

# 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

# The Investment Model of Relationships

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.