<.001$) as statistically significant predictors. Thus, we conclude that one's sexual satisfaction can be predicted based on an individual's perception of their own sexuality. The way in which we view and describe personal sense of sexuality can affect the sexual satisfaction we perceive.

Key words: *sexual personality dimensions, sexual satisfaction, students*

Introduction

Sexuality as a topic can be found in almost all psychological personality theories. Psychoanalytic theories of Freud and Erikson speak of psychosexual development, Fromm and Rogers put an emphasis on sexuality and romantic functioning and a lot of information about sexual trauma can be found in learning theories (Erikson, 1968; Freud, 1914; Fromm, 1956; Rogers, 1972, as cited in Schmitt & Buss, 2000). The changes that have occurred in the field of sexuality in the last couple of decades (feminism, LGBT + commune, etc.) seem to have shaped

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a completely new view on this topic of human existence. For centuries, sexual behavior was considered a heterosexual act with the goal of procreating life, while today associations related to sexuality are becoming more numerous, from vaginal, oral, anal stimulation to new trends such as telephone sex and sexting, which occur outside of marital and heterosexual relationships (Lehmiller, 2017). With these changes came the need to examine sexual satisfaction and attitudes about sexuality. Having in mind importance of sexuality in adolescence, but also in period of early adulthood it seems of special significance to better understand attitudes about sexuality and their role in sexual satisfaction in students.

Sexual Personality Dimensions

Changes in sexual behavior and attitudes about sexuality in recent decades (Štulhofer, Dokmanović, Ajduković, Božičević & Kufrin, 2005; Twenge, Wells & Sherman, 2015) have indicated the need to examine individual differences in the field of sexuality. Beginnings of examining these differences can be seen in a construction of sociosexual dimension, which on the one hand describes restrictive sociosexual behavior, marked by the predominance of the need for commitment and devotion over sexual intercourse, and on the other hand, nonrestrictive sociosexual behavior, marked by tendency to feel relatively comfortable to engage in sex without prior intimacy (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991).

One of important dimensions of sexuality is perceived attractiveness. Mark and Herbenick (2013) state that very few researchers are exploring the dynamic in perceived attractiveness, and raise a question of how the aspect of attraction is changing over time, grows or weakens, put in context in which individual surrounding and living might change over time. As Nomejko and Dolińska-Zygmunt (2015) suggest, attractiveness differs in men and women. Assessment of sexual attractiveness in women, from the evolutionary concept of sexual attraction, is determined by sexual orgasms and granted satisfaction from sexual intercourse or based on man's strength and wealth and other man's characteristics that results in providing resources in future (e.g. intelligence). On the other side men are attracted by various physical qualities of females, such as youngness and beauty (e.g. full lips, healthy teeth, shapely figure) and energy (e.g. expressiveness). Also, other studies which are taking evolutionary perspective, underlie the relationship between attractiveness (self-perceived attractiveness and attractiveness perceived by others) to have great impact on sexual behavior as it is associated with "good genes" (Gangestad & Thornhill, 1994; Thornhill & Gangestad, 1997, as cited in Rhodes, Simmons, & Peters, 2005). Being judged by others as sexually attractive, raises the possibility of attracting sexual partners and such accurate judgment is important in the mate selection processes in a way that it ensures the individual to not waste effort when it comes to attracting others (Beaulieu, 2007, as cited in Amos & McCabe, 2015). Two relevant theories that

explain the relationship between sexual attractiveness and sexual satisfaction are Object of Desire Self-Consciousness (ODSC) and Risk regulation theory. The first theory by Bogaert and Brotto (2013) is claiming that individuals with self-perception as sexually attractive and desirable to others are likely to have greater sexual experience and sexual wellbeing. On the other hand, Risk regulation theory by Murray (2008) is emphasizing the fact that fear of rejection by potential sexual partners might lead to avoidance of sexual intercourse in order to eliminate the fear of being rejected.

Schmitt and Buss (2000) explain their preference for evolutionary personality theory, considering that individual differences in sexuality are often the consequence of selection and likely to affect the course of current evolution. Lexical approach is also emphasized and is based on an observation that since sexuality appears to be an especially important topic in everyday social life, we could expect that the natural language would be a rich source of terms to describe individual differences in sexuality. Thus, an inventory was constructed to examine individual sexual differences, based on the lexical criteria and evolutionary theory. Using factor analysis, they came to the conclusion that there are 7 dimensions: Sexual Attractiveness (adjectives such as "sexy", "stunning", "seductive", "provocative", "flirtatious", etc), Relationship Exclusivity (includes adjectives that on the one hand denote fidelity and monogamy such as "devoted", "faithful", and on the other, "promiscuous" and "adulterous"), Sexual Restraint (e.g. "virginal", "celibate", "asexual" and "chaste"), Erotophilic Disposition (includes the adjectives as "obscene", "vulgar", "indecent", "indiscreet", "perverted"), Emotional Investment (e.g. "loving", "romantic", "affectionate"), Gender Orientation (indicates femininity versus masculinity), and Sexual Orientation (indicates homosexual versus heterosexual orientation). Although the authors of the inventory themselves (Schmitt & Buss, 2000) question whether the Sexual Personality Dimensions could be subsumed under the Big Five Personality Dimensions, there are opposing findings (Bourdage, Lee, Ashton & Perry, 2007) that support the using of new instrument to differentiate sexual differences among people.

Sexual Satisfaction

After recognizing the inefficiency of existing appraisal to sexual satisfaction as a global phenomenon and that sexual satisfaction is not a nominal variable with two categories (satisfied/dissatisfied), the need to examine this construct as a multidimensional phenomenon emerges (Snell, Fisher & Walters, 1993; Štulhofer & Buško, 2008; Štulhofer, Buško & Brouillard, 2011).

Nomejko and Dolińska-Zygmunt (2015) point out that sexuality as part of human nature is manifested in various ways, such as lust and desire, or psychologically determined factors, or in various behavioral responses leading to orgasm or pleasuring state of arousal. Sexual satisfaction has a subjective

dimension, with cognitive and emotional components, and as such is quite difficult to be operationalized and be precisely defined.

Having in mind that literature concerning sexual satisfaction is expanding it comes as a surprise that no such trend has been observed in the Balkans. Authors (Štulhofer, Gregurović & Štulhofer, 2003) state that insufficient interest in the phenomenon of human sexuality stems from the traditional standpoint of the academic community and the lack of the interdisciplinary study in this phenomenon.

Starting from the critique that existing instruments for examining sexual pleasure are not widely used, Štulhofer and Buško (2008) include observations from clinical and psychotherapeutic practice in order to construct a new scale for assessing this phenomenon. Starting from three visors: personal, interpersonal and repertoire visor, the authors (Štulhofer & Buško, 2008) propose a five-dimensional conceptual model of sexual pleasure that includes: sexual sensations and experiences, sexual concentration, dimension of sexual exchange, emotional connection and frequency, diversity and duration activities. Further examination of this five-dimensional model led to the justification of the use of a two-factor solution. Thus, New Sexual Satisfaction Scale is constructed and it includes two subscales: the Ego-centered subscale and Partner/Sexual activity centered subscale (Štulhofer et al., 2011). The Ego-centered subscale is primarily focused on personal experiences and sensations; it measures sexual satisfaction generated by personal experiences/sensations, while reflecting participant's perception of their partner's reactions and sexual activity in general. Partner/Sexual activity centered subscale measures sexual satisfaction derived from an individual's perception of their partner's sexual behaviors and reactions, and the diversity and frequency of sexual activities (Štulhofer et al., 2011).

Sexual practices are essential for sexual satisfaction. The inclusion of variety of sexual activities, frequency of intercourse and frequency of orgasm to the questionnaire, emphasizes the importance of behavioral aspects of sexuality for our sense of sexual satisfaction (Parish et al., 2006). Burke & Yung (2012; as cited in Nomejko & Dolińska-Zygmunt, 2015) state that feeling of intimacy is enhanced when there is a greater variability in sexual acts, adding that this variability is more important for women.

When it comes to ego-centered sexual satisfaction, literature suggests that the physical appearance and body perception are considered to be one part of sexual attractiveness that is connected to sexual satisfaction and as such is decreasing with age when it comes to women (Thomas, Hamm, Borrero, Hess & Thurston, 2018). Nomejko and Dolińska-Zygmunt (2015) bring light on the relation between sexual attractiveness and sexual satisfaction. For example, self-assessed musculature among young men (Daniel & Bridges, 2012) and the assessment of body, weight and physical fitness is more important to men than women (Meltzer & McNulty 2010). Also, study by Grossman (2003) suggests that people assured of their sexual attractiveness are more prone to initiate and engage in

sexual practices and be more satisfied with their sexual lives. Strong correlation is found between sexual satisfaction and self-esteem (Dolińska-Zygmunt & Nomejko, 2011). Sexual attractiveness can be defined as a form of attractiveness that involves appealing to the sexual desires of another person (Amos & McCabe, 2015). Such definition entails individual capacity of provoking sexual desires in others and thus providing greater sexual pleasure. Previous research shows that ego-centered sexual satisfaction can be affected by the sense of uneasiness with one's body in a negative way (Minčić, Todosijević & Pešić, 2019).

When it comes to partner-centered satisfaction, Mark and Herbenick (2013) point out that there are no studies that examine the association between subjective measures of partner's attractiveness and sexual behavior and the sexual satisfaction in established relationship. Mark and Herbenick (2013) imply that sexual satisfaction and relationship satisfaction are correlated, and Auslander et al. (2007) claim that greater degrees of relationship satisfaction are associated with sexual satisfaction. Literature suggests that a close bond between partners is essential for satisfactory sexual life (Grossman, 2003; Meltzer & McNulty 2010; Necky, 1990, as cited in Nomejko & Dolińska-Zygmunt, 2015). Conley, Piemonte, Guskova and Rubin (2018) suggest that couples with exclusive relationship (eg. monogamous) have more frequent sex and satisfying sex lives. Main component of this connection is the perceived closeness between partners. Also, one of the factors that play a major role is the quality of the attachment between partners that lead to greater sexual satisfaction (Butzer & Campbell, 2008, as cited in Mark and Herbenick, 2013).

Research problem

After presenting results of previous studies we notice a lack of research on the relationship between sexual satisfaction and personality traits. Based on presented information, our goal is to examine the relationship between the sexual satisfaction and sexual personality dimensions, and whether sexual satisfaction can be predicted based on sexual personality dimensions.

Method

Sample and procedure

The sample was convenient and consisted of 389 students from the University of Niš, 29,6% of them were males (N=115), and 70,4% (N=274) were females, aged 18-31 years (M=22.89; SD=2.63). Most of the participants filled in an online survey, and the remaining data was collected by distributing paper surveys.

Variables and instruments

Sexy Seven Questionnaire (Schmitt & Buss, 2000) was used to examine various aspects of human sexuality. There was no prior Serbian adaptation of the questionnaire therefore, for the purposes of this paper the items were translated using backward translation method. The instrument consists of 67 adjectives originally grouped in seven sexual personality dimensions: Sexual Attractiveness implies adjectives such as sexy, stunning, seductive, provocative, flirtatious etc; Relationship Exclusivity included adjectives that on the one hand denote fidelity and monogamy such as devoted, faithful, and on the other, promiscuous and adulterous; Sexual Restraint dimension included adjectives such as virginal, celibate, asexual and chaste; Erotophilic Disposition included the adjectives as obscene, vulgar, indecent, indiscreet, perverted; Emotional investment included adjectives such as loving, romantic and affectionate, passionate, jealous; Gender Orientation dimension is indicated by the orientation femininity versus masculinity; Sexual Orientation indicates homosexual versus heterosexual orientation.

In this study, the last two dimensions, Gender Orientation and Sexual Orientation, were not included. After conducting the principal component analysis ($KMO=0.88$; Varimax rotation method) and analyzing the factor loadings, items which formed factors Gender Orientation and Sexual Orientation in the original Sexy Seven Questionnaire (Schmitt & Buss, 2000), intertwined in this research. There was no difference between adjectives describing gender qualities and adjectives defining sexual orientation. One possible explanation for this occurrence might be that our student participants themselves don't differentiate between the two. Perhaps the nuance of gender orientation and sexual orientation isn't as clear as we might have expected it to be.

Sexy Seven subscales used in this research had satisfying levels of internal consistency reliability (Sexual Attractiveness $\alpha=0.86$; Relationship Exclusivity $\alpha=0.67$; Sexual Restraint $\alpha=0.64$; Erotophilic Disposition $\alpha=0.85$; Emotional investment $\alpha=0.72$).

The New Sexual Satisfaction Scale Short Form (NSSS-S; Štulhofer et al., 2011) was used to assess sexual satisfaction regardless of a person's gender, sexual orientation, and relationship status. This Likert type 5-point scale consists of 12 items, grouped in two subscales: Ego-Centered subscale, which measures sexual satisfaction generated by personal experiences/sensations; participants are asked to rate their satisfaction with the aspects of sexuality, such as "The way I sexually react to my partner", "The quality of my orgasms"; Partner/Sexual Activity Centered subscale, which measures sexual satisfaction derived from an individual's perception of the partner's sexual behaviors and reactions, and the diversity and/or frequency of sexual activities. This subscale is consisted of items such as "My partner's ability to orgasm", or "The variety of my sexual activities".

Both subscales had satisfying internal consistency reliability in this study (Ego-Centered subscale $\alpha=0.83$; Partner/Sexual Activity Centered subscale $\alpha=0.78$).

Hypotheses

General hypothesis

It is assumed that sexual satisfaction can be predicted based on the model that contains sexual personality dimensions (Sexual attractiveness, Relationship exclusivity, Sexual restraint, Erotophilic disposition, Emotional investment).

Specific hypotheses

It is assumed that Ego-centered sexual satisfaction can be predicted based on the model that contains sexual personality dimensions (Sexual attractiveness, Relationship exclusivity, Sexual restraint, Erotophilic disposition, Emotional investment).

It is assumed that Partner/Sexual activity-centered sexual satisfaction can be predicted based on the model that contains sexual personality dimensions (Sexual attractiveness, Relationship exclusivity, Sexual restraint, Erotophilic disposition, Emotional investment).

Results

First of all, descriptive statistics will be displayed for variables included in this research.

Table 1
Descriptive statistics

	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation	Sk	Ku
<i>Ego-centered sexual satisfaction</i>	1.33	5.00	4.09	.66	-.973	1.06
<i>Partner/Sexual activity-centered sexual satisfaction</i>	1.00	5.00	3.95	.69	-.948	1.18
<i>Sexual attractiveness</i>	1.00	9.00	6.07	1.45	-.485	.138
<i>Relationship exclusivity</i>	4.88	9.00	8.02	.99	1.06	.505
<i>Sexual restraint</i>	1.00	9.00	3.29	1.44	.833	.989
<i>Erotophilic disposition</i>	1.00	8.64	3.91	1.31	.538	.114
<i>Emotional investment</i>	1.00	9.00	6.68	1.18	-.904	1.42

Research variables presented skewness and kurtosis values which are considered to be normal (values between -2 and +2). Relationship exclusivity presented the highest mean value, while sexual restraint had the lowest value (8.02; 1-9 Likert scale).

Inter-correlations between variables were also examined, to ensure that there was no potential multicollinearity.

Table 2
Inter-correlations between variables

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. <i>Ego-centered sexual satisfaction</i>	-						
2. <i>Partner/Sexual activity-centered sexual satisfaction</i>	.668**	-					
3. <i>Sexual attractiveness</i>	.301**	.289**	-				
4. <i>Relationship exclusivity</i>	.061	.115**	-.155**	-			
5. <i>Sexual restraint</i>	-.272**	-.222**	-.115*	.037	-		
6. <i>Erotophilic disposition</i>	.196**	.092	.413**	-.402**	-.139**	-	
7. <i>Emotional investment</i>	-.202**	.170**	.523**	.194**	-.005	.130*	-

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

According to Table 2, results show that the correlations between five independent variables used in the regression model are low to moderate, thus we can conclude that there is no multicollinearity. Almost all correlations between subscales of sexual personality dimensions and subscales of Sexual satisfaction are statistically significant. There is significant correlation between ego-centered sexual satisfaction and almost all of the predictors, with the exception of relationship exclusivity. Partner/sexual activity-centered sexual satisfaction is correlated with almost all of the predictors with the exception of erotophilic disposition.

Furthermore, multiple regression analysis was used in order to test hypotheses of this research concerning a possible prediction of sexual satisfaction based on sexual personality dimensions.

Table 3
Prediction of Ego-centered sexual satisfaction

Sexual personality dimensions	β	p	Model Summary
Sexual attractiveness	.288	.000	$F_{(5,332)}=16.339$ $R= .44$ $R^2= .19$ $p=.000$
Relationship exclusivity	.166	.004	
Sexual restraint	-.304	.000	
<i>Erotophilic disposition</i>	.058	.315	
<i>Emotional investment</i>	.024	.698	

The model is statistically significant and explains 19.7% of the variance of Ego-centered subscale. Sexual attractiveness ($\beta=.28$, $p<.001$), Relationship exclusivity ($\beta=.16$, $p<.05$) and Sexual restraint ($\beta=-.30$, $p<.001$) are statistically significant predictors. It is relevant to notice that relationship exclusivity is

a significant predictor in this prediction model, and that this predictor had no significant correlation to the criterion.

Table 4
Prediction of Partner/Sexual activity-centered sexual satisfaction

Sexual personality dimensions	β	p	Model Summary
Sexual attractiveness	.341	.000	$F_{(5,332)}=13.367$ $R=.40$
Relationship exclusivity	.154	.009	
Sexual restraint	-.256	.000	$R^2=.16$
<i>Erotophilic disposition</i>	-.018	.753	$p=.000$
<i>Emotional investment</i>	-.023	.708	

Statistically significant model explained 16.8% of the variance of Partner/sexual activity centered subscale. As in the previous model statistically significant predictors are Sexual attractiveness ($\beta=.34$, $p<.001$), Relationship exclusivity ($\beta=.15$, $p<.05$) and Sexual restraint ($\beta=-.256$, $p<.001$).

Discussion

Aim of this research was to examine whether sexual satisfaction can be predicted based on the experience of one's own sexuality and the way in which individuals view their own sexuality,

All research variables presented skewness and kurtosis values which are considered to be normal. Out of all of the variables describing sexual personality it is meaningful to emphasize that Relationship exclusivity has the highest mean. Student participants predominantly view themselves as devoted, faithful and monogamous individuals. Sexual restraint has the lowest mean value, and this subscale includes adjectives such as celibate, chaste and virginal.

Hypotheses that Ego-centered sexual satisfaction and Partner/Sexual activity-centered sexual satisfaction can be predicted based on the model that contains sexual personality dimensions are partially confirmed. Model containing sexual personality variables explains 19.7% of the variance of Ego-centered subscale, and statistically significant predictors were sexual attractiveness, relationship exclusivity and sexual restraint. These same predictors were significant in predicting Partner/Sexual activity-centered sexual satisfaction. The model explains 16.8% of the variance of Partner/Sexual activity-centered sexual satisfaction.

Sexual attractiveness is a significant predictor which included adjectives amorous, charming, sensual, stunning, arousing and alluring. Therefore, the more a person considers himself/herself as sexually attractive (adorable, provocative, flirtatious, hard-to-get...), the more positive his/hers sexual sensations will be, also, he/she will be more satisfied with sexual functioning of his/hers body. This

result is consistent with Bogaert and Brotto (2013) ODSC theory, which declares that individuals with self-perception as sexually attractive and desirable to others are likely to have greater sexual experience and sexual wellbeing. These findings are further confirmed by previous research indicating that sexual satisfaction in people who experience body uneasiness can be negatively impacted (Minčić et al., 2019). Individuals who view themselves as sexually attractive are also more likely to have higher levels of Partner/Sexual activity-centered sexual satisfaction. These individuals will tend to be more satisfied with his/hers partner's ability to experience pleasure during intercourse, and will be more content with emotional exchange afterwards. Accordingly, we confirmed the idea that provoking sexual desire in others provides greater sexual pleasure (Amos & McCabe, 2015).

A significant predictor is relationship exclusivity. If an individual describes himself/herself as loyal and devoted to a relationship, he/she will be prone to find pleasure in his/her sexual experience and will feel greater satisfaction after an intercourse. This confirms prior research data which state that closeness between partners is crucial for satisfying sex life (Grossman, 2003; Meltzer & McNulty, 2010; Necky, 1990, as cited in Nomejko & Dolińska-Zygmunt, 2015). Persons who perceive themselves as devoted to relationship will also tend to be more focused on their partner's sensations and experiences during sexual intercourse, on the variety and frequency of sexual activities. This information is consistent with previous study (Conley et al, 2018), which states that couples in exclusive relationships, such as monogamy, have more frequent and more pleasurable intercourse.

Relationship exclusivity presented as a significant predictor of Ego-centered sexual satisfaction, while there was no significant correlation to this criterion. This noticeable change of significance could be the result of a possible interaction between the predictors themselves. Another explanation could be a possible mediation, and all of these matters deserve to be thoroughly examined, and interpreted. Having in mind that these kind of possible effects between the sexual personality dimensions themselves were not the focus of this research, this analysis is entrusted to future studies.

Another significant predictor is sexual restraint. Parish et al. (2006) found correlation between behavioral aspects of sexual acts (diversity of sexual techniques, frequency of coitus and frequency of orgasm) and sexual pleasure. In line with that, our research shows negative correlation of sexual restraint and sexual satisfaction. If a person considers himself/herself sexually restraint, it will be less likely that he/she will be prone to enjoy his/her own sexual sensations and reactions when sexually aroused. Individuals who viewed themselves as virginal, chaste or asexual will also be less likely to focus on partner's experiences and feelings during intercourse. This is consistent with previous findings that sexual practices are essential for sexual satisfaction.

Conclusion

This study emphasized sexual attractiveness as a relatively strong predictor of sexual satisfaction in both ego-centered and partner-centered sexual satisfaction. Both ego-centered and partner-centered sexual satisfaction can be predicted by a significant predictor relationship exclusivity, as well as sexual restraint, where sexual restraint showed negative relation to sexual satisfaction. Thus, it can be concluded that the way in which young adults view and describe personal sense of sexuality can affect the sexual satisfaction they perceive. These findings could inform the process of individual psychotherapy concerning sexuality, as well as couples therapy when it comes to intimacy, sexuality and relationship satisfaction. The research sample is consisted of predominantly female student population which is a limitation of this study. Sense of one's sexuality was measured based on a young person's view and understanding of themselves, as well as their understanding of the adjectives used in this research. Further research is necessary in order to determine or better examine the sexual personality dimensions and their interrelations. Given the importance of our own experience of sexuality for our sense of sexual satisfaction, further research could provide a meaningful insight into the topic of sexuality itself.

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PREDIKCIJA SEKSUALNOG ZADOVOLJSTVA NA OSNOVU SEKSUALNIH DIMENZIJA LIČNOSTI

Apstrakt

Cilj ovog istraživanja bilo je ispitivanje da li se seksualno zadovoljstvo može predvideti na osnovu načina na koji osoba opaža i doživljava sopstvenu seksualnost. Uzorak je prigodan i obuhvata 389 studenata (m=115; ž=274) Univerziteta u Nišu, starosti između 18 i 31 godine. Za prikupljanje podataka korišćeni su instrumenti New Sexual Satisfaction Scale Short Form and Sexy Seven Questionnaire. Statistički postupak korišćen za testiranje hipoteza istraživanja bila je multipla regresiona analiza. Rezultati ukazuju da se Ego-usmereno seksualno zadovoljstvo, kao i Seksualno zadovoljstvo usmereno na partnera/aktivnost mogu predvideti na osnovu modela koji sačinjavaju seksualne dimenzije ličnosti. Model je statistički značajan ($R^2=.19$; $F_{(5,332)}=16.339$, $p<.001$) i objašnjava 19.7% varijanse Ego-usmerenog seksualnog zadovoljstva, sa Seksualnom privlačnošću ($\beta=.28$, $p<.001$), Ekskluzivnošću veze ($\beta=.16$, $p<.05$) i Seksualnom suzdržanošću ($\beta=-.30$, $p<.001$) kao statistički značajnim prediktorima. Statistički značajan model ($R^2=.16$, $F_{(5,332)}=13.367$, $p<.001$) objasnio je 16.8% varijanse Seksualnog zadovoljstva usmerenog na partnera/aktivnost, dok su se kao statistički značajni prediktori izdvojili Seksualna privlačnost ($\beta=.34$, $p<.001$), Ekskluzivnost veze ($\beta=.15$, $p<.05$) i Seksualna uzdržanost ($\beta=-.256$, $p<.001$). Dakle, zaključujemo da se seksualno zadovoljstvo osobe može predvideti na osnovu njene percepcije sopstvene seksualnosti. Način na koji opisujemo svoj doživljaj seksualnosti može se odraziti na naš doživljaj seksualnog zadovoljstva.

Ključne reči: seksualne dimenzije ličnosti, seksualno zadovoljstvo, studenti

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