



Original Article

Predicting desire to betrayal based on romance jealous and sensation seeking in married women

*Zahra Shafiee¹; Ozra Etemadi²

¹MA. in family counseling, Department of Counseling, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran.

²Associate professor in family counseling, Department of Counseling, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran.

Abstract

Introduction: Desire to infidelity refers to a wide range of non-relationship behaviors that concluded to in breach of commitment and trust in marital relationships. Sensation seeking and romance jealous can be accompanied by immoral behaviors, including desire to infidelity. This study aimed to evaluate the predictive role of romance jealous and sensation seeking on desire to betrayal among married women.

Materials and Methods: The statistical population of this descriptive correlational survey included all married women in Isfahan city in year 2017-2018. 150 married women selected through convenient method. The participants responded to desire to betrayal scale, Multiple Jealousy Scale and sensation seeking Scale. Data were analyzed using multiple regression by stepwise method.

Results: The results showed that among the components of romance jealous (cognitive jealousy, emotional jealousy and behavioral jealousy), and sensation seeking (diversity and excitement intensity), romance jealous (total), diversity and behavioral jealousy had the highest contribution to emotional and sexual issues and anger of desire to betrayal. Also variable of cognitive jealousy is the best predictor for dissatisfaction of desire to betrayal. Regarding desire to betrayal (total), romance jealous (total), behavioral jealousy and diversity had the highest prediction power respectively.

Conclusion: Overall, it is obvious that desire to betrayal in married women can be explained based on romance jealous and sensation seeking.

Keywords: Desire to betrayal, Romance jealous, Sensation seeking, Women

Please cite this paper as:

Shafiee Z, Etemadi O. Predicting desire to betrayal based on romance jealous and sensation seeking in married women. *Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health* 2018 Mar-Apr; 20(2):93-100.

Introduction

Infidelity as an emotional and sexual intimacy with a person other than a spouse and outside the marital framework is defined. Research suggests that around 20-25% of couples experience out-of-bound relationships during their common life of this percentage, at least 20% are married men and at least 10% of married women commit

betrayal (1). Accordingly, desire to infidelity refers to a wide range of non-relationship behaviors that leads to breach of commitment and trust in marital relationships (2). Infidelity in addition to intense emotional damage in individual areas including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, despair, anger, lack of self-esteem, anonymity and worthlessness in

*Corresponding Author:

Department of Counseling, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran.
z.shafiee2011@yahoo.com

Received: Oct. 26, 2017

Accepted: Jan. 28, 2018

someone who has been betrayed (3), in interpersonal and in common life with dissolution of relationship and divorce (4) also has adverse effects on children (5). Several studies have shown that factors of individual, relational, and texture can affect in desire to infidelity (6,7). Researchers believe that desire to infidelity is more relative to individual issues to relational issues (8,9). Accordingly infidelity is more relative to person's tendency to perturbations communication (10). Meanwhile, sensation seeking is a personality trait that it can be associated with unethical behavior, including a desire to infidelity (11,12). Sensation seeking means need for new, diverse and complex emotions and experiences and the desire to carry out physical, social, financial and legal hazards for the acquisition of such experiences (13). A person with a high level of sensation seeking is at risk as a reward considers (14). On the other hand, researchers believe that high-risk activities in such participation could be a strategy for escape from low self-esteem (15). In interpersonal areas especially in marital life, sensation seeking is specified with high-risk sexual behaviors and more sexual attitudes (16), search for new and varied sexual experiences and sexual dangers and engaging in betrayal relationships (11,17). It has a negative effect on marital relationship and marital satisfaction (18). Other variables associated with desire to infidelity can be romantic jealousy (19). Romantic jealousy is a series of cognitive, emotional and behavioral responses that when that happens that the existence or quality of the relationship is threatened by a third party or rival (20). Jealousy can lead to severe reactions in relationships that are highly harmful to the relationship and this makes husband and wife feel of instability, vigilance and worry (21). In the field of motives, in women and men, jealousy is specified as trying to maintain a relationship while men's search malicious methods to maintain themselves self-esteem (22). In studies, relation between romantic jealousy and communication conflict, violence, depression and divorce (23), communication dissatisfaction (24), infidelity (25) and low marital quality (26) have been approved. According of ascendant rate of infidelity and its conflicts and confusions such as dissolution of relationship, divorce in couples, and due to undesirable effects on children motivated researchers to find effective contextual factors and strategies for coping with infidelity. Considering the fact that infidelity due

to the effect on mental health and the quality of marital relationships and its importance in maintaining family continuity, this study aimed to evaluate the predictive role of romance jealousy and sensation seeking on desire to betrayal.

Materials and Methods

This research was a descriptive and correlational study. The statistical population included all married women in Isfahan city in year 2017-2018. A sample of 150 married women selected through convenient method. The sample size was the minimum sample size for correlational research which is 100 cases (27). In this study, the criteria for entering the research included: married woman (20-40 years aged) in Isfahan with a minimum of one year and a maximum of twenty years of common life, minimum degree as diploma and exclusion criteria included: unwillingness to participate in research and non-completion of questionnaires was considered and regarding the ethics of research it is necessary to voluntarily participation, informed consent and remained information confidentially.

Research instruments

A) Sense of Humor Questionnaire (SHQ): This scale is created by Khoshui et al. (33) and has 25 levels, aiming to measure the amount of humor and its factors (enjoyment of humor, laughter, verbal humor, humor in social relationships, and humor in stressful situations). Scoring of this scale is based on a 7-point Likert scale (from totally disagree with score 1 to totally agree with score 7). To assess the validity and reliability, Khoshnei et al. (33) obtained the confirmation of the content validity of the questionnaire by ten knowledgeable professors in this field. The validity of the questionnaire structure was also examined and confirmed through factor analysis by principle component method. The reliability of the questionnaire was tested using Cronbach's alpha coefficient method, ranging from 0.74 to 0.92. In the present study, the correlation coefficients of each factor were examined with the total score in order to investigate the structural validity, which ranged from 0.76 to 0.89. Also, for calculating the reliability, Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the factor ranged from 0.81 to 0.90 and for the whole scale was 0.75.

B) Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS): This scale is a 36-item tool designed to

evaluate the difficulty in emotion regulation. The factor analysis reveals the existence of six factors of emotional response, difficulty in performing purposeful behavior, difficulty in controlling impulse, lack of emotional awareness, limited access to emotion regulation strategies, and lack of clarity of emotions. Also, a number of questions have reverse meanings. Higher scores mean more difficulty in emotion regulation. The reviews showed that the internal consistency of this scale was 0.93 and their Cronbach's alpha value was above 0.80. In addition, for assessing the validity of this scale, it was examined by NMR scales and acceptance and practice scales. The reliability of this scale in the study of Azizi, Mirzaie and Shams (34) was reported by alpha value of 0.92. In the present study, this value ranged from 0.88 to 0.93.

C) *Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS)*: This questionnaire was developed by Bugby et al. (35) and has 20 items aimed at examining the level of alexithymia or difficulty in expressing emotions. This scale has three difficulty dimensions in identifying feelings, difficulty in describing emotions and externally oriented thinking. The recitation range is of 5-point Likert scale (totally disagree with 1 to totally agree with 5). Also, a number of questions have a reverse interpretation. In the Persian version of this scale (36), the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for total alexithymia and its three sub-scales ranged from 0.72 to 0.85. Also, the reliability of the retest of this scale in a sample

of 67 subjects in two turns with a four-week interval ranged from 0.70 to 0.77. Concurrent validity of the scale was confirmed based on the correlation with the emotional intelligence scale, psychological well-being and psychological distress. The results of the confirmatory factor analysis also confirmed the existence of the above three factors (5). In this study, Cronbach's alpha was 0.68 for emotion recognition factor, 0.71 for difficulty in describing the emotions and 0.59 for externally oriented thinking.

Results

In the present study, the mean age of participants was 41.33 years. 8% of the sample had medium level of education, 48% had a diploma, 8.7% had an undergraduate degree, 30% had a bachelor's degree, and 4.7% had a master's degree. Also 80.7% of the samples were traditionally familiar with each other and 18.7% had a friendship relationship. 8% had no offspring, 42.7% had one child, 45.3% had two children, 3.3% had three children and 0.7% had 4 children. In order to predict the predictive power of romance jealousy and sensation seeking in prediction of the desire to betrayal, multiple-step regression was used step by step. In the next step, the mean and standard deviation of the variables are measured. Then in order to investigate the relationship between research variables, Pearson correlation matrix and finally stepwise regression analysis have been used.

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of research variables

Variable	Number	Average	Standard deviation
Sexual and emotional issues	150	11.80	5.56
Anger	150	9	4.04
Dissatisfaction	150	8.28	3.79
Total desire to betrayal	150	29.08	11.94
Cognitive jealousy	150	12.60	5.90
Emotional jealousy	150	14.34	4.37
Behavioral jealousy	150	17.86	5.89
Total romance jealousy	150	44.81	9.52
Diversity	150	27.03	3.88
Excitement intensity	150	25.28	4.15
Total sensation seeking	150	52.31	7.21

According to Table 1, the mean and standard deviation of sexual and emotional issues were 11.80 and 5.56, the mean and standard deviation of anger was 9 and 4.04, the mean and standard deviation of dissatisfaction was 8.28 and 3.79, the mean and standard deviation of the desire to betrayal 29.8 and 11.30 and the mean and standard deviation of cognitive jealousy were 12.60 and 5.90, the mean and standard deviation

of emotional jealousy were 14.34 and 4.7, the mean and standard deviation of behavioral jealousy was 17.86 and 5.89 and the mean and standard deviation of romance jealousy is 44.18 and 9.52 respectively. To investigate the relationship between desire to betrayal with romance jealousy and sensation seeking the results of Pearson correlation coefficient have been reported in Table 2.

Table 2. Correlation matrices of research variables

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Sexual and emotional issues	1										
2. Anger	.816**	1									
3. Dissatisfaction	.548**	.690**	1								
4. Total desire to infidelity	.616**	.938**	.806**	1							
5. Cognitive jealousy	.349**	.419**	.420**	.438**	1						
6. Emotional jealousy	.237**	.183*	.083	.198*	-0.061	1					
7. Behavioral jealousy	.136	.137	.050	.125	.289**	-.292**	1				
8. Total romance jealousy	.410**	.428**	.329**	.440**	.771**	.241**	.664**	1			
9. Diversity	.167*	.146	.147	.174*	.091	.166*	-.038	.109	1		
10. Excitement intensity	.283**	.269**	.147	.270**	.071	.173*	.007	.128	.609**	1	
11. Total sensation seeking	.253**	.233**	.164*	.249**	.090	.189*	-.016	.132	.889**	.904**	1

$P \leq .05$ ** $P \leq 0.01$

The results of Table 2 show that the correlation coefficients between sexual and emotional issues with all variables except for behavioral jealousy are significant. Anger except behavioral jealousy and diversity with all other variables have a significant relationship also, there is a significant relationship between dissatisfaction with cognitive jealousy, total romance jealousy and sensation seeking. The desire to infidelity has a significant relationship with all variables except

behavioral jealousy. In order to investigate more precisely these relationships and also to investigate the predictive power of romance jealousy and sensation seeking, stepwise multiple regression analysis was used. In this regard, the variable of romance jealousy and sensation seeking as a predictor variable and desire to infidelity as a criterion variable were introduced into regression equations separately. The results of these analyzes are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Step-by-step regression table to predict desire to infidelity based on romance jealousy and sensation seeking

Criterion variable	Model	Variable	R	R2	b	Beta	T	F	P
Sexual and emotional issues	First step	Total romance jealousy	0.410	0.168	0.239	0.410	5.464	29.855	0.0001
	Second step	Total romance jealousy and excitement intensity	0.471	0.222	0.536	0.615	8.37	20.981	0.0001
	Step Three	Total romance jealousy and excitement intensity and behavioral jealousy	0.497	0.247	0.598	0.741	8.12	15.978	0.0001
Anger	First step	Total romance jealousy	0.428	0.183	0.182	0.428	5.759	33.172	0.0001
	Second step	Total romance jealousy and excitement intensity	0.479	0.230	0.382	0.618	8.481	21.913	0.0001
	Step Three	Total romance jealousy and excitement intensity and behavioral jealousy	0.511	0.261	0.401	0.803	8.951	17.174	0.0001
Dissatisfaction	First step	Cognitive jealousy	0.420	0.176	0.270	0.048	5.624	31.635	0.0001
desire to infidelity	First step	Total romance jealousy	0.440	0.194	0.552	0.440	5.964	35.570	0.0001
	Second step	Total romance jealousy and behavioral jealousy	0.494	0.244	0.801	0.639	6.565	23.681	0.0001
	Third step	Total romance jealousy and behavioral jealousy and excitement intensity	0.530	0.281	0.747	0.876	8.651	19.004	0.0001

Based on the results of stepwise regression analysis, total romance jealousy and excitement intensity and behavioral jealousy play the most role in predicting sexual and emotional issues and anger. In addition, cognitive jealousy plays

the most role in predicting dissatisfaction. Total romance jealousy and behavioral jealousy and excitement intensity are the best predictors of desire to infidelity. The results of the study indicated that romance jealousy (16%), the

combination of romance jealousy and excitement intensity 22%, and the combination of romance jealousy and excitement intensity and behavioral jealousy 24% of sexual and emotional issues. Meanwhile, the results showed that romance jealousy predicts 18%, the combination of romance jealousy and excitement intensity 23%, and the combination of romance jealousy and excitement intensity and behavioral jealousy predict 26% of anger. Also cognitive jealousy predicts 17% of dissatisfaction. Romance jealousy predicts 19%, combination of romantic jealousy and behavioral jealousy of 24%, and combination of romantic jealousy and behavioral jealousy and excitement intensity predicts 28% of the desire to infidelity.

Discussion

This study aimed to evaluate the predictive role of romance jealous and sensation seeking on desire to betrayal. The results of the research indicated that in general, total romance jealousy, excitement intensity and behavioral jealousy have highest predictive power for sexual and emotional issues of desire to infidelity. In explaining these findings, it can be said that romance jealousy affects the stability of marital life and can have a negative effect on marital relationships (36). On the other hand, since jealousy can be associated with a set of negative emotions such as anxiety, fear, insecurity, anger, grief, jealousy, sin, sexual anxiety and disappointment (37).

Accordingly, it can affect the person's sexual and emotional issues. In the relationship between total romance jealousy, excitement intensity and behavioral jealousy with the dimension of desire to infidelity can be argued that many people may experience negative emotions such as anger through their romance jealousy (20,38).

Also, the relationship between sensation seeking and anger has been confirmed in numerous studies (39) and since behavioral jealousy involves targeted efforts to influence oneself or spouse, maintain a relationship, reduce uncertainty or restoring self-confidence in a person done can lead to physical threats or violence (40,41).

In addition, the findings of the research showed that only cognitive jealousy is the most predictor of dissatisfaction from desire to infidelity. These findings are consistent with many studies (42-44).

Studies indicate that there is a correlation between cognitive jealousy and dissatisfaction. Cognitive thoughts related to jealousy can be relationship with the deterioration of the relationship (43). So, it may be that a person in order to manage thoughts related jealousy try to directly or indirectly monitor his spouse, in this case, if a person has a high desire to monitor and control the spouse this monitoring can create reactions such as anger on the other side that is a threat to the relationship and lead to undesirable relationships between them (44). Accordingly, dissatisfaction in relationship can predict a kind of betrayal in individuals (45). The overall results of the research showed that romance jealousy, behavioral jealousy and excitement intensity respectively predict desire to infidelity. These findings are consistent with many studies (19,46,47).

These studies have shown that there is a direct relationship between romance jealousy and infidelity. Accordingly, romance jealousy is a powerful predictor of desire to infidelity because romantic jealousy is associated with a wide range of irrational and intense thoughts and feelings can lead to unacceptable behaviors, including fantasy infidelity or real infidelity (48). The persons jealous due to his fears and suspicions in relationship in addition to abusing the psychological and physical abuses of spouse, they may also be involved in treacherous behavior (49).

On the other hand, the findings have shown that excitement intensity is the best predictor of desire to infidelity. These findings are consistent with many studies (11,16,50-52). In these studies, sensation seeking as one of the intrinsic factors of desire to infidelity and is one of the factors which has a significant convergence with infidelity (51). Sensation seeking means the search for new and diverse sexual experiences, sexual dangers and engagement in the relationship of betrayal (11,17). Sensation-seeking is more prevalent in individuals who have more sexual partners, sexual risk behavior and sexual attitudes more prevalent tend (16,51). Accordingly, people with higher excitement intensity have higher desire to infidelity. In general, it can be said that sensation seeking and romance jealousy are related to desire to infidelity. One of the limitations of research is the generalization of the results of research findings. As regards the research population was married women in Isfahan therefore, the generalization of the

results to married men, couples and other people in the community should be done with caution. It seems that mental health professionals and psychologists have to these two psychological components in counseling before marriage and couple therapy.

On the other hand, holding workshops on emotional regulation, cognitive-behavioral therapy, communication principles and marriage enrichment are the practical suggestions of the present study.

References

1. Rokach A, Philibert-Lignières G. Intimacy, loneliness and infidelity. *Open Psychol J* 2015; 8: 71-7.
2. Bird MH, Butler MH, Fife ST. The process of couple healing following infidelity: A qualitative study. *J Couple Relat Ther* 2007; 6(4): 1-25.
3. Omarzu J, Miller AN, Schultz C, Timmerman A. Motivations and Emotional Consequences Related to Engaging in Extramarital Relationships. *Int Journal Sex Health* 2012; 24(2): 154-62.
4. Allen ES, Atkins DC. The association of divorce and extramarital sex in a representative U.S. sample. *J Fam Issues* 2012; 33: 1477-93.
5. Amato P. Research on divorce: continuing trends and new developments. *J Marr Fam* 2010; 72: 650-66.
6. Allen ES, Atkins DC, Baucom DH, Snyder DK, Gordon KC, Glass SP. Intrapersonal, interpersonal, and contextual factors in engaging in and responding to extramarital involvement. *Clin Psychol Sci Pract* 2005; 12: 101-30.
7. Fincham FD, May RW. Infidelity in romantic relationships. *Curr Opin Psychol* 2016; 13: 70-4.
8. Perel E. After the storm. *Psychother Network* 2010; 34(4): 29-33.
9. Williams K. A socio-emotional relational framework for infidelity: The relational justice approach. *Fam Process* 2011; 50(4): 516-28.
10. Scheinkman M, Werneck D. Disarming jealousy in couples relationships: A multidimensional approach. *Fam Process* 2010; 49(4): 486-502.
11. Lalasz CB, Weigel DJ. Understanding the relationship between gender and extradyadic relations: The mediating role of sensation seeking on intentions to engage in sexual infidelity. *Pers Individ Diff* 2011; 50(7): 1079-83.
12. Brewer G, Abell L. Machiavellianism and sexual behavior: Motivations, deception and Infidelity. *Pers Individ Diff* 2015; 74: 186-91.
13. Zuckerman M. Sensation seeking. In: Leary MR, Hoyle RH. (editors). *Handbook of individual differences in social behavior*. New York, NY: The Guildford; 2009: 455-65.
14. Klinar P, Burnik S, Kajtna T. Personality and sensation seeking in high-risk sports. *Acta Gymnica* 2017; 47(1): 41-8.
15. Castanier C, Le Scannff C, Woodman T. Beyond sensation seeking: Affect regulation as a framework for predicting risk-taking behaviors in high-risk sport. *J Sport Exerc Psychol* 2010; 32: 731-8.
16. Zuckerman M. Sensation seeking and risky driving, sports, and vocations; 2007: 1-308.
17. Yeniceri Z, Kökdemir D. University students' perceptions of, and explanations for infidelity: the Development of the Invalidity Questionnaire (INFQ). *Soc Behav Pers Int J* 2006; 34(6): 639-50.
18. Azizi Nejad B, Jenaabadi H. Relationship between sensation seeking and marital satisfaction of couples in Urmia. *J Psychol Behav Stud* 2014; 2(5): 169-82.
19. Almeida TD, Schlösser A. Romantic jealousy and love infidelity correlations. *Curr Urban Studies* 2014; 2: 212-19.
20. Sue Owlett J. Understanding romantic jealousy: an analysis of both using an attribution framework. MS. Dissertation. University of Delaware, 2010: 1-103.
21. Kabiri M, Neshat-Doost HT, Mehrabi HA. The mediating role of romantic jealousy in relation to attachment styles and marital quality in women. *Am Int J Res Hum Arts Soc Sci* 2017; 17: 70-75.
22. Sahana S, Barani Ganth D. The green-eyed monster: Exploring the Associations of Ego Defenses and Relationship Closeness on Romantic Jealousy. *Int J Psychol Behav Sci* 2016; 6(1): 14-19.
23. Demirtas-Madran HA. Understanding coping with romantic jealousy: Major theoretical approaches. Reconstructing Emotional Spaces: From Experience to Regulation; 2011: 153.
24. Elphinston RA, Feeney JA, Noller P, Connor JP, Fitzgerald J. Romantic jealousy and relationship satisfaction: The costs of rumination. *West J Commun* 2013; 77: 293-304.

Conclusion

According to the results of this study, desire to infidelity in married women is predicted basis on personality characteristics, sensation seeking and romance jealousy.

Acknowledgement

This article is a part of a wider research that it conducted without the financial support of any specific entity, and has no relation to the personal interests of the authors. The authors appreciate of all of the participants who contributed in this research.

25. Buss DM, Abrams M. Jealousy, infidelity, and the difficulty of diagnosing pathology: A CBT approach to coping with sexual betrayal and the green-eyed monster. *J Rat-Emot Cogn Behav Ther* 2016; 35: 150-72.
26. Dandurand C, Lafontaine ML. Jealousy and couple satisfaction: A romantic attachment. *Perspect Marr Fam Rev* 2014; 50(2): 154-73.
27. Delaware AS. [Research methods in psychology and education]. Tehran: Institute of Publication Edit; 2009. (Persian)
28. Baran Oladi S, Etemadi O, Ahmadi SA, Fatehizade M. Analyzing exploratory factors and standardizing the desire to infidelity scale; 2015. (Persian)
29. Pfeiffer SM, Wong PT. Multidimensional jealousy. *J Soc Pers Relat* 1989; 6(2): 181-96.
30. Attridge M. Jealousy and relationship closeness: Exploring the good (reactive) and bad (suspicious) sides of romantic jealousy. *SAGE Open* January 2013; 1-16.
31. Kabiri M. [Developing a model of marital quality based on attachment styles, relationship obsessive-compulsive disorder, and romantic jealousy in married women in Isfahan]. MS. Dissertation. University of Isfahan: Faculty of Education and Psychology, 2015. (Persian)
32. Arnett J. Sensation seeking: A new conceptualization and a new scale. *Pers Individ Diff* 1994; 16(2): 289-96.
33. Desrichard O, Vos P, Bouvard M, Dantzer C, Paignon A. The French version of the Arnett inventory of sensation seeking: Internal and predictive validity. *Pers Individ Diff* 2008; 44(8): 1673-83.
34. Porvafaei P. [Investigating the relationship of music type with the creation of their musicians in Tehran]. Ahvaz University, 1997. (Persian)
35. Abolghasemi A, Narimani M. [Psychological tests]. Ardabil: Rezvan Garden; 2005. (Persian)
36. Vatankhah M, Akbari-Shaye Y, Delavar M, Riahi F, Pak S. [Relationship between sensation seeking and addiction potential and mediating role of neuroticism and agreeableness in students of Ferdowsi University of Mashhad]. *Scientific journal of Ilam University of Medical Sciences* 2014; 1: 64-70. (Persian)
37. Dandurand S. Jealousy, intimacy, and couple satisfaction: A romantic attachment perspective. Ph.D. Dissertation. 2013: 154-73.
38. Bevan J, Hale J. Negative jealousy-related emotion rumination as consequences of romantic partner, cross-sex friend, and sibling jealousy expression. *Commun Stud* 2006; 57(4): 363-79.
39. Guerrero LK, Trost MR, Yoshimura SM. Romantic jealousy: Emotions and communicative responses. *Pain Med* 2005; 12: 233-52.
40. Delhomme P, Chaurand N, Paran F. Personality predictors of speeding in young drivers: Anger vs. sensation seeking. *Transport Res Part F* 2012; 15: 654-66.
41. Elphinston RA, Noller P. Time to face it! Facebook intrusion and the implications for romantic jealousy and relationship satisfaction. *Cyberpsychol Behav Soc Network* 2011; 14(11): 631-5.
42. Blomquist KP. Jealousy in close relationships among emerging adults. Department of Psychology and Neuroscience Duke University; 2014: 1-177.
43. Guerrero LK, Eloy SV. Relational satisfaction and jealousy across marital types. *Commun Rep* 1992; 5: 23-31.
44. Feeney J, Noller P. Adult attachment. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage; 1996.
45. Elphinston R, Feeney J, Noller P, Fitzgerald J, Connor JP. Romantic jealousy and relationship satisfaction: the costs of rumination. *West J Commun* 2013; 77: 293-304.
46. Shackelford TK, Besser A, Goetz A. Personality, marital satisfaction, and probability of marital infidelity. *Individ Diff Res* 2008; 6(1): 13-25.
47. Almeida T. [Ociúme romântico atua como uma profecia autorrealizadora da infidelidade amorosa?]. *Estudos de Psicologia (PUCCAMP Impresso)* 2012; 29: 489-98. [French]
48. Almeida T, Lourenço ML. [Ciúme romântico: um breve histórico, perspectivas, concepções correlatas e seus desdobramentos para os relacionamentos amorosos]. *Revista de Psicologia* 2011; 2: 18-32. [French]
49. Tani F, Ponti L. The romantic jealousy as multidimensional construct: A study on the Italian Short Form of the Multidimensional Jealousy Scale. *Open Psychol J* 2016; 9: 111-20.
50. Almeida T. [A violência no namoro. In 6 Jornada APOIAR]. *Saúde Mental e Violência: Contribuições no campo da Psicologia Clínica São Paulo: IPUSP*; 2008: 136-46. (Italian)
51. Mesripor Sh. [The study of marital infidelity by women and the comparison of the effects of individual counseling (with women and men) and couple counseling based on cause on the desire to betrayal, desire to divorce and marital quality in betrayer women of Isfahan city]. Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Isfahan: Faculty of Education and Psychology, 2016. (Persian)
52. Baran Oladi S. The study of marital infidelity by men and to compare the effects of individual counseling (with men and women) and couple counseling on the desire to betrayal, desire to divorce and marital quality. Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Isfahan: Faculty of Education and Psychology, 2016. (Persian)