

Copyright
by
Barry Friedman
2002

The Dissertation Committee For Barry Friedman

Certifies that this is the approved version of the following dissertation:

Cues to Commitment

Committee:

David M. Buss, Supervisor

Amy K. Dicke Bohmann

Randy L. Diehl

Samuel D. Gosling

Cindy M. Meston

Cues to Commitment

by

Barry Friedman, B.A.

Dissertation

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of

the University of Texas at Austin

in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements

for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

The University of Texas at Austin

August, 2002

This Dissertation is Dedicated to

My Grandmother,
Jacqueline Friedman

My Parents,
Norman and Sharon Friedman,

My Brother,
Jeremy Friedman

My Friend,
Kevin Ward,

& My Love,
Jenny Kuhle,

all of to whom I am highly committed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My committee members' challenging comments thoroughly improved my writing and empirical work. I am very grateful for their patience, encouragement and support. Dr. Amy Dicke Bohmann's suggestions to shorten my rating scale and to counterbalance my cue nomination surveys were very helpful. Dr. Randy Diehl prompted me to think more clearly about the possible interpretations of my findings. Dr. Sam Gosling wisely encouraged me to widen the scope of my thinking about commitment to include non-human animals. Dr. Cindy Meston greatly enriched the project by suggesting that I determine whether the diagnosticity of an act of commitment differs when performed by dating partners who are relatively higher, lower, or equal in mate value to us.

I am extremely grateful to my mentor and dissertation chair, Dr. David Buss. I could not have written this dissertation without his insightful criticism and unyielding support over the last five years. He is the type of teacher and researcher that I aspire to be. Long live Buss and the Bussian view of psychology!

I am deeply indebted to many other colleagues who have generously supported me throughout my graduate career. Most notable are my friends Dr. Todd Shackelford, Dr. Martie Haselton, Dr. April Bleske, Matt Bronstad, Josh Duntley, Sean Conlan, and Russell Jackson. I owe an additional debt of gratitude to my good friend Sean for patiently reading and providing valuable comments on early drafts of

my dissertation. Special thanks are also due to April and Josh for being superb friends, fellow students, and office mates for the last five years. Their patience, support, encouragement, and astute insights are greatly appreciated, and will forever be cherished.

I would also like to sincerely thank my grandmother, Jacqueline Friedman, my parents, Norman and Sharon Friedman, my brother, Jeremy Friedman, my friend, Kevin Ward, and my love, Jenny Kuhle. I could never have received my doctorate without their faith in me and my goals, and their loving support that allowed me to reach them. I love you all.

Cues to Commitment

Publication No. _____

Barry Friedman, Ph.D.

The University of Texas at Austin, 2002

Supervisor: David M. Buss

I put forward an evolutionary psychological model of commitment in heterosexual dating relationships. Tracking the commitment intentions of dating partners was a recurrent adaptive problem faced by human ancestors. Humans are hypothesized to possess psychological adaptations designed to perceive certain classes of information as being diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions. Study 1 (N = 129) identified a large and diverse set of naturally occurring specific cues to dating partners' commitment intentions. In Study 2 (N = 251), participants rated how diagnostic each cue was of an imagined dating partner's interest in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with them. Imagined dating partners were either lower, equal, or higher in mate value than the participants. Cues rated as being most diagnostic of the presence of male and female dating partners' commitment intentions included telling their parents they loved you,

telling you they wanted children with you, and telling you things they wouldn't tell anyone else. Cues rated as being most diagnostic of male and female dating partners' lack of commitment intentions included not letting others know that the two of you were a couple, referring to you as a "friend," and not wanting to introduce you to their family. Study 2 also identified which cues the sexes find to be differentially diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions. The majority of cues were rated as more diagnostic of men's than women's commitment intentions. Exploratory factor analysis revealed six factors to commitment: Kin Oriented, Publicly Displayed Involvement, Thoughtful; Expedited Sexual Access; Avoided Publicly Displaying Involvement; Uninterested in You/Interested in Others; Future-Oriented, and Tolerated Minimal Resource Allocation. The same factors of commitment differ in diagnosticity when performed by dating partners of relatively high, low, or equal mate value compared to self.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter One: Introduction.....	1
Chapter Two: Commitment Tracking as an Adaptive Problem.....	10
Chapter Three: Commitment Tracking Adaptations.....	26
Chapter Four: Study 1: Identifying Cues to Commitment.....	43
Chapter Five: Study 2: Diagnosticity of Cues to Commitment.....	50
Chapter Six: Summary, General Discussion, and Conclusions.....	88
Tables.....	101
Figures.....	122
Appendix.....	123
References.....	174
Vita.....	185

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Much research in evolutionary psychology has focused on human mating (for recent reviews see Buss, 2000; Low, 2000; Miller, 2000; Townsend, 1998). Because differential reproduction is the engine that drives natural selection, evolutionary psychologists expect that the psychological mechanisms underlying mating should be especially strong loci of selection (Buss, 1999). Consequently, evolutionary psychologists have explored a variety of human mating domains, including mate attraction (Singh, 1993), selection (Buss, 1989), retention (Fisher, 1992), expulsion (Betzig, 1989), and poaching (Schmitt & Buss, 2001).

An empirically under-explored domain in human mating is commitment. Commitment is central to human mateships. Humans strive to attract mates who will commit to them, select mates who will commit to them, retain mates who are committed to them, and expel mates who fail to commit to them. Humans even poach currently committed partners in the hope that such partners will “un-commit” from their current mates and commit to them instead (Schmitt & Buss, 2001). Despite the centrality of commitment to human mateships, little is known about how we track mates’ commitment intentions. Even less is known about what cues men and women find diagnostic of partners’ commitment intentions. Commitment clearly warrants thorough exploration from an evolutionary psychological perspective. Indeed, a leading researcher of commitment remarked almost twenty years ago that an

evolutionary perspective is ultimately needed to fully understand the construct (Kelley, 1983; see also Nesse, 2001).

What is Commitment?

Commitment has been defined in a variety of ways (for reviews, see Adams & Jones, 1997; Fehr, 1988). A common theme that underlies most definitions is that commitment is “the state of being bound emotionally or intellectually to a course of action or to another person or persons” (American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4th ed., 2000). Commitment can exist between people in a variety of relationships. It can be found between parents and children, interviewers and job applicants, and doctoral students and their dissertation committee members. This dissertation will focus on commitment between men and women in heterosexual romantic relationships, a phenomenon I have termed “mateship commitment.”

Commitment is an Index of Mateship Contract Fulfillment

One way to view a mateship is as an alliance between two people that is underwritten by a “mateship contract.” A contract is “a mutual agreement between two or more parties that something shall be done or forborne by one or both” (Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd ed., 1989). Like most contracts, the mateship contract contains “clauses” designating what constitutes fulfillment of the contract (what partners must do) and what constitutes a breach of the contract (what partners are forborne from doing). A prenuptial agreement is an example of an explicit mateship contract in which a legally binding document outlines what constitutes contractual

fulfillments and breaches. Most mateship contracts are implicit because the contracts' clauses are not formally expressed.

Dating partners' degree of commitment to us is an index of the degree to which they uphold our mateship contracts. We likely possess psychological mechanisms designed to evaluate the degree to which mates fulfill the myriad clauses in our mateship contracts. Their commitment lays along a continuous dimension in which varying degrees of commitment exist. The question is not whether partners are committed to us but rather to what degree are they committed. Partners can, for example, be highly, moderately, or minimally committed to us. Highly committed partners are those who tend to fulfill the clauses outlined in our mateship contracts. Minimally committed partners are those who tend to breach the clauses in our mateship contracts.

What is Written In Our Mateship Contracts?

What is written on the psychological architecture of our mateship contracts? What, for example, have our psychological mechanisms been designed to perceive as breaches of our contracts? In her cross-cultural study of conjugal dissolution, Betzig found that infidelity and infertility were the top two reasons for divorce in 160 societies (1989). I view these findings as evidence that we possess psychological mechanisms designed to view infidelity and infertility as contractual breaches.

Why might we have been designed to perceive infidelity as a contractual breach? The psychological mechanisms underlying our mateship contracts exist

because they helped increase our reproductive success by evaluating the degree to which our partners committed reproductively valuable resources to us and refrained from committing reproductively valuable resources to our rivals. A partner's infidelity is often a breach of our mateship contracts because our partner is committing reproductively valuable resources outside of our relationship, usually to our same-sex rivals (Buss, Larsen, Westen, & Semmelroth, 1992; Daly, Wilson, & Weghorst, 1982; Symons, 1979). Infidelity by a man's mate could have compromised his paternity, resulting in (1) the loss of a portion of his partner's limited egg supply to a rival man, (2) the allocation of resources to children that were not genetically related to him, (3) the loss of his partner's parental effort, and (4) reputational damage. Infidelity by a woman's mate could have led to the channeling of her mate's (1) time, (2) energy, (3) protection, (4) parental investment, and (5) resources to another woman and her children.

We have been designed to view infertility as a breach of our mateship contracts because few resources are more reproductively valuable to us than our partners' fertile gametes. Evidence that couples with no children divorce far more often than couples with two or more children is consistent with this notion (Buss, 1994; Fisher, 1992). For most people, a spouse's commitment to them is in part contingent on the spouse allocating them reproductively valuable resources (namely, their fertile sperm or eggs) and their partner refraining from allocating reproductively valuable resources outside of their relationship (their sexual or emotional investment,

or whatever constitutes infidelity). The commitment that “binds” couples in holy matrimony is often severed when spouses breach their mateship contracts by failing to make good on promised goods or by allocating their mate’s “property” (Wilson & Daly, 1992) outside of the relationship.

What is the Function of Mateship Commitment?

Why is commitment needed to bind couples together in the first place? Because the best laid plans of men and women often go astray. Regardless of how ideal we think we are for our partners, the pool of potential mates that is more desirable to them is plentiful (Frank, 1988; Frank, 2001). What if someone who is more desirable than us courts our partners? Or what if we become ill, poor, or unattractive, and become less desirable to our partners? Because our desirability to our partners can fluctuate and because desirable alternatives abound, romantic partners have an interest in foreclosing each other’s mating options. Investing heavily in a relationship makes little sense if the specter of partner defection casts a shadow upon the relationship’s future. According to economist Robert Frank, emotional commitment binds partners together by blinding them to the many healthier, wealthier, and more attractive potential partners that exist (Frank, 1988; Frank, 2001). Commitment is hypothesized to be akin to mate tunnel vision: it keeps our eyes narrowly focused on our partners and away from the multitude of potential partners on the periphery.

Theoretical Models of Human Mateship Commitment

Although evolutionary psychologists have only recently begun investigating mateship commitment, other social scientists have explored the construct since the middle of last century. Thibaut and Kelley's Interdependence Theory is one of the most influential models of mateship commitment (1959; see also Kelley & Thibaut, 1978). They viewed commitment to a partner as a function of two factors: one's relational satisfaction (defined as the ratio of rewards to costs in the relationship), and the availability of attractive alternative partners or relational states (e.g., being single). Thibaut and Kelley hypothesized that the greater the relational satisfaction and the fewer the available attractive alternatives, the higher the level of commitment to the present partner.

Rusbult's Investment Model extended Thibaut and Kelley's Interdependence Theory by including a third determinant of commitment: the level of "sunk investment" in a relationship (1980, 1983). Rusbult defined sunk investments as resources such as time, emotional energy, and joint possessions that cannot be recovered if the relationship ends. According to Rusbult, the investment of resources increases commitment by increasing the costs of leaving the relationship. Rusbult and her colleagues found that commitment to a partner is positively associated with one's investment size and relationship satisfaction, and negatively associated with the quality of one's alternative partners (Rusbult, 1983; Rusbult, Johnson, & Morrow, 1986).

Levinger's "attractions and barriers model" described two primary forces that

influence the cohesiveness of marital commitment (1965, 1976, 1991). “Attraction forces,” such as companionship and sexual enjoyment draw partners together. “Barrier forces,” such as feelings of obligation and external pressures to maintain the relationship prevent spouses from “breaking up.” Levinger viewed the strength of marital commitment as being “a direct function of social and psychological attraction and barrier forces inside the marriage, and an inverse function of such influences from alternate relationships” (1965, p. 19).

According to Johnson and colleagues (1973, 1982; 1991; Johnson, Caughlin, & Huston, 1999), commitment to a partner is a function of one’s personal, structural, and moral commitment. Personal commitment is the feeling of “wanting to” remain in the relationship (similar to Levinger’s attraction forces). Structural commitment is a result of external pressures to maintain a relationship such as the presence of children and the costs of divorce (an external barrier force in Levinger’s model). Finally, moral commitment is the sense of moral obligation to continue a relationship stemming from religious beliefs and personal values (an internal barrier force). The main difference between Johnson’s tripartite model of commitment and Levinger’s attractions & barriers model is Johnson’s added postulate that commitment is partly a function of an internal barrier force: one’s moral obligations. Lydon’s (1996) recent model of commitment is very similar to Johnson’s tripartite model.

Goode (1959) and Hinde (1979) also theorized that interpersonal commitment has both attraction and barrier components. According to Hinde, endogenous

commitment, in which partners strive not only to maintain their relationships but also to provide one another with rewards, is associated with happiness and personal fulfillment in romantic relationships.

Clodfelter (1978) noted that an additional significant aspect of marital commitment is the degree to which the institution of marriage is valued. Clodfelter hypothesized that a spouse's degree of commitment in a marriage is positively associated with the extent to which the marital relationship is given preeminence over other areas in the spouse's life, including work, family, and friends.

Most studies derived from these models of commitment have investigated the hypothesized components, causes, and consequences of committing to a partner (Adam & Jones, 1997). Past research has shed light on (1) what prompts us to commit to a partner (Kurdek, 2000), (2) what leads us to stay committed to a partner (Rusbult, Johnson, & Morrow, 1986), and (3) what facilitates changes in our degree of commitment to a partner (Surra, 1987; Surra & Hughes, 1997). Relatively little is known about how we track our romantic partners' commitment to us.

This dissertation is a first step towards filling that void in the commitment literature. I will (1) propose that tracking dating partners' commitment intentions was a recurrent adaptive problem faced by our ancestors, (2) collect a large and diverse set of naturally occurring specific cues to dating partners' commitment intentions, (3) identify which cues the sexes find to be most diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions, (4) identify which cues the sexes find to be differentially

diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions, (5) test 18 hypotheses about the design of men's and women's commitment tracking adaptations, (6) identify the most general factor structure that might underlie the set of cues to commitment intentions, and (7) determine whether the same factors of commitment differ in diagnosticity when performed by dating partners of relatively high, low, or equal mate value compared to self.

CHAPTER TWO:

COMMITMENT TRACKING AS AN ADAPTIVE PROBLEM

Adaptive problems are the recurrent issues that organisms had to successfully solve in order to survive and reproduce during their evolutionary history. (Buss, 1999). I propose that tracking dating partners' commitment intentions was an important adaptive problem our ancestors faced over their evolutionary history during the Pleistocene epoch. The Pleistocene epoch was humans' environment of evolutionary adaptedness (EEA), the time period spanning from 1.8 million to 11,000 years ago during which virtually all of our complex, multi-gene adaptations were forged (Tooby & Cosmides, 1990). Before developing the adaptive problem of tracking dating partners' commitment intentions, it is first necessary to consider whether dating was a recurrent feature of our ancestral history.

The Antiquity of Dating

A date is "an engagement to go out socially with another person, often out of romantic interest (American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4th ed., 2000). Although use of the word "date" in this context dates only to 1876 (Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd ed., 1989), humans have likely "dated" since their inception.

Dating is the human analogue to the courting behavior of sexually reproducing non-human animals and is designed to identify suitable long-term mates and produce offspring (Daly & Wilson, 1978: 40). Human courtship behavior increased the likelihood of making a wise mate choice by allowing ancestral humans

to (1) evaluate their desirability to members of the opposite sex of varying quality, (2) identify what they desire in a long-term mate, (3) gauge a potential partner's suitability as a long-term mate for them, and (4) track a potential partner's ability to fulfill their mateship contracts.

The Ache Indians, a traditional nomadic group located in eastern Paraguay, engage in a relationship called "imitating marriage" that is akin to dating in our society (Hill & Hurtado, 1996, p. 226). The young women and their suitors who practice imitating marriage often sleep and eat together, but do not have sexual intercourse. They appear to be evaluating each other as potential long-term mates.

Some aspects of the modern dating landscape clearly differ from our ancestors' dating realm. For example, the pool of potential dating partners is larger now. Modern humans live in more densely populated habitats and can travel greater distances to find potential partners. The defining features of dating, however, likely existed during our ancestral past. Much like their modern descendants, ancestral humans likely engaged in social activities with members of the opposite sex in order to identify suitable long-term mates.

Moreover, ancestral humans likely had at least some say over whom they dated and with whom they developed long-term mateships. Even where mateships were arranged by kin, ancestral humans could have exerted influence over with whom they mated by manipulating parents, defying parent's wishes, having secret affairs, and eloping (Buss, 1994; Jankowiak, 1995). Ancestral men and women could also

have exercised mate choice through divorce and abandonment, which occur in every known culture (Betzig, 1989; Buss, 1994). The existence of cross-cultural (Buss, 1989) and cross-generational (Buss, Shackelford, Kirkpatrick, & Larsen, 2001) mate preferences supports the idea that ancestral men and women likely engaged in social activities with members of the opposite sex to identify suitable mates with whom to pursue a long-term committed relationship.

Sexual Strategies Theory

Mating relationships can last as little as a few minutes and as long as one's lifetime. Evidence in support of Sexual Strategies Theory suggests that men and women have evolved psychological mechanisms designed to pursue both short-term and long-term mating strategies (Buss, 1998; Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Oliver & Sedikides, 1992; Regan, 1998; Regan, Levin, Sprecher, Christopher, & Cate, 2000; Schmitt, Couden, & Baker, 2001; Schmitt, Shackelford, Duntley, Tooke, & Buss, 2001). Support for the existence of a long-term mating strategy includes behavioral evidence of long-term mate preferences in the form of personal advertisements (Wiederman, 1993), and the cross-cultural existence of long-term mate preferences (Buss, 1989) and marriage (Buss, 1985). Most evolutionary theorists view marriage, the relatively enduring formal reproductive alliance between a man and a woman, as being a recurrent feature of our evolutionary history (e.g., Alexander, 1990; Alexander & Noonan, 1979; Lancaster & Lancaster, 1983).

Physiological, behavioral, and psychological evidence suggests that men and women have also evolved to pursue short-term matings. Although short-term mating looms larger in men's than women's mating repertoire, *both* sexes have recurrently engaged in affairs, one-night stands, and temporary liaisons over evolutionary history (Buss & Schmitt, 1993).

Physiological Evidence for a Short-term Mating Strategy

Men's testes size, relative to their body weight, is far greater than that of more monogamous primates such as gorillas and gibbons. Men's relatively large testes likely evolved to displace the ejaculate of other men inside a woman's reproductive tract (Short, 1979; Smith, 1984). Relatively large testes were unlikely to have evolved in men unless there was selective pressure to produce larger ejaculates to displace rival men's sperm. The existence of men's relatively large testes suggests that ancestral women occasionally had sex with multiple men within the time span of seven days (the duration that sperm remains viable in women's reproductive tracts).

A second piece of physiological evidence for our short-term mating strategy comes from variations in sperm production and insemination. The amount of sperm men deposit in their wives during intercourse increases as the amount of time they have spent apart from them increases (Baker & Bellis, 1995¹). A man's increased sperm production and insemination after prolonged separation from his wife is likely

¹ This evidence has only been found by a single team of investigators and is best regarded as preliminary until replicated.

an adaptation designed to crowd out or displace a rival's sperm. The existence of this adaptation points to an evolutionary history of extramarital affairs for women.

A third piece of evidence for our short-term mating strategy comes from genetic estimates of paternal "misidentification." Averaging across several studies of paternal discrepancy on three different continents, Baker (1997) estimated that roughly nine percent of children have genetic fathers who are different from the men who believe that they are the father. Women sometimes mate with men who are not their husbands, and likely have done so throughout our evolutionary history.

Psychological Evidence for a Short-term Mating Strategy

Much psychological evidence of men's desire for sexual variety—a key hypothesized component of their short-term mating strategy—has cumulated. Relative to women, men are more likely to (1) switch partners during a single sexual fantasy episode (Ellis & Symons, 1990), (2) desire more sexual partners over the course of their lifetimes (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Schmitt, Shackelford, Duntley, Tooke, & Buss, 2001), (3) let less time elapse before seeking sexual intercourse (Buss & Schmitt, 1993), (4) lower their standards for acceptable short-term mates (Buss & Schmitt, 1993), (5) spend more time and energy attempting to initiate sexual intercourse (Greer & Buss, 1994), and (6) consent to sex with a stranger (Clark & Hatfield, 1989). The abundance of evidence for men's desire for sexual variety suggests that women at least occasionally engaged in short-term mating (Smith, 1984). To the degree that mating was consensual rather than forced, men's desire for

sexual variety could only have evolved if at least some women were willing to have casual sex some of the time (Greiling & Buss, 2000). “Males could not have been selected for promiscuity if historically females had always denied them opportunity for expression of the trait” (Smith, 1984, p. 611).

The existence of men’s psychological adaptations for sperm competition suggests that ancestral women occasionally had sex with multiple men within the time span of seven days. Men who spend a greater (relative to men who spend a lesser) proportion of time apart from their partners since the couple's last copulation report (1) that their partners are more attractive, (2) that other men find their partners more attractive, (3) greater interest in copulating with their partners, and (4) that their partners are more sexually interested in them (Shackelford, LeBlanc, Weekes-Shackelford, Bleske-Rechek, Euler, & Hoier, 2002). Men would not have evolved such psychological adaptations unless women had sometimes mated with multiple partners within a few days.

The existence of male sexual jealousy also suggests an ancestral past in which women engaged in short-term mating. Male sexual jealousy is hypothesized to be an evolved defense against a mate’s infidelity (Buss, Larsen, Westen, & Semmelroth, 1992; Daly, Wilson, & Weghorst, 1982; Symons, 1979). Men would not have evolved such a defense if women had always remained monogamous (Greiling & Buss, 2000).

Behavioral Evidence for a Short-term Mating Strategy

Despite the veil of secrecy that surrounds them, extramarital sexual unions have been found to occur in every known society (Buss, 1999). Prostitution, the exchange of sexual services for economic profit, occurs in every society that has been thoroughly studied (Buss, 1999). Modern behavioral evidence indicates that men and women do not pursue solely a long-term mating strategy.

Adaptive Subproblems Involved in Tracking Dating Partners' Commitment

Intentions

Men and women clearly pursue both short-term and long-term mating strategies. The evolution of dual mating strategies presents a problem during the initial stages of a dating relationship. How do we know if dating partners are interested in pursuing a long-term committed relationship with us or if they are simply interested in having casual sex with us? How do we track our dating partners' commitment intentions? At least four adaptive subproblems are involved in tracking dating partners' commitment intentions.

One adaptive subproblem involved is that our dating partners' commitment intentions are often undetermined. People sometimes begin dating someone without a pre-determined mating strategy. Pursuit of a specific strategy, if any, is often determined as the courtship progresses and information useful to deciding which strategy to pursue arises (Schmitt, Couden, & Baker, 2001; Whitehead & Popenoe, 2002). For example, the mating strategy men pursue with dating partners can be influenced by the amount of time that elapses before their partners allocate them

sexual access (Whitehead & Popenoe, 2002). Men may view women who allocate sexual access too soon as promiscuous and as poor choices for a long-term mate. This may prompt men to pursue a short-term mating strategy with them. Indeed, a recent national survey of why men will not commit to their partners reported that:

Once they have casual sex [with a woman]...they are less respectful and [less] interested in pursuing a relationship with [that] woman. "If a girl wants it on the first night we go out, I definitely lose respect for her, 'cause she's probably doing it with someone else." They are more likely to "take it slow" sexually when they are romantically interested in a woman (Whitehead & Popenoe, 2002, p. 10).

A second adaptive subproblem involved in tracking dating partners' commitment intentions is that people often communicate using ambiguous signals. Dating partners' pursuit of a kiss on a date could signal their interest in developing a long-term committed relationship or in having casual sex. Their smile can indicate friendliness or sexual interest (Haselton & Buss, 2000). "An invitation to a social event could indicate any of these intentions or something different altogether, such as the desire to introduce a guest to a different person" (Haselton, 2000, p. 20).

A third adaptive subproblem involved in discerning dating partners' commitment intentions is that signals can be deceptive. People sometimes deceive others by feigning cues to commitment in order to gain access to resources that the others possess (Buss, 1994). Men sometimes exaggerate their depth of feelings in

order to gain sexual access (Buss, 1994; Haselton, Buss, Oubaid, & Angleitner, 2002). Seventy-one percent of undergraduate men report deceiving a woman about their long-term commitment intentions in order to have sex with her (Buss, 1994, p. 154). “I lust for you and want to have uncommitted casual sex with you at little or no cost to me” is sometimes deceptively disguised as an “I love you.” Women also deceive men about their intentions. They occasionally exaggerate their sexual interest in order to gain benefits such as resources, reputation enhancing attention, physical protection, and favors (Bleske & Buss, 2000; Buss 1994).

A fourth adaptive subproblem involved in tracking dating partners’ commitment intentions is that their degree of commitment may change from day to day (Zahavi & Zahavi, 1997). Because of fluctuations in a partner’s “mate value,” one’s overall desirability to members of the opposite sex, relative mate value asymmetries can arise in a relationship (Buss, 1999). Although the complete range of components to mate value has not been discovered, a great deal is known about the characteristics of mates who are valuable to men and women. Women, for example, are known to value good financial prospects in men (Buss, 1989; Kenrick, Sadalla, Groth, & Trost, 1994; Singh, 1995; Wiederman, 1993). As such, a man who earns a promotion or inherits a large sum of money may find that his mate value increases and becomes relatively higher than his partner’s mate value. He may trade on his surplus mate value by seeking extra-pair copulations or by deserting his partner for a woman of commensurate mate value (Buss & Shackelford, 1997). Fluctuations in

dating partners' mate value can lead to temporal variability in their degree of commitment to us. This underscores the need for *continual tracking* of our partners' commitment intentions (Buss, 2000).

Dating partners' commitment to us may also fluctuate over time due to temporal fluctuations in our commitment to them. In order to minimize the myriad costs of under- and over-allocating resources to a dating partner (discussed below), men and women are hypothesized to calibrate their degree of commitment to a partner with the degree of commitment received from the partner. Escalations in commitment to our partners occur incrementally, and are followed by evaluations of whether their commitment to us increases in kind.

The Adaptive Problem of Tracking Dating Partners' Commitment Intentions

The uncertainty surrounding dating partners' commitment intentions coupled with the dynamic nature of partners' degree of commitment created an important adaptive problem for ancestral humans who pursued a long-term mating strategy. Tracking dating partners' commitment intentions was important over evolutionary history because the following decisions hinged on such information: (1) how much to invest in the partner, (2) how much to anticipate receiving from the partner, and (3) whether to invest in other potential partners. Incorrect tracking of dating partners' commitment intentions was likely to have been reproductively costly for ancestral humans who pursued a long-term mating strategy. I outline below the potential

consequences and costs ancestral humans incurred as a result of *underestimating* their dating partners' commitment intentions.

Costs of Incorrectly Tracking Dating Partners' Commitment Intentions

**Ancestral humans who pursued a long-term mating strategy
and underestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions risked:**

1) under-allocating resources and needlessly terminating their relationship.

Ancestral humans who underestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions may not have allocated the magnitude of resources to their partners that their partners felt they deserved and could obtain from other mates. Given their actual commitment intentions, these partners would likely have viewed this as an unnecessary "under-allocation" of expected resources. This under-allocation of resources could have prompted partners to scale back *their* allocation of resources. This cycle of resource withdrawal could have led to a "downward spiral of mutual retreat and resentment" (Buss, 2000, p. 208) that sparked the demise of the relationship.

Ancestral humans who lost dating partners because they underestimated their partners' commitment intentions could have incurred at least three reproductive costs. First, they could have incurred a reputation as being a partner who is unwilling or unable to sufficiently allocate resources to their mate. Such reputational damage would have limited their ability to attract future mates. Second, such ancestors could have incurred opportunity costs: the costs that accrue from lost fitness benefits that might have been achieved by using their limited resources in different ways. And

third, such ancestors could have incurred replaceability costs, or the costs of losing the present partner and finding a new one.

2) over-allocating resources and decreasing their mate value. Ancestral humans who underestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions may have increased the allocation of resources to their partners in an attempt to increase their partners' commitment intentions. Dating partners may have interpreted this as an "over-allocation" of resources. Men who over-allocated resources ran the risk of appearing desperate. Women who over-allocated resources (e.g., sexual access) ran the risk of appearing desperate and promiscuous. Appearing desperate and promiscuous are likely both signs of low mate value. Humans whose dating partners perceived them as being of low mate value ran the risk of being deserted for partners of higher mate value. Such humans could have incurred opportunity costs, replaceability costs, and reputational damage.

3) "over-mate-guarding." Ancestral humans who underestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions may have viewed their partners as being likely to allocate resources outside of their relationship. Such humans may have increased their level of mate guarding. From their partners' perspectives, increased mate guarding would have appeared overly distrustful and hyper-vigilant, and may have prompted them to terminate the relationship. Such humans could have incurred opportunity costs, replaceability costs, and reputational damage.

Overestimating dating partners' commitment intentions likely would have been reproductively costly for ancestral humans as well. I outline below the potential costs ancestral men and women who pursued long-term relationships could have incurred as a result of overestimating their dating partners' commitment intentions.

Ancestral men and women who pursued a long-term mating strategy and overestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions risked:

1) over-allocating resources. Ancestral humans who overestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions and allocated resources in accord with this inflated level of commitment would have over-allocated resources. That is, they would have allocated more resources to their partners than their partners' degree of actual commitment necessitated. This over-allocation could have hindered their ability to allocate resources to additional potential partners (Buss, 2000).

2) asking for more resources than their partners were willing to allocate. Ancestral humans who overestimated their partners' commitment intentions may have expected their partners to allocate resources in accord with this inflated level of commitment. Upon failing to receive the expected magnitude of resources, they may have prompted their partners to increase resource allocation to them. For example, ancestral men may have requested increased sexual access from their partners as a result of overestimating their partners' commitment intentions. Ancestral women may have viewed such requests as premature and as a sign that their partner was unwilling to invest in them for the long-term. They may have terminated the relationship,

forcing such men to bear opportunity and replaceability costs and to sustain reputational damage.

Analogously, ancestral women may have requested increased resource allocation from their partners as a result of overestimating their partners' commitment intentions. Ancestral men may have viewed such requests as premature and as a sign that their partner was only interested in extracting resources from them. They may have terminated the relationship, forcing such women to bear opportunity and replaceability costs and to sustain reputational damage.

3) underestimating their partners' mate value and needlessly terminating their relationship. Ancestral humans who overestimated their partners' commitment intentions ran the risk of erroneously viewing their partners as far more committed to them than they were to their partners. Such humans may have viewed their partners as desperate—a possible sign of low mate value—and needlessly terminated their relationships to seek partners who they deemed of higher mate value. These humans could have incurred opportunity and replaceability costs and sustained reputational damage.

Ancestral men, but not women, who pursued a long-term mating strategy and overestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions risked:

4) being cuckolded. Ancestral men who overestimated how committed their partners were to them may have “under-mate-guarded”—mate guarded less than their partners' actual commitment intentions necessitated. Under-mate-guarding increased

the likelihood that such men would (1) allocate resources to children who were not genetically related to them, (2) lose their partners' parental effort, and (3) incur reputational damage.

Ancestral women, but not men, who pursued a long-term mating strategy and overestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions risked:

5) having an unwanted or untimely pregnancy. Overestimation of dating partners' commitment intentions could have prompted ancestral women to allocate sexual access to their partners before their partners were sufficiently committed to them. Such women could have suffered the costs of an unwanted or untimely pregnancy, raising a child without an investing mate, a reduction in their mate value, and reputational damage (Buss, 1994).

6) over-allocating resources and incurring reputational damage. Ancestral women who overestimated their partners' commitment intentions and allocated sexual access in accord with this inflated level of commitment would have prematurely allocated sexual access from the perspective of men and women outside of the relationship who accurately assessed the partners' commitment to them. Such women could develop a reputation as being promiscuous and desperate, both possible cues to low mate value.

Chapter Two Summary

Physiological, behavioral, and psychological evidence suggests that men and women have evolved to pursue both long-term and short-term matings. The evolution

of dual mating strategies, the uncertainty surrounding dating partners' commitment intentions, and the dynamic nature of our partners' degree of commitment to us created an important adaptive problem for ancestral humans who pursued a long-term mating strategy: How do we track our dating partners' commitment intentions?

Under- and overestimating dating partners' commitment intentions could have led to a multitude of reproductive costs. Ancestral humans could have incurred reputational damage, replaceability costs, and opportunity costs. Ancestral men who overestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions could have incurred the additional costs associated with being cuckolded. Ancestral women who overestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions could have incurred the additional costs associated with unwanted or untimely pregnancies.

Tracking dating partners' commitment intentions was important over evolutionary history because the following decisions hinged on such information: (1) how much to invest in the partner, (2) how much to anticipate receiving from the partner, and (3) whether to invest in other potential partners. Incorrect tracking of dating partners' commitment intentions was likely to have been reproductively costly for ancestral humans who pursued a long-term mating strategy.

CHAPTER THREE:

COMMITMENT TRACKING ADAPTATIONS

An adaptation is a fundamental outcome of natural selection. It is an inherited and reliably developing characteristic that came into existence because it helped to solve a problem of survival or reproduction during the period of its evolution (Buss, Haselton, Shackelford, Bleske, & Wakefield, 1998; Tooby & Cosmides, 1990). Jealousy is a good example of a proposed psychological adaptation. Converging evidence from multiple investigators and methods of inquiry support the hypothesis that jealousy has evolved because it helped solve the adaptive problems of infidelity and mate retention (Buss, 2000; Buss, Larsen, Westen, & Semmelroth, 1992; Daly, Wilson, & Weghorst, 1982; Symons, 1979).

Given the tremendous costs our ancestors could have incurred from incorrectly tracking dating partners' commitment intentions, selection was likely to have designed commitment tracking adaptations in men and women. Before proposing how humans have evolved to solve the adaptive problem of tracking dating partners' commitment intentions, I discuss several non-human animal commitment tracking adaptations. Humans' commitment tracking adaptations may share in common certain features of non-humans' commitment tracking adaptations.

Commitment Tracking Adaptations in Non-human Animals

Tracking a partner's commitment intentions is likely to be an adaptive problem for any species in which limited resources are exchanged within relatively

enduring relationships. Members of such species must decide: (1) how much to invest in a partner, (2) how much to anticipate receiving from a partner, and (3) whether to invest their limited resources into other potential partners.

Birds often exchange limited resources within relatively long-lasting pair bonds. One means by which male birds assess the commitment intentions of females is to behave aggressively towards them. Aggressive courting behavior of male birds is an example of “testing the bond” through imposition (Zahavi, 1977; Zahavi & Zahavi, 1997). By attacking females who enter their territory, males discern which females are truly interested in mating with them and which females are simply looking for a convenient territory to reside temporarily. Females who are looking for temporary shelter respond to the attacks by leaving; females who are interested in permanently residing and mating with the males stay. Zahavi’s testing the bond theory of commitment assessment is founded on the premise that costly information is reliable information (Zahavi, 1975). “We are all willing to accept another’s behavior if we benefit from it, but only one truly interested in the partnership is willing to accept an imposition” (1997, p. 112).

Female birds also appear to assess commitment intentions. Wagner (1996) suggests that female birds’ rejection of copulations—a frequent phenomena in many bird species—may be a means with which females can evaluate males’ commitment to invest resources in them after fertilization and in their chicks after hatching. Males who are committed to providing for the females and any eventual offspring they

produce will withstand the costs of delayed copulation. Males looking to maximize the number of partners they copulate with will shun females who require multiple mating attempts to achieve a successful copulation.

Drawing upon testing of the bond theory, Smith (1994) hypothesized that birds assess potential partners' commitment to them by evaluating the partners' willingness to reply to their "singing." Replying is a costly signal of commitment because it localizes one's presence to predators and requires time and energy that could be allocated to other activities such as foraging. This promising hypothesis has yet to be tested.

Testing the bond theory has also been used to explain commitment assessment in non-mating relationships. Wild female monkeys (*Cebus capucinus*) often attempt to handle the infants of unrelated mothers, an action that can be reproductively costly for mothers due to the possibilities of accidental injury and disease transmission to the infant. Manson (1999) suggests that "handlers" are testing mothers' commitment to provide coalitional support by imposing possible costs on them. Mothers who trust a handler with their infants are more likely to commit to providing coalitional support (protection, help with food acquisition) to the handler. Mothers who do not trust a handler with their infants are less likely to commit to providing coalitional support.

Similarly, Smuts and Watanabe (1990) proposed that male olive baboons (*Papio cynocephalus anubis*) may test a male conspecific's willingness to provide coalitional support by imposing a cost on him. Instead of attempting to handle his

infant, however, male olive baboons may test a conspecific's commitment to them by seeing if they are allowed to handle his scrotum and penis. Olive baboons appear to infer that they can trust a male conspecific's commitment to allocate them coalitional support if he is willing to trust them with his genitals.

Commitment Tracking Adaptations in Humans

Penis presentation also appears to be a signal of coalitional commitment among the Walbiri tribe of Aborigines in central Australia (Watanabe & Smuts, 1999, p. 107). It is hard to imagine a more tangible expression of coalitional commitment than to allow a man to hold literally one's future reproductive success in the palm of his hand.

Given the tremendous costs our ancestors likely incurred from incorrectly tracking dating partners' commitment intentions, selection was likely to have designed mateship commitment tracking adaptations in men and women. I hypothesize that we possess species-specific psychological adaptations designed to utilize certain classes of information to track dating partners' commitment intentions to us.

Species-specificity of Humans' Commitment Tracking Adaptations

To hypothesize that humans possess species-specific commitment tracking adaptations is *not* to say that other species lack such adaptations or that humans' adaptations evolved independently from other species' adaptations. Humans' commitment tracking adaptations almost certainly did not evolve *de novo*, from

scratch. They likely were inherited from pre-human ancestors and then fine-tuned by selection to be sensitive to the particular ecological niches in which humans existed. Humans' commitment tracking adaptations are specific (unique) to their species in that they are hypothesized to take in human-specific classes of information and contain human-specific cognitive algorithms that process the information. What are the classes of information that men and women use to assess their dating partners' commitment intentions?

Hypothesized Design of Men's and Women's Commitment Tracking Adaptations

My meta-hypothesis is that information that reveals the mating strategy a dating partner is employing with us is the type of information we have evolved to use to assess their commitment intentions to us. Information that is equally informative of the mating strategy male and female dating partners are employing is hypothesized to be equally diagnostic of men's and women's commitment intentions. Conversely, information that is differentially informative of the mating strategy male and female dating partners employ is hypothesized to be differentially diagnostic of men's and women's commitment intentions. I outline below 18 hypotheses about the design of men's and women's commitment tracking adaptations.

Information Hypothesized to be Equally Diagnostic of Men's and Women's Commitment Intentions

Hypothesis 1—Public Displays of Romantic Involvement: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate the willingness of*

dating partners to display publicly their romantic involvement. The willingness of dating partners to display publicly romantic involvement with us signals a willingness to limit their ability to pursue other mates. Such displays suggest that they are pursuing a long-term mating relationship with us and are not pursuing other mates.

Dating partners who avoid publicly displaying romantic involvement with us may be unwilling to limit their ability to pursue other mates. They may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us. Dating partners' avoidance of public displays of romantic involvement may also indicate that they are pursuing an extra-pair copulation with us and are attempting to prevent their primary mate from finding out.

Hypothesis 2—Willingness to Spend Time: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate the willingness of dating partners to spend time with them.* The willingness of dating partners to spend time with us signals a willingness to limit their ability to pursue other mates. It suggests that they are pursuing a long-term mating relationship with us and are not pursuing other mates.

Dating partners who are unwilling to spend a lot of time with us may be unwilling to limit their ability to pursue other mates. They may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us. The unwillingness of dating

partners to spend a lot of time with us may also indicate that they are pursuing an extra-pair copulation with us and are attempting to prevent their primary mate from finding out.

Hypothesis 3—Personal Disclosure: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners disclose personal information to them.* The disclosure of personal information is a self-inflicted opportunity cost because it can limit one's ability to pursue other mates. It can also leave one at a strategic disadvantage in intrasexual competition (Buss & Duntley, 2002). Hidden flaws, weaknesses, strengths, secret plans, tactics, strategies, and scandalous or shameful information could be revealed to potential mates and rivals (Buss & Duntley, 2002).

The willingness of dating partners to disclose personal information to us signals a willingness to limit their ability to pursue other mates and to leave themselves at a strategic disadvantage in intrasexual competition. They are likely pursuing a long-term mating relationship with us and are not likely pursuing other mates.

Dating partners who avoid disclosing personal information to us may be unwilling to limit their ability to pursue other mates and to leave themselves at a strategic disadvantage in intrasexual competition. They may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Hypothesis 4—Exclusivity: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners want to date them exclusively.* Dating exclusively comes with the opportunity costs of lost fitness benefits that might have been achieved by pursuing additional mates. Dating partners' willingness to date us exclusively signals a willingness to incur such costs. Such displays suggest that they are pursuing a long-term mating relationship with us and are not pursuing other mates. Dating partners' lack of interest in dating us exclusively suggests that they may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Hypothesis 5—Jealousy. *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners become jealous over them.* Jealousy evolved as a defense against a mate's infidelity, resource allocation to rivals, and abandonment (Buss, Larsen, Westen, & Semmelroth, 1992; Daly, Wilson, & Weghorst, 1982; Symons, 1979). A male dating partner's jealousy over us suggests that he is interested in committing to us and does not want to risk losing us or investing in a child who is not his (Buss, 2000). A female dating partner's jealousy over us signals that she is interested in committing to us and does not want to risk losing us or our resources (Buss, 2000).

A male dating partner's lack of jealousy over us suggests that he does not intend to commit to us and is not concerned about losing us or investing in a child

who is not his (Buss, 2000). A female dating partner's lack of jealousy over us suggests that she does not intend to commit to us and is not concerned about losing us or losing access to our resources (Buss, 2000). Unjealous dating partners may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Hypothesis 6—Interested only in Sex: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners are interested only in having sex with them.* Dating partners' commitment to us is an index of their ability to uphold our mateship contracts. Mateship contracts contain, among other things, clauses designating what partners must do. Although most people's mateship contracts stipulate that their partners must be interested in having sex with them, this is usually not the sole stipulation. That is, most mateship contracts require that partners be interested in more than solely sex. Partners who exhibit an interest beyond sex are partners who signal that they may be interested in fulfilling our mateship contracts.

Partners who are predominantly interested in having sex fail to signal an interest in fulfilling the other clauses of our mateship contracts. They may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us and with others, (2) unsure if they want to pursue a long-term committed relationship with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Hypothesis 7—Alluded to Our Future Together: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners allude to a future together.* By definition, short-term relationships do not contain a shadow of the future. Conversely, a defining characteristic of long-term relationships is the likely existence of a future together. Dating partners who shadow our future together are signaling that they do not want a short-term relationship with us. Dating partners who do not allude to our future together may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Hypothesis 8—Interested in Our Kin: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners are interested in their kin.* Mateship contracts generally contain, among other things, clauses designating that partners should be interested in knowing our kin. Partners who exhibit an interest in knowing our kin signal that they may be interested in fulfilling our mateship contracts. Partners who are not interested in knowing our kin fail to signal an interest in fulfilling a clause of our mateship contracts. Their lack of interest in our kin suggests that they may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Hypothesis 9—Involved Us with Their Kin: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners*

involve them with their dating partners' kin. Dating partners who involve us with their kin may be seeking parental input on their mate choice, something one does with potential long-term but not short-term mates. Involving a dating partner with one's kin is also an opportunity cost because it limits one's ability to pursue additional mates. Thus, dating partners who involve us with their kin are likely pursuing a long-term mating relationship with us and are not likely pursuing other mates. Dating partners who avoid involving us with their kin may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Hypothesis 10—Asked About Our Future Trajectory: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners ask about their future trajectory.* When pursuing long-term romantic relationships, men and women prefer partners with goals and ambitions for the future (Buss, 1989; Buss, et al., 1990). Dating partners who ask about our future trajectory may be evaluating us as a potential long-term mate. Their interest in our future trajectory suggests that they are pursuing a long-term mating relationship with us.

Dating partners who do not ask about our future trajectory are not likely to be evaluating us as a long-term mate. They may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating strategy with us or with others, (2) uninterested in dating us, or (3) unsure if they want to pursue a long-term committed relationship with us.

Hypothesis 11—Asked About Our Relationship History: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners inquire about their relationship history.* Both sexes face potential reproductive costs from a partner's infidelities and from overestimating a partner's commitment intentions. As a good predictor of future actions is past behavior, dating partners often seek information about our past relationships. Dating partners who inquire about our relationship history may be evaluating us as a potential long-term mate. Their interest in our relationship history suggests that they are interested in pursuing a long-term mating relationship with us.

Dating partners who do not inquire about our relationship history are not likely to be evaluating us as a long-term mate. They may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating strategy with us or with others, (2) uninterested in dating us, or (3) unsure if they want to pursue a long-term committed relationship with us.

Hypothesis 12—Partner's Relationship History: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate dating partners' relationship histories.* Both sexes face potential reproductive costs from a partner's infidelities and from overestimating a partner's commitment intentions. As a good predictor of future actions is past behavior, we often seek information about dating partner's past relationships. Dating partners who have a history of long-term relationships may be pursuing a long-term mating strategy with us. Dating partners who have a history of

short-term relationships may be pursuing a short-term mating strategy with us and with others.

Hypothesis 13—Wanted to Become Acquainted with Us: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners want to become acquainted with them.* When pursuing a long-term romantic relationship, men and women seek information about a potential partner in order to gauge the partner's suitability as a long-term mate for them and to track the partner's ability to fulfill their mateship contracts. Dating partners who want to become acquainted with us signal that they are evaluating us as a potential long-term mate. Their interest in becoming acquainted with us suggests that they are interested in pursuing a long-term mating relationship with us.

Dating partners who do not want to become acquainted with us are not likely to be evaluating us as a long-term mate. They may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating strategy with us or with others, (2) uninterested in dating us, or (3) unsure if they want to pursue a long-term committed relationship with us.

Hypothesis 14—Sexualized Others: *Men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners sexualize other potential mates.* Dating partners who refrain from sexualizing others may be willing to limit their ability to pursue additional mates. Partners who limit their ability to pursue additional mates incur self-inflicted opportunity costs. They are likely to be

pursuing a long-term mating relationship with us and are not likely to be pursuing other mates.

Dating partners who sexualize potential mates other than us are unwilling to limit their ability to pursue other mates. They may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Information Hypothesized to be More Diagnostic of Men's than Women's Commitment Intentions

Hypothesis 15—Tolerant of Our Delay of Sexual Access: *Women, but not men, possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners tolerate the delay of sexual access.* Men's reproductive success has historically been constrained more than women's reproductive success by the number of fertile partners to whom they can gain access (Symons, 1979). When pursuing a short-term mating strategy, men, but not women, impose minimal time constraints before seeking sexual intercourse (Buss & Schmitt, 1993). Men's willingness to tolerate our delay of sexual access suggests that they are not imposing minimal time constraints. This signals that they are not likely to be pursuing a short-term sexual strategy and may be interested in pursuing a long-term relationship with us. Men's intolerance of our delayed sexual access suggests that they may be pursuing a short-term sexual strategy with us and with others.

Hypothesis 16—Wanted to Expedite Sexual Access: *Women, but not men, possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners want to expedite sexual access.* Men's reproductive success has historically been constrained more than women's reproductive success by the number of fertile partners to whom they can gain access (Symons, 1979). When pursuing a short-term mating strategy, men, but not women, impose minimal time constraints before seeking sexual intercourse (Buss & Schmitt, 1993). Men's lack of desire to expedite sexual access with us suggests that they are not pursuing a short-term sexual strategy and may be interested in pursuing a long-term relationship with us. Men's desire to expedite sexual access with us suggests that they are pursuing a short-term mating strategy with us and possibly with others.

Hypothesis 17—Honest with Us: *Women's commitment tracking adaptations will be more sensitive than men's adaptations to their dating partners' degree of honesty.*

When pursuing a short-term mating strategy, men are more likely than women to feign interest in a long-term relationship (Buss, 1994; Haselton, Buss, Oubaid, & Angleitner, 2002). As men are more likely to lie about their commitment intentions, their honesty with us is more diagnostic of their interest in a long-term relationship with us. Evidence that men have lied to us signals that they may have feigned their commitment intentions.

Information Hypothesized to be More Diagnostic of Women's than Men's

Commitment Intentions

Hypothesis 18—Tolerant of Our Minimal Allocation of Resources: *Men possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners tolerate minimal resource allocation.* When pursuing a short-term mating strategy, women, but not men, are interested in maximizing the amount of immediate (non sexual) resource allocation they receive (Buss & Schmitt, 1993). Women's tolerance of our minimal resource allocation suggests that they are not pursuing a short-term sexual strategy with us and may be interested in pursuing a long-term relationship with us. Women's intolerance of our minimal resource allocation suggests that they may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Chapter Three Summary

Given the tremendous costs our ancestors could have incurred from incorrectly tracking dating partners' commitment intentions, I propose that selection designed commitment tracking adaptations in men and women. My meta-hypothesis is that information that reveals the mating strategy a dating partner is employing with us is the type of information we have evolved to use to assess their commitment intentions to us. Information that is equally informative of the mating strategy male and female dating partners are employing is hypothesized to be equally diagnostic of

men's and women's commitment intentions. Information that is differentially informative of the mating strategy male and female dating partners employ is hypothesized to be differentially diagnostic of men's and women's commitment intentions. I put forward 18 hypotheses about the design of men's and women's commitment tracking adaptations. In the next chapter I describe Study 1, which was designed to generate a list of cues to commitment intentions that would serve as the basis for tests of these hypotheses (Study 2, Chapter 5).

CHAPTER FOUR:

STUDY 1: IDENTIFYING CUES TO COMMITMENT

The goal of Study 1 was to identify empirically a large and diverse set of naturally occurring specific cues to dating partners' commitment intentions. No previous research has identified the range of cues people use to assess dating partners' commitment intentions.

Method

Participants

The participants were 129 undergraduates (68 men and 61 women) at a large southwestern university. Participation partially fulfilled an experimental requirement for a psychology course. The average age was 19.47 for men ($SD = 1.73$, range = 18-29) and 18.89 for women ($SD = 1.11$, range = 17-23).

Materials

I obtained nominations of cues to the presence and absence of commitment intentions from undergraduates using six web-based questionnaires. Each participant received each questionnaire. The procedure was adapted from Buss and Craik's (1983) method for identifying naturally occurring acts. The titles and instructions for each questionnaire as well as the order in which each subject received them were as follows:

1) What Signals Someone's Commitment Intentions?

During the initial stages of a dating relationship, it is often unclear what type of relationship someone is looking for. Some people are interested in pursuing temporary and uncommitted sexual relationships. Others are interested in pursuing committed romantic relationships that will be relatively long-term (i.e., that will last for at least several months). Please list at least 5 things that signal someone is interested in pursuing a committed, relatively long-term romantic relationship with you and not a temporary and uncommitted sexual relationship with you.

2) What Signals that Someone is Not Interested in Committing?

During the initial stages of a dating relationship, it is often unclear what type of relationship someone is looking for. Some people are interested in pursuing temporary and uncommitted sexual relationships. Others are interested in pursuing committed and relatively long-term romantic relationships. Please list at least 5 things that signal someone is interested in pursuing a temporary and uncommitted sexual relationship with you and not a committed, relatively long-term romantic relationship with you.

3) What Signals that Someone is Not Interested in Dating You At All?

Please list at least 5 things that signal a new dating partner is not interested in dating you at all.

4) What Signals Uncertainty?

During the initial stages of a dating relationship, some people are unsure what type of relationship they are looking to pursue. Please list at least 5 things that signal someone is unsure if they are interested in pursuing either a temporary and uncommitted sexual relationship with you or a committed, relatively long-term romantic relationship with you.

5) What Do People do to Demonstrate Commitment Intentions?

During the beginning stages of a dating relationship, it is often important to demonstrate to someone that you are interested in pursuing a committed, long-term romantic relationship with them as opposed to a temporary and uncommitted sexual relationship. Please list at least 5 things that you (or others) have done to DEMONSTRATE to someone that you were interested in pursuing a committed, relatively long-term romantic relationship with them as opposed to a temporary and uncommitted sexual relationship.

6) What Do People do to Demonstrate a Lack of Commitment Intentions?

During the beginning stages of a dating relationship, it is often important to demonstrate to someone that you are interested in pursuing a committed, long-term romantic relationship with them as opposed to a temporary and uncommitted sexual relationship. Please list at least 5 things that you (or others) have done to DEMONSTRATE to someone that you were interested in pursuing a temporary and uncommitted sexual relationship with

them as opposed to a committed, relatively long-term romantic relationship with them.

Each set of directions was followed by 15 lines in which participants could type their cue nominations.

Results and Discussion

Upon completion of the study, cues were compiled into one master list. A total of 4,240 cues were nominated. After I eliminated obvious redundancies, a panel of judges consisting of two men and two women eliminated additional redundant cues, generalized overly specific and idiosyncratic cues, and divided complex cues into their simple components. Cues judged to be redundant or overly idiosyncratic by two or more judges were eliminated. All other cues were retained. This reduction procedure left 161 reasonably distinct and generalizable cues to commitment intentions. I added 23 cues to this list in order to test specific predictions. Sample cues include “He wanted to know your parents.”, “She remembered little things like your birthday, favorite food, etc.”, “He pursued other women.”, and “She told you she needed her space.” The complete list of cues can be found in the Appendix. These cues served as the foundation for Study 2 (Chapter Five).

It is important to note that these cues are likely not the only cues used to track commitment intentions. A strength of the act nomination procedure is that it elicits a broad and diverse set of naturally occurring cues. A limitation is that it only yields cues that participants are consciously aware of and can verbally articulate. Consider a

nomination survey designed to identify what men find attractive in women. Although evidence suggests that men cross-culturally prefer a waist-to-hip ratio of 0.7 in women (Singh, 1993; Singh, 1995; Singh & Young, 1995), it is unlikely that men's nominations would include this characteristic. Men have evolved to prefer this feature, not to articulate its specifics on a survey. With this methodological limitation in mind, did men and women differ in the average number of cues nominated?

Sex Differences in the Number of Cues Nominated

For Questionnaire 1, “*What Signals Someone's Commitment Intentions?*”, women on average nominated significantly more cues ($\underline{M} = 6.52$, $\underline{SD} = 2.42$) than men nominated ($\underline{M} = 5.59$, $\underline{SD} = 1.55$; $t(127) = 2.65$, $p < .05$; $d = .46$). I did not have an a priori prediction about which sex would nominate more cues. Several post-hoc explanations of why women nominated more cues than men to a dating partner's long-term commitment intentions are possible.

The effect could be due to women being more conscientious in their course work. Relative to men, women may have had a greater desire to exceed the minimal number of cues requested (five) so as to avoid appearing to put minimal effort into completing the study. This explanation cannot account for why men's and women's average number of nominations did not significantly differ for the other five questionnaires (discussed below).

Alternatively, women may have evolved to be more sensitive than men to dating partners' commitment intentions, and hence consider (and can nominate) a

broader range of cues. Modern day women's greater sensitivity to dating partners' commitment intentions could be a result of ancestral women incurring more costs than ancestral men from overestimating their dating partners' commitment intentions. Ancestral women, but not men, incurred the costs of an unwanted or untimely pregnancy, raising a child without an investing mate, a reduction in their mate value, and reputational damage (Buss, 1994). Ancestral women may also have been more likely than ancestral men to encounter dating partners who feigned commitment intentions (Buss, 1994; Haselton, Buss, Oubaid, & Angleitner, 2002). The possibility that women have evolved to be more sensitive than men to their dating partners' commitment intentions is explored further in Chapter Five.

As mentioned, no sex differences in the average number of nominated cues were found for the other 5 questionnaires.

For Questionnaire 2, "*What Signals that Someone is Not Interested in Committing?*", women's average number of nominations ($M = 6.02$, $SD = 1.75$) was not significantly different from men's average number of nominations ($M = 5.47$, $SD = 1.41$; $t(124) = 1.92$, $p = .06$).

For Questionnaire 3, "*What Signals that Someone is Not Interested in Dating You At All?*", women's average number of nominations ($M = 5.62$, $SD = 1.11$) was not significantly different from men's average number of nominations ($M = 5.49$, $SD = 1.55$; $t(126) = .54$, $p = .59$).

For Questionnaire 4, “*What Signals Uncertainty?*”, women’s average number of nominations ($\underline{M} = 5.23$, $\underline{SD} = .78$) was not significantly different from men’s average number of nominations ($\underline{M} = 5.31$, $\underline{SD} = 1.32$; $t(123) = .43$, $p = .67$).

For Questionnaire 5, “*What Do People do to Demonstrate Commitment Intentions?*”, women’s average number of nominations ($\underline{M} = 5.98$, $\underline{SD} = 1.62$) was not significantly different from men’s average number of nominations ($\underline{M} = 5.76$, $\underline{SD} = 1.85$; $t(123) = .72$, $p = .47$).

For Questionnaire 6, “*What Do People do to Demonstrate a Lack of Commitment Intentions?*”, women’s average number of nominations ($\underline{M} = 5.21$, $\underline{SD} = 1.16$) was not significantly different from men’s average number of nominations ($\underline{M} = 5.07$, $\underline{SD} = .64$; $t(122) = .79$, $p = .43$).

CHAPTER FIVE:

STUDY 2: DIAGNOSTICITY OF CUES TO COMMITMENT

Study 2 is designed to (1) identify which cues collected from Study 1 the sexes find to be most diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions, (2) identify which cues the sexes find to be differentially diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions, (3) test 18 hypotheses about the design of men's and women's commitment tracking adaptations, (4) reduce the large number of cues to a smaller number by identifying the most general factor structure that might underlie the set of cues to commitment intentions, (5) determine whether the same factors of commitment differ in diagnosticity when performed by dating partners of relatively high, low, or equal mate value compared to self.

Method

Participants

A total of 272 individuals participated in this study. After excluding 21 participants (discussed below under "Validity Checks"), data from 251 heterosexual men (87) and women (164) were used in this study. The participants were 155 undergraduates (54 men and 101 women) at a large southwestern university and 96 individuals (33 men and 66 women) drawn from the internet community.

Participation for the university sample partially fulfilled an experimental requirement for a psychology course. The average age of men and women in the university sample was 18.19 ($SD = .97$; range = 17-22) and 18.05 ($SD = 1.03$; range =

17-25), respectively. The average number of past committed, exclusive, and relatively long-term romantic relationships participants in the university sample had was 1.66 (SD = 1.43; range = 0-8).

The internet sample was recruited through the means of an email from me. Invitations to participate were sent to my past participants from unrelated experiments, former students, friends, and family. The average age of men and women in the internet sample was 22.82 (SD = 5.48; range = 18-44) and 21.16 (SD = 4.65; range = 17-43), respectively. The average number of past committed, exclusive, and relatively long-term romantic relationships participants in the internet sample had was 1.95 (SD = 1.30; range = 0-6). The number of items that significantly differed between the university and internet samples was less than that expected to occur by chance (discussed below under “Data Analysis”).

Materials

Six versions of the survey were constructed. Each participant took only one version. Men and women received a survey asking them to imagine a potential partner who was either higher, lower, or as equal in mate value as they were. The survey opened with several biographical questions. Participants in the High Mate Value condition received the following instructions (Wording for the Low and Equal Mate Value conditions are bracketed. Pronouns are in masculine form here and throughout dissertation. Men and women received the appropriate pronouns for the instructions and items in actual surveys.):

Imagine a woman that you might date...Imagine that this woman is somewhat MORE [LESS; JUST AS] desirable to the opposite sex than [as] you are...

Now imagine that you have been out on several dates with her.

Rate how interested you think this woman would be in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with you if she engaged in the acts below. Keep in mind that this woman is somewhat MORE [LESS; JUST AS] desirable on the mating market than [as] you are.

Participants were then presented with 184 cues to commitment intentions (the 161 cues collected from Study 1 plus 23 cues nominated by me in order to test specific predictions; See Appendix for entire survey). Following each cue was a seven-point Likert-type scale. Participants clicked on a button above each anchor on the scale to submit their rating. The anchors were as follows (anchors did not contain the bracketed numbers): She is extremely un-interested [-3]; She is moderately un-interested [-2]; She is slightly un-interested [-1]; I can't tell if she is interested or not interested [0]; She is slightly interested [1]; She is moderately interested [2]; She is extremely interested [3]. Completion of the survey took approximately 30 minutes.

In summary, Study 2 was a 2 (Sex of Rated Partner) x 3 (Mate Value Scenario) x 2 (Sample) between-subjects factorial design.

Results

Validity Checks

Four questions were repeated in order to assess validity of participants' responses. All data from participants whose diagnosticity ratings of any of the repeated cues differed by three or more points (on the seven-point scale) were excluded from all analyses. Consider a male participant who rated that a woman was "moderately un-interested [-1]" in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with him if she 'Took the time to get to know him.' If the cue was repeated and his second rating of the cue indicated that she was "moderately interested [2]", his diagnosticity ratings of this cue would differ by 3 points, and his entire data set would be excluded from all analyses. Such participants were not likely attending to the long survey. This validity check criterion resulted in the elimination of 19 participants' data. The excluded participants were randomly dispersed throughout the 12 groups. Data from an additional two participants were excluded due to monotonicity of response (they gave the same response to at least 20 consecutive distinct items in the survey). The elimination of these 21 participants resulted in useable data from 251 out of 272 participants. Although a relatively high percentage of participants were eliminated from analyses (7.7%), the validity check criteria were established before data were examined.

Data Analysis

To determine if data from the university and internet samples should be analyzed separately, two-way independent sample t-tests were run on the diagnosticity ratings of all 180 non-repeated cues. With alpha set to .05, significant

mean differences were found between the samples on only nine cues. This is exactly the number of significant differences expected to occur by chance. With alpha lowered to .01, significant mean differences were found between the samples on only one cue, with 1.84 expected by chance. As such, all analyses were collapsed across sample.

Inter-Judge Agreement

Inter-judge correlations were computed in SPSS using the reliability function after transposing the data matrix. Inter-judge correlations were computed in order to evaluate the degree to which participants responded in the same fashion to the same set of questions. The mean inter-judge correlation for the entire sample was .53 (SD = .26; range = -.68 to +.98).

Although the mean correlation between male and female raters was high (.94), the pattern of responding within each sex differed. Women's diagnosticity ratings of cues to commitment were considerably more consistent than men's rating of the same cues (inter-judge correlations for women: M = .64; SD = .19; range -.40 to +.98; inter-judge correlations for men: M = .44; SD = .25; range = -.58 to +.92). Women agreed more than men about how diagnostic various cues were to dating partners' commitment intentions.

Most Diagnostic Cues to the Presence of Commitment Intentions

Table 1 shows the twenty most diagnostic cues to the presence of men's commitment intentions. Cues rated as being most diagnostic of the presence of men's

commitment intentions included telling his parents he loved you, telling you he wanted children with you, telling you things he wouldn't tell anyone else, including you in all aspects of his life, and saving memorabilia from your dates.

Table 2 shows the twenty most diagnostic cues to the presence of women's commitment intentions. Sixteen of these cues overlapped with the twenty most diagnostic cues to the presence of men's commitment intentions. Cues rated as being most diagnostic of the presence of women's commitment intentions included telling her parents that she loved you, telling you she wanted to have children with you, showing interest in the two of you living together, saving memorabilia from your dates, and telling you she wanted a committed and exclusive long-term relationship with you.

Most Diagnostic Cues to the Absence of Commitment Intentions

Table 3 shows the twenty most diagnostic cues of the absence of men's commitment intentions. Cues rated as being most diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions included not letting others know that the two of you were a couple, referring to you as a "friend", not wanting to introduce you to his family, avoiding talking about your relationship, and lying to you.

Table 4 shows the twenty most diagnostic cues of the absence of women's commitment intentions. Fourteen of these cues overlapped with the twenty most diagnostic cues to the absence of men's commitment intentions. Cues rated as being most diagnostic of women's lack of commitment intentions included pursuing other

men, having sex with another man while the two of you were dating, trying to avoid hanging out with you, verbally belittling you, and not wanting to know a lot about you.

Sex Differences in Diagnosticity of Cues

Two-way independent sample t-tests were performed on each of the 180 non-repeated cues to identify sex differences in diagnosticity ratings. To mitigate the increased risk of Type 1 error, I adopted an alpha level of .01. Sex differences were found for 118 of the 180 cues, whereas only 1.8 would be expected by chance. The number of cues rated as more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions (39; see Table 5) exceeded the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of the presence of women's commitment intentions (17; see Table 6). Similarly, the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions (53; see Table 7) exceeded the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of women's lack of commitment intentions (9; see Table 8).

The cue with the biggest sex difference was "He put pressure on you to have sex with him sooner than you wanted to" ($d = 1.19$). Whereas men cannot tell if this dating partner is interested or uninterested in committing to them ($M = 0.00$; $SD = 1.55$), women are moderately sure that such a dating partner is uninterested in pursuing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with them ($M = -1.72$, $SD = 1.29$). An even more striking pattern of results was found for the cue with the second biggest sex difference: "He was upset that you didn't want to have sex as

soon as he did” ($d = 1.17$). Men rate this as being slightly diagnostic of a dating partner’s presence of commitment intentions ($M = .89$, $SD = 1.60$). Women view this as being slightly diagnostic of a dating partner’s *lack* of commitment intentions ($M = -1.04$, $SD = 1.56$). Similarly, men viewed a dating partner who ‘was in a rush to have sex with them’ ($d = 1.05$) as being slightly interested in committing to them ($M = 0.29$, $SD = 1.60$), whereas women viewed such a partner as slightly *uninterested* in committing to them ($M = -1.34$, $SD = 1.39$).

Results of Tests of Hypotheses

When one prediction tested a hypothesis, the alpha level for the prediction was .05. When two predictions tested the same hypothesis, the alpha levels for each prediction were Bonferoni corrected (i.e., alphas were lowered from .05 to .025). When a single cue provided the test of a prediction, a one-way univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed. When multiple cues provided the test of a prediction, a one-way multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted. MANOVA F values were approximated from Pillar’s Trace.

Information Hypothesized to be Equally Diagnostic of Men’s and Women’s Commitment Intentions

Hypothesis 1—Public Displays of Romantic Involvement. According to Hypothesis 1, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate the willingness of dating partners to display publicly their romantic involvement. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 1a—Public Displays of Romantic Involvement. Men and women will judge public displays of romantic involvement by a dating partner to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following six cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He introduced you to his friends, (2) He held your hand in public, (3) He acted romantic with you in front of his friends, (4) He always let others know that the two of you were a couple, (5) He hung out with you in public places, (6) He wanted to go out in public with you. The set of cues had an alpha reliability coefficient of .80 (Cronbach, 1951). A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(12, 450) = 33.30, p < .025, \eta^2 = .47$). All cues were more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions.

Prediction 1b—Avoidance of Public Displays of Romantic Involvement. Men and women will judge the avoidance of public displays of romantic involvement by a dating partner to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following seven cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He avoided holding your hand in public; (2) He didn't want to act romantic with you in front of his friends; (3) He wouldn't let others know that the two of you were a couple; (4) He wouldn't hang out with you in public places; (5) He didn't want to introduce you to his friends; (6) He didn't want to go out in public with you; (7) He wouldn't let anyone know that the two of you were together. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .60. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(14, 458) = 39.76, p < .025, \eta^2 = .55$). Cue 6, "He didn't want to go out

in public with you”, was more diagnostic of women’s than men’s lack of commitment intentions ($M = -2.04$, $SE = .21$ vs. $M = -.99$, $SE = .15$, for women and men, respectively). All other cues were more diagnostic of men’s lack of commitment intentions.

Hypothesis 2—Willingness to Spend Time. According to Hypothesis 2, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate the willingness of dating partners to spend time with them. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 2a—Willingness to Spend Time. Men and women will judge a dating partner’s willingness to spend time with them to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner’s commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He spent a lot of time with you; (2) He frequently called you on the phone; (3) He took the time to get to know you; (4) He cancelled other commitments to hang out with you; (5) He would rather hang out with you than his good friends; (6) He got upset when the two of you were apart from each other for a long time. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .74. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(12, 450) = 35.49$, $p < .025$, $\eta^2 = .49$). All cues were more diagnostic of the presence of men’s commitment intentions.

Prediction 2b—Unwillingness to Spend Time. Men and women will judge a dating partner’s unwillingness to spend time with them to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner’s lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to

test this prediction: (1) He wouldn't spend a lot of time with you; (2) He rarely called you on the phone; (3) He didn't take the time to get to know you; (4) He was unwilling to cancel other commitments to hang out with you; (5) He tried to avoid hanging out with you; (6) He didn't get upset when the two of you were apart from each other for a long time. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .62. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(12, 452) = 44.90, p < .025, \eta^2 = .54$). All cues were more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions.

Hypothesis 3—Personal Disclosure. According to Hypothesis 3, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners disclose personal information to them. One prediction was designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 3a—Personal Disclosure. Men and women will judge a dating partner's personal disclosure to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He shared with you intimate details of his life; (2) He told you that he had been hurt in previous relationships; (3) He told you his values; (4) He told you things he wouldn't tell anyone else; (5) He shared his insecurities with you. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .68. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(10, 456) = 46.37, p < .05, \eta^2 = .50$). All cues were more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions.

Prediction 3b—Absence of Personal Disclosure. Men and women will judge the absence of personal disclosure by a dating partner to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. As no relevant items were included in the survey, this prediction was not tested.

Hypothesis 4—Exclusivity. According to Hypothesis 4, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners want to date them exclusively. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 4a—Dated You Exclusively. Men and women will judge a dating partner's interest in dating them exclusively to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He said he wanted a committed and exclusive long-term relationship; (2) He dated no one else but you; (3) He stopped dating other women; (4) He said he didn't want a temporary and uncommitted sexual relationship with you; (5) He rejected other girls that were hitting on him while the two of you dated; (6) He only had sex with you. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .49. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(12, 464) = 44.58, p < .025, \eta^2 = .54$). Cue 6, "He only had sex with you", was more diagnostic of the presence of women's than men's commitment intentions ($M = 1.27, SE = .24$ vs. $M = .09, SE = .17$, for women and men, respectively). All other cues were more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions.

Prediction 4b—Lack of Exclusivity. Men and women will judge a dating partner's lack of exclusivity to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He pursued other women; (2) He had sex with another woman while the two of you were dating; (3) He dated women in addition to you. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .66. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(6, 468) = 84.99, p < .025, \eta^2 = .52$). The "He had sex with another woman while the two of you were dating" cue was more diagnostic of men's than women's lack of commitment intentions. The other two cues were more diagnostic of women's lack of commitment intentions.

Hypothesis 5—Jealousy. According to Hypothesis 5, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners become jealous over them. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 5a—Presence of Jealousy. Men and women will judge a dating partner's jealousy over them to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He became jealous when you were around other men. Mean ratings of this cue did not significantly differ between the sexes, confirming the prediction ($t(242) = .89, p = .73$),

Prediction 5b—Absence of Jealousy. Men and women will judge the absence of a dating partner's jealousy over them to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. As no relevant items were included in the survey, this prediction was not tested.

Hypothesis 6—Interested only in Sex: According to Hypothesis 6, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners are interested only in having sex with them. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 6a—Interested in More than only Sex. Being interested in more than only sex will be judged by men and women to be equally diagnostic of a dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He took an interest in your hobbies. Mean ratings of this cue did not significantly differ between the sexes, confirming the prediction ($t(249) = 1.7, p = .29$).

Prediction 6b—Predominantly Interested only in Sex. Being predominantly interested only in sex will be judged by men and women to be equally diagnostic of a dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He would rather "fool around" than go out on a real date; (2) He made it clear that he only wanted sex; (3) He talked about sex a lot. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .61. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(6, 468) = 85.56, p < .025, \eta^2 = .52$). All cues were more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions.

Hypothesis 7—Alluded to Our Future Together. According to Hypothesis 7, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners allude to their future together. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 7a—Alluded to Our Future Together. Men and women will judge a dating partner's allusion to a future together to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He spoke about doing things with you in the distant future; (2) He planned a vacation with you; (3) He showed interest in the two of you living together; (4) He told you he wanted to have children with you one day. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .66. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(8, 464) = 60.12, p < .025, \eta^2 = .51$). The first two cues were more diagnostic of the presence of men's than women's commitment intentions. The third cue was more diagnostic of the presence of women's commitment intentions. The last cue was equally diagnostic of the presence of commitment intentions for men and women.

Prediction 7b—Didn't Allude to Our Future Together. Men and women will judge a dating partner's lack of allusion to a future together to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He avoided talking about your future together; (2) When he talked about his future he didn't include you in it; (3) He refused to make plans for the

two of you for more than one week in the future; (4) He told you he was looking for a temporary relationship. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .65. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(8, 470) = 50.79, p < .025, \eta^2 = .46$). The first and second cues were more diagnostic of women's lack of commitment intentions. The third cue was more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions. The fourth cue was equally diagnostic of lack of commitment intentions for men and women.

Hypothesis 8—Interested in Our Kin. According to Hypothesis 8, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners are interested in their kin. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 8a—Interested in Our Kin. Men and women will judge a dating partner's interest in their kin to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He wanted to know your parents; (2) He inquired about your family; (3) He was interested in your family. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .39. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(6, 448) = 61.47, p < .025, \eta^2 = .45$). All cues were more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions.

Prediction 8b—Wasn't Interested in Our Kin. Men and women will judge a dating partner's lack of interest in their kin to be equally diagnostic of their dating

partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He didn't want to know your parents; (2) He didn't inquire about your family; (3) He was not interested in your family. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .70. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(6, 460) = 58.30, p < .025, \eta^2 = .43$). All cues were more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions.

Hypothesis 9—Involved Us with Their Kin. According to Hypothesis 9, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners involve them with their dating partners' kin. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 9a—Involved Us with Their Kin. Men and women will judge a dating partner's willingness to involve them with their kin to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He introduced you to his family; (2) He told his parents that he loved you. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .26. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(4, 464) = 118.67, p < .025, \eta^2 = .51$). Both cues were more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions.

Prediction 9b—Didn't Involve Us with Their Kin. Men and women will judge a dating partner's unwillingness to involve them with their kin to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He didn't introduce you to his family; (2)

He didn't want to introduce you to his family. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .79. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(4, 462) = 82.21, p < .025, \eta^2 = .42$). Both cues were more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions.

Hypothesis 10—Asked About Our Future Trajectory: According to Hypothesis 10, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners ask about their future trajectory. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 10a—Asked About Our Future Trajectory. Men and women will judge a dating partner's desire to know their future trajectory to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He asked about your goals and ambitions. The cue was significantly more diagnostic of the presence of men's than women's commitment intentions, disconfirming the prediction ($t(249) = 2.29, p < .025, d = .29$).

Prediction 10b—Didn't Ask About Our Future Trajectory. Men and women will judge a dating partner's lack of desire to know their future trajectory to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He didn't ask about your goals and ambitions. The cue was significantly more diagnostic of men's than women's lack of commitment intentions, disconfirming the prediction ($t(149) = 2.46, p < .025, d = .40$).

Hypothesis 11—Asked About Our Relationship History. According to Hypothesis 11, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners ask about their relationship history. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 11a—Asked About Our Relationship History. Men and women will judge a dating partner's desire to know their relationship history to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He asked you about your relationship history; (2) He asked you a lot about your sexual history. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .35. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(4, 476) = 51.10, p < .025, \eta^2 = .30$). The first cue, "He asked you about your relationship history", was more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions. The second cue, "He asked you a lot about your sexual history", was more diagnostic of the presence of women's commitment intentions.

Prediction 11b—Didn't Ask About Our Relationship History. Men and women will judge a dating partner's lack of desire to know about their relationship history to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He didn't ask you about your relationship history; (2) He didn't ask many questions about your sexual history. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .35. A significant main effect of sex

was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(4, 298) = 16.42, p < .025, \eta^2 = .18$). Both cues were more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions.

Hypothesis 12—Partner's Relationship History. According to Hypothesis 12, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate dating partners' relationship histories. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 12a—History of Long-Term Relationships. Men and women will judge a dating partner's history of long-term relationships to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He had been in long-term relationships before. Mean ratings of the cue did not significantly differ between the sexes, confirming the prediction ($t(240) = .04, p = .97$).

Prediction 12b—History of Short-Term Relationships. Men and women will judge a dating partner's history of short-term relationships to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He had a history of short, purely sexual relationships. The cue was significantly more diagnostic of men's than women's lack of commitment intentions, disconfirming the prediction ($t(235) = 2.28, p < .025, d = .30$).

Hypothesis 13—Wanted to Become Acquainted with Us. According to Hypothesis 13, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners want to become acquainted with them. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 13a—Wanted to Become Acquainted with Us. Men and women will judge a dating partner's desire to become acquainted with them to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He wanted to know a lot about you. The cue was significantly more diagnostic of the presence of men's than women's commitment intentions, disconfirming the prediction ($t(231) = 2.52, p < .025, d = .33$).

Prediction 13b—Didn't Want to Become Acquainted with Us. Men and women will judge the absence of a dating partner's desire to become acquainted with them to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He didn't want to know a lot about you. The cue was significantly more diagnostic of men's than women's lack of commitment intentions, disconfirming the prediction ($t(240) = 3.62, p < .025, d = .47$).

Hypothesis 14—Sexualized Others. According to Hypothesis 14, men and women possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners sexualize other potential mates. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 14a—Sexualizes Others. Men and women will judge a dating partner's sexualizing of others to be equally diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He was very flirtatious with other women; (2) He said flattering things about other

women to you; (3) He flirted with other women. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .61. A significant main effect of sex was found, disconfirming the prediction ($F(6, 294) = 39.00, p < .025, \eta^2 = .44$). All cues were more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions.

Prediction 14b—Didn't Sexualize Others. As no relevant items were included in the survey, this prediction was not tested.

Information Hypothesized to be More Diagnostic of Men's than Women's Commitment Intentions

Hypothesis 15—Tolerant of Our Delay of Sexual Access. According to Hypothesis 15, women, but not men, possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners tolerate the delay of sexual access. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 15a—Tolerance of Delayed Sexual Access. Women, more so than men, will judge a dating partner's tolerance of delayed sexual access to be diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He was tolerant of your desire to remain a virgin until marriage. (2) He was willing to wait until you were ready to have sexual intercourse with him; (3) He was not upset when you didn't want to have sex as soon as he did; (4) He was happy with your desire to delay sexual intercourse with him. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .61. A significant main effect of sex was found ($F(8, 466) =$

38.03, $p < .025$, $\eta^2 = .40$). All cues were more diagnostic of men's commitment intentions, confirming the prediction.

Prediction 15b—Intolerance of Delayed Sexual Access. Women, more so than men, will judge a dating partner's intolerance of delayed sexual access be diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He was intolerant of your desire to remain a virgin until marriage; (2) He was unwilling to wait until you were ready to have sexual intercourse with him; (3) He was upset that you didn't want to have sex as soon as he did; (4) He was unhappy with your desire to delay sexual intercourse with him. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .80. A significant main effect of sex was found ($F(8, 476) = 37.57$, $p < .025$, $\eta^2 = .39$). All cues were more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions, confirming the prediction.

Hypothesis 16—Wanted to Expedite Sexual Access. According to Hypothesis 16, women, but not men, possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners want to expedite sexual access. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 16a—Didn't Want to Expedite Sexual Access. Women, more so than men, will judge a dating partner's lack of desire to expedite sexual access to be diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He didn't want to have sex with you right away; (2) He didn't want to have sex with you on your first date; (3) He was in no rush to have

sex with you; (4) He waited for you to kiss him for the first time; (5) He didn't try to kiss you until your fifth date; (6) He didn't put pressure on you to have sex with him sooner than you wanted to. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .70. A significant main effect of sex was found ($F(12, 462) = 35.05, p < .025, \eta^2 = .48$). Four out of five cues were more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions, confirming the prediction. Cue 4, "He waited for you to kiss him for the first time", was non-significantly more diagnostic of the presence of women's commitment intentions.

Prediction 16b—Wanted to Expedite Sexual Access. Women, more so than men, will judge a dating partner's desire to expedite sexual access to be diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cues were used to test this prediction: (1) He wanted to have sex with you right away; (2) He tried to have sex with you on your first date; (3) He was in a rush to have sex with you; (4) He put pressure on you to have sex with him sooner than you wanted to; (5) He gave you oral sex on your first date. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .88. A significant main effect of sex was found ($F(10, 462) = 20.49, p < .025, \eta^2 = .31$). All cues were more diagnostic of men's lack of commitment intentions, confirming the prediction.

Hypothesis 17—Honest with Us. According to Hypothesis 17, women's commitment tracking adaptations will be more sensitive than men's adaptations to

their dating partners' degree of honesty. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 17a—Honesty. Relative to men, women will judge a dating partner's honesty to be more diagnostic of their commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He was honest with you. The cue was significantly more diagnostic of the presence of men's than women's commitment intentions, confirming the prediction ($t(242) = 3.28, p < .025, d = .42$).

Prediction 17b—Dishonesty. Relative to men, women will judge a dating partner's dishonesty to be more diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. The following cue was used to test this prediction: He lied to you. The cue was significantly more diagnostic of men's than women's lack of commitment intentions, confirming the prediction ($t(238) = 3.10, p < .025, d = .40$).

Information Hypothesized to be More Diagnostic of Women's than Men's Commitment Intentions

Hypothesis 18—Tolerant of Our Minimal Allocation of Resources.

According to Hypothesis 18, men possess commitment tracking adaptations designed to evaluate whether dating partners tolerate minimal resource allocation. Two predictions were designed to test this hypothesis.

Prediction 18a—Tolerance of Minimal Resource Allocation. Men, more so than women, will judge a dating partner's tolerance of minimal resource allocation to be diagnostic of their dating partner's commitment intentions. The following cues

were used to test this prediction: (1) He wasn't upset that you never paid for your dates; (2) He wasn't upset that you refused to spend much money on him; (3) He wasn't upset that you took him only on cheap dates; (4) He wasn't upset that you never bought him expensive gifts. The set of cues had an alpha reliability of .82. A significant main effect of sex was found ($F(8, 466) = 27.98, p < .05, \eta^2 = .48$). All cues were more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions, disconfirming the prediction.

Prediction 18b—Intolerance of Minimal Resource Allocation. Men, more so than women, will judge a dating partner's intolerance of minimal resource allocation to be diagnostic of their dating partner's lack of commitment intentions. As no relevant items were included in the survey, this prediction was not tested.

Discussion of Tests of Hypotheses

In total, 23 of 32 tested predictions were disconfirmed. Twenty-two of the 25 predictions about information that would be equally diagnostic of commitment intentions for men and women revealed a significant effect of sex, and were disconfirmed. The pattern of results was the same for 19 of these 22 predictions: the sets of cues were more diagnostic of men's than women's presence of commitment intentions. Only one predicted set of cues, 4b—Lack of Exclusivity, was rated as being more diagnostic of women's than men's presence of commitment intentions. Two predicted sets of cues (7b—Didn't Allude to Our Future Together and 11a—Inquired About Our Relationship History) yielded mixed results in which some cues

were more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment while other cues were more diagnostic of the presence of women's commitment.

Six of the seven predictions about information that would be differentially diagnostic of commitment for men and women were confirmed. The only disconfirmed prediction was 18a—Tolerance of Minimal Resource Allocation. Cues to the tolerance of minimal resource allocation were more diagnostic of the presence of men's commitment intentions, not of the presence of women's commitment intentions as predicted.

Although the plethora of failed predictions is disappointing, they are informative. Taken together, 26 out of 32 predicted sets of cues to commitment were more diagnostic of men's than women's commitment intentions. These results dovetail with the pattern of sex differences found at the single cue level discussed earlier: the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of men's commitment intentions (92; see Tables 5 & 7) exceeded greatly the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of women's commitment intentions (26; see Tables 6 & 8). Why are the overwhelming majority of cues rated as more diagnostic of men's commitment intentions? I discuss three possible explanations below.

Response Bias. One possibility is that women are simply using the poles of the Likert-type scale more often than men are. This explanation is unlikely to be correct. Most research on response bias indicates that men, not women, are more likely to use the extremes of Likert scales (e.g., Zax & Takahashi, 1967).

Information Theory. Although both sexes have evolved to pursue short-term and long-term mating strategies, short-term mating looms larger in men's mating repertoire (Buss & Schmitt, 1993). Relative to women, men are dual strategists, likely to be pursuing either mating strategy. The dual nature of men's mating strategy renders their commitment intentions more uncertain than women's commitment intentions during the initial stages of dating relationships. As men's commitment intentions are more uncertain, acts of commitment (and acts of a lack of commitment) are more informative of their commitment intentions than of women's commitment intentions.

On the other hand, participants may have rated acts of commitment as being more informative of men's than women's commitment intentions *because for their age group*, men's commitment intentions are more uncertain than are women's commitment intentions. An exploration of the diagnosticity of cues to commitment in an older sample would shed light on the robustness of this effect outside of college-aged men and women.

Women's Greater Sensitivity to Commitment Intentions. In Study 1, I hypothesized that women evolved to be more sensitive than men to dating partners' commitment intentions, and hence consider (and nominate) a broader range of cues. Modern day women's greater sensitivity to dating partners' commitment intentions could be a result of ancestral women incurring more costs than ancestral men from overestimating their dating partners' commitment intentions. Ancestral women, but

not men, incurred the costs of an unwanted or untimely pregnancy, raising a child without an investing mate, a reduction in their mate value, and reputational damage (Buss, 1994). Ancestral women may also have been more likely than ancestral men to encounter dating partners who feigned commitment intentions (Buss, 1994; Haselton, Buss, Oubaid, & Angleitner, 2002).

Along with considering a broader range of cues to commitment, women may have also evolved to make more of a binary, “yes or no” assessment of dating partners’ commitment intentions. Whereas ancestral men could afford to be uncertain of their dating partners’ commitment intentions, ancestral women did not have the luxury of being commitment agnostic. The myriad costs associated with unwanted and untimely pregnancies selected for women who made more definitive assessments of dating partners’ commitment intentions. Women may “read more” into any given cue to commitment because the costs of proceeding with relationships when uncertain of dating partners’ commitment intentions were greater for ancestral women than for ancestral men.

Analysis of the men’s and women’s response patterns is illuminating. The mean number of times men responded “I cannot tell if she’s interested or uninterested” (in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with me) was greater than the mean number of times women selected the same option (M ’s = 34 and 27 for men and women, respectively). Women’s less

frequent use of this anchor supports the idea women have evolved to make more of a binary, yes or no assessment of dating partners' commitment intentions.

As discussed earlier, women's diagnosticity ratings of cues to commitment were more consistent than men's rating of the same cues (mean inter-judge correlations were .64 ($SD = .19$) and .44 ($SD = .25$) for women and men, respectively). Women agreed more than men about how diagnostic various cues were to dating partners' commitment intentions. Women's greater inter-judge agreement may be a consequence of women being selected to make more of a binary, yes or no assessment of dating partners' commitment intentions. The greater costs ancestral women incurred from proceeding with relationships when uncertain of dating partners' commitment intentions selected for them to be more certain of how diagnostic any given cue is of commitment intentions.

Results of Factor Analysis

Exploratory factor analysis was used to reduce the large number of cues to a smaller number and to identify the most general factor structure that might underlie the set of cues to commitment. A principal components analysis followed by varimax rotation was conducted on 176 of the 184 cues. Each of the four repeated cues were included only once in the analyses. The remaining four excluded cues (shown in female form) were: "She wasn't jealous of other women," "She didn't ask about your goals and ambitions," "She didn't ask you about your relationship history," "She said flattering things about other men to you." As these cues were added to the survey

after data collection began, the first 76 participants did not receive these cues. Eliminating these cues from the factor analysis increased the number of participants who gave ratings for all cues from 150 to 226 (with 200 regarded as a “fair” sample size for factor analysis; Comrey & Lee, 1992). This increased the likelihood of obtaining reliable correlations. The ratio of participants to items also increased from .8:1 to 1.3:1.

Although 44 factors emerged with eigenvalues greater than 1.00, a plot of the eigenvalues (scree test: Cattell, 1966; see Figure 1) suggested a break at six factors. The varimax solution with six factors converged in 8 iterations. In order to maximize coherency and interpretability of the factors, only those cues loading above .60 on one of the six factors were retained (Comrey & Lee, 1992). None of these cues loaded above .60 on more than one factor. This reduced the number of items from 176 to 46. The six factors along with their items, item loadings, and alpha reliability coefficients are shown in Table 9 in descending order of the percentage of variance they accounted for in the rotated solution. Alpha coefficients ranged from .69 to .95, with a mean of .84. Although the factors appeared to have good internal consistency, it is important to note that the alpha coefficients were inflated because they were computed from the same set of participants whose data was used to initially comprise the factors.

Factor 1: Kin Oriented, Publicly Displayed Involvement, Thoughtful. Factor 1 accounted for 8% of the total interitem variance of the rotated solution and had an

alpha reliability of .85. It was composed of eight cues, including acts in which a dating partner inquired about your family (loading at .66), wanted to go out in public with you (.63), and remembered little things like your birthday and favorite food (.62). Public acts of involvement signal the willingness of dating partners to limit their ability to pursue other mates. Partners who exhibit an interest in knowing our kin signal that they may be interested in fulfilling our mateship contracts.

Factor 2: Expedited Sexual Access. Factor 2 accounted for 7.1% of the total interitem variance of the rotated solution and had an alpha coefficient of .92. It was composed of 11 cues, including acts in which a dating partner put pressure on you to have sex sooner than you wanted to (.78), wanted to have sex right away (.75), and was in a rush to have sex with you (.74). Dating partners who desire to expedite sexual access may be pursuing a short-term sexual strategy with us and others.

Factor 3: Avoided Publicly Displaying Involvement. Factor 3 accounted for 6.9% of the total interitem variance of the rotated solution and had the lowest alpha coefficient of the six factors at .69. It was composed of only three acts: “He didn’t want to go out in public with you” (.63), “He wouldn’t hold your hand” (.60), and “He avoided talking about your relationship” (.60). Dating partners who avoid publicly displaying romantic involvement with us may be unwilling to limit their ability to pursue other mates. They may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us. Dating partners’ avoidance of public displays of

romantic involvement may also indicate that they are pursuing an extra-pair copulation with us and are attempting to prevent their primary mate from finding out.

Factor 4: Uninterested in You/Interested in Others. Factor 4 accounted for 6.6% of the total interitem variance of the rotated solution and had the highest alpha coefficient of the six factors at .95. It was composed of 13 cues, including acts in which a dating partner only wanted to hang out with you in group situations (.92), was rude to you (.90), and dated other women in addition to you (.85). Dating partners who date people in addition to us may be (1) pursuing a short-term mating relationship with us, (2) unsure what type of relationship they want to pursue with us, or (3) uninterested in dating us.

Factor 5: Future-Oriented. Factor 5 accounted for 5.7% of the total interitem variance of the rotated solution and had an alpha coefficient of .81. It was composed of five cues, including acts in which a dating partner made space for you at his apartment (.69), gave you a key to his apartment (.67), and told you he wanted to have children with you one day (.64). Dating partners who create a shadow of our future together are signaling that they do not want a temporary relationship with us.

Factor 6: Tolerated Minimal Resource Allocation. Factor 6 accounted for 4.6% of the total interitem variance of the rotated solution. It was composed of only one cue that loaded over .60: “He acted romantic with you in front of his friends” (.61). Given that this is a public display of involvement, I was surprised it did not load on Factor 1, Interested in You, Thoughtful, Publicly Displayed Involvement.

To enhance interpretability of this last factor, I looked at all cues loading on it above .50 (as opposed to .60). (Lowering the factor loading criterion to .50 for the first five factors does not significantly affect their interpretation.) They were: “He wasn’t upset that you never bought him expensive gifts”, “He wasn’t upset that you took him only on cheap dates”, “He wasn’t upset that you never paid for your dates”, “He never let you pay for your dates”, and “He wasn’t upset that you refused to spend much money on him.” Factor 6’s alpha coefficient with these items included was .83. The inclusion of these five items suggests that the factor’s underlying dimension is tolerance of minimal resource allocation.

The Effects of Sex and Relative Mate Value of Rated Partner on Factor Diagnosticity

Evolved psychological mechanisms are “designed” to be sensitive to varying contexts (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; DeKay & Buss, 1992; Schmitt, Couden, & Baker, 2001). Our commitment tracking adaptations should be no different. They may, for example, be sensitive to discrepancies between self’s and partner’s mate value. Dating partners who are higher in mate value than us may be more likely to dissolve our relationships. They may also be more likely to defect on us and to commit infidelity (Buss & Shackelford, 1997). Does the diagnosticity of an act of commitment differ when performed by dating partners who are higher in mate value than us? What if they’re of equal or lower mate value?

To assess the effects of dating partners’ sex and relative mate value on the diagnosticity of the factors of commitment, I conducted a 2 (Sex of Rated Partner) x 3

(Mate Value Scenario) ANOVA on the scale scores for each commitment factor.

Scale scores were computed by calculating the average (with unit weighting) of the items loading above .60 on each factor. The F values, degrees of freedom, and effect sizes (partial Eta squared values) for each main effect and interaction can be found in Table 10.

Factor 1: Kin Oriented, Publicly Displayed Involvement, Thoughtful. A

significant main effect of Sex of Rated Partner was found. Each of the cues comprising the factor was rated as being more diagnostic of men's than women's commitment intentions. A significant main effect was also found for Mate Value Scenario. The set of cues were most diagnostic when performed by a dating partner who was relatively higher in mate value and least diagnostic when performed by a dating partner who was relatively equal in mate value.

These significant main effects need to be interpreted with caution because a significant Sex of Rated Partner by Mate Value Scenario was found. Bonferoni corrected post-hoc tests revealed that the effects of sex were significant within each level of mate value (Lower Mate Value: $F(2, 80) = 283.02, p < .05, \eta^2 = .88$; Equal Mate Value: $F(2, 63) = 187.05, p < .05, \eta^2 = .86$; Higher Mate Value: $F(2, 82) = 482.23, p < .05, \eta^2 = .92$), and that the effects of mate value were significant for both male dating partners ($F(3, 152) = 425.25, p < .05, \eta^2 = .89$) and female dating partners ($F(3, 73) = 165.15, p < .05, \eta^2 = .87$).

Factor 2: Expedited Sexual Access. A significant main effect of Sex of Rated Partner was found. The set of cues were rated as being more diagnostic of men's, than women's, lack of commitment intentions. The effect of Mate Value Scenario and the interaction between Sex of Rated Partner and Mate Value Scenario were non-significant.

Factor 3: Avoided Publicly Displaying Involvement. A significant main effect of Sex of Rated Partner was found. The set of cues were rated as being more diagnostic of men's than women's lack of commitment intentions. The effect of Mate Value Scenario and the interaction between Sex of Rated Partner and Mate Value Scenario were non-significant.

Factor 4: Uninterested in You/Interested in Others. A significant main effect of Sex of Rated Partner was found. The set of cues were rated as being more diagnostic of women's than men's lack of commitment intentions. A significant main effect was also found for Mate Value Scenario. The set of cues were diagnostic of a lack of commitment intentions when performed by a dating partner who was relatively higher in mate value, and diagnostic of the presence of commitment when performed by a partner of who was relatively lower in mate value.

These significant main effects need to be interpreted with caution because a significant Sex of Rated Partner by Mate Value Scenario was found. Bonferoni corrected post-hoc tests revealed that the effects of sex were significant within each level of mate value (Lower Mate Value: $F(2, 80) = 334.05, p < .05, \eta^2 = .89$; Equal

Mate Value: $F(2, 65) = 341.32, p < .05, \eta^2 = .91$; Higher Mate Value: $F(2, 89) = 782.19, p < .05, \eta^2 = .95$), and that the effects of mate value were significant for both male dating partners ($F(3, 154) = 652.75, p < .05, \eta^2 = .93$) and female dating partners ($F(3, 80) = 261.75, p < .05, \eta^2 = .91$).

Factor 5: Future-Oriented. The effect of Sex of Rated Partner was marginally significant ($p = .08$). The set of cues were rated as being more diagnostic of men's than women's commitment intentions. The effect of Mate Value Scenario was also significant. The set of cues were most diagnostic when performed by a dating partner who was relatively higher in mate value and least diagnostic when performed by a dating partner who was relatively equal in mate value. This was the same pattern of results found for Factor 1: Kin Oriented, Publicly Displayed Involvement, Thoughtful. The interaction between Sex of Rated Partner and Mate Value Scenario was non-significant.

Factor 6: Tolerated Minimal Resource Allocation. A significant main effect of Sex of Rated Partner was found. The set of cues were rated as more diagnostic of men's than women's commitment intentions. The effect of Mate Value Scenario and the interaction between Sex of Rated Partner and Mate Value Scenario were non-significant.

Discussion of Factor Analysis

Sex Effects: Sex differences in the diagnosticity of commitment were found for each factor. Factor 4—Uninterested in You/Interested in Others was more

diagnostic of women's than men's lack of commitment intentions. The other five factors were more diagnostic of men's commitment intentions.

Mate Value Effects: The effects of Mate Value Scenario on diagnosticity of commitment were found for three out of six factors: Factor 1: Kin Oriented, Publicly Displayed Involvement, Thoughtful; Factor 4: Uninterested in You/Interested in Others; Factor 5: Future-Oriented. For Factors 1 and 5, the set of cues were most diagnostic of commitment when performed by a dating partner who was relatively higher in mate value. As dating partners who are relatively higher in mate value than us have more potential mates available to them, acts of commitment from them are more informative of their commitment intentions. For Factor 4, the set of cues were diagnostic of a lack of commitment intentions when performed by a dating partner who was relatively higher in mate value, and diagnostic of the presence of commitment when performed by a partner who was relatively lower in mate value.

CHAPTER SIX:

SUMMARY, GENERAL DISCUSSION, AND CONCLUSIONS

Commitment has been studied since the middle of last century. Previous research on commitment has shed light on (1) what prompts us to commit to a romantic partner (Kurdek, 2000), (2) what leads us to stay committed to a romantic partner (Rusbult, Johnson, & Morrow, 1986), and (3) what facilitates changes in our degree of commitment to a romantic partner (Surra, 1987). Relatively little was known about how we track our romantic partners' commitment to us.

This dissertation was a first step towards filling that void in the commitment literature. I began by proposing that tracking dating partners' commitment intentions was a recurrent adaptive problem faced by our ancestors. Tracking dating partners' commitment intentions was important over evolutionary history because the following decisions hinged on such information: (1) how much to invest in the partner, (2) how much to anticipate receiving from the partner, and (3) whether to invest in other potential partners.

Under- and overestimating dating partners' commitment intentions could have led to a multitude of reproductive costs. Ancestral humans could have incurred reputational damage, replaceability costs, and opportunity costs. Ancestral men who overestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions could have incurred the additional costs associated with being cuckolded. Ancestral women who overestimated their dating partners' commitment intentions could have incurred the

additional costs associated with unwanted or untimely pregnancies. Given the tremendous costs our ancestors likely incurred from incorrectly tracking dating partners' commitment intentions, I hypothesized that natural selection fashioned psychological adaptations in men and women designed to utilize 18 different classes of information to track dating partners' commitment intentions.

Study 1

Study 1 identified 161 naturally occurring specific cues to dating partners' commitment intentions. No previous research had identified such a broad and diverse range of commitment cues. On average, women nominated significantly more cues than men to the presence of a dating partner's commitment intentions. I suggested that women may have evolved to be more sensitive than men to dating partners' commitment intentions, and hence consider (and can nominate) a broader range of cues. Modern day women's greater sensitivity to dating partners' commitment intentions could be a result of ancestral women incurring more costs than ancestral men from overestimating their dating partners' commitment intentions. Ancestral women, but not men, incurred the costs of an unwanted or untimely pregnancy, raising a child without an investing mate, a reduction in their mate value, and reputational damage (Buss, 1994). Ancestral women may also have been more likely than ancestral men to encounter dating partners who feigned commitment intentions (Buss, 1994; Haselton, Buss, Oubaid, & Angleitner, 2002).

Study 2

In Study 2, I identified which cues the sexes find to be most diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions. Cues rated as being most diagnostic of the presence of male and female dating partners' commitment intentions included telling their parents they loved you, telling you they wanted children with you, telling you things they wouldn't tell anyone else, saving memorabilia from your dates, and including you in all aspects of their life (Tables 1 and 2). Cues rated as being most diagnostic of male and female dating partners' lack of commitment intentions included not letting others know that the two of you were a couple, referring to you as a "friend," not wanting to introduce you to their family, avoiding talking about your relationship, and lying to you (Tables 3 and 4).

Future studies could further investigate the cues men and women find most diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions through the use of a budget allocation procedure. Men and women could be given a budget of 100 "information dollars," and instructed to spend the dollars to discover information about a dating partner's commitment intentions. The method illuminates what men and women find most diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions by forcing them to prioritize the importance of knowing various cues to commitment.

Sex Differences. Study 2 also identified which cues the sexes find to be differentially diagnostic of dating partners' commitment intentions. The number of cues rated as more diagnostic of men's commitment intentions (92; see Tables 5 & 7)

exceeded greatly the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of women's commitment intentions (26; see Tables 6 & 8).

Cues that are More Diagnostic of the Presence of Men's Commitment Intentions.

Thirty-nine cues were rated as being more diagnostic of the presence of men's than women's commitment intentions (Table 5). For example, women view men who want to delay sexual intercourse ("He didn't try to kiss you until your fifth date") and who allocate them resources ("He never let you pay for your dates") as being likely to commit to them. When pursuing a short-term mating strategy, men, but not women, seek to impose minimal time constraints before seeking sexual intercourse and seek to minimize the investment of resources (Buss & Schmitt, 1993). Men who want to delay sexual intercourse and who allocate resources may be interested in pursuing a long-term relationship.

Cues that are More Diagnostic of the Presence of Women's Commitment Intentions.

Of the 17 cues rated as being more diagnostic of the presence of women's commitment intentions, 15 involved wanting to expedite sexual intercourse (Table 6). For example, the cue with the second largest sex difference was "She was upset that you didn't want to have sex as soon as she did" ($d = 1.17$). Whereas women view this dating partner as being slightly uninterested in pursuing a committed and exclusive long-term relationship with them ($M = -1.04$; $SD = 1.56$), men view such a partner as being slightly *interested* in committing to them ($M = .89$; $SD = 1.60$). Other cues rated as being more diagnostic of the presence of women's than men's commitment

intentions include: “She was in a rush to have sex with you”, “She was unhappy with your desire to delay sexual intercourse with her”, and “She kissed you on the first date.”

If dating partners’ commitment to us is an index of the degree to which they uphold our mateship contracts, these results suggest that clauses designating that sexual intercourse occur expeditiously loom larger in men’s than women’s mateship contracts. That is, men, more so than women, appear to require prompt allocation of sexual access from a dating partner in order to regard them as having commitment intentions. This is likely a result of men’s reproductive success historically being constrained more than women’s reproductive success by the number of fertile partners to whom they gained access (Symons, 1979).

Cues that are More Diagnostic of the Absence of Men’s Commitment Intentions.

Whereas men view dating partners who want to expedite sexual intercourse with them as being likely to commit to them, women view such partners as being unlikely to commit to them. For example, men viewed a dating partner who ‘was in a rush to have sex with them’ as being slightly interested in committing to them whereas women viewed such partners as being slightly *uninterested* in committing to them. Other cues rated as being more diagnostic of men’s than women’s lack of commitment intentions include: “He put pressure on you to have sex with him sooner than you wanted to”, “He was upset that you didn’t want to have sex as soon as he did”, and “He tried to have sex with you on the first date.” Men’s desire to expedite

sexual intercourse is more diagnostic of their lack of commitment intentions because men more so than women look to expedite sexual access when pursuing a short-term mating strategy (Buss & Schmitt, 1993).

Cues that are More Diagnostic of the Absence of Women's Commitment Intentions.

Nine cues were rated as being more diagnostic of the absence of women's commitment intentions. Men appear to view women who are not sexual with them ("She didn't make sexual innuendos or jokes around you") and who may be having sex with others ("She pursued other men") as being unlikely to commit to them. Because a long-term mating partner's sexual infidelity was more costly to ancestral men than to ancestral women (Buss, Larsen, Westen, & Semmelroth, 1992; Daly, Wilson, & Weghorst, 1982; Symons, 1979), men are more sensitive than women to a dating partner's interest in having sex with others.

A limitation of Study 2 is that participants evaluated cues to commitment in isolation of other commitment relevant information. In actual as opposed to imagined dating situations, a cue to a dating partner's commitment is evaluated in the context of other information that bears upon the partners' commitment intentions. Tracking dating partners' commitment intentions is a configural process: multiple pieces to the partners' commitment intentions are put together to solve the commitment "puzzle."

An important direction for future research is to investigate the veracity of cues to commitment. What types of cues are most likely to be honest cues of commitment? What types of cues are most likely to be deceptive signals to commitment? Drawing

from testing of the bond theory (Zahavi, 1997; Zahavi & Zahavi, 1997), I propose that cues that are most costly to perform are cues that are most likely to be honest signals of commitment. Conversely, cues that are least costly to perform are most likely to be deceptive signals. Future research could evaluate if the rated cost of performing a cue is negatively correlated with its rated likelihood of being deceptive.

Tests of Hypotheses. Study 2 also aimed to test 18 hypotheses about the design of men's and women's commitment tracking adaptations. Unfortunately, 23 of 32 predictions designed to test these hypotheses were disconfirmed. In retrospect, I lament that my predicted tests of the hypotheses were ill-conceived. Predicting the absence of a sex difference for a set of cues does not directly bear upon whether men and women are designed to use the set of cues to track dating partners' commitment intentions.

Consider for example Hypothesis 1—Public Displays of Involvement. Finding that men and women judge public displays of romantic involvement by a dating partner to be *equally or differentially diagnostic* of their commitment intentions does not speak to whether men and women both *posses adaptations* designed to evaluate the willingness of dating partners' to display publicly their romantic involvement.

Factor Analysis. Study 2 was also designed to (1) reduce the large number of cues collected in Study 1 to a smaller number by identifying the most general factor structure that might underlie the set of cues to commitment intentions and (2) determine whether the same factors of commitment differ in diagnosticity when

performed by dating partners of relatively high, low, or equal mate value compared to self. Exploratory factor analysis revealed six factors to commitment: Factor 1: Kin Oriented, Publicly Displayed Involvement, Thoughtful; Factor 2: Expedited Sexual Access; Factor 3: Avoided Publicly Displaying Involvement; Factor 4: Uninterested in You/Interested in Others; Factor 5: Future-Oriented, and Factor 6: Tolerated Minimal Resource Allocation. Results of this factor analysis are best regarded as preliminary due to the relatively low ratio of participants to items (1.3: 1.0). Future studies with a larger sample size could employ confirmatory factor analysis to test whether the factors identified here truly underlie the set of cues to commitment.

Study 2 also revealed that the same factors of commitment differ in diagnosticity when performed by dating partners of relatively high, low, or equal mate value compared to self. For Factors 1 and 5, cues were most diagnostic when performed by a dating partner who was relatively higher in mate value. As dating partners who are relatively higher in mate value than us have more potential mates available to them, acts of commitment from them are more informative of their commitment intentions. For Factor 4, the set of cues were diagnostic of a lack of commitment intentions when performed by a dating partner who was relatively higher in mate value, and diagnostic of the presence of commitment when performed by a partner who was relatively lower in mate value.

An interesting direction for future study is whether men and women would rather have a high degree of commitment from a person of relatively lower mate

value or a low degree of commitment from a person of relatively higher mate value. Partners of relatively higher mate value may yield a greater return on our investment. Such partners, however, may also be more likely to desert us and to allocate their resources outside of our relationship.

Summary of Sex Differences

Several important sex differences arose unexpectedly. Study 1 found that on average, women nominated significantly more cues than men to the presence of a dating partner's commitment intentions. Study 2 found that (1) women's diagnosticity ratings of cues to commitment were more consistent than men's rating of the same cues (2) the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of men's commitment intentions exceeded greatly the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of women's commitment intentions, and (3) men selected the "I cannot tell if she's interested or uninterested" anchor more than women did. Why might these sex differences exist?

Information Theory. One possibility is that acts of commitment (and acts of a lack of commitment) are more informative of men's than women's commitment intentions because men's dual mating strategy renders their commitment intentions more uncertain than women's commitment intentions. On the other hand, participants may have rated acts of commitment as being more informative of men's than women's commitment intentions *because for their age group*, men's commitment intentions are more uncertain than are women's commitment intentions. An

exploration of the diagnosticity of cues to commitment in an older sample would shed light on the robustness of this effect outside of college-aged men and women.

This information theory explanation can not account for why women, on average, nominated significantly more cues than men to the presence of a dating partner's commitment intentions. Nor can it explain why women's diagnosticity ratings of cues to commitment were more consistent than men's ratings of the same cues.

Women's Greater Sensitivity to Commitment Intentions. An alternative explanation is that women have evolved to be more sensitive than men to dating partners' commitment intentions. Modern day women's greater sensitivity to dating partners' commitment intentions could be a result of ancestral women incurring more costs than ancestral men from overestimating their dating partners' commitment intentions. Ancestral women, but not men, incurred the costs of an unwanted or untimely pregnancy, raising a child without an investing mate, a reduction in their mate value, and reputational damage (Buss, 1994).

Ancestral women's greater need to track dating partner's commitment intentions may have selected for psychological mechanisms designed to consider a broader range of cues than men. This could explain why women nominated significantly more cues than men to the presence of a dating partner's commitment intentions.

Along with considering a broader range of cues to commitment, women may have also evolved to make more of a binary, yes or no assessment of dating partners' commitment intentions. Whereas ancestral men could afford to be uncertain of their dating partners' commitment intentions, ancestral women did not have the luxury of being commitment agnostic. The myriad costs associated with unwanted and untimely pregnancies selected for women who made more definitive assessments of dating partners' commitment intentions. Women may "read more" into any given cue to commitment because the costs of proceeding with relationships when uncertain of dating partners' commitment intentions were greater for ancestral women than for ancestral men.

An analysis of men's and women's response patterns yields results that are also consistent with women being more sensitive than men to dating partner's commitment intentions. The mean number of times men responded "I cannot tell if she's interested or uninterested" (in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with me) was greater than the mean number of times women selected the same option (M 's = 34 and 27 for men and women, respectively). Women's less frequent use of this anchor supports the idea that they have evolved to make more of a binary, yes or no assessment of dating partners' commitment intentions. This result is, of course, also consistent with the information theory explanation. Women's less frequent use of this anchor may be a result of acts of

commitment (and acts of a lack of commitment) being more informative of men's than women's commitment intentions.

Women's greater inter-judge agreement may be a consequence of women being selected to make more of a binary, yes or no assessment of dating partners' commitment intentions. The greater costs ancestral women incurred from proceeding with relationships when uncertain of dating partners' commitment intentions selected for them to be more certain of how diagnostic any given cue is of commitment intentions.

In sum, the information theory explanation can only account for the sex difference in the number of cues rated as most diagnostic of commitment intentions and for men's greater use of the "I cannot tell if she's interested or uninterested" anchor. The explanation based on women having evolved to be more sensitive to dating partners' commitment intentions can explain why (1) on average, women nominated significantly more cues than men to the presence of a dating partner's commitment intentions, (2) women's diagnosticity ratings of cues to commitment were more consistent than men's rating of the same cues, and (3) the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of men's commitment intentions exceeded greatly the number of cues rated as more diagnostic of women's commitment intentions, and (4) men's greater use of the "I cannot tell if she's interested or uninterested" anchor.

On the basis of ability to account for the totality of findings, the latter explanation is clearly superior to the former. Future studies could further test the idea

that women have evolved to be more sensitive to dating partners' commitment intentions by investigating if women devote more time and effort to tracking dating partners' commitment intentions (Buss, 1994, p. 155). For example, one could investigate the amount of time women spend talking to their friends about dating partners' commitment intentions.

Conclusions

A leading researcher of commitment remarked almost twenty years ago that an evolutionary perspective is ultimately needed to fully understand the construct (Kelley, 1983). This dissertation was a first step in that direction. The usefulness of exploring commitment intentions from an evolutionary perspective depends, in part, on its ability to uncover facets of men's and women's commitment tracking psychological mechanisms. The evolutionary perspective was fruitful for these studies. The additional evolutionarily informed studies proposed in this chapter are likely to yield additional information about our commitment mechanisms.

TABLES

Table 1

Twenty Most Diagnostic Cues to The Presence of Men's Commitment Intentions

Act	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
1 He told his parents that he loved you.	2.89	0.44
2 He told you he wanted to have children with you one day.	2.75	0.65
3 He told you things he wouldn't tell anyone else.	2.67	0.59
4 He included you in all aspects of his life.	2.65	0.60
5 He gave you a key to his apartment.	2.64	0.75
6 He saved memorabilia from your dates.	2.61	0.58
7 He would rather hang out with you than his good friends.	2.59	0.57
8 He bought you a ring.	2.57	0.78
9 He said he wanted a committed and exclusive long-term relationship.	2.57	0.77
10 He worked hard at making up with you after the two of you had a disagreement.	2.56	0.65
11 He took care of you when you were sick.	2.52	0.70
12 He would rather hang out with you than his good friends.	2.48	0.65
13 He cancelled other commitments to hang out with you.	2.46	0.75
14 He made space for your stuff at his apartment.	2.46	0.82
15 He wanted the two of you to have pictures taken together.	2.43	0.72
16 He spoke about doing things with you in the distant future.	2.40	0.69
17 He remembered little things like your birthday, favorite food, etc.	2.39	0.75
18 He reminded you of your one month anniversary.	2.38	0.71
19 He always let others know that the two of you were a couple.	2.37	0.67
20 He planned a vacation with you.	2.35	0.89

Note. Diagnosticity ratings range from - 3 (He is extremely un-interested) to + 3 (He is extremely interested). Due to missing data, Ns range from 96 – 154.

Table 2

Twenty Most Diagnostic Cues to The Presence of Women's Commitment Intentions

Act	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
1 She told her parents that she loved you.	2.77	0.55
2 She told you she wanted to have children with you one day.	2.77	0.72
3 She showed interest in the two of you living together.	2.59	0.63
4 She gave you a key to her apartment.	2.58	0.82
5 She said she wanted a committed and exclusive long-term relationship.	2.54	0.91
6 She told you that she loved you.	2.53	0.76
7 She told you things she wouldn't tell anyone else.	2.43	0.95
8 She made space for your stuff at her apartment.	2.42	0.73
9 She included you in all aspects of her life.	2.41	0.81
10 She wanted to lose her virginity to you.	2.37	1.03
11 She would rather hang out with you than her good friends.	2.35	0.69
12 She worked hard at making up with you after the two of you had a disagreement.	2.34	0.63
13 She saved memorabilia from your dates.	2.26	0.72
14 She took care of you when you were sick.	2.24	0.75
15 She spoke about doing things with you in the distant future.	2.23	0.79
16 She planned a vacation with you.	2.22	0.75
17 She cancelled other commitments to hang out with you.	2.19	0.91
18 She bought you a ring.	2.14	1.06
19 She always let others know that the two of you were a couple.	2.06	0.76
20 She got upset when the two of you were apart from each other for a long time.	2.02	0.87

Note. Diagnosticity ratings range from - 3 (She is extremely un-interested) to + 3 (She is extremely interested). Due to missing data, Ns range from 79 – 87.

Table 3

Twenty Most Diagnostic Cues to Men's Lack of Commitment Intentions

Act	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
1 He wouldn't let others know that the two of you were a couple.	-2.18	1.12
2 He referred to you as a "friend."	-2.22	0.98
3 He didn't want to introduce you to his family.	-2.25	0.89
4 He avoided talking about your relationship.	-2.28	0.89
5 He lied to you.	-2.29	1.04
6 He rarely called you.	-2.31	0.82
7 He told you he needed his space.	-2.37	0.85
8 He wasn't sure if he wanted to tell you where he lived.	-2.40	0.84
9 He didn't take the time to get to know you.	-2.42	0.70
10 He didn't call you the day after the two of you had sex for the first time.	-2.43	0.82
11 He seemed bored with your conversations.	-2.43	0.80
12 He wouldn't hang out with you in public places.	-2.45	0.91
13 He didn't want to go out in public with you.	-2.50	0.71
14 He didn't want to know a lot about you.	-2.61	0.60
15 He tried to avoid hanging out with you.	-2.65	0.70
16 He had sex with another woman while the two of you were dating.	-2.77	0.66
17 He verbally belittled you.	-2.80	0.57
18 He wouldn't let anyone know that the two of you were together.	-2.81	0.43
19 He made it clear that he only wanted sex.	-2.81	0.69
20 He said you were ugly.	-2.93	0.44

Note. Diagnosticity ratings range from - 3 (He is extremely un-interested) to + 3 (He is extremely interested). Due to missing data, Ns range from 96 – 154.

Table 4

Twenty Most Diagnostic Cues to Women's Lack of Commitment Intentions

Act	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
1 She pursued other men.	-2.63	0.79
2 She had sex with another man while the two of you were dating.	-2.61	0.70
3 She tried to avoid hanging out with you.	-2.35	0.73
4 She verbally belittled you.	-2.29	0.92
5 She didn't want to know a lot about you.	-2.29	0.74
6 She said you were ugly.	-2.21	1.06
7 She wouldn't let anyone know that the two of you were together.	-2.20	0.85
8 She wouldn't hang out with you in public places.	-2.08	0.84
9 She seemed bored with your conversations.	-2.06	0.86
10 She didn't want to introduce you to her friends.	-2.05	0.82
11 She made it clear that she only wanted sex.	-2.04	1.36
12 She didn't want to go out in public with you.	-1.99	0.82
13 She avoided talking about your relationship.	-1.93	0.90
14 She told you she needed her space.	-1.91	1.12
15 She wasn't sure if she wanted to tell you where she lived.	-1.91	0.93
16 She didn't want you to know a lot about her.	-1.86	0.95
17 She lied to you.	-1.84	1.12
18 She told you she was looking for a temporary relationship.	-1.83	1.16
19 She wouldn't spend a lot of time with you.	-1.81	0.83
20 She wasn't very concerned with your safety.	-1.78	0.96

Note. Diagnosticity ratings range from - 3 (She is extremely un-interested) to + 3 (She is extremely interested). Due to missing data, Ns range from 79 – 87.

Table 5

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of the Presence of Men’s Than Women’s Commitment Intentions

	<u>t</u> test	<u>d</u>	<u>Men’s Commitment</u>		<u>Women’s Commitment</u>	
			<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
He didn't make sexual innuendos or jokes around you.	5.98	.77	0.74	0.99	-0.06	0.97
He didn't put pressure on you to have sex with him sooner than you wanted to.	4.80	.63	1.97	0.99	1.30	1.07
He didn't try to kiss you until your fifth date.	4.91	.62	0.93	1.35	0.06	1.31
He shared his insecurities with you.	4.41	.58	2.26	0.64	1.79	0.97
He wanted the two of you to have pictures taken together.	4.40	.58	2.43	0.72	1.98	0.81
He never let you pay for your dates.	4.27	.55	1.53	1.10	0.83	1.40
He dated no one else but you.	4.21	.54	2.11	0.90	1.53	1.19
He always listened patiently to what you had to say.	4.11	.53	1.91	0.88	1.42	0.86
He saved memorabilia from your dates.	3.99	.53	2.61	0.58	2.26	0.72
He reminded you of your one month anniversary.	4.02	.52	2.38	0.71	1.98	0.83
He complimented your inner qualities more than your outer qualities.	3.96	.51	2.07	0.88	1.57	1.04
He was willing to wait until you were ready to have sexual intercourse with him.	3.96	.51	2.14	1.11	1.54	1.12

Table 5 continued

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of the Presence of Men's Than Women's Commitment Intentions

	t test	d	Men's Commitment		Women's Commitment	
			M	SD	M	SD
He didn't want to have sex with you on your first date.	3.93	.51	1.14	1.20	0.54	0.95
He told you that he had been hurt in previous relationships.	3.95	.50	0.99	1.00	0.46	1.02
He didn't act upset when you didn't look your best.	3.83	.49	1.87	0.97	1.33	1.18
He spent a lot of time with you.	3.77	.49	2.16	0.69	1.81	0.71
He remembered little things like your birthday, favorite food, etc.	3.74	.48	2.39	0.75	2.00	0.83
He told you his values.	3.71	.48	1.79	0.94	1.31	0.97
He was in no rush to have sex with you.	3.66	.47	1.24	1.31	0.61	1.16
He introduced you to his family.	3.65	.47	2.06	0.82	1.63	0.89
He bought you a ring.	3.58	.46	2.57	0.78	2.14	1.06
He shared with you intimate details of his life.	3.58	.45	2.07	0.79	1.67	0.94
He took the time to get to know you.	3.41	.45	1.99	0.68	1.68	0.65
He met your parents.	3.46	.44	2.10	0.82	1.69	1.00
He wanted to know your parents.	3.36	.43	2.20	0.74	1.84	0.94
He acted romantic with you in front of his friends.	3.35	.43	2.06	0.92	1.64	0.96

Table 5 continued

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of the Presence of Men's Than Women's Commitment Intentions

	t test	d	Men's Commitment		Women's Commitment	
			<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
He was tolerant of your desire to remain a virgin until marriage.	3.33	.43	1.80	1.28	1.21	1.36
He always let others know that the two of you were a couple.	3.28	.43	2.37	0.67	2.06	0.76
He was honest with you.	3.28	.42	1.89	1.04	1.41	1.14
He rejected other girls that were hitting on him while the two of you dated.	3.25	.42	2.20	0.85	1.82	0.86
He took the time to get to know you.	3.21	.42	1.93	0.73	1.60	0.74
He wasn't upset that you never paid for your dates.	3.11	.40	1.26	1.18	0.77	1.12
He took care of you when you were sick.	2.97	.38	2.52	0.70	2.24	0.75
He cared about your safety.	2.94	.38	1.77	0.97	1.39	0.99
He introduced you to his friends.	2.86	.37	1.59	0.90	1.24	0.87
He would rather hang out with you than his good friends.	2.84	.37	2.59	0.57	2.35	0.69
He didn't want to have sex with you right away.	2.81	.36	1.13	1.27	0.69	0.96
He wanted to go out in public with you.	2.72	.36	1.56	0.81	1.27	0.74
He was interested in your health.	2.76	.35	1.48	0.87	1.15	0.93

Table 5 continued

Note. Diagnosticity ratings range from - 3 (He is extremely un-interested) to + 3 (He is extremely interested). For clarity of presentation, all cues are presented with male pronouns. In the actual study, men completed forms with female pronouns and women completed forms with male pronouns. Due to missing data, Ns range from 79 – 154. All ps < .01.

Table 6

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of the Presence of Women's than Men's Commitment Intentions

	<u>t</u> test	<u>d</u>	<u>Women's Commitment</u>		<u>Men's Commitment</u>	
			<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
She was upset that you didn't want to have sex as soon as she did.	9.21	1.17	0.89	1.60	-1.04	1.56
She was in a rush to have sex with you.	8.13	1.05	0.29	1.60	-1.34	1.39
She wanted to have sex with you all the time.	8.03	1.04	0.84	1.59	-0.76	1.40
She was unhappy with your desire to delay sexual intercourse with her.	8.12	1.03	0.22	1.49	-1.35	1.44
She wanted to have sex with you.	6.85	.90	1.23	1.13	0.12	1.21
She talked about sex a lot.	6.37	.82	0.05	1.17	-1.02	1.27
She would have sexual intercourse with you, but would not give you oral sex.	6.18	.81	0.90	1.09	-0.11	1.24
She kissed you on the first date.	6.16	.80	1.00	0.73	-0.16	1.63
She constantly invited you to go drinking with her.	6.11	.80	0.18	1.29	-0.89	1.29
She had sex with you.	6.06	.78	1.34	1.14	0.46	1.02
She said she was good in bed.	5.69	.75	0.62	1.17	-0.27	1.12
She gave you oral sex on your first date.	4.74	.61	0.16	1.47	0.81	1.52
She bought you lingerie. [boxer shorts]	4.44	.58	1.05	0.98	0.32	1.30
She told you she "liked you."	4.39	.58	1.15	0.81	0.56	1.05
She wanted to lose her virginity to you.	3.62	.48	2.37	1.03	1.74	1.38
She only had sex with you.	3.68	.47	1.12	1.94	0.09	2.16

Table 6 continued

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of the Presence of Women's than Men's Commitment Intentions

	<u>t</u> test	<u>d</u>	<u>Women's Commitment</u>		<u>Men's Commitment</u>	
			<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
She wore sexy clothing.	3.63	.47	0.54	0.93	0.08	0.92

Note. Diagnosticity ratings range from - 3 (She is extremely un-interested) to + 3 (She is extremely interested). For clarity of presentation, all cues are presented with female pronouns. In the actual study, men completed forms with female pronouns and women completed forms with male pronouns. Due to missing data, Ns range from 79 – 154. All ps < .01.

Table 7

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of Men's than Women's Lack of Commitment Intentions

	t test	d	Men's Commitment		Women's Commitment	
			<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
He put pressure on you to have sex with him sooner than you wanted to.	9.23	1.19	-1.72	1.29	0.00	1.55
He was upset that you didn't want to have sex as soon as he did.	9.21	1.17	-1.04	1.56	0.89	1.60
He would rather "fool around" than go out on a real date.	8.81	1.14	-2.02	1.10	-0.61	1.31
He tried to have sex with you on your first date.	8.42	1.08	-1.84	1.34	-0.19	1.67
He was in a rush to have sex with you.	8.13	1.05	-1.34	1.39	0.29	1.60
He wanted to have sex with you all the time.	8.03	1.04	-0.76	1.40	0.84	1.59
He was unhappy with your desire to delay sexual intercourse with him.	8.12	1.03	-1.35	1.44	0.22	1.49
He wouldn't let anyone know that the two of you were together.	7.36	.96	-2.81	0.43	-2.20	0.85
He said you were ugly.	7.34	.96	-2.93	0.44	-2.21	1.06
He was very flirtatious with other women.	7.39	.95	-2.03	1.01	-1.00	1.07
He wanted to have sex with you right away.	7.34	.95	-1.52	1.43	0.00	1.66
He didn't take the time to get to know you.	7.05	.92	-2.42	0.70	-1.68	0.87
He was upset that you never paid for your dates.	7.02	.90	-1.32	1.24	-0.13	1.30

Table 7 continued

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of Men's than Women's Lack of Commitment Intentions

	<u>t</u> test	<u>d</u>	<u>Men's Commitment</u>		<u>Women's Commitment</u>	
			<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
He didn't call you the day after the two of you had sex for the first time.	6.74	.88	-2.43	0.82	-1.52	1.24
He talked about sex a lot.	6.37	.82	-1.02	1.27	0.05	1.17
He was upset that you never bought him expensive gifts.	6.36	.82	-1.89	1.19	-0.81	1.37
He was unwilling to wait until you were ready to have sexual intercourse with him.	6.42	.81	-1.96	1.61	-0.57	1.64
He would have sexual intercourse with you, but would not give you oral sex.	6.18	.81	-0.11	1.24	0.90	1.09
He kissed you on the first date.	6.16	.80	-0.16	1.63	1.00	0.73
He constantly invited you to go drinking with him.	6.11	.80	-0.89	1.29	0.18	1.29
He only called you late at night.	6.07	.79	-1.45	1.17	-0.45	1.27
He was upset that you refused to spend much money on him.	6.09	.78	-1.54	1.21	-0.59	1.07
He made it clear that he only wanted sex.	5.82	.76	-2.81	0.69	-2.04	1.36
He said he was good in bed.	5.69	.75	-0.27	1.12	0.62	1.17
He was upset that you took him only on cheap dates.	5.42	.70	-1.26	1.31	-0.33	1.22
He verbally belittled you.	5.20	.68	-2.80	0.57	-2.29	0.92

Table 7 continued

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of Men's than Women's Lack of Commitment Intentions

	t test	d	Men's Commitment		Women's Commitment	
			<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
He was intolerant of your desire to remain a virgin until marriage.	5.19	.67	-1.85	1.53	-0.72	1.71
He was unwilling to cancel other commitments to hang out with you.	5.01	.66	-1.29	1.24	-0.43	1.25
He didn't want to go out in public with you.	4.98	.65	-2.50	0.71	-1.99	0.82
He rarely called you.	4.98	.64	-2.31	0.82	-1.72	0.95
He wouldn't let others know that the two of you were a couple.	4.89	.63	-2.18	1.12	-1.41	1.26
He gave you oral sex on your first date.	4.74	.61	-0.81	1.52	0.16	1.47
He flirted with other women.	4.63	.60	-1.79	0.91	-1.18	1.07
He was warm to you sometimes, and cold to you at other times.	4.43	.58	-1.45	1.07	-0.82	1.01
He didn't want to know your parents.	4.23	.56	-2.17	0.87	-1.65	0.91
He wouldn't include you in all aspects of his life.	4.09	.53	-1.27	1.12	-0.64	1.15
He wasn't sure if he wanted to tell you where he lived.	4.07	.53	-2.40	0.84	-1.91	0.93
He didn't want to introduce you to his family.	3.92	.52	-2.25	0.89	-1.74	1.03
He wouldn't hold your hand.	3.91	.51	-2.12	0.88	-1.65	0.89
He didn't inquire about your family.	3.77	.50	-1.79	0.99	-1.31	0.80

Table 7 continued

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of Men's than Women's Lack of Commitment Intentions

	t test	d	Men's Commitment		Women's Commitment	
			<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
He said flattering things about other women to you.	2.95	.48	-1.77	1.13	-1.22	1.07
He didn't want to know a lot about you.	3.62	.47	-2.61	0.60	-2.29	0.74
He wasn't romantic during sex.	3.56	.46	-1.61	1.10	-1.09	1.07
He referred to you as a "friend."	3.52	.46	-2.22	0.98	-1.71	1.22
He told you he needed his space.	3.47	.45	-2.37	0.85	-1.91	1.12
He seemed bored with your conversations.	3.34	.43	-2.43	0.80	-2.06	0.86
He rarely called you on the phone.	3.14	.41	-2.09	0.88	-1.72	0.84
He lied to you.	3.10	.40	-2.29	1.04	-1.84	1.12
He avoided holding your hand in public.	3.06	.40	-1.94	1.09	-1.51	0.99
He wouldn't hang out with you in public places.	3.04	.39	-2.45	0.91	-2.08	0.84
He tried to avoid hanging out with you.	3.01	.39	-2.65	0.70	-2.35	0.73
He avoided talking about your relationship.	2.88	.38	-2.28	0.89	-1.93	0.90
He was unwilling to make the first sexual move.	2.62	.34	-0.55	1.08	-0.20	0.78

Note. For clarity of presentation, all cues are presented with male pronouns. In the actual study, men completed forms with female pronouns and women completed forms with male pronouns. Due to missing data, Ns range from 79 – 154. All ps < .01.

Table 8

Cues that are Significantly More Diagnostic of Women's than Men's Lack of Commitment Intentions

	<u>t</u> test	<u>d</u>	Women's Commitment		Men's Commitment	
			<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>SD</u>
She didn't make sexual innuendos or jokes around you.	5.98	.77	-0.06	0.97	0.74	0.99
She only wanted to hang out with you in group situations.	4.58	.59	-1.54	0.89	-0.33	2.32
When she talked about her future she didn't include you in it.	4.46	.58	-1.54	1.11	-0.40	2.18
She pursued other men.	4.45	.58	-2.63	0.79	-1.66	1.89
She didn't want to introduce you to her friends.	4.13	.58	-2.05	0.82	-1.00	2.23
She didn't remember little things about you, like your birthday or favorite food.	3.38	.44	-1.43	0.83	-0.71	1.84
She acted distant most of the time.	3.27	.42	-1.75	0.84	-1.04	1.87
She avoided talking about your future together.	2.89	.37	-1.10	0.95	-0.51	1.72
She said flattering things about other men to you.	2.79	.36	-1.53	1.33	-0.80	2.19

Note. Diagnosticity ratings range from - 3 (She is extremely un-interested) to + 3 (She is extremely interested). For clarity of presentation, all cues are presented with female pronouns. In the actual study, men completed forms with female pronouns and women completed forms with male pronouns. Due to missing data, Ns range from 79 – 154. All ps < .01.

Table 9

Primary Loading and Alpha Reliability Coefficients for the First Six Factors of Cues to Commitment

Factor and Act (With Male Pronouns)	Alpha Reliability Coefficient	Factor Loading (>.60)*
1) Kin Oriented/Publicly Displayed Involvement/Thoughtful	.85	
He told you about his family.		.70
He inquired about your family.		.66
He introduced you to his friends.		.65
He cared about your safety.		.63
He wanted to go out in public with you.		.63
He remembered little things like your birthday, favorite food, etc.		.62
He always listened patiently to what you had to say.		.61
He asked about your goals and ambitions.		.60
2) Expedited Sexual Access	.92	
He put pressure on you to have sex with him sooner than you wanted to.		.78
He tried to have sex with you on your first date.		.77
He wanted to have sex with you right away.		.75
He was in a rush to have sex with you.		.74
He was unhappy with your desire to delay sexual intercourse with him.		.69
He was upset that you didn't want to have sex as soon as he did.		.68
He wanted to have sex with you all the time.		.68
He said he was good in bed.		.67
He wanted to have sex with you.		.65
He talked about sex a lot.		.62
He gave you oral sex on your first date.		.60

Table 9 Continued

Primary Loading and Alpha Reliability Coefficients for the First Six Factors of Cues to Commitment

Factor and Act (With Male Pronouns)	Alpha Reliability Coefficient	Factor Loading (>.60)*
3) Avoided Publicly Displaying Involvement	.69	
He didn't want to go out in public with you.		.63
He wouldn't hold your hand.		.60
He avoided talking about your relationship.		.60
4) Uninterested in You/Interested in Others	.95	
He didn't want to introduce you to his friends.		.94
He only wanted to hang out with you in group situations.		.92
He wasn't very concerned with your safety.		.91
He didn't remember little things about you, like your birthday or favorite food.		.90
He was rude to you.		.90
He acted distant most of the time.		.89
When he talked about his future he didn't include you in it.		.88
He went home right after the two of you had sex.		.86
He dated women in addition to you.		.85
He pursued other women.		.85
He said flattering things about other women to you.		.85
He avoided talking about your future together.		.81
He kissed you on the first date.		-.77

Table 9 Continued

Primary Loading and Alpha Reliability Coefficients for the First Six Factors of Cues to Commitment

Factor and Act (With Male Pronouns)	Alpha Reliability Coefficient	Factor Loading (>.60)*
5) Future-Oriented	.81	
He told his parents that he loved you.		.71
He made space for your stuff at his apartment.		.69
He gave you a key to his apartment.		.67
He bought you a ring.		.66
He told you he wanted to have children with you one day.		.64
6) Tolerated Minimal Resource Allocation	.83	
He acted romantic with you in front of his friends.		.61
He wasn't upset that you never bought him expensive gifts.		.55
He wasn't upset that you took him only on cheap dates.		.55
He wasn't upset that you never paid for your dates.		.53
He never let you pay for your dates.		.51
He wasn't upset that you refused to spend much money on him.		.51

Note. Diagnosticity ratings range from - 3 (She is extremely un-interested) to + 3 (She is extremely interested). For clarity of presentation, all cues are presented with male pronouns. In the actual study, men completed forms with female pronouns and women completed forms with male pronouns. *To enhance interpretability of Factor 6, all cues loading above .50 are included. N = 226.

Table 10

2 (Sex of Rated Partner) x 3 (Mate Value Scenario) MANOVA on Factors of Commitment

Source	df within	df between	F	η^2
Factor 1: Kin Oriented/Publicly Displayed Involvement/Thoughtful				
Sex of Rated Partner (S)	1	225	20.59*	.08
Mate Value Scenario (MV)	2	225	4.62*	.04
S x MV	2	225	7.02*	.06
Factor 2: Expedited Sexual Access				
Sex of Rated Partner (S)	1	221	114.91*	.34
Mate Value Scenario (MV)	2	221	1.28	.01
S x MV	2	221	.77	.01
Factor 3: Avoided Publicly Displaying Involvement				
Sex of Rated Partner (S)	1	230	27.13*	.11
Mate Value Scenario (MV)	2	230	.43	.00
S x MV	2	230	2.44	.02

Table 10 Continued

2 (Sex of Rated Partner) x 3 (Mate Value Scenario) MANOVA on Factors of Commitment

Source	<u>df</u> within	<u>df</u> between	<u>F</u>	η^2
Factor 4: Uninterested in You/Interested in Others				
Sex of Rated Partner (S)	1	234	93.33*	.29
Mate Value Scenario (MV)	1	234	252.33*	.68
S x MV	2	234	311.12*	.73
Factor 5: Future-Oriented				
Sex of Rated Partner (S)	1	227	3.17**	.01
Mate Value Scenario (MV)	2	227	5.60*	.05
S x MV	2	227	1.83	.02
Factor 6: Tolerated Minimal Resource Allocation				
Sex of Rated Partner (S)	1	226	18.22*	.08
Mate Value Scenario (MV)	2	226	.37	.00
S x MV	2	226	.71	.01

Note: * $p < .05$. ** $p = .08$.

FIGURES

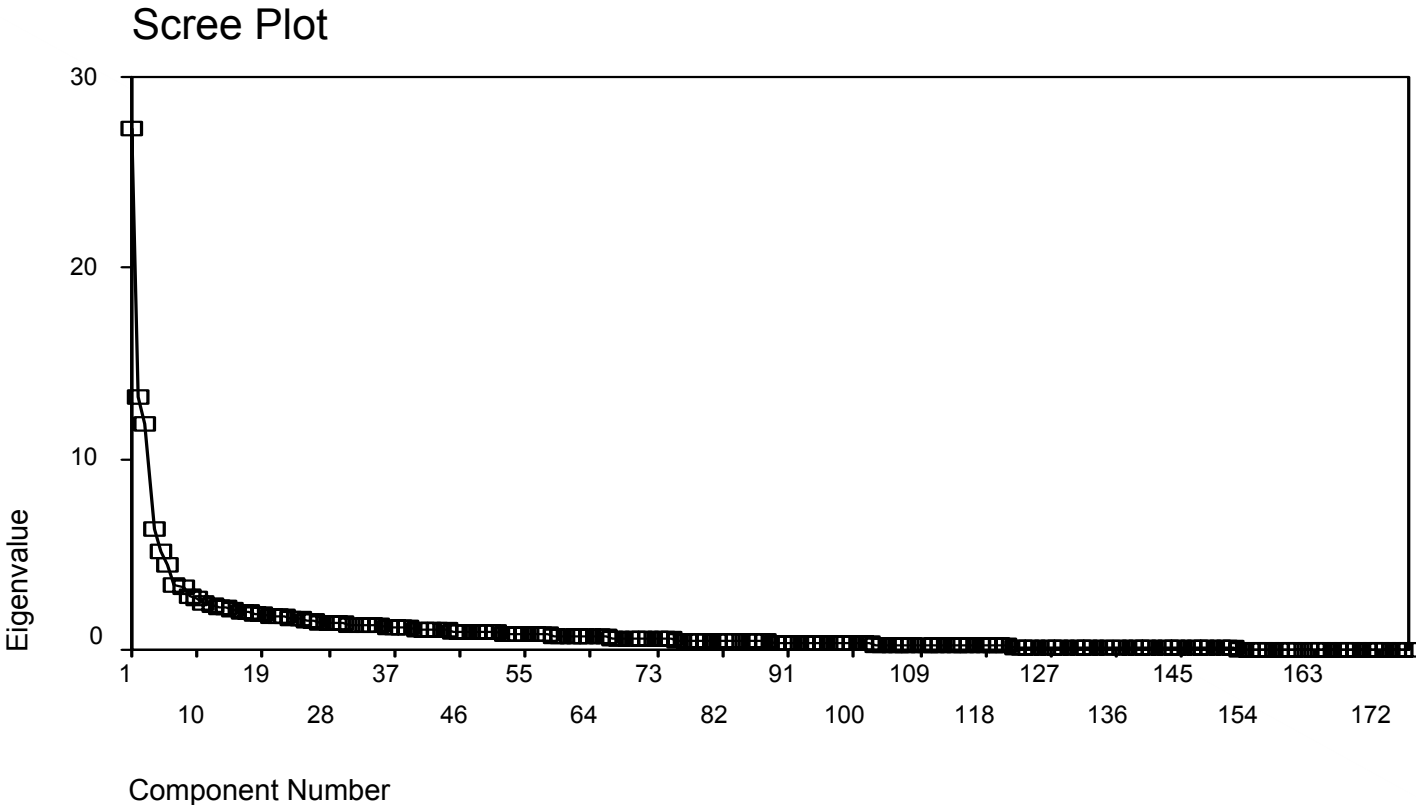


Figure 1. A scree plot of eigenvalues from the principal components analysis of cues to commitment in Study 2 suggests a break at six factors.

APPENDIX

Study 2
(Survey for Men in High Mate Value Condition)

Study Instructions

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY!

1. **This is very important research. Please respond honestly and completely to all of the items on the questionnaire.**
2. **Please respond to every question in an appropriate format. The computer system is set up to recognize whether you have responded with an appropriate format for each item. If you have not, you will be instructed to go back and complete the item appropriately. The computer program is designed with a subroutine to detect *false, dishonest, or inconsistent* responses. If you purposely give false responses, you will not receive credit for participating in this experiment.**
3. **Please complete the entire questionnaire. You must complete the entire questionnaire in order to receive credit for participating in this study. After you have completed the last page of the questionnaire, you will be given instructions on how to claim your credit.**

4. **Click the submit button only ONCE.** It may take as much as 60 seconds for the computer to load and save the responses you make to each page of the questionnaire. Please click the submit button only one time. After your responses have been saved, you will be automatically directed to the next page. **If you click the submit button more than once, we may not be able to keep track of your responses and you may not receive credit for participating in the experiment.**

5. **You will receive one half an hour of credit for participating in this experiment.** Please help us by being honest, thoughtful, and thorough in your responses. Many Thanks!!! Your participation is appreciated greatly.

6. **Although it may seem that many items are repeated, this is NOT the case.** Slight variations exist between similar items. For example, one item might read "He lied to me" while another might read "He didn't lie to me." Be sure to read EVERY item carefully to ensure that you understand it!

If you're a MALE, please click here to begin the experiment.

If you're a FEMALE, please click here to begin the experiment.

Cues to Commitment Intentions Survey

The last four digits of your social security number are:

This is your participant number. You will be asked to provide this number at the beginning of each page.

You MUST supply the same number on each page.

Are you an Introductory Psychology (301) student at UT-Austin? Yes or no?

How old are you?

How many committed, exclusive, and relatively long-term romantic relationships have you had?

Please type a whole number ranging from 0-20:

Imagine a woman that you might date...

Imagine that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable to the opposite sex than you are...

Now imagine that you have been out on several dates with her.

Rate how interested you think this woman would be in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with you if she engaged in the acts below.

Keep in mind that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable on the mating market than you are.

She wanted to know your parents.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She shared with you intimate details of her life.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She was interested in your health.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She cooked dinner for you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was upset that you didn't want to have sex as soon as she did.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't break up with you after the two of you had fights.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She spoke about doing things with you in the distant future.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She met your parents.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She bought you thoughtful gifts.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She asked about your goals and ambitions.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was unwilling to wait until you were ready to have sexual intercourse with her.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't try to kiss you until your fifth date.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

She asked you about your relationship history.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She told you that she had been hurt in previous relationships.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She planned a vacation with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She took an interest in your hobbies.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was unhappy with your desire to delay sexual intercourse with her.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She said she wanted a committed and exclusive long-term relationship.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She told you that she loved you.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She told you about her family.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

Please look over your responses. When you are sure that they are correct, please click the button labeled "Submit Responses" below.

Please click the button **ONLY ONCE (!!!)** and wait to be directed to the next page.

This make take up to a minute.

Submit Responses

Reset Responses

Click this button only if you want to clear all of the responses on this page.

Cues to Commitment Intentions Survey

The last four digits of your social security number are:

This is your participant number. You will be asked to provide this number at the beginning of each page.

You MUST supply the same number on each page.

Imagine a woman that you might date...

Imagine that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable to the opposite sex than you are...

Now imagine that you have been out on several dates with her.

Rate how interested you think this woman would be in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with you if she engaged in the acts below.

Keep in mind that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable on the mating market than you are.

She dated no one else but you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She cuddled with you after sex.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She was intolerant of your desire to remain a virgin until marriage

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She introduced you to her family

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She introduced you to her friends.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She would rather hang out with you than her good friends.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She canceled other commitments to hang out with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She had sex with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was in a rush to have sex with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She opened doors for you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

She stopped dating other men.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was always happy to see you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She had been in long-term relationships before.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She said she didn't want a temporary and uncommitted sexual relationship with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wanted to have sex with you right away.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She inquired about your family.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She rejected other guys that were hitting on her while the two of you dated.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't ask many questions about your sexual history.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She showed interest in the two of you living together.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She left personal items at your apartment.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

Please look over your responses. When you are sure that they are correct, please click the button labeled "Submit Responses" below.

Please click the button **ONLY ONCE (!!!)** and wait to be directed to the next page. This make take up to a minute.

Submit Responses

Cues to Commitment Intentions Survey

The last four digits of your social security number are:

This is your participant number. You will be asked to provide this number at the beginning of each page.

You MUST supply the same number on each page.

Imagine a woman that you might date...

Imagine that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable to the opposite sex than you are...

Now imagine that you have been out on several dates with her.

Rate how interested you think this woman would be in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with you if she engaged in the acts below.

Keep in mind that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable on the mating market than you are.

She tried to have sex with you on your first date.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She took you on romantic dates.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She only had sex with you.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She became jealous when you were around other women.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't act upset when you didn't look your best.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She reminded you of your one month anniversary.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She put pressure on you to have sex with her sooner than you wanted to.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

She always asked when she would see you again.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She made space for your stuff at her apartment.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She asked to have a picture of you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She took care of you when you were sick.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She remembered little things like your birthday, favorite food, etc.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was upset that you never paid for your dates.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She invited you to her church (or place of worship).

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was honest with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She tolerated your rude friends.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She waited for you to kiss her for the first time.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She cared about your safety.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was upset that you refused to spend much money on her.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She always listened patiently to what you had to say.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

Please look over your responses. When you are sure that they are correct, please click the button labeled "Submit Responses" below.

Please click the button **ONLY ONCE (!!!)** and wait to be directed to the next page. This make take up to a minute.

Click this button only if you want to clear all of the responses on this page.

Cues to Commitment Intentions Survey

The last four digits of your social security number are:

This is your participant number. You will be asked to provide this number at the beginning of each page.

You MUST supply the same number on each page.

Imagine a woman that you might date...

Imagine that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable to the opposite sex than you are...

Now imagine that you have been out on several dates with her.

Rate how interested you think this woman would be in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with you if she engaged in the acts below.

Keep in mind that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable on the mating market than you are.

She didn't make sexual innuendoes or jokes around you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She bought you a ring.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She worked hard at making up with you after the two of you had a disagreement.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She told you her values.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was upset that you took her only on cheap dates.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She complimented your inner qualities more than your outer qualities.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She told you she wanted to have children with you one day.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

She told you things she wouldn't tell anyone else.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She never let you pay for your dates.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was not interested in your family.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was upset that you never bought her expensive gifts.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She would rather "fool around" then go out on a real date.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She rarely called you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't want to know a lot about you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She refused to make plans for the two of you for more than one week in the future.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She gave you oral sex on your first date.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She avoided holding your hand in public.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She talked about sex a lot.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was very flirtatious with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was very flirtatious with other men.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

Please look over your responses. When you are sure that they are correct, please click the button labeled "Submit Responses" below.

Please click the button **ONLY ONCE (!!!)** and wait to be directed to the next page. This make take up to a minute.

Submit Responses

Reset Responses

Click this button only if you want to clear all of the responses on this page.

Cues to Commitment Intentions Survey

The last four digits of your social security number are:

This is your participant number. You will be asked to provide this number at the beginning of each page.

You MUST supply the same number on each page.

Imagine a woman that you might date...

Imagine that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable to the opposite sex than yheou are...

Now imagine that you have been out on several dates with her.

Rate how interested you think this woman would be in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with you if she engaged in the acts below.

Keep in mind that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable on the mating market than you are.

She wouldn't spend a lot of time with you.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was not upset when you didn't want to have sex as soon as she did.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't want to act romantic with you in front of her friends.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She was in no rush to have sex with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wasn't upset that you never paid for your dates.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She held your hand in public.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She spent a lot of time with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

She wouldn't let others know that the two of you were a couple.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wouldn't include you in all aspects of her life.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was willing to wait until you were ready to have sexual intercourse with her.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't want to have sex with you right away.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wasn't upset that you refused to spend much money on her.

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| She is extremely un-interested | She is moderately un-interested | She is slightly un-interested | I can't tell if she is interested or not interested | She is slightly interested | She is moderately interested | She is extremely interested |

She acted romantic with you in front of her friends.

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| She is extremely un-interested | She is moderately un-interested | She is slightly un-interested | I can't tell if she is interested or not interested | She is slightly interested | She is moderately interested | She is extremely interested |

She included you in all aspects of her life.

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| She is extremely un-interested | She is moderately un-interested | She is slightly un-interested | I can't tell if she is interested or not interested | She is slightly interested | She is moderately interested | She is extremely interested |

She wouldn't hang out with you in public places.

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| She is extremely un-interested | She is moderately un-interested | She is slightly un-interested | I can't tell if she is interested or not interested | She is slightly interested | She is moderately interested | She is extremely interested |

She didn't get upset when the two of you were apart from each other for a long time.

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She was happy with your desire to delay sexual intercourse with her.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't want to have sex with you on your first date.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wasn't upset that you took her only on cheap dates.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She told her parents that she loved you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

Please look over your responses. When you are sure that they are correct, please click the button labeled "Submit Responses" below.

Please click the button **ONLY ONCE (!!!)** and wait to be directed to the next page. This make take up to a minute.

Click this button only if you want to clear all of the responses on this page.

Cues to Commitment Intentions Survey

The last four digits of your social security number are:

This is your participant number. You will be asked to provide this number at the beginning of each page.

You MUST supply the same number on each page.

Imagine a woman that you might date...

Imagine that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable to the opposite sex than you are...

Now imagine that you have been out on several dates with her.

Rate how interested you think this woman would be in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with you if she engaged in the acts below.

Keep in mind that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable on the mating market than you are.

She kissed you on the first date.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She avoided talking about your future together.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wanted to have sex with you all the time.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She acted distant most of the time.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She dated men in addition to you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't remember little things about you, like your birthday or favorite food.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't want to introduce you to her friends.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

She seemed bored with your conversations.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't want you to know a lot about her.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She said flattering things about other men to you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wasn't jealous of other women.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She asked you a lot about your sexual history.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was rude to you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

When she talked about her future she didn't include you in it.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She lied to you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She told you she was looking for a temporary relationship.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She pursued other men.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She went home right after the two of you had sex.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wasn't very concerned with your safety.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She only wanted to hang out with you in group situations.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

Please look over your responses. When you are sure that they are correct, please click the button labeled "Submit Responses" below.

Please click the button **ONLY ONCE (!!!)** and wait to be directed to the next page. This make take up to a minute.

Click this button only if you want to clear all of the responses on this page.

Cues to Commitment Intentions Survey

The last four digits of your social security number are:

This is your participant number. You will be asked to provide this number at the beginning of each page.

You MUST supply the same number on each page.

Imagine a woman that you might date...

Imagine that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable to the opposite sex than you are...

Now imagine that you have been out on several dates with her.

Rate how interested you think this woman would be in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with you if she engaged in the acts below.

Keep in mind that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable on the mating market than you are.

She made it clear that she only wanted sex.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wouldn't let anyone know that the two of you were together.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She had a history of short, purely sexual relationships.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She didn't call you the day after the two of you had sex for the first time.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She only called you late at night.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She constantly invited you to go drinking with her.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She had sex with another man while the two of you were dating.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

She bought you boxer shorts.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She said you were ugly.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She referred to you as a "friend."

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She wouldn't hold your hand.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She told you she needed her space.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She verbally belittled you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She avoided talking about your relationship.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She didn't flirt with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She became scared when you showed her affection.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She was unwilling to make the first sexual move.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't return your phone calls in a timely fashion.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wasn't sure if she wanted to tell you where she lived.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was warm to you sometimes, and cold to you at other times.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

Please look over your responses. When you are sure that they are correct, please click the button labeled "Submit Responses" below.

Please click the button **ONLY ONCE (!!!)** and wait to be directed to the next page. This make take up to a minute.

Click this button only if you want to clear all of the responses on this page.

Cues to Commitment Intentions Survey

The last four digits of your social security number are:

This is your participant number. You will be asked to provide this number at the beginning of each page.

You MUST supply the same number on each page.

Imagine a woman that you might date...

Imagine that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable to the opposite sex than you are...

Now imagine that you have been out on several dates with her.

Rate how interested you think this woman would be in developing a committed and exclusive long-term romantic relationship with you if she engaged in the acts below.

Keep in mind that this woman is somewhat MORE desirable on the mating market than you are.

She made it clear that she only wanted sex.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wouldn't let anyone know that the two of you were together.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
She is extremely un-interested	She is moderately un-interested	She is slightly un-interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She had a history of short, purely sexual relationships.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She didn't call you the day after the two of you had sex for the first time.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She only called you late at night.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She constantly invited you to go drinking with her.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She had sex with another man while the two of you were dating.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

She bought you boxer shorts.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She said you were ugly.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She referred to you as a "friend."

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wouldn't hold your hand.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She told you she needed her space.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She verbally belittled you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She avoided talking about your relationship.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She didn't flirt with you.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested	

She became scared when you showed her affection.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested
--	---	---	--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

She was unwilling to make the first sexual move.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She didn't return your phone calls in a timely fashion.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She wasn't sure if she wanted to tell you where she lived.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not interested	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

She was warm to you sometimes, and cold to you at other times.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
She is extremely un- interested	She is moderately un- interested	She is slightly un- interested	I can't tell if she is interested or not	She is slightly interested	She is moderately interested	She is extremely interested

interested

Please look over your responses. When you are sure that they are correct, please click the button labeled "Submit Responses" below.

Please click the button **ONLY ONCE (!!!)** and wait to be directed to the next page. This make take up to a minute.

Click this button only if you want to clear all of the responses on this page.

REFERENCES

- Adams, J. M. & Jones, W. H. (1997). The conceptualization of marital commitment: An integrative analysis. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 5, 1177-1196.
- Adams, J. M. & Jones, W. H. (1999). Interpersonal commitment in historical perspective. In J. M. Adams and W. H. Jones (Eds.) Handbook of interpersonal commitment and relationship stability (pp. 3-33). New York: Plenum Press.
- Alexander, R. D. (1990). How did humans evolve? Reflections on the uniquely unique species (Special Publication No. 13). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology.
- Alexander, R. D. & Noonan, K. M. (1979). Concealment of ovulation, parental care, and human social evolution. In N.A. Chagnon & W. Irons (Eds.), Evolutionary biology and human social behavior (pp. 402-435). North Scituate, MA: Duxbury Press.
- American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. (4th ed.). (2000). Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Baker, R. R. (1997). Copulation, masturbation, and infidelity: State of the art. In A. Schmitt (Ed.) New aspects of human ethology (pp. 163-187). New York: Plenum Press.
- Baker, R. R. & Bellis, M. A. (1995). Human sperm competition. London: Chapman & Hall.

- Betzig, L. (1989). Causes of conjugal dissolution. Current Anthropology, 30, 654-676.
- Bleske, A. L. & Buss, D. M. (2000). Can men and women just be friends? Personal Relationships, 7, 131-151.
- Buss, D. M. (1985). Human mate selection. American Scientist, 73, 47-51.
- Buss, D. M. (1988). From vigilance to violence: Tactics of mate retention in American undergraduates. Ethology & Sociobiology, 9, 291-317.
- Buss, D. M. (1989). Sex differences in human mate preferences: Evolutionary hypotheses tested in 37 different cultures. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 12, 1-49.
- Buss, D. M. (1994). The evolution of desire. New York: Basic Books.
- Buss, D. M. (1998). Sexual strategies theory: Historical origins and current status. Journal of Sex Research, 34, 19-31.
- Buss, D. M. (1999). Evolutionary psychology: The new science of the mind. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- Buss, D. M. (2000). The dangerous passion: Why jealousy is as necessary as love and sex. New York, NY: Free Press.
- Buss, D. M., Abbott, M., Angleitner, A., Asherian, A., Biaggio, A., and 45 other co-authors (1990). International preferences in selecting mates: A study of 37 cultures. Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 21, 5-47.
- Buss, D. M. & Craik, K. H. (1983). The act frequency approach to personality. Psychological Review, 90, 105-126.

- Buss, D. M. & Duntley, J. D. (2002). Murder by design: The evolution of homicide.
Manuscript submitted for publication.
- Buss, D. M., Haselton, M. G., Shackelford, T. K., Bleske, A. L., & Wakefield, J. C. (1998). Adaptations, exaptations, and spandrels. American Psychologist, *53*, 533-548.
- Buss, D. M., Larsen, R. J., Westen, D., & Semmelroth, J. (1992). Sex differences in jealousy: Evolution, physiology, and psychology. Psychological Science, *3*, 251-255.
- Buss, D. M., & Schmitt, D. P. (1993). Sexual strategies theory: An evolutionary perspective on human mating. Psychological Review, *100*, 204-232.
- Buss, D. M. & Shackelford, T. K. (1997). From vigilance to violence: Mate retention tactics in married couples. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, *72*, 346-361.
- Buss, D. M., Shackelford, T. K., Kirkpatrick, L. A., & Larsen, R. J. (2001). A half century of mate preferences: The cultural evolution of values. Journal of Marriage & the Family, *63*, 491-503.
- Cattell, R. B. (1966). The scree test for the number of factors. Multivariate Behavioral Research, *1*, 245-276.
- Clark, R. D. & Hatfield, E. (1989). Sex differences in receptivity to sexual offers. Journal of Psychology and Human Sexuality, *2*, 39-55.
- Clodfelter, J. (1978). Marital commitment: Definition and evaluation. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Ohio University, Athens.

- Comrey, A. L. & Lee, H. B. (1992). A first course in factor analysis. (2nd ed.) Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers.
- Cronbach, L. (1951). Coefficient alpha and the internal structure of tests. Psychometrika, *16*, 297-334.
- Daly, M., Wilson, M., & Weghorst, S. J. (1982). Male sexual jealousy. Ethology and Sociobiology, *3*, 11-27.
- DeKay, W. T. & Buss, D. M. (1992). Human nature, individual differences, and the importance of contexts: Perspectives from evolutionary psychology. Current Directions in Psychological Science, *1*, 184-189.
- Ellis, B. J. (1998). The partner-specific inventory: An evolutionary approach to individual differences in investment. Journal of Personality, *66*, 383-441.
- Ellis, B. J. & Symons, D. (1990). Sex differences in fantasy: An evolutionary psychological approach. Journal of Sex Research, *27*, 527-556.
- Fehr, B. (1988). Prototype analysis of the concepts of love and commitment. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, *55*, 557-559.
- Fisher, H. E. (1992). Anatomy of love. New York, NY: Norton.
- Frank, R. H. (1988). Passions within reason: The strategic role of the emotions. New York, NY: Norton.
- Frank, R. H. (2001). Cooperation through emotional commitment. In R. Nesse, (Ed.), Evolution and the capacity for commitment, (pp. 57-76). New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Goode, W. J. (1959). The theoretical importance of love. American Sociological

Review, 24, 38-47.

- Greer, A. & Buss, D. M. (1994). Tactics for promoting sexual encounters. The Journal of Sex Research, 5, 185-201.
- Haselton, M. G. (2000). Biases in social inference: Errors in design or errors by design? (Doctoral dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 2000).
Dissertation Abstracts International, 61, 6187.
- Haselton, M. G. & Buss, D. M. (2000). Error management theory: A new perspective on cross-sex mind reading. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 78, 81-91.
- Haselton, M. G., Buss, D. M., Oubaid, V., & Angleitner, A. (2002). Sex, lies, and strategic interference: The psychology of deception between the sexes.
Manuscript submitted for publication.
- Hill, K. & Hurtado, A. M. (1996). Ache life history. NY: Aldine De Gruyter.
- Hinde, R. A. (1979). Toward understating relationships. London: Academic Press.
- Jankowiak, W. (Ed.). (1995). Romantic passion: A universal experience? New York: Columbia University Press.
- Johnson, M. P. (1973). Commitment: A conceptual structure and empirical application. Sociological Quarterly, 14, 395-406.
- Johnson, M. P. (1981). Social and cognitive features of dissolution of commitment to relationships. In S. Duck (Ed.), Personal relationships 4: Dissolving personal relationships (pp. 51-73). New York: Academic Press.
- Johnson, M. P. (1991). Commitment to personal relationships. In W. H. Jones & D.

- Perlman (Eds.), Advances in personal relationships: A research annual, (Vol. 3, pp. 117-143). London: Jessica Kingsley.
- Johnson, M. P., Caughlin, J. P., & Huston, T. L. (1999). The tripartite nature of marital commitment: Personal moral and structural reasons to say married. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 61, 16-177.
- Kelley, H. H. (1983). Love and commitment. In H. Kelley, E. Berscheid, A. Christensen, J. Harvey, T. Huston, G. Levinger, I. McClintock, L. A. Peplau, & D. Peterson (Eds.), Close relationships, (pp. 265-314). New York, NY: Freeman.
- Kelley, H. H. & Thibaut, J. W. (1978). Interpersonal relations: A theory of interdependence. New York, NY: John Wiley.
- Kenrick, D. T., Sadalla, E. K., Groth, G., & Trost, M. R. (1994). Evolution, traits, and the stages of human courtship: Qualifying the parental investment model. Journal of Personality, 58, 97-116.
- Kurdek, L. A. (2000). Attractions and constraints as determinants of relationship commitment: Longitudinal evidence from gay, lesbian, and heterosexual couples. Personal Relationships, 7, 245-262.
- Lancaster, J. B. & Lancaster, C. S. (1983). The parental investment: The hominid adaptation. In D. J. Ortner (Ed.), How humans adapt: A biocultural odyssey (pp. 33-66). Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Levinger, G. (1965). Marital cohesiveness and dissolution: An integrative review. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 27, 19-28.

- Levinger, G. (1976). A social psychological perspective on marital dissolution. Journal of Social Issues, 32, 21-47.
- Levinger, G. (1991). Commitment vs. cohesiveness: Two complimentary perspectives. In W. H. Jones & D. Perlman (Eds.), Advances in personal relationships: A research annual, (Vol. 3, pp. 145-150). London: Jessica Kingsley.
- Low, B. S. (2000). Why sex matters: A Darwinian look at human behavior. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Lydon, J. (1996). Toward a theory of commitment. In C. Seligman, J. Olson, & M. Zanna (Eds.), Values: The eighth Ontario symposium (pp. 191-213). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Manson, J. H. (1999). Infant handling in wild *Cebus capucinus*: testing bonds between females? Animal Behaviour, 57, 911-921.
- Miller, G. F. (2000). The mating mind: How sexual choice shaped the evolution of human nature. New York, NY: Doubleday
- Nesse, R. M. (Ed.). (2001). Evolution and the capacity for commitment. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Oliver, M. B. & Sedikides, C. (1992). Effects of sexual permissiveness on desirability of partner as a function of low and high commitment to relationship. Social Psychology Quarterly, 3, 321-333.
- Oxford English Dictionary. (2nd ed.). (1989). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

- Regan, P. C. (1998). What if you can't get what you want? Willingness to compromise ideal mate selection standards as a function of sex, mate value, and relationship context. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 245, 1294-1303.
- Regan, P. C., Levin, L., Sprecher, S., Christopher, F. S., & Cate, R. (2000). Partner preferences: What characteristics do men and women desire in their short-term and long-term romantic partners? Journal of Psychology & Human Sexuality, 12, 1-21.
- Rusbult, C. E. (1980). Commitment and satisfaction in romantic associations: A test of the investment model. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 16, 172-186.
- Rusbult, C. E. (1983). A longitudinal test of the investment model: The development (and deterioration) of satisfaction and commitment in heterosexual involvements. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 45, 101-117.
- Rusbult, C. E., Johnson, D. J., & Morrow, G. D. (1986). Predicting satisfaction and commitment in adult romantic involvements: An assessment of the generalizability of the investment model. Social Psychology Quarterly, 49, 81-89.
- Schmitt, D. P. & Buss, D. M. (2001). Human mate poaching: Tactics for infiltrating existing relationships. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 80, 894-917.
- Schmitt, D. P. Couden, A., & Baker, M. (2001). The effects of sex and temporal

- context on feelings of romantic desire: An experimental evaluation of sexual strategies theory. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, *7*, 833-847.
- Schmitt, D. P., Shackelford, T. K., Duntley, J., Tooke, W., & Buss, D. M. (2001). The desire for sexual variety as a key to understanding basic human mating strategies. Personal Relationships, *8*, 425-455.
- Shackelford, T. K., LeBlanc, G. J., Weekes-Shackelford, V. A., Bleske-Rechek, A. L., Euler, H. A., & Hoier, S. (2002). Psychological adaptation to human sperm competition. Evolution & Human Behavior, *23*, 123-138.
- Short, R. V. (1979). Sexual selection and its component parts, somatic and genital selection, as illustrated by man and great apes. Advances in the Study of Behavior, *9*, 131-158.
- Singh, D. (1993). Adaptive significance of female physical attractiveness: Role of waist-to-hip ratio. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, *65*, 293-307.
- Singh, D. (1995). Female judgment of male attractiveness and desirability for relationships: Role of waist-to-hip ratio and financial status. Journal of Personality & Social Psychology, *69*, 1089-1101.
- Singh, D. & Young, R. K. (1995). Body weight, waist-to-hip ratio, breasts, and hips: Role in judgments of female attractiveness and desirability for relationships. Ethology & Sociobiology, *16*, 483-507.
- Smith, R. L. (1984). Human sperm competition. In R. L. Smith (Ed.), Sperm competition and the evolution of mating systems (pp. 601-659). New York: Academic Press.

- Smith, W. J. (1994). Animal duets: Forcing a mate to be attentive. Journal of Theoretical Biology, 166, 221-223.
- Smuts, B. B. & Watanabe, J. M. (1990). Social relationships and ritualized greetings in adult male baboons (*Papio-cynocephaluus-anubis*). International Journal of Primatology, 11, 147-172.
- Surra, C. A. (1987). Reasons for changes in commitment: Variations in courtship type. Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 44, 17-33.
- Surra, C. A. & Hughes, D. K. (1997). Commitment processes in the accounts of the development of premarital relationships. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 59, 5-21.
- Symons, D. (1979). The evolution of human sexuality. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Thibaut, J. W., & Kelley, H. H. (1959). The social psychology of groups. New York, NY: John Wiley.
- Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (1990). The past explains the present: Emotional adaptations and the structure of ancestral environments. Ethology & Sociobiology, 11, 375-424.
- Townsend, J. T. (1998). What women want—what men want. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Wagner, R. H. (1996). Why do female birds reject copulations from their mates? Ethology, 102, 465-480.
- Watanabe, J. M., & Smuts, B. B. (1999). Explaining religion without explaining it

- away: Trust, truth, and the evolution of cooperation in Roy A. Rappaport's
"the obvious aspects of ritual". American Anthropologist, 101, 98-112.
- Whitehead, B. D. & Popenoe, D. (2002). Why men won't commit: Exploring young
men's attitudes about sex, dating and marriage. Retrieved July 1, 2002 from
<http://marriage.rutgers.edu/TEXTSOOU2002.htm>
- Wiederman, M. W. (1993). Evolved sex differences in mate preferences: Evidence
from personal advertisements. Ethology and Sociobiology, 14, 331-352.
- Wilson, M. & Daly, M. (1992). The man who mistook his wife for a chattel. In J.
Barkow, L. Cosmides, & J. Tooby (Eds.), The adapted mind: Evolutionary
psychology and the generation of culture, (pp. 289-322). New York, NY:
Oxford University Press.
- Zahavi, A. (1975). Mate selection—a selection for a handicap. Journal of Theoretical
Biology, 53, 205-214.
- Zahavi, A. (1977). The testing of a bond. Animal Behavior, 25, 246-247.
- Zahavi, A. & Zahavi, A. (1997). The handicap principle: A missing piece of Darwin's
puzzle. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Zax, M. & Takahashi, S. (1967). Cultural influences on response style: Comparison
of Japanese and American Students. Journal of Social Psychology, 71, 3-10.

VITA

Barry Friedman was born in Medford, New York on August 19th, 1975. He is the son of Norman and Sharon Friedman. After completing his work at Wellington C. Mepham High School in Bellmore, New York, he attended Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York. After his freshman year at Hofstra he transferred to Binghamton University, where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology in May, 1997. He began his doctoral studies at The University of Texas at Austin in August, 1997.

Permanent Address: 2259 Locust Street, North Merrick, NY 11566

This dissertation was typed by the author.