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There is currently a large body of research on romantic jealousy, which has focused mainly on gender differences and evolutionary perspectives. However, few studies have related romantic jealousy to specific, clinical disorders, nor have they assessed specific cognitive processes involved in the condition. Therefore, this study had multiple goals. The first was to examine the "maladaptive schemas," as delineated by Young (1990), associated with romantic jealousy, using Young's Schema Questionnaire (1998) (SQ), and the Multidimensional Jealousy Scale (MJS) (Pfeiffer & Wong, 1989). Significant, positive correlations were noted on the MJS and most schema groups, with the highest correlations (>.30) seen on Abandonment, Defectiveness, Subjugation, Abuse/Mistrust, Dependence/Incompetence, and Enmeshment. Additionally, SQ items that were significantly correlated with the MJS were pooled to create a "romantic jealousy" schema. Good internal consistency was noted for this schema (alpha .88), and the schema significantly correlated with both the Beck Depression Inventory-2 (BDI-2) (Beck, 1987) and the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) (Beck, 1988) (.64 and .48). Second, the relationship between romantic jealousy and clinical depression/anxiety was examined, utilizing the BDI-2 and BAI. Significant correlations were noted between the MJS and each instrument (.31 and .24, respectively). Symptoms associated with jealousy included feelings of being punished, self-criticism, self-dislike, and a fear of the worst happening. Third, Bartholomew's and Horowitz's (1991) attachment questionnaire and Guerrero's (1994) Attachment Style Pretest were used to assess the relationship between jealousy and attachment style/dimensions. In terms of attachment styles, "Preoccupied" individuals scored significantly higher than "Secure" participants on jealousy scores. With regard to dimensions of attachment, significant correlations were noted between total jealousy and Preoccupation (.38), Fear of Intimacy (.25) and Confidence (-.24). Other analyses indicated no relationship between jealousy and informant age, ethnicity, or relationship length. Significantly higher jealousy scores were noted when sexual intercourse is/was involved in the relationship. Finally, the participants described the nature of their current or recently ended relationship. A grounded theory analysis was performed on these responses. The analysis yielded three domains: Positive, Negative, and Neutral aspects of the relationship. No differences were noted in the major domains between the high and low jealousy groups.