

The Double-Edged Nature of Assortative Friendship: Attractiveness and Rivalry in Women's Friendships with Women

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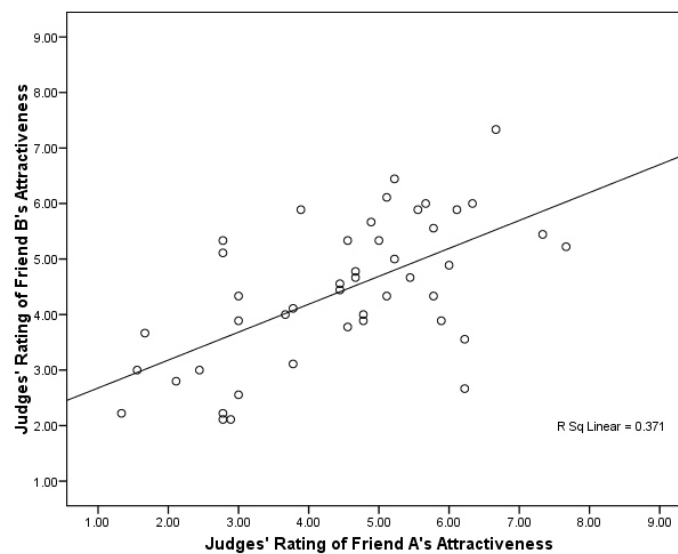
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Assortment in personal relationships

- Group identity
- Status
- Intelligence
- Interests and hobbies
- Attitudes
- Sexual strategy
- Attractiveness

Female friends should assort on attractiveness

Initial evidence suggests that female friends are similarly attractive

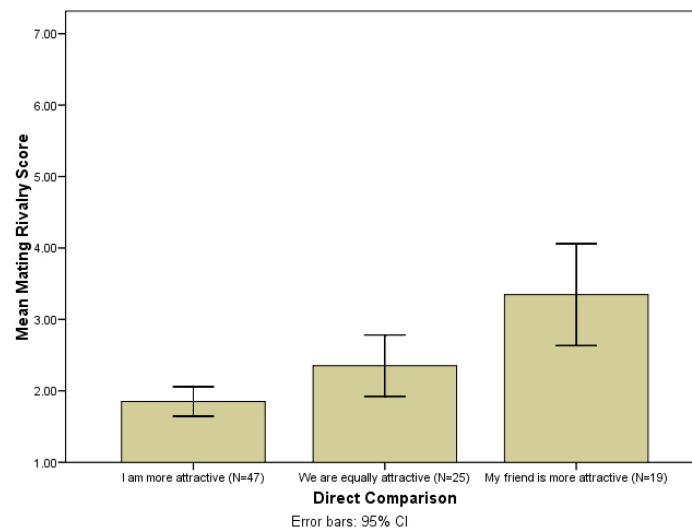


(Bleske-Rechek & Lighthall, 2010)

Female friends should compete on attractiveness

- A female's attractiveness is arguably best predictor of her appeal to men, and women compete to embody attractiveness. Women's friends, then, might also be intrasexual competitors.

Initial evidence suggests that mating rivalry is tied to perceptions of friend's attractiveness



(Bleske-Rechek & Lighthall, 2010)

The current research

Hypothesis 1: *Women befriend women who are similar to them in mate value.*

Prediction: Female friends will be similar in mate-value relevant attributes-

- body shape (WHR);
- breast (cup) size;
- face, body, and full-body attractiveness.

The current research

Hypothesis 2: *Female friends compete over their level of attractiveness.*

Prediction: Women who perceive themselves as less attractive than their friend will feel more rivalry in their friendship.

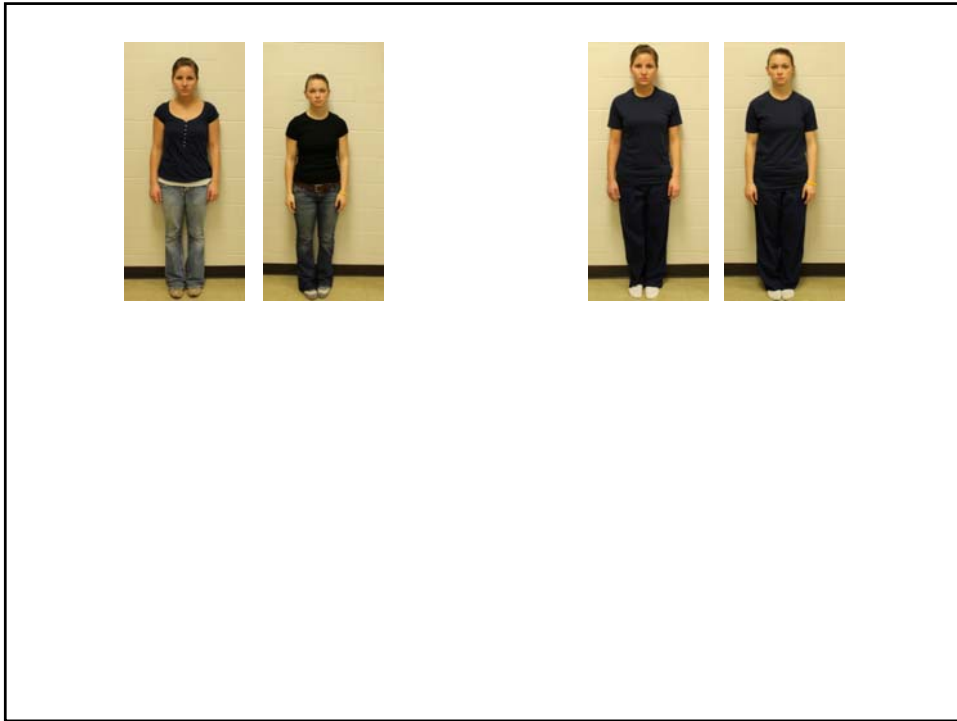
Prediction: Women will rate their friend as more attractive than themselves when pitted against other women, but not when pitted directly against each other.

Study 1:

43 pairs of young adult female friends

- *Step 1: Photographs*
 - Original clothing and hair
 - In scrubs, hair back and make-up removed
- *Step 2: Measurements*
 - Height and weight; chest, waist, hip circumference
- *Step 3: Questionnaires*
 - In independent rooms/cubicles
 - On self, friend, and friendship
- *Step 4: Ratings from outside judges*
(6 unique sets)
 - Original look: Face only, Body only, Full body
 - Scrubs: Face only, Body only, Full body







Study 2:

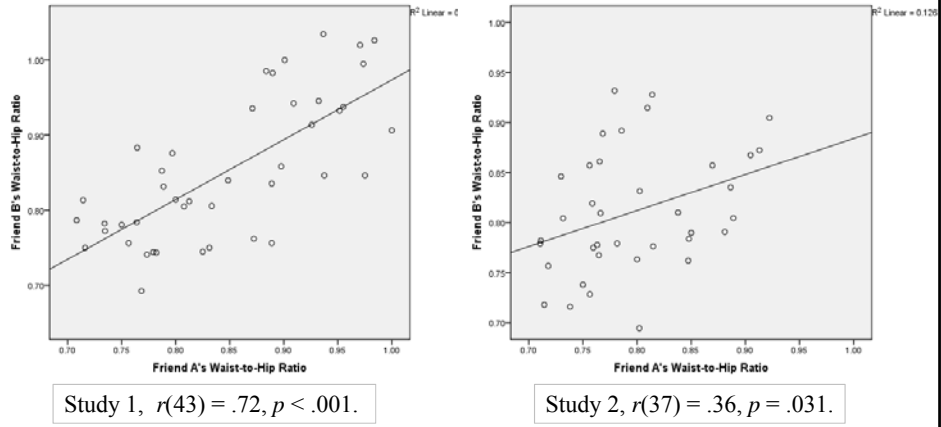
37 pairs of young adult female friends

- *Step 1: Photographs*
 - In a two-piece swimsuit, hair pulled back, makeup removed
- *Step 2: Measurements*
 - Height and weight; chest, waist, hip circumference
- *Step 3: Questionnaires*
 - In independent rooms/cubicles
 - On self, friend, and friendship
- *Step 4: Rating from outside judges*
(3 unique sets)
 - In swimsuit: Face only, Body only, Full body

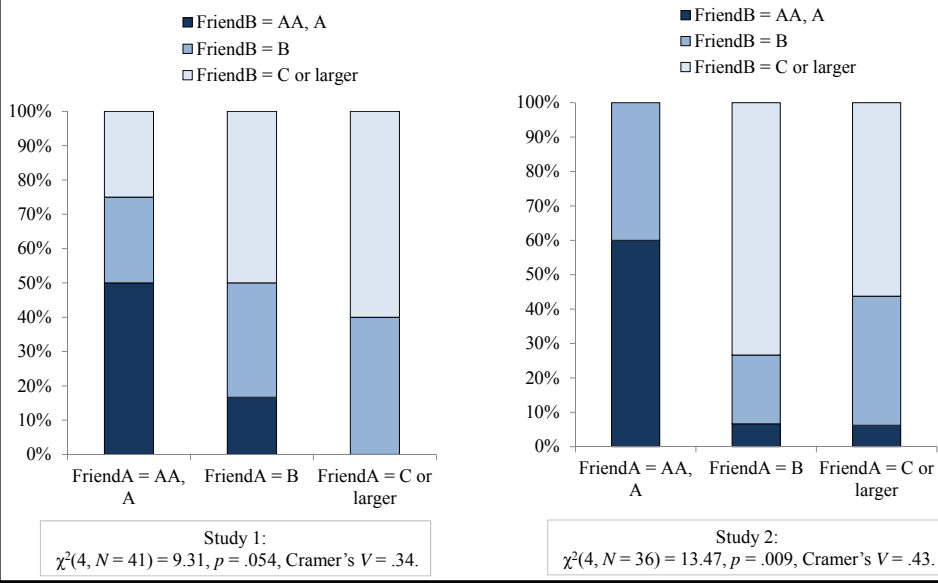


Results

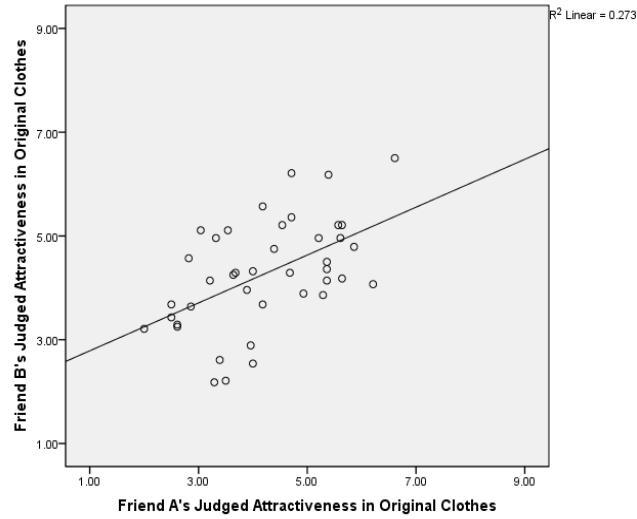
Hypothesis 1: Similarity in Mate Value Attributes (WHR)



Hypothesis 1: Similarity in Mate Value Attributes (Cup Size)

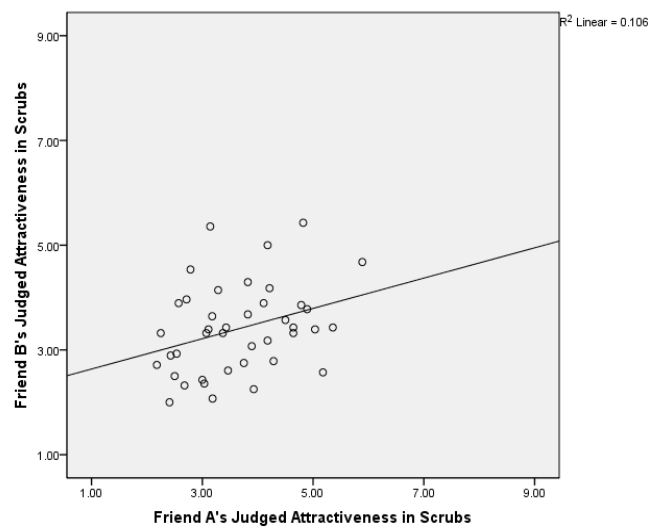


Hypothesis 1: Similarity in Mate Value Attributes (Full Body Attractiveness)



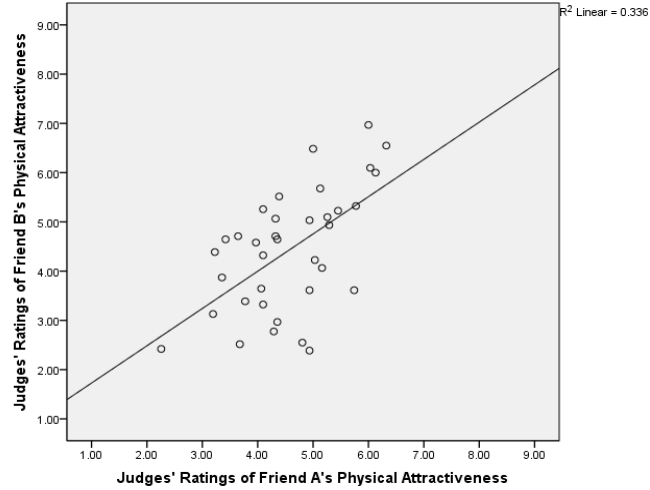
Study 1, full-body original clothes, $r(41) = .52, p < .001$.

Hypothesis 1: Similarity in Mate Value Attributes (Full Body Attractiveness)



Study 1, full-body scrubs, $r(41) = .33, p = .038$.

Hypothesis 1: Similarity in Mate Value Attributes (Full Body Attractiveness)

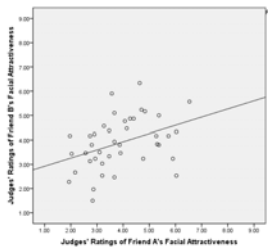


Study 2, full-body swimsuit, $r(36) = .58, p < .001$.

Hypothesis 1: Similarity in Mate Value Attributes (Face Attractiveness)



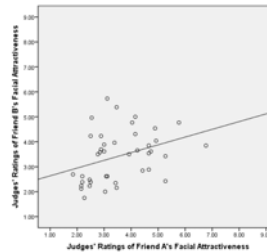
Study 1: Original



$r(41) = .39, p = .013$



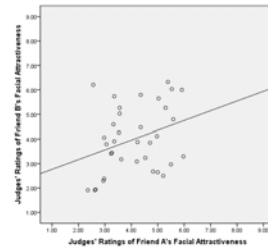
Study 1: Scrubs



$r(41) = .35, p = .024$



Study 2: Swimsuits



$r(35) = .32, p = .061$

Hypothesis 1: Similarity in Mate Value Attributes (Body Attractiveness)



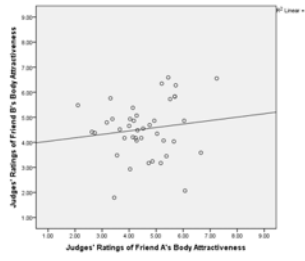
Study 1: Original



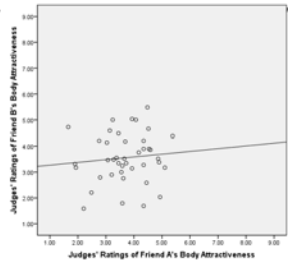
Study 1: Scrubs



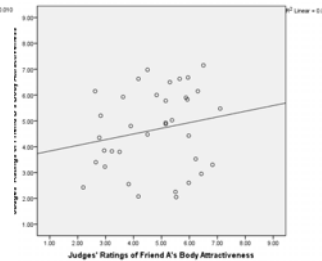
Study 2: Swimsuits



$r(41) = .14, p = .395$

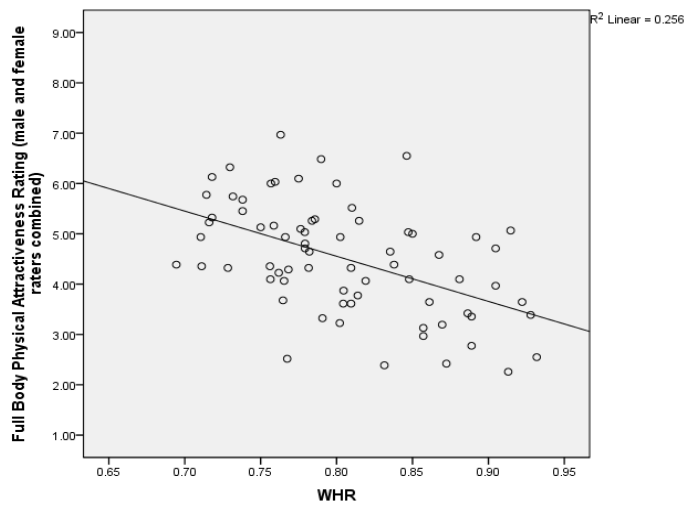


$r(41) = .10, p = .528$



$r(36) = .20, p = .251$

*Across women, WHR predicts attractiveness



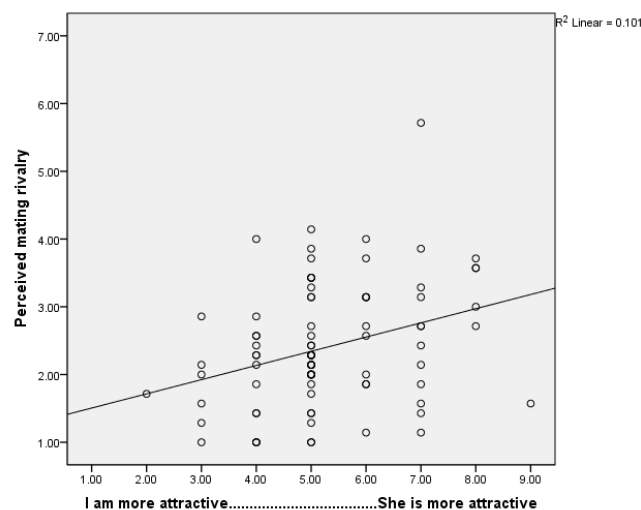
Swimsuit sample: WHR and full body attractiveness, $r(72) = -.51, p < .001$, WHR and face only attractiveness, $r(71) = -.27, p = .023$, WHR and body only attractiveness, $r(72) = -.58, p < .001$.

*Across women, both face and body predict full-body attractiveness

- Study 1, predicting full-body attractiveness ratings (original clothes)
 - Face: partial $r = .81$
 - Body: partial $r = .39$
- Study 1, predicting full-body attractiveness ratings (in scrubs)
 - Face: partial $r = .90$
 - Body: partial $r = .44$
- Study 2, predicting full-body attractiveness ratings (in swimsuit)
 - Face: partial $r = .72$
 - *Body: partial $r = .81$*

Hypothesis 2: Perceptions of friend's attractiveness are tied to feelings of rivalry

Study 1:

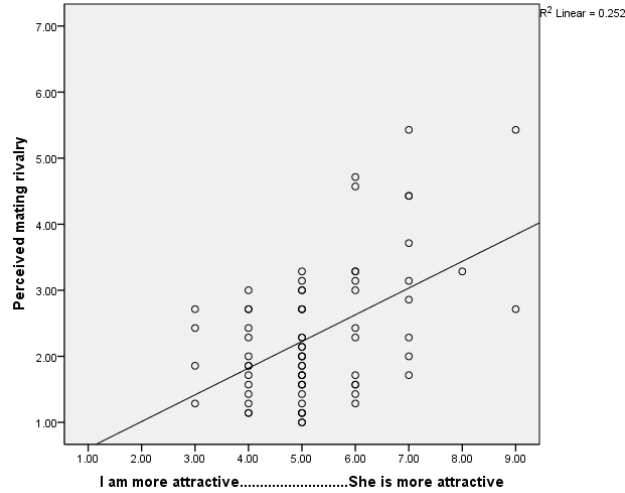


Attractiveness ratings and rivalry, $r(85) = .32, p = .003$.

Perceptions of friend's intelligence, athleticism, ambition not significantly associated with feelings of rivalry.

Hypothesis 2: Perceptions of friend's attractiveness are tied to feelings of rivalry

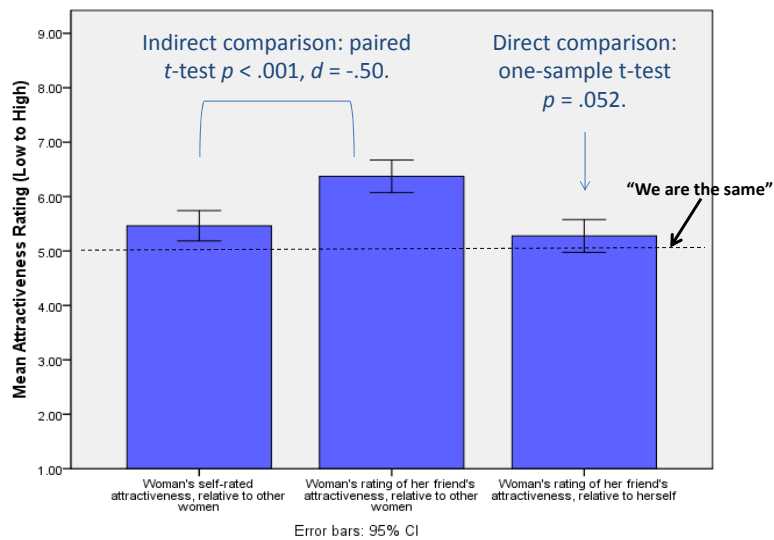
Study 2:



Attractiveness ratings and rivalry, $r(72) = .50, p < .001$. Perceptions of friend's intelligence, athleticism, ambition not significantly associated with feelings of rivalry (ambition marginal at $p = .052$).

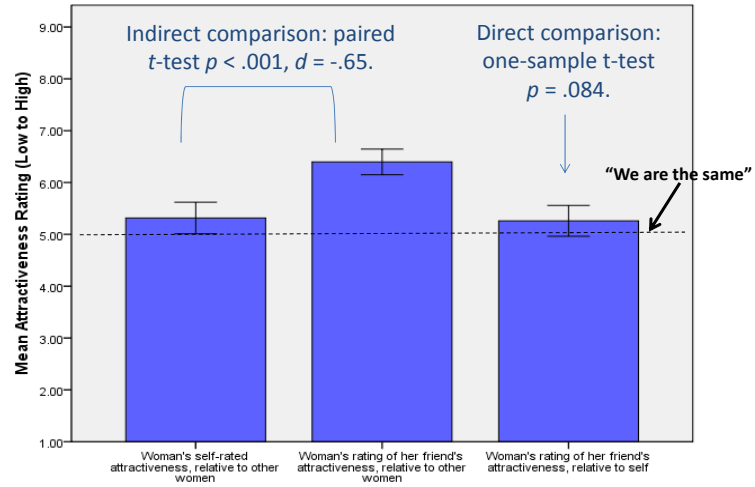
Hypothesis 2: Women feel competitive about which friend is more attractive

Study 1:



Hypothesis 2: Women feel competitive about which friend is more attractive

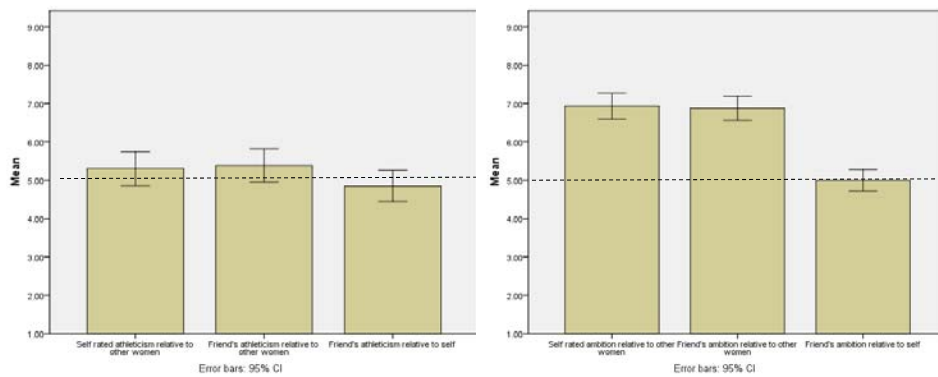
Study 2:



Other attributes showed a different pattern

Athleticism:

Ambition:



Summary of findings

- Across samples:
 - assortment for body shape
 - body shape tied to attractiveness
- But, friends do not receive similar ratings of body attractiveness. Face and full body, yes.
- Given face is generally better independent predictor of overall attractiveness, assortment on that variable is key.

Summary and future directions

- Women's perceptions of their friend's attractiveness, relative to self, predicts feelings of rivalry.
 - What are the costs and benefits of having a friend who is somewhat *less* versus somewhat *more* attractive?
 - What variables predict rivalry between male friends?
 - Are women friends at different life stages similar in attractiveness?

Thank you

Funding and support:

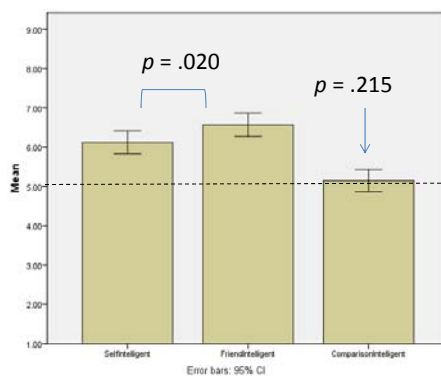
- Office of Research and Sponsored Programs at UWEC

Feedback and suggestions:

- Eric Fuerstenberg
- Heather Harris
- Meg Risdal
- Danielle Ryan

Intelligence comparisons are inconsistent

Intelligence, Study 1:



Intelligence, Study 2:

