

Dating in the peer context: Differences across same-sex and mixed-sex romantic relationships

Rose WescheDerek A. KreagerNayan G. RamirezVirginia TechThe Pennsylvania State UniversityCalifornia State University Northridge

Romantic relationships and friendships are closely linked

- Romantic relationships emerge from larger peer networks in adolescence
 - Friends \rightarrow dating?
 - Dating \rightarrow friends?
- These processes may differ for adolescents with same-sex relationships compared to those with mixed-sex relationships
- Understanding the peer context of dating for sexual minority adolescents will:
 - Improve understanding of normative developmental processes
 - Help identify how peers can be sources of social support

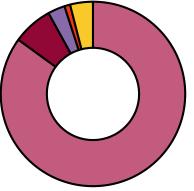
Connolly et al., 2000 Kreager et al., 2016 McMillan et al., 2022 Poteat et al., 2021

Research goal

- Describe the friendship origins and sequelae of romantic relationships for adolescents with same-sex and other-sex romantic partners
 - 1. How likely is it that adolescents are friends with their future romantic partners prior to dating?
 - 2. How likely is it that adolescents are friends with their former romantic partners following romantic relationship dissolution?
 - 3. How long, on average, are romantic relationships maintained?

The PROSPER study

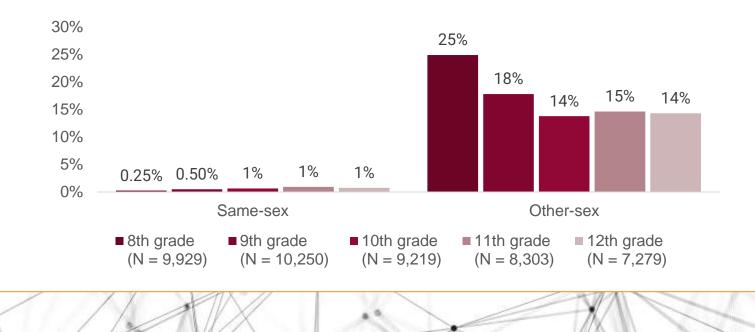
- Annual sociometric data collection
- From 8th 12th grade, participants could name up to seven close friends and one romantic partner in their grade at school
 - N = 6,447 who reported a romantic partner at any wave (~50% of overall sample)
 - \circ 50% male
 - Sexual orientation not asked



Race/Ethnicity White 85% Hispanic 7% Black 1% Asian 1% Other/Multiple 4%

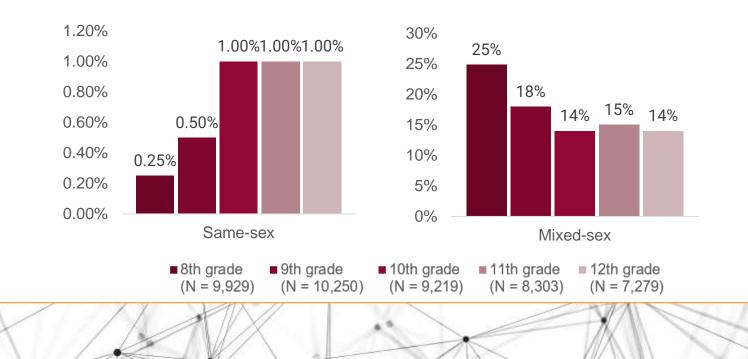
The PROSPER study

Percent of Total Sample Reporting a Same-Sex or Other-Sex Romantic Partner by Grade



The PROSPER study

Percent of Total Sample Reporting a Same-Sex or Other-Sex Romantic Partner by Grade



RQ1: How likely is it that adolescents are friends with their future romantic partners prior to dating?

- For each new romantic dyad, did either partner list the other as a friend in the wave prior to their relationship?
- Logistic regressions with random term for school
- Separate analyses by wave due to interdependence

RQ1: How likely is it that adolescents are friends with their future romantic partners prior to dating?

Same-sex relationship

9th grade

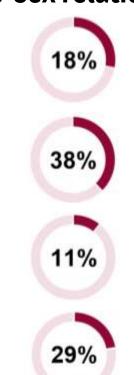
Estimate = 0.64, SE = 0.66, p = .33

10th grade *** Estimate = 2.05, SE = 0.39, p < .001

11th grade Estimate = 0.65, SE = 0.38, p = .09

12th grade*

Estimate = 0.96, SE = 0.47, p = .04

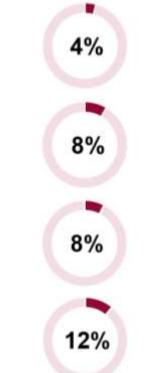


At times, same-sex couples were more likely to have been friends than mixedsex couples

Not friends

Friends

Mixed-sex relationship



RQ2: How likely is it that adolescents are friends with their former romantic partners following romantic relationship dissolution?

- Did either partner list the other as a friend in the wave after their relationship ended?
- Logistic regressions with random term for school
- Separate analyses by wave

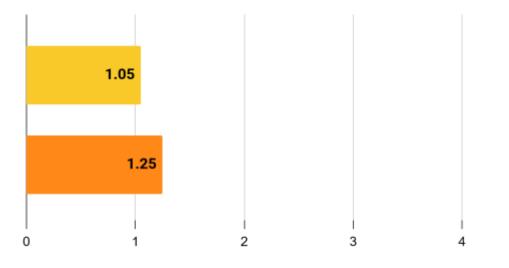
RQ2: How likely is it that adolescents are friends with their former romantic partners?

Same-sex relationship

Mixed-sex relationship



RQ3: How long do romantic relationships last?



Average relationship length (number of waves)

- Linear regression with random term for school
- SAME-SEX relationships did not last as long as MIXED-SEX relationships

Discussion

- Same-sex dating relationships were shorter-lived than mixed-sex relationships, but may be more likely to emerge from friendships and end with friendship.
- Limitations: annual measurement, in-grade relationships, sexual identity not asked
- Are sexual minority teens challenging heteronormative scripts that exes can't be friends, similar to findings on queer adult relationships?
- Former romantic partners may be an important source of social support for SM youth.

Allen & Goldberg, 2020 Weinstock, 2014

Contact information and acknowledgments

Email: <u>rwesche@vt.edu</u>



Acknowledgements:

- Funding: NIDA R01 DA013709
- The HEAR Lab team! Hearlabvt.weebly.com
- Images and templates:
 - Flaticon.com
 - \circ Slidesgo

References

- Allen, K. R., & Goldberg, A. E. (2020). Lesbian women disrupting gendered, heteronormative discourses of motherhood, marriage, and divorce. *Journal of Lesbian Studies*, 24(1), 12-24. https://doi.org/10.1080/10894160.2019.1615356
- Connolly, J., Furman, W., & Konarski, R. (2000). The role of peers in the emergence of heterosexual romantic relationships in adolescence. *Child Development*, 71(5), 1395-1408. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8624.00235
- Kreager, D. A., Molloy, L. E., Moody, J., & Feinberg, M. E. (2016). Friends first? The peer network origins of adolescent dating. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 26(2), 257-269. https://doi.org/10.1111/jora.12189
- McMillan, C., Kreager, D. A., & Veenstra, R. (2022). Keeping to the code: How local norms of friendship and dating inform macro-structures of adolescents' romantic networks. *Social Networks*, 70, 126-137. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2021.11.012
- Poteat, V. P., Rosenbach, S. B., Smith, R. L., & Santo, J. B. (2021). A guide for innovation in LGBQ+ youth peer relationships research. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 75, 101298. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2021.101298
- Weinstock, J. S. (2014). Lesbian FLEX-ibility: Friend and/or family connections among lesbian ex-lovers. In *Lesbian Ex-Lovers* (pp. 193-238). Routledge.