

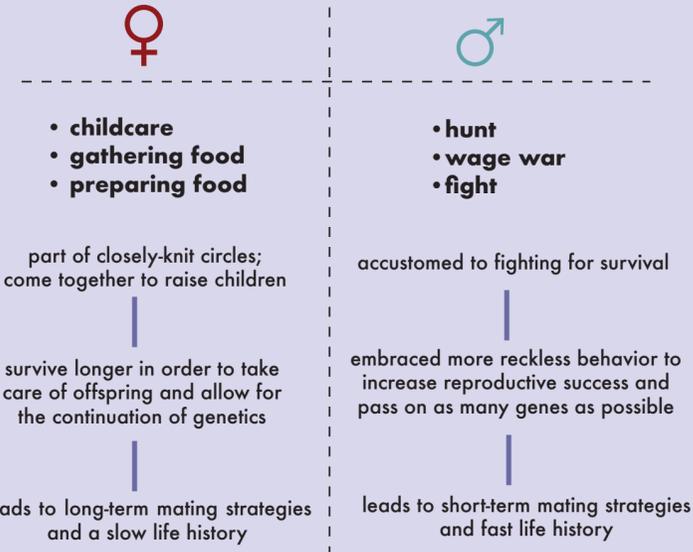
EVOLUTIONARY SEX DIFFERENCES: MALE VS. FEMALE

Pre-Westernized Cultures

- Ancestors lived in small, tightly-knit groups of 150 people including kin and individuals with long-standing ties to the kin network.

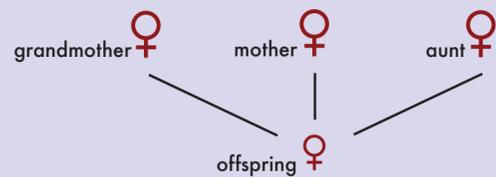


Gender Roles & Life Histories



Alloparenting

- A broad form of care that extends far beyond the mother. It includes other female adults who are not always biologically related.

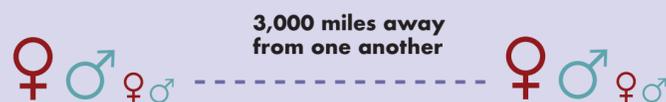


Evolutionary Mismatch

- John Bowlby (1969) coined the term, environment of evolutionary adaptiveness (EEA). This explains the environmental conditions that typified the ancestors of a species, with the idea that organisms didn't evolve the features that they have to match their current environments.

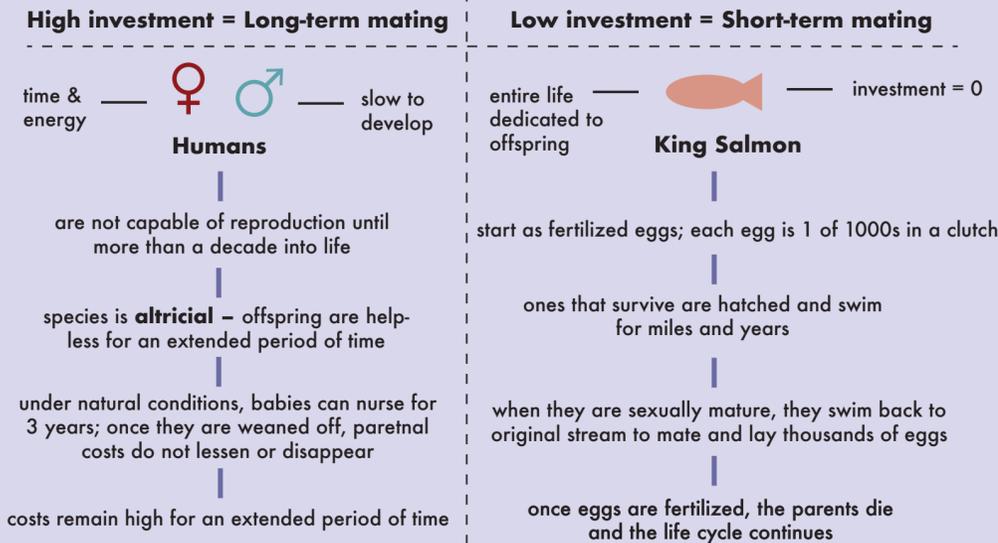
EEA #1: Alloparenting vs. Isolated Families

- As was found in pre-westernized societies, parenting is not a one-person job. Nuclear families that are isolated from kin are now common in modern human societies.



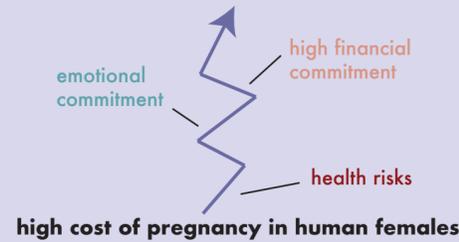
Parental Investment Theory

- Robert Trivers (1972) suggests that a required amount of parental investment in a given species will drive the nature of the behavioral strategies of that species.



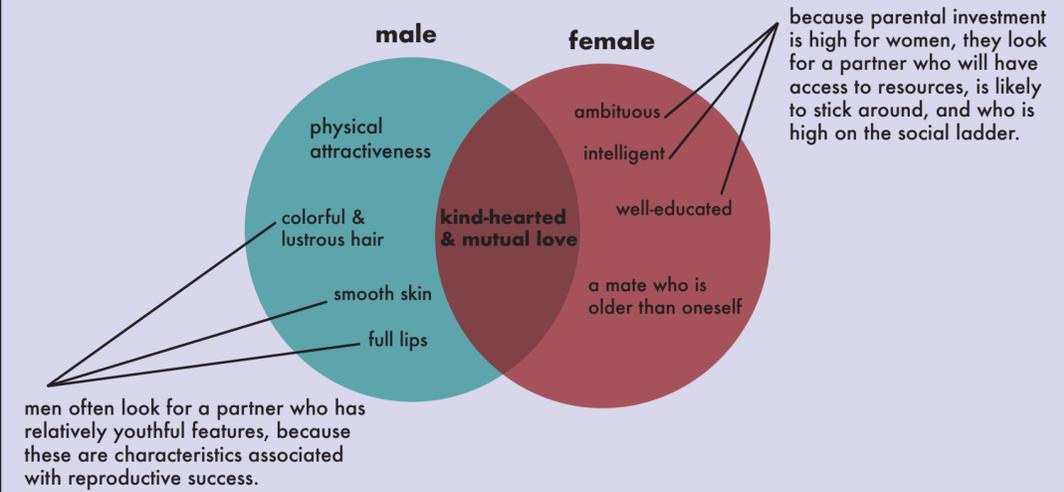
Responsibilities by Gender in Humans

	Pregnancy	Childbirth	Nursing
♀	✓	✓	✓
♂			



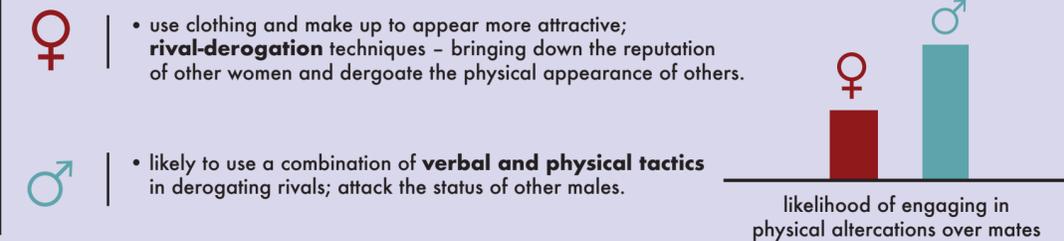
The Role of Physical Attractiveness

- Many findings show that men and women are very similar when it comes to mate choice. However, Buss et. al (1989) found some consistent differences in characteristics desired by males and females in potential mates.



Intra-Sexual Competition

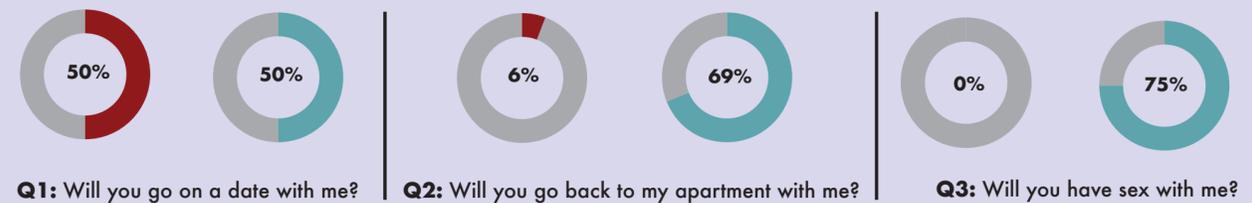
- When attracting a mate, people must consider outdoing the competition in order to end up with the ideal mate.



Clark & Hatfield's 1989 Study on Male/Female Differences in Mating Tactics

In this study, 2 relatively attractive undergraduate research assistants – one male & one female – were used. They approached the next single member of the opposite sex walking by in the quad. 1/3 of the time they asked the person to go on a date, 1/3 of the time they asked the person to go back to their apartment with them, and the other 1/3 of the time, they asked the person to have sex.

Respondents who said, "YES:"



Explanation: The first question was relatively long-term oriented, while the third was more short-term oriented. Men and women showed significant differences in their responses. Men were more likely to respond positively to requests for short-term mating compared to women.