Meta-Analysis Procedures

Search procedures. Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies were searched from various disciplines within psychology (e.g., clinical, developmental, social/personality): (a) PsychINFO (1888-2006), Dissertation Abstracts (1861-2006), and Pub Med were searched using the key terms *love, passionate love, romantic love, marital satisfaction, relationship satisfaction, love and aging, and long-term couples*: (b) reference lists of eligible articles from Masuda's (2003) meta-analysis were scanned; and (c) a manual search of journals that mainly publish articles concerning relationship issues were scanned.

Inclusion criteria. Studies had to meet the following criteria to be included: publication in English; assessment of romantic love, passionate love, companionate love, or mania; assessment of relationship satisfaction (the few studies that assessed any of the types of love in long-term couples but not satisfaction were reviewed in an earlier section); samples of individuals college age or older in some sort or romantic relationship (from dating to married). (Several studies were excluded because they utilized students in elementary or middle school.)

Coding. We coded for the following variables and conducted analyses for each separately: (a) Eros (romantic love), (b) Storge (companionate love), (c) Mania, and (d) passionate love. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was the measure of effect size. This correlation coefficient represents the association between love of a particular type and relationship satisfaction, both measured on continuous scales.

Multiple effect sizes. Some studies reported several effect sizes for the same construct. For example, some studies reported separate effect sizes separately by gender, relationship stages, and across measures. Within any given analysis combining results across studies, we collapsed effect sizes to meet the assumption of independence, such that only one effect size per study was included.

Relationship length groupings. Effect sizes were computed separately for short-term and long-term relationships. The short-term group included studies reporting on samples of college students, mostly single or dating. Studies with samples that included engaged, cohabiting, or married participants were also assigned to the short-term group, if they met *all* three of the following conditions: (a) participants comprised less than the majority of the sample, (b) the average relationship length overall was less than 4 years, and (c) participants were mostly college-age (18-23 yrs old). The long-term relationship group included studies assessing middle-aged participants, the majority of which were married around 10 years or more. If the relationship status could not be determined or if the sample was quite heterogeneous and did not report effect sizes separately by relationship stage or length, the study was not included in the meta-analysis. Studies reporting separate effect sizes across relationship stages were not collapsed within a given analysis, but were kept separate allowing for distinctions among short and long-term relationships.

Effect size computations. As recommended by Lipsey and Wilson (2001), all effect sizes were transformed using Fisher's Z_r-transformation (Hedges & Olkin, 1985). Inverse-variance-weighted-aggregate effect sizes were calculated using SPSS macros for meta-analysis created by Lipsey and Wilson (2001). All Z_r-transformed correlations were

transformed back to *r*s (for purposes of reporting results) after all analyses were performed.

Weighted aggregate effect sizes (for correlations with satisfaction) were computed separately for each love type (romantic, companionate, obsessive, and undifferentiated passionate love) across short and long-term relationship groups. To examine differences across relationship groups we used Lipsey and Wilson's (2001) analog to ANOVA model and SPSS macros for meta-analysis. The following conventions (Cohen, 1988) were used to interpret the magnitude of effect sizes: small (.10), medium (.25), and large (.40).

References of Studies in the Meta-Analyses

Acker, M., & Davis, M. (1992). Intimacy, passion, and commitment in adult romantic relationships: A test of the triangular theory of love. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 9, 21-50.

Aron, A., & Henkemeyer, L. (1995). Marital satisfaction and passionate love. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 12*, 139-146.

Bookwala, J., Frieze, I. H., & Grote, N. K. (1994). Love, aggression and satisfaction in dating relationships. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 11*, 625-632.

Cho, W., & Cross, S. E. (1995). Taiwanese love styles and their association with self-esteem and relationship quality. Genetic, *Social & General Psychology Monographs, 121*, 283-308.

Cohen, J. (1988). Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences (2nd ed.). Hillsdale, N.J.: L. Erlbaum Associates.

Contreras, R., Hendrick, S. S., & Hendrick, C. (1996). Perspectives on marital love and satisfaction in Mexican-American and Anglo-American couples. *Journal of Counseling and Development, 74*, 408-415.

Davis, K. E., & Latty-Mann, H. (1987). Love styles and relationship quality: A contribution to validation. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 4*, 409-428.

Davis, K. E., & Todd, M.J. (1985). Assessing friendship: Prototypes, paradigm cases, and relationship assessment. In S.W. Duck & D. Perlman (Eds.), *Understanding personal relationships: an interdisciplinary approach* (pp. 17-34). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Frazier, P. A., & Esterly, E. (1990). Correlates of relationship beliefs: Gender, relationship experience and relationship satisfaction. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 7*, 331-352.

Grote, N. K, & Frieze, I. H. (1994). The measurement of friendship-based love in intimate relationships. *Personal Relationships, 1*, 275-300.

Grote, N. K., Frieze, I. H., & Stone, C. A. (1996). Children, traditionalism in the division of family work, and marital satisfaction: "What's love got to do with it?" *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 3*, 211-228.

Hatfield, E., & Sprecher, S. (1986). Measuring passionate love in intimate relationships. *Journal of Adolescence, 6*, 383-410.

Hendrick S.S (1988). A generic measure of relationship satisfaction. *Journal of Marriage & the Family, 50*, 93-98.

Hendrick, C., & Hendrick, S. S. (1989). Research on love: Does it measure up? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 56*, 784-794.

Hendrick, S., & Hendrick, C., Adler, N.L. (1988). Romantic relationships: Love, satisfaction,

and staying together. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 54*, 980-988.

Inman-Amos, J., Hendrick, S. S., & Hendrick, C. (1994). Love attitudes: Similarities between parents and between parents and children. *Family Relations, 43*, 456-461.

Levy, M. B., & Davis, K. E. (1988). Lovestyles and attachment styles compared: Their relations to each other and to various relationship characteristics. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 5*, 439-471.

Lipsey, M. W., & Wilson, D. B. (2001). *Practical meta-analysis*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Meeks, B. S., Hendrick, S. S., & Hendrick, C. (1998). Communication, love, and relationship satisfaction. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 15*, 755-733.

Montgomery, M. J., & Sorell, G. T. (1997). Differences in love attributes across family life stages. *Family Relations, 46*, 55-61.

Morrow, G. D., Clark, E. M., & Brock K. F. (1995). Individual and partner love styles: Implications for the quality of romantic relationships. Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 12, 363-387.

Schweitzer, J. (1993). *A comparison of early and middle adult age women's attitudes about love in intimate relationships*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, California School of professional Psychology, Los Angeles.

Sprecher, S., & Regan, P.C. (1998). Passionate and Companionate love in courting and young married couples. *Sociological Inqui*ry, *68*, 163-185.

Thornquist, M. H., Zuckerman, M., & Exline, R. V. (1991). Love, liking, looking and sensation seeking in unmarried college couples. Personality and Individual Differences, 12, 1283-1292.

Tzeng, O. C. S. (1993). Measurement of love and intimate relations: Theories, scales, and applications for love development, maintenance, and dissolution. Westport, CT: Praeger.

Weigel, D. J., & Ballard-Reisch, D. S. (1999). How couples maintain marriages: A closer look at self and spouse influences upon the use of maintenance behaviors in marriage. *Family Relations, 48*, 263-269.

Yancey, G. B., & Berglass, S. (1991). Love styles and life satisfaction. *Psychological Reports, 68*, 883-890.

Yancey, G. B., & Eastman, R. L. (1995). Comparison of undergraduates with older adults on love styles and life satisfaction. *Psychological Reports, 76*, 1211-1218.