

When people exercised together with their romantic partner, they also experienced higher daily positive—but not negative—affect (Hypothesis 3) and higher relationship satisfaction (Hypothesis 4), compared to days when people exercised without their romantic partner, they also experience of exercise and impact people's daily experiences and begin to increase our understanding of why people may be better at maintaining exercise outlines when they exercises with a romantic partner. Exercising with a romantic partner was associated with higher positive affect during exercise, which is important because exercise affect is a strong predictor of people's future exercise behavior (Ekkekakis & Dafermos, 2012). A meta-analysis indicated that emotional judgments about physical activity (i.e., the way physical activity makes people feel) have a stronger influence on whether a person is physically active during leisure time than intentions to be physically active (Rhodes et al., 2009).

