

INTRO

- Emerging Adulthood (ages 18-25) is a time of identity development including explorations of relationship identities (Arnett, 2015)
 - Technology as a tool for relationship explorations and development
- Digital Natives vs. Digital Immigrants
- Individuals may report technology having positive influence on relationship and intimacy development, but higher texting share (proportion of texting compared to face to face communication) is associated with lower relationship satisfaction.
- Much of research focuses on one means of communication at a time or each means of communication separately

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Are different methods of communication used in similar ways?
- Which profiles exist in terms of how emerging adults in college utilize different communication methods with their romantic partners over the course of the semester?
- If different profiles do exist, do these profiles differ in relationship satisfaction?

METHOD

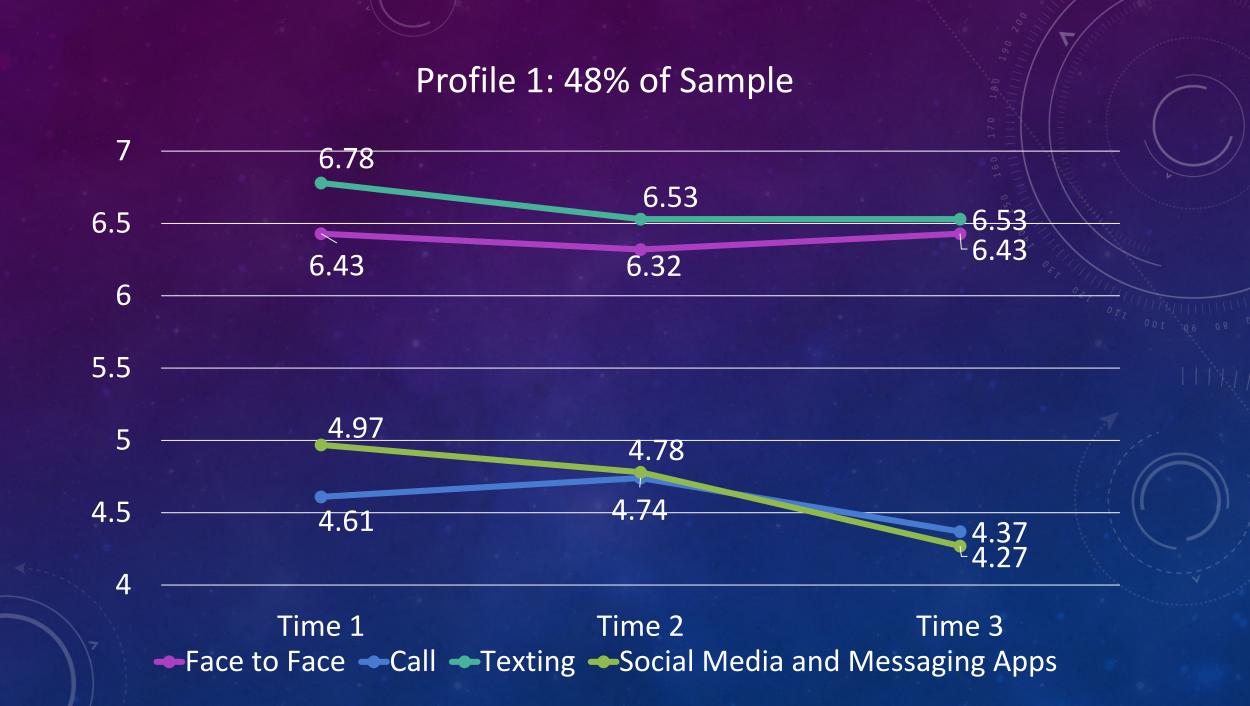
- Longitudinal online survey distributed to potential participants enrolled in Intro to Human Development course
 - Three different time points over the course of the semester
- Total of n = 261 participants were in the same romantic relationship throughout semester
- 78.9% Female, 89.7% White, 98.9% in relationship with different gender partner
- Average age: 19.02 years old (SD = 1.19)
- Average length of relationship: 19.99 months (SD = 17.88).

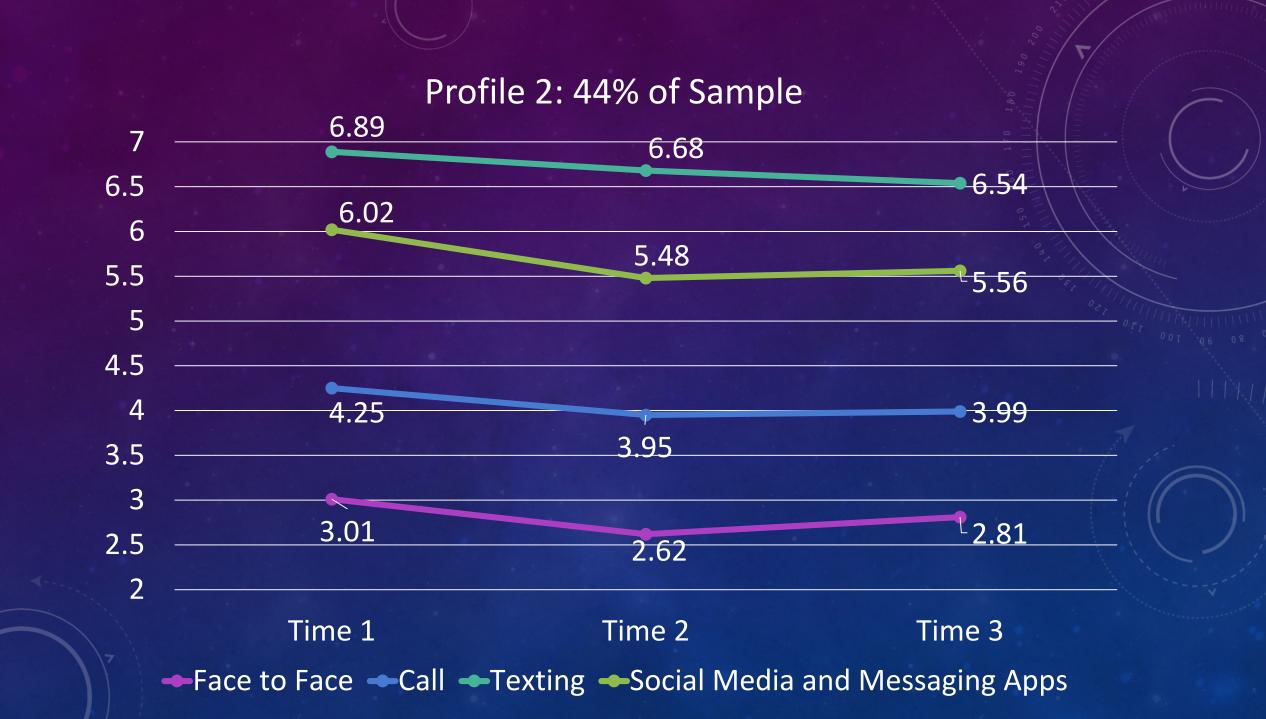
METHOD

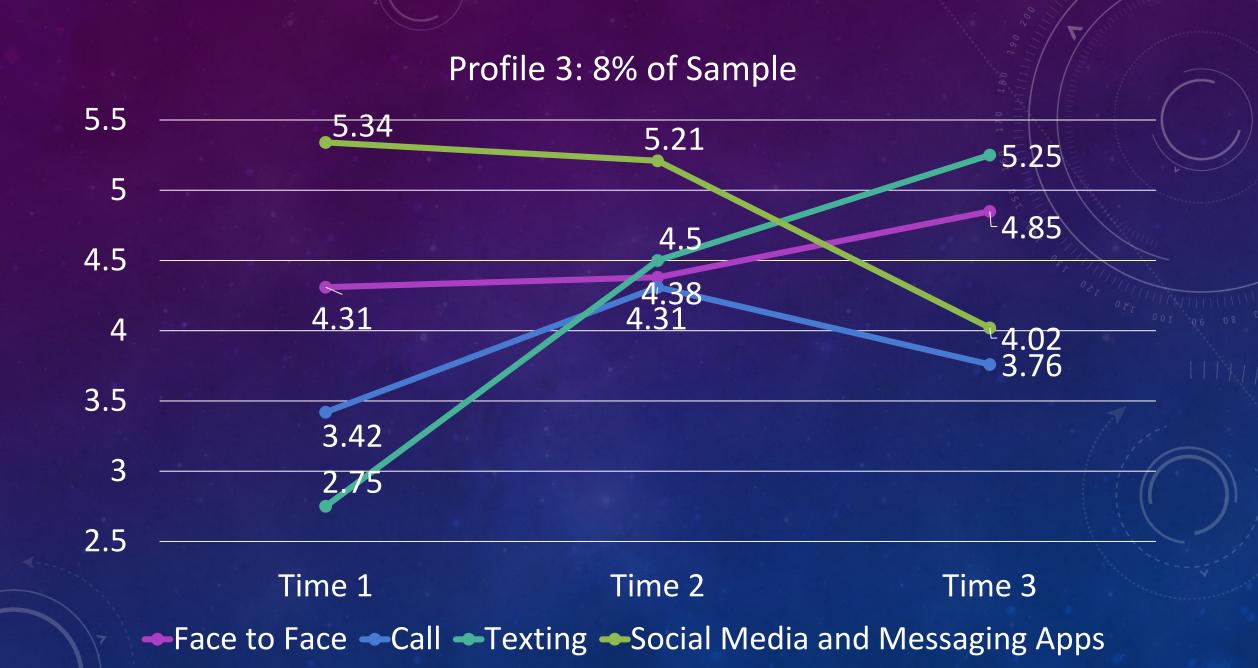
- Measures
 - Relationship Satisfaction (Quality Marriage Index)
 - Frequency of use for multiple platforms on scale from never to frequently throughout the day
- Analysis Plan
 - Exploratory Factor Analysis to determine similar means of communication
 - Latent Profile Analysis to determine different profiles of how individuals communicate with their partner
 - ANOVA to determine if any of these profiles were significantly different in relationship satisfaction

EFA

	Eactor Loadings				
	Factor Loadings				
Item	Face to	Calls	Texting	Social	
	Face			Media &	
				Message	
				Apps	
Face to Face	.88	.01	.07	.02	
Phone Call (No video)	.33	.85	.05	.09	
Video Call	24	.87	.12	.12	
Text Messaging	<01	.13	.96	.06	
Instant Messaging Mediums (AOL,	12	<.01	.04	.79	
Facebook messenger, etc.)					
Messaging apps (Snapchat, kik, etc.)	49	03	.04	.42	
Public social networking site	14	.28	08	.70	
interaction (tweeting at, posting on					
Facebook wall, etc.)					
Private messaging on social	11	.05	.06	.83	
networking sites					
Email	.24	.04	.10	.60	







Profile 1: 48% of Sample

7

6.78

6.53
6.43
6.32
6.43

5

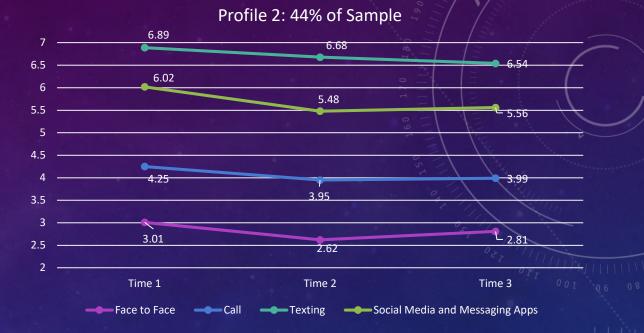
4.97
4.78
4.61
4.74
4.37
4.27

7 Time 1

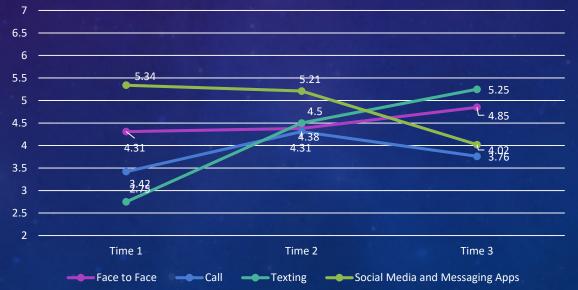
Time 2

Time 3

Face to Face Call Texting Social Media and Messaging Apps







ANOVA:

RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

	df	SS	MS	F	р
Between	10.953	2	5.476	3.331	.037
Groups					
Within	424.126	258	1.644		
Groups					
Total	435.079	260			

	n	M	SD	md P1	р	md P2	р	md P3	р
Profile 1	121	6.27	1.04	-	-	.41	< .05	.42	.48
Profile 2	117	5.86	1.48	41	< .05	-	-	.01	> .99
Profile 3	21	5.86	1.37	42	.48	01	> .99	-	-

DISCUSSION

- Technology based communication was consistently high and relied upon in Emerging Adult relationships
- Profile 1 had highest level of Face to Face communication and had highest relationship satisfaction supporting previous research.
- Texting was quantitatively different than other technology mediums and both Profiles 1 and 2 texted frequently throughout the day while Profile 3 saw parallel increases with texting and face to face.
- Seemed to be an inverse correlation between face to face and social media and messenger app use.
- Future research can start to analyze function of how these different communication profiles impact relationship satisfaction.

Questions Eric Goodcase, goodcase@ksu.edu