

P R O G R A M

KU CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS
INTEREST GROUP (CRIG)



**New Directions
in Research on
Close Relationships**

Integrating Across Disciplines
and Theoretical Approaches



November 5–7, 2009
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

Sponsored by



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KU Department of Communication Studies
Kansas African Studies Center
KU Center for East Asian Studies

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KANSAS



Table of Contents

Welcome	3
General Information	
University Map	4
Kansas Union Directory	5
City Map	6
Programming	
Program at a Glance	
Thursday Programming	7
Friday Programming	7
Saturday Programming	9
Symposium Abstracts	
In order by symposium	12
Poster Abstracts	
In alphabetical order by title	24
Author Index	
In alphabetical order by author	30
Transportation and important phone numbers	33
Notes	34

We thank Mark Landau and Shala Stevenson for their help with designing the logo and cover page, and Sue Sprecher for her overall guidance and support.

WELCOME

We have the pleasure of welcoming you to the 2009 biannual mini-Conference of the International Association for Relationships Research (IARR), hosted by the KU Close Relationships Interest Group (CRIG). The theme for the conference is *New Directions in Research on Close Relationships: Integrating Across Disciplines and Theoretical Approaches*, with a particular emphasis on cultural, neuroscientific, evolutionary, and health perspectives. This theme parallels the work of the KU CRIG and, we believe, represents the new directions in which the field of close relationships is moving. Researchers around the world approach the study of relationship phenomena from very different disciplinary and theoretical bases associated with intellectual perspectives—such as sociocultural and biological sciences—that often proceed in isolation or even in opposition. However, we perceive the integration of these frequently opposed perspectives holds the potential for important insights about relationship phenomena and humanity in general. This conference and its theme are a testament to that perception.

In line with the best traditions of IARR conferences, the Local Organizing Committee has devoted considerable effort to create an intimate environment where participants can interact in both formal and informal meetings in a relaxed and pleasant atmosphere. Beyond the rigorous academic program at the University facilities, the conference also includes events (e.g., a Thursday evening reception in KU's Spencer Art Museum) designed to facilitate relaxed, informal interactions.

We have also worked hard to make our event live up to the IARR's aspirations to be an international and interdisciplinary organization. We solicited submissions from a wide variety of scholars in a broad range of geographic and disciplinary locations. The final program bears the fruit of those efforts, featuring presentations and posters by researchers based in at least 7 different disciplines across 14 countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Ghana, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Taiwan, Turkey, the UK, and the USA) describing work they conducted in these and another 5 countries (India, Nigeria, Russia, South Korea, and Uganda). Depending on how one counts, approximately 33% of the conference programming (35 out of 107 total presentations) describes work conducted outside the USA. It is a pleasure to host such a diverse and international meeting here in the middle of the USA. We warmly welcome you to Lawrence and we hope you enjoy the conference!

For more details and registration visit: http://www.continuinged.ku.edu/programs/new_directions/
For an online copy of the program visit: <http://www.psych.ku.edu/gillath/iarr2009program.pdf>



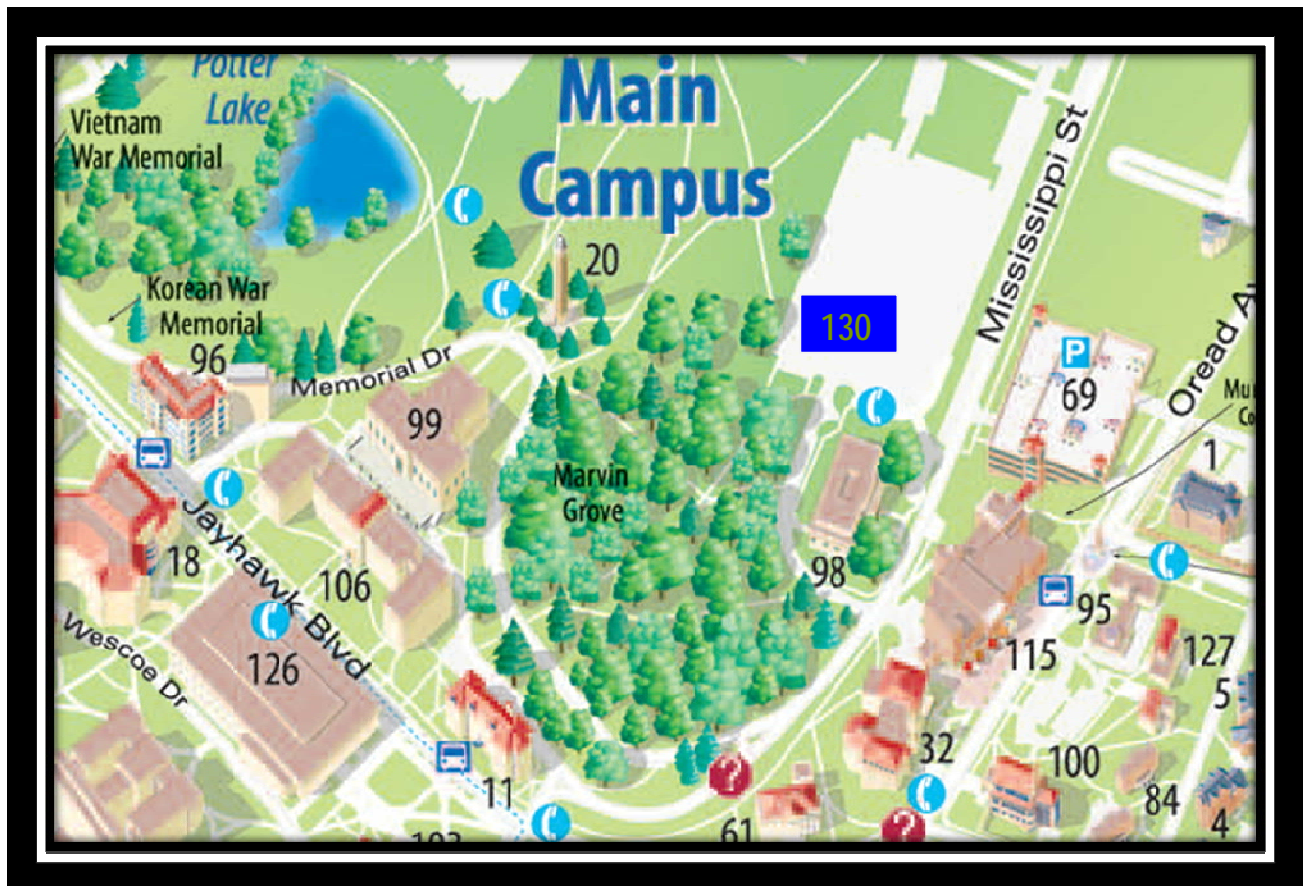
The Local Organizing Committee Chair:

Omri Gillath

Members:

Glenn Adams
Adrienne Kunkel

Mike Anderson
Melanie Canterberry
Tara Collins
Jenny Guthrie
Tugce Kurtis



Campus Map of featured buildings for conference

98 - Spencer Art Museum

115 - Kansas Union - see following page for directory

Parking

69 - Parking Garage

130 - Spencer Art Museum Parking

Kansas Union Directory

Retail

Commerce Bank | 4
FedEx Kinkos | 3
Hawk Shop | 4
KU Bookstores | 2
Oread Books | 2
The Tech Shop | 2
Salon Hawk / Tanning | 3
STA Travel | 4

Dining

Impromptu Cafe | 3
The Market | 3
Milton's Coffee Shop | 1
Pulse Coffee Bar | 4

Services/Rooms

Administration Office | 4
 Catering
 Director's Office
 Event Services
ATM | 4
Business Office | 3
 Accounting
 Human Resources
 KU Dining Administration
Campus Phone | 4
Computer Lab | 4
Jaybowl Engraving | 1
KU Card Center | 4
KU History Galleries | All Levels
KU Info | 4
Marketing Services | 5
Media Productions | 5
Meeting Rooms
 Alcoves | 3
 Alderson Auditorium | 4
 Ballroom | 5
 Big 12 Room | 5
 Centennial Room | 6
 Curry Room | 6
 English Room | 6
 Governor's Room | 5
 International Room | 5
 Jayhawk Room | 5
 Kansas Room | 6

Services cont.

Meeting Rooms cont.
 Malott Room | 6
 Party Room | 1
 Parlors | 5
 Pine Room | 6
 Regionalist Room | 5
 Walnut Room | 6
 Woodruff Auditorium | 5

Public Spaces

 Baumgartner Terrace | 1
 Gallery | 4
 Hawk's Nest | 1
 Jayhawk Walk | 4
 Lobby | 4
 Patio | 3
 Plaza | 4
 Traditions Area | 4

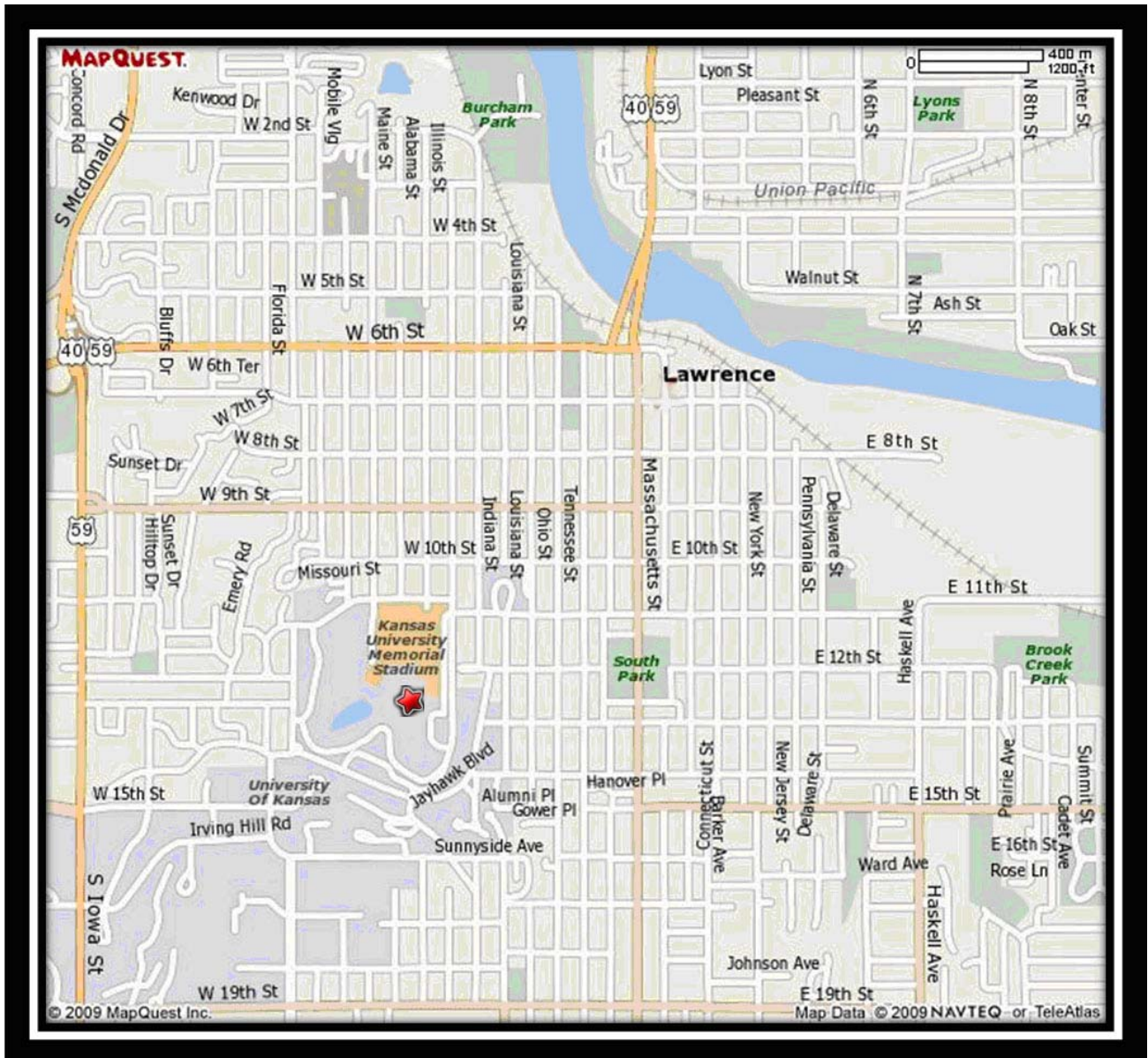
Stamp Machine | 4

Activities

Jaybowl | 1
Student Involvement and
Leadership Center | 4
Union Programs | 4
 Box Office
 Student Union Activities (SUA)



CITY MAP OF LAWRENCE, KS



Program-at-a-Glance

International Association of Relationship Research Conference
Lawrence, Kansas

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5th

Time & Location	Event
5:00-6:30pm Spencer Museum of Art Foyer	Registration and Welcome Reception
6:30-7:00pm Spencer Museum of Art Auditorium	Opening Remarks
7:00-7:45pm Spencer Museum of Art Auditorium	Keynote address: <i>Evolutionary Perspectives on Caring and Prosocial Behavior</i> Jeffrey A. Simpson

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6th

Time & Location	Event
7:30-8:30am Kansas Union, 4th Floor	Registration, coffee and refreshments
8:30-9:50am Alderson	<p>Symposium 1A: Initiation: Re-thinking Relationship as Personal Choice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Openness to Inter-Ethnic and Inter-Faith Relationships: The Role of National Identity; Richard Lalonde ◇ "It's just not what we do": Living in Rural America and Interpersonal Communication Online; Kiley Larson ◇ Field Methods, Similarity and Friendship: Selection, Social Influence and Choice; Angela J. Nierman ◇ The Effect of Relational Mobility on the Formation of Interpersonal Relationships; Joanna Schug
Kansas Room	<p>Symposium 1B: Sex, Love, and Rock'n Roll</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ A Multi-Level Multi-Method Approach to the Study of Sex and Love within Adult Pair-Bonding; Omri Gillath ◇ Your Parent or Your Spouse: A Cultural-Psychological Perspective on the Meaning of "True" Love; Phia Salter ◇ "Let's Not Talk About That": Why Individuals Avoid Discussing Past Sexual Experiences; Mike Anderson ◇ The rhyme and reason of love songs: Strategies and functions in the service of relationships; Melanie Canterbury
9:50-10:10am	Break

10:10-11:30am Alderson	Symposium 2: Integrating Across Theoretical Perspectives: Initiation ◇ Relationship Neuroscience: Where We Are and Where We Might Be Going; Arthur Aron ◇ Biobehavioral Mechanisms Underlying Sexual and Romantic Relationships; Lisa M. Diamond ◇ The Evolution of Close Relationships: Adaptive Challenges and Basic Cognitive Processes; Jon Maner ◇ A Socio-Ecological Approach to “Cultural Differences” in Interpersonal Relationships; Masaki Yuki
11:30-11:45am	Break
11:45am-12:30pm Kansas Room	Keynote address: <i>What Are Relationships Made Of?</i> Alan P. Fiske
12:30-1:30pm Big 12 Room	Lunch Poster session of the early career workshop
1:30-2:50pm Alderson	Symposium 3A: Preference, Attraction, and Desire ◇ Using Revealed Preferences to Examine Mate Preferences; Claudia Brumbaugh ◇ Anxiety Doesn’t Become You: Nervousness Mediates Unattractive and Undesirable Impressions; M. Joy McClure ◇ The Moderating Effect of Connectedness on the Relationship Between Attractiveness and Well-Being; Stephanie L. Anderson ◇ The effects of mate-choice copying dynamics on risky human sexual behavior; Michael Cunningham
Kansas Room	Symposium 3B: Relationships as Resource or Strain: Stress, Coping, and Health ◇ Explorations of Intersubjectivity and HIV Intervention: Counseling Couples in Northern Nigeria; Kathryn A. Rhine ◇ Coping and Chronic Illness: An Attachment Theory Perspective; Gery C. Karantzas ◇ New Developments in Our Grief Culture: From “Moving on” and “Closure” to Meaning Making and Continuation of Close Relationships; Michael R. Dennis ◇ Negative Affectivity and Educational Attainment as Predictors of Newlyweds’ Problem Solving Communication and Marital Quality; Alesia Hanzal
2:50-3:00pm	Break
3:00-4:20pm Alderson	Symposium 4A: The Kaleidoscope of Social Support: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Social Support Processes in Close Relationships Chairs: Lisa Jaremka and Nancy L. Collins ◇ Evolutionary Perspectives on Social Support; Stephanie L. Brown ◇ The Effects of Social Support on Stress Hormones and Relationship Outcomes; Lisa M. Jaremka ◇ Culture and Social Support Provision; Jacqueline M. Chen

Kansas Room	<p>Symposium 4B: I Can't Get No: Satisfaction in Close Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ "Talk to Me": Disclosure and Satisfaction in Romantic Relationships; Tugçe Kurtis ◇ Socioeconomic Status Moderates Associations Between Acute Stress and Relationship Satisfaction; Natalya C. Maisel ◇ Comparing Assortative Mating and Life History Strategy as Predictors of Relationship Outcomes; Sally Olderbak ◇ Roots of Adult Attachment: Maternal Caregiving at 18 Months Predicts Adult Attachment to Peers and Partners; Vivian Zayas
4:20-4:40pm	Coffee Break
4:40-6:00pm Alderson	<p>Symposium 5: Integrating Across Theoretical Perspectives: Emotion, Support and Caring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ The Effects of Oxytocin on Prosocial Behavior are Moderated by Individual Differences in Attachment; Jennifer Bartz ◇ "Then Again, Everyone's Different": A New Perspective Informing the Social Support of Breast Cancer Survivors; Adrienne Kunkel ◇ Intimacy for Sale: Entrepreneurship and Commodity Self in Japan; Akiko Takeyama ◇ Culture and Social Support; Heejung S. Kim
6:00-7:00pm Big 12 Room	Poster Session
7:00-?	Dinner (attendees organize on their own)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th

Time & Location	Event
8:00-8:30am Kansas Union, 4th Floor	Coffee and refreshments
8:30-9:50am Alderson	<p>Symposium 6A: Family and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Family Communication Patterns, Parental Usage of Humor, and Humor Styles; Nathan Miczo ◇ Impact of Cultural and Authentic Self Orientations on High or Low-Context Communication Styles; Leman Pnar Tosun ◇ Honor: A Family Value; Susan E. Cross ◇ Negotiating Patriarchy: South Korean Evangelical Women and the Politics of Gender; Kelly H. Chong

Kansas Room	<p>Symposium 6B: Relationship Maintenance and (Inter)Dependence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Advice-Giving in European American and Russian Cultures; Yulia Chentsova Dutton ◇ Is Personal Relationship an Inborn or Culturally Grounded Tendency? Some Evidence of Marital Experience across Ghanaian and UK Settings; Joseph K. Adonu ◇ Judging Dependency in Close Relationships: A Normative Approach; Rita D'Amico ◇ Finding an Optimal Level: Curvilinear Effects of Perceived Partner Idealization in Marriage; Jennifer M. Tomlinson
9:50-10:10am	Break
10:10-11:30am Alderson	<p>Symposium 7: Integrating Across Theoretical Perspectives: Family Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ The Biological Basis of Parental Care and Parent-Child Bonding; Karen L. Bales ◇ An Empirical Assessment of the Influence of Bridewealth Payments on Sexual Power in Uganda; F. Nii-Amoo Dodoo ◇ Impact of fathers on daughters' sexual development and behavior: An evolutionary approach; Bruce Ellis ◇ Towards a Balanced Construction of Selves and Relationships; E. Olcay İmamoğlu
11:30-11:45am	Break
11:45am-12:30pm Alderson	<p>Keynote address: <i>Parent-Child Relationships and Child Maltreatment: Current Approaches and New Directions</i>; Steven R. Wilson</p>
12:30-1:30pm Big 12 Room	Lunch
1:30-2:50pm Alderson	<p>Symposium 8A: Make It or Break It – The Factors that Affect Friendship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ I'm Good at Listening. The Cultural Facets of Finnish Males' Support Provision in Friendships; Ira A. Virtanen ◇ The Varieties of Relationships in a Music Based Social Networking Site; Nancy Baym ◇ Sex Differences in Friendship Expectations: A Meta-Analysis; Jeffrey Hall ◇ Can Women and Men Be Friends? Life-Stage and Gender in Cross-Gender Friendships; Diane Felmlee ◇ "I know you said you just want to be friends...but": Hidden Agendas and Second-Guessing in Cross-Sex Friendships; Mike Monsour

Kansas Room	<p>Symposium 8B: Power in Relationships: Energy, Hierarchy, and Negotiation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ The Price of Power: Relationship Quality of Friendships with Aggressive High Status Adolescents; Patricia Hawley ◇ Let's Make a Deal: A New Model of Formation and Dynamics of Long-Term Romantic Relationships; Christine Stanik ◇ Multiplexity and Emotional Energy in Cross Cultural Perspective; Aleksandra Kacperczyk ◇ Relationships or Oppression: Cultural Differences in Understanding the Concept of Social Hierarchy; Annie Tsai
2:50-3:00pm	Break
3:00-4:20pm Alderson	<p>Symposium 9A: Translational Relationship Science: Promoting Healthy Relationships for the Public Good; Chair: Linda J. Roberts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Relationship Science and Internet Matching Services; Sue Sprecher ◇ Educating College Students about Healthy Romantic Relationships: Should We Do It and How Should We Do It?; Denise Bartell ◇ eHealth for Relationship Health: Translating the Science of Love and Relationships to a Web-Based Program Promoting Healthy Relationships; Linda Roberts ◇ Translating Relationship Science for the Training of Child Welfare Workers and High Risk Couples and Parents; Anita P. Barbee
Kansas Room	<p>Symposium 9B: The "Dark Side" of Relationship: Dissolution, Deceit, and Enemyship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Changes in Cognition Toward Ex-Partner after Relationship Dissolution: A Subliminal Priming Study; Christopher Fagundes ◇ Adult Attachment and the Use of Compassionate Strategies during Relationship Dissolution; Tara J. Collins ◇ Love and Deceit: The Use of Deception in Romantic Relationships; Jennifer A. Guthrie ◇ (Freedom From) Enemyship: Illuminating a "Dark Side" of Relationship in West African and North American Worlds; Glenn Adams
4:20-4:40pm	Coffee Break
4:40-5:25pm Alderson	<p>Keynote address: <i>New Developments in the Analysis of Relationship Data: Multilevel Modeling</i>; Deborah A. Kashy</p>
5:30-6:30pm Alderson	<p>Concluding Remarks (Roundtable Discussion) – where do we go from here?</p>
7:00-?	Social Event (details to follow)

Symposium Abstracts

THURSDAY, NOV 5

Keynote Address (Thursday, 7:00-7:45; Alderson) Evolutionary Perspectives on Caring and Prosocial Behavior

Jeffrey A. Simpson, University of Minnesota

Many social scientists do not fully appreciate how and why evolutionary perspectives can contribute to our understanding of human behavior, including prosocial tendencies. In this talk, I review the evolutionary foundations of caring and prosocial behavior in close relationships. Beginning with Darwin's (1859) original ideas about natural selection, I trace the theoretical understanding of prosocial behavior in humans through Hamilton's (1964) Inclusive Fitness Theory, Trivers' (1971) Reciprocal Altruism Theory, group-selection models (e.g., Wilson & Sober, 1994), and recent gene-culture co-evolutionary models (e.g., Richerson & Boyd, 2005). Following this theoretical review, I selectively overview empirical studies that have tested different evolutionary models of caring and prosocial behavior. The review focuses on recent experimental research in social and personality psychology, some of which has found that decisions to perform certain prosocial acts may be contingent in part on the degree to which helpers believe they are genetically related to the people they help and to these people's future reproductive potential.

FRIDAY, NOV 6

SYMPOSIUM 1A (Friday, 8:30-9:50; Alderson) Initiation: Re-thinking Relationship as a Personal Choice

Openness to Inter-Ethnic and Inter-Faith Relationships: The Role of National Identity

Richard Lalonde, York University; Reeshma Haji, University of Kent; Ayse Uskul, University of Essex

Interethnic and interfaith relationships are increasing in frequency in multicultural states. Levels of national identity play a major role in such relationships. While personal identity may take precedence in forging these relationships, ethnic, religious and even national identities may play a role in their initiation. Ethnic and religious identities may provide norms favoring endogamy for ethnic and religious minorities, while the normative framework of the nation, may be supportive of exogamy. Data from published and unpublished studies focusing on ethnic (Chinese, South Asian) and religious groups (Christian, Jewish, Muslim) in multicultural Toronto will be reported. The general trend in the data indicates that national identity may be more positively predictive of openness to inter-ethnic relationships than ethnic identity, but that this is not the case for inter-faith relationships. The complexity of the intersection of ethnic and religious identities and how they relate to state policies in culture and identity will be discussed.

"It's just not what we do": Living in Rural America and Interpersonal Communication Online

Kiley Larson, University of Kansas

This project employs a discursive perspective to examine rural residents' talk about engaging in interpersonal communication online. Sixty-three participants residing in rural Kansas participated in unstructured interviews. Implicit in participants' talk were two values that shaped the way they made sense of the internet as a medium for communication: knowledge of personal backgrounds and the perceived 'realness' of face-to-face communication. Contributing to their perceptions was a sense of social connectivity and shared history among community residents.

Field Methods, Similarity and Friendship: Selection, Social Influence and Choice

Angela J. Nierman, Christian S. Crandall, and Omri Gillath, University of Kansas

Two kinds of free-field settings were used to test the similarity-attraction hypothesis. First, a free-range field method compares friendships among naturally-occurring pairs, ranging from people who have recently met to best friends. Second, an analogue field method captures the earliest stages of acquaintance, allowing researchers to investigate how similarity can lead to selection of friends. Using these methods across several studies, friends were found to be similar on scores of dimensions, regardless of the length, closeness, or intimacy of the friendship. These data are consistent with a theoretical position that people pick friends who meet a standard of similarity, and then stick with them without subsequent adaption to their attitudes or prejudices. These findings are among the first to examine interpersonal interaction in real-life contexts while adapting novel and familiar methods to modern statistical analysis. We discuss the role of social environment, particularly the number of options one has to choose among friends, as a determinant of similarity, choice, and social influence.

The Effect of Relational Mobility on the Formation of Interpersonal Relationships

Joanna Schug, Kosuke Sato, and Masaki Yuki, Hokkaido University

A previous study (Schug, Yuki, Horikawa, & Takemura, in press) demonstrated that self-friend similarity varies with relational mobility or the amount of opportunities to form new relationships when necessary in a given social context. That is, while people generally prefer interaction partners who are similar to themselves, those who have more opportunities to form new relationships are better able to actualize this preference. In the current study, we tested this theory using a representative sample of adults in the United States. We found that relational mobility was positively correlated with perceived similarity between friends. Furthermore, we found that this theory applies not only to interpersonal similarity, but to the motivation to form new relationships in general: individuals who were personally motivated to form new relationships were more likely to have actually formed new acquaintances in the recent past if they were high rather than low, in relational mobility.

SYMPOSIUM 1B (Friday, 8:30-9:50; Kansas Room) Sex, Love, and Rock & Roll

A Multi-Level Multi-Method Approach to the Study of Sex and Love within Adult Pair-Bonding
Omri Gillath, University of Kansas

In their love as an attachment paper, Shaver, Hazan, and Bradshaw (1988) argued that romantic love or adult pair bonding can be conceptualized as a confluence of three innate behavioral systems: attachment, caregiving, and sex. Recently attention had been given to the causal link between these behavioral systems, and specifically to the question of how activation of one behavioral system affects the functioning of the other. In the current talk I'll be discussing some of my work that uses self-reports, neuroimaging, social-cognition, and gene mapping, to examine the interplay between the systems and its implication to the understanding of adult pair-bonding, romantic love, and sexuality.

Your Parent or Your Spouse: A Cultural-Psychological Perspective on the Meaning of "True" Love
Phia Salter and Glenn Adams, University of Kansas

Discussions of "true love" typically refer to deeply intimate emotional connection between two romantic partners. We propose that this conception of love is neither naturally or inevitably "true", but instead reflects particular constructions of relationship associated with situations of late modernity. These constructions of reality promote an experience of "true relationship" (Giddens, 1991) as the voluntary agreement of ontologically free agents rather than the product of social imposition or other environmental affordance (e.g., mere propinquity, economic necessity, or role complementarity). In contrast, field research in West African settings suggests a different conception of "true" love as cheerful, dutiful fulfillment of natural obligations in thick, enduring networks of interconnection rather than fleeting, manufactured relationships based on something as intransient as personal affection. In the present research, we examine hypotheses about sociocultural variation in constructions of true love by comparing allocations of support between attendees of Traditional Western Mission Churches (TWMCs) and Pentecostal/Charismatic Churches (PCCs) in two Ghanaian settings. To the extent that PCCs reflect and promote liberal-individualist subjectivity, we hypothesized and observed that tendencies to allocate scarce resources of support to spouses before parents would be greater among attendees of PCCs than TWMCs. Our discussion of these results focuses on the value of a cultural psychology perspective as an antidote to ethnocentric imperialism in relationship science.

"Let's Not Talk About That": Why Individuals Avoid Discussing Past Sexual Experiences

Mike Anderson and Adrienne Kunkel, University of Kansas

Research has shown that individuals in romantic relationships often avoid discussing past sexual experiences. Research has also shown that when individuals do decide to discuss past sexual experiences, they are often deceitful in doing so. The focus of this study was to examine the reasons that individuals give for avoiding the topic of past sexual experiences. 104 individuals involved in romantic relationships completed a questionnaire with open-ended questions about past sexual experiences. An analysis of the open-ended questions revealed that individuals tend to avoid discussing past sexual experiences for predominantly two main reasons: 1) emotional reasons such as jealousy, insecurity, and inadequacy, and 2) situational reasons such as sexual experience level, and knowledge of details of past sexual acts. These results are compared to past findings on this issue. Finally, implications and areas for future research are discussed.

The rhyme and reason of love songs: Strategies and functions in the service of relationships

Melanie Canterbury and Omri Gillath, University of Kansas

The wide variety of love songs suggests that there should be differences in people's preferences for which love songs they like and how love songs might be useful to them. In the current study, we examined participants' favorite love songs and their thoughts and feelings regarding these songs. We found associations between attachment styles and mating strategies, and preferences of love songs. For instance, people high in attachment anxiety preferred love songs that mimicked their own experience of feeling wishful and desiring more in their relationships. When participants' favorite love songs were content analyzed, endorsement of a short-term mating strategy was associated with lyrics that had a sexual theme. These findings begin to shed light on how love songs are associated with romantic relationship experience and what function they may serve, and offer insight into how songs may be used by people to communicate feelings and regulate emotions.

SYMPOSIUM 2 (Friday, 10:10-11:30; Alderson) Integrating Across Theoretical Perspectives: Initiation

Relationship Neuroscience: Where We Are and Where We Might Be Going

Arthur Aron, Stony Brook, State University of New York

This presentation explores how neuroscience, especially brain imaging methods such as fMRI and ERP, can contribute to advancing knowledge of relationship processes. My own research has focused on the neural circuits engaged by relationship-relevant cognitions and emotions. Using this research as an example, I will systematically consider conceptual and practical opportunities and limitations of relationship neuroscience, and discuss its links with cultural and evolutionary approaches within relationship science.

Biobehavioral Mechanisms Underlying Sexual and Romantic Relationships

Lisa M. Diamond, University of Utah

In this presentation, I will review findings from two lines of research which elucidate the complex and sometimes surprising psychobiological underpinnings of relationship initiation. In both lines, the findings suggest a need for greater theoretical attention to the evolved functional properties of different types of relationships, at different stages of life course. One line of research concerns sexual motivation. Specifically, I will review findings from my ongoing longitudinal study of female sexual orientation which demonstrates that among nonheterosexual women, variability in the strength and intensity of motives to pursue sexual contact with same-sex versus other sex partners varies as a function of women's estrogen levels around the time of ovulation, suggesting provocative new hypotheses about the evolved nature of female sexual orientation and female sexual fluidity. The second line of research that I will review concerns linkages between adolescents' biologically-based patterns of emotion regulation and their patterns of romantic relationship participation from 14-18 years of age. Specifically, I will review findings indicating that individual differences in youths' parasympathetic nervous system functioning (which are related to emotion regulation capacities and strategies) are related to whether "early onset" of romantic relationship development is associated with adaptive versus maladaptive outcomes. Such findings suggest new ways of conceptualizing

individual differences in youths' "readiness" or "need" for romantic attachment relationships at certain stages of development. I conclude by discussing implications for future theoretical and empirical investigation of the evolved functional properties of romantic and sexual relationships.

The Evolution of Close Relationships: Adaptive Challenges and Basic Cognitive Processes

Jon Maner, Florida State University

Research on close relationships has seen an impressive influx of new approaches from various sub-disciplines related to evolutionary biology and cognitive science. These approaches can be very useful for understanding the ways in which people solve important adaptive challenges associated with forming and maintaining romantic partnerships. People today face many of the same challenges faced by humans throughout evolutionary history. Finding a suitable romantic partner, guarding one's partner from potential romantic rivals, and maintaining relationship commitment when faced with attractive alternatives to one's current partner all reflect important adaptive challenges facing most sexually reproducing species. Consequently, the human mind is equipped with a variety of adaptive cognitive mechanisms designed to help people solve these challenges and maintain successful romantic relationships. Indeed, evidence suggests that when faced with particular relationship challenges, people display a functionally coordinated cascade of adaptive cognitive processes aimed at helping them form and maintain close relationships. This presentation will review emerging research on the adaptive cognition of close relationships, highlighting the utility of integrating evolutionary and cognitive approaches to relationship science.

A Socio-Ecological Approach to "Cultural Differences" in Interpersonal Relationships

Masaki Yuki, Hokkaido University

Relational mobility—defined as the number of opportunities individuals have to select new interaction partners in a given social context—can have a direct impact not only on whom individuals are able to choose as their relationship partners, but also on how individuals behave in the context of a given relationship. In this presentation I review research showing effects of relational mobility on relationship initiation. Although both Japanese and Americans prefer and initiate friendships with similar others, the actual levels of interpersonal similarity are typically higher for Americans than Japanese because the former live in a more mobile society that provides more occasions to select similar interaction partners. Likewise, I discuss how relational mobility affects self-disclosure. Americans and Japanese participants typically differ not only in degree of self-disclosure (with Americans disclosing more than Japanese) but also in the motivations and deterrents of self-disclosure. Specifically, Americans are more motivated to engage in self-disclosure to strengthen and maintain their interpersonal relationships; whereas Japanese are more motivated to avoid self-disclosure to avoid burdening their partner. Evidence implicates relational mobility in this pattern. Among Japanese participants, relational mobility positively correlates with self-disclosure toward a friend, and this relationship is mediated by the motivation to strengthen one's interpersonal relationships. Discussion focuses on the importance of considering socio-ecological factors in the study of interpersonal relationships.

Keynote Address (Friday, 11:45-12:30; Alderson) What Are Relationships Made Of?

Alan P. Fiske, University of California, Los Angeles

Different kinds of social relationships are made of different kinds of stuff. Communal Sharing is made of the essence of bodies: to constitute CS people make their bodies alike by giving birth, nursing, feeding, commensal consumption, intimate sex, blood-bonding, gentle touch, body surface marking, or rhythmic synchronous movement. Authority Ranking, in contrast, is made of relative positions on physical dimensions: above-below, bigger-smaller, in-front-behind, stronger-weaker, before-after. Equality Matching is made of concrete ostensive operations—procedures that are operational definitions of equality, such as taking turns, casting ballots, drawing lots, even alignment of action, one-to-one correspondence of shares or acts, reciprocating in-kind, or exacting eye-for-an-eye vengeance. Market Pricing, however, is made of abstract, arbitrary symbols whose meanings derive purely from their conventional use: propositional statements in ads and contracts, bidding gestures, and, of course, money, represented in coins and paper bills, checks, stock certificates, written account books and statements, or digital electronic databases in hyperspace. These four distinctive 'materials' are the stuff of the constitution, coordination, communication, conduct, cultural transmission, and children's learning of the four fundamental types of social relationships.

SYMPOSIUM 3A (Friday, 1:30-2:50; Alderson) Preference, Attraction, and Desire

Using Revealed Preferences to Examine Mate Preferences

Claudia Brumbaugh, Queens College, CUNY; Dustin Wood, Wake Forest University

In this study we used revealed preferences (i.e., preferences shown through an individual's differential attraction to multiple targets) to investigate mate preferences. Revealed preference estimates were used to explore consensus in judgments of attractiveness, and were systematically related to self-reported mate preferences and personality traits. Participants of both genders showed substantial consensus in judgments of who they found attractive and unattractive, although men (both heterosexual and homosexual) showed higher consensus than women and generally rated targets as being more attractive. Revealed preferences also showed associations with corresponding explicit preferences, and with other dispositional characteristics such as personality traits, attachment style, and age. Although our findings demonstrate the existence of meaningful individual differences in preferences, they also indicate an important role for consensual preferences in mate selection processes.

Attachment Anxiety Doesn't Become You: Nervousness Mediates Unattractive and Undesirable Impressions

M. Joy McClure and John E. Lydon, McGill University

The anxiously attached are unsuccessful in close relationships. Is this interpersonal failure demonstrated even during initial interactions with potential partners? 87 (51 male) single, heterosexual participants had a semi-structured 40 minute interaction with an attractive, friendly, opposite-sex confederate, consisting of selecting and discussing clips of celebrity interviews. Video recordings of the interaction were rated by 3 opposite-sex peers. Regressions showed that within the first 10 minutes of the interaction, the anxiously attached had made a negative impression: they were undesirable as potential partners, and seen as less attractive than at the beginning of the interaction. These negative impressions were mediated by the anxious being perceived as nervous. This nervous, unattractive negative impression persisted over the course of the interaction. Analyses

controlled for attachment avoidance and gender, and there were no significant interactions with anxiety. Even when given a benign, promising interpersonal opportunity, the anxiously attached fail.

The Moderating Effect of Connectedness on the Relationship Between Attractiveness and Well-Being.

Stephanie L. Anderson and Glenn Adams, University of Kansas; Victoria C. Plaut, University of Georgia

We hypothesized that the well-documented impact of attractiveness on life outcomes varies depending on the extent to which local realities afford individual choice in the construction and maintenance of a relationship. We examined the impact of urban-rural background on the relationship between attractiveness and well-being among women in a large, nationally representative survey. Results revealed the hypothesized moderating effect of background on the relationship between attractiveness and well-being such that the relationship was strong among women from urban backgrounds (associated with voluntaristic-independent constructions of relationship as the product of personal choice) but absent among women from rural backgrounds (associated with embedded-interdependent constructions of relationship as an environmental affordance). This moderating effect of urban-rural background was partly mediated by a similar moderating effect of urban-rural background on social relations. That is, it happened because the relationship between attractiveness and better social relations was present in urban (but not rural) settings. Results that the association between attractiveness and well-being is not "just" natural, but instead is a product of particular socio-ecological contexts and associated constructions of relationship.

The Effects of Mate-Choice Copying Dynamics on Risky Human Sexual Behavior

Michael R. Cunningham, Anita P. Barbee, and Lee A. Dugatkin, University of Louisville

In the evolutionary paradigm of mate-choice copying, females of a number of species were found to display increased sexual attraction to a male if they observed a con-specific displaying attraction to that male. Humans were also observed to display mate-choice copying in both scenario and live experimental paradigms, with females demonstrating that tendency more strongly than males. The present experiment extended that work by examining the impact of both desirable and risky qualities of the target, and the risky qualities of the peer model, on perceptions of a target's attractiveness for a date and a long-term relationship. The target's desirability was manipulated in terms of high or low physical attractiveness, whereas the target's riskiness was manipulated through the target's interview statement of sexual adventurousness, and having had a few close calls with sexually transmitted diseases versus sexual conservatism. The peer model's riskiness was similarly manipulated through a self-rating of unrestricted or conservative sociosexuality. Mate-choice copying was observed, which was qualified by a number of intriguing interaction effects. Implications for evolutionary and social interpretations of sociosexual behavior will be discussed.

SYMPOSIUM 3B (Friday, 1:30-2:50; Kansas Room)

Relationships as Resource or Strain: Stress, Coping, and Health

Explorations of Intersubjectivity and HIV Intervention: Counseling Couples in Northern Nigeria

Kathryn A. Rhine, University of Kansas

In northern Nigeria, HIV represents an elusive epidemiological threat. Counseling and testing are at the center of interventions that seek to render the threat of HIV into defined, quantified, and manageable risks. Among Nigerians, however, a positive diagnosis has widely been considered a death sentence, presumed to place in jeopardy one's health, education, work, and family. The fears and virtues embedded in the act of taking an HIV test, I suggest, are inextricably intertwined with questions of how families and relationships might be reconfigured in light of a positive test result. Evaluations of benefits, harms, and risks – the core of human rights-based analyses of HIV/AIDS that frame testing protocols in sub-Saharan Africa – must be understood through the lens of the social expectations of kinship and gender and the ways in which these expectations are enacted in the decisions surrounding tests and their results.

Coping and Chronic Illness: An Attachment Theory Perspective

Gery C. Karantzas and Sean F. Cole, Deakin University, Australia

Research into coping with chronic illness is dominated by two critical issues. First, debate still exists regarding the most appropriate conceptualization of coping. Second, health professionals seem unclear as to the intra-individual factors that influence people's coping tendencies. We proposed that attachment theory, a theory of distress regulation and emotional bonding, provides a useful framework to conceptualize coping and to identify chronic-illness-sufferers' coping tendencies. Study 1 (N = 500, Mdn = 27 years) reports on a model of coping (using attachment theory) developed and tested across two commonly used coping measures. Across both measures, the coping factor structure grounded in attachment theory provided the best fit. Study 2, (N = 109 arthritis sufferers, Mdn = 28 years) provides empirical and substantive evidence regarding the relationship between attachment style and coping, and the way these variables shape the association between chronic illness severity and psychological well-being.

New Developments in Our Grief Culture: From "Moving on" and "Closure" to Meaning Making and Continuation of Close Relationships

Michael Robert Dennis, Emporia State University; Robert A. Neimeyer, University of Memphis

Close relationships are often thought of as finite entities; most pledge to be with spouses "until death do us part" and cherish "lifelong" friendships and family relations. When a loved one has died, many say goodbye and hope or pray that relationships can be resumed when the living cross over to rejoin the departed. Accordingly, relevant grief and psychology literature of the modern Western world conceptualized bereavement and mourning as processes to be "worked through" so that other relationships could be pursued. In the current decade, however, grief theorists have endorsed the value of attaining new meaning and continuing bonds with our loved ones instead of "moving on." This paper tracks the evolution, and application in popular culture, of thought pertaining to close relationships that straddle the great chasm between the living and the dead.

Negative Affectivity and Educational Attainment as Predictors of Newlyweds' Problem Solving Communication and Marital Quality

Alesia Hanzal, University of Kansas; Chris Segrin, University of Arizona

Prior research has shown that the enduring vulnerabilities people bring into marriage significantly influence the way couples communicate and ultimately perceive their marital quality. This investigation examines the role of negative affectivity and educational attainment in newlywed couples'

mutual problem solving and marital quality. The vulnerability-stress-adaptation (VSA) model of marital development guides the research. Dyadic analyses and tests of indirect effects were performed on data from 186 newlywed couples. Husbands' negative affectivity and educational attainment were significantly associated with their wives' mutual problem solving, personal commitment, and propensity to divorce. Several significant actor effects for wives and husbands were revealed as well. Additionally, there was evidence supporting the assumption that the relationships between enduring vulnerabilities and marital quality can be explained, in part, by mutual problem solving for husbands and wives. This study emphasizes the role that enduring vulnerabilities have on mutual problem solving communication and marital quality.

SYMPOSIUM 4A (Friday, 3:00-4:20; Alderson) The Kaleidoscope of Social Support: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Social Support Processes in Close Relationships

Chairs: Lisa Jaremka and Nancy L. Collins, University of California, Santa Barbara

Evolutionary Perspectives on Social Support

Stephanie L. Brown, University of Michigan

Research documents a robust association between social contact and physical health. Individuals in close relationships are happier, healthier, and live longer than those who are socially isolated. Recent applications of evolutionary theory to the study of close relationships have advanced the possibility that the benefits of social contact reside in the contribution made to relationship partners. Indeed, helping behavior has been shown to be associated with benefits for the helper, including reduced morbidity and mortality. In my talk, I will present an expanded evolutionary model of a caregiving system that is designed to address the mechanism by which helping behavior influences the helper's health. I will discuss these findings in terms of their implications for health care and medicine.

The Effects of Social Support on Stress Hormones and Relationship Outcomes

Lisa M. Jaremka, Heidi S. Kane, and Nancy L. Collins, University of California, Santa Barbara

When individuals are faced with stressful events they often turn to others for comfort, assistance, and support; and a large body of research indicates that receiving social support, or feeling confident that it will be available when needed, has beneficial effects on stress appraisals and emotional well-being. However, we still know relatively little about the effects of social support on physiological responses to stress. Thus, the goal of this study was to test the impact of social support on stress hormones (cortisol), performance, and relationship experiences in romantic couples. To accomplish this goal, we created a stressful speech task for one member of each couple and then manipulated whether or not they received emotional support from their partner before and after their stressful task. Results focus on the effects of social support on cortisol reactivity and recovery, performance, and relationship outcomes. Individual differences in these effects are also explored.

Culture and Social Support Provision

Jacqueline M. Chen, Heejung Kim, and Taraneh Mojaverian, University of California Santa Barbara; Beth Morling, University of Delaware

Influences on social support provision (provider, seeker, and relationship factors) have been documented in previous research, but so far researchers have neglected to study culture as one of them. Preliminary research will provide evidence for cultural differences in the type and frequency of support provided in addition to the motivations behind support behaviors and the consequences of supportive interactions. First, compared to Japanese students, European American students spontaneously reported giving social support more frequently, particularly when looking at emotional and instrumental support. Second, there appear to be culturally specific motivations behind support behaviors, in addition to cultural preferences for support types (informational vs. emotional). Behavioral coding and questionnaire data provide converging evidence for cultural differences in support provision, illustrating the importance of considering cultural context to understand how culture influences when, why, and how people support their close others.

SYMPOSIUM 4B (Friday, 3:00-4:20; Kansas Room) I Can't Get No: Satisfaction in Close Relationships

"Talk to Me": Disclosure and Satisfaction in Romantic Relationships

Tugçe Kurtis and Glenn Adams, University of Kansas

Within mainstream psychological accounts, intimate disclosure is considered a primary vehicle not only for self-knowledge and expression, but also for relationship initiation and maintenance. Numerous studies indicate its link to various relationship outcomes. Studies in West African and East Asian settings, on the other hand, indicate a cautious approach to self-disclosure in intimate relationships. In the present study, we examine self-disclosure in romantic relationships from the viewpoints of attachment theory and a cultural perspective on self and relationships. Using a cross-cultural, experimental design we manipulate experiences of self, and assess patterns of disclosure and relationship satisfaction among US and Ghanaian participants. Our findings indicate higher levels of self-disclosure among US women and higher levels of attachment avoidance among Ghanaian participants. While attachment avoidance appears negatively associated with disclosure tendencies as well as relationship satisfaction in both national settings, it seems more hazardous for relational dynamics among US participants.

Socioeconomic Status Moderates Associations Between Acute Stress and Relationship Satisfaction

Natalya C. Maisel, University of California, Los Angeles; Cynthia W. Garvan, University of Florida; Wei Hou, University of Florida; Benjamin R. Karney, University of California, Los Angeles

When couples experience an acute stressor, their relationship satisfaction tends to decline. Yet this effect may not be the same for all couples: the relationships of couples with fewer resources should be more vulnerable, relative to couples with more resources. We tested this prediction using survey data from two diverse samples: a stratified random sample of 4008 Florida residents that over-sampled for low-income participants, and a random sample of 1504 residents of California, New York, and Texas. Using socioeconomic status as a proxy for chronic levels of resources, we found that the experience of acute stressors in the previous twelve months was significantly more negatively associated with relationship satisfaction for low-income individuals, relative to middle- and high-income individuals. These results highlight the role of socioeconomic status as a moderator of acute stress, and demonstrate the pressing need to examine how relationship processes vary across diverse samples and contexts.

Comparing Assortative Mating and Life History Strategy as Predictors of Relationship Outcomes

Sally Olderbak, University of Arizona

Two theories were compared in their ability to predict the relationship outcomes (i.e., relationship satisfaction and relationship dissolution) of 198 romantically involved heterosexual undergraduate students over a one year period: 1) Life History Strategy, how an organism allocates their energy between reproductive and somatic effort; and 2) Assortative Mating, choosing a romantic partner who is phenotypically similar. The assortative mating of the couple on life history strategy was compared with the couple's mean-level life history strategy. Both theories were tested using structural equation modeling and when tested separately, both predicted relationship outcomes. When tested together in the same model, the couple's life history strategy not only predicted their level of assortative mating, indicating couples with a slower life history strategy are more assortatively mated, but was also the strongest predictor of relationship outcomes, indicating a couple's life history strategy may be more important than their level of assortatively mating.

Roots of Adult Attachment: Maternal Caregiving at 18 Months Predicts Adult Attachment to Peers and Partners

Vivian Zayas, Cornell University

It is widely assumed that relationship experiences in early life strongly influence later ones. To date, however, there is no empirical support for the hypothesis that early maternal caregiving predicts feelings, thoughts, and behaviors in attachment relationships in later life. Using a longitudinal design, the present study shows that maternal caregiving assessed during mother-toddler interactions predicted attachment-avoidance with peers and partners as well as attachment-anxiety with partners in adulthood. Early maternal caregiving, however, did not predict attachment to mothers or fathers, or general patterns (across all close relationships) in adulthood. These findings provide empirical support that early maternal caregiving predicts later adult attachment, and suggest that the attachment system may be heterotypic, in which the underlying continuity is expressed differently at different points in development.

SYMPOSIUM 5 (Friday, 4:40-6:00; Alderson) Integrating Across Theoretical Perspectives: Emotion, Support and Caring

The Effects of Oxytocin on Prosocial Behavior are Moderated by Individual Differences in Attachment

Jennifer Bartz, Daphne Simeon, Holly Hamilton, Sarah Crystal, Victor Vicens, and Eric Hollander, Mount Sinai School of Medicine

Oxytocin (OXT) facilitates prosocial behavior in healthy adults. We investigated whether OXT similarly facilitates prosocial behavior in adults who are characterized by heightened interpersonal insecurity. Fourteen adults with borderline personality disorder (BPD) and 13 healthy adults randomly received 40IU of intranasal OXT or placebo and then played the Assurances Game. Data analyses focused on two forms of insecurity implicated in BPD: attachment anxiety and avoidance. Unexpectedly, the effects of OXT on cooperation were moderated by attachment anxiety and avoidance: OXT primarily affected high anxious individuals but the direction of the effect depended on level of avoidance, with OXT facilitating cooperative behavior for high-anxious/low-avoidants, but impeding cooperative behavior for high-anxious/high-avoidants. Moreover, OXT reduced trust and increased punishing behavior for the high-anxious/high-avoidants. The effects of OXT on prosocial behavior are not uniform and it is important to consider individual differences in interpersonal insecurity, especially individual differences in the motivation to approach-avoid closeness.

"Then Again, Everyone's Different": A New Perspective Informing the Social Support of Breast Cancer Survivors

Adrienne Kunkel, University of Kansas

Despite evidence that cancer support groups vary in the amount of comfort and coping they produce, extant research had neglected to investigate why some groups succeed where others fail. In response to this pragmatic and theoretical void, eight meetings of Bosom Buddies, a breast cancer support group, noted for its duration and the coping benefits accrued by its members, were recorded and analyzed to identify factors that distinguish effective and ineffective support of cancer survivors. To provide a new perspective, appraisal theory (Lazarus, 1991), problematic integration theory (Babrow, 1992), and interaction process analysis (Bales, 1950) were integrated and converted to coding schemes. Findings regarding constructs such as positive reappraisal, problem-focused coping, emotional disclosure, likelihood versus evaluation assessments, and task versus socio-emotional orientation, revealed unique contributions to the understanding of supportive discourse. Resulting guidance was recommended for breast cancer support group members, group facilitators, and close relationship partners.

Intimacy for Sale: Entrepreneurship and Commodity Self in Japan

Akiko Takeyama, University of Kansas

This presentation examines how desirable selves have become objects to be bought and sold in contemporary Japan. The talk focuses on the increasingly popular host club scene, where young working-class men "sell" romance, love, and sometimes sex to indulge female clients' fantasies. This ethnographic fieldwork shows how hosts and their clients' desirable selves—successful entrepreneurial men and sexually empowered women—are gendered, yet manifest newly idealized neoliberal values of individual freedom and entrepreneurial creativity. This study intervenes in widely accepted binaries such as the male gaze and the objectified female body, political economy and cultural logic, and commercial sex and genuine love. These binaries, I argue, have kept scholarly attention and critical scrutiny from the accelerating commercialization of affect—feelings, emotions, and intimate relationships—in globalizing neoliberalism and consumerism.

Culture and Social Support

Heejung S. Kim, University of California, Santa Barbara

Are Asians and Asian Americans more or less likely to seek social support for dealing with stress than European Americans? On the one hand, more collectivistic Asian/Asian Americans might prefer the sharing of stressful problems; on the other hand, efforts to maintain group harmony might discourage such actions. A series of studies on culture and social support presents evidence that Asians and Asian Americans are more reluctant to explicitly ask for support from close others than are European Americans because they are more concerned about the potentially negative relational consequences of such behaviors. Asians and Asian Americans are more likely to use forms of support that do not involve explicit disclosure of personal stressful events and feelings of distress. Studies also examined the effectiveness of different forms of social support. Social support without involving disclosure of one's problems led to lower psychological and neuroendocrine responses to a lab stressor for Asian Americans than social support involving active disclosure and verbal transactions, but the pattern was opposite for European Americans. Further, a study examined the cultural and genetic basis of this difference in social support use, and investigated how specific genes are linked to the psychological proneness to stress reactivity and how culture interacts with the specific genes to produce culturally divergent ways in which people use social support. The results suggest that genes influence psychological predispositions, and that culture moderates the behavioral outcomes of such predispositions.

SATURDAY, NOV 7

SYMPOSIUM 6A (Saturday, 8:30-9:50; Alderson) Family and Communication

Family Communication Patterns, Parental Usage of Humor, and Humor Styles

Nathan Miczo, Lisa A. Miczo, Anita Sells, and Janet Marlette, Western Illinois University

Humor is an important means of regulating group life, and the first group individuals must learn to manage is the family. This investigation unites recent approaches in family communication and humor studies by examining family communication patterns (conversation and conformity orientation), parental uses of humor, and humor styles (affiliative, aggressive, self-enhancing, and self-defeating humor) among college students. Results reveal that open family communication and positive parental humor usage led to positive humor styles, while more conforming family communication and negative parental humor usage were related to negative humor styles. Further, family communication patterns were more strongly related to fathers' uses of humor than mothers' uses of humor. Finally, perceived parental uses of humor were more strongly related to self-reported humor styles than were family communication patterns. Insofar as humor usage is an important relational skill, further exploration of the role of humor in family life is warranted.

Impact of Cultural and Authentic Self Orientations on High or Low-Context Communication Styles

Leman Pinar Tosun, Middle East Technical University, Turkey; Selen İmamoğlu, Bahcesehir University, Turkey; E. Olcay İmamoğlu, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Based on the Balanced Integration-Differentiation (BID) model, the authors aimed to explore the impact of the cultural orientations of individualism-collectivism (I-C) and the personal orientations of individuation, relatedness and authenticity on high or low context communication styles. Three hundred forty-seven Turkish university students (136 women, 205 men) participated in the study. The results of regression analyses indicated (a) that individuation and relatedness significantly predicted a low-context communication style involving ease of open and direct communication and low accommodation; and (b) that those trends were independent of I-C and gender. Furthermore, consistent with findings that individuation and relatedness represent authentic self orientations, independent of I-C and gender, an authentic self orientation was found to be a significant predictor of a low-context communication style. Results are discussed with reference to their implications for the BID model and interpersonal communication across cultures.

Honor: A Family Value

Susan E. Cross, Iowa State University; Ayse Uskul, University of Essex

This presentation will discuss the relational and collective nature of honor in Turkey and the consequences of this conceptualization of honor for individuals and their family's self-evaluation. I will first present the results of two studies that documented that the prototype of honor in Turkey is much more collective and family-centered than in the US. Data from two situation sampling studies also revealed that honor-related situations in Turkey were more relational and collective than (Midwestern) American situations. A comparison of responses to the situations generated by Americans and Turkish people showed that the Turkish situations elicited more extreme responses than did the American situations, and Turkish participants viewed these situations as impacting their families more than did American participants. These results help us understand how family members' responsibility to respond to honor attacking situations directed to close others arises from conceptions of honor as shared among family members.

Negotiating Patriarchy: South Korean Evangelical Women and the Politics of Gender

Kelly H. Chong, University of Kansas

Based on ethnographic research, this research investigates the meaning and impact of women's involvement in South Korean evangelicalism. While recent works addressing the "paradox" of women's participation in conservative religions have highlighted the significance of these religions as unexpected vehicles of gender empowerment and contestation, this study finds that the experiences and consequences of Korean evangelical women's religiosity are highly contradictory; although crucial in women's efforts to negotiate the oppressiveness of the modern Confucian-patriarchal family, conversion, for many women, also signifies their effective "redomestication" to this family/gender regime, which helps maintain current gender arrangements. To address this tension, this presentation explores the meaning of religious "submission" in the Korean context, focusing on the motivations behind women's "consent" to patriarchy, which are rooted in women's contradictory desires regarding the family system and the ambivalent subjectivities which they evoke.

SYMPOSIUM 6B (Saturday, 8:30-9:50; Kansas Room) Relationship Maintenance and (Inter) Dependence

Advice-Giving in European American and Russian Cultures

Yulia Chentsova Dutton, Georgetown University

Few decisions are made without seeking advice. Cultural models of personal relationships can affect advice-giving. The European American (EA) culture fosters respect for personal autonomy. Because advice-giving can challenge the autonomy of another individual, it is viewed as potentially intrusive and enacted cautiously. In contrast, the Russian/Russian-American (RA) culture fosters practical interdependence. Because advice-giving can promote exchange of valuable practical information, it is viewed as potentially helpful and enacted freely. In 3 studies, we compared reports of ideal and actual advice exchanges across groups of EAs and RAs. EAs were less likely than RAs to exchange advice, particularly practical advice, with their family and friends, and online social partners. They were also less likely to describe advice as a characteristic of supportive relationships, and to interpret advice as evidence of intimacy motives. Together, these studies suggest that Russian culture fosters advice as a way of sharing information and connecting to others.

Is Personal Relationship an Inborn or Culturally Grounded Tendency? Some Evidence of Marital Experience across Ghanaian and UK Settings

Joseph K. Adonu, University of Bedfordshire, UK

This paper considers a theoretical framework for investigating the cultural grounding of relationship (Adams, Anderson, & Adonu, 2004) and applies it to marital experience. The framework proposes that patterns of relationship observed in mainstream psychological science (typically conducted in settings like the UK) are not the natural outgrowth of inborn tendencies. Instead, they reflect independent constructions of relationship (as discretionary product). To reveal the role of these constructions in shaping marital experience, this study examines marital relationship in Ghanaian settings, where more interdependent constructions of relationship (as environmental affordance) are prominent. Evidence is adduced from a survey of married people from Accra, Ghana and London, UK (n=400). Consistent with hypotheses, traditional role expectations, disparity in the dyadic reciprocity of material support, and frequency of reference to instrumental support were greater among Ghanaian participants than British participants. Inconsistent with hypotheses, there was no evidence that self-disclosure or emotional support were less important in marriage experience of Ghanaian participants than British participants. Discussion draws upon further evidence from semi-structured interviews to shed light on the cultural grounding of relationship and consider possible implications of globalization for marriage.

Judging Dependency in Close Relationships: A Normative Approach

Rita D'Amico, Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologie della Cognizione, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy

Recently, interest in dependency in close relationships has increased. However, little attention has been devoted to the ways in which individuals evaluate another person's dependency. The present study was aimed to test the hypothesis that perception of dependency, as many other social judgments, is inherently relative; that is, is often made in comparison with salient norms and standards of specific cultures. Accordingly, judgments of amount of dependence and its negativity were expected to vary according to kinds of relationships, spheres of dependency and gender of the target person. The hypothesis was tested on a sample of 360 young adults and was supported by the results. Dependency on partners was less perceived and less negative than upon friends; dependency in a man was more perceived and more negative than dependency in a woman; dependency in the emotional sphere was less negative than in the instrumental sphere; women perceived less dependence than men.

Finding an Optimal Level: Curvilinear Effects of Perceived Partner Idealization in Marriage

Jennifer M. Tomlinson, Stony Brook University; Harry T. Reis, University of Rochester; Cheryl L. Charmichael, University of Rochester; Arthur Aron, Stony Brook University

We define perceived partner idealization (PPI) as one's perception of how positively a relationship partner sees one's traits and abilities, over and above how positively one sees oneself. Previous research on PPI has focused on linear effects. Indeed, PPI is associated with increases in relationship well-being (Murray, et al., 2003) and low PPI activates an exchange script (Murray et al., 2009). In a sample of 89 married couples, we provide evidence for an optimal level of PPI, such that too little or too much PPI predicts lower relationship satisfaction (a curvilinear effect). For wives, PPI had a strong curvilinear effect (linear $\beta = -.004, p = .98$; quadratic [controlling for linear] $\beta = -.45, p < .01$). For husbands, PPI had a significant linear effect and a marginal curvilinear effect (linear $\beta = .44, p < .05$, quadratic [controlling for linear] $\beta = -.26, p = .13$).

SYMPOSIUM 7 (Saturday, 10:10-11:30; Alderson)

Integrating Across Theoretical Perspectives: Family Relationships

The Biological Basis of Parental Care and Parent-Child Bonding

Karen L. Bales, University of California, Davis

Our knowledge of the neurobiology of social bonding has made great strides in the last few decades, with most research focusing on two hormones, oxytocin and vasopressin. However, the neurobiological basis of bonding between parents and children has been studied very differently than bonding between adults, and the focus has been almost exclusively on mothers. Monogamous animals, such as the prairie vole or the titi monkey, allow us to study the neurobiology of parenting from the perspectives of mother, father, and child. I will discuss the basic findings from prairie vole research, how early experience can affect parenting and its underlying neurobiology later in life, and whether or not findings from rodents are holding up well in primate models.

An Empirical Assessment of the Influence of Bridewealth Payments on Sexual Power in Uganda

F. Nii-Amoo Doodoo and Ashley Frost, Pennsylvania State University

Men's influence over women's sexuality contributes to sub-Saharan Africa's fertility and HIV/AIDS regimes and provokes consideration of the relational sphere wherein sex is negotiated. While age, educational, and other differences between spouses have been assessed, little empirical attention has accrued to what anthropologists suggest is a key power-determinant: bridewealth payments. These payments from men's to women's families compensate the latter for (i) the transfer of offspring to husbands' kin, (ii) asymmetrically exclusive sexual rights (for husbands), and (iii) women's domestic labor. Some have argued that the first two deprive women of the ability to override husband preferences regarding fertility and

sex; many women suggest that they cannot refuse sex or insist on condom use even when husbands are unfaithful. Little empirical validation exists in part because of data paucity on bridewealth. Using data from Uganda, we demonstrate that payment of bridewealth indeed affects women's ability to implement their reproductive preferences.

Paternal Investment Theory: Prospects and Pitfalls

Bruce Ellis, University of Arizona

Paternal investment theory (Ellis, 2004) emphasizes that girls detect and internally encode information specifically about the quality of paternal investment in childhood as a basis for calibrating the development of (a) neurophysiologic systems involved in timing of pubertal maturation and (b) related motivational systems, which make certain types of sexual behavior more or less likely in adolescence. An assumption of the theory is that early experiences provide assays of the quality of male-female relationships and the father's investment in the family, and these assays in turn provide input to the regulatory mechanisms that control sexual development. Girls whose early family experiences are characterized by discordant male-female relationships and relatively low paternal investment (e.g., divorce, unreliable provisioning or childcare by the father, paternal antisocial behavior) register that male parental investment is not crucial to reproduction. These girls, in turn, are hypothesized to develop in a manner that speeds rates of pubertal maturation, accelerates onset of sexual activity, and orients the individual toward relatively unstable pair-bonds. Conversely, girls whose early family experiences are characterized by more harmonious male-female relationships and relatively high paternal investment are hypothesized to develop in the opposite manner. Paternal investment theory posits that this environmentally sensitive developmental system evolved as a means of matching girls to their social environments, and that this matching process functions to promote survival and reproductive success across varying ecological contexts. Based on a series of descriptive, longitudinal and quasi-experimental studies, which my colleagues and I have conducted over the last decade, I will evaluate the status and implications of paternal investment theory.

Towards a Balanced Construction of Selves and Relationships

E. Olcay İmamoğlu, Middle East Technical University; Ankara, Turkey

In this presentation, I will provide an overview of our research on self and relationship in Turkey, a traditionally collectivistic setting undergoing rapid social change, with occasional references to our findings from more individualistic settings, such as the United States. I will first describe my early work, which suggested that the changes in Turkish families toward favoring more independent children as a function of socioeconomic status did not involve a simultaneous decline in emotional relatedness. This led me to question mainstream assumptions implicit in the independence model of self, which led me to propose a new model of self and family functioning—the Balanced Integration-Differentiation (BID) Model—consisting of four self and family (or relationship) types. The BID model is based on the idea that relatedness and individuation are not opposite but distinct and complementary self orientations, such that being both related and individuated (i.e., having a balanced self-construction) may be associated with optimal psychological functioning. I will then discuss results of recent research on implications of the BID model for well being in the context of family, work, and marital relationships.

Keynote Address (Saturday, 11:45-12:30; Alderson) Parent-Child Relationships and Child Maltreatment: Current Approaches and New Directions

Steven R. Wilson, Purdue University

Child abuse and neglect are not isolated events; rather, they occur as part of larger, ongoing patterns of interaction within the parent-child relationship. This presentation explores how close relationship scholars can contribute to interdisciplinary efforts aimed at understanding and responding to child maltreatment as well as what child maltreatment reveals about relationship processes. The presentation is organized into three parts. Initially, several relational perspectives on child maltreatment are briefly reviewed, such as work on maltreating parents' attributions and dominance schema, maltreatment and child attachment, social-interactional views, and my own work with Wendy Morgan on safe ground theory. Second, research exploring how two measures – the Child Abuse Potential Inventory (Milner, 1986) and the Verbal Aggressiveness Scale (Infante & Wigley, 1986) – are associated with patterns of parent/child interaction is reviewed. Both measures assess a parent's risk for child maltreatment, but they show different patterns of associations with parent and child behavior. Third, a new model linking these two predispositions to parental beliefs and perceptions, patterns of parent/child interaction, and child outcomes (e.g., self esteem, peer competence) is proposed. The model integrates ideas from existing theories, offers testable new hypotheses, and suggests concepts and activities that community programs designed to prevent child maltreatment might integrate into their curriculum on parenting and child development.

SYMPOSIUM 8A (Saturday, 1:30-2:50; Alderson) Make It or Break It – The Factors that Affect Friendship

I'm Good at Listening. The Cultural Facets of Finnish Males' Support Provision in Friendships

Ira A. Virtanen and Pekka Isotalus, University of Tampere, Finland

This paper aims to depict the cultural characteristics of Finnish males' support provision for friends. The empirical material was gathered with qualitative, semi-structured interviews (N = 25) with Finnish males, ages 21 to 67 (M = 41). The results showed that men gave similar meaning to being a good friend as to providing good support. The valued characteristics emphasize being there for another, i.e. being present. Quietude is a Finnish natural way of being (Carbaugh, 2009). Even though talk is a central part of men's friendships, nonverbal communication plays a substantial role in both friendship maintenance and support provision. The ability to listen was perceived as an essential attribute of a good friend and something men intended to convey in supportive communication. The cultural influence on support provision and the objectives of listening are further discussed.

The Varieties of Relationships in a Music Based Social Networking Site

Nancy Baym, Andrew Ledbetter, Kiley Larson, Michelle McCudden, and Ryan Milner, University of Kansas

This paper presents the results of a combined quantitative and qualitative inquiry into the varieties of relationship masked under the ambiguous term "friend" in Last.fm, a social network site built around music. Drawing on a survey of approximately 600 users, aged 18-57 from 41 countries, we use thematic and cluster analyses to categorize the variants of relationships "friend" actually denotes. Measures include a quantitative scale of motivations for creating the relationship on site and open-ended questions regarding users' motivations and the benefits they get from the on-site 'friend' relationship.

Sex Differences in Friendship Expectations: A Meta-Analysis

Jeffrey Hall, University of Kansas

Friendship expectations are prescriptive normative behaviors and qualities highly valued in ideal same-sex friends. The present study reports a meta-analysis of sex differences from 32 manuscripts (28 studies, $N = 7,739$). A small overall difference favoring women was detected ($d = .24$). Substantial heterogeneity was revealed and a random-effects model was estimated. Four types of expectations were theorized (Hartup & Stevens, 1997; Wright, 1988; 2006), and sex differences estimated: symmetrical reciprocity (e.g., loyalty, commitment, genuineness) ($d = .35$), communality (e.g., self-disclosure, emotional support, intimacy) ($d = .69$), solidarity (e.g., mutual activities, companionship) ($d = .17$), and agency (e.g., personal/financial resources, status) ($d = -.14$). The large effect size in communality and direction of agency support predictions of evolutionary theories (i.e., Geary et al., 2003; Taylor et al., 2000). Expectations in child development (La Gaipa, 1979; Bigelow, 1977) and in social role theory (Eagly & Koenig, 2006) are discussed.

Can Women and Men Be Friends? Life-Stage and Gender in Cross-Gender Friendships

Diane Felmlee and Elizabeth Sweet, University of California, Davis

We address the question as to whether women and men can be friends by examining attitudes towards cross-gender friendship and friendship norms for a sample of 271 young adults and 135 senior adults ($n=406$). Participants evaluated normative behavior in vignettes in which the friend's gender was experimentally manipulated. Most participants (83%) report that men and women can be friends, although seniors are more likely than young adults to respond that cross-gender friendship is possible. Women tend to have higher expectations of their friends than do men; women are significantly more disapproving of norm violations such as a friend canceling plans or telling a secret. Men, however, are particularly disapproving of a male friend who greets them with a kiss on the cheek. Overall, these findings point to more widespread approval of cross-gender friendships than popular culture would suggest, and they indicate that acceptance may increase over the life-course.

"I know you said you just want to be friends...but": Hidden Agendas and Second-Guessing in Cross-Sex Friendships

Mike Monsour, University of Colorado, Denver

Data were gathered from 220 college students to investigate the dual phenomena of "hidden agendas" and "second-guessing" in cross-sex friendships. A hidden agenda is when one member of a cross-sex friendship claims to be content with just being friends, when in reality she or he is harboring a hidden agenda which includes the desire for the friendship to be romantic and/or sexual in nature. Friendship scholars do not know how commonly the phenomenon of hidden agendas occurs or how targets of hidden agendas contend with those agendas. We hypothesize that one way in which they deal with these agendas is to employ a cognitive, reinterpretive process called "second-guessing" (Hewes & Graham, 1989). Second-guessing has never been investigated in the context of cross-sex friendships, nor have hidden agendas. This project has six research questions to be tested using ANOVAS and MANOVAS. Two of the research questions are theoretically grounded in an evolutionary perspective of friendships between women and men (Bleske-Rechek & Buss, 2001) which contends that males are instinctively motivated to have sexual relationships with as many females as possible; thereby suggesting the possibility that men, more so than women, will have hidden sexual and romantic agendas.

SYMPOSIUM 8B (Saturday, 1:30-2:50; Kansas Room)

Power in Relationships: Energy, Hierarchy, and Negotiation

The Price of Power: Relationship Quality of Friendships with Aggressive High Status Adolescents

Patricia Hawley, University of Kansas

The present work is framed within an evolutionary meta-theoretical perspective on social dominance which suggests that high powered individuals should attract a good deal of positive social attention even if highly aggressive -- by virtue of the fact that they control resources (Hawley, 1999). Dyadic relationships among adolescents were assessed for quality (fun, intimacy, conflict) and behaviors performed within the relationship (prosociality, coercion). High status individuals enjoy a good deal of intimacy and fun in their relationships, but bear a cost to their partners in terms of conflict and coercion. Despite these costs (which from non-evolutionary approaches are anticipated to be unilaterally repellent), social dominants win a high number of best friend nominations and are overall well liked. These results match a priori predictions and are explained by social dominance theory as an aspect of interpersonal relationships.

Let's Make a Deal: A New Model of Formation and Dynamics of Long-Term Romantic Relationships

Christine Stanik, University of Michigan; Robert Kurzban, University of Pennsylvania; Phoebe Ellsworth, University of Michigan

Here we introduce a new model of relationships, the Relationship Negotiation Model (RNM). We add to the preexisting notion of mate value that a person's worth to a particular partner is also a function of the deal he or she is willing to offer. This deal includes implicit or explicit agreements about the resolution of situations where individuals' wants or needs are at odds with their partners. Two empirical studies are presented in support of specific components of the RNM. In study one, subjects asked to imagine being in long-term relationships with hypothetical partners reported significantly more willingness to make large concessions (e.g. convert religions, tolerate a sexual indiscretion) to maintain a relationship with an attractive compared to unattractive target. In the second study, relative mate value between partners in existing couples was related to who was more likely to subvert their own desires in response to their partners' wishes.

Multiplexity and Emotional Energy in Cross Cultural Perspective

Aleksandra Kacperczyk, Jeffrey Sanchez-Burkes, and Wayne Baker, University of Michigan

This paper examines patterns in co-worker multiplexity and its association with emotional energy. Two sets of competing hypotheses are tested to assess (1) trends in co-worker multiplexity in the U.S. over the past two decades and (2) associations between forms of co-worker multiplexity and emotional energy. Comparisons of two waves of the General Social Survey (GSS) and original data on co-worker networks in three countries showed a decline in co-worker prevalence in American core discussion networks and lower multiplexity in the U.S. relative to matched samples in Poland and India. Despite cross-cultural variation in multiplexity, the association between multiplexity and emotional energy was universally positive.

Relationships or Oppression: Cultural Differences in Understanding the Concept of Social Hierarchy

Annie Tsai, Azusa Pacific University; Hazel Markus, Stanford University

European American (EA) ideas and practices of individualism construct social hierarchy as problematic and negative and as associated with oppression. East Asian ideas and practices of relational interdependence construct hierarchy as natural and positive, and as associated with family and roles that need to be maintained. Study 1 showed differences between EA and Asian American (AA) in understanding social hierarchy. EA generated more negative associations (e.g., dominance, discrimination) to hierarchy, and AA generated more positive associations. Studies 2 and 3 examined hierarchy in the laboratory. Student participants completed tasks while in a violation of hierarchy condition, or control condition. In the violation of hierarchy condition, AA were more nervous while EA showed no difference. Study 3 was done in Taiwan. When in the violation of hierarchy condition, high-hierarchy participants were more nervous and performed worse than low-hierarchy participants while the reverse was found for low-hierarchy participants.

SYMPOSIUM 9A (Saturday, 3:00-4:20; Alderson) Translational Relationship Science: Promoting Healthy Relationships for the Public Good

Chair: Linda J. Roberts, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Relationship Science and Internet Matching Services

Sue Sprecher, Illinois State University

Millions of single adults go to dating websites to search for partners. Although there are many types of Internet dating sites, some use a scientific approach to matching (e.g., eHarmony). These sites require members to complete lengthy questionnaires that were developed based on insights from the field of relationship science. Members are then matched based on what has been referred to as love or matching algorithms. Such matching formulas claim to be based on scientific principles and are translated into computer programs that can sift through the volumes of data. Although Internet dating sites have brought greater public awareness to the science of relationships, questions that need to be addressed include: What is the science that is being used and how effectively is it being used? How can we forge more connections between commercial dating websites and relationship science so that both benefit, as well as the singles who are seeking a compatible match?

Educating College Students about Healthy Romantic Relationships: Should We Do It and How Should We Do It?

Denise Bartell, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

Emerging adulthood is a time of critical growth and development in romantic relationships, and yet college students are provided little, if any, high-quality information by which to guide their increasing involvements in these relationships, even though their universities often employ academics with expertise in highly relevant areas. The purpose of this paper will be to explore ways to provide theory-driven, empirically-based education on healthy romantic relationships for college students. Specifically, we will (1) discuss a unique model for such a program that exists at UW-Green Bay, which involves a collaborative task force that includes faculty with expertise in the field, student and resident life professionals and current students, (2) explore the efficacy of a variety of educational models, and (3) address the issue of our responsibility, as relationship scholars, to provide such material to our students, whether in our classes or through other mechanisms provided at our colleges.

eHealth for Relationship Health: Translating the Science of Love and Relationships to a Web-Based Program Promoting Healthy Relationships

Linda Roberts, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Denise Bartell, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

The Internet has become a prolific source of health information, and it is increasingly the first source consulted in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of physical as well as psychological and emotional suffering. eHealth for relationship health extends this traditionally individually-focused helping model to the dissemination of empirically-informed relationship information and relationship relevant skills-building. We describe the Wisconsin Relationship Education (WiRE) initiative and the development of a media rich interactive website to support healthy relationships. While recent insights from relationship science and innovations in web technologies offer great promise for supporting relationship health, specific cautions and the need for research on effectiveness are underscored.

Translating Relationship Science for the Training of Child Welfare Workers and High Risk Couples and Parents

Anita P. Barbee, Becky F. Antle, and Bibhuti K. Sar, University of Louisville

Our team has acquired three grants over the past 6 years that have allowed us to apply relationship science findings to the training of child welfare workers, adoptive parents and clients at risk of domestic violence or child maltreatment. We developed one curriculum based on relationship science findings to educate child welfare workers on the importance of understanding healthy vs. unhealthy relationship dynamics between adults as they seek to stop child maltreatment behaviors and work as couple teams in strengthening relationships with children in the home. The other two grants rely on PREP, Within My Reach and Love U 2 curricula which are aimed at helping married partners or dating singles improve skills in communication, conflict resolution and detecting dangerous behavior. Descriptions of the curricula and findings from these applications will be described.

SYMPOSIUM 9B (Saturday, 3:00-4:20; Kansas Room)

The “Dark Side” of Relationships: Dissolution, Deceit, and Enemyship

Changes in Cognition Toward Ex-Partner after Relationship Dissolution: A Subliminal Priming Study

Christopher Fagundes, University of Utah

Models of relationship dissolution suggest that in order for people to emotionally adjust to the loss of a former romantic partner, they must change the way they think about them. Using a subliminal priming task, the present study followed 65 individuals who recently experienced a breakup ($M=16.43$, $SD=8.8$ days since breakup) over a one month period of time to assess how an individual's unconscious appraisal of their ex-partner was associated with greater emotional adjustment. In accord with appraisal theory, individuals who unconsciously associated their ex-partner with negative related emotions experienced greater change in emotional adjustment. Furthermore, appraising ones ex-partner with negative related emotions fully mediated the association between terminator status and breakup adjustment. The current study suggests that in order to emotionally adjust to a breakup, people must, at least temporarily, associate their ex-partner with negative appraisals. Future studies adopting ERP/fMRI methods are needed to further explore phenomenon.

Adult Attachment and the Use of Compassionate Strategies during Relationship Dissolution

Tara J. Collins and Omri Gillath, University of Kansas

Adult attachment researchers (e.g., Gillath et al., 2005) have found that the sense of attachment security is a foundation for healthy engagement in compassionate behavior. One of the most difficult times to show compassion is when terminating a relationship. Two studies were conducted to assess the relationship between attachment and the use of compassionate breakup strategies. In the first study, attachment orientation and previously used breakup strategies were measured. Attachment anxiety was positively associated with using both compassionate and uncompassionate breakup strategies. Attachment avoidance was positively associated with the use of uncompassionate strategies when terminating a relationship. Avoidance was also found to be negatively related to using the more compassionate breakup strategies. In the second study, attachment related primes were used to invoke participants to have either feelings of attachment anxiety, avoidance, or security. The attachment primes resulted in avoidant individuals using less uncompassionate strategies after completing the security prime.

Love and Deceit: The Use of Deception in Romantic Relationships

Jennifer A. Guthrie, University of Kansas

Although research has found that forms of deception are relatively common between romantic partners when compared to other types of relationships, few research studies have examined the motives for deceiving a romantic partner and how deception functions in romantic relationships. This study examines the use of deception, the motives for using deception, and how deception is perceived to function in romantic relationships. Participants recorded their own acts of deception as they occurred in the romantic relationship and then participated in a follow-up interview. The results show deception was used mostly to protect the partner's feelings, avoid confrontation, and avoid constraints on the relationship. Moreover, the study shows that although romantic partners may want to believe their relationship is built on trust and honesty, the use of deception may actually serve a positive function in romantic relationships as a means for avoiding conflict or protecting the others' interests.

(Freedom From) Enemyship: Illuminating a “Dark Side” of Relationship in West African and North American Worlds

Glenn Adams, University of Kansas

Although typically absent as a topic in relationship research (and popular discourse in settings that inform relationship research), concerns about enemyship—personal relationship involving hatred, malice, and sabotage from intimate spaces—loom large in material culture and popular discourse of many West African worlds. Typical accounts treat these prominent concerns about enemyship as “paranoid cognition” and locate their source in traditional superstition, intergroup violence, or extreme economic insecurity. In contrast, a cultural psychology analysis involves two analytic steps that promote re-thinking of typical accounts. The first step locates the foundation of enemyship concerns in a non-pathologizing source. Rather than an inherently and unambiguously “dark” relationship, the prominent concern with enemyship is a dark side of larger, generally adaptive constructions of reality—what I refer to as embedded-inderdependent constructions of relationship—that confer considerable benefits. The second step “turns the analytic lens” to identify the particular constructions of reality that underlie the sense of relative freedom from enemyship that passes as unremarkably normal in mainstream relationship science. The sense of freedom from enemyship is not “just” natural, but reflects larger, voluntaristic-independent constructions of relationship that, although generally adaptive for particular sociocultural ecologies, also have their own dark side. Chief among these are the danger of loneliness, lack of relational support for people without resources to build and maintain their own connections, and pathological tendencies of over-consumption associated with an irrational belief that one's own accumulation and use of resources has little impact on others' outcomes.

Keynote Address (Saturday, 4:40-5:25 Alderson) New Developments in the Analysis of Relationship Data: Multilevel Modeling

Deborah A. Kashy, Michigan State University

The analysis of data from close relationships presents many challenges as well as many opportunities. Advances in multilevel modeling have made many of the difficult data analytic problems that are inherent in relationship research considerably more accessible to relationships researchers. Multilevel techniques can be used to model relatively simple relationship data, as in the case of marital dyads measured at one point in time. The actor-partner interdependence model is one such application. Multilevel modeling can also be used to analyze highly complex relationship data such as that produced by interacting family members, as in the case of the social relations model for families. Moreover, this data analytic approach can handle over-time relationship data. Over-time dyadic data involve non-independence within person over time, across persons in the relationship, and across persons at each time point. As relationship science is developed and refined, the importance of having flexible and appropriate data analytic approaches increases. Thus, it is critical that relationships researchers develop their knowledge base to include multilevel analysis. The current talk will review some of the main new methods in the area.

Poster Abstracts

01. Adult Attachment, Psychological Aggression, and Marital Adjustment: An APIM Analysis

Karen M. Bretz, Shelly A. Riggs, Carly Heffel, and Stefani Sexton, University of North Texas

Using a community sample of 92 newly married couples ($N = 184$), this study examined the associations of adult attachment style and psychological aggression with marital adjustment. Based on the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (Cook & Kenny, 2005) Multilevel Modeling, which accounts for the non-independence of dyadic data, analyzed the contributions of each spouse's attachment style and psychological aggression. Results indicated trends for actor attachment anxiety and partner attachment avoidance, whereas actor's attachment avoidance and both victimization (actor report) and perpetration (partner report) of psychological aggression were significantly associated with lower marital quality (Pseudo $R^2 = .353$). Actor's avoidance and victimization significantly interacted, suggesting that less avoidant individuals who reported victimization did not perceive their marital relationship to be poorly adjusted. Low avoidance could indicate a more secure orientation, which may buffer the negative effects of spouse's psychological aggression. Theoretical, research, and clinical implications will be discussed.

02. Affinity Building: It's the Stepparents' Job

Lawrence Ganong, Marilyn Coleman, and Tyler Jamison, University of Missouri

We used grounded theory methods to investigate the relationships between stepchildren and their residential and non-residential stepparents. We extended previous work on affinity-building in stepfamilies by addressing the questions: What do stepchildren do to develop and maintain good relationships with their stepparent(s)? How do stepchildren respond to stepparents relationship-building behaviors? In-depth interviews with 26 young adults revealed that stepchildren vary in the degree and nature of their motivation to create relationships, their affinity-building strategies, and the roles stepparents play in their lives. Though different in their approaches and outcomes, many stepchildren in our study built satisfying relationships with their stepparents.

03. Attachment and Perceptions of Social Networks in Young Adulthood

Emre Selcuk, Cornell University; Omri Gillath, University of Kansas; Gery Karantzas, Deakin University

Using ego-centered network data, the authors investigated how adult attachment relates to structure and management of social networks. In two studies, avoidant attachment was negatively related to perceived network density (i.e., the extent to which network members are close to each other) of friendship networks and negatively related to multiplexity (i.e., number of social functions each network member served). Study 2 also revealed that avoidant attachment was related to higher loneliness and poorer adjustment to university life only when participants had low-density networks. Avoidant attachment was also related to lower maintenance and expansion of the network and higher loosening of network ties. Anxious attachment was related to lower maintenance and higher loosening of network ties when perceived network density was high. To the authors' best knowledge, these studies are the first that systematically investigate the way attachment styles are related to the perception and management of social networks.

04. Bookends: Beginnings and Endings for Women in Violent Relationships

F. Scott Christopher, Arizona State University; Tiffani S. Kisler, University of Rhode Island; Shannon Johnson, Arizona State University

Public discourse contains a number of explanations for why women enter and leave relationships where they experience interpersonal violence. To investigate this, we performed a qualitative analysis of 339 single women's responses to open-ended questions in an online survey. All women had experienced a sexually and often a physically violent relationship. Thematic responses to what initially attracted them to the partner included the physical attractiveness and the personality of the man, commonalities and similarities they shared, being the center of his attention, and being attracted to the man's status and power; themes common to the beginning of many romantic relationships. Women's reasons for ending the relationship were complex and included experiencing violence, lack of respect, infidelity, drug/alcohol use, having a partner who broke relational rules, and having a partner who was highly controlling. Contrasting the beginnings and the endings demonstrate how principles of social exchange operate in these women's relationships experiences.

05. Childhood Emotional Abuse and Romantic Relationships: The Mediating Role of Both Partners' Attachment Style

Shelley A. Riggs, Karen M. Benson, Angela M. Cusimano, Sara C. Cogdill, and C. Nicole Cook, University of North Texas

While an extensive literature covers childhood physical and sexual abuse, few studies have examined childhood emotional abuse and the scarce research has rarely been driven by theory or attended to developmental processes leading to psychological or interpersonal disturbances (Wright, 2007). Grounded in attachment theory, this study explores mediation effects of adult attachment style on the relationship between childhood emotional abuse/neglect and later romantic relationships. College students and their dating partners of 5+ months ($N=338$; 169 couples) completed the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Experiences in Close Relationship Scale, and Dyadic Adjustment Scale. Using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (Kenny, Kashy & Cook, 2006), multilevel modeling analyses examined contributions of both couple members. Findings indicated that actor and partner reports of childhood emotional abuse/neglect were significantly associated with relationship adjustment. Actor-actor and actor-partner mediation effects emerged for actor attachment anxiety and avoidance, and partner attachment anxiety. Theoretical, research, and clinical implications will be discussed.

06. Coerciveness and Instrumentality within Close Friendships: An Evolutionary Perspective

Jacklyn M. Ratliff, Patricia H. Hawley, and Kristopher J. Preacher, University of Kansas

From an evolutionary perspective, acquiring and maintaining resources (i.e., resource control) is reflective of an individual's instrumentality (e.g., Resource Control Theory, Hawley, 1999). One way to gain access to resources is through coercive (aggressive) strategies. Thus, aggression can be seen as instrumental, which reflects its adaptive nature. Moreover, friends may be willing to aggress against each other to get resources (Hawley et al., 2007). The present work uses adult friendship dyads to look at self and friend reported coercive strategies of resource control and success at goal attainment within interpersonal relationships. Results indicate that self- and friend-reported coerciveness within relationships are positively correlated which supports our hypothesis that coerciveness is not reserved for only non-friends. The positive associations between coercive control and resource control emphasize the instrumental nature of coercion within relationships. Implications for evolutionary theory using a multilevel Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (Kenny, et al., 2006) will be discussed.

07. Comparing Heterosexuals to Same-Sex Attracted Individuals on the Domestic Violence Blame Scale

Lori E. Makin-Byrd, Patricia Petretic, Elizabeth White, and Karin Bureson, University of Arkansas-Fayetteville

The current study examines the attributions of blame made by college students about intimate partner violence (IPV). The current literature suggests that victim blame is associated with negative psychological consequences (Dutton, et al., 2006) and that observers are likely to engage in victim blame (O'Neill & Kerig, 2000). There is evidence that attributions of blame may differ based on several individual difference factors (Seelau, Seelau, & Poorman, 2003). The current study utilizes data from 825 participants to examine the ratings on a measure of domestic violence blame by sexual orientation of the participant. It was determined that the non-heterosexual participants rated two dimensions of domestic blame significantly different than did heterosexual participants. While it is known that various characteristics of the participant can impact their attributions of blame in domestic violence situations, until now sexual orientation has been an unexplored individual difference factor.

08. A Dyadic Analysis of Power and Satisfaction in Interpersonal Relationships

Kathryn N. Stump, Jacklyn M. Ratliff, Drew Fowler, and Patricia H. Hawley, University of Kansas

According to Resource Control Theory (RCT; Hawley, 1999), an evolutionary theory of social dominance, dyadic friendships can be used in an instrumental way with one member utilizing the other to gain resources. From this view, dyadic friendships are hierarchically organized with one member yielding more influence in the relationship. The current study utilizes a latent actor-partner interdependence model to assess relations among power and satisfaction in friendships. Friendship members are hierarchically ranked based on their relative resource control ability. We expect that the higher resource-controlling friend would be more satisfied when the lower resource-controlling friend yielded power to him/her. Results indicated that the more power yielded to the high resource-controlling friend, the less satisfied s/he is with the relationship, suggesting that the high resource-controlling friend is dissatisfied with carrying the low resource-controlling friend. However, the lower resource-controlling friend is more satisfied when the two friends have comparable resource-controlling abilities.

09. The Effect of Arguing on Marital Closeness in the United States and India

Shannon A. Corkery and Ashley K. Randall, University of Arizona; Deepti Duggi, Karnatak University, India; Valerie J. Young, University of Arizona

A majority of relationship theories postulate that conflict is a natural and important factor in resolving disagreements and building closeness within intimate relationships. Arguing, however, is inherently individualistic and may not contribute to intimacy in couples from more collectivistic cultures (Sandhya, 2009). To investigate this we collected daily diary reports of arguments and relationship closeness from married couples in the United States (N = 20 couples) and India (N = 20). As predicted, American couples reported higher frequency and intensity of arguing. At low levels of arguing, Indian couples reported greater closeness than the U.S. couples. At higher levels of arguing, U.S. couples reported increased levels of closeness and no longer differed from Indians closeness; at higher levels, arguing by Indian couples was unrelated to closeness. These findings are in accord with relationship theories which suggest that conflict, embedded in a European American cultural context, can bring a couple closer.

10. Emotional Intelligence as an Inhibitor of Emotional Spillover

Smieja - Necka Magdalena, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland; Katarzyna Jedzokova, Laboratory & Co., Warsaw, Poland

The tendency for transferring negative emotions on a person who has not been the source of it may destroy every relationship. We assume that emotional intelligence, conceptualized as in the ability model, is a mediator of that process. In Experiment 1, emotionally unintelligent participants transferred anger triggered by an unknown person (experimenter #8217's confederate) to another person by lowering the assessment of her/his work. This effect did not appear among emotionally intelligent participants, who have managed anger and evaluated given pieces of work similarly in experimental and control groups. In Experiment 2, we explore that phenomenon within the context of close relationships. The research investigates whether emotionally intelligent participants are able to prevent anger caused by outside sources from carrying over into anger at a relationship partner. We examine if awareness and management of these emotions take place on unconscious (measured by EEG and facial expressions) or conscious, self-reported level.

11. Enlisting Your Partner Versus Dealing With It Yourself: A Comparison of Married Couples in the United States and India

Ashley K. Randall and Shannon A. Corkery, University of Arizona; Deepti Duggi, Karnatak University, India; Valerie J. Young, University of Arizona

Problems may be dealt with by taking individual action or by enlisting others. These strategies appear to be effective in European American samples, but may be used less often in collectivistic cultures (Taylor et al., 2004). We assessed these strategies in married couples and compared European Americans living in the U.S. (N = 20 couples) with Indians living in India (N = 20) using daily diary reports. Counter to prediction, Indians reported more enlisting partner support (EPS) and taking individual action (TIA). However, Indian women and both American genders reported higher EPS on days when they felt more negative, but Indian men did not. Results suggest that EPS may be effective for both genders in egalitarian cultures, but may be constrained to women in more patriarchal relationships. Indians reported lower TIA on high-negative days, suggesting that dealing with minor, but not serious, problems individually may be acceptable in collectivistic cultures.

12. An Examination of Gender and Sex-Role Stereotypes of Sexual Attitudes and Behavior

Gregory D. Morrow, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

The goal of this study was to determine whether or not stereotypes regarding sexual attitudes and behaviors exist and if so, to identify those stereotypes. Participants were asked to rate target individuals (i.e., masculine male, masculine female, feminine female, feminine male) on 63 descriptor items (sexual behaviors, attitudes, & values). Using a 7-point scale (1 = extremely uncharacteristic, 7 = extremely characteristic) participants were asked to indicate how characteristic our society perceives each of these descriptors to be of the target individuals. Preliminary analyses indicated that both masculine males and masculine females were perceived to be sexually active and to have generally positive attitudes towards sex. Feminine females were perceived to be interested in sexual activity but to also have more negative sexual attitudes. Cross-gendered individuals were viewed as having more same-sex interests. Feminine males were perceived to be dissimilar from the other targets.

13. The Features of Flirting: Males Selection of a Female Flirting Expression

Melanie Canterberry and Omri Gillath, University of Kansas; Erika Rosenberg, University of California, Davis; Kristine Cabalfin, University of Kansas

The initiation of intimate relationships involves the communication of interest via specific emotions and behaviors known as flirting. Previous observational research has indicated a potential flirting expression found cross-culturally among women (Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1971), as well as the influential role of women's flirting behaviors in initiating social contact (Moore & Butler, 1989). Very little systematic research, however, has been conducted to determine reliable forms of the flirting expression. In four studies a set of posed expressions that are recognized as flirting were identified and their muscular components were described (FACS, Ekman & Friesen, 1978). One hundred men rated 485 pictures of women posing either a flirting expression (based on experimenter instructions - coy smile, tilted head - or on what the women believed to be a flirting expression), or control facial expressions (happy or neutral). Initial findings on the form of the flirting expression of females are presented.

14. Forgiveness, Psychological Closure, and Affect

Laura P. Adams and Denise R. Beike, University of Arkansas

Forgiveness is a strategy for reducing negative emotions following an interpersonal offense. Similarly, psychological closure results from reduced intensity of affect when recalling an experience. Furthermore, forgiveness, closure, and measures of well-being are all positively correlated. The current research sought to clarify these relationships. Participants (N = 604) recalled an offense and completed measures of forgiveness, closure, and affect. We predicted that reductions in affect associated with closure would lead to increased forgiveness. This prediction was supported by the data. Decreased revenge motivations occurred when participants experienced less negative affect and participants endorsed fewer avoidance motivations when experiencing decreased affect intensity while recalling the offense. Interestingly, these relationships between affect and forgiving are explained by the tendency for lower levels of affect to increase closure. It appears as though offenses must have the decreased emotional intensity associated with psychological closure before forgiving can occur.

15. Friendship After Breakup

Richard Martinez and Omri Gillath, University of Kansas

In this study we will examine the motivation and consequences for wanting and remaining friends with a romantic partner after breaking up with him or her. We will explore various possible reasons such as social support, sexual benefits, emotion regulation, etc. We will also examine the dynamics of the friendship between exes after the breakup for possible differences compared to friendships in which there was no romantic partnership beforehand. Finally, we will also explore how various personality factors associate with the tendency to stay friends, and the consequences of such a friendship.

16. Gender Differences in Marital Support Provision: An Overview of Multi-Method Evidence

Lesley Verhofstadt, Universit Catholique de Louvain la Neuve; Inge Devoldre, Ghent University; William Ickes, University of Texas at Arlington; Ann Buysse, Ghent University

A popular view holds that women receive less support from their spouses than men, and that the support they receive is less helpful than what they provide to their husbands (Steil, 2000). In our view, the characterization of wives as superior providers of support to their husbands should be called into question because the evidence for this so-called marital support gap is largely qualitative and often inadequate (Verhofstadt, Buysse, & Ickes, 2007). The goal of the present research was to conduct a rigorous test of the support gap hypotheses in marriage by improving upon the previous research in at least three ways: (1) we tested the marital support gap hypotheses within samples of married couples, (2) it was analyzed if husbands and wives differ in their levels of perceived support as well as in their actual exchange of spousal support, (3) a combination of self-report questionnaires, behavioral observation in controlled settings, naturalistic diaries, and vignettes were used. The findings will be discussed in light of the existing research on gender differences in support and marriage.

17. High Levels of Attachment Security and Negative Life Events

Sabrina Gregersen and Omri Gillath, University of Kansas

Secure attachment style is often found to be positively correlated with various positive consequences such as relationship stability and satisfaction, more efficient emotion-regulation skills, and higher levels of well-being. Recent work on the negative consequences of extremely high levels of certain constructs that are related to attachment security (e.g., self-esteem, positive affect, and agreeableness) raises the possibility that high levels of attachment security may also be associated with negative consequences. For example, people high on positive mood tend to overlook the warnings of possible dangerous situations (Steinhauser, 2006). Further support to this suggested link between attachment security and negative consequences comes from research focusing on the positive consequences of insecure attachment styles (e.g., Eastwick & Finkel, in press; Ein-Dor & Mikulincer, 2006). We predict that high levels of attachment security may also have negative outcomes, or that attachment security may be related with negative life events.

18. How Does Provider Empathy Contribute to Support Provision? Integrating Evidence from Self-Report, Observational, and Diary Research

Inge Devoldre, Ghent University; Lesley Verhofstadt, Universit Catholique de Louvain la Neuve; Ann Buysse, Ghent University; Mark Davis, Eckerd College, St-Petersburg, Florida

Social support researchers as well as clinicians have repeatedly expressed the need for identifying the antecedents of social support provision within close relationships (Verhofstadt, Buysse, Devoldre, & De Corte, 2007). A particular characteristic put forward as a likely contributor to social support is empathy (Reis & Collins, 2000). Therefore, the focus of this investigation is on the dispositional empathy of the support provider and the ways in which it influences support provision in romantic relationships. More specifically, the aim of the present study was to investigate to what extent individual differences in cognitive empathy (Perspective Taking) as well as affective empathy (Empathic Concern and Personal Distress) are predictive of social support provision in couples. To test this link, a multi-method design was put up consisting of self-report questionnaires, naturalistic diaries and vignettes. The findings will be discussed in light of existing theory and research on empathy and social support in marriage.

19. How Might Culture Influence Forgiveness in Close Relationships?

Kari A. Terzino and Susan E. Cross, Iowa State University; Naomi Takada and Ken-ichi Ohbuchi, Tohoku University

Forgiveness is an essential element in almost all close relationships. Little empirical research has examined forgiveness cross-culturally, and it is possible that current theories and conceptualizations have a Western bias. Moreover, if different conceptualizations of forgiveness exist, forgiveness may function differently in relationships in Eastern and Western cultures. We took a prototype approach to examine cross-cultural ideas of forgiveness. We expected forgiveness descriptions to vary with respect to self-/other-focus (Markus & Kitayama, 1991), harmony/tolerance (Wierzbicka, 1997), and influence/adjustment (Weisz, Rothbaum, & Blackburn, 1984). Japanese participants focused more on features related to harmony and tolerance compared to American participants' focus on traits and influence. Exploratory factor analyses revealed our hypothesized factors: Japanese factors represented constructs including Tolerance and Adjustment/Harmony, whereas American factors represented constructs including Self-Enhancement and Ideal Forgiver Traits. These findings are consistent with cultural differences in self and relationships, and implications for close relationships are discussed.

20. Ideal Traits of Romantic Partners and Friends

Shruthi Vale, University of Texas at San Antonio

This study builds on the Ideal Standards Model (Fletcher & Simpson, 2000) by comparing the ideal traits sought in romantic partners and friends. Seventeen traits that are central to relationships were examined. Based on a college student sample (N=158), 13 of the 17 traits were more important in romantic relationships than both opposite-sex friends and same-sex friends. This study provides further insight into the distinguishing features of romantic relationships and friendships and the distinguishing features of opposite-sex friends and same-sex friends.

21. Parent-Child Relationship Closeness and Depression Risk in Socially Isolated Young Adults

Kenzie Snyder, Gertraud Stadler, Jolanta Gorecka, Christopher Schenk, and Niall Bolger, Columbia University

Depression and loneliness are often associated, and affected by relationship quality. This study investigated how young adult's quality of relationships with parents and close friends affected their depression. Closer parent relationships and greater numbers of close friends were hypothesized to predict lower depression levels. Sixty-six undergraduates completed the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, the Social Network List, and the Network of Relationships Inventory. Participants with closer parent relationships had lower depression scores ($\beta = -3.40, p = .06$). While number of close friends did not have a main effect on depression, there was an interaction between number of close friends and parent relationship closeness ($\beta = 2.42, p = .01$). Young adults with poor parent relationships and few close friends were the most vulnerable to depression. This finding emphasizes the importance of relationships for emotional health. A strong parent relationship appears to compensate for a lack of close friends.

22. The Perception on the Value of a Romantic Partner with External Interests Present

Elora Voyles, Marybeth Hentrich, Joel Nadler, and Meghan Lowery, Southern Illinois University

People attach higher value to objects upon learning others are interested in the object, even with valueless items such as parking spaces (Ruback & Juieng, 1997). The current study examined the value of the attention of a recently introduced person. To examine the value of a new relationship to a participant, an interview was interrupted in the experimental condition by a confederate asking for the interviewer's attention. In the control group, there was no interruption. The amount of time the participant used to respond on the question after the manipulation measured the value the person assigned to the interviewer's attention. Data collection is ongoing, and it is expected that participants who are aware of a demand for the interviewer's attention will take more time answering the last question of the interview. The purpose of this study is to gain a further understanding of judgment and decision making in relationships.

23. Performing Family Work as Emotional-Gender Self-Expression

Nurit Finkel and Marilyn P. Safir, University of Haifa

This study aimed at examining and revealing the gender and emotional subjective meanings attached to performing family work. Sixty-one Israeli subjects, who were married but not to each other and parents of young children, voluntarily completed an open ended questionnaire in which they wrote free descriptions of both positive and negative experiences during housework and child care. Each participant described family work experiences from two perspectives: self-performance and spouse's performance. Content analyses performed on these descriptions revealed that consistent with our theoretical assumptions, performance of housework and childcare is associated with a wide range of meanings that belong to three worlds of content: personal, interpersonal and societal. Qualitative differences were found between meanings associated with childcare and housework and between self-performance and spouse's performance. In addition, gender differences were found between meanings attached both to self-performance and spouse's performance.

24. Perpetrators of Prejudice: Do Close Others Influence Personal Prejudice Standards?

Kelly Danaher and Monica Biernat, University of Kansas

When prejudice norms are made salient through false consensus information (Wittenbrink & Henly, 1996) or through attitudes expressed by a peer (Blanchard et al., 1994; Monteith et al., 1996), individuals tend to conform to those norms. The current research assessed the extent to which discriminatory behavior by a close other (i.e., a friend) versus relatively distant others impact prejudice standards (personal beliefs for how the self should respond in inter-racial situations). Undergraduates completed an ostensible creative writing task. Participants wrote a scenario about a close other, an acquaintance, or a typical student who made one of three statements: discriminatory, non-discriminatory, or neutral. Other x statement x prejudice multiple linear regressions were computed. Results suggest that high prejudice people may be more susceptible to beliefs held by their ingroup (typical other) than a close other or an acquaintance, while low prejudice people tend to have negative affective reaction to discriminatory statements.

25. Post-Divorce Coparenting Relationships and Child Behavior Outcomes

Marilyn Coleman, Lawrence Ganong, Jonathon Beckmeyer, and Graham McCauley, University of Missouri

Children with divorced parents have a higher likelihood of experiencing internalizing problems as well as externalizing problems, although these appear to be more related to the presence of parental conflict than to divorce itself. Children have less risk for negative outcomes when conflict is low and parents practice positive coparenting. Coparenting refers to parents' ongoing involvement with each other on child related issues, and may likely be the only area in which parents communicate. Despite researchers' claims of the importance of positive coparental relationships, relatively little research has focused on coparenting and child outcomes. Using data from 240 divorced individuals, we examined the relationship between several measures of post-divorce coparenting (i.e., cooperation, conflict, triangulation, appraisals of coparenting) and child and adolescent wellbeing (i.e., internalizing and externalizing behaviors). Using hierarchical multiple regression models, we found significant, yet mixed, support for the ability of coparenting to improve post divorce outcomes for children.

26. Prescribing Rose-Colored Glasses: The Effect of Positive Emotions on Partner Perspective Taking

Thery Prok and Shelly Gable, University of California, Santa Barbara

This study examined the effects of positive emotions on partner perspective taking. Participants viewed a film that elicited (a) amusement, (b) gratitude, (c) awe, (d) neutrality, or (e) fear. Partner perspective taking was assessed using an ambiguous scenario writing task. General perspective taking, attribution, accommodation were also assessed. Compared to participants who viewed the neutral or negative film, participants who viewed the amusement, the gratitude, or the awe film engaged in more partner perspective-taking and attributed their partner's behavior to external factors rather than partner-specific dispositional factors. Positive emotions were also associated with reports of more accommodation in relationships. Implications for increasing pro-relationship analyses are discussed.

27. Promoting Person-Centered Caregiving Through Videotaped Biographies of Residents

Carissa Coleman and Louis Medvene, Wichita State University

Good quality caregiving relationships between nurse aides and residents in long-term care settings are associated with resident satisfaction with care and with aides' job satisfaction. This study involved developing, implementing and pilot testing a four-week, in-service training program to improve the quality of caregiving relationships in two nursing homes. It involved 20 unique aide-resident dyads: 10 per nursing home. The intervention included creating 15-minute videotaped biographies of residents and showing them to aides as a way to personalize caregiving. A quasi-experimental, wait-list control design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention. The results of the hypothesis testing will be presented. Five to 10-minute videotaped interactions between caregivers and residents were used to assess the quality of care pre- and post-intervention. Of interest will be whether the cognitive complexity of aides' and residents' perceptions of each other increased and whether such increases were associated with more person-centered caregiving.

28. Regret in Close Relationships: Effects of Attachment Style

Alexander M. Schoemann and Amanda K. Sesko, University of Kansas

In close relationships people may be inclined to experience more or less regret based on the way they perceive themselves, their relationship partners, and their relationships in general. Attachment style combines models of the self and others, and is likely to affect experiences of regret. Two studies investigated the role of attachment style on the experience of regret in close relationships. Study 1 found that attachment anxiety was positively related to regrets within relationships. Study 2 found that ratings of regret after reading a vignette were affected by a three-way interaction between attachment avoidance, anxiety, and an attachment security prime. When either avoidance or anxiety was high the security prime reduced feelings of regret. Overall, the results show that regret in close relationships is common for individuals high in attachment anxiety but regret may be reduced by increased feelings of security.

29. Relationship Beliefs and Realities Among Urban and Rural Undergraduates

Stephanie L. Anderson and Glenn Adams, University of Kansas

Much of the interpersonal relationship research in social psychology is informed by participants from mainstream, contemporary North American worlds. In general, features of everyday life in these primarily urban settings for instance, relative affluence and social and geographical mobility promote voluntaristic-independent constructions of relationship as the product of personal choice. However, relationship beliefs and realities may differ greatly in worlds, such as more rural settings, that promote embedded-interdependent constructions of relationship as the product of environmental affordances. In a series of semi-structured interviews, we explore divergent patterns of relationship construction among undergraduate participants from urban and rural backgrounds. We also trace some of the ways in which these differing ideas are acted out in everyday life. Results of preliminary analyses suggest variation between urban and rural students in beliefs about relationship, the formation and dissolution of relationship, and adjustment to relationship views and practices in the university context.

30. The Relationships Between Love Style Similarity, Conflict Management and Relationship Satisfaction

Cheng Wei Chuan, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan; Jeaw Mei Chen National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan
Lee (1976) proposed that couples with similar and identical love styles will have better relationship satisfaction. However, this hypothesis was only partially supported in the previous research. Our aims here are to use new ways to inspect his argument and discover the relationships between conflict management, love style similarity and relationship satisfaction. Preliminary results show that people who tend to adopt dominating or avoiding strategies in conflict management are less satisfied than those who tend to adopt integrating or accommodating ones. In addition, dissimilar couples had worse relationship satisfaction and adopted less compromising or integrating strategies and more avoiding than similar couples. Gender differences, cultural differences, and the theoretical implications of these results are discussed.

31. The Role of Personality Similarity on the Dating Relationship Quality of Americans and Taiwanese

Tsui-Feng Wu and Susan E. Cross, Iowa State University; Yun-He Chou, National Chi Nan University; Arnold Kong and Wen-Hua Hsieh, Iowa State University

Personality similarity between couples is a very popular topic, which has been shown to positively associate with Americans' dating relationship quality (dating satisfaction and commitment). Personality similarity, however, may play a less important role in the relationship quality of Taiwanese than of Americans, because Taiwanese may motivate to adjust themselves to their partners and have less need to find similar partners (Heine & Renshaw, 2002). To estimate personality, we used both Western and Chinese indigenous scales: Big-Five Scale and Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory. Data were collected from 195 American and 184 Taiwanese college students who were in a romantic relationship. Results of simultaneous multiple regression analyses indicated that personality similarity significantly predicted Americans' dating relationship quality. However, personality similarity did not predict relationship quality of Taiwanese. Those results were confirmed by two moderating analyses in which culture moderated the relation between personality similarity and dating relationship quality.

32. Security and Lying: Dispositional and Primed Attachment Security Promote Honesty

Amanda K. Sesko and Omri Gillath, University of Kansas

Dishonesty (lying, cheating) plays an important role in close relationships, affecting quality and duration. Two possible determinants of dishonesty are dispositional and situational attachment insecurities. Three studies showed that attachment insecurity is related to lying and cheating. Attachment anxiety was associated with lying to romantic partners and other close relationship partners (friends, class/work mates, etc.), as well as to lying due to achievement motivation; whereas avoidant attachment was associated with lying mainly to ones romantic partner, and due to power motivation. Interestingly, while both insecurities were associated with higher frequency of lying, only avoidance was correlated with blaming ones partner for ones own dishonesty. In Study 2 (relationship context) and 3 (academic context), security priming reduced the tendency to lie and cheat. Implications for understanding the role of dishonesty in different relationship contexts are discussed.

33. Self-Structure Predicts Closeness in Parent-Child Relationships

Jenna S. Thomas, Christopher Ditzfeld, and Carolin Showers, University of Oklahoma

This study links self-structure to attachment dimensions in parent-child relationships. Specifically, self-structure may originate in parent-child relationships and affect the internalization of positive and negative beliefs (Showers, 2000). Here, self-structure is measured using a self-descriptive card sorting task, in which participants generate self-aspect categories and assign attributes to them. There are two types of self-structure. Compartmentalization refers to self-aspects that are completely positively or negatively valenced; integration is the combination of both positive and negative adjectives within a self-aspect. Participants completed the card sorting task and several attachment and relationship measures including the Emotional Reliance Questionnaire (Ryan, et. al, 2005). As predicted, compartmentalized people exaggerate emotional responses toward fathers. Relationships with mothers are more complex and mimic results for self-esteem. Presumably, children's feelings about themselves reflect aspects of their relationships with their mothers. Mother relationships become more internalized than father relationships.

34. Social skills, Attachment, and Cultural Differences in Prediction of Relationship Outcomes

Heidi R. Riggio and P. Priscilla Lui, California State University, Los Angeles

Much research supports that attachment patterns between children and caregivers established during early childhood affect functioning, particularly within personal relationships, into adulthood (Bowlby, 1969; Simpson 1990). Further, although research has suggested that individual differences in social skills are associated with romantic relationship quality and satisfaction (DePaola & Riggio, 1988), little has examined relations between attachment styles and social skills in predicting quality of romantic relationships. The present study examined (1) relations between individual differences in attachment and social communication skills and relations with features of current romantic relationships; and (2) differences in such relations between Euro- and Latino-American young adults. Participants (N = 141) completed self-report measures of attachment style (Hazan & Shaver, 1987) and social communication skills (Social Skills Inventory; Riggio, 1986) in one setting, and in a later unrelated task completed self-report measures of features of romantic relationships, including the Investment Model Scale (Rusbult et al., 1998). Results indicated that both attachment styles and social skills are predictive of relationship outcomes, including in full regression models. Implications of attachment for development of particular social skills are discussed.

35. A Spiral of Flourish or Decline: The Negative Escalation of Dating Couples Interaction

Ya-Ling Wang, National Taiwan University; Shung-Liang Tsai, National Taiwan Normal University; Yi-Cheng Lin, National Taiwan University
What predicts the negative emotional escalation during fights in dating couples? Is it the general atmosphere of the interaction or discrepancy between the couple? Thirty heterosexual dating couples in Taiwan were asked to discuss their major relationship problems. Their interactions were videotaped and were coded with Interactional Dimension Coding System and analyzed by Multiple Regression and Multilevel Modeling. Results showed that both the general atmosphere and discrepancies significantly predicted negative emotional escalation. However, only the general atmosphere had unique effect after controlling for the discrepancies between the couples.

36. The Three Facets of Attention to Alternatives

Rowland S. Miller, Sam Houston State University

Tempting alternative partners cannot lure us away from our current relationships when we do not know that they exist. Thus, the interest and eagerness with which we remain alert to, and seek information about, other possible partners is a key mediator of those others' influence on our commitment to our present partners. This investigation, which produced a new measure of attention to alternatives, found that attentiveness is comprised of three correlated factors: *active prowling*, or intentional, effortful inquisitiveness about new potential partners; *passive curiosity*, an alert awareness of others' desirability; and *willful disinterest*, or indifference or insensitivity to one's alternatives. Active prowling was negatively related to respondents' ($n = 291$) satisfaction with, and commitment to, their partners, whereas willful disinterest was positively related to both constructs. Attention to alternatives appears to have discrete aspects that may influence relationships in meaningfully different ways.

37. Thriving vs. Surviving: The Influence of Approach and Avoidance Goals on Romantic Partner Trait Preferences

Courtney L. Gosnell and Shelly L. Gable, University of California, Santa Barbara

The present study examined how individual differences in social approach and avoidance goal strengths shape romantic partner trait preferences. 112 participants completed approach and avoidance goal measures and a measure rating their ideal partner on sets of characteristics using a percentile ranking scale (compared to the general population). Participants also gave minimum acceptable percentiles for each characteristic. The analysis revealed systematic differences in preferences based on goal orientation (with high approach goals strongly associated with family-oriented, driven, confident, and dependable trait preferences and higher minimum trait ratings and avoidance goals associated with considerate trait preferences and higher minimum considerate ratings). Few studies have examined individual differences in partner trait preferences and the current study shows that motivation may direct these preferences. Individuals high in approach goals seem to desire partners they can thrive with whereas individuals high in avoidance goals seem to desire partners they can survive with.

38. We're Having a Good (or Bad) Day: The Moderating Effects of Relationship Satisfaction on Emotional Synchrony

Ashley K. Randall, Shannon A. Corkery, Valerie J. Young, and Emily A. Butler, University of Arizona

Emotional synchrony refers to the interpersonal linkage of emotions between social partners. Synchrony of positive emotion appears unproblematic, but it is unclear whether synchrony of negative emotion contributes to desirable relationship outcomes through empathy, negative outcomes due to negative contagion, or both. To investigate this, we conducted a one-week daily-diary study of committed heterosexual couples ($N = 91$ dyads) assessing global relationship satisfaction and daily positive and negative emotions. Using dyadic longitudinal models we found that the positive and negative emotions of satisfied, but not unsatisfied, men could be predicted from their partners' emotions. These differential effects of satisfaction were not present for women. This suggests that satisfied men may be influenced by their partners' negative emotions primarily through empathy, while unsatisfied men may be generally unaffected by their partners'. Women, in contrast, may be susceptible to their partner's emotions (good and bad) due to both empathy and contagion.

39. What Makes Your Friends Believe in the "Just Friendship" Aspect of Your Post-Dissolution Relationships?: An Exploratory Analysis on Japanese Undergraduates

Masahiro Masuda, Kochi University, Japan

The present research is aimed at investigating how people respond to ex-romantic partners' accounts of their newly established platonic friendships and exploring factors which have potential impacts on people's attitudes towards post-dissolution relationships (PDRs). A total of 219 Japanese undergraduates (48 males and 178 females) participated in a questionnaire survey asking to rate persuasiveness of five typical arguments legitimating PDRs, which were previously identified in the interviews with 33 students in the United States. Results suggested that both Japanese and American students might agree on five arguments for PDRs: Irreplaceability of the PDR, Detachment of the Past, Denial of Traumatic Dissolution, Nullification of Questions about the PDR, and Inaccessibility of the Partner. Basically, respondents regarded those five as reasonable explanations that PDRs were no longer romantic. In terms of rating of persuasiveness, there was no gender difference; respondents' own PDR experience could be the only demographic variable associated with it.

40. Cognitive interdependence and the confusion of close others in the avoidant self

Jessica L. Williamson, Purdue University

Interpersonal closeness has been operationally defined by Aron, Aron, and Smollan (1992) as greater inclusion of other in the self. IOS theory argues individuals include close others into the cognitive representation of their self. Mashek, Aron, & Boncimino (2003) found that individuals confuse the self with a romantic partner in a trait assignment task. The present research examined whether similar trait confusion processes occur in individuals who possess an avoidant attachment style. All participants ($N=133$) were currently involved in an ongoing, romantic relationship of at least two months. Participants completed measures of avoidance and interpersonal closeness. A trait rating task was administered for the self, romantic partner, and non-close others. Participants were later instructed to identify the original target. Outcomes suggest the inclusion-of-other-in-the-self effect is robust. Avoidant individuals may engage in cognitive interdependence despite the use of distancing behaviors with romantic partners. Results and implications will be discussed.

41. Concurrent Accuracy and Bias in Perceptions of Romantic Partners

Brittany Solomon, Erika Carlson, and Simine Vazire, Washington University in St. Louis

Accuracy and bias are traditionally regarded as mutually exclusive processes which cannot co-exist. Recent research on perceptions of romantic partners contradicts this assertion (e.g., Kenny & Acitelli, 2001; Luo & Snider, in press; Neff & Karney, 2005). Specifically, individuals can be accurate (e.g., on narrow characteristics) and biased (e.g., on global characteristics) in perceptions of their romantic partners. In a study examining self- and other-personality ratings, our findings supported the notion that romantic partners can know their significant others well and also hold a positivity bias toward them. We examined the degree to which friends' and romantic partners' perceptions of the targets agreed with targets' self-perceptions, how well informants knew how the targets saw themselves, and the positivity of informants' ratings of targets. Our study examines the possibility that partners in successful intimate relationships a) agree on one another's attributes and b) perceive one another in a positively skewed light.

AUTHOR INDEX

Adams, Glenn	11, 13, 15, 16, 23, 28	Danaher, Kelly	28
Adams, Laura	26	Davis, Mark	27
Adonu, Joseph	10, 19	Dennis, Michael	8, 15
Anderson, Mike	7, 13	Devoldre, Inge	27
Anderson, Stephanie	8, 15, 28	Diamond, Lisa	8, 13
Antle, Becky	22	Ditzfeld, Christopher	29
Aron, Arthur	8, 13, 19	Dodoo, F. Nii-Amoo	10, 19
Bales, Karen	10, 19	Dugatkin, Lee	15
Baker, Wayne	22	Duggi, Deepti	25
Barbee, Anita	11, 15, 22	Dutton, Yulia	10, 19
Bartell, Denise	11, 22	Ellis, Bruce	10, 20
Bartz, Jennifer	9, 17	Ellsworth, Phoebe	21
Baym, Nancy	10, 21	Fagundes, Christopher	11, 23
Beckmeyer, Jonathon	28	Felmlee, Diane	10, 21
Beike, Denise	26	Finke, Nurit	27
Benson, Karen	24	Fiske, Alan	8, 14
Biernat, Monica	28	Fowler, Drew	25
Bolger, Niall	27	Frost, Ashley	19
Bretz, Karen	24	Gable, Shelly	28, 30
Brown, Stephanie	8, 16	Ganong, Lawrence	24, 28
Brumbaugh, Claudia	8, 14	Gregersen, Sabrina	26
Burleson, Karin	25	Gillath, Omri	7, 12, 13, 24, 26, 29
Butler, Emily	30	Gorecka, Jolanta	27
Buysse, Ann	26, 27	Gosnell, Courtney	30
Cabalfin, Kristine	26	Guthrie, Jennifer	11, 23
Canterberry, Melanie	7, 13, 26	Haji, Reeshma	12
Carlson, Erika	30	Hall, Jeffrey	10, 21
Charmichael, Cheryl	19	Hanzal, Alesia	8, 15
Chen, Jacqueline M.	8, 16	Hamilton, Holly	17
Chen, Jeaw	29	Hawley, Patricia	11, 21, 24, 25
Chong, Kelly	9, 18	Heffel, Carly	24
Chou, Yun-He	29	Hentrich, Marybeth	27
Christopher, F. Scott	24	Hollander, Eric	17
Chuan, Cheng	29	Hsieh, Wen-Hua	29
Cogdill, Sara	24	Ickes, William	26
Cole, Sean	15	İmamoğlu, E. Olcay	10, 18, 20
Coleman, Carissa	28	İmamoğlu, Selen	18
Coleman, Marilyn	24, 28	Isotalus, Pekka	20
Collins, Nancy	8, 16,	Jamison, Tyler	24
Collins, Tara	11, 23	Jaremka, Lisa	8, 16
Cook, Carla	24	Jedzokova, Katarzyna	25
Corkery, Shannon	25, 25, 30	Johnson, Shannon	24
Crandall, Christian	12	Kacperczyk, Aleksandra	11, 22
Cross, Susan	9, 18, 27, 29	Kane, Heidi	16
Crystal, Sarah	17	Karantzas, Gery	8, 15, 24
Cunningham, Michael	8, 15	Karney, Benjamin	17
Cusimano, Angela	24	Kashy, Deborah	11, 23

D'Amico, Rita	10, 19	Kim, Heejung	9, 16, 18
Kisler, Tiffani	24	Rosenberg, Erika	26
Kong, Arnold	29	Safir, Marilyn	27
Kunkel, Adrienne	9, 13, 17	Salter, Phia	7, 13
Kurtis, Tuğçe	9, 16	Sanchez-Burkes, Jeffrey	22
Kurzban, Robert	21	Sar, Bibhuti	22
Lalonde, Richard	7, 12	Sato, Kosuke	12
Larson, Kiley	7, 12, 21	Schenk, Christopher	27
Ledbetter, Andrew	21	Schoemann, Alexander	28
Lin, Yi-Cheng	29	Schug, Joanna	7, 12
Lowery, Meghan	27	Segrin, Chris	15
Lui, Priscilla	29	Selcuk, Emre	24
Lydon, John	14	Sells, Anita	18
Magdalena, Smieja-Necka	25	Sesko, Amanda	28, 29
Maisel, Natalya	9, 17	Sexton, Stefani	24
Makin-Byrd, Lori	25	Showers, Carolin	29
Maner, Jon	8, 14	Simeon, Daphne	17
Markus, Hazel	22	Simpson, Jeffry	7, 12
Marlette, Janet	18	Snyder, Kenzie	27
Martinez, Richard	26	Solomon, Brittany	30
Masuda, Masahiro	30	Sprecher, Sue	11, 22
McCaulley, Graham	28	Stanik, Christine	11, 21
McClure, M. Joy	8, 14	Stump, Kathryn	25
McCudden, Michelle	21	Sweet, Elizabeth	21
Medvene, Louis	28	Takada, Naomi	27
Miczo, Lisa	18	Takeyama, Akiko	9, 17
Miczo, Nathan	9, 18	Terzino, Kari	27
Miller, Rowland	30	Thomas, Jenna	29
Milner, Ryan	21	Tomlinson, Jennifer M.	10, 19
Mojaverian, Taraneh	16	Tosun, Leman	9, 18
Monsour, Mike	10, 21	Tsai, Annie	11, 22
Morling, Beth	16	Tsai, Shung-Liang	29
Morrow, Gregory	26	Uskul, Ayse	12, 18
Nadler, Joel	27	Vale, Shruthi	27
Neimeyer, Robert	15	Vazire, Simine	30
Nierman, Angela	7, 12	Verhofstadt, Lesley	26, 27
Ohbuchi, Ken-ichi	27	Vicens, Victor	17
Olderbak, Sally	9, 17	Virtanen, Ira	10, 20
Petretic, Patricia	25	Voyles, Elora	27
Plaut, Victoria	15	Wang, Ya-Ling	29
Preacher, Kristopher	24	White, Elizabeth	25
Prok, Thery	28	Williamson, Jessica	30
Randall, Ashley	25, 30	Wilson, Steven	10, 20
Ratliff, Jacklyn	24, 25	Wood, Dustin	14
Reis, Harry	19	Wu, Tsui-Feng	29
Rhine, Kathryn	8, 15	Young, Valerie	25, 30
Riggio, Heidi	29	Yuki, Masaki	8, 12, 14
Riggs, Shelley	24	Zayas, Vivian	9, 17
Roberts, Linda	11, 22		

Transportation from MCI Airport, Kansas City

It may be more cost-effective for two or more participants to rent a car.
Prices of shuttles are subject to change without notice.
Some of the taxi companies also drive people around town.

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NOTES