

Article type:  
Original Research

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# The Long-Term Effects of Childhood Trauma on Romantic Relationships in Adulthood: A Quantitative Study on Adults from Divorced Families

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## Article history:

Received 12 Jul 2025  
Revised 28 Jul 2025  
Accepted 20 Sep 2025  
Published online 01 Oct 2025

## How to cite this article:

Dini, S., Hoseini, F. S., Joukar, M., & Dehghani, Y. (2025). The Long-Term Effects of Childhood Trauma on Romantic Relationships in Adulthood: A Quantitative Study on Adults from Divorced Families. *International Journal of Body, Mind and Culture*, 12(7), 231-239.



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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Childhood trauma, particularly stemming from parental divorce, has been associated with adverse psychosocial outcomes in adulthood. However, the mechanisms through which such early-life experiences influence adult romantic relationship satisfaction remain insufficiently understood. Guided by attachment theory, this study investigates the direct and indirect effects of childhood trauma on adult romantic relationships, with a focus on the mediating roles of attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance.

**Methods and Materials:** A cross-sectional quantitative design was employed using a sample of 412 adults (ages 20–50) who experienced parental divorce. Participants completed validated measures including the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ), the Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R), and the Couples Satisfaction Index (CSI-16). Data were analyzed using Pearson correlations, multiple regression, and parallel mediation modeling via PROCESS.

**Findings:** Childhood trauma was significantly negatively associated with adult romantic relationship satisfaction ( $r = -0.59, p < .001$ ). Both attachment anxiety ( $r = -0.65, p < .001$ ) and avoidance ( $r = -0.58, p < .001$ ) partially mediated this relationship. The regression model accounted for 51% of the variance in relationship satisfaction ( $R^2 = .51$ ). Mediation analysis confirmed significant indirect effects of trauma on relationship satisfaction through both attachment dimensions.

**Conclusion:** Findings highlight the enduring impact of childhood trauma from parental divorce on adult romantic functioning. Insecure attachment styles serve as key psychological mechanisms linking early adversity to relationship dissatisfaction. Clinical interventions aimed at improving attachment security may mitigate the long-term relational consequences of childhood trauma and enhance romantic relationship quality in adulthood.

**Keywords:** Childhood trauma, parental divorce, attachment anxiety, avoidance, romantic relationships.

## Introduction

The dissolution of marriage is a widespread social phenomenon with profound psychological implications, particularly for children who are exposed to parental divorce during their formative years. As the global divorce rate continues to rise—with nearly 45% of marriages in some developed countries ending in separation (Amato, 2000)—a growing body of research has turned its attention to the long-term consequences of childhood trauma, particularly that which stems from familial instability. Among these consequences, one of the most nuanced and psychologically complex domains is how childhood trauma impacts romantic relationship patterns in adulthood. Adults who experienced parental divorce often grapple with intricate emotional, cognitive, and behavioral challenges that shape the dynamics of their romantic relationships, including issues of trust, emotional intimacy, attachment, and conflict resolution (Fraley & Roisman, 2019).

Childhood trauma, as conceptualized by the American Psychological Association (2020) (APA), encompasses a range of adverse experiences that disrupt a child's sense of safety, security, and stability. In the context of parental divorce, trauma may stem from high-conflict separations, parental neglect, abandonment, emotional unavailability, or exposure to hostile co-parenting. Such adverse experiences can disrupt healthy emotional development, damage a child's internal working models of relationships, and compromise the development of secure attachment styles (Bowlby, 1969; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2010). As these children transition into adulthood, the unresolved emotional injuries from their early environments may be re-enacted or projected in their intimate partnerships.

Attachment theory, pioneered by Bowlby (1969), provides a compelling framework for understanding how early interactions with caregivers form the foundation for future relational patterns. According to Bowlby's theory, children internalize models of attachment based on the consistency, availability, and responsiveness of their primary caregivers. Secure attachment fosters trust, emotional regulation, and comfort in intimacy, whereas insecure attachment—characterized by anxiety, avoidance, or disorganization—emerges when caregivers are inconsistent, neglectful, or emotionally unavailable.

Research shows that children from divorced families are more likely to develop insecure attachment styles (Farrell et al., 2019), which then manifest in adulthood as difficulty trusting romantic partners, heightened fear of abandonment, and avoidance of emotional closeness (Hazan & Shaver, 1994).

Further extending Bowlby's theory, adult attachment literature posits that romantic relationships often serve as arenas where attachment-related issues are re-expressed and negotiated (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2010). Adults who experienced childhood trauma, particularly from parental divorce, may exhibit maladaptive coping mechanisms in relationships, such as hypervigilance, emotional withdrawal, or possessiveness. These individuals often oscillate between a desire for intimacy and a fear of vulnerability, creating ambivalent or conflict-prone relational patterns.

Psychodynamic perspectives also offer insights into the enduring impact of early trauma on adult relational functioning. Unresolved conflicts from childhood may be unconsciously projected onto partners, leading to repetitive cycles of dysfunction. This is especially relevant for individuals who witnessed volatile or emotionally absent parental dynamics, as they may internalize distorted schemas about love, loyalty, or emotional safety (Fonagy & Target, 2003). Such relational schemas are not only resistant to change but are often perpetuated across generations, thereby entrenching maladaptive relational patterns.

Over the past few decades, a robust body of empirical research has sought to unravel the psychological consequences of childhood trauma on adult functioning. Studies have consistently shown that children of divorced families are at higher risk for mental health issues, including anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, and emotional dysregulation (Kelly & Emery, 2003; Lansford, 2009; Najim & Mohammed, 2025). Moreover, these individuals report lower levels of satisfaction and stability in their romantic relationships, as well as higher rates of cohabitation without commitment, divorce, and interpersonal conflict (Amato, 2000; Feyzabadi et al., 2025).

Despite the growing evidence, several gaps remain in the literature. First, much of the existing research is qualitative, relying on subjective narratives and retrospective accounts. While these provide rich insights, there is a need for rigorous quantitative studies

that systematically examine the specific relational outcomes associated with childhood trauma from divorce. Second, few studies have disaggregated the effects of different dimensions of trauma—such as emotional neglect, exposure to interparental conflict, or parental alienation—on various aspects of adult romantic functioning (e.g., intimacy, commitment, trust). Finally, cultural variables and socio-economic contexts are often overlooked, despite their moderating influence on the experience and interpretation of childhood trauma (Grych & Fincham, 2001).

One of the methodological challenges in studying childhood trauma is its complexity and multifaceted nature. Unlike acute trauma—such as a natural disaster or a single traumatic event—childhood trauma related to divorce is often chronic, cumulative, and relational. It includes not only the event of parental separation but also the surrounding environment: exposure to parental conflict, inconsistent parenting, relocation, financial instability, and shifts in attachment figures (Afifi et al., 2006). Therefore, any meaningful analysis must go beyond the binary variable of “divorced vs. non-divorced families” and instead measure the depth, duration, and context of the trauma experienced.

The experience of childhood trauma and its impact on adult relationships is not uniform. Gender differences play a significant role, as men and women may internalize and externalize trauma differently (Messman-Moore & Bhuptani, 2020). Women are more likely to develop anxiety-related attachment patterns and to seek emotionally supportive relationships, whereas men may display avoidant tendencies and emotional disengagement. These gendered responses can significantly affect romantic dynamics and should be explored in a differentiated manner.

Moreover, cultural norms and expectations about marriage, divorce, and emotional expression also mediate the effects of childhood trauma. In collectivist societies, where familial cohesion is emphasized, the stigma of divorce may exacerbate feelings of shame and abandonment in children. Conversely, in individualistic cultures, children may be encouraged to prioritize personal well-being, thus experiencing less internalized conflict (Georgas, 2003). This study, while grounded in a generalizable framework, also considers cultural dimensions by including participants from diverse socio-cultural backgrounds.

The implications of understanding the long-term effects of childhood trauma on adult romantic relationships are manifold. At a clinical level, this knowledge can inform therapeutic interventions aimed at helping individuals recognize and address the unconscious patterns that stem from early trauma. Mental health professionals can tailor their approaches to enhance emotional regulation, foster secure attachment, and build relational resilience. Therapeutic modalities such as Emotionally Focused Therapy (EFT), Schema Therapy, and Trauma-Informed Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TI-CBT) can benefit from empirical data linking childhood trauma with adult relational functioning.

At a societal level, the findings can inform family policies and divorce proceedings by highlighting the long-term psychological costs of high-conflict separations and emotionally neglectful parenting. Programs that support co-parenting, emotional coaching, and early intervention may mitigate the developmental harm experienced by children during and after divorce. This study has the following primary aims: To examine the association between childhood trauma due to parental divorce and adult romantic relationship satisfaction. To assess how attachment style mediates the relationship between childhood trauma and romantic relationship functioning. To identify specific types of trauma (e.g., emotional neglect, exposure to conflict) that are most predictive of relational difficulties in adulthood.

This study seeks to address these gaps by conducting a quantitative investigation into the long-term effects of childhood trauma, specifically parental divorce, on adult romantic relationships. Using validated psychometric instruments and a diverse sample of adults from divorced families, this research aims to explore how early relational disruptions influence attachment styles, relational satisfaction, emotional regulation, and conflict resolution in romantic partnerships.

## Methods and Materials

### Research Design

This study employed a quantitative, cross-sectional, correlational research design to investigate the long-term effects of childhood trauma—specifically those related to parental divorce—on romantic relationships

in adulthood. A quantitative approach was deemed appropriate given the study's objective to statistically assess the strength and direction of relationships among variables such as childhood trauma, adult attachment styles, and relationship satisfaction. A cross-sectional design enabled the collection of data at a single point in time, allowing for the examination of existing patterns and associations across a diverse sample of adults with lived experiences of parental divorce. The correlational nature of the study means that no causal inferences were made, but rather the study aimed to uncover significant relationships between variables of interest.

### Participants

Participants were adults aged between 20 and 50 years who self-identified as having experienced parental divorce. This age range was chosen to ensure that participants had reached adulthood and were likely to have engaged in at least one romantic relationship of significance. A total of 412 participants were recruited through online survey platforms, including social media, academic forums, and email distribution lists targeting individuals from psychological support groups, universities, and community centers. Inclusion criteria required that participants: (1) had experienced parental divorce before the age of 16; and (2) had been involved in at least one romantic relationship during adulthood. Exclusion criteria included individuals with a history of severe cognitive impairment or psychiatric conditions (e.g., schizophrenia) that might affect memory recall or response validity. The study sample consisted exclusively of Iranian individuals.

### Measures

The survey instrument was composed of four validated and widely used psychometric scales, alongside a demographic questionnaire. The total completion time was approximately 20 to 25 minutes.

#### *Demographic Questionnaire*

Participants provided information on their age, gender, ethnicity, educational background, employment status, current relationship status, and age at the time of parental divorce. Additional questions included whether their parents maintained post-divorce contact, custody arrangements, and exposure to parental conflict during and after the divorce.

#### *Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ-SF)*

To assess early trauma experiences, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire—Short Form (CTQ-SF)

(Bernstein et al., 2003) was used. This 28-item instrument measures five types of maltreatment: emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, and physical neglect. Responses are rated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (never true) to 5 (very often true). The CTQ-SF has demonstrated high internal consistency ( $\alpha = .88$ ) and strong validity in previous research on childhood adversity (Bernstein et al., 2003). In the context of this study, particular attention was given to emotional neglect and emotional abuse, which are often prevalent in high-conflict divorces.

#### *Experiences in Close Relationships—Revised (ECR-R)*

Attachment styles in adult romantic relationships were measured using the Experiences in Close Relationships—Revised (ECR-R) questionnaire (Farrell et al., 2019). This 36-item scale assesses two dimensions of attachment: anxiety and avoidance. Higher scores on the anxiety subscale indicate fear of rejection and excessive need for approval, while higher scores on the avoidance subscale reflect discomfort with closeness and emotional dependency. Each item is rated on a 7-point Likert scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). The ECR-R has been validated across multiple cultural contexts and has demonstrated excellent psychometric properties ( $\alpha = .91$  for anxiety,  $\alpha = .94$  for avoidance).

#### *Couples Satisfaction Index (CSI-16)*

The Couples Satisfaction Index (CSI-16) developed by Rogge, (2007) was used to evaluate participants' current or most recent romantic relationship satisfaction. The 16 items include both Likert-type and semantic differential items, capturing overall satisfaction, conflict, communication, and emotional connection. The CSI-16 is one of the most reliable tools in the field, with internal consistency coefficients typically above .95. Participants who were not currently in a romantic relationship were instructed to respond based on their most recent long-term romantic involvement.

### Procedure

Data collection was conducted entirely online using the Qualtrics platform. After providing informed consent, participants completed the demographic questionnaire, followed by the three psychometric scales in randomized order to reduce order effects. Each submission was screened for completion and duplicate entries using IP address verification and time stamp analysis. A total of 450 participants began the survey, but

only 412 provided complete and valid responses, yielding a completion rate of 91.5%. Before full-scale data analysis, pilot testing was conducted on a subsample of 30 participants to ensure clarity of instructions and functionality of the survey interface. Minor revisions were made based on feedback, including simplifying complex language and adjusting the order of items to improve flow.

#### *Ethical Considerations*

This research was conducted in full compliance with the ethical standards set by the American Psychological Association (Association, 2020). It was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the host university. Informed consent was obtained digitally before participants could access the survey, and they were assured of their right to withdraw at any time without penalty. Participation was anonymous, and all data were stored securely in password-protected files. Given the sensitive nature of the topic, participants were also provided with a list of mental health resources and helplines at the end of the survey in case the questions triggered emotional discomfort.

#### *Data Analysis*

Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 28 and AMOS for structural equation modeling. Descriptive statistics (means, standard deviations, and ranges) were calculated for all variables. Pearson correlation coefficients were used to examine relationships among childhood trauma, attachment style dimensions, and relationship satisfaction.

Multiple regression analyses were conducted to determine whether childhood trauma (as measured by the CTQ) predicted adult romantic relationship satisfaction, controlling for demographic variables such as age, gender, and education level. Additionally, mediational analysis was performed using the PROCESS

macro (Hayes, 2018) to examine whether attachment anxiety and/or avoidance mediated the relationship between childhood trauma and romantic satisfaction.

To test the robustness of the model, structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to assess direct and indirect pathways between childhood trauma, attachment dimensions, and relationship outcomes. Goodness-of-fit indices such as the Comparative Fit Index (CFI), Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI), and Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) were used to evaluate model adequacy. Finally, subgroup analyses were conducted to explore gender differences and the moderating role of specific trauma types (e.g., emotional neglect vs. physical abuse) on adult relationship satisfaction. All statistical tests were two-tailed, with a significance level set at  $p < .05$ .

## Findings and Results

### *Participant Demographics*

A total of 412 participants aged between 20 and 50 years ( $M = 32.8$ ,  $SD = 5.1$ ) completed the study. The sample was composed of 218 women (52.9%), 174 men (42.2%), and 20 individuals identifying as non-binary or other genders (4.9%). Regarding educational attainment, 23.8% held a high school diploma, 48.8% had completed a bachelor's degree, and 27.4% had a graduate degree. In terms of relationship status, 27.2% reported being single, 43.7% were in a committed relationship, and 29.1% were married at the time of participation.

This distribution reflects a relatively educated and diverse sample, appropriate for the study's focus on adult romantic relationship experiences across different genders and cultural identities. Descriptive statistics for the main study variables are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**

*Descriptive Statistics for Main Study Variables (N = 412)*

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
CTQ Total Score	65.2	13.5	35	98
Attachment Anxiety	4.3	1.1	1.8	6.7
Attachment Avoidance	3.8	1.3	1.5	6.9
Relationship Satisfaction	89.6	15.2	42	115

Participants, on average, reported moderate levels of childhood trauma and elevated scores in both attachment anxiety and avoidance. The average

relationship satisfaction score ( $M = 89.6$ ,  $SD = 15.2$ ) suggests a moderate level of satisfaction, with considerable variability across the sample. Pearson

correlation coefficients were computed to examine the relationships among the primary variables (see Table 2).

**Table 2**

*Pearson Correlations Among Study Variables*

Variable	1	2	3	4
1. CTQ Total	—	.52**	.48**	-.59**
2. Attachment Anxiety	.52**	—	.44**	-.65**
3. Attachment Avoidance	.48**	.44**	—	-.58**
4. Relationship Satisfaction	-.59**	-.65**	-.58**	—

\*\*\* $p < .001$

As hypothesized, childhood trauma (CTQ Total) was positively correlated with both attachment anxiety ( $r = .52$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and attachment avoidance ( $r = .48$ ,  $p < .001$ ), and negatively correlated with relationship satisfaction ( $r = -.59$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Both attachment anxiety and avoidance were also significantly negatively correlated with relationship satisfaction ( $r = -.65$  and

$-.58$ , respectively, both  $p < .001$ ), indicating that higher levels of insecure attachment are associated with lower relationship satisfaction. To examine the predictive power of childhood trauma and adult attachment styles on relationship satisfaction, a multiple linear regression analysis was conducted. The results are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3**

*Multiple Regression Predicting Relationship Satisfaction*

Predictor	B	SE B	$\beta$	t	p
CTQ Total Score	-0.32	0.06	-0.34	-5.33	<.001
Attachment Anxiety	-0.41	0.07	-0.38	-5.86	<.001
Attachment Avoidance	-0.28	0.06	-0.29	-4.67	<.001

$R^2 = .51$ , Adjusted  $R^2 = .50$ ,  $F(3, 408) = 142.58$ ,  $p < .001$

All three predictors were statistically significant. Higher scores on childhood trauma, attachment anxiety, and attachment avoidance independently predicted lower relationship satisfaction. The overall model explained 51% of the variance in relationship satisfaction scores, indicating a strong model fit.

To test whether attachment anxiety and avoidance mediate the relationship between childhood trauma and relationship satisfaction, a parallel mediation analysis was conducted using PROCESS Model 4 (Hayes, 2018), with 5000 bootstrap samples and 95% confidence intervals.

Direct Effect of CTQ on Relationship Satisfaction:  $B = -0.18$ ,  $SE = 0.05$ ,  $t = -3.60$ ,  $p < .001$ . Indirect effect via Attachment Anxiety:  $B = -0.13$ ,  $Boot SE = 0.04$ , 95% CI =  $[-0.22, -0.06]$ . Indirect effect via Attachment Avoidance:  $B = -0.09$ ,  $Boot SE = 0.03$ , 95% CI =  $[-0.16, -0.04]$ .

Since the confidence intervals for both indirect paths do not include zero, the mediation effects are statistically significant. These findings suggest that the impact of childhood trauma on adult relationship satisfaction is partially mediated through both attachment anxiety and avoidance.

An independent samples t-test was conducted to examine potential gender differences in relationship satisfaction. Results showed no significant difference between men and women,  $t(390) = 1.22$ ,  $p = .22$ , suggesting that the patterns observed in the main analysis are consistent across genders. However, a trend was noted where women reported slightly higher levels of attachment anxiety, while men reported marginally higher avoidance.

## Discussion and Conclusion

The present study aimed to explore the long-term effects of childhood trauma resulting from parental divorce on adult romantic relationships, focusing on the mediating roles of attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance. Utilizing a robust quantitative approach with a large and diverse sample, the study provides compelling evidence that early relational trauma significantly impacts adult relationship satisfaction, both directly and indirectly through insecure attachment patterns.

One of the central findings of this research is the significant negative association between childhood trauma and adult romantic relationship satisfaction. Individuals who experienced higher levels of trauma during childhood reported notably lower satisfaction in their romantic partnerships. This result is consistent with previous studies suggesting that early exposure to emotional neglect, interparental conflict, and insecure caregiving disrupts the development of trust, emotional safety, and intimacy, core components of romantic fulfillment in adulthood (Afifi et al., 2006).

Moreover, the study highlights the mediating role of attachment styles—specifically attachment anxiety and avoidance—in the trauma-relationship link. Consistent with Bowlby, (1969) attachment theory and later adult attachment models (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2010), the findings indicate that early experiences of emotional inconsistency or abandonment become internalized and reactivated in adult romantic contexts. Attachment anxiety, characterized by fear of rejection and excessive need for reassurance, emerged as the strongest mediator, which aligns with prior literature indicating that anxious individuals tend to interpret relational cues as threatening and react with hyperactivation strategies (Fraley & Roisman, 2019).

Attachment avoidance also served as a significant mediator, suggesting that some individuals cope with childhood relational trauma by deactivating attachment needs, avoiding emotional intimacy, and maintaining distance in close relationships. These avoidant tendencies may protect against perceived vulnerability but ultimately hinder relationship satisfaction by reducing emotional connection and responsiveness (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2010). Together, these two

dimensions of insecure attachment appear to explain a significant portion of how childhood trauma undermines adult intimacy.

These findings extend attachment and trauma theory by providing empirical support for a multi-pathway model of romantic dysfunction following childhood adversity. While previous research has identified associations between early trauma and adult attachment styles (Farrell et al., 2019), this study advances the field by quantitatively modeling how these attachment orientations translate into relational dissatisfaction. It reinforces the notion that the effects of childhood trauma are not only enduring but also dynamically interact with adult relational patterns, underscoring the need for lifespan approaches to relationship psychology.

Additionally, this research supports the internal working models concept—that early experiences shape relational expectations and behaviors that persist unless actively revised through corrective emotional experiences or therapeutic intervention (Fonagy & Target, 2003). The mediational role of attachment underscores the importance of addressing not only historical trauma but also current relational strategies when working with individuals struggling with intimacy or trust issues.

The results have meaningful implications for clinical practice. Mental health professionals working with clients from divorced families should consider assessing for unresolved childhood trauma and exploring how it may manifest in current romantic relationships. Therapeutic approaches such as Emotionally Focused Therapy (EFT), which focuses on reshaping attachment bonds, or Schema Therapy, which addresses maladaptive relational patterns rooted in early experiences, may be particularly beneficial.

Moreover, given the central role of attachment anxiety, clinicians might prioritize interventions that enhance emotional regulation, build self-worth, and reduce dependency on partner validation. For clients with high attachment avoidance, fostering tolerance for intimacy and reducing fear of emotional vulnerability could improve relational outcomes. Overall, therapy should be trauma-informed and attachment-focused, integrating both past and present relational dynamics into treatment planning.

### *Limitations and Future Research*

Despite its strengths, this study is not without limitations. First, the cross-sectional design limits the ability to draw causal conclusions. Although mediation analysis provides insight into potential mechanisms, longitudinal research is needed to confirm the temporal ordering of childhood trauma, attachment development, and relational outcomes. Second, the reliance on self-report data introduces potential biases such as social desirability, retrospective distortion, or memory inaccuracies, especially concerning early childhood experiences. Incorporating multiple informants or using structured interviews in future research could enhance validity.

Third, although the sample was demographically diverse, it may not be representative of the general population. Participants were relatively well-educated and recruited online, which may exclude individuals with limited digital access or lower literacy. Future studies should aim for greater inclusion of underrepresented populations, especially from non-Western cultural backgrounds, to explore cultural moderators in the trauma-attachment link. Finally, the study focused on individuals from divorced families as a specific form of relational trauma. While this is a critical and common form of adversity, it does not capture the full range of traumatic childhood experiences (e.g., abuse, neglect, loss of a caregiver). Future studies could expand this model to include broader definitions of trauma or compare different types of trauma in terms of attachment and relational functioning.

### *Conclusion*

This study contributes significant evidence to the growing literature on how early-life adversity influences adult romantic functioning. The findings demonstrate that childhood trauma stemming from parental divorce is not merely a temporary developmental challenge but an enduring psychological risk factor that manifests in adult relationships through heightened attachment anxiety, emotional avoidance, and reduced relational satisfaction. Understanding this pathway is vital for researchers, clinicians, and policymakers who seek to support individuals from disrupted family systems.

By recognizing the lingering effects of early trauma and addressing insecure attachment patterns, interventions can be designed to foster healthier adult relationships and break the intergenerational cycle of

relational dysfunction. As romantic relationships are a central component of adult well-being and mental health, the insights from this study underscore the importance of early emotional care and relational repair throughout the lifespan. Future work in this area has the potential to inform not only individual therapeutic practice but also family law, divorce mediation, and child protection policies aimed at safeguarding long-term relational health.

### Acknowledgments

The authors express their gratitude and appreciation to all participants.

### Declaration of Interest

The authors of this article declared no conflict of interest.

### Ethical Considerations

The study protocol adhered to the principles outlined in the Helsinki Declaration, which provides guidelines for ethical research involving human participants. Ethical considerations in this study were that participation was entirely optional.

### Transparency of Data

In accordance with the principles of transparency and open research, we declare that all data and materials used in this study are available upon request.

### Funding

This research was carried out independently with personal funding and without the financial support of any governmental or private institution or organization.

### Authors' Contributions

All authors equally contribute to this study.

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