

IARR 2013
Conference Program
Oct. 3 - 6, 2013
Louisville, KY



Welcome from the IARR Co-Chairs

We are delighted that you have come to the 2013 IARR Mini-Conference, and want to take this opportunity to welcome each and every one of you to the University of Louisville and our fair city. We trust that you will enjoy sharing your research findings with one another. Our hope is that new research ideas will be generated to enhance the mini-conference theme: Multiple Motives in Close Relationship Dynamics.

We have several fun activities embedded in the conference. Friday night, we will follow registration with cocktails, dinner and our first keynote address by one of the Co-Chairs, Michael Cunningham. Saturday afternoon, after the last paper session ends at 4:20, everyone will jump on the busses outside the University Club and take a quick 5 minute ride to the 57th Annual St. James Art Fair, a juried fine arts and fine crafts show situated in old Louisville, a neighborhood with one of the country's largest collection of Victorian homes, where 750 artists from North America set up booths for your perusing and shopping pleasure. The fair is also scheduled for Sunday until 5:00 pm, in case anyone wants to return after the end of the conference. From there, the busses will take us at 6:00 to downtown Louisville to the Bristol Bar and Grille, one of the best restaurants in Louisville, for the poster session, hors d'oeuvres and drinks. At 7:30 the busses will take the group to the other end of downtown to an area called NuLu, where there are a dozen excellent restaurants and art galleries. The busses will pick up the group at 10:00 from NuLu and take everyone back to the Holiday Inn.

We want to thank the members of our committee who helped prepare materials for the conference- Sally Atcheson, Joyce Borders, Walter Murrah, III, Eric Schneider and Cheri Langley from the CHAMPS project, as well as our sponsors, Dr. Anita Barbee, the OAH CHAMPS grant #TP2AH000010-01-00, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Department of Communication and the Kent School of Social Work of the University of Louisville.

*This program is dedicated to the memory of **Lorraine Hillbrook Cunningham** who went into hospice as this was being prepared, and passed away surrounded by her sons on June 19, 2013.*

Michael R. Cunningham & Anita P. Barbee



IARR 2013 Conference Program

Oct. 3 - 6, 2013

Conference Locations

The Pre-Conference will be held at the
Ekstrom Library Auditorium, 2301 S. Third Street and the
Shumaker Research Building, 2210 South Brook Street on the
University of Louisville's Belknap Campus
Most Mini-Conference activities will be at the University Club on the
University of Louisville's Belknap Campus
200 E Brandeis Ave, Louisville, KY, 40208 USA (502) 852-5555

Conference Hotel

Holiday Inn Louisville Airport Fair and Expo Center
447 Farmington Ave, Louisville, Kentucky 40209
Phone 502-637-4500 Fax 502-634-1900

THURSDAY, Oct. 3

7:00-9:00 New Scholars Mixer: Kem's Café – Holiday Inn

FRIDAY, Oct. 4

8:00-9:00 Ekstrom Library Auditorium (Lower Level) Registration, breakfast,
introductions. *Take Holiday Inn Shuttle, or Cardinal Shuttle at bus
shelter in SE corner of Papa John' Stadium Parking lot to UofL
Ekstrom Library*

9:00-10:30 *Professional Development Workshop: Publishing Relationship
Research in Top Empirical Journals and Books*
Chao Auditorium
Graham Bodie
Dan Perlman
Sue Sprecher
Jennifer Theiss

10:30-10:45 Break

10:45-12:15 *Getting Grants: The role of grants in academics today and in the
future and how to secure a grant*
Chao Auditorium
Chris Agnew
Anita Barbee
Frank Fincham

12:15-12:30 Walk to Shumaker Research Building
Multi-Purpose Room (139, First Floor)

12:30-1:45 Lunch in small groups with Faculty Leader
Shumaker Research Building – Multi-Purpose Room (139)

1:45-2:00 Set up Posters

2:00-3:30 Interactive Poster Session: See Appendix A
Shumaker Research Building – Multi-Purpose Room (139)

3:30-5:00 *Having a Balanced Career: Managing Family, Teaching, Research,
and Service*
Shumaker Research Building – Multi-Purpose Room (139)
Scott Christopher
Leah Bryant
Sean Horan
Jimmie Manning
Colleen Warner-Colander

5:00-5:15 Wrap-up

5:15-6:00 Register for the mini-conference at the University Club

New Scholars Pre-Conference Poster Session at a glance (see Appendix A for Abstracts)

1	Tiffany	Berzins	The University	Males' and Females' Commitment to Occupational Goals
	Dorothy	Flannagan	of Texas	and Peer Groups
2	James	Bradley	University of	Do Resilient Individuals Have More Satisfying Marriages?
	Mahzad	Hojjat	Massachusetts	
3	Sara	Branch	Purdue	The role of agreeableness in perceptions of relational
	Matthew	Kassner	University	conflict
	William	Graziano		
4	James	Brooks	University of	An Examination of the Effect of Social Support on Commitment
	Brian	Ogolsky	Illinois a	Trajectories in Interracial and Intra-racial Relationships
5	Amy	Canevello	University of North Caro	Motives for Forgiveness in Close Relationships
6	Amanda	Carpenter	Rutgers	Partner interference and weight loss goals: A qualitative
	Jennifer	Theiss	University	analysis
7	Amanda	Carpenter	Rutgers	Partner Facilitation and Partner Interference in Individuals' Weight Loss Goals: A Qualitative Analysis of
	Jennifer	Theiss	University	Longitudinal Data
8	Danielle	Catona	Rutgers University	Illness uncertainty, relational uncertainty, and partner interference: A qualitative analysis of Alzheimer's disease caregiver blogs.
9	Frederick	Clavel	Iowa State	Stress, resilience, and support availability in
	Daniel	Russell	University	relationships: A longitudinal structural equation modeling
	Carolyn	Cutrona		analysis of African American couples.
10	Shannon E.	Claxton	Kent State University	Attractiveness and Casual Sexual Relationships and Experiences
	Manfred H.M.	van Dulmen		
11	Joy	Cox	University of Missouri -	Political Pillow Talk: Romantic Couples' Conflict Styles and Discussion of Politics
	Matthew	Spialek		
12	Patricia	Gettings	Purdue University	Helicopter Parents Go To Work: An Examination of Parental Career Advice to College-Aged Children
13	Lisa	Hanasono	Bowling Green State Univ	Let's Talk about Race: A Relational Approach to Decoding Messages of Racial Discrimination
14	Marie	Haverfield	Rutgers University	Family Communication about Alcohol and Severity of Parents' Alcoholism As Predictors of Stigma and Psychological Well-being for Adult Children of Alcoholics
15	Alexie	Hays	University of Missouri	"Here's What you Should Do": Predictors of Young Adults' Acceptance of Unsolicited Parental Advice Regarding a Romantic Relationship
16	Teresa	Keeler	Rutgers University	Conceptualizing ambiguity and expectations differently: extending Problematic Integration Theory to views of parent's needs versus sibling relationships during elder care.
17	Eun-Jin	Lee	Uw-Madison	Coping with the death of a child: A dyadic coping process framework
18	John	Leustek	Rutgers	Sources of Uncertainty within Family Relationships during
	Jennifer	Theiss	University	Late-Life Divorce
19	Ash	Levitt	University at	Relationship-Specific Drinking-to-Cope Motives Mediate the

				Effects of Attachment Anxiety on Relationship- and
	Kenneth	Leonard	Buffalo, SNY	Non-Relationship-Drinking Contexts in the First 9 Years of Marriage.
20	Elizabeth B.	Lozano	University of	Do Ego-Resilience and Positive Emotions Impact
	Mahzad	Hojjat	Massachusetts	Friendship Outcomes?
21	Leslie	Nelson	University of Missouri-Col.	To Assimilate or Not to Assimilate: The Choice of Enacting Differing Ethnic Identities in Adoptive Families
22	Bridget	Potocki	The Ohio State University	Preventing Sexual Assault: Narratives and the Theory of Motivated Information Management
23	Franklin	Poulsen	Brigham	Predictors of Young Single Adult Dating Patterns
	Stephanie	Luster	Young	
	Dean	Busby	University	
	Thomas	Holman		
24	Sean	Rife	Kent State	Rejection sensitivity and social support seeking in-person
	Kathryn	Kerns	University	and over the Internet
	John	Updegraff		
25	Susan	Sprecher	Illinois State	Role of Similarity in Activity Preferences In a
	Amanda	Fisher	University	Sample of Romantic Couples
	Michelle	Grzybowski		
	Josephine	Maggio		
	Ronald	Pikes		
	Katie	Young		
26	Sara	Trask	University of Missouri	Communicative Responses to Jealousy: Assessing the Factor Structure and Relationship to Family
	Colin	Hesse		Communication Patterns
27	Haley	Vellinga	South Dakota State Univer.	"We need to talk": How adoptees reveal their identity to their romantic partners
28	Kristina	Wenzel	University of Missouri-Col	Child or Caregiver?: An Analysis of the Management of Inconsistent Identities Present in Parental Caregiving

Mini-Conference Program
Friday, Oct 4, 2013

3:00p **Conference Registration opens**, University Alumni & Faculty Club, Lobby
 Take Holiday Inn Shuttle, or Cardinal Shuttle at bus shelter in SE corner of Papa John's Stadium Parking lot to UofL Alumni and Faculty Club

5:30-8:30p Registration, Cocktails and Pre-Conference Dinner, Ballroom B & C

Welcome and Keynote Address #1 Ballroom B & C: **Michael Cunningham**, Univ. of Louisville: Multi-level Motivations, Attraction and Aversion

Miller Lines school bus will provide transportation back to the Holiday Inn

Saturday Oct. 5: Morning Session

7:00-11:00 *Miller Lines school bus will provide transportation from Holiday Inn to Alumni Club*

7:30-8:30 Registration and breakfast

8:30-9:30 **Keynote Address #2** Ballroom B & C: **Peter Todd**, Indiana University: "Evolved and learned dimensions in mate choice".

9:30-9:40 Break & transition

9:40-10:40 **Paper Sessions 1-3** (See Appendix C for Abstracts)

1. Social Perception and Attraction	Victor Karandashev		Aquinas College	The biological, psychological, and social characteristics of partner motivating romantic relationships in early adulthood
Ballroom A	Jeff Halford		Keene State College	The Halo Effect: Real vs. Perceived Traits Associated with Facial Symmetry
	Arrington Stoll	Kim Kulovitz	University of Wisconsin	"Escorts are Not Welcome": A Content Analysis of Online Bidding for First Dates
2. Methodological refinements of important topics	Alyssa Isaacs		University of Minnesota	Building a foundation for the multi-level motivations perspective: The need for stronger operationalizations and the development of one such operationalization in family sexual communication
Mary Bingham Room	Christie Boxer		Adrian College	Latent Factor Modeling of Self-Perceptions on Ideal Spouse Preferences
	Karen E. Bittner	Frederick O. Lorenz	Iowa State University	Presentation, Analysis, and Interpretation of Dyadic Data
3. Conflict communication	Sean Horan	Trey Guinn Scott Banghart	DePaul University	Understanding the Dark Triad and Conflict Communication in Romantic Relationships
Boardroom	Camilla S. Overup	Angelo M. DiBello,	University of Houston	Self-Presentation and Aggression toward Intimate Partners: When

		Julie A. Brunson, Linda K. Acitelli, Clayton Neighbors		Assertiveness Goes Awry
	Anne Zmyslinski-Seelig	Valerie Fisher Clare Gross	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Honey, take out the trash: Types of demand/withdraw in marital relationships

10:40-10:50 Break & transition

10:50-11:50 **Paper Sessions 4-6** (See Appendix C for Abstracts)

4. Interpersonal goals	Amy Canevello	Jennifer Crocker	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Interpersonal Goals, Constructive Approaches to Problems in Close Relationships, and Conflict
Boardroom A	Jennifer Crocker	Amy Canevello	Ohio State University	Nonzero-sum Beliefs in Close Relationships: Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Processes
	Jonathan Gore		Eastern Kentucky University	The Influence of Close Others in Daily Goal Pursuit
5. Complex sexual issues	Aron DiBacco	David Bell	IUPUI	How do General and Dyadic Motivations Explain Decisions about Sex Risk?
Mary Bingham Room	Linda Muusses	Peter Kerkhof, Catrin Finkenauer	VU University Amsterdam	Internet Pornography and Relationship Quality: A Longitudinal Study of Within and Between Partner Effects of Adjustment, Sexual Satisfaction and Sexually Explicit Internet Material among Newly-Weds
	Jimmie Manning		Northern Illinois University	Interpretive Theorizing in the Seductive World of Sexuality and Relationship Research: Getting Guerilla with Studies of Sexting, Purity Rings, and Intersectional Relationships
6. Resilience, relationship beliefs, integrative thinking and satisfaction	James Bradley	Mahzad Hojjat	University Of Massachusetts - Dartmouth	Do Resilient Individuals Have More Satisfying Marriages?
Boardroom	Jenna McNallie		Purdue University	A Meta-Analysis of the Relationship Belief Inventory and Relationship Satisfaction
	Kaytiann Severen		The University of Texas at Austin	Victorious or Vulnerable: Is Integrative Thinking Helpful to Newlyweds Experiencing Stress Spillover?

11:50-12:00 Break & transition

12:00-1:00 **Lunch** Ballroom B & C

Saturday Oct. 5: Afternoon Session

1:00-2:00 **Keynote Address #3** Ballroom B & C, **Karen Kayser**, Renato LaRocca Chair in Oncology Social Work, Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville “Dyadic Coping and Cancer: From the Lab to the Real World”

2:00-2:10 Break & transition

2:10 -3:10 **Paper Sessions 7-9** (See Appendix C for Abstracts)

7. Social support	Heather Attig		University of Kansas	Social Support and Media Multiplexity During a Life Stressor
Boardroom A	Denise Marigold	Justin Cavallo, John Holmes, Joanne Wood	Renison University College, University of Waterloo	Making social support responsive for low self-esteem individuals
	Elizabeth Jones	Margaret Rooney	The Ohio State University	Religious content in social support messages
8. Roundtable Transition from home to college		Tim Cole, Jessica Moore, Marianne Dainton, Katie Neary Dunleavy, Pamela Lannuttii		(Dis)honesty, (Dis)respect, and (Dis)connection: Helping College Students Navigate a Multi-Level Bridge between Family and Campus Relationships.
Mary Bingham Room	Leah Bryant		Butler University	
9. Issues of discrimination	Daniel Russell	Carolyn Cutrona, Fred Clavel	Iowa State University	Community-Level Racism Predicting Relationship Outcomes in African American Couples
Boardroom	Lisa Hanasono		Bowling Green State University	To Seek or Not To Seek Support: Exploring Multi-Level Motivations for Coping with Racial Discrimination
	Kelly Morrison	Steven McCornack,	Michigan State University	When individual motives compete with societal motives: Experiences of LGBTQ discrimination

3:10-3:20 Break & transition

3:20-4:20 **Paper Sessions 10-12** (See Appendix C for Abstracts)

10. Family dynamics involving children	Kelly McAninch	Amy Delaney, Ximena Reyna	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Actor-partner effects in the association between relational uncertainty and difficulty in discussing family planning
Boardroom A	Jeff Halford		Keene State College	Less Satisfied but More Committed? How the Presence of Children Affects Marital Outcomes
	Jessica Eckstein	Nancy Brule, Jessica Cherry	Western Connecticut State University	Multi-Level Stigmatization of Victimized Parents: Exploring Population Attributions (Biological, Familial, Psychological) of Adolescent-to-Parent Abuse
11. Grief & illness	Eun-jin Lee	Linda Roberts	University of Wisconsin-Madison	Stress and coping among couples facing advanced cancer: a dyadic coping process framework

Mary Bingham Room	Erin Basinger		University of Illinois	Examining Suicide Bereavement and the Grief Processes of Accidental Killers in Online Forums
	Kelly Dillon		The Ohio State University School of Communication	Get over it, you're still here: A case study of how conflicting grief narratives can undermine social support
12. Sacrifices in close relationships	Valerie Young	Tricia Burke, Melissa Curran	Hanover College	Affectionate sacrifices and relationship satisfaction of cohabiting individuals: Is there evidence of exchange and/or communal orientations motivating behaviors?
Boardroom	Casey Totenhagen	Melissa Curran	University of Arizona	Did my Partner Notice? Daily Sacrifices and Commitment
	Tim Cole	Leah Bryant	DePaul University	Everyday Requests in Romantic Relationships: Attachment and Compliance Motives

Sat. Evening Events

4:20-4:30 Board the Miller Line buses at Alumni Club for brief ride to St. James Ct.

4:30-5:50 **St. James Art Fair**, St. James Court, Louisville

5:50-6:00 Board the bus at St. James for Bristol

6:00-7:30 **Conference Poster Presentations and Cocktails**
Bristol Bar and Grille Downtown, 614 W Main Street, Louisville

Mini-Conference Poster Session at a Glance (See Appendix B for Abstracts)

1	Christopher	Agnew	Purdue University	Partner Commitment Regulation:
	Ezgi	Besikci		Theory and Preliminary Empirical Findings
	Kenneth	Tan		
2	Lindzee	Bailey	Rutgers University	Understanding Lesbian Women's Restrained
	Charlotte	Markey	Villanova	Eating in the Context of Their Romantic
	Patrick	Markey	University	Relationship
3	Roger	Baumgarte	Winthrop University, Emeritus	Friends Beyond Borders: Cultural Variations in
				Close Friendship.
4	Vanessa	Carter	University of Alabama	Do Maternal Warmth and Maternal Control
				Predict Adolescent Risky Sexual Behavior and
				Intergenerational Teenage Pregnancy?
5	F Scott	Christopher	Arizona State	Red Flags in Dating: Initial Interactions Gone Bad
	Cami	Porter	University	
	Sarrah	McKenney		
	Franklin	Poulsen		
6	Brittany	Fata	Aquinas College	The motivational role of partner's biological, psychological, and social characteristics in
	Victor	Karandashev		development of romantic physical attraction

7	Helyne	Frederick	Eastern Kentucky University	Relational and Intrapersonal Factors Associated with Sexual Behaviors of African American
	Judith	Fischer	Texas Tech University	Adolescents
8	Jana	Hackathorn	Murray State University	For Looks or For Money: Interactions between Socio-sexual and Evolutionary Trends in Short
	C. Evan	Hannan		Term Mate Selection
9	Nicole	Hilaire	Illinois State University	What I Like About You: The Influence of Approach Orientation on Evaluating Others' Attractiveness
10	Annika	Karlsen	Weber State	Gender Differences: Views of Internet Infidelity
	Joshua	Marquit	University	
	Heather	Chapman		
	Allison	Lindley		
11	Kali	Kenar	Arizona State	Wives and husbands: How biological and
	Laura	Hess	University	sociocultural motives for sexual activity predict
	Nicole A.	Roberts		own and spouse's marital satisfaction
	Mary H.	Burleson		
12	Alexander	Khaddouma	University of Tennessee	Mediators of the Link Between Relationship
	Kristina	Coop Gordon	Duke University Medical	Health and Motivation to Quit Smoking in
	Michael	Vitulano		Latino Couples
	Laura	Fish		
	Pauline	Lyna		
	Xiaomei	Gao		
	Alicia	Bilheimer		
	Alicia	Gonzalez		
	Kathryn	Pollak		
13	Masahiro	Masuda	Kochi University	Accounting for wish for reconciliation:
				Exploratory research on facework in relationship
				Repair
14	David	McLean	Mississippi State	Wherefore art thou Romeo? Addressing issues
	Colleen	Sinclair	University	of measurement in the search for the Romeo &
				Juliet effect
15	Angela	Neal	University of New	Temptation Leads to Heightened Commitment:
	Edward	Lemay	Hampshire	The Relationship-Protective Function of Mate
				Guarding
16	Ashley K.	Randall	Arizona State University	Attachment and emotion transmission within
	Emily A.	Butler	University of Arizona	romantic relationships: Merging intrapersonal
				and interpersonal perspectives.
17	Noam	Segal	University of	Predicting Romantic Relationship Commitment
	R. Chris	Fraley	Illinois a	by Integrating The Investment Model and
				Attachment Theory.

18	Sue	Sprecher	Illinois State University	The Influence of Compassionate Love on
	Corinne	Zimmerman		Disengagement Strategies Used to End a Relationship
	Bev	Fehr	University of Winnepeg	
19	Susan	Sprecher	Illinois State University	You Validate Me, You Like Me, You're Fun, You Expand
	Stanislav	Treger	DePaul University	Me: "I'm Yours!"
	Nicole	Hilaire	University of Hawaii	
	Amanda	Fisher		
	Elaine	Hatfield		

7:30-7:40 Board the buses to NuLu

7:40-10:00 **Dinner on the town:** NuLu, East Market St., Louisville
Bus will drop off conference attendees in the NuLu area for dinner.

10:00-10:10 Board the buses, to take conference attendees back to the Holiday Inn at 10:00

Sunday, Oct. 6: Morning Session

7:00-11:00 *Miller Lines school bus will provide transportation from Holiday Inn to Alumni Club*

8:00-8:30 *Continental Breakfast, Ballroom B & C*

8:30-9:30 **Keynote Address #4** Boardroom B & C, **David Schmitt**, Bradley University, "Evaluating Psychological Hypotheses using Multi-Level Data: Careful Considerations and the Curious Case of Sex Differences in Personality"

9:30-9:40 Break & transition

9:40-10:40 **Paper Sessions 13-15** (See Appendix C for Abstracts)

13. Unusual forms of communication	Benjamin Walker	H. Colleen Sinclair	Mississippi State University	I heard it through the grapevine: Overheard information and the social network effect
Ballroom A	Kyle Hull		University of Connecticut	Cognitive, Relational, and Physiological Influence: Restroom Graffiti as Spontaneous Mediated Interpersonal Communication
	Diane Felmlee	Robert Faris	Pennsylvania State University	The Dark Side of Close Ties: Social Networks and Adolescent Cyber Aggression
14. Marriage motivation, satisfaction & behavior	Arrington Stoll		University of Wisconsin Milwaukee	What motivates marriage?: The Combination of Messages and Relational Sources That Influence Marriage
Mary Bingham Room	Erick Janssen	Eshkol Rafaeli Uzma Rehman Reuma Gadassi Erin Fallis	The Kinsey Institute, Indiana University	The role of perceived partner responsiveness, sexual communication, and sexual satisfaction in the prediction of marital satisfaction in newlywed couples
	Peter Hilpert	Benjamin K. Karney	University of Zurich	The Implications of Specific Marital Behaviors Depends on Usual Behavior: A Two Wave Diary Study of Newlyweds
15. Loneliness, communication media &	Daniel Perlman	Rodrigo J. Carcedo	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Multi-Level Motivational Analysis of Loneliness: An Interloper's View

motivational balance				
Boardroom	Bree McEwan		Western Illinois University	Choosing Channels: Exploring multiple motivations for exploring communication medium choice.
	Catalin Mamali		NICC	Motivational balance, co-development and levels of social complexity

10:40-10:50 Break & transition

10:50-11:50 ***Paper Sessions 16-18***

16. Unstable relationships	Maria Teresa Frias	Audrey Brassard, Phillip R. Shaver,	University of California, Davis	Attachment Insecurities, Relationship Satisfaction, and Commitment As Predictors of Infidelity
Ballroom A	Leah LeFebvre	Brittani Crook, Erin Cherpeski-Nelson, Rene Dailey	University of Texas	Examining Differences in Mate Retention Strategies in On-again/Off-again and Noncyclical Dating Relationships
	Leah LeFebvre	Nicholas Brody, Kate Blackburn, Nicholas Merola	University of Texas	He Said, She Said: Exploring Sex Differences in Relationship Dissolution Accounts
17. Communication influence and control	Tricia Burke	Chris Segrin	Texas State University-San Marcos	Health-Related Social Control in Relationships: Balancing Health and Relational Needs
Mary Bingham Room	Susan Kline	Kayla Nocera	Ohio State University	How to influence each other while preserving the relationship: Theorizing message alignment
	Robert Hall		Hall Enterprises	The Flight From Relationship Index: Relationship Decline as Our Most Defining and Destructive Strategic Trend
18. Social media dynamics	Courtney Anderegg	Jesse Fox	Ohio State University	Romantic Relationship Communication: Expectations and Behaviors on Social Media
Boardroom	Jesse Fox	Katie Warber	Ohio State University	Social Networking Sites in Romantic Relationships: The Role of Attachment in Partner Surveillance on Facebook
	Jesse Fox	Katie Warber Ashley Peterson	Ohio State University	Attachment Style, Sex, and the Use of Secret Tests via Social Networking Sites in Romantic Relationships

11:50-12:00 Break & transition

12:00-1:00 Lunch

Sunday Oct. 6: Afternoon Session

1:00-2:00 **Keynote Address #5** Boardroom B & C, **Anita Barbee**, Distinguished University Scholar, Univ. of Louisville. Multi-Level Motivations, Adolescent Sexual Behavior & the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy

2:00-2:10 Break & transition

2:10-3:10 **Paper Sessions 19-21** (See Appendix C for Abstracts)

19. Empathy & friendship	Graham Bodie		Louisiana State University	Applying a Multi-Level Motivation Perspective to the Study of Supportive Listening
Ballroom A	Julia Koch		Claremont Graduate University	Positive Empathy and Attachment: A Theoretical Analysis
	Hilla Dotan		Tel-Aviv University	The Tipping Point: From Colleagues to Colleagues and Friends Development and Validation of a Measure of Workplace Friendship Formation
20. Impact of personal issues on close relationships	Kathryn Cornell	Jana Hackathorn, Angela Youngs	Murray State University	Childhood Trauma and Sociocultural Development: Psychosocial Outcomes of Childhood Abuse
Mary Bingham Room	Amy Delaney	Leanne Knobloch	University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign	Depression in Romantic Relationships: Partners' Reports of Challenges to Sexual Intimacy
	Ash Levitt	Kenneth Leonard	University at Buffalo, SUNY	Relationship-Specific Drinking-to-Cope Motives Mediate the Effects of Attachment Anxiety on Relationship- and Non-Relationship-Drinking Contexts in the First 9 Years of Marriage.
21. Casual Sex	Heather Hyman	John Pryor	University of North Carolina Greensboro	What Getting Laid Gets You: Assessing the Dynamic Between Psychological Well-Being and Sexual Experience
Boardroom	Stanislav Treger	Ralph Erber, Verena Graupmann, Elaine Hatfield, David Schmitt, Susan Sprecher	DePaul University	Sex without love is ok, the individualists say: Self-construal predicts attitudes towards casual sex
	Reginald Nievera		Loyola University of Chicago	The Hook up Hangover: The Decline in Traditional Dating Beyond the College Campus - Before Formal Commitment

3:10-3:30p Boardroom B & C. Brief wrap up and goodbye, until Australia 2014,

Appendix A: New Scholars Pre-Conference Abstracts

1		Tiffany	Berzins	The University	Males' and Females' Commitment to Occupational Goals
		Dorothy	Flannagan	of Texas	and Peer Groups
Most research examining links between occupational commitment and personal relationships has focused on working adults who are often married (Duan, Brown, & Keller, 2010; Harris & Guiffre, 2010) or on adolescents who may be many years away from actively pursuing a career (Carlson, Derr, & Wadsworth, 2003). The current study was designed to extend previous research by examining associations between occupational commitment and peer group commitment in college students, who are often actively preparing for a career and engaged in close relationships with a peer group. The purpose of the research was to determine if there is a significant, negative association between level of occupational commitment and the number of reported friends and time spent in social interactions with them, as has been found in studies with early adolescents (Novi & Meinster, 2000). Consistent with past research, we hypothesized that there would be no gender differences in the number of weekly social interactions (Neziek, Wheeler, & Reis, 1990) nor in the level of occupational commitment (Farmer, 1995). We also hypothesized that the correlation between occupational commitment and number of friends and time spent with them would be negative, and that this association would be significant even after the effects of time spent studying and GPA were controlled. Ninety-nine males and 101 females (Mean age = 19.0) from an ethnically diverse population of college students were used to test these hypotheses.					
2		James	Bradley	University of	Do Resilient Individuals Have More Satisfying Marriages?
		Mahzad	Hojjat	Massachusetts	
Marriage can often be quite difficult, however, many marriages still remain strong and satisfying while others fail. Understanding what characterizes more satisfying marriages is imperative for future intervention strategies and promoting more successful marriages. Previous research has highlighted secure attachment, positive emotions, and social support as key contributors to marital satisfaction. The broaden and build theory of positive emotions suggests that repeated positive and adaptive behaviors will increase thought-action repertoires, and lead to easier and more frequent future use of these behaviors. The present research uses this theory to support the hypothesis that resilience mediates the relationships between secure attachment, social support, and positive emotions with marriage satisfaction. Resilience is a positive adaptation, which allows for people to flexibly and effectively cope with, adjust to, and bounce back from negative and stressful life experiences. It is theorized that positively regulating emotions to deal with life stress will lead to broadened thought-action repertoires, which will lead to more frequent and successful future use of resiliency, and improved abilities in finding positive meaning in negative and stressful situations. In this study, 237 married individuals completed online surveys about their positive and negative emotions, attachment style, perceived social support, resilience, and marriage satisfaction. All participants were in heterosexual marriages for at least 5 years. The median age of participants was 40, and the median length of marriage was 13 years. Results showed that resilience was a full mediator between positive emotions and marriage satisfaction. This offers support of the relationship between broaden and build theory and resilience. Also, this suggests that positive emotions do not directly impact marital satisfaction but instead they impact resilience, which then influences satisfaction. Resilience was also a full mediator between social support and satisfaction, yielding a similar relationship. When it came to secure attachment, spousal attachment had the strongest relationship with resilience and marital satisfaction. Resilience, however, only acted as a partial mediator suggesting that spousal attachment has some independent influence on resilience and marriage satisfaction. Together the results indicate that resilience is an imperative factor when considering marriage satisfaction. Previous research suggesting that positive emotions and social support improve marital satisfaction has not accounted for resilience, and may have been missing the big picture. This research offers a more complete operational model of marital satisfaction, which can be used, in future research, to improve upon marital satisfaction research. Furthermore, this research presents a new approach for clinicians and couples to use when working to improve marital satisfaction.					

3		Sara	Branch	Purdue	The role of agreeableness in perceptions of relational
		Matthew	Kassner	University	conflict
		William	Graziano		
Personality traits have often been linked to behavior and cognition within close relationships. Agreeableness is associated with the quality of one's relationships as well as behavior enacted within a relationship. For example, agreeableness is positively associated with satisfaction in married couples (Botwin, Buss, & Shackelford, 1997; Watson et al., 2000) and self- and other-reported romantic relationship quality. Agreeableness is also negatively associated with poor interactions (Donnellan et al., 2004) and marital instability (Kelly & Conley, 1987). The negative effects of agreeableness on relationships are due, in part, to its association with conflict. Low agreeableness in both husbands and wives is associated with the performance of actions that create conflict with their spouses including being condescending and abusive (Buss, 1991). The purpose of the current research was to examine how agreeableness relates to the perception and interpretation of conflict in a close relationship. In study 1, participants (N = 181; 105 women) watched a video of a couple discussing a relationship conflict and then reported on the severity and how threatening the conflict was to the relationship. Agreeableness was negatively related to perceived threat but unrelated to perceived severity. As expected, perceived severity was positively related to threat. The main effects were qualified by a significant agreeableness by severity interaction. When conflict severity was low, agreeableness was negatively related to perceived threat. When conflict severity was high, however, agreeableness was unrelated to perceived threat. In study 2 conflict severity was manipulated in an effort to isolate the effect of agreeableness on participants' interpretation of how threatening the conflict was to the relationship. Participants (N = 241; 105 women) were randomly assigned to a low severity or high severity condition. All participants were told that the interaction they were about to watch had previously been coded by expert raters for behaviors that indicated minor or severe conflict. After watching the video, participants rated how threatening the conflict was to the relationship. Consistent with study 1, severity positively related to perceived threat. Inconsistent with study 1, agreeableness was unrelated to perceived threat. The interaction between agreeableness and severity was marginally significant. In contrast to study 1, in the low severity condition agreeableness was unrelated to perceived threat. In the high severity condition, individuals high in agreeableness interpreted the conflict as more threatening to the relationship.					
4		James	Brooks	University of	An Examination of the Effect of Social Support on Commitment
		Brian	Ogolsky	Illinois a	Trajectories in Interracial and Intra-racial Relationships
Romantic partner's social network (e.g., friends, family, and acquaintances) is an important conceptual variable to consider when investigating relationship characteristics such as quality or commitment (Sprecher et al, 2005). The actions of the social network may curb or even promote relationship dissolution (Sprecher et al., 2005). Regardless of the social networks' intent, within heterosexual couples there are gendered network effects. Sprecher and Felmlee (1992) found that individuals' perceptions of support from the female partners' social network were better predictors of relationship dissolution than perceptions of the male partner's social network support. Women also report greater network opposition to their relationships than do men (Miller, Olson, & Fazio, 2004). Despite what is known about the influence of the social network on romantic relationships broadly, little is known about whether this effect differs for couples who may also face broader societal scrutiny for their relationship. The current study investigated the effects of the social network on couples' trajectories in commitment over the course of their relationship. Partners in interracial relationships often cite racism as a recurrent stressor (Hibbler & Shinew, 2002) and lack of social approval has been identified as a deterrent to interracial dating (Clark-Ibanez & Felmlee, 2005). Miller et al. (2004) found that there was greater perceived opposition toward existing interracial relationships compared to intraracial relationships (especially toward women). However, it is still unclear if disapproval differentially influences interracial relationships. The current study addressed the following questions: <i>Are the effects of the social network on relationship commitment different for interracial vs. intra-racial relationships? Are the gendered differences in social network support different for interracial vs. intraracial relationships?</i> Participants were members of 232 heterosexual dating couples (464 individuals) who were recruited via a random digit dialing procedure (69% White, 17% Hispanic, 7% African American, and 7% Asian American or other). Participants in the study had been in their current relationship an average of over two years ($M=26.30$ months, $SD=21.77$) and were between the ages of 19 and 35 ($M = 24.80$, $SD = 3.86$, for men; $M = 23.26$, $SD = 3.58$, for women). Data collection consisted of three phases. In the first phase, each partner completed measures of relationship satisfaction, relationship commitment, love and trust, and demographic information. During the second phase of data collection, couples completed up to seven monthly interviews assessing the current level of functioning of the relationship. The final phase consisted of an exit					

interview that paralleled the initial interview and participants also indicated the level of support, encouragement and influence offered in regard to their relationship for each members of their social network. Preliminary analyses indicate that the trajectories of commitment to one's current relationship were similar in interracial and intraracial relationships. However, when controlling for social support, men in interracial relationships exhibited a faster rate of growth in commitment than men in intraracial relationships. Furthermore, relationship type moderated the higher order functions of the effect of time (e.g., a less pronounced deceleration in commitment over time for women in interracial relationships).

5		Amy	Canevello	University of North Caro	Motives for Forgiveness in Close Relationships
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Feeling hurt or wronged by close others is inevitable. In addition to forgiving partners, reasons for forgiving partners should have implications for feelings about the partner and relationship after a partner's transgressions. This research focuses on two motivational systems. In the *egosystem*, people focus on meeting their own needs and desires. They aim to maximize their gains and minimize their losses in the relationship, and attempt to control relationship partners through persuasion, negotiation, ingratiation, manipulation, or intimidation. With respect to forgiveness, people in the *egosystem* may forgive to keep their partner from leaving, to induce feelings of gratitude in their partner, or to create a bank of favors or goodwill. In the *egosystem*, people might forgive because they prefer to hold the moral high ground or be seen as a good person. Thus, people can forgive in the *egosystem*, but they do so with the often unmet expectation of receiving something in return, and thus may report less relationship satisfaction, closeness, trust, and regard for partners. Alternatively, in the *ecosystem* people see themselves and their own needs and desires as part of a larger system in which the needs and desires of others are just as important and valid as their own. In this system people trust that their own needs will be met in collaboration with their social environment because others care about them. With respect to forgiveness, people in the *ecosystem* may forgive partners more freely, trusting that their own needs will be met in collaboration with partners. In the *ecosystem* people do not forgive to get something from partners or to keep partners from leaving them. Importantly, forgiveness in the *ecosystem* is not costly to the self; people forgive because it is good for partners *and* the self. Thus, forgiveness should come from reflecting on the incident, understanding and recognizing both people's pain and contribution to the situation, and coming to the conclusion that forgiveness would be good for both people. Thus, when people forgive in the *ecosystem*, they let go of their hurt and anger such that they report greater relationship satisfaction, closeness, trust, and regard for partners. Ninety-five students in romantic relationships reported the last time they felt hurt or wronged by their partners, how much they forgave their partners, their *ecosystem* and *egosystem* reasons for forgiveness, and relationship satisfaction, closeness, trust and regard for partners since the event. Results suggested that *ecosystem* reasons were related to greater and *egosystem* reasons were related to less forgiveness. Additionally, *ecosystem* reasons predicted greater relationship satisfaction, closeness, trust, and regard for partners, whereas *egosystem* reasons were related to less satisfaction, but were unrelated to closeness, trust, and regard for partners. Associations remained when forgiveness was included as a covariate. These findings add to a growing body of literature suggesting the importance of motives for prosocial behaviors in close relationships. These results suggest that forgiving with the aim of maximizing gains and minimizing losses may be less beneficial than forgiving out of concern for the partner and the self.

6		Amanda	Carpenter	Rutgers	Partner interference and weight loss goals: A qualitative
		Jennifer	Theiss	University	analysis

With the worldwide obesity epidemic increasing at an alarming weight, weight loss is a relevant health topic for this study. Obesity is broadly defined as having too much body fat and is calculated using the body mass index (BMI); BMI > 30 is considered obese (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2012). More than one-third of the adults in the United States are obese (CDC, 2012). Several serious health problems are related to obesity including heart disease, stroke, hypertension, and diabetes (CDC, 2012). Because of the severity and prevalence of obesity, health behaviours and sources of influence that reduce obesity warrant further investigation. Previous research shows that close social relationships are related to improved health outcomes (House, Landis, & Umberson, 1988; Loving & Slatcher, in press). Romantic partners have the ability to positively influence health behaviors (Homish & Leonard, 2008; Lewis et al., 2006; Loving & Slatcher, in press; Markey, Markey, & Gray, 2007). These health behaviors include adoption of healthy diet and exercise to maintain a healthy weight (Black, Gleser, & Kooyers, 1990; Brownell, Heckerman, Westlake, Hayes, & Monti, 1978; Markey et al., 2007). There is also evidence that increased social support in close relationships helps individuals meet their weight loss and weight management goals (Loving & Slatcher, in press; Wing & Jeffrey, 1999). Interdependence in romantic relationships suggests that partners mutually influence daily routines (Knobloch & Solomon, 2004; Solomon & Knobloch,

2001; Solomon, Weber, & Steuber, 2010). At the beginning of a romantic relationship when partners are still relatively autonomous this influence is limited, however, as the relationship becomes more intimate, this influence is seen in everyday activities from leisure time, to eating meals and exercising. This influence is perceived positively as long as the partner facilitates goal achievement. If the influence hinders goal achievement, these behaviours are considered partner interference (Knobloch & Solomon, 2004; Solomon et al., 2010). The current study employs the relational turbulence model to further explore partner interference patterns in romantic relationships. The study investigates a specific health issue, weight management, and how one partner influences another's weight loss goals. Weight loss is defined as the active process through which individuals regulate weight. Partner influence could include facilitating behaviours such as communicating support, offering encouragement, adopting a healthy diet, and participating in exercise. This influence could also include negative behaviours such as complaining, discouraging weight loss goals, or controlling behaviour. In this study participants responded to open-ended questions asking what their romantic partners did to hinder or help their weight-loss efforts. Responses were coded for interference or facilitation, and qualitative themes were developed for both types of behavior. This poster presents the results of the analysis.

7		Amanda	Carpenter	Rutgers	Partner Facilitation and Partner Interference in Individuals' Weight Loss Goals: A Qualitative Analysis of
		Jennifer	Theiss	University	Longitudinal Data

More than one-third of the adults in the United States are obese (CDC, 2012). Several serious health problems are related to obesity including heart disease, stroke, hypertension, and diabetes (CDC, 2012). Due to the severity and prevalence of obesity, weight loss has become a relevant pursuit for many individuals. Thus, understanding the factors that contribute to successful weight loss is an important goal. One factor that can be associated with weight loss outcomes is the influence of close relationship partners. On one hand, prior research suggests that personal relationships are related to improved health outcomes by encouraging individuals to adopt healthy diet and exercise routines and providing social support. On the other hand, some studies point to the various ways that romantic partners can impede weight loss by discouraging healthy behaviours or introducing temptations. We draw on the logic of the relational turbulence model to identify features of romantic relationships that may influence individuals' weight loss efforts. The model suggests that as romantic partners begin to establish interdependence, there are increased opportunities for partners to influence one another's goals and routines (Knobloch & Solomon, 2004). Romantic partner influence can take two forms. Facilitation from partners occurs when a partner's influence helps individuals to accomplish their goals. Interference from partners occurs when a partner's influence hinders individuals in their efforts to accomplish a goal. The current study employs the relational turbulence model to identify sources of partner facilitation and partner interference in individual weight loss behaviors. We recruited 122 individuals to participate in a longitudinal study of romantic partner influence in weight management. Individuals were recruited for the study by posting announcements in online communities dedicated to weight loss (e.g., www.myfitnesspal.com, www.sparkpeople.com, www.weightwatchers.com). Participants completed a survey about their romantic relationship and their weight loss efforts bi-weekly for a period of two months. In addition to a variety of Likert scales, the survey included two open-ended questions that asked participants to describe the various ways that their partner *helped* or *hindered* their weight loss during the previous two weeks. A team of trained research assistants will engage in open and axial coding procedures to identify themes of partner facilitation and partner interference in individuals' weight loss efforts. The results of this ongoing analysis will be reported in this poster presentation. The findings of this study will have theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, this study advances the relational turbulence model by fleshing out the components of partner influence and examining their manifestations in relationships where individuals have specific goals they wish to pursue. Pragmatically, the results of this study will be useful in helping individuals to recognize the various ways a romantic partner can influence their weight loss goals and arming them with strategies to counteract partner interference.

8		Danielle	Catona	Rutgers University	Illness uncertainty, relational uncertainty, and partner interference: A qualitative analysis of Alzheimer's disease caregiver blogs.
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Alzheimer's disease (AD) currently affects over four million people in the United States (Liu & Gallagher-Thompson, 2009). AD is a progressive disorder characterized by the onset of cognitive difficulties, ranging from minor confusion in its early stages toward severe dementia in its later stages, and ultimately leading to death (Harwood, 2007). As AD progresses, so too does the likelihood that individuals will need assistance performing daily activities and that they will be cared for by one or more of their family members (Schulz & Martire, 2004; Stephens & Franks, 2009). Data from national surveys

indicate that the majority (38%) of caregivers are spouses (Wolff & Kasper, 2006). This study is framed in the relationship turbulence model (RTM, Solomon & Knobloch, 2001, 2004) and explores the role of relational uncertainty and partner interference on spousal caregivers coping with AD. The author analyzed blogs ($N = 329$) to consider how the transition from partner independence to dependence transforms the marital relationship. A qualitative analysis using the constant comparison method, axial coding, and selective coding revealed seven themes: (1) prognosis uncertainty, (2) symptom uncertainty, (3) obligation, (4) resentment, (5) overwhelming responsibility, (6) accepting change, and (7) making the most out of the present. The discussion highlights the implications of the findings for the RTM and for AD spousal caregiving more generally.

9		Frederick	Clavel	Iowa State	Stress, resilience, and support availability in
		Daniel	Russell	University	relationships: A longitudinal structural equation modeling
		Carolyn	Cutrona		analysis of African American couples.

The degree to which romantic partners provide social support to one another is a vital aspect of relationships. However, the intrapersonal and situational factors that contribute to being perceived as a good source of social support in a relationship are explored infrequently. We examined how intrapersonal resilience factors (optimism and environmental mastery) influence the extent to which one is perceived by one's partner as supportive over time, while simultaneously examining how situational stressors (racial discrimination and financial strain) that one faces can impact that perception. We analyzed data from 229 couples who participated in the Family and Community Health Study (FACHS), a multisite longitudinal study of African American families in Iowa and Georgia. Structural equation modeling analyses showed that those who were highly optimistic perceived themselves to have greater environmental mastery, which marginally predicted being perceived as more supportive by one's partner over time. Facing greater financial strain predicted being perceived as less supportive over time. Unexpectedly, experiencing more frequent racial discrimination predicted being perceived by one's partner as more supportive over time. These effects emerged after controlling for initial perceptions of partner supportiveness and the partners' own experiences of racial discrimination. Our findings suggest that romantic partners' perceptions of the support available to them in their relationships may be particularly influenced by the stressors that their partners face over time. Enduring greater financial strain may make one appear to be a worse source of social support in a relationship, likely by undermining the availability of material support. By contrast, experiencing more frequent racial discrimination may actually enhance perceptions about one's capability as a support provider in a romantic relationship, serving to demonstrate one's ability to cope with a powerful and largely uncontrollable social stressor.

10		Shannon E.	Claxton	Kent State University	Attractiveness and Casual Sexual Relationships and Experiences
		Manfred H.M.	van Dulmen		

When making the decision to engage in casual sexual relationships and experiences both males and females place great value on a partner's physical attractiveness (e.g., Li & Kenrick, 2006). Furthermore, being physically attractive may create opportunities for casual sexual involvement (Weeden & Sabini, 2007; Weideman & Hurst, 1998). However, current research on attractiveness and casual sex does not take into account findings suggesting that there are a variety of casual sexual relationships and experiences in which an individual may engage, and that these relationships have varying degrees of intimacy and commitment (e.g., Claxton & van Dulmen, in press). The current study expands the literature by examining the role of both objective and subjective physical attractiveness in involvement in a variety of different casual sexual relationships and experiences (e.g., friends with benefits relationships, booty-call relationships, and one-night stands). Furthermore, the current study investigates if physical attractiveness predicts involvement in casual sexual relationships and experiences after controlling for other known correlates of casual sexual involvement: gender, age, alcohol use, self-esteem, and intimacy goals. Participants in the current study included 164 undergraduate students from a large Midwestern university. The sample was 82% female, 83% Caucasian, and had a mean age of 19.88 ($SD = 1.58$). Of the sample, 57% were currently in a romantic relationship at the time of assessment. Sexual behaviors were measured using a lab created sexual behaviors questionnaire. Participants were given definitions of the various relationships and experiences (i.e., committed, casual dating, friend with benefit, booty call, or one-night stands) and asked to report the lifetime number of partners they had for each type of relationship/experience. Research assistants then took a facial photograph of participants. These photographs were rated by 17 (4 male, 13 female) volunteers on a seven-point scale, from 1 = "not at all attractive" to 7 "very attractive." As a measure of subjective physical attractiveness, participants were asked to rate

their perceived level of physical attractiveness on the same seven-point scale used by raters. Participants also completed the Intimacy Goals Scale (Sanderson & Cantor, 1995; $\alpha = .70$), the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965; $\alpha = .90$), and the alcohol use scale from the Adult Self-Report (Achenbach & Rescorla, 2003). Negative binomial regressions were used to examine the role of both other and self-rated physical attractiveness, along with alcohol use, intimacy goals, self-esteem, and gender, in predicting involvement in the various casual sexual relationships and experiences. Results indicated that age, alcohol use, self-esteem, and intimacy goals were associated with involvement in several different casual relationships and experiences. Alcohol use was especially important in predicting relationship involvement across the spectrum of relationships, emerging as a significant predictor of all relationships except friends with benefits relationships. Other-rated attractiveness was only significantly associated with involvement in one-night stands ($B = .34$, $e^b = 1.40$, $p = .019$) suggesting that attractiveness may be associated with participation in relationships/experiences that are lacking both intimacy and commitment.

11		Joy	Cox	University of Missouri -	Political Pillow Talk: Romantic Couples' Conflict Styles and Discussion of Politics
		Matthew	Spialek		

When addressing the topic of political ideology and romantic relationships, little has been done to add to this scholarship. Conflict is present in all relationships, but how couples manage this varies greatly based on relationship type and conflict subject. Cordova and Dorian (2004) posit when those in relationships manage their conflict in a positive manner, an atmosphere of closeness and openness is created to foster a safe haven for future communication. Political discussion can also occur in a variety of forums and with a variety of people. Eveland and Hutchens (2012) recently concluded that despite intimate connections and perceived similarity in political perspectives, political disagreement can still occur in close relationships. This finding presents new opportunities for both interpersonal and political communication scholars to explore how couples with both major and even minor political differences manage political conflict. The following study will investigate how couples manage their dialogue about political issues (i.e. economic, foreign policy and social), based on the conflict styles of compromise, avoidance, dominance, separation and submission. Additionally, this study will address if correlations exist between conflict styles and one's level of political ideology since conflict management styles present people an opportunity to either engage or disengage from a conversation where different political perspectives exist. Based on a G power analysis, surveys will be administered to 111 participants in a Midwest public university, who have currently been in a romantic relationship for the past six months. Statistical procedures of one-sample t-test, one-way ANOVA, and correlations will indicate potential differences in political conflict as well as potential relationships between conflict styles and ideological extremism.

12		Patricia	Gettings	Purdue University	Helicopter Parents Go To Work: An Examination of Parental Career Advice to College-Aged Children
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More young Americans attend college now than ever before. Indeed, the National Center for Education Statistics (2011) reported that the number of 18-to 24-year olds enrolled in college increased from 35 percent in 2000 to 41 percent in 2010 and much of this growth was in full-time enrollment (the number of full-time students rose 45 percent, while the number of part-time students rose 26 percent). Many students enter college with a belief—frequently bolstered by family members, friends, media and cultural assumptions—that higher education is *the* ticket to a successful job and career. For instance, a 2008 national poll of Millennials found that 83% percent of college students agreed with the statement that a college education “prepares you for a career or profession” (College Board and Art & Science Group, para. 6). Troublingly, though, this presumed link between a college degree and a career does not always come to fruition. Instead, both students and employers have expressed that college graduates are often not prepared to seek or hold jobs in the workforce (e.g., Adecco Group, 2011; Leilani Carver, 2010; Sageev & Romanowski, 2001). Given that parents are a primary source of information about career during youths’ development through processes of anticipatory career socialization (e.g., Jablin, 2001; Levine & Hoffner, 2006), exploring their continued influence once a child enters college can further elucidate undergraduates’ career preparation experiences. Moreover, with the identification of so-called “helicopter parents” in the early 2000s, there may be changes in the ways that parents talk to their college-aged children about work and career when compared to how this advice-giving looked years ago. The current study uses a life course perspective to examine the ways in which parenting behaviors and advice are associated with “emerging adult” children’s career preparation and development. Gaining a better understanding of how parents influence college-aged children in the realm of work and career is important because it could lead to better preparation for college students as they seek jobs and, ultimately, lead to longer-term career satisfaction. This manuscript outlines the rationale, methods and measures for a study that explores

the content of the advice messages parents give to their college student children about career preparation. Moreover, the proposed study examines how undergraduates evaluate the advice they are given and begins to draw connections between these evaluations and students' job search behaviors (career exploration, job search intensity). Several hypotheses are forwarded. Please note that this study is still in its formative stages (with intent to collect data over the summer) and would greatly benefit from the input of more experienced relationship scholars.

13		Lisa	Hanasono	Bowling Green State Univ	Let's Talk about Race: A Relational Approach to Decoding Messages of Racial Discrimination
For decades, researchers from different disciplines have examined how stereotypes and prejudice manifest into acts of racial discrimination (e.g., Allport, 1954; Swim, Cohen, & Hyers, 1998; Correll, Park, Judd, Wittenbrink, Sadler, & Keese, 2007). Scholars have systematically explained how racial discrimination can negatively affect targets' physical (Clark, Anderson, Clark, & Williams, 1999; Gee, Spencer, & Takeuchi, 2007), psychological (Greene, Way, & Pahl, 2006; Major & Vick, 2005), and relational (Kaiser & Miller, 2001; Rosenbloom & Way, 2004) well-being. Specifically, many studies report that racial discrimination operates as a unique stressor that attacks individuals' social and personal identities (Miller and Kaiser, 2001). Unlike some stressors, racially discriminatory messages (RDM's) are particularly problematic, because they target an internal and impermeable facet of a person's identity: his or her race. Although many studies on prejudice, stereotyping, and racial discrimination have explored how cultural and institutional factors affect targets' perceptions of racial discrimination (e.g., Swim & Stangor, 1998), most studies ignore the specific <i>relational contexts</i> (e.g., Jost, Banaji, & Nosek, 2004; Jun, 2012; Swim, Cohen, Hyers, 1998) of RDM's. Most scholars agree that communication does not occur in a vacuum; rather, relationships frame social partners' interactions and provide a viable lens to interpret interpersonal communication. In other words, close relationships can act as a micro-culture with unique norms, roles, and coordinated responsibilities (Wood, 1982; 2000). How then, do relational partners negotiate their racial identities and make sense of racially biased messages? In other words, how do relationships affect people's expressions and perceptions of RDM's? Drawing from Expectancy Violations Theory (Burgoon & Hale, 1988), Social Identity Theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979), and Julia Wood's (1982; 2000) notion of relational cultures, this study explores how racial minority members experience and perceive RDM's in close relationships. Through face-to-face, semi-structured interviews of 28 racial minority members, I employ a relational approach to examining the exchange of RDM's in close relationships. The results reveal how relational contexts frame the expression and interpretation of RDM's in fundamentally important ways. Specifically, the data show how intimacy, power, and unique relational norms operate differently in close relationships. Findings from this study extend our knowledge about the ways that racial discrimination operates in different relational contexts. These results have implications for the study of stereotypes, prejudice, discrimination, and the interpersonal communication related to race and power. Directions for future research are provided.					
14		Marie	Haverfield	Rutgers University	Family Communication about Alcohol and Severity of Parents' Alcoholism As Predictors of Stigma and Psychological Well-being for Adult Children of Alcoholics
Alcoholism is a highly stigmatized condition. Not only are alcoholic individuals stigmatized, but family members of the afflicted are also affected by the stigma of the disease. Children of alcoholics may be especially vulnerable to stigma as they begin to develop their individual identity and share information about their family with others. There are three dimensions of stigma: (a) <i>discrimination stigma</i> refers to the perception that individuals are denied opportunities as a result of their stigmatized condition, (b) <i>disclosure stigma</i> refers to apprehension individuals have about disclosing information about their stigmatized condition, and (c) <i>positive aspect stigma</i> refers to the belief that individuals are sometimes strengthened by having to overcome the adversity of their stigmatized condition. The goals of this study are two-fold. First, this study aimed to identify features of the alcoholic family that may contribute to perceived stigma for adult children of alcoholics. Specifically, I examined the openness of communication about alcoholism in the family and the severity of a parent's alcoholism as predictors of the three types of stigma. Second, this study explored the impact that perceived stigma may have on the psychological well-being of adult children of alcoholics. In particular, I examined self-esteem, resilience, and depression as outcomes of perceived stigma. To address these research goals, I conducted an online survey of adult children of alcoholics. Participants ($N = 969$) were recruited through various online communities and counseling listservs (e.g., www.ncadd.org; www.al-anon.alateen.org; www.breining.edu). The sample was predominantly female (82.1%) and Caucasian (87.6%), with an average age of 48.64 years old. The first 200 individuals to complete the survey were given a \$15 gift card for participating. Regression analyses revealed that the openness communication about the topic of alcohol was negatively associated with discrimination and disclosure stigma and positively associated with positive aspect stigma. In addition, the severity of a parent's alcoholism was positively associated with discrimination					

stigma, but the effects for disclosure stigma and positive aspect stigma were non-significant. In turn, discrimination stigma and disclosure stigma were positively associated with depression and negatively associated with resilience and self-esteem, whereas positive aspect stigma was negatively associated with depression and positively associated with resilience and self-esteem. The results of this study provide important findings for the field of communication and for families of alcoholics. The implications of these results suggest that adult children of alcoholics benefit greatly from family communication about the topic of alcohol because they feel less stigmatized. Families who avoid the topic of alcohol are likely to create a climate in which alcoholism is amplified as something taboo, which may contribute to children's perceptions of stigma. This analysis also highlights the function of positive aspect stigma in promoting resiliency among adult children of alcoholics. Thus, encouraging adult children of alcoholics to reflect on the ways that having an alcoholic parent strengthened them may be an important step in improving their psychological well-being in adulthood.

15		Alexie	Hays	University of Missouri	"Here's What you Should Do": Predictors of Young Adults' Acceptance of Unsolicited Parental Advice Regarding a Romantic Relationship
Young adults in this generation are becoming more independent and self-focused. As they begin dating romantically, their parent's advice regarding their romantic relationship isn't as salient as it once was. This study examines how the communication between parents and young adults regarding the termination of a romantic relationship affects the likelihood that young adults will take such advice, particularly when it is unsolicited. Specifically, the study explores the relationship between young adults and perceived level of closeness and support felt from parent, as well as, the type of influence tactic a parent uses when giving unsolicited advice. After establishing a survey and collecting data for the primary study, independent sample t-tests, an ANOVA, multiple linear regressions and paired samples t-tests were conducted. The results suggest that for those young adults that are close and feel support from their parents, regardless if the advice given is unsolicited, they will take their parents advice to terminate a relationship. Further, if parents use any type of influence tactic even if it is inductive, young adults will not take their parent's unsolicited advice. Finally, depending on whether or not a young adult has experienced a situation in which their parent has approached them to give them unsolicited advice, results revealed similar findings to the hypotheses. Such that, for those that have experienced a similar situation would accept their parents advice if they felt close and supported by them but would not accept their advice if their parent used any sort of an influence tactic. Interestingly, the condition for not experienced similar situation yielded the same results. The results will be of interest to communication scholars, human family development scholars, researchers interested in parent-young adult relationships, family therapist, family psychologist, and parents.					
16		Teresa	Keeler	Rutgers University	Conceptualizing ambiguity and expectations differently: extending Problematic Integration Theory to views of parent's needs versus sibling relationships during elder care.
Adult sibling interactions are an understudied sphere of interpersonal communication, with most research focusing on the interactions of adolescent siblings. Only a small portion of communication studies examine the process of adult sibling interactions as they address their relationships during later stage developments. As the population ages, so does the need for personal assistance with everyday activities. The first line of assistance to aging individuals is often their immediate family, particularly their adult children. However, this personal assistance, and ultimately medical care, is constrained when adult children cannot communicate effectively about their relationships when attempting to coordinate care decisions. This study considered how individuals form meanings and perceptions of their sibling relationships as they negotiate the care of an aging parent. Problematic Integration (PI) theory (Babrow, 1992, 2001) was utilized as a framework for assessing how adult siblings identify and evaluate such views. The theory asserts that humans continually construct and reconstruct the meanings of their experiences (Babrow, 1992, 2001). These meanings in turn shape the probabilistic (will it occur) and evaluative (will the occurrence be good or bad) orientations around the likelihood or benefit of an event occurring. Each person, however, constructs different meanings based on different experiences, resulting in orientations that are not the same. This creates great difficulty when individuals attempt to make joint decisions based on these varied perspectives. A purposive sample of adults (N = 22) who had recently negotiated care for an aging parent with their sibling(s) was solicited from the national and local chapters of various professional and networking organizations. Participants were asked a series of questions regarding their caregiving situation, sibling relationships, feelings of uncertainty, and communication behaviors. The interview data were transcribed and then coded using an abductive technique (Miles & Huberman, 1994) that calls for starting with concepts from existing literature and then adding to the concepts any ideas that emerge from the data. The results showed that participants conceptualized ambiguity differently depending on whether they were thinking about their parent's care needs or their relationship with their sibling(s).					

Participants in the study tended to be uncertain (not knowing the risk in a situation) about “what’s next” for their parent – will their symptoms worsen, will they need more care, will they have to move, etc. Participants, however, were ambiguous (not knowing the outcome(s) of a situation) as to what the future will hold for the relationship with their sibling. In addition, participants had very strong feelings about what they hoped their sibling would do versus what they expected their sibling would do. This divergence in expectations led to increased strain on the sibling relationship.					
17		Eun-Jin	Lee	Uw-Madison	Coping with the death of a child: A dyadic coping process framework
Death of a child is a major stressful life event that effects on marital relationship (Borg and Lasker, 1981; Sarnoff-Schiff, 1977). Much of the research on stress and coping has focused mainly and almost exclusively on an individual’s coping efforts. However, major life affect the lives of others, such as family, friends, coworkers, neighbors, and even the whole community (Revenson, Kayser, & Bodenmann, 2005). Bodenmann (1997a, 1997b) has begun to investigate how romantic partners deal with stress as a couple and how the coping efforts of partners mutually influence each other. This theory draws on existing theoretical and empirical work to synthesize diverse literatures. The result is a synthesized theoretical framework of dyadic coping process for couples with the death of a child. The conclusion offers possible applications of the dyadic coping process to couples experiencing other types of loss and traumatic deaths such as suicide.					
18		John	Leustek	Rutgers	Sources of Uncertainty within Family Relationships during
		Jennifer	Theiss	University	Late-Life Divorce
Uncertainty is one of the most prominent constructs in the field of interpersonal communication, which has been highlighted as both an antecedent and a consequence of people’s communication behavior. Uncertainty Reduction Theory (URT) was the first theory to conceptualize uncertainty as a predictor of communication behavior, but the scope of the theory was limited to the role of uncertainty in initial interactions between dyads (Burger & Calabrese, 1975). The theory argued that uncertainty decreased in a linear fashion as partners exchanged information during interaction. Years later, scholars began to recognize that uncertainty may not always be reduced or eliminated and suggested that other sources of uncertainty may be relevant to ongoing relationships. Relational uncertainty refers to the degree of confidence individuals have in their perceptions of interpersonal relationships and it stems from self-focused, partner-focused, and relationship-focused sources of ambiguity (Knobloch & Solomon, 1999). The study of relational uncertainty has typically been confined to dyadic, romantic relationships. Considerably less is known about the sources of relational uncertainty within families and the effects it can have on family communication. Families consist of complex and multifaceted relationships among various family members that have the potential to influence emotional, cognitive, and communicative outcomes for all members of the family. The interdependent nature of family relationships suggests that families are a context that may be ripe for relational uncertainty, but the sources of uncertainty in this context are not very well understood. In particular, significant life events in families may create conditions that elicit uncertainty. This study examines late-life divorce as a life event in families that may be ripe for uncertainty. The goal of this research is to establish a new typology of family uncertainty and to understand how the conditions during transitional periods in the family may trigger uncertainty. To investigate sources of uncertainty prior to and following divorce, individuals who were at least 18 years of age when their parents divorced are currently completing surveys about the impact divorce had on their family relationships. Participants will respond to two open-ended questions asking them to identify sources of uncertainty prior to the divorce and after the divorce. After data collection is completed, a team of trained research assistants will conduct a theme analysis of the data to identify sources of relational uncertainty prior to and following the event of late-life divorce. The results from this study can provide a more thorough understanding of the sources of uncertainty in families and the ways in which individual family members can manage it. Understanding the role of uncertainty in family relationships can advance research on family communication and lead to a stronger theoretical understanding of family uncertainty.					
19		Ash	Levitt	University at	Relationship-Specific Drinking-to-Cope Motives Mediate the Effects of Attachment Anxiety on Relationship- and
		Kenneth	Leonard	Buffalo, SNY	Non-Relationship-Drinking Contexts in the First 9 Years of Marriage.
Alcohol use in romantic relationships is associated with both positive (e.g., increased intimacy) and negative (e.g., increased relationship problems) relationship functioning depending on whether partners drink together vs. apart (Homish & Leonard, 2005; Levitt & Cooper, 2010). These two drinking contexts are also reciprocally associated with specific beliefs about alcohol’s effects in relationships (i.e., relationship-specific alcohol expectancies) over time in marriage (Levitt &					

Leonard, 2012). According to Alcohol Motivation Theory (Cooper, Kuntsche, Levitt, Barber, and Wolf, in press), motivations to drink alcohol are not only more proximal to drinking behavior than expectancies, but also can be influenced by relatively more distal individual difference factors. In romantic relationships, adult romantic attachment styles (particularly attachment anxiety) are distal individual difference factors that predict drinking motives (particularly greater drinking-to-cope) (Brennan & Shaver, 1995). The current study tests a Relationship Motivation Model of Alcohol Use by hypothesizing that drinking-to-cope motives will mediate the association between attachment styles and the increased frequencies of drinking contexts in married couples. This process should exist for anxiously attached individuals when predicting the frequency of drinking with one's partner, whereas a comparable process should exist for avoidantly attached individuals when predicting the frequency of drinking apart from one's partner. Both members of 470 married couples were assessed longitudinally at 6 different time points across the first 9 years of marriage. At each time point respondents reported their attachment styles, the extent to which they drank to cope with a severe relationship problem in the past year, and the frequency that they drank with and apart from their partner, respectively, in the past year. Multilevel models were tested using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model and controlled for demographic differences (gender, age, race, education, children, and pre-marriage cohabitation) and average quantity of alcohol consumed for both partners. Consistent with theory and expectation, results indicated that, among actors, attachment anxiety was associated with greater frequency of drinking with one's partner ($b = .051, p = .039$), but attachment avoidance was not ($b = -.068, p = .006$). Also as expected, drinking-to-cope motives predicted drinking-with-partner ($b = .280, p < .001$) and fully mediated the effect of attachment anxiety ($b = .037, p = .138$), but did not mediate the effect of attachment avoidance ($b = -.068, p = .005$). Drinking-to-cope similarly mediated the effect of actor attachment anxiety on drinking apart from one's partner, but unexpectedly did not for attachment avoidance. As a whole, results suggest that anxiously (but not avoidantly) attached individuals are motivated to use alcohol to cope with relationship problems in both relationship- and non-relationship-drinking contexts. Considering previous research, these results suggest that drinking-to-cope might momentarily quell or exacerbate relationship difficulties typically associated with attachment anxiety depending on whether the partner is present vs. absent. Future research should examine these associations at a micro level (e.g., using daily diary or ecological momentary assessment methods), and using a broader assessment of relationship-specific drinking motives to better understand the temporal order and implications of these dynamics in romantic relationships.

20		Elizabeth B.	Lozano	University of	Do Ego-Resilience and Positive Emotions Impact
		Mahzad	Hojjat	Massachusetts	Friendship Outcomes?
Ego Resiliency (ER) is a personal resource characterized by flexible coping to stressful or changing experiences. Many beneficial outcomes in social functioning have been traced to this construct, but the real question is whether ego-resilience predicts improved relations with others. Therefore, the main goal of the present study was to investigate whether ego-resilience leads to beneficial outcomes in personal relationships, specifically in the context of friendships. Participants were 155 adults (50.3% female, 49.7% male) between the ages of 18 and 24, who completed a series of measures involving personality and friendship. Mediation was performed to test whether positive emotions mediate the relationship between ego-resilience and enhanced friendship outcomes (i.e., closeness, length of friendship, social support, frequent maintenance behaviors). Baron and Kenny (1986) modeling revealed indirect effects for average friendship closeness, maintenance behaviors and received social support as well as partial effects for both friendship duration and nurturance. These findings suggest the possibility that ER and emotion regulation are both important factors in the quality of a relationship and its enduring maintenance. Through employing positive emotions, it appears that highly resilient individuals are able to cope with relational stressors, and maintain close, supportive friendships that pass the test of time. It is hoped that our findings will render a better understanding of how positive emotionality and ego-resilience may impact friendship maintenance behaviors. This knowledge may be used in the future to foster such interpersonal resources in people, so that they can have more fulfilling and engaging relationships with others. Since ego-resilience was shown to predict greater engagement in friendship maintenance behaviors, perhaps these results may prompt research involving interpersonal functioning in highly resilient individuals. Future directions should incorporate physiological techniques in addition to traditional self-report measures. Research could also attempt to replicate the current design with a much larger, diverse sample and look into various typologies of relationships.					
21		Leslie	Nelson	University of Missouri-Col.	To Assimilate or Not to Assimilate: The Choice of Enacting Differing Ethnic Identities in Adoptive Families
Although communication is central to family interaction, forty years of adoption research reveals little attention has been					

paid to the role communication plays in adoptive families. In fact, scholars have only recently begun looking at international and transracial adoption (Galvin, 2003). While the increase in adoption research is promising, there is still a need for research that investigates the discursive dynamics in families formed through adoption. This study addresses this important gap by taking an intergroup perspective on family relationships. The goal of the study is to investigate how parents communicatively decide whether or not to make their adopted child's ethnic identity or cultural background a part of their family identity. The research questions center on parent's motivations for incorporating their child's ethnic identity into their family identity and examines how parents use discourse strategies (Galvin, 2006) to create a family identity given the various cultural backgrounds or ethnicities of all family members. Qualitative interviews were conducted to assess these research questions. Interested participants were required to be 18 years of age or older and either: (a) had a child through domestic adoption who was a different race or ethnicity, or (b) had a child through international adoption. The sample consisted of 15 parents (14 mothers; 1 father) between the ages of 30 and 56 ($M = 42.8$, $SD = 6.42$) who had an adopted child with a differing ethnic identity or cultural background. Owen's (1984) inductive analysis technique and Baxter & Babbie's (2004) constant-comparative method informed my analysis. In this way, themes are able to naturally emerge and can be repetitively tested to ensure validity and reliability.

My first research question assesses parent's motivations for assimilating or not assimilating their adopted child's ethnic identity into their family identity. Preliminary results reveal adoptive parents have numerous motivations to assimilate or not assimilate their adopted child's ethnic or cultural background into their home. The motivations that emerged include appreciation of diversity, diversity education, partner support, social networks, acknowledgment of difference, emphasis of similarity, supporting child's choice and circumstances, uncertainty about assimilating culture, extended family uncertainty, and lack of discussion. My second research question assesses the ways in which adoptive parents communicate to create a family identity given the various ethnicities and cultures in the family. Preliminary results reveal adoptive parents communicate in five main ways to create a family identity given their adopted child's differing ethnicity: naming, discussing, narrating, educating, and ritualizing. The findings from this study advance our understanding of adoptive families, specifically those in which there are differing ethnic and cultural identities between parent and child. This study also provides a framework for understanding the unique motivations and communication that occurs in these adoptive families given these ethnic and cultural differences from the adoptive parent's perspective.

22		Bridget	Potocki	The Ohio State University	Preventing Sexual Assault: Narratives and the Theory of Motivated Information Management
Although many scholars note the lack of consensus in defining rape or sexual assault (Alexander, Larosa, & Alexander, 2009), the deleterious effects of victimization are well-documented (Campbell, Dworkin, & Cabral, 2009; Holcomb, Holcomb, & Driscoll, 2011). Approximately 20% of women in the United States will have been victims of sexual assault (NISVS, 2011). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (2011) estimated that nearly a quarter of a million sexual assaults against women occurred in the United States. Further complicating the issue of sexual assault is the lack of dialogue concerning the topic. This lack of conversation can lead to the perpetuation of rape myths, which Burt (1980) defined as "prejudicial, stereotyped or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists" (p. 217). At the very least, limited dialogue contributes to men and women holding conflicting understandings of what behaviors constitute sexual assault, which can impact a victim's willingness to report an assault. To better understand how individuals choose to use interpersonal discussion as an information management strategy, the theory of motivated information management (TMIM) will be examined. TMIM uses both efficacy and outcome assessments, which refer to an individual's ability to engage in conversation as well as the evaluation of a particular information management strategy to predict whether an individual seeks, avoids, or cognitively reappraises information (W.A. Afifi & Weiner, 2004). Though TMIM is a useful theory for examining sexual assault and interpersonal communication, previous applications of the theory in health contexts (e.g., organ donation and STIs) underlined a potential gap in the theory's framework (W.A. Afifi, Morgan, Stephenson, Morse, Harrison, Reichert, & Long, 2006; Afifi & Weiner, 2004): threat. A previous study has found that controlling for perception of physical threat improved the fit of the TMIM and helped to account for more variance (Potocki, 2012). Primarily, this study seeks to assess the predictive power of the TMIM and to better understand how individuals may decide to engage in interpersonal discussion as an information management strategy in the context of sexual assault. This study will also examine the effectiveness of including perceived threat (Witte, 1992) within the TMIM framework. The inclusion of perceived threat may improve the application of the TMIM to health contexts and enhance the predictive power of the theory. Ultimately, examining interpersonal discussion concerning sexual assault and incorporating perceived threat may better inform education efforts as well as campaign messages. Finally, adopting a quasi-experimental approach, the current study will explore if and what types of narratives could be used to further facilitate discussion about sexual assault. Three types of messages will be tested: newspaper story, personal narrative, and a combination of these formats. The newspaper story will provide					

statistical information regarding the occurrence of sexual assault, while the personal narrative will be a first-person account of an undergraduate female's experience with a boyfriend. Based on previous work with narratives, the personal narrative should facilitate the most discussion and the newspaper condition should facilitate the least amount of discussion.

23		Franklin	Poulsen	Brigham	Predictors of Young Single Adult Dating Patterns
		Stephanie	Luster	Young	
		Dean	Busby	University	
		Thomas	Holman		

Emerging adult dating patterns have shifted significantly in the last several decades, yet there is some evidence to suggest that young adults prefer a more traditional dating system over "hooking-up". The current study followed the dating patterns of 242 Latter-day Saint (LDS) young single adults for thirty-two weeks using text message as a reporting mechanism and then tested the following two hypotheses; (1) increased physical attractiveness, sociability, maturity, parents' marital quality, and the quality of emerging adults' relationship with their parents should be related to decreases in datelessness, and increases in first dates, multiple dates with the same person, and the likelihood of being in a relationship, and (2) there should be gender differences in how the above variables are associated with the measured human dating patterns. Poisson and logistic regression models were conducted in a hierarchical fashion to assess both direct effects as well as gender moderated effects of the independent variables on dating patterns. Findings suggest that physical attractiveness, sociability, maturity, and to a lesser degree parents' marital quality and individuals' relationship with their parents play a meaningful role in the early phases of romantic relationship initiation. Furthermore, physical attractiveness, sociability, and maturity play a role for both males and females at every measured stage of relationship initiation, indicating that these may be salient factors that emerging adults take into consideration when seeking a suitable romantic partner. The results also indicate that overall females seemed to be more profoundly disadvantaged by low physical attractiveness, low sociability, low maturity, and perceiving their parents' marriage as being poor in quality than were males. Over the period of 32 weeks, females in our sample who were low on any one of these four variables experienced on the average one less first date and in some cases half as many second or more dates with the same person than did females high on these variables and males generally. Furthermore, females who reported their parent's marital quality as being low experienced at least four more dateless weeks than females who saw their parents' marital quality as being high, and males generally. The gender effects cited above may be explained by the fact that traditional dating patterns typically assume that at least early on males have the prerogative when it comes to asking girls on a date, and progressing the relationship (Bogle, 2008). Females in this dating system who are less attractive, social and mature are therefore subject to the selection process and may simply not be selected. These findings may lend credence to Bogle, (2008) which suggests that traditional dating patterns can disproportionately limit females' power to initiate relationships. We recognize that the study has several limitations. First, the nature of the sample limits its generalizability to religious young adults and maybe LDS young adults specifically. Second, the short time frame of the data collection did not allow us to collect data on other outcomes that might have more fully tested the effects of the independent variables on relationship development. Third, we recognize that our choice to leave the nature of a date as self-defined likely leads to inconsistencies in reporting. Despite these limitations the study's design which includes the longitudinal following of participants and the novel means in which weekly data were collected (i.e. text message) suggest that the findings may have real implications for individuals in the relationship formation process.

24		Sean	Rife	Kent State	Rejection sensitivity and social support seeking in-person
		Kathryn	Kerns	University	and over the Internet
		John	Updegraff		

While early theories (e.g., Cohen & Wills, 1985) viewed social support as a static structure influencing the relationship between stress and well-being, others (e.g., Eckenrode & Wethington, 1990) have argued that social support is activated in response to stress. Along these lines, Barbee and Cunningham (1995) have argued that support seeking plays a critical role in obtaining social support, and that a wide variety of personality variables influence the way in which support is sought and how effective such support seeking will be. However, there has been relatively little research on social support seeking in the context of daily stressors. Additionally, given the prevalence of Internet-based communication, it is important that social support seeking through online venues be studied, in addition to more traditional types of support seeking. However, research on social support over the Internet has been limited, and what research presently exists largely ignores

newer social network services such as Facebook. One personality factor that may influence how individuals seek support is rejection sensitivity, which refers to the expectation that interpersonal requests will be dismissed. For the present study, a sample of 137 adult undergraduates completed a daily diary over 14 days to examine social support seeking in response to stress across three different venues: traditional (in-person or over the phone), online over Facebook, or online, anonymously (through online forums). We anticipated that perceived stress would lead to more support seeking in all venues, and that rejection sensitivity would moderate the relationship between stress and support seeking such that higher levels of stress are associated with less in-person support seeking, but more support seeking through Facebook and anonymous online forums. Using multilevel modeling to account for the nested nature of the data (events within days within participants), we found a significant relationship between perceived stress and support seeking in-person ($b=.53$, $p<.01$), but not through Facebook or anonymous online support seeking. There was also a significant perceived stress $\times$ rejection sensitivity interaction, such that higher levels of rejection sensitivity were associated with a stronger link between perceived stress and support seeking through anonymous, online venues ($b=.01$, $p<.05$). No other hypothesized main effects or interactions were significant. In addition to demonstrating the validity of dynamic models of social support for in-person support seeking, we interpret our results in the context of Barbee and Cunningham's (1995) Sensitive Interactions Systems Theory, focusing on the moderating role of rejection sensitivity in the relationship between stress and support seeking in specific venues. Those with higher levels of rejection sensitivity may continue to seek support anonymously, through online message boards, in an effort to reduce the likelihood of rejection. These findings indicate that more specific, niche-based online forums still play a role in social support processes, and that communication with existing social networks through online social network services may have limited appeal for those high in rejection sensitivity.

25		Susan	Sprecher	Illinois State	Role of Similarity in Activity Preferences In a
		Amanda	Fisher	University	Sample of Romantic Couples
		Michelle	Grzybowski		
		Josephine	Maggio		
		Ronald	Pikes		
		Katie	Young		

Extensive research has shown the important role of similarity for both initial attraction and relationship satisfaction (e.g., Montoya et al., 2008). Most of the research has focused on attitudinal similarity, with attention also to similarity in demographic characteristics and personality. The role of similarity in activity preferences has been relatively neglected. Yet, sharing pleasurable activity is a strong motive for the development and maintenance of relationships. Partners who enjoy the same activities are likely to spend time together, develop interdependence, and experience enjoyment --- factors linked to relationship maintenance. To what degree, though, are romantic partners similar in their activity preferences, and how does the degree of similarity depend on the type of activity? At least three processes are likely to be responsible for the occurrence of similarity between partners in activity preferences. First, people meet others who share similar interests based on proximity effects. Second, people may select those with similar interests because they assume they will get along better with someone who has similar interests. Third, once in a relationship, partners can influence each other and converge on similar activity preferences. However, some types of activity preferences may be more likely to be shared with a partner than others. As discussed by Aron et al. (2006), having a partner with some different interests can satisfy the motive for self-expansion. In addition, partners in male-female romantic relationships may not have similar preferences for activities that are more associated with one gender than the other (e.g., sports) (Surra & Longstreth, 1990). A second question to consider is how the degree of similarity in activity preferences is associated with relationship satisfaction and compatibility. For the theoretical reasons referred to above, we would expect to find that those who share more activity preferences are more satisfied. On the other hand, similarity in activity preferences may be associated with other motives. Self-expansion theory (e.g., Aron et al., 2006) would argue that some differences can be satisfying (because of expansion opportunities). Furthermore, the gender-related expectations argument (Surra & Longstreth, 1990) would argue that similarity on some activities (e.g., sports) is associated with dissatisfaction by at least partner because of violation of gender expectations. To examine the role of similarity of activity preferences in romantic relationships, we analyzed data collected as part of a larger study conducted by the first author with a sample of 96 male-female couples. The partners individually completed a questionnaire, which included indicating how much they enjoyed engaging in 28 activities. Preliminary analyses indicated that partners were similar in their preferences for several of the activities; however, for some activities, no similarity was found. Differences between partners on some activities (e.g., enjoyment of partying activities) were associated with lower satisfaction. Early this fall, the co-authors, under the direction of the first author, will fully analyze the data and prepare a poster presentation of the results in partial fulfillment of a graduate

seminar. This study will contribute to the small area of literature on the role of activity preferences in close relationships.					
26		Sara	Trask	University of Missouri	Communicative Responses to Jealousy: Assessing the Factor Structure and Relationship to Family
		Colin	Hesse		Communication Patterns
The purpose of the original study was to explore how communication patterns within an individual's family-of-origin related to communicative responses to jealousy used within romantic relationships. In the original study, participants included 281 undergraduate students from a large Midwestern university in which family communication patterns were assessed using the Revised Family Communication Pattern instrument (RFCP) (Ritchie & Fitzpatrick, 1990) and the Revised Communicative Responses to Jealousy scale (CRJ; Guerrero, Hannawa, & Babin, 2011) was used to address communicative responses to jealousy. Results from the study contradicted previous research. The results indicated that family communication patterns might not predict socialization characteristics for individuals' relationships outside of the home (i.e. communicative responses to jealousy). Whereas conversation oriented family communication patterns were not related, conformity oriented patterns significantly predict destructive communicative responses to jealousy. Results ultimately suggested the limited scope of influence conversation oriented family communication pattern has on communicative responses to jealousy. However, the results from this initial analysis provided insight to the negative impact conformity oriented family communication pattern has on the development of emotional responses used in romantic relationships. Though the findings were interesting to note, the researchers were interested in understanding why the findings were not consistent with previous research. Therefore, in this current study an EFA will be conducted to explore the underlying structure of the communicative responses to jealousy scale. We realized that the initial study underscored the importance of revisiting the factor structure of the newly revised measure (Guerrero et al., 2011). Therefore, we feel it is important to reassess the factor structure of the communicative responses to jealousy scale. Once the EFA is conducted the researchers will re-run data analysis from their initial study to supplement the initial analysis and shed additional light on the relationship between family communication patterns and communicative responses to jealousy					
27		Haley	Vellinga	South Dakota State Univer.	"We need to talk": How adoptees reveal their identity to their romantic partners
This study explores the words adopted adults use to communicate about being adopted to their romantic partners. In previous research on adoption, issues of attachment and development have been the primary focus. However, research regarding the study of communication within adoptive families and adopted children is furthering adoption research. One shortcoming within this line of research is the lack of focus on communication used by adopted children. A second shortcoming within adoption research is the concentration on family communication, which does not allow Communication scholars to explore the ways that adopted identity impacts adopted children's discourse in contexts outside the family. Therefore, the purpose of this study is twofold. First, this study concentrates on the communication of adult adoptees, rather than communication among adoptive family members. Second, this study focuses on the communication of adult adoptees in romantic relationships, rather than within the context of the family. This study will collect qualitative data using an open-ended survey of adopted adults. Participants will respond to questions concerning their own thoughts on adoption, as well as how they communicate about their adopted identity to their romantic partner. A thematic analysis will be used to understand the nature of these qualitative data. Theoretical frameworks such as Relational Dialectics Theory 2.0 (RDT 2.0) and Turning Points analysis will be used as a guide in the development of coding themes. The results of this study will provide insight of how adult adoptees' adoption-related identity is communicated within the context of romantic relationships. This study will have implications for communication research in the areas of adoption and romantic relationships.					
28		Kristina	Wenzel	University of Missouri-Col	Child or Caregiver?: An Analysis of the Management of Inconsistent Identities Present in Parental Caregiving
A deeper understanding of how family members manage their relationship with older parents is needed due to the influx of older individuals in our society and the impact this will have on family caregiving (Kemper, Komisar, & Alecxih, 2005). A large body of research demonstrates that family caregivers experience multiple and conflicting identities (e.g., Brody, 1990; Duffy, 1995). A theoretical construct that provides a framework for understanding the interaction of multiple and often inconsistent identities are identity gaps (Hecht, 2002). Derived from the communication theory of identity (CTI), individuals experience identity gaps when layers of their identity, which include personal, relational, enacted, and					

communal identities, are misaligned and inconsistent with one another (Hecht, 1993). For parental caregivers, or adult children caring for older parents, the tension between a relational identity as a child and an enacted identity of providing care and support may produce a relational-enactment identity gap. Identity gaps often cause psychological distress and have adverse effects on how individuals communicate in close relationships (Jung & Hecht, 2008). Specifically, those who experience an identity gap are less satisfied with their communication, perceive their communication as less effective and appropriate, and feel less understood (Jung & Hecht, 2004). Therefore, an understanding for how parental caregivers negotiate identity gaps in their relationship with their older parent will contribute to a deeper understanding of the communication and relational challenges parental caregivers' experience. Thus, the present research study seeks to 1) identify the identity gaps of parental caregivers, and 2) explore how the identity gaps are communicatively managed and negotiated in their relationships with their older parent(s). Data is being collected from semi-structured interviews with self-identified parental caregivers and will be analyzed using an iterative approach (Charmaz, 2001; Tracy, 2013). The four frames of identity will be used as sensitizing concepts during the analysis process, but the research will also attend to emergent themes. This study will inform research on the family caregiving identity by detailing the inconsistencies, tensions, and challenges of embodying a family caregiver role. The results of this study can help service providers understand the multiple and conflicting identities that adult children experience while providing care to their older parents. Care plans that teach techniques to manage stress and provide effective care may also include information on the tensions family caregivers experience. Family caregivers who are informed of the identity tensions may feel less isolated and alone by an increased sense of a communal family caregiving identity. The present study seeks to explain and understand the management of a parental caregiving identity, but further investigation may work to identify effective ways to communicatively enact caregiving identity to both minimize relational conflict and improve feelings of caregiving mastery.

Appendix B: Mini-Conference Poster Session Abstracts

1		Christopher	Agnew	Purdue University	Partner Commitment Regulation:
		Ezgi	Besikci		Theory and Preliminary Empirical Findings
		Kenneth	Tan		
Unlike past work that has focused on the factors associated with individuals' own level of relationship commitment, the current research used the Bases of Relationship Commitment Model (BORC: Agnew, Arriaga, & Wilson, 2008) as a theoretical foundation from which to understand individuals' attempts to <i>regulate their partners' level of commitment</i> toward their relationship. More specifically, we assessed individuals' attempts to influence their partners' sense of satisfaction level, quality of alternatives, investment size (past and future), and subjective norms regarding their relationship as a means of either increasing or decreasing their partners' commitment to their relationship. Overall, we hypothesized that individuals who make greater use of these influence attempts will be in partnerships whose partner's level of commitment aligns with the direction of the commitment regulation attempts (i.e., those who work to increase their partner's commitment will see increased partner commitment; those who work to decrease their partners commitment will see decreased partner commitment). We collected cross-sectional and longitudinal data to begin testing our general hypothesis, focusing initially on the use of commitment-enhancing strategies. Data were obtained at two points in time, separated by an average of 4 months, from 159 individuals who self-reported involvement in a romantic relationship at Time 1. In addition to collecting data regarding each participant's own and perceived partner level of commitment to their relationship at both time points (using 7 items from the Investment Model Scale; Martz, Rusbult, & Agnew, 1998; T1 alphas = .90 and .89; T2 alphas = .87 and .78, respectively), we developed new measures that tapped participants' Time 1 efforts to increase the theorized BORC underpinning of their partner's level of commitment to their relationship: To assess <i>Partner Satisfaction Regulation</i>, we administered 5 items (e.g., "I try to make my partner happy so that they will want to stay with me;" alpha = .81); to assess <i>Partner Alternatives Regulation</i>, we used 5 items (e.g., "I let my partner know how good he or she has it;" alpha = .77); to assess <i>Partner Past Investments Regulation</i>, we used 5 items (e.g., "I remind my partner of how much we have shared together over time;" alpha = .88); to assess <i>Partner Future Plans Regulation</i>, we administered 5 items (e.g., "I try to remind my partner about the future we will have together;" alpha = .93). Finally, to assess <i>Partner Subjective Norms Regulation</i>, we used 5 items ("I emphasize to my partner the positive things that my friends have to say about him/her;" alpha = .72). Among the results obtained to date, we have found that those individuals who reported greater use of commitment-enhancing partner commitment regulation approaches at Time 1 reported higher perceived partner commitment at Time 1 ($b = .30, p = .01$). However, greater use of commitment-enhancing partner commitment regulation approaches at Time 1 was not significantly associated with less probability of reported breakup by Time 2. Further results will be presented with respect to understanding attempts by involved intimates to optimize the commitment level experienced by a current partner.					
2		Lindzee	Bailey	Rutgers University	Understanding Lesbian Women's Restrained
		Charlotte	Markey	Villanova	Eating in the Context of Their Romantic
		Patrick	Markey	University	Relationship
Past research examining social relationship influences on eating behaviour focuses on children and adolescents within the context of their relationships with parents and peers. However, there has been relatively little consideration of the effect of social relationships on the eating behaviour of adults. Although previous research has explored romantic partners' influences on eating and dieting behaviour (e.g., Markey & Markey, 2010) these effects have not been examined among same-sex romantic partners, and there have been no studies that address partners' effects on restrained eating behaviour. Restrained eating refers to the long-term deliberate restriction of food intake for the purpose of losing, maintaining, or avoiding the gain of weight, typically characterized by alternating episodes of restraint and bingeing. The physiological and behavioural changes caused by restrained eating may have dire effects on an individual's health. Patterns of alternate bingeing and restraint can often slow down metabolism and actually promote weight gain (Polivy & Herman, 1985). Such practices can also interfere with romantic and other social relationships in the sense that they may make the individual prone to experiencing more negative mood disturbances and may cause tense interactions between the individuals and their friends, family, or significant others (Evans & Wertheim, 1998). The present study examined relationship quality, partner dietary restraint, and body mass index (BMI) as predictors of same-sex partners' restrained eating behaviours. Seventy-two lesbian couples (M age = 30 years) completed questionnaires assessing relationship quality and restrained eating, and researchers measured their heights and weights to calculate BMI. The restrained eating measure contained three subscales to assess cognitive restraint, emotional eating, and uncontrolled eating. Restrained eating was negatively correlated between partners, and individuals' emotional					

eating positively correlated with their uncontrolled eating. Furthermore, individuals' BMI predicted their overall restrained eating. Actor-partner interdependence models showed significant actor, partner, and interaction effects of BMI on different components of restrained eating. The current research contributes to our general understanding of the complex dynamics of romantic relationships while offering specific insight into factors affecting same-sex relationships and subculture, and women's health within the context of their romantic relationships. Contrary to prior research (Markey, Markey, & Birch, 2001; Drigotas, Rusbult, Weiselquist & Whitton, 1999; Sanchez & Kwang, 2007; Yancey, Cochran, Corliss, & Mays, 2003; Weller & Dziegielewska, 2004), relationship quality was not associated with an individual's BMI, her partner's BMI, or individual restrained eating in the present study. This important finding suggests lesbian individuals' restraint practices and body image may be less influenced by the quality of their romantic relationships than those of heterosexual women. Through comparisons of restraint practices and related factors between heterosexual and lesbian women, future research can identify whether important differences exist among these groups, and apply these findings to a more thorough understanding of interpersonal relationships. Identification of such differences would provide an opportunity for changes in public policy, media regulations, social practices, and may even identify a need for interventions addressing eating behaviors within the context of romantic relationships for certain individuals.

3		Roger	Baumgarte	Winthrop University, Emeritus	Friends Beyond Borders: Cultural Variations in
					Close Friendship.

What exactly does it mean to be a close friend? With smart phones, social media and the Internet, the technical barriers to making new friends and keeping up with old ones have all but disappeared. What remains are more subtle borders resulting from cultural diversity, and these can be much more perplexing to navigate. Based on three sub-dimensions of the individualism-collectivism dimension, I propose a model of cultural differences in close friendship consisting of six styles, each comparing friendships typical in the U.S. with those found in contrasting cultures. I'll use South Korea as the contrasting culture in the descriptions below, but it should be noted that examples of all six styles of friendship could be found in any given culture.

Interveners (South Korea) versus Independents (U.S.) *Intervener* friends feel it their duty to take care of each other. They feel obligated to advise, aid, protect, instruct, and influence their friends in positive ways. *Independents* don't want to be taken care of by a friend. They tend to emphasize spending time together, having fun, and engaging in common interests. They express closeness via self-disclosure, feeling free to talk about any topic, even personal problems, which are typically followed by expressions of support.

Excluders (South Korea) versus Includers (U.S.) *Excluders* tend to make sharp social distinctions, shifting from a relaxed playfulness with friends to an unsmiling, even antagonistic approach to all others. They have well-developed social skills for intimacy, allowing them to comfortably spend extended periods of time with the same friend, and evidence a lower need for social approval, from both friends and acquaintances. *Includers* tend to be open and friendly to everyone, even relative strangers. They have a small number of people they think of as close friends, but this distinction isn't obvious in their social behaviors. They feel a strong need for social approval from friends and acquaintances alike, and evidence highly developed social skills for superficial interactions.

Realists (South Korea) versus Idealists (U.S.)

On confidential surveys, *Realists* tend to portray their friends more objectively, with both good and not-so-good characteristics. Their friendships contain jealousies and disappointments in addition to fun, love, caring and loyalty.

Idealists respond to survey items in glowing terms, rating their closest friends as intelligent, charming, interesting, and willing "to do anything for me." In my research, I draw a parallel between idealization in friendships and the positive illusions documented in romantic relationships. I argue this tendency differs over cultures. The distinction between *Realists* and *Idealists* can be seen in the frankness of their personal exchanges. *Realists* tend to be much more direct and uninhibited in their exchanges with close friends, despite the fact that this style of friendship is more common in what have been seen as "face saving" cultures.

My recently published book, *Friends Beyond Borders: Cultural Differences in Close Friendships* explores in much greater detail the value of close friendship in all cultures and the differing ways we think about what it means to be a close friend.

4		Vanessa	Carter	University of Alabama	Do Maternal Warmth and Maternal Control
					Predict Adolescent Risky Sexual Behavior and
					Intergenerational Teenage Pregnancy?

Past literature has identified several disadvantages for adolescent mothers who experience an early pregnancy. Among these is

the high probability of single-parenthood and the likelihood that her child may experience an early pregnancy themselves: intergenerational teenage pregnancy (Coley & Chase-Lansdale, 1998; Ellis, Bates, Dodge, Fergusson, Horwood, Pettit, & Woodard, 2003; Corcoran, 1998). The intergenerational transmission of pregnancy is defined as the early occurrence of pregnancy spanning across at least two consecutive generations. In other words, if an adolescent experiences an early pregnancy and/or he or she has a mother who gave birth as a teenager, they are considered to be part of an intergenerational teenage pregnancy cycle. While both daughters of older mothers and daughters of teenage mothers share similar risks, daughters of teenage mothers are uniquely vulnerable to low parental monitoring. That is, daughters in this group are more likely to be raised in single parent homes (Meade, Kershaw, & Ickovics, 2008). This finding led to an examination of specific parenting strategies evident in African American families, particularly those practiced by single mothers. Specific to the African American community, there is a commonly used proverb that “Mothers love their sons and raise their daughters,” (Mandara & Murray 2000, 2005; Hill & Zimmerman, 1995; McLoyd, 1990). Previous studies have found statistical evidence of this saying (Mandara, Murray, & Joyner, 2005; Mandara & Murray, 2000; Price-Bonham & Skeen, 1982; McLoyd, 1990). African American mothers take a different approach in parenting their daughters than they do for their sons. Mothers tend to “favor” their sons and discipline their daughters, whereas, fathers tend to “favor” their daughters and discipline their sons. This Balance Theory suggests that when both the mother and father are present in the household, daughters and sons receive an even distribution of both warmth and discipline. However, it is suggested that in single parent families, mothers do not modify their parenting styles. That is, the mother will still discipline her daughters and favor her sons, even in the absence of the father. This creates a void in parental warmth (favor) for adolescent girls raised by single mothers. It is hypothesized that adolescent girls may seek favor outside of the home in sexual relationships, thus increasing the likelihood of intergenerational teenage pregnancy. Data will be used from the Mobile Youth Survey (MYS), a community-based, longitudinal study of 9-19 year old adolescents living in extreme poverty in Mobile and Prichard, Alabama. The survey, designed to explore effects of poverty on risk behaviors, was created in 1998, and over 7,500 adolescents have participated in this study. 98% of its participants are African American. Single mothers who reported giving birth between the ages of 10-19 and their adolescents (male and female) will be chosen for the current study. It is hypothesized that adolescent girls in father absent homes who experience low maternal warmth coupled with high maternal control will exhibit more risky sexual behavior, thus increasing the likelihood of intergenerational teenage pregnancy.

5		F Scott	Christopher	Arizona State	Red Flags in Dating: Initial Interactions Gone Bad
		Cami	Porter	University	
		Sarrah	McKenney		
		Franklin	Poulsen		

While researchers have identified factors that fuel the progression of first interactions to committed relationships, few have explored why sometimes singles find another single attractive, interact with that person, and then end that interaction in spite of their initial attraction. We call this the “Red Flags Phenomenon” because something about the other single raised red flags or warnings that led the single to end the interaction. Understanding the dynamics involved in these interactions is critical if we are to have a complete picture of romantic processes. From a social exchange perspective, singles likely end these initial interactions because they experience or forecast costs during the initial interaction. However, we speculated that one’s ratings of such costs are associated with how close the potential partner was to one’s ideals. The concept of holding an ideal that influences romantic pairings originates in the work of Fletcher et al. (1999). Using an evolutionary framework, Fletcher et al. posited that there were common dimensions that singles use to evaluate how close potential partners are to an ideal. They offered that these dimensions guide the selection of partners and increase the chances of one’s own reproductive fitness. We hypothesized that singles would be less likely to indicate a behavior or a trait was a red flag in an initial encounter the closer a potential partner was to their ideal. To this end, we surveyed 364 single men and 439 single women, all undergraduates. Participants focused on an initial encounter with a potential romantic partner that they ended and completed measures of Red Flags (alphas $\geq .90$) that indicated whether participants were concerned because a potential partner showed a *Lack of Interest*, was *Narcissistic*, *Too Sexual*, *Too Possessive*, *Drank too Much*, or had *Physical Presentation Issues*. Participants rated each of the 45 items in this measure for how much of a warning it was for them. Participants also rated potential partners on how close they were to an ideal on scales that measured *Warmth-Trust*, *Vitality-Attractiveness*, *Status-Resources*, *Intimacy-Loyalty*, and *Passion* (alphas $\geq .79$). We regressed the Red Flag measures on the Partner Ideal measures, after controlling for gender, to test our hypothesis. Results revealed that signs of narcissism were less likely to be rated as a warning the closer a potential partner was to one’s ideal in terms of warmth-trust. Being too sexual was also not as high of a warning when a partner was close to ideal in vitality-attractiveness and intimacy-loyalty. Similarly, being too possessive was not as high of a warning when a partner was close to ideal in vitality-attractiveness and intimacy-loyalty (trend). Finally, physical issues were not rated as high the

closer the other single was to an ideal in vitality-attractiveness. Singles are faced with decisions about whether to continue interactions with potential partners in initial meetings. Our findings suggest that perceptions of experienced or forecasted costs in that interaction are tempered by how close the other single is to evolutionary ideals, especially in terms of an ideal of vitality-attractiveness.

6		Brittany	Fata	Aquinas College	The motivational role of partner's biological, psychological, and social characteristics in
		Victor	Karandashev		development of romantic physical attraction

Interpersonal romantic attraction leads people to think, feel, and act positively toward a partner. This depends both on individual dispositions as well as on biological, psychological, and social characteristics of the partner. The purpose of this research is to study cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects of interpersonal physical attraction in early stages of romantic relationship and various factors affecting this process. The first study has developed multidimensional scale of interpersonal physical attraction; the second study explores the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral dimensions in longitudinal perspective of several weeks at the initial stages of romantic relationships. The study reveals developmental tendencies of cognitive, emotional and behavioral aspects of interpersonal physical attraction and their interplay at early stages of romantic relationships in emerging adulthood. The motivational role of partner's biological, psychological, and social characteristics in development of romantic physical attraction is discovered.

7		Helyne	Frederick	Eastern Kentucky University	Relational and Intrapersonal Factors Associated with Sexual Behaviors of African American
		Judith	Fischer	Texas Tech University	Adolescents

Consistent with the life course perspective, relationship development is an important facet of the transition from childhood to adolescence (Collins, 2003; Giordano, 2003; Giordano, Manning, & Longmore, 2005). There is heightened interest in relationships beyond the family and even peers (Giordano, 2003). As adolescents mature in their reproductive capacities, interest in sexuality increases, as does experimentation with sexual behavior (Furman & Schaffer, 2003). The formation of romantic relationships and the ability to negotiate safe sex become key tasks in adolescent sexual development. The decision to engage in unsafe or safe sex practices occurs within the relationship between the sexual partners (Aalsma, Fortenberry, Sayegh, & Orr, 2006; Iskovics, Thayaparan, & Ethier 2001; Katz, Fortenberry, Zimet, Blythe, & Orr, 2000). Scholars have also suggested that dating relationships put teens at risk of sexually transmitted infections and pregnancy (Furman, 2002). The strongest predictor for having sexual intercourse in 7th through 12th grades is recent involvement in a romantic relationship (Bouchey & Furman, 2003). Therefore, it is important to examine adolescent sexual behavior in the context of romantic relationships.

Aims/Methods. This study examined the associations of relationship factors (emotional intimacy and relationship duration) with risky sexual behaviors and whether cognitive factors (relational motivation, safe-sex self-efficacy, and risk perception) mediated the association between the relationship factors and risky sex. This study was conducted on African American adolescents aged 11-19 with data from the National Longitudinal Study on Adolescent Health (Add Health). The participants came from waves one ($N = 783$) and two ($N = 542$). **Results and Discussion.** Results indicated that cognitive factors did not mediate emotional intimacy's and relationship duration's associations with risky sex. However, age and gender were associated with many sexual risk behaviors, and some of the romantic relationship and intrapersonal factors were associated with each other and the outcome variable, risky sex. Post hoc analyses revealed that relational motivation for sex in wave two mediated the association between gender and wave-two risky sex. Over time, the associations between age and later risky sex, and family structure and later risky sex, were mediated by earlier risky sexual behaviors. At wave one, wave two, and across time, age, relationship duration, risk perception, and relational motivation were associated with risky sex among African American adolescents in at least one of these models. Perhaps, interventionists can focus on working with younger adolescents and adolescents from nonintact family structure earlier rather than later. Intervention should focus on risk perception and skill building. Limitations associated with secondary data analyses and measurement issues are discussed. Future studies should examine these relationships longitudinally using additional time points and should include adolescent romantic partners.

8		Jana	Hackathorn	Murray State University	For Looks or For Money: Interactions between Socio-sexual and Evolutionary Trends in Short
		C. Evan	Hannan		Term Mate Selection

Evolutionary theories of mate attraction suggest that when seeking a potential mate, females tend to pursue romantic targets with high resources, while males tend to pursue targets with high reproductive potential like youthfulness and physical attractiveness (e.g., Buss, 1989). Additionally, fairly recent research has shown a new social factor, namely sociosexual orientation (SO), is also playing a role in sexual strategies. SO, an individual difference variable measured on a continuum, reflects one's willingness to engage in sexual behaviors outside of commitment or emotional bonds (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991). That is, individuals with a restricted SO tend to be less comfortable with casual sex and tend to prefer a committed relationship prior to engaging in sexual behaviors. Conversely, individuals with an unrestricted SO are comfortable with engaging in sexual behaviors outside the confines of a committed relationship or emotional bond. Importantly, individuals with an unrestricted SO tend to pursue relationships with highly physically attractive partners. The current study examined the interaction between biological sex, and socio-sexual orientation on those sexual selection strategies, or mate selection preferences. That is, can these variables predict whether someone would choose a high attractive/low resource target over a low attractive/high resource target? Participants were asked to rate four targets, two males and two females, of which attractiveness and resources were manipulated, on various traits (e.g., occupation, hobbies). Then, they were asked to choose which of the four targets they would most prefer to date, or with whom to have sexual intercourse. They were also asked to whom were they were most attracted to, overall. Answers were coded as either indicating a preference for physical attractiveness or a preference for resources. A moderated binary logistic regression, in which biological sex was used as the moderator, was conducted for each of the preference choices. Importantly, typical evolutionary theory based results were found for overall attractiveness (i.e., females preferred resources and males preferred attractive targets), although marginal ($\beta = .85$, $OR = 2.339$, $p = .094$). Conversely, SO was the only predictor for preference for sexual intercourse (i.e., the more unrestricted one's SO is, the more likely one prefers an attractive target; $\beta = -.70$, $OR = .933$, $p = .049$). Interestingly, when participants were asked who they would prefer to date, both predictors were significant, and the interaction between biological sex and SO predicted evolutionary supported preferences ($\beta = .08$, $OR = 1.08$, $p = .035$). Simple slopes analysis indicated as SO becomes unrestricted, the tendency toward typical evolutionary supported preferences is exacerbated. These findings may suggest that when our basic motivation is purely recreational (i.e. sex or short-term mating) these socially driven individual difference variables may influence our decisions. However, when the decisions may impact reproduction (i.e. a relationship) we tend to fall back on our evolutionary roots.

9		Nicole	Hilaire	Illinois State University	What I Like About You: The Influence of Approach Orientation on Evaluating Others' Attractiveness
Self-expansion, the motivation for people to learn, explore, and grow, is facilitated by novel and challenging activities; often with close others (Aron & Aron, 1997). People's shared experiences with close others, and access to their physical and social resources, typically promote an overlap in individuals' self-concepts, or inclusion of that other into the self. In line with the Multi-level Motivation perspective, the self-expansion model posits an interesting juxtaposition of motives: the motive to find someone similar enough to relate, while dissimilar enough to provide exciting new opportunities from which to grow. Past research has shown that people differ in their motivations to self-expand, which in turn influences their attraction to others. Recently, Mattingly, McIntyre, and Lewandowski (2012) designed vignettes that prompted participants to imagine meeting an attractive other who possessed many or few opportunities for self-expansion. The current study was designed to replicate Mattingly and colleagues' (2012) experiment on self-expansion opportunity with a key difference. Specifically, I sought to alleviate the negative wording used to describe low self-expansion opportunity in their study. It is questionable whether the effects for the low versus high level of self-expansion on attraction found in their study were due to the negative affective wording in their low self-expansion scenario, describing future experiences with a potential partner as "dull and boring." The current study compared this with an affect-neutral alternative, "familiar and comfortable." Two-hundred and twenty-six students from a Midwestern university completed measures of approach and avoidance motivation before reading and reacting to a hypothetical scenario about meeting an attractive, opposite-sex stranger. Participants received vignettes describing the target as possessing similar (low opportunity) or dissimilar (high opportunity) knowledge, hobbies, and skills. Further, low opportunity was segmented into two conditions with vignettes that suggested a relationship with the target would be "dull and boring" (negative) or "familiar and comfortable" (neutral).					
10		Annika	Karlsen	Weber State	Gender Differences: Views of Internet Infidelity
		Joshua	Marquit	University	
		Heather	Chapman		

		Allison	Lindley		
The widespread use of the Internet has created new outlets for individuals to be discreetly unfaithful to their committed partners while maintaining offline relationships. Internet infidelity includes such behaviors as chatting online about emotional or sexual issues, developing a deep emotional attachment to someone online, sharing sexually explicit pictures, and engaging in cybersex via the Internet. Research has found that the motives behind these acts of infidelity on the Internet include anonymity, convenience, and escape (Young, 2000). Additionally, research on gender differences has found that men and women may engage in acts of infidelity for similar reasons but that males may perceive sexual acts as more inappropriate while females may perceive emotional attachment behaviors as more inappropriate (Groothof, 2009). The primary aim of this study was to examine gender differences in perceived reasons why men and women commit acts associated with Internet infidelity. A secondary aim was to examine perceptions of the inappropriateness of acts associated with sexual and emotional Internet infidelity. The sample included 116 participants from a mid-sized university in the Intermountain West. Of the participants, 77 (66.4%) were female with a mean age of 24.78 and 39 (33.6%) were male with a mean age of 24.64. Participants were asked to complete an online survey that included questions on two major topics: perception of motives of people who commit emotional and sexual acts associated with Internet infidelity, and the level of appropriateness of those same behaviors. Similar to previous research, findings suggest that both men and women report similar expected motives. The most common expected motives for all emotional and sexual acts of Internet Infidelity were 'unhappy in current relationship' ($n = 587, 46\%$), 'bored in current relationship' ($n = 518, 41\%$), and 'not excited by current partner' ($n = 466, 37\%$). The least common expected motives were 'no real reason' ($n = 171, 13\%$), 'wanted current relationship to end' ($n = 253, 20\%$), and 'wanted to feel more attractive' ($n = 272, 21\%$). Females reported all emotional, $t(114) = 2.56, p < .001$ and sexual, $t(111) = 2.03, p = .045$ behaviors as more inappropriate than males. Participants reported that forming a deep emotional relationship ($M = 2.15, SD = 1.57$) was the most inappropriate emotional behavior and that having cybersex ($M = 1.28, SD = .90$) was the most inappropriate sexual behavior. Results suggest that both men and women feel that their partner would commit Internet infidelity because they were bored, unexcited, or unhappy with their current relationship, but not to end their current offline relationship. Women may also perceive both emotional and sexual acts of Internet infidelity as more inappropriate than men. Some people may view Internet infidelity as a way to experience emotional and sexual gratification privately and secretly while maintaining the stability of an offline relationship. They may also engage in emotional or sexual behaviors on the Internet to maintain cultural standards or the appearance of a healthy offline relationship while also attempting to satisfy other unmet biological, sexual, and emotional needs online.					
11		Kali	Kenar	Arizona State	Wives and husbands: How biological and
		Laura	Hess	University	sociocultural motives for sexual activity predict
		Nicole A.	Roberts		own and spouse's marital satisfaction
		Mary H.	Burleson		
Sexual relations in marriage are influenced by both social and biological motives. Social motives may include seeking closeness and belongingness to another, exerting social influence, and giving social support. Biological motives may include the inherent reward of sexual activity. Oxytocin release during sexual activity and orgasm both magnifies sexual pleasure and enhances emotional pair-bonding. Thus, it may be the meanings and feelings associated with sex or its physically rewarding nature that are most important with respect to marital satisfaction. Further, given differences in sexual attitudes and expectations between men and women, spouses may differ in how these aspects of sexual activity relate to marital satisfaction. For example, sexual activity may enhance feelings of belonging or support to a greater or lesser degree for men and women. The current study used diary data from 215 married couples to investigate how self-reports of frequency, enjoyment, and social meanings associated with sexual activity relate to own and spouses' overall marital satisfaction ratings. Spouses completed morning and evening diaries for approximately two weeks and a survey afterward measuring marital satisfaction. Each morning, spouses reported sexual relations since the previous night's report, and rated how enjoyable, satisfying, and stressful it was, how close they felt to their partner, how much they felt a sense of belonging, how much it influenced their thinking or behavior, how supported and how anxious they felt, and how much it helped them cope with other things. In the evening, spouses reported whether they had sex since that morning's report. If so, and they deemed it the most significant episode of spousal touch that day, they rated it using the same descriptors. Morning and evening means for each descriptor were computed separately for each spouse, then averaged over total diary days to represent the daily mean rating for each descriptor. Enjoyment and satisfaction were very highly correlated with closeness, belonging, and support, suggesting that biological and social motives partially overlapped. Separate regression analyses revealed that for husbands and for wives, both own and spouse's report of frequency of sexual activity and the enjoyment-closeness-support composite were highly significant predictors of marital					

satisfaction. However, spouses differed in the relations between marital satisfaction and some social functions of sexual behavior. Own ratings of influence and coping assistance associated with sexual activity were negatively associated with marital satisfaction in wives but not husbands. In addition, husbands' anxiety during and/or after sexual activity was a significant negative predictor of their own and their wives' marital satisfaction, but wives' anxiety during and/or after sex was unrelated to their and their husbands' marital satisfaction, possibly due to anxiety interfering with male, but not female, sexual function or to different social roles. These results shed light on the interplay of biological and social motivations for sexual relations and how they relate to satisfaction in committed relationships

12		Alexander	Khaddouma	University of Tennessee	Mediators of the Link Between Relationship
		Kristina	Coop Gordon	Duke University Medical	Health and Motivation to Quit Smoking in
		Michael	Vitulano		Latino Couples
		Laura	Fish		
		Pauline	Lyna		
		Xiaomei	Gao		
		Alicia	Bilheimer		
		Alicia	Gonzalez		
		Kathryn	Pollak		

Smoking behaviors are a chronic and widespread health concern for individuals of all backgrounds and ethnicities. Previous research shows that Latinos have similar smoking prevalence as Whites but are significantly less likely to quit smoking for a variety of reasons (Pérez-Stable et al., 2001). Intervening with couples might address some barriers. Specifically, relationship functioning could affect motivation to change unhealthy behavioral patterns during pregnancy as men in healthy relationships might want to protect their wives and unborn children (House et al., 1988). Relationship health might be particularly important for Latinos because of the cultural emphasis of many Latinos on family loyalty, closeness, moral adherence, and contributing to the wellbeing of the nuclear and extended family referred to as *familismo* (Ayón et al., 2010). Research also has shown that satisfied marital relationships may increase favorable health-promoting behaviors (House et al., 1988). Motivation may be a key variable in the link between relationship quality and behavior change because a transformation of motivation often precedes a change in behavioral patterns (Miller & Rollnick, 2002). Specifically, some authors have posited that certain kinds of positive social influences, such as the influence of an intimate relationship, may aid in bolstering motivation to quit smoking (Dohnke et al., 2011; Lewis et al., 2006), particularly by promoting healthier communication among partners about issues affecting the well-being of the relationship (Burman & Margolin, 1992; Kiecolt-Glaser & Newton, 2001; Lewis et al., 2006). In turn, we expected that better communication may enhance confidence in the ability to quit (and subsequent motivation to begin the cessation process). Thus, the aim of this study was to test the link between relationship quality and motivation to quit smoking among Latino expectant fathers. In particular, the model examined constructive communication patterns between partners and men's self-efficacy as possible mediators in the link between relationship satisfaction and motivation to quit smoking. Analyses for this study were conducted on both arms of a randomized clinical trial which tested the effects of a dyadic-level intervention on the smoking behaviors of Latino men. 348 Latino men and their pregnant partners were assessed at three time points with the following measures: Motivation and Self-Efficacy Scales (Bock et al., 2005), Communication Patterns Questionnaire (Heavey et al., 1996), and Couples Satisfaction Index (Funk & Rogge, 2007). For participants in the intervention arm, structural equation modeling showed significant relationships among relationship satisfaction and communication at Time 1. Analyses also indicated significant relationships among self-efficacy at Time 2 and motivation at Time 3. Furthermore, analyses showed that self-efficacy mediated the relationship between communication at Time 1 and motivation at Time 3. Importantly, these results did not replicate for participants in the control arm. These are the first data to demonstrate a direct link between couples communication patterns, self-efficacy, and motivation to change smoking habits. Furthermore, these data support the hypothesis that the health-promoting benefits of intimate relationships may operate through positive communication processes which bolster confidence and increase one's motivation to engage in healthier habits

13		Masahiro	Masuda	Kochi University	Accounting for wish for reconciliation: Exploratory research on facework in relationship repair
Relationship repair is one of the least investigated research topics in the realm of relationship research, compared with similar					

ones such as conflict resolution, relationship maintenance, and forgiveness. Theoretically, as a few researchers have identified, relationship repair consists of two repairing processes: One is repair of the malfunctioned relationship, and the other is repair of the relational self damaged by the breakdown of the relationship with the particular partner. This poster presentation focuses on the latter of the above two processes of relationship repair, that is, the repair of the relational self, and shows the exploratory investigation of how relational partners in broken relationships manage to reconstruct their relational self through their facework. This pilot research collected accounts made by one side of partners in various relationships, who wished they could have disabused their ex-partner of their mutual misunderstanding caused by relationship deterioration. The present research is aimed at uncovering prototypical face-saving strategies in relationship repair processes and also exploring what encourages and also discourages mutual communication of repairing deteriorated relationship by having their wish to reconciliation shared. Fifty Japanese undergraduate students attending an introductory psychology class agreed to participate in questionnaire research and filled out the form asking them to remember their most impressive experience of attempted reconciliation with their romantic partner, best friend, former teacher, and so on. Participants were asked to try writing up an "unsent e-mail" to the person with whom they had wanted to be reconciled, disclosing their wish to straighten out their mutual misunderstanding. They were also asked whether or not they wished to tell what they described in the "unsent e-mail" to the ex-partner or ex-friend if they should have an opportunity to see him or her.

Analytic induction of the "unsent e-mail" texts uncovered the different structures of accounts between the repair of the innocent self misunderstood by the ex-partner and the repair of relational interactions disrupted by the immature self misunderstanding the ex-partner. Apology for misunderstanding was contained in the majority of accounts of the latter type of repair of relational self, and furthermore, regret was incorporate into some of such accounts made by those participants who expressed their wish to disclose their feelings. On the other hand, the first type of repair of relational self was characterized by excuse with phrases beginning with "I didn't mean to" as well as apology for unresponsiveness, which appeared commonly in both types of relational repair. Indeed, some participants mentioned that participating in this research and writing down their feelings made them feel relieved and refreshed; however, the majority of those participants referred to their uneasiness about lingering awkwardness which discouraged from attempting to share their feelings with their ex-partner; such participants did not want to be reconciled with their ex-partner but preferred to reconcile themselves to the fate of the relationship.

14		David	McLean	Mississippi State	Wherefore art thou Romeo? Addressing issues
					of measurement in the search for the Romeo &
		Colleen	Sinclair	University	Juliet effect

In their classic study Driscoll and colleagues (1972) highlighted how tensions between the social network and the romantic relationship could have consequences for the development of that romantic relationship. Specifically, Driscoll and colleagues (1972) discovered that increases parental interference could increase both love and commitment. The "Romeo and Juliet effect" was thus born. Today the effect is touted as "ever popular" (Reis, 2011) despite the lack of supporting evidence. Most, like Sprecher and Felmlee (1992), find no evidence supporting the Romeo and Juliet effect. Instead finding support for the "social network effect" (Felmlee, 2001; Sprecher & Felmlee, 1992) whereby social network disapproval leads to decreases in relationship quality. Although many people question the Romeo and Juliet effect, alleged replications have yet to use the original items implemented by Driscoll et al. Accordingly, the present study set out to compare the measurement of parental interference used in the original study with items assessing social network opinions that have been used in subsequent studies to examine the relationship between these measures and examine whether they are independent predictors yielding opposing results. Participants (n=401) in dating relationships were given a survey that included the six parental interference items in Driscoll et al.'s original paper and our own Social Network Opinion scale which consists of 10 items drawn from an array of studies of the effects of social network approval. Both scales were completed twice, assessing parent and friend interference and approval. We also measured participants on their levels of romantic love and commitment using Rubin's Love Scale (Rubin, 1970) and Sternberg's commitment scale (Sternberg, 1990). All scales were modestly correlated with one another. First looking at only parent opinions, we found that parental approval was a positive predictor of both commitment and love, consistent with the social network effect. Yet, contrary to the Romeo and Juliet effect, parental interference was a negative predictor for both relationship quality indices. Further, when friend opinions were included in the regression, parental interference was not even a significant negative predictor. Instead, friend interference was a negative predictor for both love and commitment, while both friend and parental approval were positive predictors. So while there was not any support for the Romeo and Juliet effect we found consistent support for the social network effect. We also found that when friend opinion was accounted for parental interference lost predictive validity. Plus, approval measures, particularly approval from friends, were stronger predictors than interference measures.

15		Angela	Neal	University of New	Temptation Leads to Heightened Commitment:
					The Relationship-Protective Function of Mate
		Edward	Lemay	Hampshire	Guarding
We tested a model of the everyday detection and management of threats to partner fidelity. We proposed that people are attuned to infidelity threat, and they respond to such in ways that work to preserve their partners’ commitment. We used a dyadic daily diary design to examine the effect of targets’ temptation for alternative partners on perceivers’ detection of that interest, suggesting that perceivers, especially the chronically jealous, have a sensitive threat monitoring system. We then examined the effect of these perceptions on perceivers’ mate guarding. Such an effect would suggest the existence of a behavioral response system calibrated to infidelity threats, especially for the chronically jealous. Finally, we examined the effect of these mate guarding behaviors on targets’ commitment the next day. If mate guarding predicts increases in partners’ commitment, this would suggest that these behavioral responses function to protect relationships from threat. In this study, we found that perceivers, especially those high in chronic jealousy, were sensitive to their partners’ fluctuations in extradyadic temptation. Perceivers in our study, especially those high in chronic jealousy, tended to perceive targets as interested in alternatives on days in which they <i>were</i> more interested in alternatives, highlighting a natural vigilance to infidelity threat, and indicating an active and accurate threat monitoring system. In addition, this finding extends research on infidelity threat beyond infidelity primes and photographs of unrealistic alternative partners to actual everyday experiences of infidelity threat. We also found that perceivers, especially the chronically jealous, were especially likely to engage in mate guarding on days when their perceptions of partner’s temptation were especially high. This result was consistent with the prediction that perceivers have a calibrated behavioral response system – they engage in more mate guarding behaviors on days when they perceive threats to their partner’s fidelity. Our findings extend the work on mate guarding by showing that mate guarding may not simply be a reaction to thinking one’s partner is interested in alternative partners, but they may actually be responses to perceiving very real infidelity threat. Furthermore, we found that targets tended to respond to perceivers’ mate guarding behaviors on one day by reporting increased commitment to the perceivers the next day. The current research extends the literature on mate guarding to commitment, an area previously overlooked. In addition, research on the effects of mate guarding, tend to utilize methodology involving hypothetical vignettes and retrospective reports, while the current study expands on this literature by addressing actual daily mate guarding. To our knowledge, this is the first study to examine daily mate guarding behaviors, as well as the interpersonal processes that transform partners’ temptation into increased commitment, thereby protecting the relationship. This research extends literature on both infidelity threat and mate guarding, and has implications for how temptation and partner’s mate guarding operate together to enhance commitment to one’s relationship partner.					
16		Ashley K.	Randall	Arizona State University	Attachment and emotion transmission within romantic relationships: Merging intrapersonal
		Emily A.	Butler	University of Arizona	and interpersonal perspectives.
Interpersonal processes play a large role in shaping the emotional experiences of romantic partners. The attachment system is responsible for emotional-motivational bonding with others and is associated with individual emotion regulation strategies (avoidance-disengagement; anxiety-hypervigilance). Prior research examining the link between individual differences in attachment avoidance and anxiety and emotional connectedness in couples has interestingly shown <i>counter-intuitive</i> effects of individual attachment styles on shared emotions within couples, such that attachment anxiety was associated with the lowest levels of emotional linkage (Butner, Diamond, & Hicks, 2007). These results beg for additional research on <i>whether</i> and <i>how</i> individual differences in attachment styles moderate the emotion transmission between partners. We examine this using daily diaries and second-by-second measures of emotional experience from 30 couples. It was hypothesized that couples high in attachment avoidance would have lower levels of emotional transmission (disengagement), whereas couples high in attachment anxiety would show greater transmission (hypervigilance). Results were counter to our predictions; attachment avoidance increased - and attachment anxiety decreased - emotion transmission. Findings suggest attachment dynamics may not have the same effect on couples’ joint emotional functioning in a dyadic context as they do on individuals’ emotional functioning.					
17		Noam	Segal	University of Illinois at	Predicting Romantic Relationship Commitment by Integrating The Investment Model and

		R. Chris	Fraley	Urbana-Champaign	Attachment Theory.
Objective: Relationship commitment strongly predicts people's persistence in relationships and their relational well-being. The Investment Model (Rusbult, 1980) is one of the most well-known and influential theoretical frameworks for understanding commitment. Researchers have tested the Investment Model mostly in between-person contexts. In addition, there have been few attempts to examine how individual differences feed into the processes explained by the Investment Model. The current study integrates attachment theory with the Investment Model to examine commitment in both a within and between persons multilevel longitudinal design. Method: We conducted a multilevel structural equation model analysis of data from a yearlong longitudinal sample ($N = 387$; 35% males, age: 17 to 56), to explore predictors of commitment between and within persons. First we examined whether perceived partner responsiveness organizes commitment predictors between persons. Second we examined the same issues on the within person level. Finally we examined how attachment styles influence these processes. Results: Satisfaction and investment size positively predicted increases in commitment while quality of available alternatives negatively predicted commitment. The test of the indirect paths between perceived partner responsiveness and commitment were significant for each of the commitment predictors, suggesting the relationship between perceived partner responsiveness and commitment is fully mediated by satisfaction, investment size and quality of alternatives. These results held both within and between persons. Individual differences in attachment styles predicted between-person differences in satisfaction, investment size and alternatives but not commitment, with differential effects for anxious and avoidant attachment. Conclusions: We successfully replicated prior findings regarding the Investment Model between persons. In addition we found that perceived partner responsiveness appears organize commitment variables, which in turn serve as mediators between perceived partner responsiveness and commitment on both between and within-person levels. Finally attachment anxiety and avoidance seem to have differential effects on romantic relationship dynamics.					
18		Sue	Sprecher	Illinois State University	The Influence of Compassionate Love on
		Corinne	Zimmerman		Disengagement Strategies Used to End a Relationship
		Beverly	Fehr		
Extensive research has shown the important role of similarity for both initial attraction and relationship satisfaction (e.g., Montoya et al., 2008). Most of the research has focused on attitudinal similarity, with attention also to similarity in demographic characteristics and personality. The role of similarity in activity preferences has been relatively neglected. Yet, sharing pleasurable activity is a strong motive for the development and maintenance of relationships. Partners who enjoy the same activities are likely to spend time together, develop interdependence, and experience enjoyment --- factors linked to relationship maintenance. To what degree, though, are romantic partners similar in their activity preferences, and how does the degree of similarity depend on the type of activity? At least three processes are likely to be responsible for the occurrence of similarity between partners in activity preferences. First, people meet others who share similar interests based on proximity effects. Second, people may select those with similar interests because they assume they will get along better with someone who has similar interests. Third, once in a relationship, partners can influence each other and converge on similar activity preferences. However, some types of activity preferences may be more likely to be shared with a partner than others. As discussed by Aron et al. (2006), having a partner with some different interests can satisfy the motive for self-expansion. In addition, partners in male-female romantic relationships may not have similar preferences for activities that are more associated with one gender than the other (e.g., sports) (Surra & Longstreth, 1990). A second question to consider is how the degree of similarity in activity preferences is associated with relationship satisfaction and compatibility. For the theoretical reasons referred to above, we would expect to find that those who share more activity preferences are more satisfied. On the other hand, similarity in activity preferences may be associated with other motives. Self-expansion theory (e.g., Aron et al., 2006) would argue that some differences can be satisfying (because of expansion opportunities). Furthermore, the gender-related expectations argument (Surra & Longstreth, 1990) would argue that similarity on some activities (e.g., sports) is associated with dissatisfaction by at least partner because of violation of gender expectations. To examine the role of similarity of activity preferences in romantic relationships, we analyzed data collected as part of a larger study conducted by the first author with a sample of 96 male-female couples. The partners individually completed a questionnaire, which included indicating how much they enjoyed engaging in 28 activities. Preliminary analyses indicated that partners were similar in their preferences for several of the activities; however, for some activities, no similarity was found. Differences between partners on some activities (e.g., enjoyment of partying activities) were associated with lower satisfaction. Early this fall, the co-authors, under the direction of the first author, will fully analyze the data and prepare a poster presentation of the results in partial fulfillment of a graduate seminar. This study will contribute to the small area of literature on the role of activity preferences in close relationships.					

19		Susan	Sprecher	Illinois State University	You Validate Me, You Like Me, You're Fun, You Expand
		Stanislav	Treger	DePaul University	Me: "I'm Yours!"
		Nicole	Hilaire	University of Hawaii	
		Amanda	Fisher		
		Elaine	Hatfield		
Similarity appears to be one of the most important factors for establishing attraction in both new and existing relationships (e.g., Montoya, Horton, & Kirchner, 2008). The importance of this factor is further exemplified by the finding that people tend to perceive more similarity than may actually exist in relationships (Morry, Kito, & Ortiz, 2010). Although the positive association between similarity and attraction is well established, there is surprisingly little research examining possible explanations for this link. Scholars have proposed several explanations behind the similarity-attraction link (e.g., Bradbury & Karney, 2010). The most common of these explanations are: (1) Being with a similar other is consensually validating; (2) People assume similar others will like them; and (3) Interacting with similar others is enjoyable; (4) In addition, people come to like others who are a source of self-expansion opportunities. Still, few researchers have examined the variables associated with these explanations as possible mediators underlying the similarity-attraction link. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine the unique roles of the four proposed mechanisms that theoretically account for the positive relationship between similarity and attraction. We tested three hypotheses in our investigation. First, we expected that perceived similarity would be positively associated with attraction and beliefs about the degree to which a partner offered the four proposed processes behind the similarity-liking link. Second, we expected the four process variables to positively predict attraction. Finally, we expected each process variable to uniquely mediate the link between similarity and attraction. To examine the mediating processes, we analyzed data collected from two samples of university students. The first sample of students recalled either their impressions from initial acquaintance ($n = 183$) or focused on their current impressions in a developed relationship ($n = 190$). The second group ($n = 247$), obtained from a student network sample, consisted of persons in early stages of relationship development. Perceived similarity was measured on four dimensions: attitudes and values, interests and leisure activities, social skills/interaction styles, and background characteristics. The mediators were measured with items written by the first author and were assessed for internal consistency in a pilot study. Confirming our first hypothesis, each type of perceived similarity was associated with attraction and with each process variable, with one exception: similarity in leisure interests was unassociated with certainty of being liked. In support of our second hypothesis, all four process variables were positively and uniquely associated with attraction, each one being a significant predictor of attraction. Finally, supporting our third hypothesis, when we controlled for the process variables, the association between similarity and attraction was reduced to nonsignificance. The process variables remained significant, suggesting their role as mediators. This study helps contribute to our understanding of why people tend to like others who are similar to them.					

Appendix C: Mini-Conference Paper Session Abstracts

	1. Social Perception and Attraction	Victor Karandashev		Aquinas College	The biological, psychological, and social characteristics of partner motivating romantic relationships in early adulthood
What characteristics of a partner motivate early adults in their romantic relationship? Do these characteristics of the partner affect the love style which an individual holds? The study focuses on romantic relationships in early adulthood. Undergraduate students from introductory psychology classes completed an autobiographical survey describing two most significant partners of their romantic relationships and their attitudes. Participants rated their love style (Eros, Ludus, Storge, Pragma, Mania, Agape) and described the partner using 64 biological, psychological and social characteristics. They did this for the first and second partners in their relationships. The results of various statistical analyses have shown the role of biological, psychological, and social characteristics as motivational factors in love relationships. The degree of love feelings and love styles depend both on individual's dispositional attitudes and the characteristics of a partner. Some love styles, however, are more dispositional attitudes, while others more depend on the partners' characteristics. Based on these findings, I further discuss the most predictive biological, psychological and social characteristics of a partner presumably motivating the love styles which an individual holds. Consistency of these factors for the first and second romantic partners, which an individual has had in early adulthood, is analysed.					
	1. Social Perception and Attraction	Jeff Halford		Keene State College	The Halo Effect: Real vs. Perceived Traits Associated with Facial Symmetry
Despite what the beauty industry suggests about the malleability of physical attractiveness, we know that symmetrical and proportional faces, which are generally held to be more attractive, evolved because they signal mate quality. Not only do symmetrical and proportional faces advertise genetic vitality (or at least advertise some aspects of it), but also seem to advertise other qualities as well. Indeed it seems that those who are physically attractive are perceived to possess other desirable characteristics as well (e.g., greater sociability, increased persuasiveness), whether this is true or not. Not surprisingly then, contemporary Americans spend an inordinate amount of time and energy aiming to improve upon or enhance their physical beauty. We diet, exercise, go under the knife, and change our wardrobes all in the hopes of presumably attracting others with our appearance. But, what does physical appearance reveal about a person's non-physical attributes (e.g., intelligence or character) and what do others think it reveals? In other words, does physical attractiveness in the face provide any information about other qualities the bearer possesses? Using tenets from both evolutionary perspectives and the halo effect, this study explored vertical facial symmetry and its relationship with both intelligence and health indicators as well its role in the perception such indicators. This two-stage study used 60 participants to measure facial symmetry, cognitive abilities and health assessments to determine whether facial symmetry and/or proportionality related to these attributes. A different 354 participants from another region of the United States then rated a subset of the original sample in terms of physical attractiveness, sociability, interpersonal attraction, and intelligence to determine what strangers perceived about these faces. Results indicated that facial symmetry was not a good indicator of cognitive ability or health in actuality; however others certainly perceived these interpersonal qualities as if symmetry were a reliable indicator. Contradicting previous data, facial symmetry did not relate to perceived physical attractiveness by strangers; however, consistent with previous findings and research using the Halo effect, facial symmetry was positively related to the aforementioned interpersonal traits, such that more symmetrical and proportional faces were perceived as being more interpersonally attractive, if not physically so.					
	1. Social Perception and Attraction	Arrington Stoll	Kim Kulovitz	University of Wisconsin	"Escorts are Not Welcome": A Content Analysis of Online Bidding for First Dates
Online dating has altered the landscape of modern dating for many singles; whether singles exploit the virtual world of dating or not, the resources available to those looking for their perfect partner have expanded the pool of eligible mates. With an estimated 54 million single adults in the United States (Statistic Brain, 2012) and roughly 40 million people exploring online dating sites such as match.com and eharmony.com (2012), online dating generates billions of dollars in profits (2012), and potentially countless romantic pairings. Recently, dating sites that promote monetary bidding for first dates has emerged as a controversial approach to dating as well as a popular option for many singles, thus this paper seeks to better understand the motivation, appeal and function, of such dating sites and those that choose to use them. While many dating sites (e.g. eharmony.com) parallel face-to-face dating scenarios (e.g. initiate, explore, continue or terminate dating), a new type of dating site is emerging that alters relationship dynamics, especially the way first dates are initiated. Sites such as whatsyourprice.com have "generous men" bidding on first dates with "beautiful women," essentially skipping many of the basic dating initiation strategies. The motivation for accepting potential dates is based on					

compensation with the option of counter-bidding and “free market principals” (Doucette, 2011 April), which could greatly affect current dating norms. Previous researchers have found that online dating for seeking partners has changed both the way we meet new people and the process of discovering compatibility (Finkel, Eastwick, Karney, Reis, & Sprecher, 2012). Instead of meeting someone, learning information overtime, and relying on our family and close friends for advice; online dating allows an individual to learn a mass amount of information in a short period of time, then deciding if they are compatible to meet (Finkel et. al, 2012). While much research has explored the world of online dating few researchers have examined how bidding for online dates may impact motivations to seek online partnerships. While scholars can speculate as to the impact of online dating sites that employ monetary bidding, little research has fully explored the motivations for engaging in such behavior or the controversy surrounding it. Sexual script theory positions sexual interactions (including dating) within cultural, interpersonal, or intrapsychic motivations as one adheres or does not adhere to behavioral expectations and norms. Conducting a content coding analysis on the content of profiles, site blogs, and marketing material, this study seeks to explore how the dating site whatsyourprice.com adheres to sexual script theory (see Emmers-Sommer & Allen, 2005).

	2. Methodological refinements of important topics	Alyssa Isaacs		University of Minnesota	Building a foundation for the multi-level motivations perspective: The need for stronger operationalizations and the development of one such operationalization in family sexual communication
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There is certainly a great need to examine relational phenomena through the multi-level motivation perspective; however, before this perspective can be properly utilized, researchers first need to be sure that they are employing sufficient and accurate operationalizations of their individual variables. Without an adequate quantitative measure of the individual variables, researchers cannot paint a clear picture of the associations between the individual variables and relational phenomena, let alone the associations between a combination of multi-level motivational variables and relational phenomena. Developing, testing and implementing strong operationalizations needs to happen before researchers begin including multiple motivational variables in models to see how they compete with, or compliment, one another. Socially-constructed variables are more difficult to operationalize than variables such as hormone levels or waist-to-hip ratios, so to make sure both biologically-based and socioculturally-based variables start on an even playing field, researchers need to first establish solid measures for all competing motivational variables. The purpose of this paper is to argue for a new, more accurate operationalization of a variable that has been utilized in hundreds of articles and connected to important sexual outcome variables. This new operationalization can help provide a solid foundation for future multi-level motivation models. This operationalization is for family sexual communication. Researchers from several disciplines including public health, psychology and social welfare have utilized various measures of family sexual communication to try to explain and/or predict young adults’ sexual outcomes such as sexual attitudes and behaviors. In fact, as Wright (2009) points out in his review of father-child sexual communication, the vast majority of research on the topic of family sexual communication is conducted by researchers outside the communication field. Having scholars from these diverse backgrounds is certainly beneficial in terms of providing a wider range of perspectives and approaches; however, after reviewing almost 200 peer-reviewed journal articles that were published between 1990 and 2010, I concluded that most of the operationalizations that researchers utilize for family sexual communication are oversimplified, incomplete and create groups of participants that are too heterogeneous, leading to difficulties in prediction and interpretation of results. In addition, most researchers create their own measure of family sexual communication without adequately examining the reliability and validity of the measure. In this paper I propose my own measure, the Family Sexual Communication Scale. I developed this measure through an extensive review of the literature, a pretest of the measure that was administered to over 100 participants, and an examination of the psychometric properties of the instrument. I then demonstrate evidence that this measure has clear associations with an array of important sexual outcomes such as sexual attitudes, sexual self-efficacy, sexual communication with one’s partner and sexual behaviors including number of oral sex and sexual intercourse partners, age of sexual initiation, safe sex practices and participation in sexual acts that may be deemed unconventional or risky. These results were derived from a sample of 326 participants who filled out the Family Sexual Communication Scale along with a barrage of other instruments.

	2. Methodological refinements of important topics	Christie Boxer		Adrian College	Latent Factor Modeling of Self-Perceptions on Ideal Spouse Preferences
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Studies of people’s preferences for long-term romantic partners tend to isolate singular traits of interest. In contrast to this paradigm, this research uses structural equation models with latent variables to determine how unmarried adults’ self-perceptions impact their

ideal spouse preferences. I test predictions from assortative mating and exchange perspectives using a factor analytic approach. I find that individuals' self-categorization on factors measuring facets of instrumentality and expressivity account for differences in people's desires for these trait constructs in future spouses, above and beyond sex category differences that inform much of mate preference research.

2. Methodological refinements of important topics

Karen E. Bittner

Frederick O. Lorenz

Iowa State University

Presentation, Analysis, and Interpretation of Dyadic Data

Characteristics between romantic partners are often more similar than different. When correlations between characteristics of romantic partners are very high, there are potential issues in dyadic modeling and interpretation of results. There are multiple approaches to analyzing the complex relationship dynamics in dyadic data. The Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM; Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006) explores how one's characteristics can influence one's own future outcomes (actor effects) as well as a romantic partner's outcomes (partner effects). However, the APIM may not be able to accurately estimate actor effects and partner effects when characteristics between romantic partners are very similar. Methods of analysis that can account for higher degrees of nonindependence, such as the use of latent factors in structural equation modeling (SEM), may estimate the influence of pre-existing traits on future outcomes more accurately. The researchers took a subsample of romantic partners from the longitudinal Family Transitions Project to illustrate this approach in an applied example. Each romantic partner provided a measure of their endorsement of religious beliefs (1999), frequency of religious activities (1999), relationship commitment (1999), and relationship instability two years later (2001). The APIM and SEM were utilized to model the effects of the romantic couple's religious behavior on their later relationship instability, as well as the effects of their religious beliefs on their later relationship instability. These associations were hypothesized to be mediated by relationship commitment. The analyses were performed in three steps: (1) utilizing the format of the APIM, (2) a hybrid of the APIM and SEM, and (3) the format of SEM. While the romantic partners' religious beliefs were moderately strongly correlated, the romantic partners' religious behaviors were very strongly correlated, leading to estimation difficulties in the APIM. The models incorporating SEM showed that once the common variance between the romantic partners' religious activities was partitioned out, the associations between the remaining variables were more accurately estimated. Models utilizing SEM showed a significant mediation pattern, while the models utilizing APIM did not. These analyses also uncovered gender differences in the effects of the couple's religious activities on relationship commitment and the resulting effects of relationship commitment upon relationship instability. The researchers discuss the benefits and drawbacks of the APIM and SEM relative to the type of data being analyzed. These findings stress the importance of applying a statistical methodology that fits not only the researcher's hypotheses but also a methodology that will accurately estimate the associations between variables of interest.

3. Conflict communication

Sean Horan

Trey Guinn
Scott Banghart

DePaul University

Understanding the Dark Triad and Conflict Communication in Romantic Relationships

The Dark Triad is a personality structure wherein a person has high levels of Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy. As "communication depends on psychological processes" because they are "inextricably linked," it is important that we study the relationships among communication and the Dark Triad (McCroskey & Beatty, 2009, p. 5). To further understand the communicative manifestations of Dark Triad structures, we examined the relationships among Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy in conjunction with conflict messages in romantic relationships. Two hundred and twenty six individuals in self-defined, non-married romantic relationships lasting at least three months participated ($M = 21.85$ years old; relationship length $M = 22.70$ months). To understand conflict, four features were examined: the frequency of conflict, the degree to which conflict was hostile, the degree to which it was emotionally upsetting, and the self reported use of the four horsemen (e.g., contempt, criticism, stonewalling, and defensiveness). Results initially revealed that personality structure does explain differences in the self-reported frequency of conflict (*never, rarely, sometimes, or often; always* removed from analysis due to $n = 1$), with individuals higher on the Dark Triad reporting significantly more conflict. The degree to which conflict was *emotionally upsetting* was directly related to Narcissism, Psychopathy, and Machiavellianism. Likewise, the degree to which conflict was *hostile* was directly related to Narcissism, Psychopathy, and Machiavellianism. Narcissism, Machiavellianism, and Psychopathy directly related to the use of criticism, contempt, and defensiveness. Stonewalling was only related to Machiavellianism and Psychopathy. Implications for relational communication are discussed, particularly in light of the repeated connections among Gottman's four horsemen and relational termination/persistence.

	3. Conflict communication	Camilla S. Overup	Angelo M. DiBello, Julie A. Brunson, Linda K. Acitelli, Clayton Neighbors	University of Houston	Self-Presentation and Aggression toward Intimate Partners: When Assertiveness Goes Awry
Intimate partner violence (IPV) is prevalent among young adults, with approximately one in three dating couples experiencing violence within their relationships (Straus, 2008; White & Koss, 1991). Additionally, research suggests at least one in five college students report physical violence and abuse in their current or previous dating relationships (Wasserman, 2003). Moreover, research has found that relationships characterized by dissatisfaction and distress are more likely to have IPV present (Short, Capaldi, Kim, & Tiberio, 2013). This association may be explained by the interpersonal behaviors enacted by the partners. Prior work suggests that IPV perpetrators gain power in their relationship through interpersonal dominance (Hamby, 1996). Such dominance may be evinced through their self-presentational behaviors. Self-presentation involves engaging in behaviors with the explicit goals of shaping another person's perceptions of the self. Self-presentational behaviors have generally been divided into defensive (e.g. disclaimers, justifications) and assertive behaviors (e.g. intimidation, enhancement). The present study was conducted to examine the associations between IPV perpetration, self-presentation and relationship outcomes. We expected that IPV perpetration would be associated with more self-presentation, which would in turn, be associated with lower relationship trust and satisfaction. Participants included 113 (63 women and 50 men) undergraduate students, who completed self-report measures online. Path analyses revealed that IPV perpetration was significantly and positively associated with assertive self-presentation, but not with defensive self-presentation. Assertive self-presentation was significantly and negatively associated with relationship satisfaction and trust, whereas defensive self-presentation was not associated with either outcome. Additional analyses revealed that these associations were moderated by gender, such that the effects were only significant for women. Thus, assertive self-presentation seems to be more salient to women than men with regard to relationship outcomes (IPV, satisfaction, trust). These preliminary findings have the potential to contribute to the growing body of literature dedicated to better understanding the personality of the perpetrator, as well as the dynamics between perpetrator and victim. Overall, these results suggest that women who perpetrate IPV use dominant interpersonal behaviors, but that such behaviors lead to poorer relationship outcomes (e.g. decreased relationship satisfaction and trust).					
	3. Conflict communication	Anne Zmyslinski-Seelig	Valerie Fisher Clare Gross	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Honey, take out the trash: Types of demand/withdraw in marital relationships
This study investigates how married individuals engage in demand/withdraw during reported episodes of conflict. Participants identify one specific conflict episode with their spouses and write about the interaction using a script-like format. Caughlin and Scott's (2010) four types of demand/withdraw are examined in this study: (a) discuss/exit, (b) Socratic questioning/perfunctory response, (c) complain/deny, and (d) criticize/defend. These types are considered in order to test the validity of distinct ways individuals engage in demand/withdraw. In addition, the possibility of other types of demand/withdraw will be explored in order to find out if the four types posited by Caughlin and Scott are exhaustive or not. The findings of this study should provide greater understanding of how married individuals engage in demand/withdraw with their spouses. Additionally, this study will offer useful knowledge about how Caughlin and Scott's four types of demand/withdraw manifest in married individuals' accounts of conflict.					

	4. Interpersonal goals	Amy Canevello	Jennifer Crocker	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Interpersonal Goals, Constructive Approaches to Problems in Close Relationships, and Conflict
Issues and problems in close relationships are inevitable. Approaching problems in constructive ways should result in fewer upset feelings, and better resolution of the problem and outcomes. Failing to approach problems in adaptive ways should result in more upset feelings, less resolution, and could harm the relationship in the long term. But what leads people to approach interpersonal problems in constructive ways? We suggest that two conflicting goals contribute to constructive approaches to interpersonal problems (CAIP). Compassionate goals to support others (Crocker & Canevello, 2012) should predict greater CAIP, whereas self-image goals to construct, maintain, and defend desired images of the self should predict lower CAIP. Further, CAIP should have consequences for own and partner's outcomes. Three studies (a cross-sectional sample of students, a diary study of same-sex freshmen roommate dyads, and a laboratory study of married couples who discussed a relationship problem) tested associations between interpersonal goals and CAIP, and explored the consequences of CAIP for own and partner's upset feelings and relationship outcomes. Across studies, compassionate goals led to greater CAIP; self-image goals were unrelated to CAIP. Results also supported an intrapsychic process in which compassionate goals predicted greater CAIP, which then predicted fewer upset feeling with partners and the relationship.					

Results also supported an interpersonal process in which actors' compassionate goals and CAIP predicted partners' fewer upset feelings with actors and the relationship. Together, these findings suggest that people create how they approach interpersonal issues through their compassionate goals, with consequences for their own and partners' experiences.					
005 4	4. Interpersonal goals	Jennifer Crocker	Amy Canevello	Ohio State University	Nonzero-sum Beliefs in Close Relationships: Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Processes
Three studies examined nonzero-sum beliefs about the interdependence between close relationship partners' outcomes. Study 1 examined temporal associations among compassionate and self-image goals and nonzero-sum beliefs in a longitudinal study of roommate dyads in the first semester of college, and found that compassionate goals predict increases and self-image goals predict decreases in nonzero-sum beliefs about roommate relationships over time. Study 2 examined relationship goals, nonzero-sum beliefs, and relationship quality (a composite of closeness, satisfaction, commitment, trust, disclosure, and regard for partners) in a sample of dating couples, and found that compassionate goals were positively and self-image goals were negatively associated with nonzero-sum beliefs; nonzero-sum beliefs predicted unique variance in relationship quality, and partly explained the association between compassionate goals and relationship quality. Study 3 examined whether and how one person's (actor's) nonzero-sum beliefs affect a partner's relationship quality in a sample of same-sex dyadic relationships. Controlling for both actors' and partners' goals, actors' nonzero-sum beliefs predicted partners' perceptions of actors' nonzero-sum beliefs (through partner's own nonzero-sum beliefs), which in turn predicted partners' relationship quality. These effects were significant for both males and females in all studies. These studies suggest that nonzero-sum beliefs are an important and understudied aspect of close relationships.					
	4. Interpersonal goals	Jonathan Gore		Eastern Kentucky University	The Influence of Close Others in Daily Goal Pursuit
A daily diary study tested the hypothesis that daily contact with close others during goal pursuit would activate relationally-autonomous reasons and would also be associated with corresponding levels of goal effort. We also hypothesized that the association would be strongest among highly relational and agreeable people. Participants (n = 49) completed self-construal and agreeableness assessments at a face-to-face session, then they completed daily reports of relational motives, contact with close and distant others, and goal effort daily for the next six days online. The results of hierarchical linear modeling analysis showed that contact with friends and family members were associated with corresponding levels of effort among highly relational people. Only contact with parents was associated with corresponding effort among highly agreeable people. Contact with friends and family were also associated with daily levels of relationally-autonomous motives, but not relationally-controlled motives. Implications for clinical practice and motivational programs will be discussed.					
	5. Complex sexual issues	Aron DiBacco	David Bell	IUPUI	How do General and Dyadic Motivations Explain Decisions about Sex Risk?
Human motivations emerge from physical and psychological drives and develop within a social matrix that includes dyadic relationships embedded within larger social structures. Human action operates at four analytic levels: the biological/emotional, the interactional, the contextual and the normative. At the most basic level, human motivation systems are embodied in mammalian brain circuits (Panksepp, 1998) and are uniquely configured within individuals, governing actions throughout our interactions. These motivational systems are expressed differently depending upon the quality of dyadic interactions: people have not only general motivations that operate similarly across all situations, but also dyadically-oriented motivations that differ depending upon the interaction partner. At the contextual level, specific interactions offer social meanings and interpretations that evoke different general and dyadic motivations. Globally, social systems have structures of meaning that are often expressed as norms defining particular configurations of motivations as appropriate for different situations. Sociologists often offer the social system and its normative structure as primary (Sawyer, 2005). Others have focused more on the importance of contextual meaning and interpretation as critical (Goffman, 1961; Mead, 1934). Our concern is to analyze data gathered to represent individual, interactional, contextual, and normative determinants of behavior and examine their effects within the context of sexual relationships in which decisions are made about sex risk and protection. Using data from a study of sex risk we investigate these behaviors and decisions about condom use. Data were collected to represent motivations at individual, dyadic, contextual, and global levels. Participants were asked about sex risk and about 45 decision factors related to condom use. Analyses of factors influencing sex risk and condom use indicate that contextual and global motivations influenced both sex risk and condoms, while dyadic motivations influenced only sex risk. Dyadic-level motivations increasing sex risk included lust, caregiving and attachment anxiety. For contextual level motivations, pleasure increased sex risk while normative and pregnancy concerns decreased it. Lust and relationship power					

decreased condom use and caring for one's partner, self-protection, and pregnancy concerns increased it. At the global level, only attachment anxiety influenced behavior, decreasing condom use. No motivations appeared on more than one level for condom use. These results suggest that motivations operate distinctly at different analytic levels. Understanding the personal and relational dynamics influencing decisions about protection against sex risk helps explain multi-level motivations and could have practical applications in the design of intervention programs.

	5. Complex sexual issues	Linda Muusses	Peter Kerkhof, Catrin Finkenauer	VU University Amsterdam	Internet Pornography and Relationship Quality: A Longitudinal Study of Within and Between Partner Effects of Adjustment, Sexual Satisfaction and Sexually Explicit Internet Material among Newly-Weds
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Several studies have established a negative relation between the use of sexually explicit Internet material (SEIM) and relationship quality. While most studies imply SEIM use is the antecedent for the change in relationship quality, the opposite might also be true: lower relationship quality might increase people's SEIM use. This article aims to shed light on the directionality of the relation between SEIM use and relationship quality among married couples. We used prospective dyadic data to examine the short- and long-term relation between SEIM use, sexual satisfaction and relationship adjustment among adult SEIM users and their partners. The results showed that among husbands adjustment and SEIM use are negatively and reciprocally related. Also, sexual satisfaction in husbands predicted a decrease in their wives' SEIM one year later, while wives' SEIM did not affect their husbands' sexual satisfaction. The findings have important implications for theories on the link between relationship quality and SEIM use. By incorporating the multilevel design we arrived at different conclusions than previously suggested by studies that did not incorporate these designs. Using a dyadic longitudinal design we were able to disentangle both the interpersonal and intrapersonal longitudinal directionality of results. For example, we found that more sexual satisfaction in husbands predicted a decrease in wives' SEIM use one year later, while wives' SEIM use did not affect their husbands' sexual satisfaction. These findings challenge previous findings, which found an association between women's SEIM use and husbands' satisfaction. Although correlational, these results were mostly interpreted as a positive effect of women's SEIM use on men's satisfaction. The findings of the present study suggest that the association may have the opposite direction: the more husbands are sexually satisfied, the less likely it is that their wives will use SEIM. These findings suggest that women may use SEIM strategically for relationship-purposes: wives may try to satisfy an unsatisfied husband by involving SEIM in their love-making.

	5. Complex sexual issues	Jimmie Manning		Northern Illinois University	Interpretive Theorizing in the Seductive World of Sexuality and Relationship Research: Getting Guerilla with Studies of Sexting, Purity Rings, and Intersectional Relationships
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This paper explores the contributions qualitative research can make to studies of relationships and sexuality. As Elissa Foster (2008) noted in an increasingly relevant and still vibrant essay exploring heteronormativity's influence on relationship researchers and those who theorize about how others do relationships, many scholars are still uncertain about how to proceed in ways that generatively draw from reflexive epistemological stances, especially when it comes to ways of understanding, marking, measuring, or otherwise acknowledging sexuality as it is constituted via relationships. Diamond (in press) echoes these frustrations, noting that studies about sexuality—both in terms of identity and in terms of physical expression—are often removed from relational contexts and instead artificially placed into two different areas of inquiry: *studies of relationships* and *studies of human sexuality*. Those two areas of study are largely interdisciplinary, and as such are likely to find scholars working amidst a tension between promoting themselves to their more traditionally recognized discipline (e.g., communication, psychology, sociology) and engaging larger transdisciplinary discussions about relationships and sexuality (Manning, Vlasis, Dirr, Shandy, Emerson, & DePaz, 2008). As this all suggests, those who are interested in studying relationships and sexuality together face three threats: uncertainty about how to proceed on what many still consider new terrain; scholarship paths that separate sexuality from relationships; and tensions that often accompany inter- or multidisciplinary work. In the spirit of continuing this conversation, the paper begins with a brief overview of what interpretive research studies are and how they vary from postpositivist explorations of relationships, easily the most dominant paradigm in relationship studies. It then offers three examples of how theory, method, and topic can interact to reflexively and generatively build knowledge about relationships and sexuality by sharing select portions of recent research studies by the author. The first study of sexting describes how *definitional analysis* was created as part of a study's research process to shape a definition of sexting that could be used to both understand participant vantage points as well as operationalize future studies. The second study explores *multiadic approaches to discourses* using data from a study of family talk about purity pledges. The final study uses notions of *distal and proximal discourses* (Baxter, 2011) to unpack how gay man/straight woman friendships invoke popular culture discourses—especially discourses surrounding the television program *Will & Grace*—to explain their relationships and dynamics of those relationships. Combined, the glimpses into these three studies demonstrate how method can be shaped to answer research

questions, how theorizing can be a part of that shaping, and how doing so not only allows for deeper insights to understandings of sexuality and relationships, but for future methodological approaches to research studies of all kinds as well.					
	6. Resilience, relationship beliefs, integrative thinking and satisfaction	James Bradley	Mahzad Hojjat	University Of Massachusetts - Dartmouth	Do Resilient Individuals Have More Satisfying Marriages?
Marriage can often be quite difficult, however, many marriages still remain strong and satisfying while others fail. Understanding what characterizes more satisfying marriages is imperative for future intervention strategies and promoting more successful marriages. Previous research has highlighted secure attachment, positive emotions, and social support as key contributors to marital satisfaction. The broaden and build theory of positive emotions suggests that repeated positive and adaptive behaviors will increase thought-action repertoires, and lead to easier and more frequent future use of these behaviors. The present research uses this theory to support the hypothesis that resilience mediates the relationships between secure attachment, social support, and positive emotions with marriage satisfaction. Resilience is a positive adaptation, which allows for people to flexibly and effectively cope with, adjust to, and bounce back from negative and stressful life experiences. It is theorized that positively regulating emotions to deal with life stress will lead to broadened thought-action repertoires, which will lead to more frequent and successful future use of resiliency, and improved abilities in finding positive meaning in negative and stressful situations. In this study, 237 married individuals completed online surveys about their positive and negative emotions, attachment style, perceived social support, resilience, and marriage satisfaction. All participants were in heterosexual marriages for at least 5 years. The median age of participants was 40, and the median length of marriage was 13 years. Results showed that resilience was a full mediator between positive emotions and marriage satisfaction. This offers support of the relationship between broaden and build theory and resilience. Also, this suggests that positive emotions do not directly impact marital satisfaction but instead they impact resilience, which then influences satisfaction. Resilience was also a full mediator between social support and satisfaction, yielding a similar relationship. When it came to secure attachment, spousal attachment had the strongest relationship with resilience and marital satisfaction. Resilience, however, only acted as a partial mediator suggesting that spousal attachment has some independent influence on resilience and marriage satisfaction. Together the results indicate that resilience is an imperative factor when considering marriage satisfaction. Previous research suggesting that positive emotions and social support improve marital satisfaction has not accounted for resilience, and may have been missing the big picture. This research offers a more complete operational model of marital satisfaction, which can be used, in future research, to improve upon marital satisfaction research. Furthermore, this research presents a new approach for clinicians and couples to use when working to improve marital satisfaction.					
	6. Resilience, relationship beliefs, integrative thinking and satisfaction	Jenna McNallie		Purdue University	A Meta-Analysis of the Relationship Belief Inventory and Relationship Satisfaction
According to Larson and Holman (1994), marriage dissolution in the United States has become a focus for family life education and marital counselling programs. One factor mentioned in their literature review involves the role of dysfunctional relationship beliefs in fostering marital dissatisfaction. These dysfunctional relationship beliefs are even connected to divorce rates (Kurdek, 1993). One particular measurement device used to assess dysfunctional beliefs is Eidelson and Epstein's (1982) Relationship Belief Inventory (RBI). Originally applied to distressed marital couples, the scale has been extended to other relationship types. This meta-analysis evaluated the associations between the RBI and relationship satisfaction and sought to identify any potential sources of variability that could moderate the relationship. Moderator variables included gender, sample type (couple or non-couple), and the self-report satisfaction measure used. The meta-analysis of the Relationship Belief Inventory (RBI; Eidelson & Epstein, 1982) and satisfaction examined 17 studies, yielding 21 independent data sets ($N = 3836$). Only results that directly tested the connection between the total RBI or specific RBI subscales and satisfaction were included. The average correlation between the total RBI and relationship satisfaction is negative, $\bar{r} = -.343$, $N = 2816$, $k = 14$, based on a heterogeneous sample of correlations, $\chi^2 (13, N = 2816) = 32.34$, $p > .05$. Results indicated that the significant negative correlations with satisfaction continued for all five subscales (i.e., Disagreement is Destructive, Mindreading is Expected, Partners Cannot Change, Sexual Perfectionism, and the Sexes are Different). Analysis of the moderator variables demonstrated mixed results. Gender showed non-significant impact on satisfaction, with the exception of two subscales. When compared to women, men's endorsement of the Mindreading is Expected and the Sexes are Different subscales had more of an impact on relationship satisfaction. Examination of the relationship satisfaction scales used revealed no significant influence on the total RBI or RBI subscales, aside from one—the Sexes are Different. Although, the differences that emerged were small. Relationship experience, demonstrated through couple and non-couple samples, moderated belief in specific subscales.					

Specifically, couples reported higher correlations in the Disagreement is Destructive, Mindreading is Expected, and Partners Cannot Change subscales, while non-couples reported higher correlations in the Sexual Perfectionism and the Sexes are Different subscales. Overall, results support that increased negative cognitions about relationships as measured by the RBI are associated with reduced relational satisfaction. Finding what moderates endorsement of irrational relationship beliefs is important to understanding what fosters these dysfunctional cognitions and what can be done to reduce their impact on satisfaction levels in order to create healthier romantic relationships. Gender, sample type (signifying relationship experience), and satisfaction measures used moderate belief in dysfunctional ideals to some degree, but more research needs to occur that examines the dual influence of these biological and social motives.

	6. Resilience, relationship beliefs, integrative thinking and satisfaction	Kaytiann Severen		The University of Texas at Austin	Victorious or Vulnerable: Is Integrative Thinking Helpful to Newlyweds Experiencing Stress Spillover?
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Over the course of a marriage, many couples will experience stressful life events that may strain the relationship, a phenomenon referred to as stress spillover. For instance, couples experiencing greater stress often report lowered marital satisfaction and are at a greater risk for dissolution (Lavee, McCubbin, & Olson, 1987; Neff & Karney, 2004; Karney & Bradbury, 1995). It is important to understand why these spillover effects occur and what can protect marriages from the harmful effects of stressful events. The goal of this study was to examine the role of integrative thinking – or the tendency for spouses to mentally integrate, rather than segregate (or compartmentalize), positive and negative information about their partner (Showers & Kevlyn, 1999) – in the stress spillover process. Specifically, we examined whether spouses’ capacity to engage in more integrative thinking may operate as a moderator or a mediator of the negative association between stressors external to the marriage and marital satisfaction. One hundred seventy-one heterosexual newlywed couples completed measures of their stressful life events, organization of thoughts about their partner, and marital satisfaction. Results supported a moderator model for husbands, such that higher levels of integrative thinking buffered husbands from the harmful effects of stress on their marital satisfaction. However, results supported a mediator model for wives, such that wives experiencing greater external stress exhibited lower levels of integrative thinking, which in turn led to lower levels of marital satisfaction. To interpret these findings, it is important to note that wives in this sample reported higher levels of external stress than husbands. Thus, the difference between husbands and wives may not rely on gender so much as on the levels of stress experienced: integrative thinking served as a moderator of stress spillover for husbands (who on average experienced less stress_ yet served as a mediator for wives (who on average experienced more stress). This pattern of results may suggest that although integrative thinking can protect spouses’ marital happiness from some stress, integrative thinking may be compromised as stressors become more extreme. Findings are discussed in terms of how interventions designed to improve happiness within marriages might benefit from focusing on helping couples improve their ability to cope effectively with stress. On a broad level, this study helps address the question: Why do people have difficulty engaging in the behaviors they know to be beneficial for relationships? This question acknowledges two competing motivations for how people act within marital relationships. On one level, the social bond of marriage motivates spouses to engage in adaptive relationship behaviors and processes that preserve the quality of the marriage. On another level, the environmental context of the marriage (especially the context of stress, an external force with physiological, cognitive, and emotional implications) can influence spouses to engage in behaviors that are less adaptive. However, a gap remains between theories of interpersonal relationship processes and research on the influence of contextual factors like stressful life circumstances, such that the specific mechanisms by which stress affects marital outcomes are not yet thoroughly understood.

	7. Social support	Heather Attig		University of Kansas	Social Support and Media Multiplexity During a Life Stressor
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A woman’s child stops breathing and is rushed to the emergency room. A man watches his home go up in flames. A woman loses her job. A man travels to another country to adopt a child and comes back empty-handed. These stories gathered for this study, are examples of life stressors that required social support. Social support, whether emotional, informational or tangible (Goldsmith, 2004) is an innate need. However, how and whether a person seeks social support may be determined by social norms. Individuals must decide whether the costs of seeking support offset the potential benefits. Regardless of the strategy, it is clear that when seeking support people make active choices in choosing what to say and how to say it. Technological advances in communication channels have provided new pathways to social interaction and support, and this study investigates how individuals use these technologies to mobilize social support. Social support, defined as both “verbal and nonverbal behaviors that are intended to provide assistance for those who are in need of aid” (Burlison & MacGeorge, 2002, p. 374), is important to our well-being and our personal relationships. While face-to-face communication has been considered the “gold standard” to relational maintenance, we

are also using communication technology to maintain our personal relationships and mobilize our social support networks. These technologies include email, social networks sites, instant messaging, telephone calls, mobile phone text messages, postcards and letters, just to name a few. We seek and receive support from our strong ties (e.g., family and friends) and our weak ties (e.g., acquaintances and co-workers; Granovetter, 1973). Haythornthwaite (2005) coined the term “media multiplexity” to describe the phenomenon of how those who are strongly tied together relationally and emotionally make use of more means of communication than those more weakly tied. “Media multiplexers” are mobilizing their social networks via communication technologies when they need help with important issues in their lives. The purpose of this study is to explore the social support process across new communication technologies. It examines how multiple modes of communication (including face-to-face) are used to seek and receive social support in the midst a life stressor to/from different relational ties. What do people say prompts them to use certain communication channels and why? How do people negotiate the need for support in a socially acceptable way? Through in-depth interview data and qualitative analysis, this project tries to make sense of the communicative processes, motivations and interactions, and investigates the occurrence of media multiplexity when someone is in need of social support during a life stressor.

	7. Social support	Denise Marigold	Justin Cavallo, John Holmes, Joanne Wood	Renison University College, University of Waterloo	Making social support responsive for low self-esteem individuals
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Receiving social support in difficult times is important to individuals’ health and well-being (Uchino, Cacioppo, & Kiecolt-Glaser, 1996). But not all social support is created equal. Even well-intentioned support can fail to relieve the recipient’s distress, or create additional distress if the recipient does not perceive it to be responsive to their needs (Maisei & Gable, 2009; Shrout, Herman, & Bolger, 2006). Although they want to feel loved and cared for, individuals with low self-esteem (LSEs) show a preference for negative, self-verifying feedback (Swann, 2012). They are also less inclined to make an effort to improve a negative mood (Wood, Heimpel, Manwell, & Whittington, 2009). Thus we suspected that they would have different support needs than individuals with high self-esteem (HSEs). Specifically, we hypothesized that when soliciting support for a negative experience, LSEs would prefer ‘negative validation’ (the recognition and acceptance of the validity of their negative feelings by the support provider) rather than ‘positive reframing’ (the provider focusing on the potential bright side (e.g., learning, growth) of the negative experience). However, it is likely that support providers are either unaware of the needs of LSE support recipients, or unwilling to accommodate them as they are motivated to relieve the recipient’s distress. As such, LSEs may not feel the support they typically get from family and friends is satisfying and responsive to their needs. A preliminary correlational study confirmed this. Two further experiments demonstrated the importance of differentiating between negative validation and positive reframing. One experiment showed that when considering receiving support from a friend in several hypothetical scenarios, LSEs rated positive reframing as significantly less self-verifying than negative validation, and this led them to rate the quality of their friendship lower in the positive reframing condition than in the negative validation condition. A second experiment showed that when a confederate offered positive reframing, LSEs were less engaged in the interaction (as rated by outside observers) than when the confederate offered negative validation. HSEs did not show a preference for either type of support. Although LSEs may be motivated to feel better about their negative experiences eventually, we argue that this goal may be trumped by their goal to have their natural reactions understood and accepted. Once they believe the latter goal has been met with responsive social support, LSEs may then be poised to turn themselves toward the bright side.

	7. Social support	Elizabeth Jones	Margaret Rooney	The Ohio State University	Religious content in social support messages
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The importance of social support in facilitating physical and psychological well-being is a robust finding across social scientific research. A large body of literature looks specifically at the role of supportive communication, broadly conceptualized as communicative behaviors designed to seek or provide help (MacGeorge et al., 2011), in the social support process. Studies have demonstrated that supportive communication is important in managing distress. Further, religious and spiritual beliefs have also been shown to play an important role in coping for some individuals. However, few studies have investigated the role of religious/spiritual content in supportive communication messages. Thus, in this ongoing study, we examined the role of religiosity in undergraduates’ perceptions of the efficacy of religious content in supportive communication messages. We hypothesized that those scoring high in religiosity would evaluate supportive messages with religious content as more effective than would those participants scoring low in religiosity. However, research has also shown that cognitive complexity may moderate evaluations of supportive communication messages. Little is known about how cognitive complexity may influence the perception of religious content for individuals of varying religiosity, and thus we posed a research question investigating if cognitive complexity interacts

with religiosity in evaluations of supportive communication messages with religious content. We feel that this study is a good fit for the IARR 2013 Mini-Conference theme because of its investigations at the intersection of social (i.e., supportive communication) and developmental (i.e., cognitive complexity) processes with both close and weak ties. This study (in progress) employs a 3x2 factorial design to explore these questions, utilizing online experimentation methodology. Participants are required to complete a pre-test to assess their level of religiosity, resulting in three groups of participants: religious, anti-religious, and religiously indifferent. Members of each group then assess hypothetical emotional support messages coming from a “classmate” or “close friend” that either contain some religious content (e.g., “I’ll be praying for you”) or no religious content (e.g., “my thoughts are with you”). The hypothetical emotional support messages were pre-tested to determine their validity. Each participant will receive two messages that vary in their problem severity (ex: the death of a relative or a failed college exam) to examine whether the context of the hypothetical scenario influences perceptions of religious content. For each supportive message participants are asked to provide their attributions and perceptions of the person providing the supportive message, their satisfaction with the message, and the sensitivity of the supportive message. In addition to physical and mental well-being, social support has been found to facilitate relational well-being, further making the case that this study would be a meaningful contribution to the 2013 IARR Mini-Conference.

	8. Roundtable Transition from home to college		Tim Cole, Jessica Moore, Marianne Dainton, Katie Neary Dunleavy, Pamela Lannuttii	Butler University	(Dis)honesty, (Dis)respect, and (Dis)connection: Helping College Students Navigate a Multi-Level Bridge between Family and Campus Relationships.
	Mary Bingham Room	Leah Bryant			

It has been argued that the origins of a set of human behaviors can be located in four domains labeled nurture, proximate causality, logical generation, and nature (Cappella, 1991). That is, the origins of human behavior may be located in: 1) learning through social, cultural, and environmental forces, 2) causal forces that produce behaviors under contextual scrutiny, 3) a logical set of operators that give rise to all possible behaviors, and 4) biological, genetic, and evolutionary forces that drive behavior. It is inherent that tensions exist among these domains. Importantly, these tensions materialize in communication behavior. In accordance with the existence of such tensions and the call for the examination of multi-level motivations in relationship research, the general goals of this roundtable are to *facilitate professional dialogue* and *generate applied solutions* related to the cognitive and behavioral tensions college students experience as they navigate the space between familial and campus relationships. It is our hope that this roundtable will not only benefit relationship researchers and practitioners, but that the ultimate beneficiaries will be the students they serve. This roundtable will be punctuated by three primary questions after which applied research will be used to guide discussion and prompt audience participation.

In what ways do families of origin shape students’ cognitive and behavioral adjustment to academic environments? Leah Bryant and Tim Cole’s research on memorable messages in families will guide this conversation about academic dishonesty and student communication on campus.

What social and biological factors may impact college students’ perceptions of student-faculty interactions? Marianne Dainton, Katie Neary Dunleavy, and Pamela Lannuttii’s research on student perceptions of disrespectful faculty communication offers an expectancy violations framework to explore this question.

How do socio-cultural and evolutionary tensions create identity and communication challenges for college students at home and on campus? And how might student challenges impact universities? Jessica Moore’s research on imposter syndrome among first generation students will inform this discussion about identity, disconnection, and diversity.

	9. Issues of discrimination		Carolyn Cutrona, Fred Clavel	Iowa State University	Community-Level Racism Predicting Relationship Outcomes in African American Couples
		Daniel Russell			

Relationships are affected by multiple forces at multiple levels. The current study sought to expand previous work on relationship quality and stability among African American couples by incorporating both positive and negative neighborhood characteristics into a model predicting relationship quality and stability. Participants were 207 couples from the Family and Community Health Study (FACHS), a large longitudinal study of African American families (Cutrona, Russell, et al., 2003). All families had a 9- to 11-year old

child at the time of recruitment in 1997-98. We recruited families from census tracts in both Iowa and Georgia that were outside major metropolitan areas, in which the proportion of African American families was 10% or higher, and that spanned a wide range of income levels. In the current study, we included couples who were married or cohabiting at Wave 1 (1997-98), in which both partners participated in both Wave 1 and Wave 3, five years later. The mean age was 37.3 years among women and 39.8 years among men. The median household income was \$42,000 for the married and \$30,00 for the cohabiting couples. We tested the influence on a multi-dimensional latent relationship-quality variable of both individual-level and neighborhood-level variables. In turn, we tested the influence of relationship quality on stability, five years after the initial assessment. Individual-level variables included resources that promote stability, such as religiosity, and stressors that diminish stability, including financial strain. Relationship quality was comprised of both observed interaction variables (warmth and hostility) and self-reported satisfaction with partner contributions to household responsibilities and overall relationship satisfaction. Neighborhood-level variables included one positive, relationship-enhancing characteristic, and one stress-producing characteristic. Neighborhood-level cohesion was operationalized as whether neighbors know each other, socialize with each other, and assist each other in times of need. The negative neighborhood characteristic, neighborhood-level racism, was operationalized as the frequency with which residents were viewed with suspicion, passed over for opportunities, or addressed in a demeaning manner because of their race. Each neighborhood-level variable was constructed as the mean across all study participants who resided in a specific neighborhood (N = 40 neighborhoods). Results showed similar patterns for men and women. Neighborhood-level racism was negatively associated with relationship quality for both men ($\beta = -.41, p < .05$) and women ($\beta = -.26^*, p < .05$). These associations were significant when controlling for the individual-level predictors. By contrast, neighborhood-level cohesion was not a significant predictor of relationship quality for men or women. As reported previously (Cutrona et al., 2011), women's relationship, but not men's significantly predicted relationship stability over five years. Results highlight the importance of context as a factor that influences the quality of people's relationships. Racism is a potent stressor among African Americans and its effects can interfere with couples' ability to relate positively and constructively to each other

	9. Issues of discrimination	Lisa Hanasono		Bowling Green State University	To Seek or Not To Seek Support: Exploring Multi-Level Motivations for Coping with Racial Discrimination
Social support is a fundamental aspect of close personal relationships (Cunningham & Barbee, 2000). Researchers have examined how social support promotes physical health (e.g., Cutrona, 1996), mental well-being (e.g., Ryff & Singer, 2001), and relational satisfaction (e.g., Uchino, 2004). Instead of coping alone, people can turn to platonic, familial, and romantic relational partners for words of comfort, advice, or tangible assistance. Miller and Major (2000) explained that racial discrimination is a special type of stressor that attempts to stigmatize an immutable aspect of a person's social identity. Although acts of racial discrimination may vary widely (e.g., Jun, 2012), researchers have found that both blatant (i.e., overt) and subtle (i.e., microaggressions) messages of discrimination can negatively affect people's health (Allison, 1998; Noh & Wickrama, 2007; Solorzano, Ceja, & Yosso, 2000; Sue, Bucceri, Lin, Nadal, & Torino, 2009). Researchers have reported that seeking support represents a viable strategy for coping with racial discrimination (Brandolo, Brady ver Halen, Pencille, Beatty, & Contrada, 2009; Miller & Kaiser, 2001). For example, in their meta-analysis on perceived discrimination and health, Pascoe and Richman (2009) found that seeking support could buffer some of the negative effects of racial discrimination. Unfortunately, many people are reluctant to seek support after experiencing an act of racial discrimination. Individuals' reticence to solicit support from friends, romantic partners, and family can be explained through a multi-level motivation perspective. Specifically, this approach helps us understand how individuals simultaneously experience conflicting biologically-based and socioculturally-based motives when coping with discrimination. On one hand, targets of racial discrimination might be inclined to instinctively protect themselves (e.g., involuntary fight or flight responses) by withdrawing from the situation or confronting their perpetrators. On the other hand, targets might feel obligated to cope in manners that are more socially or culturally appropriate (e.g., keep quiet about the incident, do not "complain"). Although people may experience conflicting coping motivations, both biological and sociocultural influences can work in concert to silence targets and prevent them from seeking support. This study aims to explore the ways that situational and relational factors affect the likelihood of support seeking behaviors by targets of racial discrimination. Drawing from Lazarus and Folkman's (1984) cognitive appraisal theory, this study explores how multi-level motivations can account for the ways that targets cope with racial discrimination. Employing a 2 (high/low severity) x 2 (high/low relational closeness to the perpetrator) experimental research design, this study examines how situational and relational demands can affect targets' decision to seek social support. After completing a demographics questionnaire, participants were randomly assigned to read a hypothetical scenario that cast them as the targets of an act of racial discrimination. Scenarios differed by severity (i.e., the degree to which they were perceived to be stressful or dangerous) and the level of relational closeness to the perpetrator. Results indicated an interaction between the incidents' severity and targets' relationships with their perpetrators. Implications for the provision of supportive communication to targets of racial discrimination,					

methodological limitations, and directions for future research are provided.					
	9. Issues of discrimination	Kelly Morrison	Steven McCornack,	Michigan State University	When individual motives compete with societal motives: Experiences of LGBTQ discrimination
This paper presents the results of a state-wide data collection of an LGBTQ community and their allies throughout the state of Michigan that was undertaken to provide a current comprehensive community snapshot. One thousand and seventeen participants completed an anonymous online survey that assessed their attitudes, perceptions and experiences. The survey included quantitative items assessing their comfort with their sexual orientation, sense of community connectedness, priorities regarding community issues, attitudes about the LGBTQ community, and access to and satisfaction with community services. Additionally the participants completed qualitative open-ended questions reporting on their experiences with discrimination and harassment and their recommendations for what could be done to reduce discrimination and harassment. 501 participants reported experiences of discrimination or harassment. A variety of harassment or discrimination categories emerged, including assigned sex/gender, gender identity or expression, class, race, immigrant status, appearing too “butch” or too “femme”, and physical appearance. The qualitative descriptions also were coded for the context or relationship status associated with the discrimination or harassment, the type of discrimination or harassment, and the attributions the participants made about the experience. Twelve categories emerged from the data on context/relationship status associated with the discrimination or harassment, revealing a myriad of discrimination sources and settings. The categories included strangers in public, strangers yelling from cars, family, friends, acquaintances, co-workers, educational settings, legal services, health-care settings, religious contexts, public demonstrations, and context not specified. Ten categories emerged from the data on types of discrimination, exemplifying a wide range of both direct and indirect forms. The categories included descriptions of cognitive assumptions and stereotypes, slights and taunts, spreading rumors, avoidance and social shunning, exclusion, online harassment, direct verbal threats, vandalism of property, physical attacks, and a final category for discrimination not specified. Five attribution categories were revealed, including attributions that the discrimination occurred because of the other person’s religious beliefs, racism, sexism, lack of knowledge, or family upbringing. The qualitative data on suggestions for solving discrimination or harassment indicated proposals for education, awareness, and tolerance training, as well as changes in terms of policies and laws. The findings demonstrate competing motives. Related to the conference theme, this paper considers the conflict that occurs when socially constructed standards, policies, and frameworks do not welcome biological individual differences and motivations. Implications for network support, community support services, and safe havens are discussed as critical mechanisms for reducing uncertainty, maintaining relationships, promoting tolerance, and acceptance.					

	10. Family dynamics involving children	Kelly McAninch	Amy Delaney, Ximena Reyna	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Actor-partner effects in the association between relational uncertainty and difficulty in discussing family planning
Family planning discussions, which include talk about partners’ desire (or lack thereof) to have children, timing and planning of having children, adoption, and fertility issues, are important but perhaps challenging conversations for couples to have. Important research on family planning has highlighted the specific emotional and relational challenges of voluntarily child-free couples (e.g., Durham, 2008; Durham & Braithwaite, 2009) and infertile couples seeking to adopt (e.g., Daniluk & Hurtig-Mitchell, 2003), yet few scholars have investigated family planning discussions in a more general sample of couples. Talking about family planning may be awkward for couples in general if partners are not certain of each other’s feelings about having a family or if partners are not quite sure if they plan to be together long-term. Given these potential trepidations, relational uncertainty, or the degree of confidence people have in their perceptions of involvement in close relationships (Knobloch & Solomon, 1999), may be a useful predictor of an individual’s belief that family planning discussions are difficult. Relational uncertainty stems from three sources – self, partner, and the relationship (Knobloch & Solomon, 1999). In this context, partner uncertainty, or doubt about a partner’s involvement in the relationship, could reflect an individual’s inability to predict a partner’s beliefs about starting a family. Self and relationship uncertainty, or doubt about your own involvement in or the status of the relationship, respectively, could reflect an individual’s uncertainty about how long he or she sees the relationship lasting. Dyadic survey data from 43 ($N = 86$) heterosexual dating, cohabiting, and married couples age 23 to 35 reveal that family planning discussions are somewhat challenging conversations made more difficult when partners experience relational uncertainty. An actor-partner interdependence model (APIM) (Cook & Kenny, 2005) revealed small but significant actor and partner effects that suggest individuals may be influenced by not only their own					

perceptions of the relationship, but also their partner's level of confidence in the relationship. Our findings give warrant to future investigations into the complex dynamics of family planning discussions that a broad range of couples may encounter.					
	10. Family dynamics involving children	Jeff Halford		Keene State College	Less Satisfied but More Committed? How the Presence of Children Affects Marital Outcomes
Historically, marriage has served as an arrangement designed in part to facilitate reproduction and socialization of children. Only recently has personal happiness (i.e., relationship satisfaction) or self-fulfillment been added to the benefits of marriage; in fact, in contemporary society, such satisfaction/fulfillment often becomes the motive to marry, not just a by-product of doing so. Curiously, while marital satisfaction declines for all married couples after the first couple of years, those who become parents typically report <i>less</i> marital satisfaction than do their childless counterparts. Not surprisingly, the addition of an infant into a stable relational environment provides myriad opportunities for conflict, fatigue, less interaction, increased responsibility, and less discretionary income among other things. Despite this, those who become parents are less likely to divorce than their voluntarily childless counterparts, in part because the interests of the family rather than the marriage become paramount. Borrowing from Rusbult's work on investment in relational resources, this paper explores the relationships among marital satisfaction, relational investment and likelihood of divorce for individuals who become parents. Where appropriate, a comparison to voluntarily childless couples is offered in that this population provides a clear contrast to marriages in which spouses become parents. While the data on satisfaction and divorce likelihood seem contradictory at first glance, an analysis of these dynamics suggest that parents and childless couples may simply view marital satisfaction in divergent ways. Specifically, while the presence of children allows for more domains of conflict which implicate satisfaction, it also enhances investment in the family which implicates commitment. Likewise, there may be some aspects of the voluntarily childless demographic that increase their likelihood of divorce (e.g., different expectations of marriage and its purpose, increased interest in career rather than traditional family), independent of their childless status. Finally, this paper concludes with recommendations for studying marital satisfaction and measuring this important concept in relationship research. Specifically, this explores the possibility that scholars ought measure marital satisfaction in parents with not only the marriage, but the family, in mind. In other words, spouses who are parents may well define their marriage and its satisfaction level with a different set of criteria (and indeed a different set of definitions) than those spouses for whom children are absent. In this way, the seeming contradiction between satisfaction and commitment may well be a by-product of measuring satisfaction in ways that fail to capture the experience of it.					
	10. Family dynamics involving children	Jessica Eckstein	Nancy Brule, Jessica Cherry	Western Connecticut State University	Multi-Level Stigmatization of Victimized Parents: Exploring Population Attributions (Biological, Familial, Psychological) of Adolescent-to-Parent Abuse
Parent-adolescent conflict can routinely escalate into abusive behavior ("ongoing, repetitive pattern – psychological, emotional, or behavioral – of pain infliction"; Spitzberg, 1997, p. 177) <i>by</i> teenagers <i>toward</i> parents. Between 13-18% of adolescents hit their parents over the course of a year (Pagani et al., 2003), and psychological perpetration remains largely undocumented. The majority of literature on adolescent-to-parent abuse focuses on identifying possible causes (e.g., parents' marital status, perceived parenting skills, psychological features of parents and child, physiological factors, socio-economic distinctions, and social causes such as mass media or popular press depictions). Most of this research focuses on identification of parents' role in their own victimization. Societal attributions – from lay persons, practitioners, and relational researchers – that parents are responsible for the functioning of their children fail to account for environmental stressors, family dynamics, personalities, and other cultural factors present in the shaping of young individuals. Thus, parents – legally and morally responsible for their children – who are abused by their adolescents embody a contradictory relational experience. Parents psychologically and physically abused by their teen-aged sons and daughters must deal not only with the biological ramifications (e.g., physical injury, physiological symptomology) of their victimization, but also with the secondary victimization (e.g., institutional and cultural) of their own experiences. Further, holding parents culpable for their own abuse represents a unique case of victim-blaming, which may force these parents into silence and therefore hinder thorough, unbiased treatment/exploration of this problem. More often theorized as explanatory (rather than explicitly tested as such), societal stigma toward abused parents is believed to result from cultural messages, which may be obtained from personal interactions, mass media, educational institutions, and the popular press. This research explored (a) ways people perceive abused parents, and connected to (b) reported sources of information regarding parent-victims in general. Preliminary results ($n = 1020$) from a cross-sample of men and women ($N \geq 5,000$) representing diverse age groups and geographic U.S. regions demonstrated an overall dearth of educated knowledge corresponding to very strong, detailed attributions of victimized parents. Further, perceptions of parent-victims were tied to distinct, multi-level characterizations (i.e., positive/negative, specific/general,					

gender-stereotyped/biological sex-nuanced) of those individuals. Findings are discussed in terms of applications to victims, societal “others,” and implications for larger societal institutions responsible for perceptions of family functioning, victimization typologies, and relational research overall.

			Linda Roberts	University of Wisconsin-Madison	Stress and coping among couples facing advanced cancer: a dyadic coping process framework
	11. Grief & illness	Eun-jin Lee			
Cancer is a growing global public-health problem. Advanced cancer, especially, is a life-threatening external stressor that affects individuals and couples. Previous research on the effects of cancer has focused primarily on individual outcomes rather than on dyadic relational outcomes. Moreover, stress and coping processes are typically conceptualized as individual processes. Scholars have recently begun to explore stress and coping among couples, focusing on: 1) how each partner’s coping efforts relate to the coping efforts of the other person (Berghuis & Stanton, 2002; Revenson, 2003), 2) how the coping efforts of each partner improve the functionality of the other partner and the relationship (Coyne et al., 2001), and 3) the stress communication process (Bodenmann, 2005). There is little agreement in the field with respect to the definitions and specifications of dyadic coping and most authors have focused on the interaction of the individual coping efforts that partners use to deal with stress. This paper provides a heuristic model of dyadic stress and coping in couples that specifies the locus of the stress, the coping efforts and the outcomes to more concretely and comprehensively describe the stress and coping process for couples facing an external stressor. This dyadic coping process framework classifies “stress” into individual stress (e.g. individual patient stress and individual care partner stress) and dyadic stress that affects both patients and care partners. “Coping efforts” is classified into individual coping, supportive dyadic coping, and mutual dyadic coping. This model also classifies “outcomes” into individual outcomes (e.g. patient unique outcome and care partner unique outcome) and dyadic relational outcomes. This framework draws on existing theoretical and empirical work to synthesize diverse literatures. This heuristic model of dyadic stress and coping is important in that it can help us determine content, methodology, problem areas, and research questions related to couples facing external stressors. This paper describes the application of the model to couples where one partner faces advanced cancer using data from in-depth interviews with each partner.					
	11. Grief & illness	Erin Basinger		University of Illinois	Examining Suicide Bereavement and the Grief Processes of Accidental Killers in Online Forums
Studies estimate that each suicide deeply affects at least six people, who must go through intense and often painful coping processes to grieve the loss (McGlothlin, 2006); because of the far-reaching effects of suicide, it is critical to have a thorough understanding of the process of coping with suicide. Previous research has explored grief following a suicide by comparing it to other types of death, but scholars disagree about whether suicide bereavement is different than bereavement after other types of death, like illness or accidents. Some researchers have found significant overlap between coping with suicide and other types of death (e.g., Clark, 2001), whereas others hold to the notion that coping with suicide is unique (e.g., Jordan, 2001). The studies that do find differences are generally qualitative in nature and find recurring themes including feelings of guilt, difficulty with sense-making, and feelings of rejection. Guilt, in particular, is a theme that is unique to the experience of suicide bereavement. The purpose of this project is to examine suicide bereavement in comparison to coping with another type of death: accidental killing. Accidental killers are individuals who are unintentionally responsible for the deaths of others. A previous study conducted by this author suggests that there may be some similarities between suicide and accidental killing. This study will examine coping responses of individuals bereaved by suicide and accidental killing by studying their communication with others in online forums. This setting was chosen because (a) it allows observation of naturally occurring, unprompted communication, and (b) individuals who feel stigmatized, like those in these populations, may feel most comfortable communicating in settings where their identities are protected. Importantly, this communicative outlet is also inherently relational. Rather than choosing to cope in a setting that would allow these individuals to grieve or understand their experiences alone, they choose to cope by reaching out to or interacting with others. Many people find that communication with others is a vital component of their grief work (Larson, 1973). Furthermore, the communication in these settings is intersubjective in nature; individuals build on and construct each other’s responses and experiences. Importantly, these individuals are motivated not only by their desire to cope, but also by their desire to connect with others, demonstrating the multiple motivations that both accidental killers and individuals bereaved by suicide may have in coping in online forums. Through a qualitative analysis and systematic comparison of the coping responses of individuals bereaved both by suicide and by accidental killing, this project seeks to offer a more thorough understanding of coping with both types of death and specifically, to discover whether similarities exist between suicide bereavement and coping with accidental killing.					

	11. Grief & illness	Kelly Dillon		The Ohio State University School of Communication	Get over it, you're still here: A case study of how conflicting grief narratives can undermine social support
Regardless of the scores of books, blogs, research articles, or family stories told, there is no normal pregnancy. Instead, normalcy in pregnancy is measured in terms of expected, unexpected, explained, and unexplained outcomes. Likewise, there is no normal pregnancy loss, and healing is often measured in multiple levels such as reduction of risk to maternal health, fertility, and the value of what remains over what could have been. If there is no "normal," how does one communicate the healing process? What does 'normal' social support look and sound like? How do discrepancies in narratives, even of the same event, threaten social support? In this paper, Frank's (1995) three narrative typologies are used to compare the narratives of one pregnancy loss, illustrating how perspective of an event like this can profoundly effect the mother's transition to a new normal and undermine unconditional social support. Pregnancy loss is ambiguous and difficult enough without the added complications of losing that pregnancy in order to save the mother's life. Medicine's goal is to heal the sick and repair the broken. A patient's loved ones often pick up where medicine ends – offering support for the patient with both the biological and social motives. But again, their bias shows in their own relief, and there is no space for the difficult conversations about what was lost. When half of the supportive relationship focuses on the biology, can the soul be healed? For the loving observer, the patient should fit Frank's (1995) restitution narrative having an arc of health-sickness-restored health. But instead, communicating the ectopic pregnancy loss is much more chaotic. The "emotional battering" (Frank, 1995, p.101) a grieving mother takes from both physicians and loved ones is exhausting. It vilifies the sorrow felt and marginalizes the patient's own healing process. Allowing the grieving mother to narrate her story in personal terms could lead to easier transitions back to "real life" or at least better mental health. A personal case study of an emergency salpingectomy will be used to demonstrate how certain narrative strategies, no matter how well intentioned, can undermine the healing process loved ones hope to enable This story of ectopic pregnancy loss will be told from the point of view of the mother, husband, and maternal grandmother. Each individual discusses and processes the event differently, causing bumps in the social support. Can relationships be repaired when the individuals approach healing differently? This paper suggests if individuals in the relationship are aware of the different lens through which they are experiencing this loss, support is more effective, timely, and communicated easier.					
	12. Sacrifices in close relationships	Valerie Young	Tricia Burke, Melissa Curran	Hanover College	Affectionate sacrifices and relationship satisfaction of cohabiting individuals: Is there evidence of exchange and/or communal orientations motivating behaviors?
Within a romantic relationship, affectionate behaviors are one way that people show love and caring towards a partner; however, each person may have different motivations or preferences for these behaviors. From a relationship maintenance perspective, when a person in a relationship makes an affectionate sacrifice, or changes their affection for the sake of their partner, it should bode well for relationship satisfaction. Previous research suggests that this may not always be the case, however. We focused our investigation on a particular relationship stage, individuals cohabiting with their partners, because cohabitation may represent a relationship transition point in which individuals are actively negotiating relationship preferences and in which ambiguity may exist between relational partners. In addition to examining how the frequency of affectionate sacrifices impacts relationship satisfaction, we also investigate more nuances of these sacrifices, considering whether the association was impacted by the level of difficulty, the partner's awareness, and partner's appreciation for these sacrifices. We identified two different theoretical frameworks that provide insight into the underlying motivations of relationship satisfaction by considering how cohabiting individuals think about their behavior sacrifices for their partners. From an exchange theory perspective, in which individuals keep track of sacrifices and investments in the relationship, individuals who make easier affectionate sacrifices, those whose partner is aware of their sacrificial behaviour, and those with appreciative partners should experience high relationship satisfaction. From a communal theory perspective, these conditions of sacrifice should be irrelevant, and the association of sacrifice frequency and relationship satisfaction should not be impacted by individual perceptions of the ease, partner awareness, or appreciation of affectionate sacrifices. In our cross-sectional survey of 200 cohabiting individuals, an exchange orientation was more evident than communal orientation. We found that more frequent affectionate sacrifices were associated with lower relationship quality when the sacrifice was considered more difficult ($b = 0.01^*$, $se = 0.01$), when partners were less aware of the sacrifice ($b = 0.01^{**}$, $se = 0.01$), and when partners were less appreciative of the sacrifice ($b = 0.01^{***}$, $se = 0.01$). In support of assertions by communal relationship theorists, our findings suggest that the exchange-oriented motivations may have a negative impact on relationship quality. Easier sacrifices, more partner					

awareness, and more appreciation did not significantly moderate the sacrifice frequency/relationship satisfaction association. Overall, this study provides preliminary evidence for multilevel motivations for affectionate sacrifices among cohabitators. We argue that there is evidence of a communal orientation among the nonsignificant results, and we pose additional areas for theoretical inquiries into this relationship context.

	12. Sacrifices in close relationships	Casey Totenhagen	Melissa Curran	University of Arizona	Did my Partner Notice? Daily Sacrifices and Commitment
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Although individuals are motivated to secure the best outcomes for themselves through maximizing rewards and minimizing costs (Thibaut & Kelley, 1959), when couple members have a conflict of interest, one partner may choose to transform their motivations of self-interest to honor the partner's wishes (Kelley, 1979). These relational sacrifices should be positive for the relationship by demonstrating trust and commitment (see Impett & Gordon, 2008). Although daily sacrifices are beneficial for commitment (Author citation, in press), these benefits may depend upon whether individuals perceive that their partners are aware of sacrifices being made for them. Here, we examined whether doing more daily sacrifices for a partner was associated with increased commitment depending on whether the individual perceived their partner was aware of those sacrifices. We examine both actor and partner effects as well as gender. **Method:** Participants were 164 heterosexual couples (328 individuals) asked to completed online daily surveys each day for seven days. On average, participants were: 25.73 years old; together for 5.73 years; primarily Caucasian (67.4%) and Hispanic (13.4%); and educated (84.8% reported some college or more). *Sacrifice frequency* was a summed scale of 12 possible changes, or sacrifices, participants made for their partners in the past 24 hours (e.g., daily schedule, household tasks, leisure activities). *Perceived partner awareness of sacrifice* was a summed scale of how many of those sacrifices the participants thought their partners were aware of. *Daily commitment* was a single-item measure in which participants answered on a 1 to 7 point scale, "Today, how committed were you to your relationship with your partner?" **Plan of Analysis:** We used APIMs in SAS PROC MIXED to implement multilevel models given nonindependence of data. Fixed effects included the control variable relationship length, as well as actor and partner effects of sacrifice frequency, perceived partner awareness of sacrifices, and their interactions. Further, we included sex as a main effect and moderator of all other fixed effects. **Results and Discussion:** The conditional main effects of sex and sacrifice frequency were significant but qualified by a higher level interaction: Sex X Sacrifice Frequency X Perceived Partner Awareness of Sacrifices. The interaction revealed that men reported feeling greater relational commitment on days when they engaged in increased sacrifices for their partners, provided they also perceived that their partners had been more aware that those sacrifices had been done for them. When they perceived a low level of partner awareness regarding their sacrifices, increased sacrifice frequency was no longer significant. Women's sacrifice frequency was not significantly associated with commitment, nor were any of the partner effects for men and women. It may be that women are less affected by sacrifices because they are socialized to see sacrificing as normal for them (Stanley et al., 2006). Given the lack of partner effects, being on the receiving end of sacrifices did not impact daily commitment, regardless of perceived partner awareness. Overall, the results suggest that sacrifices may serve to boost commitment in men, provided they see their female partners as acknowledging those sacrifices.

	12. Sacrifices in close relationships	Tim Cole	Leah Bryant	DePaul University	Everyday Requests in Romantic Relationships: Attachment and Compliance Motives
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Individuals pursue a wide variety of goals in their romantic relationships, including the asking of favors (Dillard 1989; Goldschmidt, 1998). This study examines how romantic partners make requests for favors, from an attachment perspective. Two hundred and fifty-six individuals completed questionnaires regarding the communication strategies they use to gain a partner's compliance regarding a simple request. It was found that secure individuals use direct, integrative strategies when asking for favors. Anxious individuals, however, tend to make requests in ways that are demanding and impose upon romantic partner's autonomy. And avoidantly-attached individuals are the least likely to make such compliance gaining requests. These results will be framed using the multi-level motivation perspective. There will be a discussion of the practical implications of these findings as well.

	13. Unusual forms of communication	Benjamin Walker	H. Colleen Sinclair	Mississippi State University	I heard it through the grapevine: Overheard information and the social network effect
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It has been argued that to understand long term relationship stability, researchers must account for the social network in which romantic relationships are embedded (Niehuis, Huston, Rosenband, 2006). Social network opinion has been shown to affect the

quality and course of a couple's romantic relationship (Sprecher & Felmlee, 1992). Approval from one's social network has been associated with positive outcomes (e.g., increased intimacy) whereas disapproval has been associated with negative outcomes (dissolution) (see Parks, 2007 for review). This "*social network effect*" has been conceptualized as compliance to perceived normative beliefs of network members regarding one's relationship (Etcheverry & Agnew, 2004). Thus, taking a social influence perspective may prove useful in understanding how and why social networks exert their influence on romantic relationships. One element of persuasion—the *overheard information effect*—may be particularly useful in understanding whether the directness of communication affects the outcome of network opinions on the relationship. Research has demonstrated that opinions that are overheard are more influential than those provided directly, provided the message is not counterattitudinal (Brock & Becker, 1965; Walster & Festinger, 1962). As such, the goal of the study was to examine whether the type of communication—either direct or indirect—moderates the effect of social network opinion on one's romantic relationship affects relationship quality. The experiment employed a 2 (Friend Opinion: approval, disapproval) x 2 (Parent Opinion: approval, disapproval) x 2 (Communication Type: direct, indirect) factorial design. Participants (N = 430) read one of four vignettes manipulating the opinion (approval/disapproval) of two friends and parents. The opinions given in the vignettes were described as either being overheard or given directly. Individuals then completed relationship quality scales based on Rusbult's Investment model (satisfaction, quality of alternatives, investment, and commitment). Results revealed main effects of friend opinion on satisfaction, commitment and investment with approval leading to greater reports on each. Parent opinion only significantly affected quality of alternatives with approval leading to lower quality of alternatives. However, the effect of network opinion on quality of alternatives was qualified by a significant 3-way interaction of Communication Type, Friend Opinion, and Parent Opinion. When network members unanimously approved or disapproved of the relationship, direct communication led to a higher perceived quality of alternatives than indirect communication. However, when friends approved but parents disapproved, direct communication led to a lower quality of alternatives than indirect communication.

	13. Unusual forms of communication	Kyle Hull		University of Connecticut	Cognitive, Relational, and Physiological Influence: Restroom Graffiti as Spontaneous Mediated Interpersonal Communication
Public restrooms are unique, used by the masses, yet affording personal privacy. Despite seclusion, communicative attempts are prevalent via defacement featuring graffiti. However, the nature of restroom graffiti contextually differs. While graffiti in the urban environment allows one to claim space and esteem from peers (Ley & Cybriwsky, 1974), restroom defacement is often anonymous (Wales & Brewer, 1976). Core themes are present in restroom graffiti, which may feature extensive dialog between one or more individuals. Generally, male graffiti is competitive (aggressive, sexualized, humorous at other's expense), while women's is prosocially-oriented (love, happiness, support). Previous research has attempted to understand the origins, content, and effects of graffiti. Motivations were suggested: catharsis (Abel & Buckley, 1977), Freudian impulses (Ley & Cybriwsky, 1974), alternative spaces (Islam, 2010), and inherent interest in communicating with others (Lowenstein et al., 1982). However, contradicting results, measurement difficulty, and neglect for physiological influence leave explanations incomplete. This theoretical piece proposes a multi-motive dual-process framework featuring pheromonal communication as partial explanation for enactment and content of restroom graffiti. Pheromones, secreted by animals to communicate at a subconscious level, hold potential to modulate physiobehavioral systems and motivations (Lee & Ingersoll, 1983). Buck's Developmental-Interactionist Theory argues that neuroscience provides a theoretical foundation for conceptualizing emotion and subjective experience, defining motivation as the activation of behavior. Biological special-purpose processing systems collect sensory information, which create or modify motivation. Buck (1985, 1988) proposes three hierarchically structured primes, which determine the behavioral/communicative manifestation of motivational processes. Based on this framework, pheromones are encountered, affecting one's communication, which then allow for alternative subjective experience. One non-directional insult toward a previous or future occupant ("Screw <i>you</i> ") may lead to affects on others, which then modulate the experience of further pheromone influence, resulting in a cyclical perpetuation of relationally (dominant/submissive) communication. Pheromone influence has been discussed extensively with regard marine animals, mammals, and insects (e.g. Atema, 1995; Dryer, 2000). With regard to humans, pheromones allow for differentiation of sex and emotional states (Chen & Haviland-Jones, 2000), negotiation of interpersonal defensiveness (Kline, Schwartz, & Dikman, 2006), sympathy toward others (Bansafi et al., 2004), and MRI indicated brain activation (Savic et al., 2009). Preti et al. (2003) suggest these effects are due to the presence of modulator pheromones in human secretions. These results show that pheromone dissemination is likely to hold physiobehavioral implications for conspecifics. This researcher argues that restroom artists are actively writing in the present tense as if other males or females are actually present. Therefore, what appears to be graffiti targeting future occupants, is actually modulated by pheromones to deal with the presently perceived dangerous (men) or prosocial (women) others that are residually chemically present.					
	13. Unusual forms of	Diane Felmlee	Robert Faris	Pennsylvania State University	The Dark Side of Close Ties: Social Networks and Adolescent Cyber Aggression

	communication				
Aggression among school children and adolescents poses an ongoing, serious societal problem, with deleterious psychological, physical, and academic consequences for both its victims and perpetrators (Nansel et al., 2001; Faris and Felmlee, 2012). The recent explosion of various electronic forms of communication offers novel opportunities to harass a schoolmate, especially given the unprecedented popularity of these interactive platforms among adolescents. Victims of cyber aggression suffer from mental health problems, low self-esteem, and are at increased risk of suicide (Hinduja and Patchin, 2010). Yet research on this relatively new form of aggressive behavior is just now gaining attention in the scholarly literature. We know relatively little about the manner in which close relationships may contribute to the chances that someone becomes the target of these harmful, electronic actions. Here we outline several of the key processes by which cyber aggressive relations develop between youth, with an emphasis on the role of personal connections. We conceptualize aggression as a relational, negative tie that develops between two adolescents within an interconnected web comprised of two significant, social network relationships, those of friendship and dating. We examine the degree to which aggressive, harmful acts occur between individuals who are distally connected to each other, or between those who are more closely linked through the ties of friendship and romance. In our analysis, we use social network, and cyber aggression, data gathered from approximately 800 students in a college preparatory high school in Long Island. We find that cyber aggression and bullying embroil many school-aged students, even at an elite school. Approximately 20% of the student body was involved in cyber aggression in some way, with approximately 11% reporting being victimized within a short time frame of several weeks. Furthermore, a significant degree of electronic aggression among these youth transpires between their close relationships. Friendships appear to increase, rather than decrease, the likelihood of a future incident of electronic aggression, even while controlling for previous dating relations and victimization, according to a QAP Network Regression. The network of past friendship connections overlaps significantly with that of cyber victimization, demonstrating that cyber aggression often occurs between friends, or in particular, between <i>former</i> friends. Aggressive electronic acts also are shaped by the pattern of romantic relationships in the school. Having had a dating relationship with someone is positively associated with the likelihood of becoming victim of cyber aggression at a subsequent time period, while controlling for prior friendship relations and past victimization. In other words, past partners are overrepresented as targets of cyber-attacks. These harmful acts may be intended to increase the status of the aggressor and at the same time reduce the likelihood that a possible competitor threatens the viability of a potential, or current, romance. In sum, cyber aggression is less likely to take place between distally connected individuals in our study, but instead is more common among those who are closely tied. These findings highlight the dark side of intimate relationships and confirm the predictions of close relationship, social network and socio-evolutionary theories.					
	14. Marriage motivation, satisfaction & behavior	Arrington Stoll		University of Wisconsin Milwaukee	What motivates marriage?: The Combination of Messages and Relational Sources That Influence Marriage
Marriage is considered to one of the most fundamental relationships in our society. As an institution, marriage is viewed with a wide range of meanings, such as a way to fulfill personal desires (Nadelson & Notman, 1981), a way for someone to find happiness, a means of companionship, security in a relationship, to have children, and many others. However, it is also known that reasons for getting married can be based on unrealistic perceptions about relationships (Nadelson & Notman). But clearly, formalizing relationships via marriage remains as one of the common threads among partners. Members of a significant proportion of society indicate that they do, at some point in their lives, intend to get married and experience the properties of this type of interpersonal relationship (Stanley, Whitton, & Markman, 2004). Therefore, it is important to consider the individuals and the messages they use to motivate or persuade others towards marriage. Previous research has found that family has a significant impact on the fulfillment of marriage (Brown & Booth, 1996). Finances and income also play a significant role in the decision to get married or not to get married. Individuals who report having a larger income than unmarried couples have an influence on marriage (Lupton & Smith, 1999). Also, church and religious leaders play a large role on marriage and the satisfaction with making this choice (Myers, 1996). Lastly, marriage does play a large role in an individual's health. Previous research has found that married individuals report living a healthier life (Duberstein-Lindberg & Singh, 2008; Staton, 2009), as well as looking younger than individuals who are unmarried (Umberson, 1987). There are many reasons individuals decide to get married or not to get married. It's important to take a closer look at what motivates and influences someone to pursue married. This study examines the relationship between the degree to which the combination of different sources and their specific messages about marriage are related to taking the step towards marriage. Data will be collected from undergraduate students at a Midwestern university using an online survey to see the combination of message and source to be the most and least persuasive towards marriage. Additionally, looking at the relationship between the demographic characteristics and what combination of message and source will be the most persuasive. What influences or motivates someone to pursue marriage is					

important and necessary for past and future research on relationships.

	14. Marriage motivation, satisfaction & behavior	Erick Janssen	Eshkol Rafaeli Uzma Rehman Reuma Gadassi Erin Fallis	The Kinsey Institute, Indiana University	The role of perceived partner responsiveness, sexual communication, and sexual satisfaction in the prediction of marital satisfaction in newlywed couples
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Studies of heterosexual marriage have shown that low sexual satisfaction is among the strongest predictors of marital instability, that sexual and overall well-being are inextricably linked, and that sexuality-related problems (including sexual incompatibility and infidelity) are among the most commonly cited reasons for divorce. Yet, little is known about how and for whom sexuality contributes to marital problems or, conversely, how and for whom it may contribute to a long-lasting and happy marriage. We will present the findings of two studies that were guided by a theoretical framework that focuses on, among others, the role of sexual satisfaction, sexual and nonsexual communication, and perceived partner responsiveness (PPR) in the prediction of marital satisfaction. The first study involved a sample of 34 first-time newlywed heterosexual couples. Each spouse completed daily diaries for 30 days. The diaries were presented on smartphones and included questions about PPR and sexual and marital satisfaction. We tested the hypothesis, at both the person and the daily level, that the association between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction is mediated by PPR. At the person level, we found that sexual satisfaction and PPR separately predicted marital satisfaction. As expected, the effect of sexual satisfaction on marital satisfaction was partially mediated by PPR. No gender differences emerged at this level. At the daily level, we found support for similar partial mediation. However, at this level, a gender moderation was found. The stronger mediation found for women emerged from a stronger association between sexual satisfaction and PPR among women than among men, which fully accounted for the gender moderation of the sexual-to-marital satisfaction link. The second study examined, in a sample of 15 newlywed couples, whether affective displays during the discussion of a sexual and a nonsexual conflict topic differentially predict current marital satisfaction. Communication behaviors were coded using an adaptation of the Specific Affect Coding System (SPAFF), resulting in composite “negative behavior” and “positive behavior” categories. Negative behaviors displayed during the nonsexual conflict discussions were not significantly related to marital satisfaction. In contrast, for women, negative behaviors displayed during the discussion of a sexual problem were significantly related to lower levels of marital satisfaction. For both the sexual and nonsexual conflict discussions, positive behaviors were positively associated with marital satisfaction, although this effect did not reach statistical significance. This study represents an early but important step in recognizing that marital communication research could benefit from an examination of specific conflict topics as predictors of marital functioning. More generally, the findings of the two studies underscore the importance of incorporating sexual variables in the study of marriage.

	14. Marriage motivation, satisfaction & behavior	Peter Hilpert	Benjamin K. Karney	University of Zurich	The Implications of Specific Marital Behaviors Depends on Usual Behavior: A Two Wave Diary Study of Newlyweds
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Objective: Although there is evidence that positive and negative behaviors predict daily satisfaction, the effect of a specific behavior on relationship satisfaction might depend on how it compares with the usual behaviors that spouses exchange. The current study was designed to test this prediction. **Method:** 146 newlywed couples (husbands’ mean age was 24.1 years, wives’ mean age was 23.9 years) participated in a two wave diary study (7 days at the beginning of their marriage and 7 days two years later). Every night, couples reported on daily positive and negative spousal behaviors and on their daily relationship satisfaction. Multilevel models were used to test whether mean behavior patterns across the week moderated the associations between daily behaviors and daily satisfaction. **Results:** Results reveal that the effect of a specific behavior on relationship satisfaction depends on the usual behaviors that take place within the marriage. Specific negative behaviors were less strongly associated with marital satisfaction in couples whose usual level of positive behavior was high. **Discussion:** These findings imply that what couples learn from any specific behavior depends on the quality of the other behaviors that surround it.

	15. Loneliness, communication media & motivational	Daniel Perlman	Rodrigo J. Carcedo	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Multi-Level Motivational Analysis of Loneliness: An Interloper's View
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Loneliness is a widespread phenomenon; some might even say it is a quintessential condition of human existence. Surveys of Americans find that roughly a quarter report that they have felt lonely or remote from others during the past fortnight. As a substantial body of research demonstrates, loneliness matters. For example, loneliness has been associated with personality disorders, depression, sleep disturbances, alcohol abuse, suicide, impaired cognitive performance and unhappy marriages. In the health domain, loneliness has been associated with cardiovascular health risks (e.g., high blood pressure), the likelihood of transitioning to nursing care among the elderly, and all-cause mortality. Having contributed to the literature on loneliness, the current authors are interlopers intrigued by how loneliness might be viewed from a multilevel perspective. Our presentation will be divided into three sections: 1) what is a multilevel perspective, 2) how can loneliness be viewed from a multi-level perspective, and 3) what is gained or lost by looking at loneliness from this vantage point. The IARR Mini Conference call for papers defines a Multi-Level Motivation perspective “as the analyses of behavior as a simultaneous product of both biologically-based and socioculturally-based forces.” One version of the call for papers cited Richerson and Boyd’s (2005) <i>Not by Genes Alone</i> volume as an exemplar of the multi-level approach. As indicated by their subtitle “How culture transformed human evolution,” Richerson and Boyd are concerned with how the interplay between the evolved genetic and cultural forces shape human behavior. Statistical analysis provides a second way of thinking about multi-level. In this vein, authors such as Brown and Ryan (2006), champions of self-determination theory, talk about multi-level motivation processes in terms of nested data. So, for example, daily fluctuations in motivation are nested within a person’s enduring level of motivation. In viewing loneliness from a multilevel perspective we will consider both theory and research. Three prominent perspectives on loneliness are Robert Weiss’ influential distinction between social and emotional loneliness, Peplau and Perlman’s discrepancy model, and Hawkley and Cacioppo’s hypervigilance for social threat view. We will assess each conceptual framework for the extent to which it emphasizes biologically-based and socioculturally-based forces as well as for the ways it sees these forces combining to produce loneliness. In terms of empirical research, we will begin by reviewing a slim body of research showing the heritability of loneliness. We will also consider the extent to which loneliness is constant over time as one might expect from a simplistic genetic model. Then we will turn to the larger body of sociocultural on loneliness, with reference to the extent and ways that investigators intertwine sociocultural factors with biological forces. Time permitting, we will also examine loneliness literature to determine the extent to which loneliness researchers have used nested designs. An obvious first benefit of taking a multilevel approach is that it fosters a broader, more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of loneliness. A second benefit, stemming from Richerson and Boyd’s analysis, is the attention they place on culture per se as opposed to the social environment and the extent that people’s behavior depends on the behavior of others. Relatively little research on loneliness has been done from a cultural perspective as defined by Richerson and Boyd. Their analysis suggests profitable new lines of research that loneliness scholars might pursue.					
	15. Loneliness, communication media & motivational balance	Bree McEwan		Western Illinois University	Choosing Channels: Exploring multiple motivations for exploring communication medium choice.
Individuals have a wide variety of choices regarding the particular communication mediums they use to interact with each other. These mediums range from meeting someone face-to-face (FtF), phone calls, emails, texting, or social network site (SNS) interactions. With all of these mediums readily available, an interesting question is what motivations lead an individual to choose one medium over another. One line of theoretical research, in particular media richness perspectives (Daft & Lengel, 1984), argue that the structure and nature of particular mediums should drive medium choice. Other perspectives (see Walther 1992, Walther & Parks, 2002) suggest that individuals adapt mediums for their purposes and are able to express interpersonal messages through a variety of medium. Thus, the relational goals of the communicator may drive medium choice. Finally, in other cases, the content of the message may be the predictor of medium choice. In order investigate this question, a qualitative study was undertaken. The data collection for this study included three focus groups for the Millennial age group (one group for heavy CMC users, one for medium CMC users, and one for light CMC users) and an open ended online survey that collected data from Gen Xer’s, Young Baby Boomers, and Older Baby Boomers (again seeking heavy, medium, and light CMC users). This data collection resulted in 555 thought turns. An inductive method was used to develop 32 independent categories for motivations for medium choice. These categories comprised four meta-codes, including relationship motivations (e.g. maintain the relationship, terminate the relationship), message content codes (e.g. complicated information, data tracking), context codes (e.g. far or close distance, multi-tasking senders), and medium codes (e.g. medium is					

accessible, respond in like medium). The data was then coded by two graduate student coders. Chi-square analyses were used to build profiles of motivations for each medium. FtF communication was typically chosen when individuals desired increased immediacy, were concerned about sensitive information, wished to terminate relationships, and/or were motivated to maintain close relationships. Voice telephone calls were often chosen when individuals desired increased immediacy, were concerned about how quickly the receiver would receive the message, and/or when they had complicated information to discuss. Texting was typically used when the sender wanted to send a message quickly, and/or was concerned about the availability of the receiver. Email was used when individuals wanted to be professional, track data within the message, and/or wanted to send a message quickly. SNS was typically used for entertainment and/or trivial message content. Few age differences emerged for medium choice. However, differences did emerge based on level of technology use. High technology users were more likely to mention that FtF communication should be used to terminate relationships.. Low and high CMC users were more likely to note that they used SNS for entertainment, Low users were more likely to state SNS was for trivial message content. Medium users were more likely to use SNS to maintain casual relationships and high users were more likely to use SNS because of the availability of the receiver.

	15. Loneliness, communication media & motivational balance	Catalin Mamali		NICC	Social iconic metaphors of self-others, others-others and inter-group relationships: pictorial methods
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We aim to focus on a rich experience of using visual techniques for the study of interpersonal and social relationships starting with well-established techniques of sociogram (Moreno, Tagiuri, Homans, etc) and coming to more flexible pictorial (visual) methods of searching self-other relationships. Within the later group there are methods used at the family level (Pipp and Shaver, 1985), teams and groups of friends (social autograph, Mamali, 1986) intimate level (social maps, Josselson, 1990) and pictorial scale for self-other relationships (Aron, et al., 1992) Complementarily to the widely used approaches of self-others, others-others and intergroup relationships that use linguistic (verbal) stimuli to collect data and work out graphic representations (networks, sociograms etc.) conceived by experts the present study stimulates the insiders to generate their own iconic (visual) representations on personal and social relationships and to interpret them. Based on the technique of social autograph (Mamali, 1986) that provides the possibility to express and measure contextual mental pictures of personal and social relationships the study focuses on the types and functions of iconic metaphors of social relationships among individual and collective social actors. The cognitive value of these self-generated pictorial representations is assessed. Taking into account the research on the use of metaphors (Blaga, 1944, Black 1962, Forceville, 1996, Lakoff, 1980, MacCormac, 1979, Marcus, 1997, Ortony, 1975, 1998.) and the wide use of metaphors within different cultures during history (Campbell) it seems that visual metaphors are able to approach relational issues that are otherwise not approachable. A pictorial metaphor of social relationships is a metaphor generated by insiders that uses visual images instead of words in order to represent relationships. By the help of visual images is created a more or less complex model, which might have multiple layers of meaning in relationship to a given social unit (self-other, others-others, group-group). This social reality is transfigured into an image by using specific figures such as "tree", "fish", "snake", "prison", "flower", "house" etc. Based on some previous studies have been identified some indicators of the iconic representations of social relationships such as: connectivity, overlapping, centrality, verticality, etc. At the same time the interpretative functions of the iconic metaphors should be discussed as well as the types of iconic metaphors of social relationships and some of the conditions of their emergence.

	16. Unstable relationships	Maria Teresa Frias	Audrey Brassard, Phillip R. Shaver,	University of California, Davis	Attachment Insecurities, Relationship Satisfaction, and Commitment As Predictors of Infidelity
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We conducted a study aimed at determining whether attachment insecurities can predict having been unfaithful and having had an unfaithful partner, after controlling for relationship satisfaction, commitment, gender, and social desirability. It has been demonstrated that attachment insecurities are closely associated with a number of variables that, in turn, affect infidelity. DeWall et al. (2011) recently reported that individuals with high levels of attachment-related avoidance may be less resistant to temptations to be unfaithful to their partners due to lower levels of commitment in a romantic relationship. However, we think that the fear of intimacy that characterizes highly avoidant individuals could drive them to engage in infidelity as a way to distance themselves from their partners. Our hypothesis was that attachment-related avoidance would have a direct effect on infidelity even after controlling for all the other variables. We also considered that the fears and patterns of behavior associated with attachment insecurities could be associated with having had an unfaithful partner, but no specific hypotheses were proposed. We sampled 1059 participants (857 women and 202 men) from 18 to 30 years of age ($M = 22.99$, $SD = 3.08$) who were or had been involved in a romantic relationship at

least once in their lives. Participants completed measures of attachment insecurities (anxiety $\alpha = .90$; avoidance $\alpha = .91$), relationship satisfaction ($\alpha = .70$), commitment ($\alpha = .93$), social desirability ($\alpha = .68$), and whether or not they had been unfaithful to their partners (current or previous; 'yes' = 31.9%, 'no' = 68.1%) and whether or not their partners (current or previous) had been unfaithful to them ('yes' = 37.7%, 'no' = 62.3%). We ran two logistic regression analyses to determine whether having been unfaithful or having been victim of a partner's infidelity could be predicted from participants' scores on attachment anxiety and avoidance, controlling for relationship satisfaction, commitment, gender, and social desirability. Results showed that attachment-related avoidance ($B = .29, p = .02$) and social desirability ($B = -.33, p < .01$) significantly predicted participants' reports of having been unfaithful to a partner, even when attachment anxiety, commitment, relationship satisfaction, and gender were controlled. Attachment anxiety ($B = .21, p = .01$) and attachment-related avoidance ($B = .25, p = .04$) significantly predicted having been a victim of a partner's infidelity. Relationship satisfaction, commitment, social desirability, and gender were not significantly related to having had an unfaithful partner. These results support the idea that individuals with high levels of attachment-related avoidance engage in more extra-dyadic relationships for reasons other than low commitment, perhaps as a way to avoid closeness to and intimacy with their primary partners. Moreover, in this study both forms of insecurity were related to having had an unfaithful partner. Because the study was cross-sectional, we cannot tell whether attachment insecurities were increased by experiences with an unfaithful partner, insecurities influenced the choice of a partner who would be unfaithful, or insecurity bothered a partner and made being unfaithful more likely. These possibilities should be explored in future research.

			Brittani Crook, Erin Cherpeski- Nelson, Rene Dailey		Examining Differences in Mate Retention Strategies in On- again/Off-again and Noncyclical Dating Relationships
16. Unstable relationships	Leah LeFebvre			University of Texas	
Approximately 60% of individuals have participated in on-again/off-again relationships (Dailey, 2012; Dailey, Pfiester, Jin, Beck, & Clark, 2009). Scholarship proposes that individuals in on-off relationships may perceive their alternatives as not much better than the outcomes in their current relationship, so they hesitate to fully engage in relational dissolution, thus facilitating the potential for future renewals (Dailey, Middleton, & Green, 2012; Dailey, Rossetto, Pfiester, & Surra, 2009). Applying an evolutionary psychological perspective to on-off relationships, we highlight psychological mechanisms that may help explain nuances that exist within on-off relationships by comparing the roles of perceived mate value and mate retention strategies in on-off to noncyclical relationships. Mate value is an assessment of a partners' overall worth by evaluating their characteristics and general assets. For instance, individuals in on-off relationships with partners high in perceived mate value may hesitate to fully terminate the relationship with those partners and, instead use strategies to maintain it along with the new alternative relationship. Additionally, individuals' own perceived mate value may be associated with their use of mate guarding. For example, if there is similarity between their own mate value and their partner's, they may be more likely to participate in mate guarding while those with a higher self-perceived mate value may not participate in mate guarding and dissolve the relationship. Therefore, on-off partners may be more indirect when breaking off their relationship and engage in more mate guarding strategies than their noncyclical counterparts in order to retain their partner or prevent their partners from entering into new relationships, thereby leaving the door open for renewal. We hypothesize on-off partners have a smaller difference between the current partner's mate value and their perceived alternatives than noncyclical partners, and this smaller difference is negatively associated with mate retention strategies (i.e., less difference means the utilization of more mate retention strategies). Overall, we propose several research questions to explore how perceived mate value and mate retention strategies are associated with the decision to perpetuate on-off relationships or execute relationship dissolution. Using an online survey, 417 participants ($M = 20.3$ years of age) described a current ($n = 216$) or previous ($n = 201$) relationship. Of these 136 reported their relationship was on-off in nature and 280 reported their relationship was noncyclical. Preliminary results suggest that there is a difference between on-off and noncyclical relationships in regard to alternatives, the difference between partner mate value and perceived alternatives, as well as the mate guarding strategies of jealousy, vigilance, and monopolization. Through these results, we begin to explore both biologically-based and socioculturally-based influences that may yield more explanatory rationale for understanding on-off relationships.					
16. Unstable relationships	Leah LeFebvre		Nicholas Brody, Kate Blackburn, Nicholas Merola	University of Texas	He Said, She Said: Exploring Sex Differences in Relationship Dissolution Accounts

Relationship dissolution research (e.g., Rubin, Peplau, & Hill, 1981; Sorenson, Russell, Harkness, & Harvey, 1993; Sprecher, 1994) has reached various, sometimes conflicting, conclusions about ways in which males and females respond to relationship termination. In particular, research shows differences exist in the ways men and women think about relationship dissolution. Rubin et al. (1981) argue that women appear to view their breakups as a gradual withdrawal whereas men appear to view the ending as abrupt. Rubin and colleagues found that men experienced more loneliness and depression post-breakup, thereby concluding that breaking up was more traumatic for men. However, Sorenson et al. (1993) found a significant difference between men and women in the tendency to begin new relationships quickly after breakups. In their study, men reported they were ready to return to the dating scene sooner than women, which complicates the conclusion drawn by Rubin et al. (1981). Essentially, men reported more trauma during a breakup yet return to dating more quickly. In contrast, Sprecher (1994) found little support for sex differences in the breakup process. This study attempts to clarify the findings regarding sex differences in the breakup process by examining the relationship dissolution through the lens of evolutionary theory. We apply the evolutionary approach to explore how biological sex relates to individuals' re-entry into the mating market. Basically this study examines how biological (i.e., sex) and socio-cultural (i.e., public and private accounts) forces influence the breakup process. We assess sex differences in breakup account creation exploring positive and negative emotion words individuals articulate post-breakup. Utilizing Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) software, we analyzed collegiate students' responses to an open-ended question asking them to describe their breakup. Participants created two different descriptions: (1) personal journal and (2) public blog. The sample included 86 males and 136 females ($M = 20.16$ years old, $SD = 2.18$) who responded to an online survey. Use of positive and negative emotion words were analyzed in two separate 2 (account type: public, private) $\times$ 2 (sex: male, female) ANCOVA with account type as a within-subjects factor and sex as a between subjects factor. Amount of time since the breakup occurred was used as a covariate. Results indicated a significant interaction effect in use of negative emotion words, such that women used significantly more negative emotion words in their private accounts, but men used significantly more negative emotion words in their public accounts. These findings suggest that men and women are responding to socially desirable sex differences when reporting on their relationship dissolution. Namely, males may be cognizant that they should publicly report negative emotions about termination, whereas females may wish to avoid stereotypical emotional and mute display of public emotion. These findings suggest a possibility for reconciling the differences between men's reported emotion (Rubin et al., 1981) and their actual behavior (Sorenson et al., 1993) following relationship dissolution. They also comport with expectations based on gender differences in sexual selection strategies highlighting the unique interplay between biological and social forces in the breakup process.

	17. Communication influence and control	Tricia Burke	Chris Segrin	Texas State University-San Marcos	Health-Related Social Control in Relationships: Balancing Health and Relational Needs
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Several studies have established a negative relation between the use of sexually explicit Internet material (SEIM) and relationship quality. While most studies imply SEIM use is the antecedent for the change in relationship quality, the opposite might also be true: lower relationship quality might increase people's SEIM use. This article aims to shed light on the directionality of the relation between SEIM use and relationship quality among married couples. We used prospective dyadic data to examine the short- and long-term relation between SEIM use, sexual satisfaction and relationship adjustment among adult SEIM users and their partners. The results showed that among husbands adjustment and SEIM use are negatively and reciprocally related. Also, sexual satisfaction in husbands predicted a decrease in their wives' SEIM one year later, while wives' SEIM did not affect their husbands' sexual satisfaction. The findings have important implications for theories on the link between relationship quality and SEIM use.

By incorporating the multilevel design we arrived at different conclusions than previously suggested by studies that did not incorporate these designs. Using a dyadic longitudinal design we were able to disentangle both the interpersonal and intrapersonal longitudinal directionality of results. For example, we found that more sexual satisfaction in husbands predicted a decrease in wives' SEIM use one year later, while wives' SEIM use did not affect their husbands' sexual satisfaction. These findings challenge previous findings, which found an association between women's SEIM use and husbands' satisfaction. Although correlational, these results were mostly interpreted as a positive effect of women's SEIM use on men's satisfaction. The findings of the present study suggest that the association may have the opposite direction: the more husbands are sexually satisfied, the less likely it is that their wives will use SEIM. These findings suggest that women may use SEIM strategically for relationship-purposes: wives may try to satisfy an unsatisfied husband by involving SEIM in their love-making.

	17. Communication influence and	Susan Kline	Kayla Nocera	Ohio State University	How to influence each other while preserving the relationship: Theorizing message
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	control				alignment
The study of interpersonal influence in relationships has taken two general tracks in the social sciences. One line of research has focused on documenting common types of influence strategies and persons' ratings of these strategies for use and effectiveness. A second line of research has focused on articulating differences in message practices and their relationship to participants' social cognitive development. In this view influence is seen as pursuing the aim of behavior change while simultaneously enacting desirable identities and a relationship for the participants. It is this second line of research that is pursued in this study. We contend that as persons acquire more experience with influence in their relationships, the effects of their messages are incorporated into individual activity models, which provides feedback to the person's message generator. Knowledge of message effect pairings develops the individual's activity model so that an understanding of messages and their probable effects leads communicators to become sensitive to the relevant features of influence situations. Metacognitive knowledge and cognitive monitoring are presumed by developmental psychologists to play a central role in regulating many social cognitive enterprises. Given research on metacognitive abilities, we expect that individual differences in message awareness would be associated with sophisticated message practices in interpersonal influence. The ability to reason about message elements and their likely interpretation may facilitate confidence in predicting the outcome of expressed arguments; all of these message monitoring activities may be associated with the greater use message alignment practices. Hence, we expect that complex knowledge of the effects, uses, and outcomes of expressed arguments may lead to the greater use in elaborated influence messages and message alignment. Our research has two aims. One aim is to theorize message alignment in the interpersonal influence process. A second aim was to test the theorized relationship between social cognitive development and the use of influence message practices that display alignment between interactants. We test the relationship in three samples of young adults, obtained across three time periods spanning thirty years. Participants were college students at one of three different time periods who wrote messages in response to three common scenarios used by influence researchers. After completing each message, participants were asked about the important features of the influence situation and aims, what they wanted their message recipient to think were the reasons for talking to him/her, what they said to get the person to think in the way they wanted him/her to, how the other person actually viewed them, and what, if anything, did they say to change the way the other person thought. The participants' messages were unitized and categorized into idea units based upon semantic similarities and functional moves. Participants' answers to the message analysis questions were analyzed to form several measures: prosocial goals, message awareness, construal of target's perspective, and success expectations. Participants also completed a measure of interpersonal cognitive complexity. The hypotheses are analyzed with moderated and mediation regression analyses.					
	17. Communication influence and control	Robert Hall		Hall Enterprises	The Flight From Relationship Index: Relationship Decline as Our Most Defining and Destructive Strategic Trend
The field of human relationships is primarily researched and reported in vertical silos: social science for personal relationships and communities, business for relationships in organizations including non-profits, political science for politics and civic involvement, and religion and values for faith and secular belief. Accordingly, it is difficult to look horizontally across society to see the broad relationship trends and their impact. As a result the case can be made that key trends of relationship decline have been underreported and thus under-addressed. The purpose of this project was to examine relationship decline and its attendant consequences (social, emotional, economic) across the four life domains of home, work, politics and faith/belief – rather than look deep vertically, the intent was to look broadly horizontal. The Flight From Relationship Index (FFR) charts decline of personal and organizational relationships over the past five decades by aggregating 16 metrics – four each across home, work, politics, and faith. It is based on over six years of research conducted for my book, <i>This Land of Strangers: The Relationship Crisis That Imperils Home, Work, Politics and Faith</i>. While obviously not meeting the scientific rigor for comparability (data is from different research sources with different time frames), the FFR Index does provide a research-based horizontal line of sight to the change in relationships across our society much like other indexes such as stock exchanges, economic, or even misery indexes. While the selection of these 16 metrics was somewhat arbitrary in that other measures could have also been selected, these were chosen because they were considered to best meet two criteria: (1) most directly related to health of relationships in that domain and (2) came from reliable research sources. The FFR Index unearths a dramatic trend: our flight from relationships is up on average 214 percent across the four domains over five decades. In addition, this broad relationship flight is associated with costly and destructive consequences that range from increased rates of poverty, higher mortality rates, poor education performance, loss of business profits, to political gridlock that led to the downgrading of the U.S. credit rating. It is my conclusion, substantiated by extensive research, that broad and growing relationship decline across home, work, politics, and faith cumulatively represents the most destructive mega-trend we as a society face. In many respects productive relationships is the new caste system that separates “haves” and “have-nots.” While					

problems such as unemployment, the deficit, immigration, lagging education, economic inequality, and climate change grab many of the headlines, our strategic relationship decline represents a root cause that drives a set of costs that we simply cannot afford.

	18. Social media dynamics	Courtney Anderegg	Jesse Fox	Ohio State University	Romantic Relationship Communication: Expectations and Behaviors on Social Media
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Romantic relationship communication on social media may be enacted based on expectations or behaviors thought to be normative for one's current relationship stage. In analyzing behaviors on social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr), multi-level motivations will be examined via attachment styles, sex, and gender in self-reported behavior and perceptions of others. These variables will help determine how differences in expectations or normative behavior online will influence enacted behavior with hopeful, potential, or current romantic partners. An important variable regarding social media romantic communication is attachment style. Attachment theory suggests that early cognitive models of attachment are likely to remain influential throughout one's life (Bowlby, 1973). Early attachment preferences form a working model that influences how one should process, react to, or behave in certain situations. Various studies determined that individuals with a secure attachment style reported being liked by others, exhibiting less self-doubt, and reporting that others are generally trustworthy, more so than anxious or avoidant individuals (Collins & Reed, 1990; Hazan & Shaver, 1987). Based on these findings, we hypothesize that individuals with a secure attachment style will exhibit behavior initiation in pursuing romantic interests and will report receiving positive communication in return. Subsequently, sex and gender differences could inform how these important relationship behaviors are perceived or enacted. Sex and gender differences have been studied in a variety of contexts concerning romantic relationships. From gender roles to mate preferences (Sprecher, Sullivan, & Hatfield, 1994), relationship communication is laden with empirical research examining fundamental and biological processes that impact how relationships are formed and maintained. Sex differences in maintenance behaviors within romantic relationships have been noted, in that women are more likely than men to express affection and be open to discussion about a relationship (Dainton & Stafford, 1993); however, subsequent research attributes these differences to gender moreso than sex (Stafford, Dainton, & Haas, 2000). Concerning social media use, these differences may inform how individuals communicate about relationships (Authors, 2013). For instance, we hypothesize that women are more likely than men to express affection publicly on social media. This particular study will examine data collected as part of a longitudinal study of undergraduate students and their self-reported expectations, perceived norms, and romantic communication behaviors on various social media. A survey will be given to students enrolled in communication courses at a large Midwestern university. Through the results of this survey, we hope to gain knowledge concerning social media use, relational norms and privacy management tactics, among other behaviors, and to determine the roles of sex, gender, and attachment style. More broadly, results of this longitudinal study could also help to determine shifts in social media use in finding, starting, or maintaining romantic relationships, as well as understand how norms and expectations change over time.

	18. Social media dynamics	Jesse Fox	Katie Warber	Ohio State University	Social Networking Sites in Romantic Relationships: The Role of Attachment in Partner Surveillance on Facebook
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Social networking sites (SNSs) are a prevalent form of communication in romantic relationships. The benefits and drawbacks of SNSs are shaping how and what we communicate, thus influencing relational outcomes both online and offline. Our findings indicate that some relational behaviors on SNSs parallel previous findings using multi-level motivation explanations, but that some behaviors may be shifting. In earlier qualitative research, several sex differences emerged in SNS use reflecting biological and sociocultural explanations for behavior in romantic relationships. For example, following cultural norms, women reported that it was more appropriate for men to initiate requests through Facebook to become "Facebook official" (i.e., change the status on one's profile to "In a Relationship with _____"). Women reported being socially rewarded by other women for being in Facebook official relationships, whereas men reported being teased by other men for being "wifed up" and unable to convey their sexual availability to other potential mates. Men also reported that they attend primarily to visual cues (i.e., pictures) when mate-seeking on Facebook, whereas women looked holistically at profiles to determine a target's personality, networks, status, and compatibility. Following these findings, we launched several quantitative studies to investigate whether these findings hold using larger and more diverse samples. In one study, we found evidence for sex differences in men's and women's perceptions of being Facebook official. In line with both biological and sociocultural frameworks, women were more likely than men to believe this status indicated relationship exclusivity. Women also felt this step conveyed stability and long-term commitment more so than men. However, contrary to what multi-level motivations may predict, men's and women's motives for publicly proclaiming their relational status on Facebook (e.g., to show others the partner is taken, to express commitment to the partner, to define the relationship), did not differ. Previous studies

have investigated the use of Facebook for monitoring former and current romantic partners, but why certain individuals engage in this behavior is not fully explained. In our latest study, college students ($N = 328$; 145 men, 183 women) participated in an online survey that examined two potential explanatory variables for interpersonal electronic surveillance (IES; Tokunaga, 2011) of romantic partners within and after the termination of relationships: *attachment style* (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991) and *relational uncertainty* (Knobloch & Solomon, 1999, 2002). Attachment style predicted both uncertainty and IES, with those classified as preoccupied or fearful reporting the highest levels. We speculate that SNSs are a valuable tool for those with a preoccupied attachment, as they may be less trustful of others and thus seek to reduce anxiety about the relationship by monitoring their partner on Facebook. Because fearful individuals are both anxious and avoidant, Facebook provides the perfect opportunity to passively monitor the partner and potential relational threats without having to directly confront the partner. We will discuss implications and directions for future research that investigate the intersection of attachment-based explanations and the sociocultural norms that are emerging for relational behavior on SNSs.

	18. Social media dynamics	Jesse Fox	Katie Warber Ashley Peterson	Ohio State University	Attachment Style, Sex, and the Use of Secret Tests via Social Networking Sites in Romantic Relationships
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The affordances of social networking sites (SNSs) enable couples to engage in novel forms of relational communication, yielding both benefits and drawbacks for romantic relationships (Authors, 2012, 2013; Mansson & Myers, 2009; Muise, Christofedes, & Desmarais, 2009; Tokunaga, 2011). One way SNSs may be employed is by addressing uncertainty through the use of mediated relationship tests. Baxter and Wilmot (1984) identified secret tests as strategies that individuals use to assess the state of an interpersonal relationship. In two studies, we extend the research on secret tests by examining the novel ways that secret tests are deployed in online environments and identifying biosocial variables (sex, attachment, and Machiavellianism) that may predict the use of secret tests in romantic relationships. In Study 1, we performed 29 semi-structured interviews (12 men, 17 women) with emerging adults who were currently or had been in a romantic relationship in the past year. In these interviews, we probed the ways that romantic partners used media technologies to communicate with their partners in their relationships. The use of secret tests emerged as a common practice via texting and social media; participants employed passive, active, and interactive strategies in their tests (Baxter & Wilmot, 1984). Participants used text messaging for direct questions, self-disclosure, testing limits, hinting, jealousy invocation, and separation. Participants revealed that they took advantage of the affordances of SNSs (e.g., the visibility of a categorical relationship status that can be linked to the partner; the ability to make comments to one's partner visible to the network; the visibility of one's connections and communication with other network members) to test the definition and boundaries of their relationship and the intentions, commitment, and fidelity of their partners. Participants revealed a number of ways that SNSs are uniquely employed to test relationships, including hinting at romantic feelings over Facebook via comments and "likes"; using Facebook as a third party source of information about the partner, or connecting with other third parties (i.e., common friends) through the site; asking a romantic partner to make a public presentation and declare the relationship in Facebook's relationship status (i.e., go "Facebook official"); and introducing competition by friending or flirting with other potential romantic partners on one's Facebook page. In Study 2, we adapted Chory-Assad and Booth-Butterfield's (2001) existing measure for secret tests, added the most common tests cited in Study 1, and examined their use across a broader sample of emerging adults. We also examined potential predictors for these behaviors, including sex, attachment style (Bowlby, 1969; Guerrero, 1996), and Machiavellianism (Christie & Geis, 1970). Women were more likely than men to use Facebook for secret testing. Higher levels of Machiavellianism predicted greater use of secret tests via Facebook. Participants who were high in preoccupied or fearful attachment were more likely to use secret tests on Facebook. We will discuss the implications for studying secret tests on social networking sites and other communication technologies.

	19. Empathy & friendship	Graham Bodie		Louisiana State University	Applying a Multi-Level Motivation Perspective to the Study of Supportive
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					Listening
Enacted support comes in many forms, including dispensing information and advice, fostering a sense of belonging or inclusion, enhancing the recipient's self-esteem, and providing of emotional support (MacGeorge, Feng, & Burleson, 2011). Regardless of its various, goals, types, and behaviors, however, virtually all manifestations of enacted support imply listening (Goldsmith, 2004, p. 20). Listening is fundamental to all forms of social interaction (Bodie, 2012), and is "a central dyadic mechanism of providing, perceiving, and receiving beneficial emotional support" among close relational partners (Jones, 2011, p. 86). This proposal summarizes our attempt to apply the Multi-Level Motivation perspective to the study of listening, particularly as it is employed in supportive interaction. Our final product will be a more detailed paper that details our theoretical thinking to date. Like all interpersonal communication acts, the act of listening is a biological act. Bio-evolutionary evidence suggests that human ears have phylogenetically evolved to capture sound common to the human conversational range (Heffner, 2004). In addition, current work in the social neurosciences suggest neural bases for the likely constituents of successful listening (e.g., evaluating nonverbal displays of emotion), though much more work is needed to establish links between brain functions and the myriad mental processes assumed to be operating when listening and providing support to another (Spunt, in press). Finally, socio-evolutionary evidence suggests further that listening is a primary observable mechanism through which people form bonds and convey affective concern and indicates availability and attention (Floyd, in press), both universal human needs (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). And while listening is at some level a biological act, to reduce it to only the biological is too simplistic. Listening is recognized as consisting of complex a) cognitive processes, such as attending to, understanding, receiving and interpreting content and relational messages; b) affective processes, such as being motivated to attend to those messages; and c) behavioral processes, such as responding with verbal and nonverbal feedback, (e.g., backchanneling, paraphrasing) (Bodie, 2013). As such, it is no surprise that listening well is a challenge; it requires not only a listener's cognitive orientation and attention to the help recipient by suspending judgment, but also an acute attention to the details of the upsetting event and the emotional nuances experienced by the distressed person (Jones, 2011). Even so, listening well is desired by those in need of support – in fact, listening and related behaviors are the most frequently listed as "helpful" forms of enacted support (Goldsmith, 2004). Our research team has recently launched a comprehensive research agenda to resolve problems associated with our theoretical and operational understanding of listening in the context of social support. Our objectives include a) reconceptualize stage models of listening by incorporating advances in cognitive and affective research, b) generate empirical evidence that effective listening <i>causes</i> improvement in the emotional states of people who receive social support, and c) specify the behavioral correlates of listening, particularly in but not exclusive to the comforting process. If accepted, our presentation will review this research and offer a call for more sophisticated attempts to understand the complex roles listening plays in close relationships.					
	19. Empathy & friendship	Julia Koch		Claremont Graduate University	Positive Empathy and Attachment: A Theoretical Analysis
Numerous studies have demonstrated a link between secure attachment in adulthood and the capacity for feeling and expressing empathy (Joireman, Needham, & Cummings, 2001; Mikulincer et al., 2001; Mikulincer et al., 2003). Researchers primarily account for this connection by emphasizing the role that caregivers play as distress-regulators. A very salient portion of the close attachment figure's role, especially in parent-child dyads, lies in sensitive responses to distress (e.g., soothing the crying infant). Through consistent responsiveness, attachment figures model empathic behavior for children, eventually contributing to the ability to self-soothe, as well as the ability to empathize with others. Empathy has been defined as "an other-oriented emotional response elicited by and congruent with the perceived welfare of someone else" (Batson, Ahmad, & Lishner, 2009, p. 418). There is evidence that individual differences in empathy are affected by genetic factors (Rodrigues, Saslow, Garcia, John & Keltner, 2009), as well as by experiences in the social environment (Eisenberg, 2002). Empathy is a skill that can be practiced and developed (Birnie, Speca & Carlson, 2010) as well as an evolved biological necessity (de Waal, 2008). We think it is important to note that empathy can be a reaction to emotions anywhere on the spectrum of negative to positive. An often-neglected side of the attachment story is that the crucial sensitive responding of an attachment figure involves reactions not only to distress, but also to an array of positive emotions. The proposed theoretical analysis will investigate the connection between attachment dimensions and what we call <i>positive empathy</i> in adults. Positive empathy is defined "as the expression of happiness or joy that results from comprehending another person's positive emotional state or condition" (Sallquist et al., 2009, pp. 223). We are currently developing a positive empathy scale, which includes an array of positive emotions, measuring positive empathy among adults. As with parent-child dyads, adult romantic partners and friends benefit from partners' sensitivity and responsiveness to positive emotions and disclosures. Gable et al.'s work on the construct of capitalization demonstrates that a partner's responsiveness to positive disclosures constitutes a powerful and unique predictor of relationship quality (Gable, Reis, Impett & Asher, 2004). It is possible that responsiveness to positive emotional					

displays is more strongly rooted in the attachment figure's role of allowing for and encouraging exploration than alleviating distress. The distress-regulation explanation for the link between empathy and attachment would not account for the connection between secure attachment dimensions and positive empathy. Fostering positive experiences is an integral part of providing a secure base. This aspect of attachment has received less attention from researchers than the often more urgent responsiveness to negative emotions (Bowlby, 1988; Feeney & Thrush, 2010). We will argue that theoretical conceptualizations of sensitive responding in attachment relationships should be sure to include discussion of positive emotions. This theoretical connection may illuminate the development of individual empathy over the lifespan.

	19. Empathy & friendship	Hilla Dotan		Tel-Aviv University	The Tipping Point: From Colleagues to Colleagues and Friends Development and Validation of a Measure of Workplace Friendship Formation
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Very little is known about the development of friendships at work and especially about the "tipping point" that leads coworkers to decide to be friends as well as colleagues. In this article, I investigate individual's *motivations* for forming friendships at work and develop a new measure of workplace friendship formation (WFF). A 19-item measurement scale, representing four key motivations for friendship formation is developed and validated using four studies. Since the literature does not provide much guidance with regard to individual motivations for friendships at work, in Study 1, a grounded-theory approach and inductive methods were used to analyze the interview data of 25 staff members at a west-coast US business school and identify the motivations for the formation of their workplace friendships. Four key motivations were derived, namely: "Work Safety/Trust", "Missing Role", "Sanity Check", and "WVLI Similarity". Work Safety/Trust is an affective-based motivation for friendship formation in that individuals who perceive others to be trustworthy on work-related issues can then achieve an internal feeling of safety. Such security provides a motivation to pursue a friendship relation. "Missing Role" is another *affective* based motivation that suggests that individuals are likely to form friendships with others who are potential substitutes' or resemble some role-model in their life: a mother or father figure, a son, or even themselves at a past stage. "Sanity Check" is a *cognitive* based motivation that is based on an intrinsic cognitive need to validate one's way of thinking. The "Work-Values/Life-Interests Similarity" motivation for friendship formation is similar to the similarity/homophily idea identified in the literature but here individuals first realized they share work values and ethics and then learned they also share similar interests. The shared work values and/or life interests were the motivation for the friendship. In Study 2, I used the four motivations found in Study 1, and an additional motivation identified in the literature; Job Instrumentality, to develop items for a WFF scale. I used a sample of 844 US employees for construct development and exploratory factor analysis. The results suggest a four factor model with Missing Role, Work Safety/Trust, Job Instrumentality, and Sanity Check as the key motivations. A fifth factor for "WVLI Similarity" did not emerge from the EFA. In Study 3, a new sample of 679 employees was used for measure validation and confirmatory factor analysis. The results of the CFA suggest a four model solution with four latent variables (Sanity Check, Work Safety/Trust, Job Instrumentality, and Missing Role), and with the observed variables loading in accordance with EFA conducted in Study 2. Consequently, these four motivations were incorporated into the final workplace friendship formation scale. Last, in Study 4, using an additional sample of 542 employees, convergent and discriminant validity against other measures was examined and obtained. The results indicate the new scale has satisfactory psychometric properties and construct validity. Future empirical investigations using the newly developed scale are suggested to further our understanding of the antecedents, types and consequences of workplace friendships.

	20. Impact of personal issues on close relationships	Kathryn Cornell	Jana Hackathorn, Angela Youngs	Murray State University	Childhood Trauma and Sociocultural Development: Psychosocial Outcomes of Childhood Abuse
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Childhood abuse can have detrimental effects on an individual's development as an adult. This study aims to investigate ways in which childhood abuse as trauma can influence psychosocial development in early adulthood. Investigated areas of development include interpersonal relationships (specifically attachment), sociosexual orientation, and perceptions of infidelity. Literature has linked childhood abuse to maladjustment and parental attachment. Most studies regarding attachment examine attachment style as a mediator between childhood abuse and troubled adult relationships (McCarthy & Taylor, 1999), but anxious-avoidant attachment has been viewed most frequently as a child-mother relationship and not in the context of adult interpersonal relationships (Egeland & Sroufe, 1981; Perry 2010; Shapiro & Levendosky, 1999). Some previous correlational research has shown that specific types of abuse yielded certain sexual attitudes and that it differs in males and females (Meston, et al, 2010). In a related manner, perceptions of infidelity may also be linked to early child maltreatment. One study (Yumbul, et al, 2010) suggested a positive correlation between

childhood trauma and infidelity, in that emotional and physical neglect are linked to higher instances of infidelity. The current study will expand their findings, and investigate a link between an individual who experienced childhood abuse and their attitudes toward sexual trends as compared to those who did not experience abuse in childhood. These findings will hopefully give better insight into the social outcomes of childhood trauma, in anticipation of providing clinicians more insight on how to remedy some of the long-lasting effects of child abuse. The current study examined early childhood abuse (sexual, physical, emotional/psychological) as a predictor of psychosocial development in early adulthood. Several aspects of psychosocial development were considered, and multiple dependent variables were evaluated with abuse as a predictor: interpersonal attachment style, perceptions of infidelity, and sociosexual orientation. Childhood abuse was determined by the Adverse Childhood Events (ACE) score. Analyses revealed that childhood abuse significantly predicted anxious interpersonal attachment ($\beta = .159$, $p = .001$), avoidant interpersonal attachment ($\beta = .092$, $p = .039$), and sociosexual orientation ($\beta = 1.433$, $p < .001$). In addition, a regression was conducted with ACE score as a predictor for perceptions of deceptive infidelity as moderated by gender ($\beta = .29$, $p = .022$). The interaction of abuse and gender predicted that abused women are more conservative in their views of deception (i.e. more strongly view deceptive behaviors as infidelity, $\beta = .12$, $p = .015$), and men who were abused were more lenient towards deceptive behaviors, although the findings for males were merely trending and non-significant ($\beta = -.17$, $p > .05$). These findings can be particularly useful in treatment of childhood abuse in early development and adolescence. Using interpersonal relationships, attachment in romantic relationships, and attitudes toward sexual behavior as a focus for therapies like CBT may help the child to develop healthier attachment styles and sexual behaviors.

	20. Impact of personal issues on close relationships	Amy Delaney	Leanne Knobloch	University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign	Depression in Romantic Relationships: Partners' Reports of Challenges to Sexual Intimacy
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Depression is an inherently relational mental illness (Coyne, 1976, 1999; Segrin, Powell, Givertz, & Brackin, 2003) that affects nearly 10% of American adults (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011) and their loved ones. Symptoms of depression, such as irritability, isolation, and a lack of interest in activities (National Institute of Mental Health, 2011), can be especially destructive for romantic relationships. Depression has both biological and social roots, indicating that it is a complex and multi-layered mental illness (NIMH, 2011). As Segrin (2001) points out, relational challenges can be both cause and consequence of depression, and the symptoms of depression can manifest in romantic partnerships on multiple levels, including satisfaction (e.g. Gabriel, Beach, & Bodenmann, 2010; Segrin, 2009), communication behaviors (e.g. Knobloch, Knobloch-Fedders, & Durbin, 2011), and physical intimacy (e.g. Knobloch & Delaney, 2012; Ostman, 2008). While the negative impact of depression on physical intimacy has been well documented (e.g. Baldwin, 2001; Frohlich & Meston, 2002), the literature lacks a thorough understanding of partners' experiences of these challenges, and what those challenges mean for the relationship. The purpose of this manuscript is to identify, in people's own words, ways that depression makes relational maintenance through physical intimacy challenging. We are conducting in-depth interviews with 33 individuals in relationships marked by depression (26 interviews are completed to date). Participants were recruited through depression support organizations and mental health centers across the United States and were (a) 18 years of age or older and (b) currently involved in a sexually active romantic relationship where (c) one or both partners had been professionally diagnosed with depression. Interviews occurred either in person or over the phone, and each participant received a \$20 gift card in exchange for their time. Participants were asked about ways that depression impacts their daily lives, their romantic relationship, and their sexual relationship with their partner, as well as how they have managed these challenges. We are using grounded theory techniques (Corbin & Strauss, 2008; Strauss & Corbin, 1990) to extract categories, establish connections between categories, and develop a systematic model of the diverse ways depressive symptoms and treatment pose intimacy challenges for couples. Results to date depict participants' experiences of disruptions to their sex lives and their perceptions of the implications of those challenges. Findings cohere with extant literature on ways that couples' physical relationship can be hampered by symptoms of depression (Kennedy, Dickens, Eisfeld, & Bagby, 1999) as well as the medication prescribed to treat those symptoms (Kennedy & Rizvi, 2009). Results also elucidate ways partners see sexual challenges as threatening to the relationship. This work adds to the depression in relationships literature in theoretical and pragmatic ways, first by illuminating the lived experiences of individuals with depression and their partners, and then by presenting practical advice for couples facing depression-related changes to their physical intimacy.

	20. Impact of personal issues on close	Ash Levitt	Kenneth Leonard	University at Buffalo, SUNY	Relationship-Specific Drinking-to-Cope Motives Mediate the Effects of Attachment Anxiety on
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	relationships				Relationship- and Non-Relationship-Drinking Contexts in the First 9 Years of Marriage.
Alcohol use in romantic relationships is associated with both positive (e.g., increased intimacy) and negative (e.g., increased relationship problems) relationship functioning depending on whether partners drink together vs. apart (Homish & Leonard, 2005; Levitt & Cooper, 2010). These two drinking contexts are also reciprocally associated with specific beliefs about alcohol's effects in relationships (i.e., relationship-specific alcohol expectancies) over time in marriage (Levitt & Leonard, 2012). According to Alcohol Motivation Theory (Cooper, Kuntsche, Levitt, Barber, and Wolf, in press), motivations to drink alcohol are not only more proximal to drinking behavior than expectancies, but also can be influenced by relatively more distal individual difference factors. In romantic relationships, adult romantic attachment styles (particularly attachment anxiety) are distal individual difference factors that predict drinking motives (particularly greater drinking-to-cope) (Brennan & Shaver, 1995). The current study tests a Relationship Motivation Model of Alcohol Use by hypothesizing that drinking-to-cope motives will mediate the association between attachment styles and the increased frequencies of drinking contexts in married couples. This process should exist for anxiously attached individuals when predicting the frequency of drinking with one's partner, whereas a comparable process should exist for avoidantly attached individuals when predicting the frequency of drinking apart from one's partner. Both members of 470 married couples were assessed longitudinally at 6 different time points across the first 9 years of marriage. At each time point respondents reported their attachment styles, the extent to which they drank to cope with a severe relationship problem in the past year, and the frequency that they drank with and apart from their partner, respectively, in the past year. Multilevel models were tested using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model and controlled for demographic differences (gender, age, race, education, children, and pre-marriage cohabitation) and average quantity of alcohol consumed for both partners. Consistent with theory and expectation, results indicated that, among actors, attachment anxiety was associated with greater frequency of drinking with one's partner ($b = .051, p = .039$), but attachment avoidance was not ($b = -.068, p = .006$). Also as expected, drinking-to-cope motives predicted drinking-with-partner ($b = .280, p < .001$) and fully mediated the effect of attachment anxiety ($b = .037, p = .138$), but did not mediate the effect of attachment avoidance ($b = -.068, p = .005$). Drinking-to-cope similarly mediated the effect of actor attachment anxiety on drinking apart from one's partner, but unexpectedly did not for attachment avoidance. As a whole, results suggest that anxiously (but not avoidantly) attached individuals are motivated to use alcohol to cope with relationship problems in both relationship- and non-relationship-drinking contexts. Considering previous research, these results suggest that drinking-to-cope might momentarily quell or exacerbate relationship difficulties typically associated with attachment anxiety depending on whether the partner is present vs. absent. Future research should examine these associations at a micro level (e.g., using daily diary or ecological momentary assessment methods), and using a broader assessment of relationship-specific drinking motives to better understand the temporal order and implications of these dynamics in romantic relationships.					
	21. Casual Sex	Heather Hyman	John Pryor	University of North Carolina Greensboro	What Getting Laid Gets You: Assessing the Dynamic Between Psychological Well-Being and Sexual Experience
It is a commonsense assumption that sex makes people feel good about themselves at least in the short run. Numerous surveys have documented connections between sexual experiences and various measures of psychological well-being. A recent survey of over 2100 unmarried university students found that self-esteem was correlated with emotional and physical sexual satisfaction (Higgins, Mullinax, Trussell, Davidson, & Moore, 2011). The frequency of sexual intercourse was an important correlate of physical sexual satisfaction for both women and men. In addition, orgasm frequency was a significant correlate of emotional and physical sexual satisfaction for women, but not for men. Frequency of sexual intercourse was a correlate of emotional satisfaction for men, but not women. One limitation of this study and many of the others in this literature is that it was a cross-sectional study. Perhaps happy people are more successful in acquiring sexual partners. Cross-sectional surveys cannot answer this question. Therefore, a short-term longitudinal study assessed the sexual behaviors and psychological well-being of two groups of college students over separate semesters to examine changes over time. Participants ($n = 141$) were recruited from an undergraduate Human Sexuality at a large sized Midwestern university. The students received extra credit for their participation. Over the course of the semester participants filled out weekly online surveys. The initial survey and final survey of the semester assessed well-being, self-esteem, and psychological distress. Along with these questions, participants were asked about their relationship status and their lifetime sexual experiences. Following this initial assessment, participants completed a weekly questionnaire each week of the semester. This questionnaire repeated the well-being questions and also included a variety of questions about their sexual experiences during the last week such as their number of sexual partners, ability to orgasm, and physical and emotional satisfaction. Data collection has					

been finalized and is currently being analyzed. Full statistical analyses will be completed well before the conference. These analyses will give us insight into the following: First, we will be able to tell if changes in sexual frequency are related to changes in psychological well-being. Second, we will be able to disentangle whether the relationship found in previous studies between sexual frequency and psychological well-being is linked with initial well-being leading to more sex, with more sex leading to increases in psychological well-being, or bi-directional. Third, all of these same issues can be examined with regard to orgasmic frequency as well. Fourth, we can examine the potential moderating roles of gender, relationship status, and condom use (as well as other birth control methods) in any of these relationships.

	21. Casual Sex	Stanislav Treger	Ralph Erber, Verena Graupmann, Elaine Hatfield, David Schmitt, Susan Sprecher	DePaul University	Sex without love is ok, the individualists say: Self-construal predicts attitudes towards casual sex
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Although seemingly counterintuitive, collective research on the self has demonstrated that it is inherently a social construct. That is, the self is shaped and influenced largely by others (e.g., Markus & Kitayama, 1991; Mashek, Aron, & Boncimino, 2003), emerging as a "...foreground amidst a background of...others" (Jordan, 2008, p. 1988). Apart from serving as a focal variable in social psychology, the self has also emerged as a central variable in cross-cultural psychology. Specifically, in studying culture, psychologists have attributed variability in culture to variability in persons' self-concept. Within this work, researchers have identified two general *self-construals*: *independent* and *interdependent*. Independent persons value uniqueness and desire autonomy and a fairly large degree of distance between the self and other. Interdependent persons, however, desire fairly little degree of self-other distance, rather viewing themselves as a part of a larger social collective. The desired degree of interpersonal distance also transcends from self-construal at the level of the person to *individualism* and *collectivism* at the level of the country, which similarly reflect the desired degree of uniqueness versus social embedment, respectively, of its population (e.g., Singelis, Triandis, Bhawuk, & Gelfand, 1995). In the current research, we explore the influence of self-construal on sexual permissiveness (i.e., attitudes towards casual sex) by integrating multiple empirical approaches: the study of culture at the macro level and the study of the individual at the micro level. Because relationships characterized by casual sex entail fairly little commitment, those with a more independent self-construal should be more accepting of casual sex than those with an interdependent self-construal, who would on average prefer relationships which entail commitment (and in turn, interdependence). We examined this hypothesis in three studies: an investigation at the level of the culture via a secondary analysis of published and national data sets (Study 1); an investigation at the level of the individual using an international sample (Study 2); an experimental investigation (Study 3). In the first study, we examined the association between individualism and sociosexuality (an index of sexual permissiveness) at the level of the nation. Confirming our hypothesis, we found a positive correlation between individualism and sociosexuality; that is, the more individualistic a country, the more sexuality permissive were the attitudes of its population (while controlling for other demographic variables such as religiosity and the human development index of the nation). We replicated and extended this finding in a second study at the level of the individual: whereas individualism was positively associated with sexual permissiveness, collectivism was negatively associated with sexual permissiveness (while controlling for individual difference variables such as sex and religiosity). Finally, we replicated these results in an experiment: undergraduate participants primed with an independent self-construal reported more permissive sexual attitudes than participants primed with an interdependent self-construal (while controlling for sex and religiosity). We discuss the results in terms of how both culture and the self shape people's sexual attitudes.

	21. Casual Sex	Reginald Nievera		Loyola University of Chicago	The Hook up Hangover: The Decline in Traditional Dating Beyond the College Campus - Before Formal Commitment
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The early 21st century is seeing unprecedented changes to the dating lives of American adults. Fewer than ever before are getting married and those that do want to marry, are waiting longer than ever before. This is breeding a new stage of development in our personal lives. It is a stage characterized by a prolonged gap between finishing school, becoming an "adult" and getting married or starting a family. It may be distinguished by years of being single and independent; simultaneously coming to terms with the responsibilities of adulthood, meeting romantic partners, casual dating, or courting potential lifelong companions. This is a time when American adults will enter, break off, and reenter multiple relationships with a variety of partners; a time when we may give up on romantic love, reject monogamy, or lose faith in marriage as a viable institution. Scholars have argued that adults revert back to traditional forms of dating after leaving the "hook up culture" on the college campus, but this research study has revealed that dating after college is not traditional at all. Using a qualitative-inductive based approach, I interviewed 22 college-educated, working adults

living in and around a major metropolitan U.S. city in the Midwest. The data has revealed that these graduated adults have abandoned many aspects of traditional dating scripts and hold on to remnants of college hook up culture, thus constructing a pseudo hook up culture after college. I refer to this social phenomenon as the “hook up hangover.” The extensively examined college hook up culture does not disappear after graduation; in fact, it has left a significant lasting impression upon its participants as they continue on to their adult lives beyond the university campus.

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