

Comparison and difference in the level of jealousy among married couples in long-distance marriages

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the level of jealousy among husbands in long-distance marriages, the level of jealousy among wives in long-distance marriages, and to identify whether there is a difference in the level of jealousy between husbands and wives in long-distance marriages. This is a comparative study with a sample size of 90 individuals, consisting of 45 husbands and 45 wives in long-distance marriages. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The study measures marital satisfaction, which includes social jealousy, sexual jealousy, family jealousy, and work-related jealousy, developed by White. The findings reveal that: the level of jealousy among husbands in long-distance marriages is generally in the moderate category, with a percentage of 52.10%, the level of jealousy among wives in long-distance marriages is generally in the low category, with a percentage of 46.47%, and there is a significant difference in the level of jealousy between husbands and wives in long-distance marriages, with an F-value of 7.474 and a probability of 0.008, which is less than 0.05.

Keywords: Comparison and Difference, Level of Jealousy, Married Couples, Long-Distance Marriages

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INTRODUCTION

Marriage is one of the important phases in the human life cycle that involves a legal commitment and an emotional bond between two individuals, a man and a woman. Marriage is not merely ceremonial; it is a form of commitment between two individuals to share responsibilities, live together, and support each other in various aspects of life, including physical and emotional intimacy. In this context, marriage also serves as a means to fulfill developmental tasks in a person's life, as explained by Hurlock (2002), which include stages of emotional, social, and economic development. Marriage also functions as the foundation for building a harmonious household and a happy family, as stated by Amelia et al. (2018). A happy family becomes a crucial foundation in shaping the character and psychological well-being of each family member, especially children who grow up in a loving and emotionally stable environment. For married couples, marriage is a means to achieve life balance and happiness through cooperation and role-sharing in everyday life.

Marriage is a significant phase in human life that not only unites two individuals but also represents a legal commitment recognized by law and religion. It involves a strong emotional bond between a man and a woman, sharing life in various aspects. This bond includes sharing physical and emotional intimacy, which forms the basis of togetherness and harmony in the

marital relationship. Additionally, marriage is a manifestation of shared responsibility, where both parties cooperate in managing the household, raising children, and fulfilling daily needs. Economically, marriage encourages couples to share and manage income together to achieve financial stability and family well-being. Thus, marriage is not just about love but also about responsibility, cooperation, and commitment to living life together through joys and challenges. Therefore, marriage serves as the main foundation in building a harmonious family and functions as a means to achieve happiness and fulfill the emotional and social needs of every individual within it (Ardhianita & Andayani, 2013; Rachmawati & Mastuti, 2013).

However, the demands of modern life have brought significant changes to the dynamics of marriage. In this modern era, the increasingly complex needs of life have become a common phenomenon in society, especially in Indonesia. The high cost of living, the need for quality education, and an increasingly elevated lifestyle compel many couples to work harder to meet family needs. This often leads to new challenges in marital life, especially concerning the balance between career and family. Increasing competition in the workplace also affects the dynamics of modern marriage. Many couples have to work in different cities or even different countries to pursue better careers or earn higher incomes. This condition often forces married couples to live separately after marriage, known as long-distance marriage. This phenomenon is not uncommon in modern life, where high job mobility and career demands cause many couples to live apart for certain periods. This situation can present various challenges in marital life. Couples living separately must face obstacles such as difficulties in communication, limited time together, and feelings of loneliness. They must also work hard to maintain emotional and physical intimacy despite being in different locations. Effective communication, trust, and strong commitment are key factors for couples to navigate long-distance marriages successfully (Mijilputri, 2015; Purwanto et al., 2018; Widyanisa et al., 2018).

Living apart from a spouse also impacts parenting. Children who grow up with parents living separately often face emotional challenges, such as feelings of loss or confusion due to the absence of one parent. Nevertheless, many couples strive to overcome this by various means, such as using technology to stay connected, planning special times to gather, and ensuring that children receive attention and love from both parents. This situation reflects how modern marriages face new challenges that may not have been so prevalent in the past. However, the core values of marriage, such as commitment, trust, and shared responsibility, remain essential foundations for building a happy family. In any situation, including when living apart, married couples are expected to support each other and work to maintain the quality of their relationship for mutual well-being. Overall, marriage in the modern era requires couples to be more flexible and adaptive to changes. Despite growing challenges, with strong commitment and effective communication, marriage can still be a source of happiness and well-being for both individuals and families. Couples are encouraged to continue strengthening their relationship, both emotionally and physically, so they can face any challenges ahead together.

Married couples (hereinafter referred to as "pasutri") are ideally expected to live together in the same residence or area after marriage. Being together is not only important emotionally but also plays a role in maintaining intimacy and good communication between husband and wife. Living together allows couples to share roles and responsibilities in daily life, such as managing the household, raising children, and providing emotional support to one another. Living together is also considered an effective way to build emotional closeness, strengthen the marital bond, and face various challenges that may arise in the journey of life together (Maharani, 2018). However, not all couples can fulfill the desire to live together after marriage. Some couples face the reality of having to live apart or undergo a long-distance marriage

(LDM). A long-distance marriage is a condition where husband and wife live in different locations and cannot meet daily, unlike most married couples. This situation is often influenced by various internal and external factors and usually involves a joint decision to meet certain needs or goals in their lives.

One of the main reasons behind the decision for a long-distance marriage is work demands. Certain professions often require someone to live far from home, even in different cities or countries. For example, military professions, where a husband or wife working as a soldier or police officer may be assigned to remote areas or border regions, requiring them to live away from their families for an indefinite period. Additionally, seafaring is another example where someone must spend months at sea to fulfill their duties. This situation forces couples to adapt to living apart for certain periods, with limited communication through technology such as phone or video calls (Supatmi & Masykur, 2018). Besides work, the need to pursue further education is another common reason for long-distance marriages. For some couples, education is an important aspect to achieve in order to improve their quality of life and career. It is not uncommon for one party to decide to continue their studies at a higher level in a location far from their home. A better education can open up broader career opportunities and potentially improve the family's economic condition. However, this decision also brings consequences for the couple, who must cope with living apart during the study period. This challenge requires patience, commitment, and strong emotional support from both parties to maintain a harmonious marriage despite the distance that separates them.

A long-distance marriage is not an easy choice for couples as it requires them to adapt to a situation that is different from typical married life. Living apart from a spouse can lead to various emotional challenges, such as feelings of loneliness, longing, and even the potential for misunderstandings due to limited face-to-face communication. Additionally, prolonged physical separation can affect the quality of the relationship, where couples may experience a decline in intimacy and emotional closeness. Therefore, couples in a long-distance marriage need to build effective communication, use technology to stay connected, and set regular schedules to meet in order to maintain their relationship quality. On the other hand, a long-distance marriage can also have positive effects if managed well. Couples can learn to be more independent and appreciate every moment they spend together. They can also develop skills in managing emotions and communication, which can help them overcome differences and conflicts that may arise due to distance. Moreover, long-distance marriage can help couples build a stronger sense of mutual trust, as each partner must rely on the other in their daily lives without the physical presence of one another. Overall, although ideally, couples live together after marriage, long-distance marriage becomes an alternative faced by many due to work and education demands. In this situation, commitment, trust, and communication are key to maintaining harmony in the relationship. Couples must support each other and strive to maintain intimacy and the quality of the marriage despite the distance. Thus, a long-distance marriage is not the end of togetherness but a challenge that, if approached positively, can strengthen the marital bond in the long term.

Couples in a long-distance marriage (LDM) are certainly not free from various household problems, just like couples who live together under the same roof. This long-distance marriage situation presents its own challenges due to the physical distance separating the couple. While household issues can occur in all marriages, physical separation and limited communication often exacerbate problems in LDMs. One of the most common issues in long-distance marriages is jealousy. Jealousy is an emotion that is often difficult to avoid due to the distance that triggers uncertainty and concerns about a partner's loyalty (Rachmawati & Mastuti, 2013).

The distance between partners in an LDM can trigger more intense feelings of jealousy compared to marriages where the couple lives together. This jealousy arises as a response to the fear of losing the partner, both emotionally and physically. Research conducted by Schützwohl et al (2011) and Widyanisa et al (2018) explained that jealousy is one of the most frequent problems faced by couples living apart. A study by Imaniar (2017) even revealed that as many as 87.5% of couples in long-distance relationships experience jealousy. This shows that jealousy is one of the dominant negative emotions in LDMs and can affect the overall quality of the relationship. Jealousy is not just a fleeting feeling but has the potential to cause serious damage if not managed well. In the context of marriage, jealousy can trigger conflict and worsen communication between husband and wife. When jealousy is not addressed, it can escalate into distrust, excessive suspicion, and even disputes that lead to divorce. A study conducted by Rozalinda & Nurhasanah (2014) found that jealousy is one of the main factors contributing to divorce in Padang City. Couples who cannot manage jealousy often struggle to maintain their relationship, especially when limited communication makes conflicts harder to resolve.

Psychologically, jealousy is defined as a negative emotion that arises when someone feels threatened by the potential loss of something very valuable, such as a spouse. This emotion is usually accompanied by feelings of insecurity, distrust, and concern that the partner may be involved in a more intimate relationship with someone else (Lans et al., 2014; Miller et al., 2014; Murphy & Russell, 2018). In the context of long-distance marriages (LDM), jealousy is often triggered by the inability to monitor a partner's activities directly, leading to negative imaginations and excessive worries. The physical absence of the partner also makes communication more difficult, which can exacerbate feelings of jealousy. Interestingly, research shows that jealousy in LDMs can vary between men and women. A study by Kemer et al., (2016) found that married Turkish men have higher levels of emotional jealousy compared to women. Men tend to feel more emotionally threatened when their partner is not nearby, resulting in more intense jealousy. Another study by Pines & Friedman, (1998) also found that the level of jealousy in men is higher than in women, especially in the context of long-distance marriages. Men's jealousy is often driven by the fear that their partner might find a closer emotional connection with someone else, even though it does not always lead to physical infidelity.

For women, jealousy can also arise but is often more related to emotional aspects than physical ones. Women tend to feel more jealous of emotional threats, such as when their partner appears to be emotionally closer to someone else. This difference shows that jealousy in LDMs is influenced by gender factors, where men and women respond to perceived threats to their relationship differently. However, both men and women need to have good communication skills and strong trust to manage jealousy, especially in long-distance marriages. In conclusion, jealousy is one of the main challenges faced by couples in a long-distance marriage. The physical distance separating partners can worsen feelings of jealousy and make them harder to overcome. Therefore, it is important for couples to build open communication, mutual trust, and strive to stay connected despite the distance. Managing jealousy effectively is key to maintaining a harmonious relationship and preventing more severe negative impacts, such as prolonged conflict or even divorce.

Most research on jealousy in marriages involves husbands and wives with various occupational backgrounds. The question remains whether variables such as social jealousy, sexual jealousy, family jealousy, and work jealousy also contribute to measuring marital satisfaction among married couples in Padang City. This study aims to describe the level of jealousy in long-distance marriages in Padang, both among husbands and wives, as well as the differences in jealousy levels between them

METHODS

This study is a comparative descriptive research. It was conducted on 90 married couples who are in long-distance marriages, identified through information from the community in Padang City. The sample consists of couples who have been married for approximately 1 to 10 years and have been in long-distance marriages for around 1 month to 3 years, with meeting frequencies ranging from once a week to once a month. The participants include professionals such as lecturers, teachers, military personnel (TNI), police officers (POLRI), nurses, government employees, state-owned enterprise/private sector employees, and entrepreneurs/traders. This study measures marital satisfaction, which includes (a) social jealousy, (b) sexual jealousy, (c) family jealousy, and (d) work jealousy, as developed by White. The data collection tool used in this study is a questionnaire in the form of a semantic differential scale model consisting of 14 statements with four response options, with the highest score of 4 and the lowest score of 1. Data analysis in this study uses descriptive analysis with percentage formulas and one-way ANOVA analysis to identify differences in the level of jealousy between husbands and wives in long-distance marriages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study focuses on two main questions. The first question is the extent to which there are differences in the levels of jealousy between married couples who are in long-distance marriages (LDM). This question is important because jealousy is often one of the biggest challenges faced by couples living apart due to work, studies, or other factors that force them to live in different locations. The second question addressed in this study is which partner, the husband or the wife, has a higher level of jealousy. This is relevant for understanding emotional differences based on gender in facing long-distance marriage situations, given that jealousy can significantly impact the quality and stability of the relationship.

To answer these questions, data analysis was conducted using One-Way ANOVA statistical techniques. This method was chosen because it allows researchers to identify significant differences in the levels of jealousy among various groups in the study. The results of the analysis show that there are significant differences in the levels of jealousy among married couples in long-distance marriages. This indicates that being geographically separated affects the levels of jealousy in marital relationships, and couples may experience jealousy with varying intensities depending on factors such as the duration of separation, frequency of communication, and quality of interaction.

Table 1. Descriptive Test Results Jealousy Levels of Married Couples in Long-Distance Marriages (n=90)

Variabel	Indikator	Mean		SD		% Mean		Kategori	
		Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
Jealousy	Social jealousy (4)	8.49	7.73	2.33	2.27	53.06	48.33	Moderate	low
	Sexual jealousy (3)	6.00	5.09	1.83	1.41	50.00	42.41	low	low
	Family jealousy (4)	8.16	7.67	2.13	1.58	50.97	47.92	Moderate	low
	Work jealousy (3)	6.51	5.53	2.23	2.14	54.26	46.11	Moderate	low
	Total (14)	29.16	26.02	6.26	4.54	52.10	46.47	Moderate	low

Additionally, the analysis also reveals variations in the levels of jealousy between husbands and wives. The data shows that one partner either the husband or the wife may experience jealousy with greater intensity compared to their spouse. To further understand these results, a descriptive test was conducted, and the detailed findings are presented in Table 1, which

provides an overview of the distribution of jealousy among married couples in long-distance marriages based on the variables studied. These findings are crucial for gaining deeper insights into the emotional dynamics of long-distance marriages and for identifying factors that can strengthen relationships and help manage jealousy in this context.

In Table 1, it can be seen that, in general, the jealousy level of husbands in long-distance marriages falls into the moderate category, while the jealousy level of wives in long-distance marriages generally falls into the low category. Based on Table 1, it is evident that the high level of jealousy among husbands in long-distance marriages is primarily associated with work-related jealousy. Work-related jealousy arises from differences in attitudes or behaviors of a spouse when interacting with the opposite sex at the office, work achievements, and activities related to their job (White, 1984). Data analysis reveals that husbands in long-distance marriages often feel uncomfortable when their wives hold higher job positions, dislike it when their wives have out-of-town assignments, and struggle to accept frequent overtime. This finding is supported by Paputungan et al., (2013) who noted that in families where the wife's income is higher than the husband's, the husband often feels discomfort, shame, and insecurity towards both his wife and her family due to the higher income and the wife's dominant role in the family. This aligns with Butler (1996), who stated that husbands are more likely to feel jealous when their wives work, especially when their colleagues are male.

The jealousy among wives in long-distance marriages is mostly related to social jealousy. This type of jealousy arises from the inability to understand or accept social differences within society (White, 1984). The data analysis indicates that wives in long-distance marriages tend to feel angry when their husbands meet with women, especially when talking about their exes or holding hands with female friends. In other words, when together, the wife expects her husband's attention to be focused solely on her without any distractions. This is consistent with the study by Attridge (2013), which found that the jealousy level of wives increases when they see their husbands talking to other women or sharing stories about them. Furthermore, the processed data on the jealousy levels of married couples in long-distance marriages, analyzed through a one-way ANOVA, can be seen in Table 3.

Table 2. Homogeneity Test Jealousy Levels of Married Couples in Long Distance Marriages (n=90)

Test of Homogeneity of Variances				
Marital Satisfaction	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
	3.859	1	88	0.053

Table 3. Results of ANOVA Test

ANOVA					
Marital Satisfaction	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	220.900	1	220.900	7.474	0.008
Within Groups	2600.889	88	29.556		
Total	2821.789	89			

In Table 2, it is observed that from the test of homogeneity of variances, the significance value is 0.053, which is greater than 0.05 ($0.053 > 0.05$), indicating that the population group variances are homogeneous. Thus, the homogeneity requirement for the comparative analysis is met. Table 3 also shows an F value of 7.486 with a probability of 0.008. When compared to 0.05, the probability value is smaller, which means there is a significant difference in the level of jealousy between husbands and wives undergoing long distance marriages. Therefore, the

hypothesis proposed (H1: There is a significant difference between the level of jealousy of husbands and wives undergoing long distance marriages) is accepted.

Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that the level of jealousy among couples in long-distance marriages differs between husbands and wives. Generally, husbands' jealousy falls into the moderate category and tends to stem from work-related jealousy factors, particularly regarding differences in job positions, out-of-town assignments, and wives working overtime. Husbands feel uncomfortable when their wives hold higher positions or earn more, leading to feelings of insecurity and discomfort within the family. Conversely, wives' jealousy is categorized as low, with a focus on social jealousy, such as discomfort when their husbands interact with the opposite sex or discuss their past. This aligns with previous research showing that jealousy increases when partners engage with the opposite sex.

Level of Social Jealousy

Jealousy in wives undergoing long-distance marriage (LDM) is often closely related to social jealousy. Social jealousy can be defined as a feeling of discomfort or envy arising from the inability to understand or accept social differences in society, including social interactions between the partner and others, especially those of the opposite sex (White, 1984). This type of jealousy is often triggered by concerns about the threat posed by a third party that could disrupt the stability of their relationship. In the context of LDM, the physical separation between husband and wife amplifies the likelihood of this jealousy due to limited communication and a lack of physical presence, which can exacerbate feelings of insecurity in the wife. Data analysis indicates that wives in LDMs often feel angry or uncomfortable when their spouse meets with someone of the opposite sex, especially if there is a history or emotional connection with that person, such as an ex-partner. These feelings intensify if the husband shares these experiences with the wife or interacts with the opposite sex in ways that the wife perceives as too close or inappropriate, such as holding hands or showing special attention. This situation can cause wives to feel that their husband's attention is divided, and during moments together, wives often desire that their husband remains fully focused on them.

One factor influencing social jealousy in wives is the perception that their husband enjoys social interactions with others more than with them. This aligns with (Attridge, 2013), which state that a wife's level of jealousy tends to increase when she sees her husband talking to another woman, especially if the conversation involves past emotional stories or relationships. According to Attridge, social jealousy can erode trust and reduce the quality of communication in long-distance relationships, ultimately impacting overall marital satisfaction. Another study by Andersen and Eloy (2017) found that social jealousy in wives undergoing LDM is triggered by a lack of transparency and the husband's inability to demonstrate emotional commitment through daily communication. This study found that wives often feel that their husband's social interactions outside the LDM, particularly with the opposite sex, threaten the integrity of their marriage. The lack of physical interaction makes it more challenging for wives to trust their partners, and dishonest or closed-off communication only exacerbates the jealousy. Furthermore, research by Salvatore and Marazzi (2018) highlights that social jealousy in wives can increase if they feel that social norms around them support overly familiar interactions between their partner and others. In cultures that tend to be more permissive towards interactions between the opposite sexes, wives may feel threatened by their partner's social environment, especially if they have been living apart for an extended period. The inability to monitor or

oversee their partner's behavior in different social settings can heighten feelings of jealousy and insecurity.

Meanwhile, a study by Ghazali and Rahman (2020) shows that social jealousy in wives often relates to the need to feel valued and appreciated by their partner. Wives in LDM relationships tend to feel neglected or underappreciated, especially when their husbands are more frequently seen interacting with others on social media or in the workplace. When this attention is diverted, social jealousy emerges as an emotional response to the inability to control or influence the situation. Overall, social jealousy in wives undergoing long-distance marriage is not only triggered by personal insecurity but also by the complex social dynamics around them. These studies emphasize the importance of managing social jealousy through open, honest, and consistent communication for couples in LDMs. Husbands who can demonstrate emotional commitment and provide security to their wives tend to be able to mitigate social jealousy, maintaining a harmonious relationship despite the physical distance.

Level of Work-related jealousy

Work-related jealousy is one of the dominant factors influencing the level of jealousy in husbands experiencing long-distance marriages. This type of jealousy arises from differences in attitudes, behaviors, and interactions between partners and colleagues of the opposite sex at the workplace. Factors such as job performance, position, and activities carried out by partners during work can trigger this jealousy (White, 1984). Husbands in long-distance marriages often feel jealous because they cannot directly monitor their wives' activities, especially when they involve interactions with male coworkers. Work-related jealousy tends to intensify in husbands when there are significant differences in job positions or achievements between them and their wives. Data analysis revealed that husbands in long-distance marriages struggle to accept situations where their wives hold higher positions than themselves. This condition can lead to feelings of inferiority or insecurity, particularly in a social context that still views husbands as having a more dominant role in economic and work aspects. Husbands also dislike it when their wives frequently travel for work or work overtime, as this increases their wives' interactions in work environments that the husbands cannot control.

Paputungan et al (2013) explain that families in which the wife's income is higher than the husband's often cause discomfort for the husband, who frequently feels embarrassed or inferior towards his wife and her family. This shift happens because the husband's role as the primary breadwinner is overshadowed by the wife's more dominant role. These feelings of insecurity not only affect the husband's interpersonal relationship with his wife but also impact his self-image in the eyes of his family and social environment. Butler (1996) supports this finding by stating that husbands whose wives work, especially with male colleagues, tend to have higher levels of jealousy. This is due to the husband's inability to control his wife's interactions with the opposite sex in the workplace, which can lead to anxiety and distrust. Butler adds that work-related jealousy is not only triggered by direct interactions with the opposite sex but also by the wife's success at work, which can make the husband feel emotionally and psychologically threatened.

Stewart and Arndt (2010), in their study on jealousy in the context of long-distance marriages, found that work-related jealousy is one of the most significant forms of jealousy felt by couples, especially husbands. The study showed that husbands who cannot monitor their wives' activities in the work environment tend to experience intense jealousy, particularly if their wives frequently interact with male colleagues or have more prominent achievements. This jealousy can lead to marital conflicts and affect overall relationship satisfaction. Salvatore & Marazzi (2018), in their journal on the psychological dynamics of working couples, explain

that work-related jealousy is more prevalent among husbands who feel their role as the head of the family is undermined by their wives' career success. The study found that husbands often feel belittled when their wives have brighter careers, and this feeling is exacerbated when they cannot control their wives' work activities, increasing anxiety and jealousy. Ghazali & Rahman (2020) discuss that jealousy in husbands within long-distance marriages is often triggered by feelings of insecurity when they feel inferior in terms of status and achievement compared to their wives. The study also revealed that jealousy rooted in work-related factors could lead to mistrust, doubt, and excessive anxiety, disrupting the balance of the marital relationship.

Overall, findings from various scholarly journals confirm that work-related jealousy is a significant issue in long-distance marriages, particularly for husbands. This jealousy is not only caused by the wife's interactions with male colleagues at work but also by gaps in achievements and economic roles within the household. These studies highlight that work-related jealousy needs to be managed with effective communication between partners to prevent it from damaging the relationship, especially in the context of long-distance marriages.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted on the "level of jealousy among couples in long-distance marriages" in Padang City, several important conclusions can be drawn. Overall, the level of jealousy among couples in long-distance marriages in Padang City falls into the low category. This indicates that, despite being in a long-distance relationship, jealousy is not a major issue in their relationship. For husbands, the level of jealousy in long-distance marriages in Padang City is categorized as moderate. This suggests a significant level of jealousy, particularly in the context of work. Husbands tend to feel jealous if their wives hold higher positions or achieve better work performance, undertake out-of-town assignments, or work late. This jealousy is more related to work aspects, where husbands feel uncomfortable with their wives' interactions with the opposite sex in the workplace. In contrast, the level of jealousy in wives in long-distance marriages in Padang City is classified as low. Wives are more likely to experience social jealousy, which pertains to their husbands' interactions with others, especially the opposite sex. Wives feel uncomfortable or upset when their husbands meet other women or discuss past relationships, but this does not occur excessively. The study reveals a significant difference in the level of jealousy between husbands and wives. Husbands are more likely to experience work-related jealousy, while wives experience lower but still significant social jealousy in the context of social interactions. The findings indicate that husbands in Padang City who are in long-distance marriages predominantly experience work-related jealousy, whereas wives predominantly experience social jealousy. This suggests that the factors influencing jealousy differ between genders and require different approaches for management. Based on these findings, it is recommended that couples in long-distance marriages in Padang City focus on building and maintaining trust between partners to avoid marital issues. Strong trust can help reduce jealousy and increase relationship satisfaction. Additionally, further research is needed on other aspects of jealousy, both for couples living together and those in long-distance marriages, to gain a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing jealousy in various types of relationships.

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