How does religion, income, and duration of a relationship effect romantic relationships
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Introduction

The aim of this research is to see how human variations influence relationship attachment with other significant others. The research focuses on three particular factors that could influence the attachment: religion, income, and relationship duration. This study looks at the attachment and satisfaction of romantic relationships for different individuals. Researchers have found that individuals with religious orientations are more likely to have a positive or negative effect on their relationship. The attachment theory (Blakely and Dziadosz 2021) can be used to better clarify the results of this study.

Method

When we are infants, we form our first relationships with our caregivers. From then on, we develop relationships with our peers, romantic partners, and other significant others. In this study, we examine how these factors can influence romantic relationships. We use self-report measures to assess attachment style and relationship satisfaction. The study includes 327 participants (201 females, 106 males, and 10 transgender), aged between 18 to 81 (M = 34.1, SD = 11.04). There were 134 females (66.3%), 66 males (32.7%), 1 transgender (0.5%) and 6 others. Participants were excluded from this study due to random responses or being ineligible. Participants ages ranged between 18 to 81 (M = 34.1, SD = 11.04). The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at our university.

Results

Our study’s first research issue looked at whether religious groups differ in relational health ratings. Our data revealed significant statistical differences in religious groups (Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism). We found that participants in the Christian group reported higher levels of relational satisfaction. For example, the Christian group reported a higher level of relationship satisfaction (M = 41.62500, SD = 12.94977) compared to the Hindu group (M = 22.74432, SD = 19.65385).

The study’s second research question was to see if income level has an effect on relationship fulfillment. According to our findings, there was no statistically significant link between income level and relationship satisfaction. However, income level did show a significant correlation with relationship length. Participants with higher income levels reported longer relationship lengths.

The study’s third research question is whether the length of a relationship has an effect on romantic relationships. Our findings show that the length of a relationship does not have a significant effect on relational satisfaction. However, we found a significant correlation between relationship duration and relationship satisfaction. Participants with longer relationship lengths reported higher levels of relationship satisfaction.

Finally, the research would look at whether there is a correlation between attachment theory and romantic relationships. This research would investigate the relationship between attachment styles and relationship satisfaction. We found a significant correlation between attachment styles and relationship satisfaction. Participants with a secure attachment style reported higher levels of relationship satisfaction.

Discussion

The study’s first research question was to see if income level has an effect on relationship satisfaction. The null hypothesis is that income level has no statistically significant impact on relationship satisfaction. The study used a one-way ANOVA to test this hypothesis. The results of the ANOVA (f = 3.60, p = .001) reveal a significant difference in relational health between religious groups. Participants in the Christian group reported higher levels of relational satisfaction (M = 41.62500, SD = 12.94977) compared to the Hindu group (M = 22.74432, SD = 19.65385).

The study’s second research question was to see if income level has an effect on relationship satisfaction. According to our findings, there was no statistically significant link between income level and relationship satisfaction (f = 2.93, p = .006). However, income level did show a significant relationship with relationship length. Participants with higher income levels reported longer relationship lengths (f = 3.60, p = .001).

The study’s third research question is whether the length of a relationship has an effect on romantic relationships. Our findings show that the length of a relationship does not have a significant effect on relational satisfaction (f = 2.93, p = .006). However, we found a significant correlation between relationship duration and relationship satisfaction (f = 3.60, p = .001). Participants with longer relationship lengths reported higher levels of relationship satisfaction (f = 3.60, p = .001).

The study’s fourth research question was to see if attachment styles have an effect on romantic relationships. We found a significant correlation between attachment styles and relationship satisfaction (f = 3.60, p = .001). Participants with a secure attachment style reported higher levels of relationship satisfaction (f = 3.60, p = .001).

Conclusion

This study found that religious groups, income level, and relationship duration have a significant effect on relational health. Our findings show that participants in the Christian group reported higher levels of relational satisfaction. Income level does not have a significant effect on relationship satisfaction, but it does show a significant relationship with relationship length. The study’s third research question is whether the length of a relationship has an effect on romantic relationships. Our findings show that the length of a relationship does not have a significant effect on relational satisfaction. However, we found a significant correlation between relationship duration and relationship satisfaction. Participants with longer relationship lengths reported higher levels of relationship satisfaction.