

Romantic Relationship Satisfaction in Georgian Households

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ABSTRACT: Satisfaction in a relationship is defined as a subjective assessment of a romantic relationship that includes specific aspects such as intimacy, passion, commitment, and trust. The purpose of this study is to determine what factors contribute to the satisfaction of the relationship. GGS database is used, according to which an independent variable is represented by a relationship satisfaction, while the dependent variables were grouped in terms of socio-economic factors and household tasks. Data analysis was carried out through descriptive, correlational and regression analysis. The results of the study show that the difference in relationship satisfaction is observed in terms of gender, age, and number of children. Linear regression models explained the independent variable with varying degrees of accuracy, but socioeconomic factors, particularly financial and intimate relationship disagreements, were found to be the most significant.

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KEYWORDS:

Relationship Satisfaction,
Intimacy, Financial Issues.

1. INTRODUCTION

Relationship satisfaction is one of the most widely studied topics in the field of research on interpersonal relationships. It refers to an individual's subjective assessment of their romantic relationship, which includes specific aspects such as intimacy, passion, commitment, and trust (Fletcher et al., 2000). Researchers in various disciplines, including psychology, family studies, sociology, and communication, aimed to clarify its causes, correlation, and outcomes.

The issue of relationship satisfaction was taken on a scientific basis in the 1930s, the main focus of which was initially only marriage. An earlier work by Terman (1938), Burgess and Cottrell (1939) developed the first measures of marriage adaptation and laid a theoretical foundation in this field. Over the following decades, the scope of the study expanded further, with its aim to study relationship satisfaction in terms of other types of relationships, as norms and attitudes changed regarding alternative relationships (Blumstein & Schwartz, 1983). Thus, a broader concept of relationship satisfaction was created, which included both family and alternative romantic relationship types.

Theories of social exchange suggest that satisfaction comes from a positive balance between relationship reward and "spending" (Thibaut & Kelley, 1959). Interpersonal theories suggest that satisfaction depends on individual characteristics and cognitive schemes of relationships (Murray et al., 1996), while attachment theories link satisfaction with safety and support (Cowan et al., 2002). Most theories agree that satisfaction is related to compatibility between partners, high intimacy and trust, which in turn contributes to the well-being and perfection of each individual.

Researchers aim to identify traits using different methodologies, as well as contextual factors associated with satisfaction. Studies include longitude designs that monitor couples over time, analyze real-time interactions and subjective experiences. They establish connections between satisfaction and aspects such as personality traits, attachment orientation, values, sexuality, communication, conflict, finance, social networks, life experiences and cultural fields (Bradbury, Fincham, & Beach, 2000).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing studies were aimed at identifying the key factors that predict satisfaction with relationships. Communication patterns, sexual intimacy, finance, social support, stress, personal qualities are one of the most empirically supported factors associated with relationship satisfaction.

It should be noted that the connection between communication and satisfaction is established. Couples who exhibit positive communication habits such as active listening, love, humor, and self-expression show higher satisfaction (Gottman & Notarius, 2000). While destructive styles of communication, which include criticism, disgust, or insult during conflict, are associated with a low degree of satisfaction (Gottman, 1994).

Intimacy is also associated with relationship satisfaction. Partners who have a full-fledged sexual life do not have sexual dysfunction and disagreement; they are more satisfied with the relationship (Sprecher, 2002). However, often a lack of sexual desire leads to conflict between couples, a decrease in communication, what negatively affects satisfaction (Metz & McCarthy, 2007).

Financial factors have a close relationship with relationship satisfaction. Financial problems, in particular unemployment, low wages, the number of loans/debts are associated with a low degree of satisfaction in the relationship (Dakin & Wampler, 2008). Daily conflicts regarding monetary capital and financial decision-making also reduce satisfaction (Papp et al., 2009). Joint budgeting and financial goals are associated with higher satisfaction, such as reducing arguments over money-related issues and improving teamwork (Archuleta et al., 2011).

External stress harms the harmony of couples. Work-related stress, financial problems, diseases, traumatic events, care duties, and work-family conflict are associated with a decrease in the quality of the relationship with tension between partners (Bodenmann et al., 2007; Neff & Karney, 2004). Effective communication and attempts to jointly solve the problem can hinder this impact, indicating why some couples maintain a solid bond despite a number of life problems.

Individual personality traits form a link between behavior and satisfaction assessment. Partners with mental problems with trends such as tension, mood, and high sensitivity to rejection note low satisfaction (Lemay & Dudley, 2011). Traits such as self-confidence, optimism and self-esteem are positively related to the high quality of the relationship and are generated over time through supportive behaviors.

Shared values, religious beliefs and compatibility around basic life goals predict the higher satisfaction of couples. Partners combined with values such as integrity, family, spirituality, and ambition often demonstrate a stronger strong intimacy and bond, leading to a more positive assessment of relationship satisfaction (Charles et al., 2018).

3. METHODOLOGY

The goal of the study is to determine the degree of relationship satisfaction in Georgian households. In particular, to determine what factors contribute to the satisfaction of the relationship itself. The study uses the Generations and Gender Survey Wave2 base, which contains information about 10000 households. GGS focuses on intergenerational and gender relations, the data of which was analyzed through the STATA 14 program. In this study, the following independent and dependent variables were used from the GGS base:

Independent variable-B407. Satisfaction with relationship to partner (satisfaction with a relationship, where 0 means completely dissatisfied, and 10 completely satisfied).

Dependent variables:

1. b408_a Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: HH chores (the frequency of disagreements between couples in household chores, where 1 means never, and 5 often).
2. b408_b Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Money (frequency of disagreement in terms of using money)
3. b408_c Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Use of leisure time (free time)
4. b408_d Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: Sex (in terms of intimacy)
5. b408_e Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with friends (relationship with friends)
6. 408_f Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with parents, in-laws (relationship with parents)
7. b408_g Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Child-raising issues (child rearing issues)
8. b408_h Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: having children (having a child)
9. b408_i Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Drinking alcohol (alcohol drinking)
10. b401a_a hh tasks: Preparing daily meals (Engaging in household chores: preparing daily meals)
11. b401a_b hh tasks: Doing the dishes (washing dishes)
12. 401a_c hh tasks: Shopping for food (buy food)
13. b401a_d hh tasks: Vacuum-cleaning the house (housekeeping)
14. 401a_e hh tasks: Small repairs in, around the house (minor repairs around the house)
15. 401a_g hh tasks: Organizing joint social activities (making financial records)
16. B338_1 - Number of children (number of children)
17. bhhsz-size-household size including Respondent (household size)
18. b238 Number of grandchildren (number of grandchildren)
19. B1009- Range of monthly income OF HH
20. BHHTYPE (type of homework, categories started with a single parent and ended up with a family type that included parents and children).

Control variables: bage Age-Respondent (age), bsex-Sex Respondent (gender)

The data was analyzed through descriptive, correlational and regression analysis. A correlation is a connection between 2 or more variables in which an increase in one variable is accompanied by another increase or decrease. This statistical connection is used by

one variable to make a prediction over another, although it cannot determine causal connections. Regression analysis involves the study of the impact of hanging variables on the independent.

In regression analysis, 2 main regression models are identified:

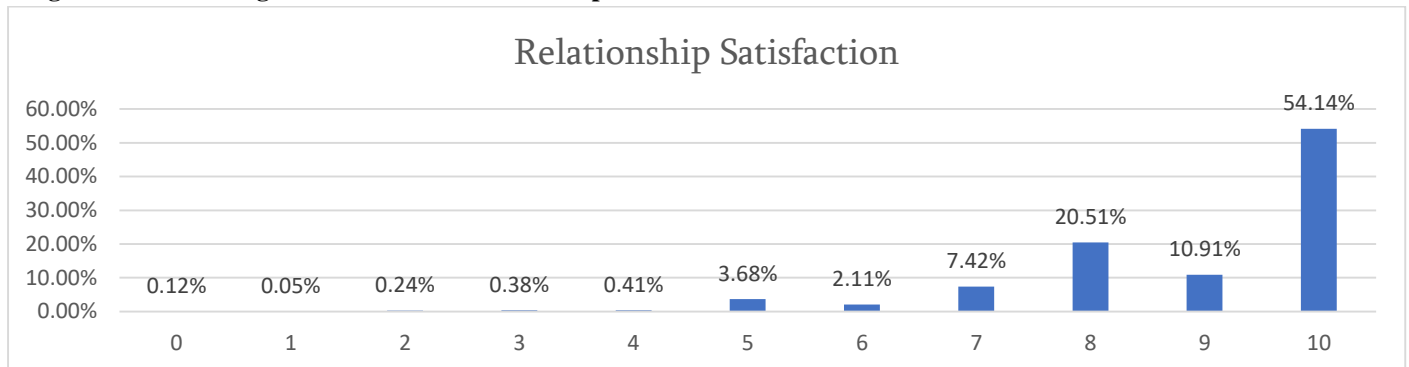
1. Socio-economic factors: b408_a, b408_b, b408_c, b408_d, b408_e, 408_f, b408_g, b408_h, b408_i.
2. Engaging in household activities: b401a_a, b401a_b, b401a_c, b401a_d, b401a_e, 401a_g.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis

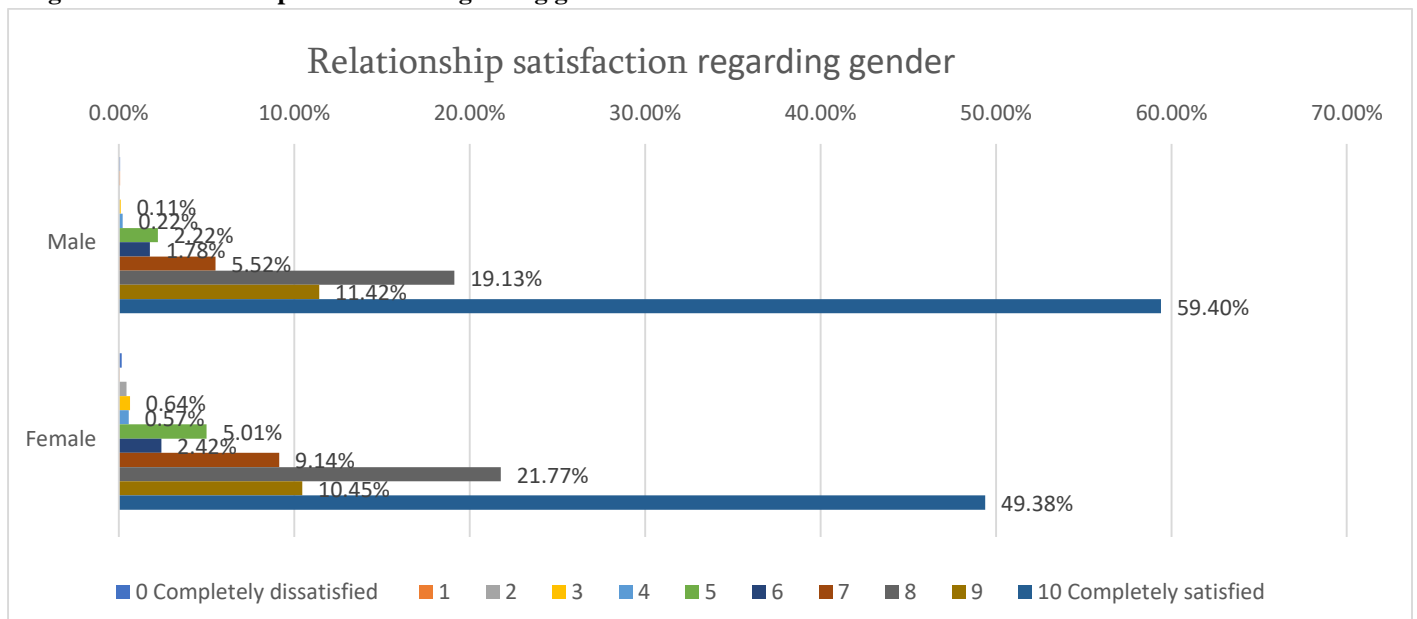
According to the survey, more than half of respondents are very satisfied (54.14%) and 1/3 are satisfied with their relationship with a partner (31.42%). In the end, the vast majority of respondents (85.5%) express satisfaction with the relationship (see diagram #1).

Diagram #1. Percentage Distribution of Relationship Satisfaction



As for analyzing satisfaction with the relationship regarding gender, men are more likely to show satisfaction compared to women, which is expressed in both the 10 points (59.4%; female-49.38%) and a total score of 9-10 (78.53%; female-71.15%) (see diagram #2) Such a difference between satisfaction can be interpreted as follows: dissatisfaction with household inequality is more harmful to a woman's happiness. The imbalance between doing domestic chores between men and women negatively affects women's satisfaction (Braun et al., 2008). Women note that in relationships they are more likely to appreciate emotional connection, and men prioritize physical intimacy, which forms their respective signs of satisfaction (Sprecher, 2002). Ultimately, women are more likely to experience when relationships do not meet their demands for intimacy and support. Consequently, their gender socialization and expectations adversely affect satisfaction with relationships (Reynolds, 2007).

Diagram #2 Relationship satisfaction regarding gender

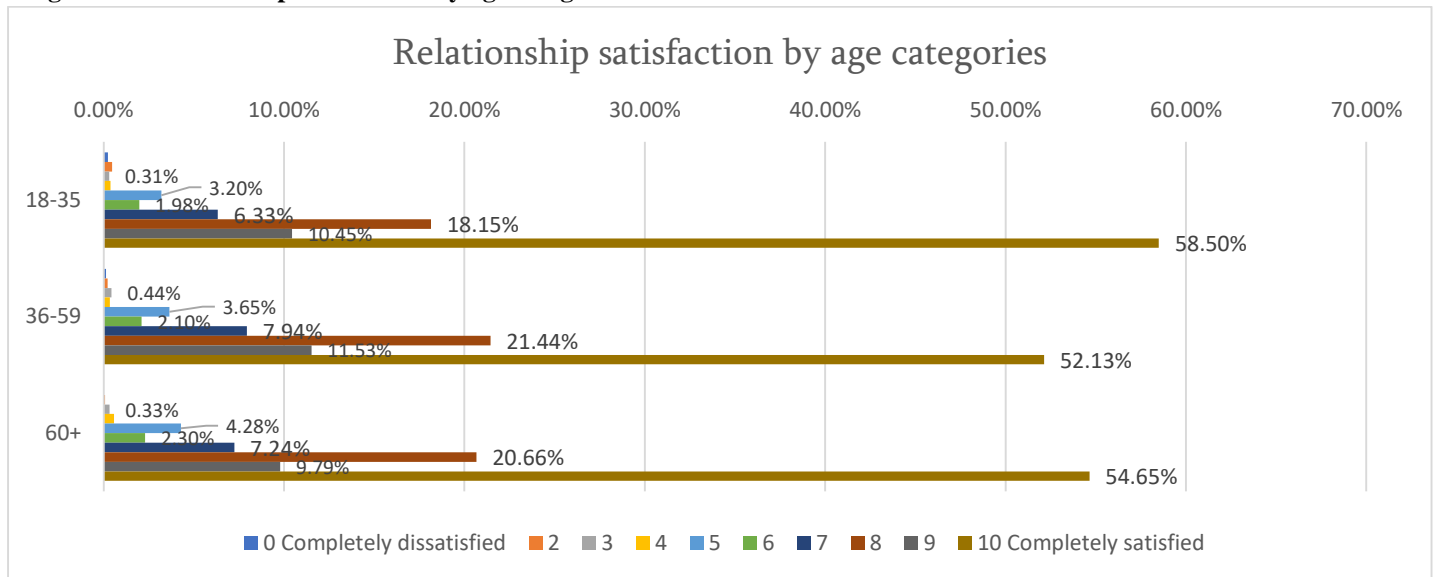


In the analysis of the study, the age variable was recoded into categories, namely 18-35 (young), 36-59 (middle-aged), 60+ (elderly). Almost half of the respondents were in the 36-59 age category (47.55%). It is crucial to analyze the issue in terms of age category, young people are more satisfied than other age groups (58.5%; 36-59-52.13%; 60+- 54.65%), while satisfaction of 18-35 categories

is more prominent in summarizing 9-10 scores (76.65%; 65.66%; 63.44%). This is also evidenced by the average scores recorded according to age categories, which are higher in the case of the age category of young people (8.99; 8.86; 8.89) (See diagram #3)

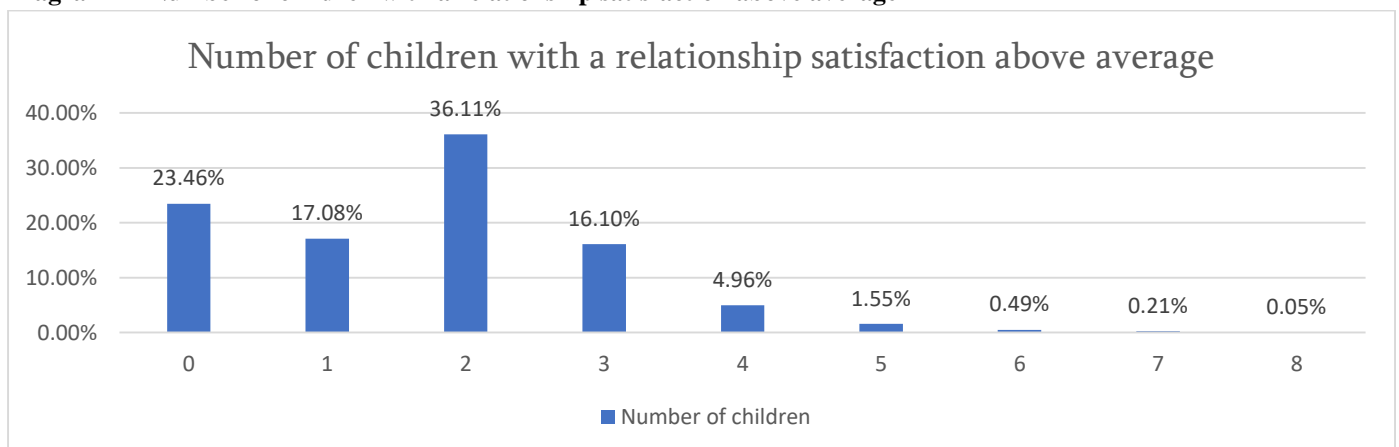
A national survey conducted in the US found that satisfaction with relationships is the lowest among couples aged 40-50 years, with average satisfaction scores of 7 to 6.2. Satisfaction was higher between married couples under 30 (6.8) and 40+ years old (6.5) (Bookwala, 2012). According to existing studies, this pattern is facilitated by several factors: passion is initially the highest, which explains the higher satisfaction of young people (Tucker & Aron, 1993). Stress in raising children, career demands, and financial tensions reaches the peak of middle age, disrupts intimacy and reduces happiness (McLain et al., 2000). Older couples have already overcome years of conflict and have maintained their loyalty, choosing themselves for more resilient relationships (VanLaningham et al., 2001). Retired seniors have more free time to invest in their partnership and get fulfillment from shared routines (Penninx et al., 1997).

Diagram #3 Relationship satisfaction by age categories



The study reveals that the vast majority of respondents have a maximum of 4 children (97.65%) when recording an average score of 8.9 of their relationship satisfaction. (see Diagram #4) This trend is explained by the fact that children in terms of financial and emotional aspects influence marriage, reduce free time, intimacy, and experiences shared between partners (Dew & Wilcox, 2011), although longitudinal studies also argue that significant differences in relationship satisfaction are not observed before having 4 children (Callan, 1984).

Diagram #4 Number of children with a relationship satisfaction above average



Correlational and regression analysis

As a result of the correlation of socio-economic factors, it was revealed that at the 0.05 level, all variables have a statistically significant relationship with the variable of relationship satisfaction, although these relationships are weak, the relationship is

relatively high in the case of b408_b (frequency of disagreements regarding the use of money). Accordingly, with the increase in disagreements related to money, the rate of relationship satisfaction decreases ($r = -.26$, $P < 0.05$) (see Table #1).

Disagreements about money affect the satisfaction of the relationship for the following reasons:

- Different spending habits - partners may have different habits such as one savings and the other overly wasteful, which leads to an argument about finance (Rick et al., 2011).
- Unequal income - Couples can argue about who should contribute to the issue of household maintenance (Dew, 2009).
- Stress - financial problems are the main source of stress, which can turn into the dynamics of relationships and reduce intimacy (Stanley et al., 2002)
- External stressors - job loss, recession, medical bills and other external factors can put pressure on relationships and inspire a crack in the couple's financial sustainability (Rick et al., 2011).

Table #1. Correlation of socio-economic model variables with life satisfaction

Independent Variables	Relationship satisfaction
Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: HH chores (b408_a)	-0.228*
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Money (b408_b)	-0.264*
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Use of leisure time (b408_c)	-0.151*
Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: Sex (in terms of intimacy) (b408_d)	-0.205*
b408_e Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with friends (b408_e)	-0.177*
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with parents, in-laws (b408_f)	-0.169*
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Child-raising issues (b408_g)	-0.171*
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: having children (b408_h)	-0.101*
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Drinking alcohol (b408_i)	-0.227*

Note: t statistics in parentheses * $p < 0.05$

The regression model consisting of socio-economic factors is overall reliable ($\text{prob} > f = 0.00$), although certain variables (b408_c, b408_g and 40_h) are not statistically significant. Based on socio-economic variables, 11.9% of the model is explained. According to beta (standardized coefficient), the increase in each independent variable leads to a decrease in relationship satisfaction. However, the above-mentioned b408_b (disagreement in matters related to money) has a special impact, that is, with the increase of disagreement in this regard, satisfaction with the relationship decreases by .25 standard deviations. After this variable, b408_d (disagreement regarding intimacy) has a significant influence. However, on the basis of adding the variables separately, it was revealed that the change in the constant is secretly caused by the variable b408_d (see Table #2). Empirical evidence shows that intimate relationship satisfaction is a key predictor of overall happiness and stability in romantic relationships. An active, satisfying sexual relationship is closely related to a deep emotional and romantic connection in couples. Maintaining this component contributes to overall well-being and stability in the relationship (McNulty et al., 2016).

Table #2. Regression model of socio-economic factors

Independent Variables	Relationship satisfaction
Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: HH chores (b408_a)	-0.0442* (0.0361)

Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Money (b408_b)	-0.251* (0.0349)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Use of leisure time (b408_c)	-0.000150 (0.0457)
Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: Sex (in terms of intimacy) (b408_d)	-0.302* (0.0571)
b408_e Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with friends (b408_e)	-0.115* (0.0576)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with parents, in-laws (b408_f)	-0.172* (0.0509)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Child-raising issues (b408_g)	-0.0314 (0.0357)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: having children (b408_h)	0.0133 (0.0506)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Drinking alcohol (b408_i)	-0.142* (0.0299)
Constant	10.49*
R ²	0.119
F	54.78*

Note: *t* statistics in parentheses * $p < 0.05$

The model was tested for multicollinearity and omission, for which VIF and Ramsey reset diagnostic test were used. Because $VIF < 10$, multicollinearity is not established, which means that no variable is missing and does not affect model fit. The diagnostic test did not confirm absorption, so the effects of the dependent variables did not confound the accuracy of the model (see Table #3).

Table #3 Socio-economic factors collinearity check

Independent Variables	Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)
Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: HH chores (b408_a)	1.93
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Money (b408_b)	1.81
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Use of leisure time (b408_c)	1.53
Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: Sex (in terms of intimacy) (b408_d)	1.45
b408_e Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with friends (b408_e)	1.45
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with parents, in-laws (b408_f)	1.45
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Child-raising issues (b408_g)	1.34
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: having children (b408_h)	1.25
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Drinking alcohol (b408_i)	1.13

In the case of a model for engaging in household activities, each independent variable is statistically significant, but their correlation with the independent variable is very weak. They have a relatively high correlation between food making ($r=.0829$, $p<.05$) and washing dishes ($r=.0824$, $p<.05$), which is due to the fact that mainly such tasks are performed by women (see Table #4). Despite changing gender norms, research shows that women continue to do most of the household tasks. In addition, it is perceived as a

"second shift" that leaves women with less free time. Consequently, the work-life balance is violated (Hochschild & Machung, 2012).

Table #4. Correlation of variables involving domestic activities with relationship satisfaction

Independent Variables	Relationship satisfaction
Engaging in household chores: preparing daily meals (b401a_a)	0.0829***
hh tasks: Doing the dishes (b401a_b)	0.0824***
hh tasks: Shopping for food (b401a_c)	0.0262*
hh tasks: Vacuum-cleaning the house (b401a_d)	0.0780***
hh tasks: Small repairs in, around the house (b401a_e)	-0.0807***
hh tasks: making financial records (b401a_g)	-0.0348**

Note: *t* statistics in parentheses * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Overall, the second model, which consisted of variables in domestic activity, explained only 1% of the satisfaction of the relationship. The beta coefficient is also exceedingly small, although it is important to consider a variable financial record variable based on statistical credibility and coefficient size, the transition of which by 1 unit involves a decrease in relationship satisfaction with a standard deviation of .05. However, it should also be noted that the phased addition of the hanging variables still had a hidden effect on the variables of financial records. This reaffirms the above reasoning regarding the importance of Finnish issues (see Table #5).

Table #5 Regression model for engaging in domestic activities.

Independent Variables	Relationship satisfaction
Engaging in household chores: preparing daily meals (b401a_a)	0.0177** (0.0194)
hh tasks: Doing the dishes (b401a_b)	0.0154** (0.0214)
hh tasks: Shopping for food (b401a_c)	0.0173 (0.0130)
hh tasks: Vacuum-cleaning the house (b401a_d)	0.0195** (0.0171)
hh tasks: Small repairs in, around the house (b401a_e)	-0.0390*** (0.0112)
hh tasks: making financial records (b401a_g)	-0.0532*** (0.0150)
Constant	8.922
R ²	0.011
F	10.85**

Note: *t* statistics in parentheses * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

In this case, the model for engaging in household tasks was tested in terms of multicollinearity and omission, for which we used the VIF and Ramsey reset diagnostic test. Consequently, multicollinearity and omission were not determined (see table #6).

Table #6. Model of inclusion in home activities check for multicollinearity

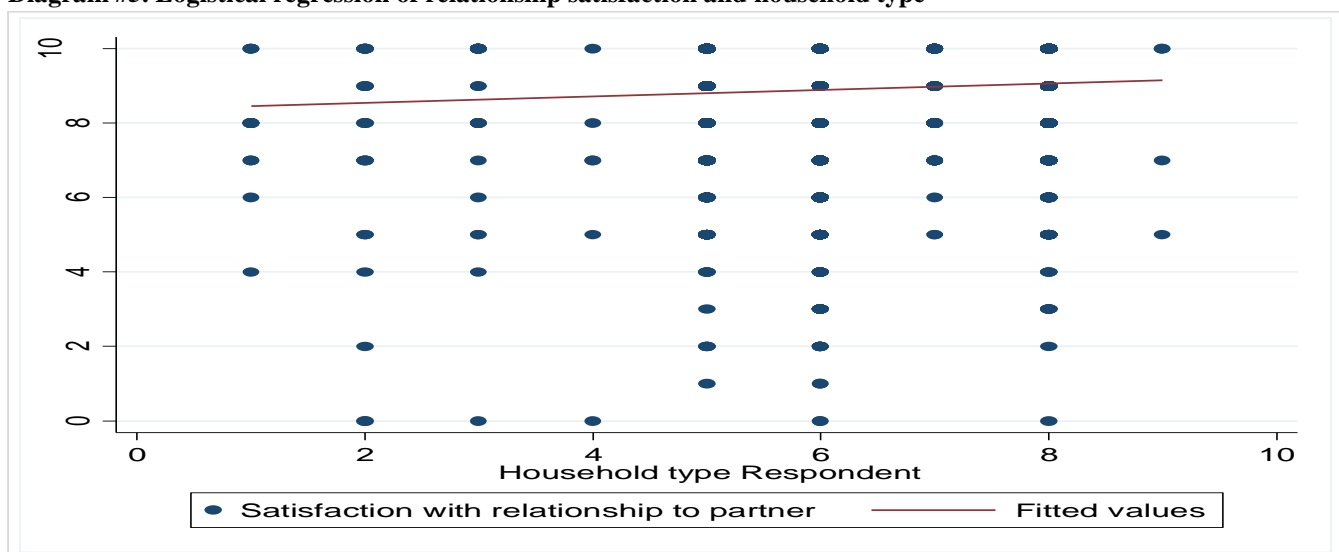
Independent Variables	Variance Inflation Factor (VIF).
Engaging in household chores: preparing daily meals (b401a_a)	4.52
hh tasks: Doing the dishes (b401a_b)	3.70
hh tasks: Shopping for food (b401a_c)	2.91
hh tasks: Vacuum-cleaning the house (b401a_d)	1.29
hh tasks: Small repairs in, around the house (b401a_e)	1.21
hh tasks: making financial records (b401a_g)	1.13

Thus, the model explained only a small part of relationship satisfaction, which is logical and indicates the low importance of this issue. Existing research also suggests that while an unfair division of household chores may lead to dissatisfaction, factors such as financial issues, intimacy, and external stress management have a more serious impact on couples' relationship satisfaction (Barstad, 2014).

At the same time, logistical regression was used, in the case of which the categorical variable was the type of household. A statistically reliable connection between variables was also determined by the correlation of Kendall Tau but the correlation was weakly positive ($r=.10$, $p<.05$). Ultimately, both the logistical statistical model and the variable connection are statistically significant. Finally, both the logistic statistical model and the association of the variable are statistically significant. The analysis shows that due to the influence of the independent variable (transition from the presence of a single parent in the family to a complete family that includes a couple and children), there is a 14.3% probability that the independent variable (satisfaction with the relationship) will change from a low value to a high value, i.e. complete satisfaction, this is also confirmed by the scattergram (see Table #7 and Diagram #5). Research also suggests that single parents face challenges in raising their children, resulting in lower satisfaction, while married couples experience increased satisfaction due to social support and shared challenges (Twenge et al., 2003).

Table #7 Logistical Correlation Model

Independent Variables	Relationship satisfaction
Bhhtype (type of homework, categories started with a single parent and ended up with a family type that included parents and children).	0.94* (0.1944)
Constant	1.47
LR chi2	14.30

Diagram #5. Logistical regression of relationship satisfaction and household type

As for other variables, in this case we first determined the correlation, the variables have a statistically significant or fairly close relationship with relationship satisfaction. Among them, household income ($r=.14$, $p<.05$) and age ($r=.02$, $p<.05$) have the highest correlation. In the first case, relationship satisfaction increases with increasing income, and in the second case, satisfaction decreases with increasing age (see Table #10). Depending on the type of variable, gender was measured using Spearman's correlation, and as a result, a statistically significant relationship was established. Relationship satisfaction decreases with the value of the dependent variable (shifting to the female category) ($r=-.12$, $p<.05$).

Table #8. Correlation of the rest of the variables with relationship satisfaction

Independent Variables	Relationship satisfaction
Range of monthly income OF HH (b1009)	0.1406*
Number of children (b338_1)	0.0123*
Number of grandchildren (b238)	-0.0254
Respondents age (bage)	-0.0267*

Note: t statistics in parentheses * $p < 0.05$

For the final model, other dependent and control variables (age and gender) were added to the model. In total, the dependent variables explained 62.7% of relationship satisfaction ($R=.6274$). If we look at the beta coefficient, the variables related to financial issues and intimate relationships have a special impact, that is, with the increase of disagreements in this regard, relationship satisfaction decreases by .35 and .4 standard deviations, respectively. Among other additional variables, the beta coefficient was relatively high in the case of the number of children and gender, a change of both of them by 1 unit led to an increase in satisfaction, that is, the growth of children and being a man led to an increase in satisfaction with the relationship, which has already been mentioned several times. It is also worth noting that the independent variable related to the number of grandchildren overlapped the children's variable and therefore omission occurred, which, unlike collinearity, does not mislead the accuracy of the effect of the variable, but affects the entire model, so this variable was removed from the analysis (see table #9).

Table #9. Final regression model

Independent Variables	Relationship satisfaction
Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: HH chores (b408_a)	-0.109 (0.338)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Money (b408_b)	-0.712* (0.386)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Use of leisure time (b408_c)	-0.315 (0.257)
Couples disagreements within the last 12 mnths: Sex (in terms of intimacy) (b408_d)	-0.771** (0.378)
b408_e Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with friends (b408_e)	0.106 (0.210)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Relations with parents, in-laws (b408_f)	0.237 (0.350)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Child-raising issues (b408_g)	-0.150 (0.605)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: having children (b408_h)	-1.243 (1.135)
Couples disagreements within last 12 mnths: Drinking alcohol (b408_i)	0.240* (0.204)
Engaging in household chores: preparing daily meals (b401a_a)	-0.0564 (0.0963)

hh tasks: Doing the dishes (b401a_b)	0.213* (0.111)
hh tasks: Shopping for food (b401a_c)	0.00340 (0.0751)
hh tasks: Vacuum-cleaning the house (b401a_d)	-0.0495 (0.100)
hh tasks: Small repairs in, around the house (b401a_e)	0.0167 (0.0553)
hh tasks: making financial records (b401a_g)	-0.0728 (0.0675)
Range of monthly income OF HH (b1009)	-0.0622 (0.0513)
Number of children (b338_1)	0.271 (0.353)
Number of grandchildren (b238)	-
Respondents sex (bsex)	0.308* (0.335)
Respondents age (bage)	0.327* (0.296)

CONCLUSION

Based on the GGS base, satisfaction of relationship in Georgian households was analyzed. Descriptive analysis found the difference between relationship satisfaction by gender, age categories and number of children. It was revealed that women showed less satisfaction by gender, this can be interpreted based on household inequality, gender socialization and the need for emotional connection (Braun et al., 2008). In the case of age, the youth category is mostly satisfied, which may be caused by the presence of passion, stress, and financial tension (Tucker & Aron, 1993). The study was analyzed on the basis of the correlation and regression of socio-economic, domestic affairs and other demographic factors. Through logistical regression, we have identified the impact of the type of household (from the existence of a single parent in a family to a perfect family that includes couples and children's transition) there is still a slight probability that relationship satisfaction will shift from low importance to high importance, or complete satisfaction.

In the present study, linear regression models explained independent variables with varying precision, but socio-economic factors, especially disagreements related to financial issues and intimacy, were the most important. However, an increase in age and being a woman (the transition of the sex variable from male to female) leads to a decrease in satisfaction with the relationship. Existing studies confirm that satisfaction with intimacy is the main predictor of common happiness and stability in romantic relationships. Having an active, satisfying sexual relationship is closely related to a deep emotional and romantic relationship in couples (McNulty et al., 2016), while financial problems, namely unemployment, low wage, the amount of loan/debt are associated with a low degree of satisfaction in the relationship (Dakin & Wampler, 2008).

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