Abstract

Infidelity is a common phenomenon in romantic relationships but is poorly understood.

Almost no research exists on the specific tactics people use to monitor partner's fidelity. In

the preliminary study, 20 distinctive Infidelity Management (IFM) behaviors were identified.

The main study examined how various personality, social and relationship variables related to

IFM using data from 221 Hong Kong young adults involved in romantic relationships.

Correlation analysis showed that peer influence, neuroticism, gender, age and relationship

satisfaction were associated with IFM. Regression analysis indicated that peer influence and

neuroticism had the most powerful influence on IFM. Additionally, gender significantly

moderated the relationships between IFM and four variables, namely peer influence,

self-esteem, trust and communication. Implications of these findings and directions for future

research are discussed.