

The Investment Model of Relationships

1. Noun
2. Noun
3. Number
4. Number
5. Noun
6. Noun - Plural
7. Noun
8. Proper Noun
9. Preposition Or Subordinating Conjunction
10. Number
11. Noun
12. Noun - Plural
13. Noun
14. Noun - Plural
15. Noun
16. Adjective
17. Noun
18. Noun - Plural
19. Noun
20. Proper Noun
21. Proper Noun
22. Proper Noun
23. Noun - Plural

- 24. Verb
- 25. Noun
- 26. Noun - Plural
- 27. Proper Noun
- 28. Adjective

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One strength of the _____ Noun model comes from research support by Le et al (2003). Le et al. conducted a _____ Noun of 52 studies with _____ Number, _____ Number participants from 5 countries over nearly 20 years that predicted staying or leaving behaviours. They found that _____ Noun comparison with alternatives and investment size all predicted relationship commitment. Relationships in which commitment was greatest were the most stable and lasted longest. An especially supportive finding was that these _____ Noun - Plural were true for both men and women across all cultures in the analysis and for homosexual as well as heterosexual couples. This suggests there is some _____ Noun to _____ Proper Noun claim that these factors are universally important features of romantic relationships.

However, one issue with the investment model is the difficulty in measuring the different _____ Preposition or subordinating conjunction, for example 'satisfaction level'. Rusbult et al (_____ Number) developed the 'Investment Model Scale' to overcome this problem which is seen as a reliable and valid measure. However one problem is that the scale relies on _____ Noun measures which often have issues of social desirability. This matters because it is difficult to measure the key terms of the Investment Model as the findings from _____ Noun - Plural often produce biased results. However, these are appropriate methods because it is not the objective reality of factors such as _____ Noun size that matters. What matters is the individual partners' _____ Noun - Plural of these factors. It is your belief that you have made a big investment in your current relationship or your belief that you have no attractive alternatives that will influence your _____ Noun.

Another strength of the investment model is that it is thought to be _____ Adjective _____ and useful when explaining relationships involving intimate partner violence. Victims of partner abuse experience low _____ Noun _____, which would lead us to predict that they would leave the abusive partner, yet many stay. They may stay due to the lack of _____ Noun - Plural _____ or because they have too much investment in the relationship making the _____ Noun _____ too costly. Rusbult and _____ Proper Noun _____ (1995) studied 'battered' women at a shelter found that those most likely to return to an abusive partner (i.e. were most committed) reported making the greatest investment and having the fewest attractive alternatives. The model recognises that a victim of _____ Proper Noun _____ does not have to be satisfied with a relationship to stay in it. This enables psychologists to understand the reason why many people remain in abusive relationships and develop support for victims.

Another weakness of the investment model is that it fails to consider future investments. _____ Proper Noun _____ and Agnew (2008) point out that there is more to a relationship than just the _____ Noun - Plural _____ you have already put into a relationship. They extended Rusbult's original model to include the notion of 'investment' and that the model should include plans that partners have made regarding the relationship in the future. Consequently, some relationships might _____ Verb _____ because of the motivation to see a cherished future plan come to _____ Noun _____. This suggests that the original investment model is limited as it fails to recognise the true complexity of investment and that the idea of future investment should be incorporated into the model.

final strength of the investment model is its Noun - Plural to different cultures and populations. The idea that commitment is positively associated with satisfaction level has been found across many populations. Research supports the relevance of the model in different cultures (For example; the Proper Noun, the Netherlands and Taiwan) and different types of relationships (for example; married, non-married, gay). This highlights the Adjective application of the model in explaining the persistence of relationships in many different populations.