Exploratory Analysis

Moderation effect of proportion of negative affect expressed during conflict conversation.
We examined the moderation effect of proportion of negative affect expressed during the conflict conversation on the association between positivity resonance and marital satisfaction. To do so, we created an interaction term by multiplying the raw positivity resonance scores and the negative proportion scores. Collinearity statistics showed significant multicollinearity between positivity resonance and the interaction term (positivity resonance VIF = 3.43; interaction term VIF = 3.41). As such, independent variables were mean-centered and new mean-centered interaction term was created. To test the moderation effect, we conducted a multiple regression with marital satisfaction as the dependent variable. Mean-centered positivity resonance and negative proportion scores were entered in the first step. The interaction term was entered in the second step. Model 1 results showed that both positivity resonance, $\beta = .16$, $t\,[1,141] = 1.99$, $p = .048$, and negative proportion scores, $\beta = -.26$, $t\,[1,141] = -3.24$, $p = .002$, were significant predictors of marital satisfaction. Model 2 results showed that the interaction between the terms was not a predictor of marital satisfaction, $\beta = .14$, $t\,[1,141] = 1.72$, *ns*, whereas positivity resonance, $\beta = .19$, $t\,[1,141] = 2.29$, $p = .024$, and negative proportion score, $\beta = -.26$, $t\,[1,141] = -3.18$, $p = .002$, remained significant predictors. We conclude from it that behavioral indicators of positivity resonance predicted marital satisfaction regardless of how much overall negativity was expressed during the conflict conversation.