# Sibling Jealousy and Jealousy in Romantic Relationships

Matthew Webb, Andrea Toscano, James Seaborn, Eliana Huffman, Olivia Adams
James Madison University

## Abstract

We hypothesised that a relationship exists between a history of sibling jealousy and the likelihood to evoke jealousy in romantic relationships. A link to an online questionnaire was bulk-emailed to a stratified sample of 5,000 college students, with an expected 20% response rate. The survey contained 34 questions in total spread across three sections: the first consisting of demographic questions, the second concerning sibling jealousy experience, and the third consisting of several statements on a Likert-type scale related to romantic jealousy evocation. Only participants who fit the study’s eligibility requirements were asked to move on and complete sections two and three. We intended to use the data gathered from this survey will demonstrate what kind of relationship exists between sibling jealousy and romantic jealousy.

## Methods and Materials

A total of 290 college students were recruited for participation in this study, in exchange for course credit. Because participants were required to have at least one sibling as well as prior relationship experience in order to participate fully in the study, not all who started the survey were prompted to complete it. The number of fully eligible respondents who chose to participate was finally recorded at 234. The average age of respondents was 18.69 with standard deviation 1.68.

The independent variable, sibling jealousy experience, was measured using Littmann & Amer’s (2006) measure of frequency of sibling jealousy. This set of questions asked participants to reflect on recent instances of jealousy, envy, and rivalry with a sibling or a friend. The dependent variable, romantic jealousy evocation, was measured using Carlson & Booth-Butterfield’s (2005) feeling jealousy scale. This instrument consisted of a set of Likert-scale type prompts, in which participants were given a specific behavior and asked to what degree they had engaged in the behavior with a romantic partner, from 1 (meaning they never engaged in a behavior) to 7 (meaning they always did). This measure produced reliability of 0.82.

Participants were directed to the online survey database Qualtrics and given a consent form. If consent was not given or the participant in question was not eligible to participate in the study, the response was sent to the end of the survey and discarded for their participation. After consenting, eligible participants were first asked some demographic questions concerning age, gender, and year in college. Following this, they were directed to the sibling jealousy experience measure, and asked to briefly provide input regarding their experiences with jealousy, rivalry, and envy with a sibling. Finally, participants were directed to the feeling jealousy measure, and the 15 Likert-scale type prompts concerning romantic jealousy evocation.

## Results

After running a regression test on the data collected it was found that there was no significant relation to sibling jealousy and romantic jealousy. Within sibling jealousy, however, it was found that jealousy and rivalry were approaching significance at .080. Consequently, we reject the alternative hypothesis in light of evidence directed against it.

“**My girlfriend was at the same party as me and while I was talking to my friends, some random guy walks up to my girlfriend and tries to make a move in front of me. I told him to get lost or I would break both of his arms and beat him with them.**” –Anonymous Survey Respondent

## Discussion

While our initial hypothesis proved to be wrong, we were able to find other interesting data on sibling jealousy and romantic relationships. In the qualitative portion of our survey, it was found that siblings perceived jealousy to be more attractive, more athletic, more likely to receive attention/money from parents and more successful in romantic relationships were the source of major jealousy. In romantic relationships, qualitative data points towards tremendous jealousy as well towards partners, especially when other people are involved. However, people reported numerically that they were less jealous than average in romantic relationships, average 2.47 rather than a hypothetical average of 3.57. This calls for further research, particularly regarding gender and jealousy, and self-perceived jealousy compared to actual averages for jealousy.

## Conclusions

The relationship between jealousy and rivalry approaches significance but other factors did not demonstrate significant relationships. People on average reported themselves as very jealous. More research is needed to determine the relationship between sibling jealousy and relationship jealousy.

“**My sister is older, more beautiful, way more outgoing, very successful, and generally pretty perfect.**” –Anonymous Survey Respondent

## Limitations

One of the primary limitations of this study was that the survey asked both qualitative and quantitative questions meaning we could not objectively compare the results of both sections. Additionally, there was a question that appeared to pose confusion to many students; we wanted students to answer numerically about how many times they had felt jealous in the past three years, however many answered with detailed descriptions of a previous jealousy experience. The last limitation for this study is that the wording of the questions is only accurate for heterosexual couples.

---

## References