

Running Head: Effects on mate preferences

How gender, financial situation, and desired length of relationship affect
mate preferences? The Result.

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How gender, financial situation, and desired length of relationship affect
mate preferences?

There were two dependent variables in this study: preferred physical attractiveness and social status of a mate, and they were measured by the number of stars allocated for each. The independent variables were two repeated-measure factors, expected duration and participants' social status. The subject variable examined was gender. Two three-way analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were conducted ($\alpha = .05$). All means and standard deviation of each condition are shown in Table 1. For physical attractiveness there was a significant main effect of duration, as more stars were allocated for physical attractiveness in short-term relationships ($M = 7.44$) than in long-term relationships ($M = 4.46$), $F(1, 50) = 150.18, p < .001$. There was also a significant main effect of gender, as males allocated more stars for physical attractiveness ($M = 6.81$) than females ($M = 5.09$), $F(1, 50) = 28.75, p < .001$. There was also a significant two-way interaction of duration and gender, $F(1, 50) = 8.79, p = .005$. As shown in Figure 1, the simple main effect revealed that males were interested in physical attractive mates significantly more than females when the expected relationships are both short-term, $F(1, 50) = 30.22, p < .001$, and long-term, $F(1, 50) = 7.86, p = .007$. However, the differences in short-term (male $M = 8.66$, female $M = 6.22$) is superior to long-term relationships (male $M = 4.96$, female $M = 3.96$). All other effects were not significant, $p > .05$.

For mates' social status, there was a significant main effect of duration, $F(1, 50) = 4.99, p = .03$, such that more stars were allocated for mates' social status in short-term relationships ($M = 3.25$) than in long-term relationships ($M = 2.60$). There was also a significant two-way interaction of duration and participants' social status, $F(1, 50) = 4.58, p = .04$. As shown in Figure 2, the simple main effect revealed that when participants in the low social status condition ($M = 2.82$) they were significantly more interested in mates' social status than when in the high

social status condition ($M = 2.31$) when the expected relationships are long-term, $F(1, 50) = 6.29$, $p = .015$. However, the low ($M = 3.06$) and high ($M = 3.18$) social status conditions are not significantly different in interest in mates' social status when the expected relationship is short-term, $F(1, 50) = 0.34$, $p = .56$. All other effects were not significant, $p > .05$.

Table 1

Means and standard deviations of stars allocated to physical attractiveness and mates' social status for each condition of independent variables

Expected Relationship	Participants' Social Status	Gender	Physical Attractiveness		Social Status	
			<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Short-term	30 K	Female	6.13	1.49	3.54	1.58
		Male	8.88	1.69	2.59	1.50
		Total	7.03	2.02	3.23	1.60
	150 K	Female	6.31	1.48	3.47	1.54
		Male	8.44	1.86	2.90	1.50
		Total	7.00	1.89	3.28	1.53
Long-term	30 K	Female	3.88	1.08	2.82	1.37
		Male	4.88	1.58	2.82	1.88
		Total	4.21	1.34	2.82	1.53
	150 K	Female	4.04	1.13	2.50	1.39
		Male	5.03	1.74	2.12	1.16
		Total	4.36	1.42	2.37	1.32

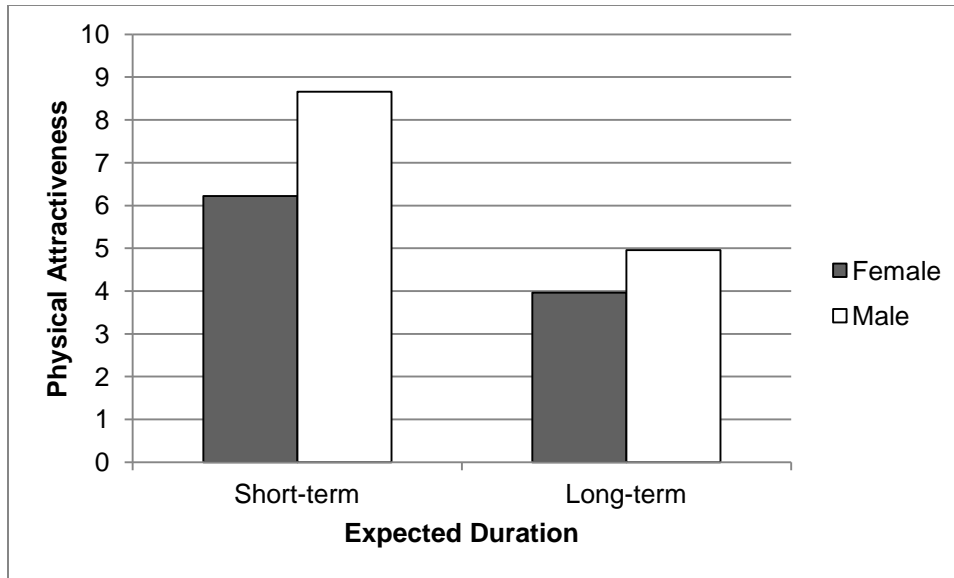


Figure 1 The bar graph revealed the interaction between expected duration and gender on stars allocated to physical attractiveness, such that the difference in short-term was larger than long-term relationship.

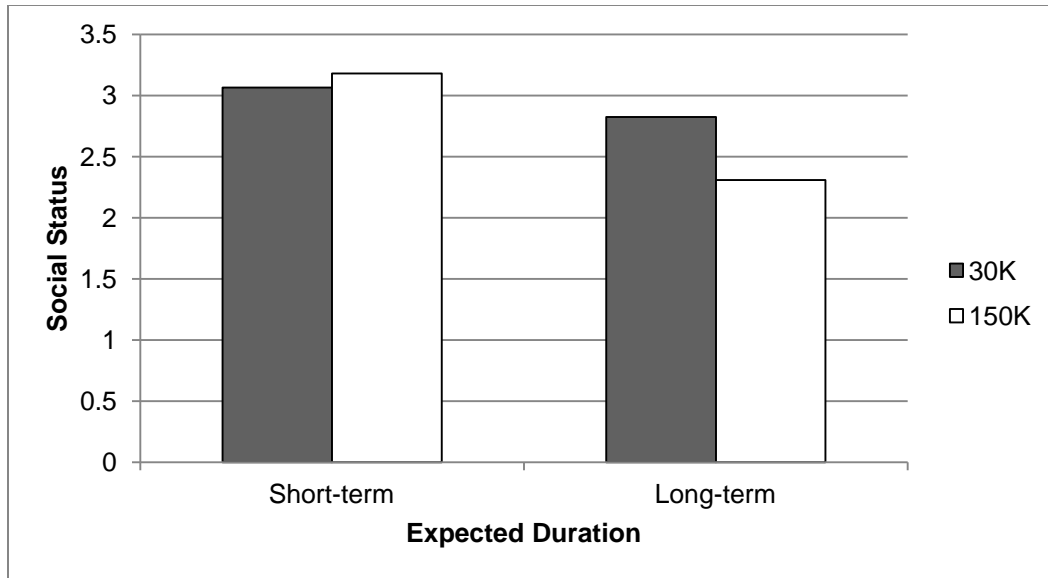


Figure 2 The bar graph revealed the interaction between expected duration and participants' social status on stars allocated to mates' social status, such that the difference in long-term was obvious, but not short-term relationship.