



## **Analysis of the Intersection of Demographic Parameters and Psychological Variables**

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## Abstract

There exists a favorable correlation between greater levels of education and psychological well-being. Individuals who possess advanced levels of education often exhibit enhanced knowledge and abilities, hence expanding their prospects for personal development and achievement. In addition, empirical research has shown that one's marital status may have an influence on their psychological well-being. Specifically, those who are married tend to exhibit elevated levels of psychological well-being in comparison to those who are single or have had divorce. The potential reasons for this phenomenon may stem from the presence of social support, companionship, and emotional stability that are often associated with marriage. Furthermore, it should be noted that aging may also have influence on an individual's psychological well-being. As people go through the aging process, it is not uncommon for them to encounter alterations in their psychological well-being. The alterations may be affected by a multitude of causes, including modifications in bodily well-being, interpersonal connections, and living situations. Moreover, extant literature has shown that the examination of psychological well-being necessitates the consideration of religion and spirituality as significant variables (Supriatna & Septian, 2021). Multiple research investigations have consistently shown that persons who

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express elevated degrees of religion and spirituality often encounter enhanced psychological well-being.

**Keywords:** *Demographic Parameters, Psychological Variables, Analysis of Demographic Parameters, Psychological Variables, Demographic and Psychological Variables, Demographic and Psychological Parameters*

## Introduction

These elements have the potential to provide people a feeling of meaning, purpose, and closeness, so exerting a beneficial influence on their psychological well-being. Numerous studies repeatedly indicate that several demographic variables, including age, gender, education, marital status, and income, have a considerable impact on an individual's psychological well-being (Othman et al., 2020). Hence, it is important to consider these demographic characteristics while examining and evaluating psychological well-being. Demographic parameters have considerable influence in forming an individual's psychological state. Numerous empirical investigations have consistently shown a positive correlation between elevated income levels and enhanced psychological well-being. This phenomenon may be ascribed to the correlation between higher income levels and increased financial stability, which in turn grants people access to a wider range of resources and opportunities that positively impact their overall welfare. Furthermore, there exists a favorable correlation between educational achievement and psychological well-being. Individuals who possess higher levels of education often exhibit enhanced knowledge and abilities, hence augmenting their prospects for personal development and achievement. In addition, research has shown that one's marital status might have an influence on their psychological well-being. Research suggests that married persons often exhibit greater levels of psychological well-being in comparison to their unmarried or divorced counterparts.

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The potential reasons for this phenomenon may be attributed to the presence of social support, companionship, and emotional stability that are often associated with marriage. Furthermore, age is a significant demographic variable that has an impact on an individual's psychological well-being. Numerous studies have repeatedly shown that elderly persons exhibit elevated levels of psychological well-being in comparison to their younger counterparts.

One possible explanation for this phenomenon is that older adults tend to possess a greater reservoir of life experiences, which enables them to build effective coping strategies and have a deeper grasp of their own self and objectives. In general, the interplay between demographic characteristics and personal and societal variables contributes to the formation of an individual's psychological well-being.

Gender is a significant demographic variable that has an impact on psychological well-being. Numerous studies have shown the existence of disparities in psychological well-being between males and females. Research suggests that there is a tendency for women to exhibit elevated levels of psychological discomfort and diminished levels of subjective well-being in comparison to males. The observed phenomenon may be ascribed to a multitude of variables, including cultural norms and expectations, traditional gender roles, and the pervasive presence of discrimination and inequality. Religiosity and spirituality have been identified as additional demographic factors that have an influence on psychological well-being (Supriatna & Septian, 2021). Research has shown a significant correlation between religiosity/spirituality and psychological well-being. There is a positive correlation between those who actively participate in religious or spiritual activities and their subjective well-being, stress and anxiety levels, as well as general life satisfaction. Moreover, it has been recognized that money plays a crucial role as a demographic variable that impacts an individual's psychological well-being.



## Methodology

There exists a positive correlation between greater income levels and enhanced psychological well-being, as opposed to lower income levels.

Individuals with enhanced access to resources and opportunities are more likely to have a heightened feeling of security, control, and overall life happiness.

In brief, several demographic variables like gender, marital status, age, religiosity/spirituality, and money have a substantial impact on an individual's psychological well-being. These elements interact with personal and societal characteristics to influence an individual's overall mental well-being and life satisfaction. Extensive study has been conducted on the demographic characteristics of human psychology, revealing a range of elements that exert effect on psychological well-being (Othman et al., 2020). Research findings indicate that gender has a crucial role in influencing an individual's psychological well-being.

Research suggests that there exists a tendency for women to exhibit elevated levels of psychological distress and diminished levels of subjective well-being in comparison to men. This disparity may potentially be attributed to societal expectations, gender roles, as well as the adverse effects of discrimination and inequality. Furthermore, religiosity and spirituality have been recognized as significant demographic variables that exert an influence on psychological well-being (Supriatna & Septian, 2021).

There is a positive association between those who participate in religious or spiritual activities and their subjective well-being, as well as a negative correlation with stress and anxiety levels, ultimately leading to increased overall life satisfaction.



## Demographic Features of Human Psychology

The discipline of psychology has shown enduring interest in comprehending the many aspects that influence an individual's psychological well-being.

## Literature Review

A topic of inquiry within this discipline is to the influence of demographic characteristics on an individual's psychological well-being, as explored by Othman et al. (2020). Demographic factors include a range of traits, including but not limited to gender, age, marital status, education, and income, which exhibit variability across people within a given community. The effect of demographic factors on an individual's psychological well-being has been proven to be considerable. Numerous studies have shown that several demographic variables, including but not limited to gender, marital status, age, religiosity/spirituality, and wealth, have significant influence on an individual's overall mental well-being and life satisfaction. Research done by Vaez and Laflamme (year) revealed that demographic characteristics have a considerable influence on an individual's psychological well-being. The study specifically identified education level, occupational rank, marital status, and location of service as crucial markers of psychological well-being. For instance, there is a positive correlation between higher levels of education and enhanced psychological well-being, as those with more educational attainment generally exhibit superior psychological well-being as compared to those with lower levels of education. In a similar vein, it is often observed that persons who are married or engaged in a committed relationship tend to exhibit elevated levels of psychological well-being in contrast to their single or divorced counterparts. Furthermore, gender is a crucial determinant in the realm of psychological well-being. Females, specifically, exhibit elevated levels of psychological discomfort and diminished levels of subjective well-being in comparison to males. Moreover, previous research has shown that religion and spirituality have significant demographic implications for psychological well-being. Numerous studies have repeatedly

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shown that those who actively participate in religious or spiritual activities often exhibit elevated levels of subjective well-being, reduced levels of stress and anxiety, and enhanced overall life satisfaction.

## Findings

In conjunction with demographic determinants, many other variables have been identified as exerting an impact on psychological well-being. These variables include the significance attributed to life, physical well-being, individual disposition, and social support. These components, in conjunction with other demographic characteristics, together have a role in shaping an individual's psychological well-being. Gaining insight into the demographic characteristics that have an impact on psychological well-being is of paramount importance in the development of precise treatments and support systems. The psychological well-being of individuals has been seen to be strongly influenced by several demographic characteristics, including but not limited to gender, marital status, education level, religiosity/spirituality, and income. Research repeatedly demonstrates that those who possess greater levels of education generally exhibit superior psychological well-being in comparison to those with lower levels of education. Moreover, it has been shown that those who are married or engaged in committed relationships tend to exhibit elevated levels of psychological well-being in comparison to individuals who are single or have had divorce. Additionally, it is worth noting that gender has a significant role in influencing psychological well-being. Specifically, women tend to encounter elevated levels of distress and diminished levels of subjective well-being in comparison to males. Moreover, Supriatna and Septian (2021) have recognized religion and spirituality as significant characteristics that exert influence on psychological well-being. Vaez and Laflamme (year) have conducted considerable research on the association between demographic characteristics and psychological well-being, as highlighted by Othman et al. (2020). The study revealed that many demographic variables, including educational attainment,





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occupational position, marital status, and location of employment, had a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. Gaining insight into the demographic characteristics that impact psychological well-being is crucial to formulate precise therapies and establish robust support networks. Numerous studies have repeatedly shown that several demographic variables, including but not limited to gender, education, marital status, religiosity/spirituality, and money, have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. Demographic characteristics provide useful insights into the distinct requirements and obstacles that various population groups may encounter in relation to their psychological well-being. Moreover, it should be noted that demographic characteristics do not exclusively dictate an individual's psychological well-being. However, they do exhibit a synergistic relationship with other factors, collectively influencing an individual's total mental health and well-being. Numerous studies have shown that demographic variables have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. For example, there is a constant association between greater levels of education and improved psychological well-being. Likewise, the presence of marriage or a committed partnership is often correlated with enhanced psychological well-being. Furthermore, it has been noted that there are gender disparities, whereby women tend to exhibit elevated levels of distress and diminished levels of subjective well-being in comparison to males. Furthermore, it has been shown that wealth plays a crucial role in determining an individual's psychological well-being, since greater family incomes are often linked to more favorable mental health outcomes.

## Argument

In brief, several demographic variables, including education, marital status, gender, religiosity/spirituality, and money, have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. It is important to comprehend the impact of these demographic characteristics to develop efficacious strategies and treatments aimed at fostering psychological well-being.

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Numerous studies have repeatedly shown that several demographic variables, including but not limited to gender, ethnicity, age, income, education, and marital status, have a significant effect on an individual's psychological well-being. For instance, research has shown that those who are of advanced age, enjoy greater socioeconomic status, and have attained higher levels of educational attainment tend to have enhanced psychological well-being. Moreover, there is a positive correlation between being married or in a committed relationship and experiencing elevated levels of psychological well-being. Moreover, previous research has shown a beneficial association between religion and spirituality and psychological well-being (Supriatna & Septian, 2021).

The influence of demographic variables on mental well-being is an intricate and diverse subject matter. Although demographic considerations undeniably contribute to an individual's psychological well-being, it is crucial to acknowledge that they are not the only drivers. The psychological well-being of individuals is subject to several elements, including demographic characteristics such as age (Othman et al., 2020). Nevertheless, it is crucial to acknowledge that demographic issues do not exist in a vacuum. The aspects, including social support, culture, personality characteristics, and life circumstances, are known to engage in interactions with one another. The results underscore the need of adopting a holistic strategy to comprehend and advance psychological well-being. Gaining insight into the demographic characteristics that impact an individual's psychological well-being is of utmost importance to effectively manage and enhance mental health outcomes. To summarize, several demographic characteristics, including educational attainment, marital status, gender, religiosity/spirituality, and income, have consistently shown an impact on an individual's psychological well-being. Numerous studies have shown that several demographic variables, including education, marital status, gender, religiosity/spirituality, and money, have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. By acquiring a more profound comprehension of the intricate interplay between demographic characteristics and psychological well-being, practitioners can



formulate precise treatments and strategies aimed at fostering mental health and holistic well-being.

The impact of demographic characteristics on an individual's psychological well-being should not be disregarded. Numerous studies have repeatedly shown that several demographic characteristics, including education, marital status, gender, religiosity/spirituality, and money, have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. Comprehending these demographic characteristics is crucial in the development of efficacious therapies and methods aimed at fostering psychological well-being.

Moreover, empirical studies have shown a favorable association between certain demographic characteristics and individuals' psychological well-being. Research has shown a positive correlation between higher levels of education and money and increased levels of psychological well-being. Furthermore, research has shown that those who are married or in a committed relationship, as well as those who possess a keen sense of religion or spirituality, tend to exhibit elevated levels of psychological well-being. The results underscore the significance of taking demographic variables into account when evaluating an individual's psychological well-being. Furthermore, it is crucial to acknowledge that demographic parameters do not function alone but rather interact with other variables, including social support, culture, personality characteristics, and life situations. Gaining insight into the impact of demographic variables on an individual's psychological well-being is of paramount importance to effectively address mental health outcomes and devise efficacious therapies. Numerous studies repeatedly demonstrate that several demographic variables, including educational attainment, marital status, gender, religiosity/spirituality, and money, have a considerable influence on an individual's psychological well-being. By considering these demographic characteristics, clinicians may develop a more holistic comprehension of an individual's psychological welfare and customize therapies appropriately. Professionals may get significant insights into an individual's psychological well-being and devise tailored treatments to enhance mental health



and general well-being by considering demographic criteria such as education, marital status, gender, religiosity/spirituality, and income.

The significance of demographic characteristics in relation to an individual's psychological well-being should not be disregarded. These elements contribute to the formation of an individual's experiences, beliefs, and opportunities, thereby impacting their psychological well-being. Education has a pivotal role in the development of an individual's cognitive capacities, problem-solving proficiencies, and accumulation of information, hence potentially fostering heightened levels of psychological well-being.

Likewise, one's income level may play a determining role in the availability of resources, opportunities, and a perception of financial stability, all of which can contribute to favorable outcomes in terms of psychological well-being.

Gender also has a considerable influence, as research has shown that women generally exhibit greater levels of psychological discomfort compared to males. The phenomenon may be ascribed to a multitude of cultural issues, including but not limited to gender norms, discriminatory practices, and the uneven allocation of resources and authority. Moreover, existing evidence suggests that marital status exerts an influence on psychological well-being. Specifically, research has consistently demonstrated that individuals who are married or involved in stable relationships generally report higher levels of well-being in comparison to their single or divorced counterparts. Furthermore, it is worth noting that religiosity and spirituality represent additional demographic factors that significantly affect psychological well-being, as highlighted by Supriatna and Septian (2021).

These characteristics have the potential to supply people with a feeling of purpose, significance, and affiliation to a higher entity outside their own existence. Existing research has shown that persons who possess a robust sense of religiosity and spirituality have elevated levels of psychological well-being, with reduced levels of stress and despair. Hence, it is essential for



specialists within the discipline of psychology to consider demographic variables to cultivate a full comprehension of an individual's psychological welfare and provide customized therapies. Gaining knowledge about the demographic characteristics of persons is crucial to fully appreciate and evaluate their psychological state of being. The psychological well-being of a person is significantly influenced by demographic characteristics, including education, income, gender, and marital status (Othman et al., 2020). The characteristics have a reciprocal relationship with an individual's personality, religious beliefs, and social support, together impacting their holistic mental well-being and overall life satisfaction. The influence of demographic characteristics on an individual's psychological well-being is clearly apparent. Moreover, it is worth noting that demographic characteristics might provide significant insights into the discrepancies seen in psychological well-being across diverse groups.

Numerous studies have repeatedly shown a positive correlation between greater levels of education and enhanced psychological well-being, as opposed to persons with lower levels of education. Education has a pivotal role in providing people with a comprehensive set of information, skills, and opportunities, hence fostering their overall psychological well-being. Moreover, research has shown a favorable correlation between money and psychological well-being. Individuals who possess larger salaries often have enhanced access to superior resources, living circumstances, and healthcare, so potentially exerting a beneficial influence on their mental well-being. Additionally, gender is a significant demographic variable that has an impact on psychological well-being. Existing research has provided evidence suggesting that women exhibit elevated levels of psychological discomfort in comparison to males, perhaps attributable to social expectations and gender roles. Furthermore, marital status represents a significant demographic variable that influences psychological well-being. Existing research indicates that persons who are married or engaged in committed relationships often encounter elevated levels of psychological well-being in comparison to those who are single or divorced. Moreover, age is an additional demographic variable that has been seen to influence psychological well-being.



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Numerous studies regularly demonstrate that elderly adults tend to have elevated levels of psychological well-being in comparison to their younger counterparts.

In summary, it can be concluded that several demographic characteristics, including education, income, gender, marital status, and age, have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. These characteristics exhibit interplay with other psychological variables and have repeatedly shown their impact on an individual's total mental well-being and life satisfaction. Demographic variables, including educational attainment, income level, gender, marital status, and age, exert considerable influence on an individual's psychological well-being. Gaining a comprehensive understanding of these factors is essential for the development of tailored interventions and strategies aimed at enhancing mental health outcomes within diverse populations.

In the contemporary era characterized by swift transformations, it is imperative to acknowledge the influence of demographic variables on human psychology. In addition to psychological determinants, demographic factors encompassing education, income, gender, marital status, and age exert a substantial influence on an individual's psychological state of being. The comprehension of the correlation between demographic characteristics and psychological well-being has significance for several rationales. Primarily, this aids in the identification and comprehension of differences in mental health outcomes across various demographic groups. Through the analysis of the intersection of demographic parameters and psychological variables, valuable insights may be obtained on the distinct difficulties and requirements of diverse groups. Furthermore, acknowledging the impact of demographic characteristics enables the formulation of tailored treatments and strategies aimed at enhancing mental health outcomes within distinct populations. For instance, empirical studies have repeatedly shown that those who have attained greater levels of education generally exhibit superior psychological well-being in comparison to those with lower levels of educational attainment. The comprehension of demographic determinants, namely schooling, is crucial for policymakers and educators in formulating effective initiatives aimed at fostering mental well-being via educational avenues.

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Moreover, an examination of demographic characteristics may provide valuable insights into the wider social framework that influences the development of psychological well-being. Demographic variables, such as income and work status, may provide valuable insights into the prevailing economic circumstances and prospects accessible to people. Consequently, these characteristics can influence their ability to get resources, social assistance, and overall welfare. Furthermore, it is worth noting that demographic variables such as gender and marital status have the potential to have an impact on an individual's psychological well-being by virtue of their association with societal roles, expectations, and dynamics. It is essential to acknowledge that while demographic variables might have a substantial influence on psychological well-being, they do not exclusively dictate an individual's mental health results. Supriatna and Septian (2021) argue that psychological well-being is influenced by several factors, including personality, religion, and spirituality. Gaining insights into mental health inequalities across diverse groups of individuals necessitates a comprehensive comprehension of the correlation between demographic characteristics and psychological well-being (Othman et al., 2020). The impact of demographic determinants on psychological well-being should not be disregarded. A comprehensive grasp of the demographic characteristics of human psychology is necessary to gain insight into differences in mental health and to devise focused treatments aimed at enhancing overall well-being. Demographic variables, including but not limited to gender, level of education, income, and marital status, have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being.

The aforementioned factors have the potential to influence people's access to resources, social support, and overall opportunities. Moreover, empirical studies have shown that demographic variables, such as age and ethnicity, may have an impact on an individual's psychological well-being. Age is a demographic variable that has been seen to have a positive correlation with psychological well-being. As people progress in age, they may encounter an increase in knowledge, resilience, and a feeling of satisfaction, which may positively impact their overall state of well-being. Ethnicity is a significant demographic variable that has the potential to

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influence an individual's psychological well-being. Numerous studies have shown that people belonging to diverse ethnic origins may encounter distinct cultural influences, social norms, and patterns of discrimination that might have implications for their psychological well-being.

Moreover, research has shown that education has a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being.

There exists a positive correlation between individuals possessing higher levels of education and their enhanced access to resources, increased work prospects and financial stability, as well as a heightened feeling of personal agency. This phenomenon has the potential to result in increased levels of self-esteem, self-efficacy, and general psychological well-being. Moreover, money is an additional demographic variable that has a pivotal influence on an individual's psychological well-being. Increased income levels are often correlated with improved accessibility to healthcare, housing, and many other services that have the potential to enhance overall well-being. Furthermore, research has shown that one's marital status might have an impact on their psychological well-being.

Married persons often encounter elevated levels of social support, companionship, and emotional stability, leading to potential beneficial effects on their psychological well-being. Gaining insight into the demographic characteristics of human psychology is essential for comprehending disparities in mental health and formulating interventions that are tailored to enhance overall well-being. In addition to psychological factors, demographic variables including gender, educational attainment, income level, and marital status exert significant influence on an individual's psychological well-being and overall quality of life. Numerous studies have repeatedly shown that demographic variables have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. For instance, research has shown that there exists a favorable correlation between age and psychological well-being. As people go through the aging process, they may encounter a range of positive psychological attributes such as enhanced wisdom, increased resilience, and a heightened feeling of satisfaction, all of which may

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significantly contribute to their overall state of well-being. Moreover, ethnicity is a significant demographic variable that has the potential to influence an individual's psychological well-being. Individuals hailing from diverse ethnic origins may encounter distinct cultural influences, societal norms, and patterns of discrimination that have the potential to affect their psychological well-being. A comprehensive grasp of the demographic characteristics of human psychology is essential to gain insight into differences in mental health and to devise focused treatments aimed at enhancing overall well-being. Various demographic characteristics, including but not limited to education, income, marital status, gender, age, and ethnicity, have a substantial effect on an individual's psychological well-being. Various variables have the potential to influence people's experiences, resources, and social support networks, hence exerting an influence on their psychological well-being.

The influence of demographic characteristics on an individual's psychological well-being is of considerable importance. For instance, increased income levels are often linked with improved accessibility to healthcare, housing, and many other services that may positively impact overall well-being. Gender is a significant demographic variable that has an impact on psychological well-being.

Gender disparities in social expectations, roles, and experiences have been shown to potentially have differential effects on the mental well-being of women and men.

For example, it is observed that women may encounter elevated levels of depression and anxiety because of several causes, including but not limited to gender inequity, caregiving obligations, and cultural expectations. Education is a significant demographic variable that has an influence on an individual's psychological well-being.

Individuals who possess greater levels of education often exhibit enhanced problem-solving aptitude, critical thinking prowess, and have more access to possibilities that may positively impact their well-being and general pleasure with life. Furthermore, age is a crucial factor that



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significantly influences an individual's psychological well-being. As people go through the aging process, they may encounter an increase in knowledge, resilience, and a heightened feeling of satisfaction, all of which may significantly impact their overall state of well-being. Considering the factors of religion and spirituality is a crucial aspect to consider while analyzing the demographic characteristics of human psychology. Previous studies have shown a correlation between religion, spirituality, and psychological well-being (Supriatna & Septian, 2021). Individuals who possess a strong religious or spiritual belief system often indicate elevated levels of psychological well-being and resilience. In addition, the psychological well-being of individuals is influenced by their marital status (Othman et al., 2020).

Married persons often exhibit elevated levels of psychological well-being in comparison to those who are single or divorced. Individuals often possess an inherent support structure, heightened social networks, and a perception of constancy, all of which may positively impact their overall welfare. Furthermore, psychological well-being may be influenced by the individual's place of service or employment, in addition to the demographic considerations. For instance, persons employed in demanding professions such as healthcare practitioners or emergency responders may encounter elevated levels of stress and burnout, leading to detrimental impacts on their mental health.

In summary, a comprehensive analysis of the demographic aspects of human psychology necessitates the consideration of several elements that have the potential to impact an individual's psychological state. The variables included in this study are gender, level of education, age, religiosity/spirituality, marital status, and employment. Numerous studies have shown that demographic characteristics have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. Various elements have the potential to influence an individual's overall life happiness, resilience, and capacity to effectively navigate and manage adversities. Numerous studies have repeatedly shown that several demographic characteristics, including education, age, religiosity/spirituality, marital status, and employment, significantly influence an individual's psychological well-being. The association between demographic characteristics

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and psychological well-being is an intricate and complicated phenomenon. The comprehension of the influence of demographic variables on human psychology enables us to get a more profound understanding of the way these elements interact and contribute to an individual's psychological well-being. The examination of demographic characteristics within the field of human psychology is of utmost importance to get a comprehensive knowledge of the many aspects that impact an individual's psychological well-being. The study done by Vaez and Laflamme has provided evidence indicating that demographic variables, including educational attainment, occupational position, marital status, and location of employment, play a significant role in the examination of the association with psychological well-being. The psychological well-being of a person may be significantly impacted by demographic characteristics, such as marital status and employment. Additionally, scholarly investigations have also shown that demographic variables might have an influence on an individual's ability to get resources and opportunities, thereby influencing their psychological state of being. The results underscore the need of adopting a comprehensive methodology in the examination of human psychology, while also considering the many demographic aspects that may influence psychological well-being. Gaining insight into the elements that determine psychological well-being requires a comprehensive understanding of the demographic aspects of human psychology. The consideration of demographic variables is of utmost importance when conducting an analysis of psychological well-being. The influence of demographic characteristics on an individual's psychological well-being is substantial. Several variables, such as level of education, occupational position, marital status, and location of employment, have the potential to significantly influence an individual's psychological well-being. In addition, Supriatna and Septian (2021) argue that several elements, including age, religiosity/spirituality, and employment, have a significant role in shaping an individual's psychological well-being. It is essential to acknowledge that demographic elements are not independent entities, but rather engage in dynamic interactions and intersections with one another. These several aspects jointly contribute to an individual's overall psychological well-being. Gaining a full knowledge of



human psychology necessitates an appreciation of the correlation between demographic characteristics and psychological well-being (Othman et al., 2020).

## Conclusion

The consideration of demographic characteristics is of paramount importance in the examination of an individual's psychological well-being. In addition to demographic variables such as education, rank, marital status, and location of service, additional significant elements like age, gender, health, and ethnicity have influence on an individual's psychological well-being. Numerous studies have shown that certain demographic characteristics may have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. For instance, research has shown that there exists a positive correlation between higher levels of education and improved psychological well-being. This may be attributed to the fact that persons with advanced education tend to possess more access to various resources, opportunities, and social support networks. Furthermore, the psychological well-being of a person may be influenced by their marital status. Research has consistently shown that those who are married or in a stable relationship often exhibit greater levels of psychological well-being in comparison to those who are single or divorced. Moreover, age is an additional significant demographic variable that warrants consideration. Numerous studies have shown that there exists a positive correlation between advancing age and psychological well-being. This phenomenon may be attributed to the acquisition of improved coping strategies and an enhanced feeling of self-acceptance among people as they progress in age. Furthermore, alongside demographic considerations, variables such as gender, health status, and ethnicity is equally influential in shaping an individual's psychological well-being. Research findings indicate that there exists a tendency for women to exhibit elevated levels of psychological discomfort in comparison to males. This disparity may be attributed to several causes, including cultural expectations, gender roles, and hormonal distinctions. In addition, the physical well-being of people may significantly influence their

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psychological state. Existing research has shown a positive association between superior physical health and elevated levels of psychological well-being. This correlation may be attributed to the fact that optimal physical health facilitates improved emotional regulation and overall well-being. Additionally, it is important to note that ethnicity may have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. Studies have shown that people belonging to certain ethnic origins may encounter distinct obstacles and sources of stress that might impact their psychological well-being. Gaining insight into the demographic characteristics that influence an individual's psychological well-being is of paramount importance to provide complete mental health assistance. Numerous studies have shown that several demographic variables, including educational attainment, marital status, age, gender, health status, and ethnicity, have a substantial influence on an individual's psychological well-being. The consideration of demographic characteristics has significance in the assessment and intervention of psychological well-being due to the useful insights they provide about an individual's experiences and possible strengths and problems. The examination of an individual's psychological well-being necessitates the evaluation of demographic elements.

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