Studies that have focused on children of divorce have suggested that conflicts arise between parents leading to the lack of communication between the child and parent. The increase of marital conflict causes the child to feel pressured in choosing between parents. This often leads to an increase in the need to belong and a greater chance of being ostracized by one of the parents – usually the non-custodial parent. According to the Needs-Threat Model (Williams, 2001), when individuals are ostracized, four basic fundamental needs are threatened: belonging, self-esteem, control and meaningful existence. If those needs are not met then the Social Monitoring System (Pickett et al., 2007) is then activated, which makes the ostracized individual scrutinize the social environment for signs of acceptance. Though these concepts have been studied, there are a few gaps in the research. Little research has examined the threatened needs of children of divorce and their perception of acceptance/rejection from their parents. The purpose of this study is to investigate how well children of divorce identify social cues of exclusion/acceptance compared to children from intact families. I am currently finishing the data collection for this study and expect that children of divorce will be able to accurately decode more social cues than children from intact families as a result of being estranged from one or both of their parents. I will be reporting the actual results of my study at Undergraduate Research Day and discussing them in terms of the Needs-Threat Model and Social Monitoring System.