

## Introduction

- ❖ Simons and colleagues (2014) found attachment with one's primary caregivers in childhood influenced future interactions with romantic partners.
- ❖ Wright and colleagues (2009) found positive relationships with parents promote better emotion regulation, while negative relationships were more likely to result in poor emotion regulation.
- ❖ Simpson and colleagues (2007) found attachment styles in early childhood predicted the quality of later peer relationships.
- ❖ Fraley and colleagues (2013) found adults with better-quality friendships were more likely to have secure attachment styles in adulthood.
- ❖ **H1:** Adult attachment styles would predict significant variance in relationship satisfaction and perceived social support quality.
- ❖ **H2:** After controlling for adult attachment, childhood attachment would add significant, unique variance in relationship satisfaction and perceived social support quality.
- ❖ **H3:** We will explore potential adult attachment relationship type (i.e., friend, parent, romantic partner) in perceived attachment quality, relationship quality, and social support.

## Method

**Study Design:** Correlational, non-experimental, design.

### Participants:

- ❖  $N = 64$ , Ages ranged from 18 to 48 ( $M = 20.30$ ,  $SD = 4.36$ )
- ❖ Gender: 81% Female, 17% Male, and 2% Non-Binary
- ❖ Race & Ethnicity: 61% Caucasian, 25% African American, and 14% other
- ❖ Relationship Status: 50% Single, 39% Committed Relationship, 6% Married, and 5% other

## Method

### Measures:

- ❖ The Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA; Armsden & Greenberg, 1987) consisted of 25 items, with a 5-point rating scale of "almost never or never true" (1) to "almost always or always true" (5). Child IPPA  $\alpha = .97$ , and Adult IPPA  $\alpha = .93$
- ❖ Participants completed the Multi-Dimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS; Zimet, 1988) which consisted of 12 items rated on a 7-point scale of "very strongly disagree" (1) to "very strongly agree" (7),  $\alpha = .89$
- ❖ The Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS; Hendrick, 1988) consisted of 7 items on a 5-point rating scale of "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (5),  $\alpha = .87$

### Procedure:

- ❖ Students were recruited via SONA, and completed the survey on Qualtrics
- ❖ Informed consent
- ❖ Completed surveys through anonymous Qualtrics link
- ❖ Average time to complete approximately 15 minutes ( $M = 15.23$ ,  $SD = 10.52$ )

## Results

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics for Study Variables

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Range
cIPPAM	64	3.68	0.87	1.00 – 5.00
aIPPAM	64	4.30	0.56	1.00 – 5.00
SSM	64	5.71	0.95	1.00 – 7.00
RASM	64	4.30	0.74	1.00 – 5.00

Note: The most prominent childhood attachment figures were mother (88%) and father (8%) but the most prominent adult attachment figures were mother (28%), close friends (28%), and romantic partners (25%).

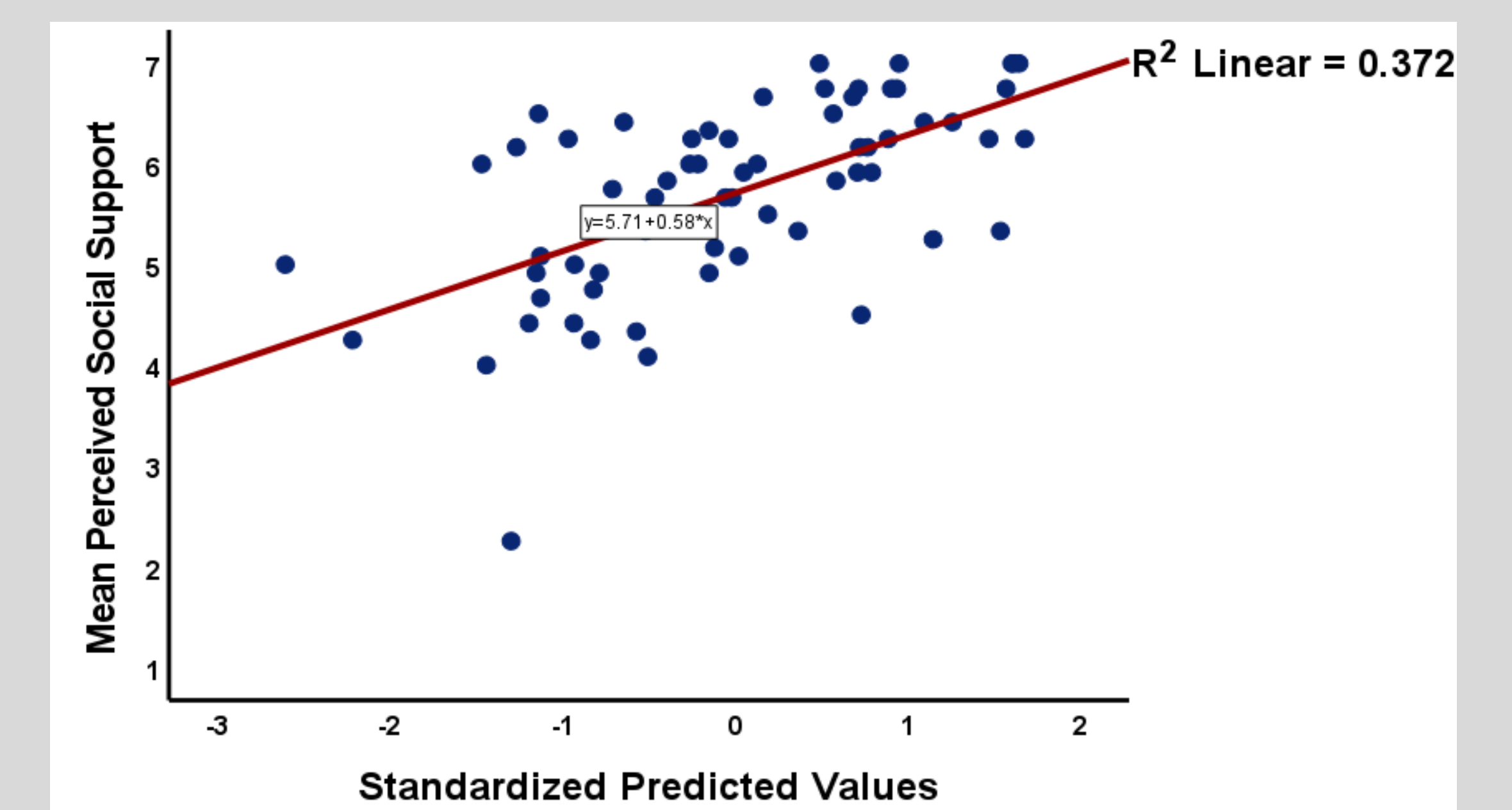
## Results

Table 2. Correlations Among Study Variables

	cIPPAM	aIPPAM	SSM	RASM
cIPPAM	1	.167	.542**	.228*
aIPPAM		1	.367**	.759**
SSM			1	.387**
RASM				1

\*Correlation is significant at the .05 level  
\*\*Correlation is significant at the .01 level.

Figure 1. Predicted Variance in Perceived Social Support



## Discussion

- ❖ Support for H1, Partial Support for H2.
- ❖ Measurement of dependent variables might be why child attachment predicted SS, but not RAS.
- ❖ Did not find adult relationship differences in perceived adult attachment, SS, or RAS.

## References

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