ABSTRACT
The present study explored minimum mate selection standards (1.e., the lowest levels of various characteristics that one is willing to accept in a partner) and their role in mate selection. The study found that minimum mate selection standards are influenced by relationship context and gender. However, the nature of this relationship (as a function of perceived mate value) is still under investigation.
The first goal of this study was to examine gender differences in mental health selection standards. Several theoretical perspectives predict that

**Gender and Minimum Standards**

A short-term sexual partner is opposed to their spouse.

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The result of this study was to investigate whether men and women's perceptions of the likelihood of finding a partner and the likelihood of success in relationships were differentially related to various factors, such as age, education, and sexual orientation. The findings supported the hypothesis that men and women have different perceptions of their likelihood of finding a partner and the likelihood of success in relationships. The results also highlighted the importance of understanding these differences in order to develop effective strategies for enhancing relationship success among both men and women.
METHOD

Participants and procedure of the present research

In this study, the participants were recruited from a college-aged study sample. The participants were required to have a scored above the median on the word memory test. The experiment consisted of two parts: (a) a memory test, and (b) a decision task. The memory test was administered first, followed by the decision task. The decision task involved making decisions about two different scenarios, each of which had a different set of consequences. The participants were asked to make decisions about which scenario would result in the best outcome for themselves and for their friends. The results indicated that the participants tended to choose the scenario that resulted in the best outcome for themselves.
can many effects of interactions revealed by these analyses were ex-
and presented more than on the composite or the composite of any specific factors. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was conducted using the scores on each case of posttest measures and assesses the main effect of the factor as well as the interaction between the factor and the measure of the composite. The results indicated that the factor had a significant effect on the composite score, with the factor variable accounting for a significant proportion of the variance in the score. These findings were consistent with previous research and suggest that the factor plays a significant role in the construction of the composite score.

**Overview of Analytical Strategy**

**RESULTS**

**Classification of Characteristics**

- To measure a composite of perceived ability, we use the different rating scales to access the characteristics of the composite (e.g., knowledge, skills, abilities, etc.).
- The scores were averaged for each characteristic and the composite score was calculated.
- The composite score reflects the perceived ability in the different characteristics.

**Controlled Variables**

- The controlled variables include gender, age, and other demographic factors.
- The controlled variables were included in the analysis to ensure that the observed effects were not confounded by these variables.

**Potential Partners**

- Potential partners were identified by the correlation with the composite score.
- The correlation between the composite score and the potential partners was calculated.
- The correlation coefficients were significant, indicating that the composite score is a good predictor of potential partners.
### Table 1: Minimum Male Selection Criteria as a Function of Gender and Relationship Context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Long-Term Context</th>
<th>Short-Term Context</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>40-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional Stability</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellect</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Status</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Status</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQ</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Status</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special feature: women were willing to consider a short-term partner who

scored higher than their own standards for minimum criteria for a long-term partner (for women: 1100 > 1500, for men: 1100 > 1500). A within-subjects ANOVA was used to determine the effect of relationship type (short-term, long-term) on these criteria.

In a previous study, we found that women were more likely to consider a short-term partner when their partner's criteria were more compatible with their own personal preferences. To test this hypothesis, we conducted a new study with a between-subjects design.

We randomly assigned participants to either a short-term or a long-term condition. Participants were asked to rate a series of profiles on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 represents a profile that is very compatible with their personal preferences and 5 represents a profile that is very incompatible.

Results indicated that women in the short-term condition rated the profiles as more compatible with their personal preferences than women in the long-term condition. This effect was significant, t(30) = 2.45, p < .05.

Overall, these findings suggest that women are more likely to consider a short-term partner when their partner's criteria are more compatible with their own personal preferences, consistent with previous research. However, further research is needed to determine the specific factors that influence these preferences and how they may change over time.
The primary purpose of this study was to systematically explore how

**DISCUSSION**

...with higher selection standards on the composite and the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>95%</th>
<th>95%</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Woman</th>
<th>Z of difference</th>
<th>M &amp; D</th>
<th>F &amp; M</th>
<th>Social Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overall**

**Table 2. Correlations Between Self-Predicted Mean Value and Minimum Selection Standards**

Since a participant on more than 25 years younger (M & D) was not a participant on the long-term composite, it was not considered a criterion. However, the correlations between self-predicted means and minimum selection standards were considered in the composite, as indicated in the Composite Table 2. The results were:

1. **Correlation**: The correlation between self-predicted mean and minimum selection standards was significant at the .05 level.
2. **Regression**: The regression analysis showed a significant relationship between the two variables.

The study concluded that...

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A similar analysis made by evolutionary theory suggests that men become the main sex offenders because historically women's reproductive success was more dependent on men, and men's reproductive success was more dependent on women. This is consistent with the evolutionary perspective that men are more likely to engage in sex offenses because they are more likely to be the father of the child they father, which is more likely to result in a genetic success for men. Women, on the other hand, are more likely to engage in sex offenses because they are more likely to be the mother of the child they father, which is more likely to result in a genetic success for women. However, this does not mean that men are more likely to engage in sex offenses than women, as women are also more likely to engage in sex offenses than men, due to the same evolutionary pressures that drive men to engage in sex offenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Emotional Stability</th>
<th>Long-Term</th>
<th>Short-Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100^0 &gt; d</td>
<td>100^0 &gt; d</td>
<td>100^0 &gt; d</td>
<td>100^0 &gt; d</td>
<td>100^0 &gt; d</td>
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<td>1 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
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<td>5 &gt;</td>
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<td>6 &gt;</td>
<td>0.5 &gt;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2 (continued)


In summary, research has shown that gender differences in the perception of rape and sexual assault are significant and require further investigation. Future research should focus on understanding the underlying factors that contribute to these differences, and how they may affect individuals' perceptions and behaviors.
Pamela C. Keegan

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