**Strategic Morality: Who condemns infidelity?**

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Moral condemnation of any specific behaviour increases the likelihood and/or severity of punishment for those who use that behaviour, including the condemner. Therefore we expect individual differences in moral judgements about 3rd party behaviour to reflect individual differences in use of – or victimization by – that behaviour. We tested this logic by examining the associations between condemnation of relationship infidelity and two sources of individual differences: (1) mate value and (2) relationship anxiety. All else being equal, higher mate value individuals are more capable of finding extra-pair partners and their primary partners are less likely to try to find an extra-pair partner; thus we expect mate value and condemnation of infidelity to be negatively related. All else being equal, people who are more worried about abandonment or betrayal should be more willing to impose costs on cheaters; thus we expect those with more relationship anxiety to condemn infidelity more strongly. 342 Australians and Singaporeans rated the morality of a variety of infidelity-related acts. Age and sex were used as crude measures of mate value; relationship anxiety was assessed with an attachment style questionnaire. Mate value and anxious attachment significantly predicted condemnation as hypothesized for most acts. Reflecting sex differences in the relationship between age and mate value, men’s condemnation of infidelity was unrelated to age, whereas older women condemned infidelity more severely. Supporting the argument than condemnation of 3rd party acts relates to one’s own perceived vulnerability to infidelity, relationship anxiety was positively related to intensity of condemnation.