Supplemental Materials

The Scale for the Measurement of Affectionate Touch in Study 1

How frequently do you engage in these affectionate touch behaviors with your romantic partner?
1-Holding hands
2-Sitting close and laying down close together
3- Giving each other neck or back massages (or similar warm touches)
4- Hugging
5- Kissing

Note. Participants rated the affectionate touch behaviors on a 5-point scale: 1 = never or almost never, 2 = at least once a month, 3 = at least once a week, 4 = at least two days a week, 5 = once a day, 6 = more than once a day. We have reworded the instruction from "with your romantic partner" to "towards your romantic partner" in Study 2.

Frequencies of Traumatic Event Operationalizations in Study 1 and Study 2

The Frequency of Traumatic Events per Each Event for Men and Women in Study 1 & 2

	Study 1 (*N* = 140)														Study 2 (*N* = 882)												
	Men (*N* = 70)							Women (*N* = 70)							Men (*N* = 441)							Women (*N* = 441)						
Type of Traumatic Event	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Natural Disaster	66	4	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	61	23	8	3	-	6	324	67	35	6	4	-	4
Motor Vehicle Accident	61	9	-	-	-	-	-	65	4	-	-	-	-	-	374	51	9	4	1	-	-	366	59	13	2	-	-	-
Other Accident	58	9	2	-	-	-	1	68	2	-	-	-	-	-	389	35	10	3	1	-	1	409	28	1	-	1		1
Warfare or Combat	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	428	3	2	-	-	-	8	439	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sudden Death of a Friend or a Loved One	51	13	6	-	-	-	-	42	16	10	2	-	-	-	174	148	68	29	7	2	11	157	152	66	33	15	3	11
Loved One Surviving Life Threatening or Permenantly Disabling Accident, Assault or Illness							Excluded								319	86	24	7	1	-	1	285	108	38	5	-	-	3
Life Threatening Illness							Excluded								391	41	5	2	-	-	-	381	51	7	-	-	-	-
Robbery Involving a Weapon	65	5	-	-	-	-	-	67	1	-	2	-	-	-	368	57	9	3	-	-	1	396	33	4	4	2	-	-
Severe Assault	51	10	2	4	1	-	2	64	4	-	-	-	-	2	314	82	18	11	4	-	10	400	30	6	-	1	-	2
Witnessing a Severe Assault	62	5	2	-	-	-	1	66	3	-	1	-	-	-	334	60	22	8	3	1	10	380	40	8	4	1	1	3
Threat of Death or Serious Bodily Harm	58	8	3	-	-	-	1	66	2	1	-	-	-	1	288	69	39	10	3	-	29	331	70	15	6	3	-	13
Childhood Physical Abuse	65	-	2	1	-	-	1	66	2	-	-	-	-	2	360	23	10	3	2	2	38	379	22	6	8	1	-	22
Childhood Witness to Family Violence	64	1	2	1	-	-	2	63	4	-	-	-	-	1	341	28	10	10	2	2	44	319	36	16	19	3	1	44
Intimate Partner Abuse	67	1	1	-	-	-	1	67	2	-	-	-	-	-	361	42	13	9	1	-	10	341	30	23	9	3	3	29
Sexual Abuse before 13 years of age by someone 5 year or older	68	-	-	-	-	-	1	66	3	-	-	-	-	1	412	11	6	-	-	1	7	384	25	3	4	1		21
Sexual Abuse before 13 years of age by someone close in age	68	1	1	-	-	-	-	65	3	-	-	-	-	2	415	12	4	-	1	-	6	382	31	12	1	-	-	12
Sexual Abuse after 13 years of age	66	2	1	-	-	-	1	60	6	1	-	-	-	3	411	19	4	2	-	-	2	329	49	29	9	2	1	18
Stalking	65	2	1	1	-	-	1	67	2	-	-	-	-	-	396	30	5	2	-	-	4	326	78	16	7	-	-	11

Note. 0 = never, 1 = one times, 2 = two times, 3 = three times, 4 = four times, 5 = five times, 6 = more than five times; hypen was used instead of 0 for clarity. Interpersonal traumatic events are bolded.

T-tests for Gender Comparisons of Study Variables

Study 1 & 2 Gender Comparison of Study Variables

	Women		Men				
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*df*	*p*
Study 1							
Affectionate Touch	4.08	0.95	3.97	0.95	0.69	138	0.494
Total Frequency	2.53	6.74	3.04	5.30	-0.50	138	0.616
Type	1.21	1.74	1.61	1.88	-1.31	138	0.192
Study 2							
Affectionate Touch	3.37	1.16	3.52	1.12	-2.01	876	0.044
Total Frequency	7.31	8.18	6.90	8.14	0.74	878	0.462
Type	3.55	2.87	3.34	2.66	1.10	880	0.273
PPR	3.92	0.93	4.07	0.87	-2.55	880	0.011
PPI	0.89	1.07	0.89	1.05	0.11	880	0.914

Note. N = 70 couples for Study 1 and N = 441 couples for Study 2. Total frequency=Total traumatic event frequency, Type=Number of traumatic event types, PPR=Perceived partner responsiveness, PPI=Perceived partner insensitivity.

Study 1 and Study 2 APIM Analyses Without Outliers

Study 1

We removed the outliers (+/-3SD from the mean for traumatic event variables in people who experienced at least one traumatic event, *n*=4 outliers) from the data and reran the APIM analyses. Significant partner effects of men became non-significant except for the non-interpersonal traumatic event.

Study 2

We removed outliers from the data (+/- 3 SD; n_{range}=5-14) and reran the APIM analyses. Resulting analyses revealed that the non-significant partner effect of total traumatic event frequency reported in the main text turned significant (*p*=.030).

Exclusion List for Participants

We started with 1051 lines of data summing up women and men, 11 did not provide Prolific ID as they quit after consenting to participate, 1 was not in the whitelist. Once these were removed, 1039 participants remained. We then assigned participants Couple ID's according to the Prolific ID's they provided in the first survey. We merged the men's and women's surveys according to their Couple ID's, keeping only those who had matching Couple ID (package: "dplyr"; function: "inner_join"), excluding 56 individuals whose partner did not participate and did not provide Prolific ID, resulting in 502 lines of data.

	Initial Number of Lines
Number of rows in the original data	502
	Number of Lines Removed
At least one partner indicated they were homosexual (removed as a couple)	11
At least one partner's gender did not match their gender stated in Prolific (removed as a couple)	10
At least one partner indicated their partner was same gender as themselves (removed as a couple)	1
No agreement between partners about each other's age (+- 2 years, removed as a couple)	4
No agreement between partners about each other's birth month (+- 1 month, removed as a couple)	2
No agreement between partners about relationship length (+- 2 years, removed as a couple)	12
Failed the attention check (removed as a couple)	1
At least one partner filled out at least twice (first try kept)	11
At least one partner restarted the survey without seeing any questions (second try kept)	8
Only one partner filled out the survey (Prolific ID was available, removed as a couple)	1
Remaining Number of Lines	441
Final Number of Participating Couples	441

Data Collection Procedure for Study 2

We followed the recommendations of Buyukcan-Tetik and Egeci (2020) to collect dyadic data using Prolific, an online data collection platform. First, we created a screening survey that is only available to women participants. In this survey, we used a filter ("Participating together with a romantic partner on Prolific") in the Prolific that allowed only the couples where both partners are Prolific workers are allowed to participate in the study. In addition, the participants reported both their own and their partners' Prolific ID (a unique ID code that is given to each worker), which allowed us to ensure that both partners were valid workers of Prolific. Later, we created two separate but identical cross-sectional surveys, one available only to women and the other only available to men. We ensured that each survey was accessible to only one gender by white-listing (a tool in Prolific that gives access to participants whose Prolific IDs were entered into Prolific by the researcher) valid Prolific IDs that we collected in the screening. We also asked participants about their own and partners' Prolific IDs on the surveys to match participants with their partners. We repeated this exact procedure once more by starting a screening survey for men to collect data from more participants. In addition, we included questions in the survey that would allow us to cross-check partner information with each other, such as the age of the participant and their partner, the birth month of the participant and their partner, and relationship duration. Following the completion of the data collection, we cross-checked the information on Prolific ID, age, birth month, and relationship duration across partners and removed couples with inconsistent responses (see the Exclusion List in the Supplemental Materials).

Buyukcan-Tetik, A., & Egeci, İ. S. (2020). Çiftlerden veri toplanması konusunda bir seçenek: Prolific. *Klinik Psikoloji Dergisi*, *4*(1), 86-93.

Deviations from Preregistration - Interpersonal and Non-Interpersonal Traumatic Event Frequency

Whether a traumatic event is interpersonal was shown to matter for its relationship outcomes (Whisman, 2006). Interpersonal traumatic events occur when the victim is traumatized by another person (e.g., sexual assault; Lilly & Valdez, 2012). Therefore, we also examined whether interpersonal vs. non-interpersonal traumatic events differentially relate to affectionate touch. For the interpersonal traumatic events, nine traumatic events where the victim experienced a direct assault from another person (e.g., sexual abuse) were selected following the work of Lilly and Valdez (2012), and others were classified as non-interpersonal traumatic events (see the Supplemental Materials for the list of the events). The item frequencies were summed to comprise the *interpersonal traumatic event frequency* (e.g., sexual assault), whereas the remaining items' frequencies were summed for the *non-interpersonal traumatic event frequency.*

While our results yielded similar patterns for the effects of interpersonal and non-interpersonal trauma on affectionate touch in Study 2, these results should be interpreted cautiously until replicated due to our scale's inadequacy to theoretically distinguish these two trauma variables and the high correlations with other trauma variables (please the explanations about the deviations from the preregistration in the main text). Furthermore, a complete comparison between these two variables' effects requires using both variables within the same model, which we did not do.

Below, we share the complete correlation table including interpersonal and non-interpersonal traumatic event frequency. We also share the results of our analyses for these operationalizations. We also would like to express that these results were initially reported in the main text but moved to the Supplemental Materials based on the comments during the review process.

Deviations from Preregistration - Descriptives and Correlations

Descriptives and Correlations including Interpersonal and Non-Interpersonal Traumatic Event Frequency

	M (SD) for men	Affectionate Touch	Total frequency	Type	Interpersonal frequency	Non-interpersonal frequency	PPR	PPI
Study 1 (*N*=70 couples)								
M (*SD*) for women		4.1 (1.0)	2.5 (5.1)	1.2 (1.7)	1.4 (5.1)	1.1 (2.0)		
Affectionate touch	4.0 (1.0)	**.45** **	.11	-.00	.14	.01		
Total frequency	1.7 (3.5)	.05	**-.01**	.86 **	.98 **	.88 **		
Type	1.6 (1.9)	.04	.83 **	**.03**	.80 **	.87 **		
Interpersonal frequency	1.7 (3.5)	-.03	.95 **	.82 **	**.00**	.77 **		
Non-interpersonal frequency	1.3 (2.2)	.16	.88 **	.70 **	.70 **	**-.04**		
Study 2 (*N*=441 couples)								
M (SD) for women		3.4 (1.2)	9.3 (8.2)	3.6 (2.9)	3.6 (5.8)	3.7 (3.5)	3.9 (0.9)	0.9 (1.1)
Affectionate touch	3.5 (1.1)	**.69** **	.12 *	.12 *	.07	.16 **	.46 **	-.40 **
Total frequency	8.9 (8.1)	.13 **	**.24** **	.87 **	.93 **	.80 **	-.08	.15 **
Type	3.4 (2.7)	.10 *	.86 **	**.31** **	.76 **	.79 **	-.09	.16 **
Interpersonal frequency	3.2 (5.2)	.16 **	.92 **	.76 **	**.17** **	.53 **	-.11 *	.17 **
Non-interpersonal frequency	3.8 (4.0)	.05	.85 **	.78 **	.57 **	**.26** **	-.03	.09
PPR	4.1 (0.9)	.35 **	-.06	-.12 *	-.07	-.04	**.41** **	-.76 **
PPI	0.9 (1.1)	-.24 **	.09	.15 **	.11 *	.04	-.71 **	**.43** **

Note. Total frequency=Total traumatic event frequency, Type=Number of traumatic event types, Interpersonal frequency=Interpersonal traumatic event frequency, Non-interpersonal frequency=Non-interpersonal traumatic event frequency, PPR=Perceived partner responsiveness, PPI=Perceived partner insensitivity. The bolded diagonal represents the correlations between men's and women's variables. Above the diagonal (right corner) are the correlations for women; below the diagonal (left corner) are the correlations for men.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Deviations from Preregistration - APIM Results

APIM Results for Interpersonal and Non-Interpersonal Traumatic Event Frequency on Affectionate Touch Frequency in Study 1 & Study 2

	Interpersonal Frequency				Non-Interpersonal Frequency			
Variable	*b*	β	95% CI	*p*	*b*	β	95% CI	*p*
Study 1								
Actor Effect	0.02	.06, .08	[-0.01, 0.04]	.158	0.04	.10, .09	[-0.00, 0.08]	.064
Partner Effect	**0.07**	**.26**	**[0.03, 0.11]**	**.001**	**0.09**	**.10**	**[0.04, 0.14]**	**.001**
	0.01	.03	[-0.01, 0.02]	.503	-0.00	.00	[-0.07, 0.06]	.967
Study 2								
Actor Effect	**0.02**	**.10, .10**	**[0.01, 0.03]**	**.001**	**0.02**	**.10, .09**	**[0.01, 0.05]**	**.010**
Partner Effect	0.01	.05, .05	[-0.00, 0.02]	.128	0.01	.02, .03	[-0.01, 0.03]	.461

Note. Interpersonal frequency=Interpersonal traumatic event frequency, Non-interpersonal frequency=Non-interpersonal traumatic event frequency, CI = Confidence interval. For Study 1, Wald test revealed no gender differences (*p*s = .188-.727) unless two rows of results are reported; the first row is for men and second row is for women. For study 2, gender differences were determined by comparing the model where constraints were determined by separate Wald tests with fully constrained models and free models, then continued with the most parsimonious model. Bold values represent significant results. For the β, the first and second values show the standardized coefficients for men and women, respectively.

Moderated APIM by Perceived Partner Responsiveness

APIM Results for Interactive Effects of Past Traumatic Events with Perceived Partner Responsiveness on Affectionate Touch Frequency in Study 2

	Total frequency			Type			Interpersonal frequency			Non-interpersonal frequency			Presence		
	β	95% CI	*p*	*β*	95% CI	*p*	*β*	95% CI	*p*	*β*	95% CI	*p*	*β*	95% CI	*p*
Actor Trauma	**.13**	**[.07, .19]**	**<.001**	**.13**	**[.07, .18]**	**<.001**	**.13**	**[.07, .18]**	**<.001**	**.11**	**[.05, .16]**	**<.001**	**.18**	**[.00, .36]**	**.048**
Partner Trauma	.06	[-.01, .12]	.070	**.07**	**[.01, .13]**	**.018**	**.07**	**[.01, .13]**	**.017**	.03	[-.03, .09]	.285	**.22**	**[.03, .40]**	**.021**
Actor PPR	**.33**	**[.28, .39]**	**<.001**	**.33**	**[.28, .39]**	**<.001**	**.33**	**[.28, .39]**	**<.001**	**.32**	**[.26, .38]**	**<.001**	**.44**	**[.25, .63]**	**<.001**
Partner PPR	**.21**	**[.15, .27]**	**<.001**	**.22**	**[.16, .28]**	**<.001**	**.23**	**[.17, 19]**	**<.001**	**.21**	**[.15, .27]**	**<.001**	**.21**	**[.15, .27]**	**<.001**
Actor Trauma*Actor PPR	-.03	[-.08, .03]	.306	-.01	[-.07, .04]	.629	-.03	[-.08, .01]	.137	-.01	[-.07, .05]	.740	-.13	[-.33, .06]	.118

Note. Trauma=Traumatic event frequency, Total frequency=Total traumatic event frequency, Type=Number of traumatic event types, Interpersonal frequency=Interpersonal traumatic event frequency, Non-interpersonal frequency=Non-interpersonal traumatic event frequency, Presence=The presence of traumatic events, PPR = Perceived partner responsiveness, CI = Confidence interval. To determine gender differences, we compared the model where constraints were determined by separate Wald tests with fully constrained models and free models, then continued with the most parsimonious model. Bold values represent significant results. All variables in the models were standardized, except for the presence of traumatic events. The presence of traumatic events was dummy coded with 0, reflecting no experience of traumatic event.

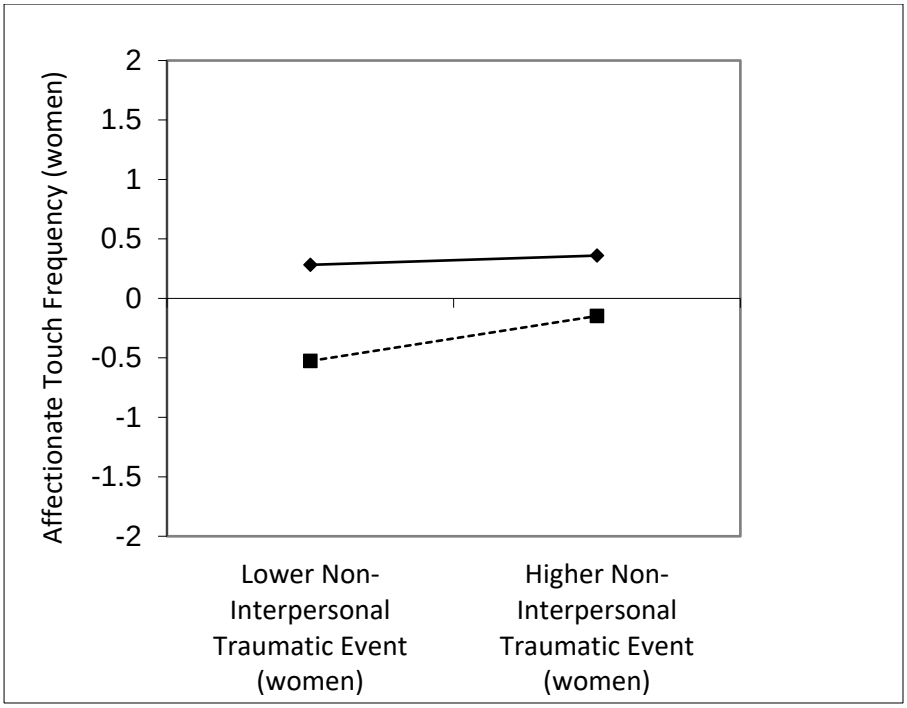
Moderated APIM by Perceived Partner Insensitivity

APIM Results for Interactive Effects of Past Traumatic Events with Perceived Partner Insensitivity on Affectionate Touch Frequency in Study 2

	Total frequency			Type			Interpersonal frequency			Non-interpersonal frequency			Presence		
	β	95% CI	*p*	*β*	95% CI	*p*	*β*	95% CI	*p*	*β*	95% CI	*p*	*β*	95% CI	*p*
Actor Trauma	**.14**	**[.08, .21]**	**<.001**	**.14**	**[.08, .19]**	**<.001**	**.14**	**[.08, .20]**	**<.001**	**.11**	**[.05, .17]**	**<.001**	**0.24**	**[.06, .42]**	**.008**
Partner Trauma	.06	[-.00, .31]	.063	**.08**	**[.02, .14]**	**.014**	**.08**	**[.01, .13]**	**.018**	.04	[-.03, .10]	.244	**0.26**	**[.08, .45]**	**.006**
Actor PPI	**-.20**	**[-.28, -.12]**	**<.001**	**-.21**	**[-.29, -.12]**	**<.001**	**-.21**	**[-.28, -.12]**	**<.001**	**-.19**	**[-.27, -.11]**	**<.001**	**-0.34**	**[-.51, -.17]**	**<.001**
	-.33	**[-41, -.25]**	**<.001**	**-.33**	**[-.41, -.26]**	**<.001**	**-.32**	**[-.40, -.24]**	**<.001**	**-.33**	**[-.40, -.26]**	**<.001**	**-.47**	**[-.64, -.29]**	**<.001**
Partner PPI	**-.17**	**[-.23, -.11]**	**<.001**	**-.18**	**[-.24, -.11]**	**<.001**	**-.19**	**[-.25, -.13]**	**<.001**	**-.16**	**[-.23, -.10]**	**<.001**	**-.17**	**[-.23, -.11]**	**<.001**
Actor Trauma*Actor PPI	.00	[-.06, .07]	.924	-.00	[-.06, .06]	.989	0.00	[-.05, .05]	.869	-.05	[-.12, .03]	.220	.166	[-.01, .35]	.071
										.08	**[.01, .14]**	**.020**			

Note. Trauma=Traumatic event frequency, Total frequency=Total traumatic event frequency, Type=Number of traumatic event types, Interpersonal frequency=Interpersonal traumatic event frequency, Non-interpersonal frequency=Non-interpersonal traumatic event frequency, Presence=The presence of traumatic events, PPI = Perceived partner insensitivity, CI = Confidence interval. To determine gender differences, we compared the model where constraints were determined by separate Wald tests with fully constrained models and free models, then continued with the most parsimonious model. Whenever two sets of values are reported, the top one is for men, and the bottom one is for women. Bold values represent significant results. All variables in the models were standardized, except for the presence of traumatic events. The presence of traumatic events was dummy-coded with 0, reflecting no experience of traumatic events.

Plot for Moderation of Non-Interpersonal Traumatic Event Frequency by Perceived Partner Insensitivity in Women



Note. Traumatic Event = Traumatic Event Frequency. All variables were used with their standardized versions in the analysis. Solid and dashed lines represent lower and higher levels of perceived partner insensitivity in women, respectively.

Simple slopes analysis revealed that the association between women's non-interpersonal traumatic event frequency and affectionate touch was stronger for women higher in perceived partner insensitivity (β = 0.134, *SE* = 0.033, $p < .001$) compared to women lower in perceived partner insensitivity (β = 0.077, *SE* = 0.037, $p = .037$). Conversely, it was also found that the relationship between perceived partner insensitivity and affectionate touch frequency was stronger for women with lower non-interpersonal traumatic event frequency (β = -0.404, *SE* = 0.052, $p < .001$) compared to women with higher non-interpersonal traumatic event frequency (β = -0.255, *SE* = 0.043, $p < .001$). One potential interpretation of this finding may be that the more traumatized individuals touch their partner more to negate the negative effects of their partner's insensitivity. Another possibility is that experiencing more traumatic events heightens the need for support and

connection from one's partner, which could lead women to establish greater levels of physical contact, particularly with partners perceived as insensitive.