

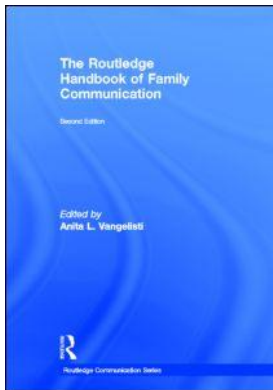
This article was downloaded by: 10.3.98.104

On: 30 Nov 2021

Access details: *subscription number*

Publisher: *Routledge*

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: 5 Howick Place, London SW1P 1WG, UK



The Routledge Handbook of Family Communication

Anita L. Vangelisti

A Communication Perspective on Cohabitation and Contemporary Dating Relationships

Publication details

<https://www.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203848166.ch3>

Jennifer S. Priem, Catherine A. Surra

Published online on: 01 Nov 2012

How to cite :- Jennifer S. Priem, Catherine A. Surra. 01 Nov 2012, *A Communication Perspective on Cohabitation and Contemporary Dating Relationships from: The Routledge Handbook of Family Communication* Routledge

Accessed on: 30 Nov 2021

<https://www.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203848166.ch3>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR DOCUMENT

Full terms and conditions of use: <https://www.routledgehandbooks.com/legal-notices/terms>

This Document PDF may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproductions, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The publisher shall not be liable for an loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

Part II

Communication Across the Family Life Course

A Communication Perspective on Cohabitation and Contemporary Dating Relationships

Jennifer S. Priem and Catherine A. Surra

The rapid and pervasive rise in cohabitation, defined here as living with a nonmarital romantic partner, is the most substantial and influential change in contemporary dating relationships. Rates of cohabitation prior to marriage have increased from about 10 percent in the 1970s to almost 60 percent of unions formed in the mid 1990s (Bumpass & Lu, 2000). Moreover, only 12 percent of women marry in their early 20s without a prior cohabitation or nonmarital birth (Schoen, Landale, & Daniels, 2007).

Accompanying the dramatic increase in cohabitation has been a societal shift in the acceptance of cohabitation while dating. Most American young adults now view nonmarital cohabitation as acceptable (Axinn & Thornton, 2000). In fact, studies have shown that a majority of high-school seniors supported cohabitation prior to marriage (Thornton & Young-DeMarco, 2001) and that 57 percent of teens who expect to marry also plan to cohabit prior to marriage (Manning, Longmore, & Giordano, 2007). Approximately 66 percent of teenagers in one study thought that it was fine for partners to live together without being married (Flanigan, Huffman, & Smith, 2005). Taken together, current behavioral trends and perceptions in the U.S.A. suggest that cohabitation has unmistakably altered dating, marriage, and family formation and become a normative part of dating.

Given the prevalence and increased acceptance of cohabitation while dating, incorporating cohabitation into research on romantic and family relationships is crucial to understanding relationship development. The experience of cohabiting may influence the extent to which couples are able to build satisfying relationships, the trajectory of the relationship, and the outcomes associated with the relationship. To date, the majority of the research on cohabitation has been conducted by scholars in sociology, demography, and human development. The knowledge generated by this research has focused on descriptive findings about cohabitation patterns, trends, and differentials by subpopulations, such as ethnicity or social class. This information provides an important foundation for understanding cohabitation, but it leaves a gap in understanding how the experience of cohabitation influences relationship development. As Sassler (2004) stated, the absence of more extensive research on the cohabitation process “precludes the development of relationship models that might better predict union outcomes and relationship stability” (p. 502).

Communication scholars are uniquely qualified to fill the gaps in cohabitation research. As we will show, the success and progression of cohabiting relationships are highly dependent on communication processes. From making the decision to cohabit to navigating the transition to co-residence, communication is a crucial element of developing satisfying cohabiting relationships. The goals of this chapter are to highlight the importance of a communication perspective on cohabitation and suggest future avenues for research. To address our goals, we use findings from cohabitation research to draw conclusions about how cohabitation fits into relationship development. Next, we review theories that illustrate the ways in which the experience of living together may influence relationship development and quality. Then, we identify mechanisms that explain the positive and negative effects of cohabiting on relationship quality and discuss how examination of these mechanisms from a communication perspective provides unique insight into cohabitation processes. Finally, we highlight key issues to be addressed in future research on cohabitation while dating.

Understanding the Role of Cohabitation in Relationship Development

The experience of cohabitation is complex. Cohabiting couples vary in the timing of the transition to cohabitation, their reasons for deciding to live together, and how co-residence relates to conceptions of marriage and the future of the relationship.

One of the first questions to ask is: When does cohabitation occur in relationships? In a qualitative study, Sassler (2004) identified three groups of cohabitators that highlight the diversity in the timing of the transition to cohabitation. The first she called accelerated cohabitators, which constituted over half of her sample. These partners experienced a strong initial romantic attraction and moved in together within six months of dating. A second group was called tentative cohabitators, who dated seven to 12 months before moving in, had not previously lived with anyone, and were unsure whether cohabitation was right for them. The third group, purposeful delayers, dated from one to four years before sharing a residence, and had relationships that progressed slowly.

Previous research has also shown that people decide to cohabit for a variety of reasons, including testing the relationship, spending more time together, sharing financial responsibilities, and increasing convenience (Bumpass, Sweet, & Cherlin, 1991; Sassler, 2004). A study by Rhoades, Stanley, and Markman (2009) suggested that some reasons for living together may have implications for relational characteristics, such as commitment. For both cohabiting men and women, spending time together was associated with higher reports of relationship confidence and dedication. For women, but not men, living together for reasons of convenience was associated with lower reports of confidence and dedication. This preliminary research indicates that couples live together for a variety of reasons that may or may not reflect their feelings about the relationship.

The literature on cohabitation also suggests that cohabitation is not always a response to marriage plans. Nor does cohabitation always lead to marriage. The number of couples who marry without cohabiting first has continued to decline. Data from 1965 to 1974 indicated that about 10 percent of marriages were preceded by cohabitation whereas data collected between 1997 and 2001 showed that 62 percent of married individuals lived with their partner prior to marriage (Bumpass & Sweet, 1989; Kennedy & Bumpass, 2008). Although the general trend is that people who marry tend to cohabit prior to marriage, research has also shown that not all cohabitators marry. Brown and Booth (1996) reported that while as many as 75 percent of cohabitators reported plans to marry their

dating partners, only about half of them actually wed. Data from the National Survey of Family Growth has shown that the proportion of individuals that marry their cohabiting partner decreased from 60 percent in 1987 to 53 percent in 1995. The proportion of cohabitators that separated within five years, regardless of whether the couple married or not, increased from 45 percent in 1987 to 54 percent in 1995 (Bumpass & Lu, 2000). Furthermore, individuals in recent cohorts of cohabitators are less likely than those in past cohorts to marry their partners, even if a pregnancy occurs (Bumpass & Lu, 2000).

Taken together, the descriptive findings about cohabitation highlight the diversity of the cohabitation experience and allow us to draw conclusions about how cohabitation fits into relationship development. More specifically, previous research suggests that cohabitation is a fluid and evolving part of dating relationships, which takes different forms and performs different functions. We expand upon each of these conclusions in the following sections.

Cohabitation as an Evolving Process

One of the most important conclusions drawn from recent cohabitation research is that, rather being an endpoint of relationship development (as it was thought to be when cohabitation was considered a substitute for marriage), for many cohabitation is a midpoint of relationship development. Sassler (2004), for example, concluded that quantitative studies have overestimated plans to marry among cohabitators, and argued that commitment continues to grow during cohabitation for many partners. Consequently, cohabitation might be best thought of as an evolving process in which daters' movement into and out of full-time, shared residential cohabitation is likely to be fluid and change as the relationship becomes more or less involved. Thus, the way cohabitation fits into the progression of dating relationships is complex, varying across couples, occurring at different stages in the relationship, and evolving in nature throughout a relationship.

In a study of noncohabiting and cohabiting daters, Priem and Surra (2011) found evidence suggesting that cohabitation while dating may be a developmental progression that parallels depth of involvement and increases in commitment to wed. These researchers examined various degrees of cohabitation while dating, including noncohabiting, quasi-cohabiting (individuals who reported living together, but maintaining separate residences), and full-time cohabiting. Results showed that increased degrees of cohabitation were associated with greater levels of involvement. Whereas most of the noncohabitators were in casual or serious dating relationships, the majority of quasi-cohabitators was seriously dating or privately committed to wed. This finding suggests that the transition from noncohabiting to part-time cohabitation may be prompted by an increase in stage of involvement from casual to serious dating. As partners become more involved, they begin to cohabit to a greater degree. Thus, cohabitation in dating relationships may be the cause or effect of increasing feelings of closeness and commitment in the relationship.

Priem and Surra (2011) also found that the degree of cohabitation was associated with differences in reports of commitment to wed. On average, noncohabitators reported a 54 percent chance of marrying their dating partners in the future; quasi-cohabitators, 65 percent; and cohabitators, 78 percent. For all three cohabitation statuses, initial chance of marriage was less when the stage of involvement was lower (e.g., casual, serious, privately committed to wed, or formally engaged). These findings further reinforce the idea that cohabitation, in this sample, evolved with growing commitment to the relationship. The results also indicate that cohabitation has the ability to influence the development of commitment to marry. To

the extent that cohabitators are not certain that they will marry their partners, the experience of living together has the potential to either increase or decrease commitment to wed. Overall, the findings suggest that cohabitation may form a developmental progression that often maps well onto the development of the relationship itself.

Forms and Functions of Cohabitation While Dating

Another conclusion that can be drawn from current research is that cohabitation has different forms and functions. Form refers to the type of relationship and function refers to the tasks that the relationship performs or the provisions provided by the relationship. Two major forms of cohabitation while dating can be distinguished by the relative certainty of marriage. Each form is associated with unique functions that elucidate the various ways in which cohabitation and relationship development are interrelated.

One prominent form of cohabitation while dating is cohabitation as a prelude to marriage. In this case, cohabitation occurs when partners are seriously committed to one another or engaged formally. According to Casper and Bianchi (2002), cohabitation as a precursor to marriage was characteristic of cohabitators who have definite plans to marry and a low probability of relationship dissolution. For these individuals, cohabitation functions as an advanced stage of involvement with well-established commitment.

Another prominent form is that of cohabitation as dating. In this case, cohabitations appear to be more dating-like, in the sense that they occur earlier in the relationship and prior to the solidification of marriage or future plans. The characteristics of cohabiting relationships, in general, provide evidence that many cohabitations are entered into as part of the dating process. Like many dating relationships, cohabitating relationships tend to be rather short-lived with most ending in either termination or marriage within a few years. About 50 percent of cohabitations last a year or less and only about 10 percent last five years or more (Lichter & Qian, 2008). Moreover, the rate of dissolution of cohabitations formed by age 24 is about 52 percent (Schoen et al., 2007). For these individuals, cohabitation may serve a mate-selection function through which individuals enjoy the companionship and convenience of living together while still evaluating the suitability of their match.

Although these two forms do not encompass all cohabiting relationships, the majority of cohabiting relationships occur either as part of the mate selection process or as a prelude to marriage, rather than a substitute or alternative to marriage. Research has shown that cohabitation functions as a substitute or alternative to marriage for only about 10 percent of cohabitators (Casper & Bianchi, 2002), and they do so particularly for individuals of lower socioeconomic status (Seltzer, 2000), African Americans (Oppenheimer, 2003), and older cohabitators (King & Scott, 2005).

The different forms and functions of cohabitation have the ability to affect how relationships develop and may differentially affect or reflect relationship characteristics such as satisfaction, commitment, and relationship quality and outcomes. This is especially true for individuals who cohabit prior to the solidification of commitment. In the next section, we draw on empirical evidence and theory to understand some of the ways in which cohabitation while dating, compared to dating without cohabiting, may alter relationship development.

How Cohabitation May Influence Relationship Quality

Historically, one of the most studied topics in the cohabitation literature is how it influences relationship and marital quality. Research has focused on how cohabitation

prior to marriage, compared to marriage without prior cohabitation, is associated with lower relationship quality. For example, cohabitation prior to marriage has been consistently associated with negative marital outcomes, such as lower marital quality (Kamp Dush, Cohan, & Amato, 2003), higher levels of instability (Booth & Johnson, 1988), and higher rates of marital separation and divorce (Bennett, Blanc, & Bloom, 1988). The association between premarital cohabitation and poorer marital outcomes has been termed, “the cohabitation effect.”

One explanation for the cohabitation effect is that there are processes that occur during cohabitation that facilitate more negative relationship characteristics. Research has focused on the negative consequences of cohabitation; however, two relationship theories highlight the potential effects of cohabiting on couples’ relationship quality: theories of commitment and interdependence.

Cohabitation and Commitment

The concept of inertia, based on commitment theories, provides an explanation for why cohabitation prior to the solidification of commitment may negatively influence later relationship quality (Stanley, Rhoades, & Markman, 2006). Stanley et al. argued that partners who live together before making a mutual decision to marry are at greater risk for marital distress because the additional constraints accrued during cohabitation promote relationship continuance regardless of dedication to the relationship. Once in a cohabiting relationship, daters engage in activities, such as sharing a lease, buying household items together, or owning a pet, that noncohabiting daters are less likely to experience. In turn, these activities increase constraints to ending the relationship regardless of cohabitators’ level of personal dedication. Such cohabitators are vulnerable to the inertia effect, in which couples who would not have married end up married partly because the constraints of co-residence made leaving the relationship more difficult. Because in these cases the transition to marriage is based on constraint commitment, rather than personal dedication to the relationship, couples are more prone to later marital instability.

Consistent with this perspective, Kline et al. (2004) reported that, compared to those who cohabited after being engaged, individuals who cohabited prior to being engaged had more negative interactions and lower relationship commitment, quality, and confidence. The authors argued that the results are evidence that individuals who live together before they are engaged, a step in relationships that requires explicit commitment to the relationship, are at greater risk for negative outcomes later in their relationship.

While the theory of inertia suggests that constraints may force partners’ into commitments in the absence of dedication, other data suggest that happiness, conflict, and other measures indicative of dedication to the relationship are factors that cohabiting partners weigh when deciding to wed or end the relationship. Brown (2000) found that cohabitators’ transition to marriage was predicted by relationship happiness. Furthermore, negative relationship assessments, including low happiness, interaction, and conflict resolution and high disagreements, prompted cohabiting women to leave the relationship and cohabiting men to refrain from marriage. The results suggest that relationship progression from cohabitation to marriage is a function of individuals’ satisfaction with the relationship, one component of dedication commitment, rather than simply due to constraints.

Cohabitation and Interdependence

Interdependence theory provides an alternative explanation for how cohabitation may positively or negatively impact commitment and relationship quality. Interdependence between partners results from the behavioral interconnections that they weave between them (Kelley et al., 1983). More diverse, frequent, and strong interconnections are associated with greater interdependence and a closer relationship. Living together while dating, compared to dating without cohabiting, undoubtedly enhances partners' interdependence. The mere fact of sharing a residence engenders greater socio-emotional and instrumental interconnections, thereby increasing both the frequency and diversity of interconnections. Sharing a residence means that partners are in closer proximity than they would be otherwise, and opportunities for coordinating and exchanging joint behaviors are increased. As a result, one partner's behavior is likely to have greater impact on the other, increasing the strength of interconnections. The greater interdependence provides opportunities for couples to get to know each other, and creates a need to coordinate routines in ways that are mutually beneficial if the relationship is to succeed.

While the experience of living together is apt to facilitate increased interdependence, the effect on relational quality is unpredictable. On the one hand, greater interdependence may increase commitment and relational quality as partners discover their compatibilities and each derives rewards from their enhanced interconnectedness. On the other hand, cohabiting may highlight incompatibilities that individuals were previously unaware of, leading to decreased commitment and relational quality.

Examples from Surra's unpublished data from a study of commitment in dating couples illustrate the ways in which the ability to adapt to the new living arrangements influence individuals' perceptions of relationship quality. In Surra's sample, cohabitation was mentioned as a reason for both increases and decreases in the chance of marriage to a partner. Some participants discussed how learning to live with their partners increased the chance of marriage because they realized they successfully live together. One participant stated:

Moving in together was what caused it [the chance of marriage] to go up. The joint responsibilities of maintaining a place together and doing shopping together and all that kind of stuff, that goes along with, a person living. It was just kind of very worldly type stuff that we did together and did together fairly well.

Another woman discussed how living together increased the chance of marriage because it allowed the partners to get to know each other and reinforced the couple's compatibility:

We moved in together, and he found out that I can't cook or clean, and he's still there, and we've almost killed each other a number of times, but we always work it out. I was very concerned that I would never be able to live with anybody, but, we found out that we are compatible, as far as living together goes, more than we thought, and, that we're both OK with it.

In other cases, the decision decreased the chance of marriage significantly because the inability to adapt to the new living situation was a sign that partners could not or should not get married in the future. One participant stated:

In the five months we lived together, to me it was extremely apparent that I was more willing to adapt to his style of life than he was to adapt to my style. I began to

feel very put upon, almost as if I were a maid instead of a partner, and so at that point my feelings of having a marriage with him decreased.

Thus, while cohabitation is apt to have a strong impact on interdependence, its impact on relational quality is likely to depend on a host of other considerations beyond the fact of cohabitation itself. Given that cohabitation occurs at various levels of commitment in dating relationships and the theoretical claims that it has the potential to alter characteristics of the relationship, the question then becomes, how does cohabitation influence relationship development and quality? For example, how can cohabitators foster greater dedication commitment and reduce the potentially harmful effects of inertia? What strategies can cohabitators use to effectively manage the transition to co-residence and building interdependence? Answering these questions requires an understanding of the mechanisms and processes through which commitment, and relationship quality more generally, is built. In the next section, we use cohabitation research to identify key mechanisms through which the experience of cohabiting may influence relationship quality. We then take a communication perspective to explicate crucial insights into the effects of cohabitation on adaptive relationship development.

A Communication Perspective on Cohabitation and Relationship Quality

As of yet, communication scholars have remained silent in the discussions of cohabitation; however, it is communication scholars who are uniquely positioned to provide a micro-level examination of the processes and mechanisms that shape the cohabitation experience. In this section, we identify three factors that may substantially influence the successful development of cohabiting relationships: the process through which individuals decide to cohabit; the societal ambiguity surrounding the institution of cohabitation; and adaptation to living together. We then show the ways in which communication research may fill gaps in our current understanding of the cohabitation experience and identify key objectives for future research.

Sliding Versus Deciding and the Importance of Communication in the Decision-Making Process

According to cohabitation research, one mechanism through which living with a dating partner may exert influence on relationship quality is through a lack of discussion about the decision to cohabit. A budding line of research has begun to examine how the process of deciding to live together might influence relationship development. Cohabitation research from the 1970s (e.g., Macklin, 1978), illustrated that the transition to cohabitation is a “gradual, often unconscious, escalation of emotional and physical involvement” (p. 6). More recent descriptions focus on the degree to which the decision was “deliberate and purposeful” (Manning & Smock, 2005, p. 990). In a qualitative study about how to measure cohabitation, Manning and Smock reported that when asked how they started to live together, approximately 53 percent of participants did not describe the decision as planned. Instead, these participants described a slide into cohabitation that occurred slowly over time, without specific discussions about the implications. Participants stated, “It just happened,” or “It just snuck up on me.” Manning and Smock concluded that cohabitation is a state into which individuals slide rather than thoughtfully decide. Based on this research, Stanley et al. (2006) coined the term “sliding versus deciding” to describe

the gradual progression into cohabitation. The assumption that arose from this line of research is that couples who “slid” into cohabitation moved in together without discussing or thinking about what the transition meant, whereas those who “decided” made the transition after discussing the new arrangement.

Although not yet empirically tested, the theory offers a variety of ways in which the decision-making process may influence relationship development and quality. Stanley et al. (2006) proposed that sliding into cohabitation without fully considering the implications of the decision increases individuals’ risk for later distress due to inertia. From this perspective, discussing what the transition to co-residence means to each person and for the future of the relationship is a crucial component in the success of cohabiting relationships.

Communication research provides insight into how the decision-making process may influence the relationship quality and future outcomes of cohabitators. As currently conceptualized, sliding inherently involves a lack of communication. To the extent that individuals are deliberately avoiding discussion about the transition to co-residence, previous research on topic avoidance, or the strategic decision not to disclose information, may shed light on the detrimental effects of sliding. Research has shown that individuals avoid certain topics, such as the state of the relationship, relational rules, and negative self-disclosures, because they are considered taboo (Baxter & Wilmot, 1985) or because they are trying to protect the self or the relationship (Afifi & Guerrero, 2000). Daters may choose not to discuss the decision to cohabit for fear that the discussion will negatively impact the relationship, or out of a desire to maintain the status quo and avoid disclosing information that is face threatening. Living together may be particularly difficult to discuss because it requires a change in the status of the relationship, something that may be threatening when involvement is ambiguous, fluid, or unknown. Even in an established or committed relationship, cohabitation implies movement to a new level and it may be safer to avoid discussion of what that movement entails. Topic avoidance may reinforce relational uncertainty, leading to decreased feelings of liking, intimacy and closeness, and increased susceptibility to the negative outcomes associated with relational uncertainty.

In contrast to sliding, deciding is thought to involve active discussion of what living together means. As such, deciding requires disclosure of feelings, which may enhance intimacy and satisfaction with the relationship (Altman & Taylor, 1973). Engaging in a conversation about cohabiting may serve to define the relationship because talk serves to “project an image of the relationship as real and enduring, thereby promoting its continuance” (Sillars & Vangelisti, 2006, p. 335). Deliberations about the transition to co-residence have the potential to alter partners’ perception of the relationship and their behavior toward each other. Relationship talk, including conversations about the transition to co-residence, can serve to maintain or change the relationship between individuals by influencing people’s definition of the relationship and clarifying how committed or attached partners are (Baxter, 1987); however, it can also cause greater uncertainty and stress. In the context of cohabitation, conversations about moving in together may affirm the meaning of the relationship and assist in the construction of a unique relationship identity that facilitates relationship growth. Alternatively, partners may discover that their definitions of the relationship differ significantly, leading to distress and possibly dissolution.

One of the issues that future research must address to understand fully how sliding versus deciding influences the development of cohabiting relationships is how partners can manage the discussion about living together and what communication strategies are

most effective in those interactions. Before pursuing this line of research, however, the first step for scholars will be to strengthen the conceptual definition of sliding versus deciding. Because sliding is a relatively new insight, the construct lacks a clear definition. First, the necessity of communication is unclear in current conceptualizations of sliding. For example, is sliding the gradual progression that cohabitators describe, starting with spending a lot of time together, to sleeping over more and more, and finally moving into a single residence; or is sliding solely a function of the lack of discussion about the implications of moving in together? Defining sliding in terms of the degree to which it is deliberate and purposeful suggests that deciding may be a function of either the discussion of what the transition means *or* careful thought about what the transition means. Thus, it is possible that people “slide” into cohabitation without discussing the transition with their partner, but having fully thought through the implications of moving in together. Further distinguishing the characteristics of sliding versus deciding would allow researchers to examine what intra-personal thought processes individuals engage in, if deliberate thought is sufficient for positive future relationship outcomes, and what communication strategies are most effective.

Ambiguity and Relational Uncertainty in Cohabiting Unions

Another mechanism through which the experience of cohabiting may influence the adaptive development of dating relationships is based on the ambiguity of cohabiting unions and the resulting relational uncertainty cohabitators endure. An abundance of research has described cohabitation as an uninstitutionalized union in the U.S.A. (see Cherlin, 2004). Compared to marriage, which is governed by consensual norms and formal laws, and dating, which has progressive relational scripts that provide clarity about the path a couple is on (Whitehead, 2002), cohabitation remains an incomplete institution (Nock, 1995). Due to the lack of institutionalization, cohabitation represents an ambiguous state that is devoid of socially accepted expectations and clear norms for what the transition means about commitment, especially for those who cohabit prior to engagement. Cohabitators are even unclear about what label to apply to their partner, presumably because of the lack of a language to describe the state of cohabiting relationships (Manning & Smock, 2005).

The ambiguity of some forms of cohabitation makes uncertainty reduction theory a relevant framework for understanding how cohabitation may influence adaptive and maladaptive relationship development. In ongoing relationships, transitions into cohabitation may influence people’s relational uncertainty, which is the degree of confidence people have in their perceptions of involvement in a relationship (for review see Knobloch & Solomon, 1999). Uncertainty reduction theory posits that uncertainty is a subjective, aversive state that stems from individuals’ awareness of ambiguity and an inability to predict and explain behavior (see Knobloch, 2008). The ambiguity surrounding the institution of cohabitation may lead to dyadic and individual relational uncertainty.

One study of college-aged cohabitators found that the majority of cohabitators do, in fact, experience relational uncertainty that stems from a number of sources. When asked to describe issues of relational uncertainty experienced in their cohabiting relationships, 93 percent of the 180 cohabitators sampled reported at least one relational uncertainty (Steuber & Priem, 2011). The sources of relational uncertainty documented ranged from relational sustainability and compatibility to doubts about finances, family planning, and communication. A substantial number of cohabitators referenced questions about relational norms and relational steps, which included doubts about whether participants or

their partners were ready for marriage or if the relationship would progress toward marriage. Cohabitators also expressed doubts about expectations for financial responsibilities, housework, and how much time the couple should spend together.

Scholars have argued that the ambiguity surrounding the transition to cohabitation and the subsequent relational uncertainty may undermine mutual clarity about the nature of the relationship, which may, in turn, inhibit the development of a stable and committed union (Stanley et al., 2006). Communication research on relational uncertainty highlights the ways in which ambiguity and relational uncertainty in cohabiting relationships may deter adaptive relationship development in multiple ways. First, relational uncertainty enhances negative reactivity and hinders message processing. Relational uncertainty is associated with more intense experiences of negative emotions, including anger, sadness, fear, and hurt (Knobloch & Solomon, 2002, 2003). Furthermore, individuals' who experienced relational uncertainty reported more jealousy, which is associated with reduced intimacy in the relationship (Theiss & Solomon, 2008).

In addition, individuals who are unsure about their relationship lack well-defined expectations for behavior, which makes message processing more difficult. For example, relational uncertainty is associated with a decreased ability to interpret cues of intimacy and liking during interactions (Knobloch & Solomon, 2005), and may make people more critical of the messages they receive from a dating partner (Knobloch, Miller, Bond, & Mannone, 2007). Consistent with this claim, Priem and Solomon (2011a) found that individuals who reported greater partner uncertainty experienced slower recovery in the stress hormone cortisol after a supportive interaction with a dating partner, suggesting that relational uncertainty reduces the ability to capitalize on the potential stress reducing benefit of supportive messages.

Such research suggests that cohabitation prior to establishing commitment may be problematic for adaptive relationship development. The inherent ambiguity may be a catalyst for relational uncertainty, which may undermine relationship quality by enhancing negative reactions to relationship events and undercutting message processing. To the extent that relational uncertainty is a key factor in understanding the development of, and outcomes associated with, cohabitation, a crucial question for scholars to address in future research is how cohabitators manage uncertainty in ways that facilitate positive relationship development. According to uncertainty reduction theory, people seek information to reduce uncertainty, which should, in turn, enhance intimacy, liking, and similarity between partners (Berger & Calabrese, 1975). Thus, a promising line of research may be in the examination of information seeking and strategies that effectively reduce relational uncertainty.

Adapting to Co-residence and Overcoming Relational Turbulence

As discussed earlier, cohabitation is a relationship transition that requires individuals to adapt to changing levels of interdependence. Thus, partners' ability to negotiate the increasing levels of interference that stem from cohabitation may be another key mechanism for understanding how living together exerts negative or positive effects on relationship quality.

The relational turbulence model (RTM) provides a potentially advantageous framework for understanding how partners might navigate the demands of increased interdependence. According to RTM, transitions create a need to adapt to the changing interdependence, or mutually beneficial systems of behavior, in order to sustain the

relationship. As couples negotiate interdependence, attempts to coordinate action sequences inevitably lead to interference, or cases where a partner's involvement makes achieving goals more difficult. The increased interference leads to relational turbulence, which is associated with intensified subjectivity wherein individuals tend to be more cognitively, emotionally, and behaviorally reactive to relationship events (for full review see Solomon & Knobloch, 2004).

One study of the RTM and perceptions of emotional support provides insight into the ways in which interference and relational turbulence may have both positive and negative effects on relationship outcomes. Priem and Solomon (2011b) found that interference was associated with both more positive and more negative perceptions of a dating partner's supportiveness. Participants who reported greater interference from their partner reported greater relational turbulence, which in turn, predicted more positive evaluations of a partner's supportive messages. Interference, however, was also directly associated with more negative evaluations of a partner's supportiveness. These results suggest that there is something unique about the ways in which a partner's hindering the accomplishment of daily tasks influences perception. On the one hand, a partner's interference causes people to feel that their relationship is stressful, which polarizes their reactions to relationship events making positive situations more positive and negative situations more negative. In the context of supportive messages, then, interference positively impacts perception. On the other hand, the direct effect of interference on perceptions of supportiveness indicates that things going on in the relationship also negatively influence how subsequent supportive interactions are perceived.

An implication of this line of research for cohabitators is that couples who are able to renegotiate interdependence and work through the turbulence associated with the transition to co-residence may reap the benefit of a stronger relationship in the future. As daters begin living together, they experience increased interference and relational turbulence that alters their perception of relationship events in negative and positive ways. Consistent with previous research, interference may make cohabitators more reactive to negative events, such as perceiving irritations as more severe and relationally threatening (Solomon & Knobloch, 2004), which over time may erode the quality of the relationship. In contrast, the ability to work through the changes affirms partners' ability to work together to solve life's problems and provide mutual support, thereby reducing uncertainty and reinforcing commitment to the relationship. As cohabitation becomes more normative, future research should identify ineffective strategies for dealing with interference that are associated with decreased relationship quality and examine how couples can manage the transition to cohabitation in a way that bolsters positive relationship development.

A Note on Methods for Studying Cohabitation

In the previous sections, we illustrated ways that the study of interpersonal communication would enhance understanding of cohabitation. In this section, we provide guidance to communication researchers who venture into the study of cohabitation.

Addressing Measurement Issues Cohabitation Research

One of the most important methodological issues is how to measure cohabitation. The perspective of cohabitation as a status, rather than a process, has created a body of research that utilizes a binary response question to measure cohabitation. For example, one of the

major national surveys, the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) used the question, “Have you ever lived with someone whom you did not later marry?” to measure cohabitation status. Binary questions, such as this one, are problematic because they over simplify the cohabitation process and overlook the fact that for many, cohabitation develops gradually over time.

Given the diversity in the cohabitation experience, scholars have begun to acknowledge that broader definitions of cohabitation should be used to understand its role in relationship development (Knab & McLanahan, 2007; Manning & Smock, 2005). Previous research provides insight into ways in which researchers may effectively measure cohabitation. Quotations in Manning and Smock’s (2005) article show that participants had a difficult time identifying when they started to cohabit, but could distinguish between when the partner moved in full-time versus when the partner stayed over every night. This suggests that even though cohabitation often occurs gradually and, therefore, lacks a clear start, the transition from part-time cohabitation to full-time cohabitation in a shared residence is meaningful. Thus, maintaining separate residences or living in a shared residence is a distinguishing feature for cohabitators that can be used when measuring cohabitation.

Other research has endorsed the use of subjective and behavioral measures to capture more fully the cohabitation experience (see Knab & McLanahan, 2007). The Fragile Families survey, for example, includes a more objective question, “How many nights per week do you spend the night together?” and a more subjective categorical question, “Are you and—living together?” with options being “all/most of the time,” “some of the time,” “rarely,” or “never.”

Priem and Surra (2011) also used a method of measuring cohabitation while dating that provides greater nuance. Participants were asked to choose one of five categorical options provided that best described the status of their relationship. From that data, the authors created three groups: noncohabitators, quasi-cohabitators, and cohabitators. Individuals who reported they were dating and living in separate residences were labeled as *noncohabitators*. The term *quasi-cohabitor* was used for participants who reported either “living together 3–4 nights, but keeping separate residences,” or “living together every night, but keeping separate residences.” *Cohabitators* included individuals who reported “living together with both partners’ possessions in one residence.” This method of measuring cohabitation retains the assumption that a central distinguishing factor in cohabitation is the sharing of a residence, and makes a distinction between those living together part of the time and not at all.

Embracing Repeated Measurement and Diversity in Sampling to Study Cohabitation

As noted previously, most research on cohabitation has come from large-scale surveys with national representative samples. Commenting on the limited set of methods used to study cohabitation, Stanley et al. (2006) lamented “the fact that a vast number of studies published on the cohabitation effect are from a single, now aging data set (the National Survey of Families and Households)” and the “general dearth of longitudinal methods with sufficient sensitivity and quality of measurement” (pp. 499–500). While communication scholars have much to offer the study of cohabitation theoretically, the methods used to study it will be demanding. The study of cohabitation and its role in relationship development is best achieved by means of repeated measurement of diverse samples of cohabiting individuals at different levels of involvement. As we have demonstrated,

cohabitation is a fluid state, something that typically develops gradually and that individuals enter in steps, with occasional falls backwards, before living together full-time in one residence. Because of the fluid nature of cohabitation and its uncertain place in relationship development, studies are needed in which frequent, repeated measurements are taken to match assessments of quality against changes in cohabitation or the evolution of decisions to begin or end cohabitations.

Likewise, sampling will be challenging in the study of cohabitation. One advantage of large national surveys is that they make it possible to tease out the diverse forms and functions of cohabitation in different subpopulations. Such surveys have consistently shown that cohabitation varies greatly by race, immigrant status, social class, and other variables (for a review see Greenland & Smock, in press). Yet the large majority of research on dating relies almost exclusively on college-student samples or samples in which the characteristics of the partners are not described (Surra et al., 2007). In the context of cohabitation, reliance on a college-student sample is less desirable because the effects associated with cohabitation are known to vary by demographic characteristics. In order to study cohabitation, communication scholars will need to use samples more broadly selected from the community-at-large.

Evolving as a Key for Future Research

As noted previously, American views and their practice of cohabitation have changed drastically. As cohabitation becomes more institutionalized, norms surrounding it will develop, and the associations between cohabitation and relationship outcomes will change. These changes will require that scholars' thinking about, and research on, cohabitation also evolve.

One way that research on cohabitation can evolve is by acknowledging the changing nature of cohabitation and building from previous research and theory in new cohorts and samples. Research surrounding the cohabitation effect highlights the need for testing old assumptions with new data. Although it seemed as though the negative effects of cohabitation on marriage were undeniable in early research on cohabitation, the rapid changes in cohabitation has led scholars to question the relevance of the cohabitation effect in contemporary relationships. Smock (2000) stated that newer findings provide, "strong indications that cohabitation is changing," and that "the inverse relationship between premarital cohabitation and marital stability is diminishing. The effect, if any, is trivial for recent birth cohorts" (p. 13). For example, Teachman (2003) found that for women, cohabiting with their future spouse is not associated with a higher risk of marital dissolution. Schoen (1992) found that the negative association between cohabitation and marital stability largely disappears as cohabitation becomes increasingly common.

Regardless of whether or not the cohabitation effect is weakening in more recent cohorts (a fact that remains highly debated), the shifts in findings underscore one of the most important points for future research. Trends in cohabitation continue to change. As cohabitation while dating reaches normative status, it will become more institutionalized. Researchers must continue to test old assumptions using new data to keep up with changing trends. This includes not only using new analysis techniques and sampling from a diverse range of groups, as discussed earlier, but also being aware of the assumptions that have been made in early research and testing the validity of old assumptions with more recent cohorts of cohabitators.

Conclusion

In this chapter, we argued that communication scholars need to incorporate the study of cohabitation into their research in order to shed light on the development of romantic relationships. We have drawn from research on cohabitation and communication to demonstrate the ways in which the two now separate bodies of work might be integrated to inform one another. For communication scholars cohabitation is rife with several fruitful avenues of research that are fundamental to the discipline. Potential areas of study include the role of communication in sliding into or deciding to cohabit, particularly how threatening discussions and the need to avoid them figure into cohabitation decisions. Another offshoot of cohabitation research is how partners who are living together renegotiate interdependence to work through the turbulence associated with the transition and the identification of effective strategies for dealing with relational ambiguity and interference from a partner. Research on these topics and others will inform scholars and lay persons alike on how couples can manage cohabitation in a way that bolsters positive relationship development.

References

- Afifi, W. A., & Guerrero, L. K. (2000). Motivations underlying topic avoidance in close relationships. In S. S. Petronio (Ed.), *Balancing the secrets of private disclosures* (pp. 165–80). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Altman, I., & Taylor, D. (1973). *Social penetration: The development of interpersonal relationships*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
- Axinn, W. G., & Thornton, A. (2000). The transformation in the meaning of marriage. In L. J. Waite (Ed.), *The ties that bind: Perspectives on marriage and cohabitation* (pp. 147–65). New York: Aldine de Gruyter.
- Baxter, L. A. (1987). Cognition and communication in the relationship process. In R. Barnett, R. McGhee, & D. Clarke (Eds.), *Accounting for relationships* (pp. 192–212). London: Methuen.
- Baxter, L. A., & Wilmot, W. W. (1985). Taboo topics in close relationships. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 2, 253–69.
- Bennett, N. G., Blanc, A. K., & Bloom, D. E. (1988). Commitment and the modern union: Assessing the link between premarital cohabitation and subsequent marital stability. *American Sociological Review*, 53, 127–38.
- Berger, C. R., & Calabrese, R. J. (1975). Some explorations in initial interactions and beyond: Toward a developmental theory of interpersonal communication. *Human Communication Research*, 1, 99–112.
- Booth, A., & Johnson, D. R. (1988). Premarital cohabitation and marital success. *Journal of Family Issues*, 9, 255–72.
- Brown, S. L. (2000). Union transitions among cohabitators: The significance of relationship assessments and expectations. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 62, 833–46.
- Brown, S. L., & Booth, A. (1996). Cohabitation versus marriage: A comparison of relationship quality. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 58, 668–78.
- Bumpass, L. L., & Lu, H. (2000). Trends in cohabitation and implications for children's family contexts in the United States. *Population Studies*, 54, 29–41.
- Bumpass, L. L., & Sweet, J. A. (1989). National estimates of cohabitation. *Demography*, 26, 615–25.
- Bumpass, L. L., Sweet, J. A., & Cherlin, A. J. (1991). The role of cohabitation in declining rates of marriage. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 53, 913–27.
- Casper, L. M., & Bianchi, S. M. (2002). *Continuity and change in the American family*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Cherlin, A. J. (2004). The deinstitutionalization of American marriage. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66, 848–61.
- Flanigan, C., Huffman, R., & Smith, J. (2005). Teens' attitudes toward marriage, cohabitation, and divorce, 2002. Science Says. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

- Greenland, F. R., & Smock, P. J. (in press). Living together unmarried: What do we know about cohabiting families? In G. Peterson & K. Bush (Eds.), *Handbook on marriage and family*, 3rd edn. New York: Springer.
- Kamp Dush, C. M., Cohan, C. L., & Amato, P. R. (2003). The relationship between cohabitation and marital quality and stability: Change across cohorts? *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 65, 539–49.
- Kelley, H. H., Berscheid, E., Christensen, A., Harvey, J. H., Huston, T. L., Levinger, G., et al. (1983). *Close relationships*. New York: Freeman.
- Kennedy, S., & Bumpass, L. (2008). Cohabitation and children's living arrangements: New estimates from the United States. *Demographic Research*, 19, 1663–92.
- King, V., & Scott, M. (2005). A comparison of cohabiting relationships among older and younger adults. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67, 271–85.
- Kline, G. H., Stanley, S. M., Markman, H. J., Olmos-Gallo, P. A., St. Peters, M., Whitton, S. W., et al. (2004). Timing is everything: Pre-engagement cohabitation and increased risk for poor marital outcomes. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 18, 311–18.
- Knab, J. T., & McLanahan, S. (2007). Measuring cohabitation: Does how, when, and who you ask matter? In S. L. Hofferth & L. M. Casper (Eds.), *Handbook of measurement issues in family research* (pp. 19–34). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Knobloch, L. K. (2008). The content of relational uncertainty within a marriage. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 25, 467–95.
- Knobloch, L. K., Miller, L. E., Bond, B. J., & Mannone, S. E. (2007). Relational uncertainty and message processing in marriage. *Communication Monographs*, 74, 154–80.
- Knobloch, L. K., & Solomon, D. H. (1999). Measuring the sources and content of relational uncertainty. *Communication Studies*, 50, 261–78.
- (2002). Intimacy and the magnitude and experience of episodic relational uncertainty within romantic relationships. *Personal Relationships*, 9, 457–78.
- (2003). Responses to changes in relational uncertainty within dating relationships: Emotions and communication strategies. *Communication Studies*, 54, 282–305.
- (2005). Relational uncertainty and relational information processing. Questions without answers? *Communication Research*, 32, 349–88.
- Lichter, D. T., & Qian, C. (2008). Serial cohabitation and the marital life course. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 70, 861–78.
- Macklin, E. (1978). Nonmarital heterosexual cohabitation. *Marriage and Family Review*, 1, 3–12.
- Manning, W. D., & Smock, P. J. (2005). Measuring and modeling cohabitation: New perspectives from qualitative data. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67, 989–1002.
- Manning, W. D., Longmore, M. A., & Giordano, P. C. (2007). The changing institution of marriage: Adolescents expectations to cohabit and to marry. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 69, 559–75.
- Nock, S. L. (1995). A comparison of marriages and cohabiting relationships. *Journal of Family Issues*, 16, 53–76.
- Oppenheimer, V. K. (2003). Cohabiting and marriage during young men's career development process. *Demography*, 40, 127–49.
- Priem, J. S., & Solomon, D. H. (2011a). Relational uncertainty and cortisol responses to hurtful and supportive messages from a dating partner. *Personal Relationships, Special Issue: Mind-body Connections in Personal Relationships*, 18, 198–223.
- (2011b). Relational turbulence, perceptions of enacted support, and emotional improvement. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the National Communication Association, New Orleans, LA.
- Priem, J. S., & Surra, C. A. (2011). Cohabitation, involvement and trajectories of commitment to wed. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the National Council on Family Relations, Minneapolis, MN.
- Rhoades, G. K., Stanley, S. M., & Markman, H. J. (2009). Couples' reasons for cohabitation: Associations with individual well-being and relationship quality. *Journal of Family Issues*, 30, 233–58.
- Sassler, S. (2004). The process of entering into cohabiting unions. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66, 491–505.
- Schoen, R. (1992). First unions and the stability of first marriages. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 54, 281–84.
- Schoen, R., Landale, N. S., & Daniels, K. (2007). Family transitions in young adulthood. *Demography*, 44, 807–20.

- Seltzer, J. A. (2000). Families formed outside of marriage. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 62, 1247–68.
- Sillars, A. L., & Vangelisti, A. L. (2006). Communication: Basic properties and their relevance to relationship research. In A. L. Vangelisti & D. Perlman (Eds.), *Handbook of personal relationships* (pp. 332–51). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Smock, P. J. (2000). Cohabitation in the United States: An appraisal of research themes, findings, and implications. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 26, 1–20.
- Solomon, D. H., & Knobloch, L. K. (2004). A model of relational turbulence: The role of intimacy, relational uncertainty, and interference from partners in appraisals of irritations. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 21, 795–816.
- Stanley, S. M., Rhoades, G. K., & Markman, H. J. (2006). Sliding vs. deciding: Inertia and the premarital cohabitation effect. *Family Relations*, 55, 499–509.
- Steuber, K. R., & Priem, J. S. (2011). *Ambiguity in cohabiting partnerships: The content and similarity of partners' reports of relational uncertainty*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the National Communication Association, New Orleans, LA.
- Surra, C. A., Boettcher-Burke, T. M. J., Cottle, N. R., West, A. R., & Gray, C. R. (2007). The treatment of relationship status in research on dating and mate selection. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 69, 207–21.
- Teachman, J. (2003). Premarital sex, premarital cohabitation, and the risk of subsequent marital dissolution among women. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 65, 444–55.
- Theiss, J. A., & Solomon, D. H. (2008). Parsing the mechanisms that increase relational intimacy: The effects of uncertainty amount, open communication about uncertainty, and the reduction of uncertainty. *Human Communication Research*, 34, 625–54.
- Thornton, A., & Young-DeMarco, L. (2001). Four decades of trends in attitudes toward family issues in the United States: The 1960s through the 1990s. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 63, 1009–37.
- Whitehead, B. D. (2002). *Why there are no good men left: The romantic plight of the new single woman*. New York: Broadway.