



CSU FULLERTON VIA ZOOM

CWESS 2021

SATURDAY MAY 1ST & SUNDAY
MAY 2ND

SATURDAY, MAY 1

WELCOME TO CWESS 2021

INTRODUCTION

10:00 AM

POSTER SESSION

10:15-11:45AM

BREAK 11:45-12:15PM

SESSION 1

12:15-1:30PM

HE FOR SHE? VARIATION AND EXAGGERATION IN MEN'S SUPPORT

FOR WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN NORTHERN TANZANIA **DAVID**

12:15PM

LAWSON, UCSB

DOES URBANIZATION LEAD TO A VIOLENCE BACKLASH? ECONOMIC

AND DEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

IN URBANIZING MWANZA, TANZANIA. **JOSEPH KILGALLEN, UCSB**

12:50PM

OF PATHOGENS AND PARTY LINES: SOCIAL CONSERVATISM

POSITIVELY ASSOCIATES WITH COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS AMONG U.S.

DEMOCRATS BUT NOT REPUBLICANS

THEO SAMORE, UCLA

1:10PM

BREAK 1:30-1:45PM

SATURDAY, MAY 1

SESSION 2

1:45-2:45PM

GENETIC RELATEDNESS AND BEREAVEMENT RELATED BEHAVIORS: TWIN

1:45PM

STUDY OF GRIEF INTENSITY AND OTHER MEASURES

NANCY SEGAL, CSU FULLERTON

STRUCTURAL AND MECHANISTIC ANALOGIES IN EVOLUTIONARY

2:05PM

THINKING: DIFFERENT IMPLICATIONS FOR BEHAVIORAL

RECONSTRUCTION

CODY MOSER, UC MERCED

A COMPARISON OF FOCAL AND OPPORTUNISTIC SAMPLING METHODS

2:25PM

WHEN STUDYING CHIMPANZEE FACIAL AND GESTURAL

COMMUNICATION

BRITT FLORKIEWICZ, UCLA

BREAK 2:45-3:00 PM

SMALL GROUPS

3:00-4:00PM

BREAK 4:00-4:15PM

KEYNOTE H. CLARK BARRETT

4:15-5:45PM

RETHINKING THE ROLE OF SMALL-SCALE SOCIETIES IN CROSS-

CULTURAL RESEARCH

VIRTUAL CAMPFIRE

5:45PM

SUNDAY, MAY 2

WELCOME

10:00AM

STEERING MEETING

10:15-11:30 AM

BREAK 11:30-12:00

SESSION 3

12:00-1:30PM

THE EVOLUTION OF MORALITY: THE ROLE OF COMMITMENT

MATTHIJS VAN VELEN, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

12:00PM

THE EVOLUTION OF CONDITIONAL COOPERATION IN ONE-SHOT PRISONERS
DILEMMAS

CHRISTOPHER GRASER, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, TINBERGEN INSTITUTE

12:35PM

THE EVOLUTION OF HONESTY BY PARTNER CHOICE

ASLI AKDENIZ, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

12:55PM

BREAK 1:30-1:45 PM

SESSION 4

1:45-2:45PM

WHEN DOES FOOD SHARING HINDER INTERDEPENDENCE AND COOPERATION?

DIEGO GUEVARA BELTRAN, ASU

1:45PM

SUNDAY, MAY 2

COMPETITION BY CHIMPANZEES PREVENTS RED-TAILED MONKEYS
(CERCOPITHECUS ASCANIUS) FROM PURSUING HIGH-QUALITY FOODS

2:05PM

RONNIE STEINITZ, UCSB

MACROEVOLUTIONARY DYNAMICS OF PRIMATE VOCAL REPERTOIRE SIZE:
THE MEDIATING FUNCTION OF INTRAGROUP COMPETITION

2:25PM

MATEO PEÑAHERRERA-AGUIRRE, UOFA

BREAK 2:45-3:00PM

SMALL GROUPS

3:00-4:00PM

BREAK 4:00-4:15PM

SESSION 5

4:15-5:15PM

THE STRENGTH OF SELECTION AND DRIFT AMONG ONLINE COMMUNITIES

QIANKUN ZHONG, UC DAVIS

4:15PM

EXPOSURE TO ANTHROPOMORPHISM EXPLAINS INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES
IN REASONING ABOUT GOD AMONG CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS

SPENCER MERMELSTEIN, UCSB

4:35PM

BEYOND PASSIVE OBSERVATION: WHEN DO WE AFFORDANCE TEST TO
ACTIVELY SEEK INFORMATION ABOUT OTHERS?

CARI PICK, ASU

4:55PM

CLOSING CAMPFIRE

5:15PM

TALK ABSTRACTS

The evolution of honesty by partner choice

Akdeniz, Asli, University of Amsterdam

How can honesty evolve, if one can gain from lying? We experimentally test how, in the presence of asymmetric information, honesty allows people to credibly commit to behaving prosocially, and that partner choice then explains why honesty in people has been selected for. Our results show that there is a strong preference for honest partners, driven by an expected positive correlation between honesty and prosociality, and that this is also rationalized as honest people behave indeed more prosocially. By comparing treatments with communication and without communication, we further study how communication can scaffold the connection between honesty and prosociality. We show that honest individuals are consistently prosocial independent of whether there is explicit communication or not. Less honest individuals on the other hand use the asymmetry in information to their advantage when this requires them to deceive their partners implicitly, but not when it requires them to tell an explicit lie. Honesty therefore credibly signals commitment to prosociality and makes honest people more attractive partners, which can then compensate for the costs of honesty, and explain how honesty can evolve.

A Comparison of Focal and Opportunistic Sampling Methods When Studying Chimpanzee Facial and Gestural Communication

Florkiewicz, Britt, University of California, Los Angeles

Researchers frequently use focal individual sampling to study primate communication. Recent studies of primate gestures have shown that opportunistic sampling offers benefits not found in focal individual sampling, such as the collection of larger sample sizes. What is not known is whether the opportunistic method is biased towards certain signal types or signalers. Our goal was to assess the validity of the opportunistic method by comparing focal individual sampling to opportunistic sampling of facial and gestural communication in a group of captive chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*). We compared: (1) the number of observed facial and gestural signals per signal type, and (2) the number of observed facial and gestural signals produced by each signaler. Both methods identified facial signals, gesture signals, and gesture signalers at similar relative rates, but the opportunistic sampling method yielded a more even distribution of signalers and signal types than the focal individual sampling method. In addition, the opportunistic sampling method resulted in larger sample sizes for both facial and gestural communication. However, the opportunistic method did not allow us to calculate the signals per time for each individual, which is easily done with the focal individual method. These results suggest that the opportunistic sampling method is (1) comparable to the focal individual sampling method in multiple important measures, (2) associated with additional sampling benefits, and (3) limited in measuring some variables. Thus, we recommend that future studies use a mix-methods approach, as focal individual and opportunistic sampling have distinct strengths that complement each others limitations.

The evolution of conditional cooperation in one-shot prisoners dilemmas

Graser, Christopher, University of Amsterdam, Tinbergen Institute

Many people are conditional cooperators; happy to cooperate if others do too, but less so if others do not. This is observed in one-shot games, and it is often regarded as a result of the reciprocity that evolves when interactions are repeated -- even though the neuroeconomic evidence suggests activation in different areas for one-shot and repeated games. We present a model in which conditional cooperation evolves, not because of repetition, and also not because of population structure, but because of the benefit that commitment brings. Conditional cooperators are committed to cooperation, but only if others cooperate too. As long as conditional cooperators can infer with enough accuracy who else is a conditional cooperator, they will both give and receive more cooperation than defectors do. In equilibrium, conditional cooperators and all out defectors coexist, which is also in line with the empirical evidence. The model implies that we can explain the evolution of conditional cooperation in one-shot games, without having to assume that it is a maladaptive extrapolation of reciprocity that evolved for repeated games.

TALK ABSTRACTS

When does food sharing hinder interdependence and cooperation?

Guevara Beltran, Diego, Arizona State University

Food-sharing is central to the human experience, involving biological and sociocultural functions. In small-scale societies, sharing food reduces variance in daily food-consumption, allowing effective risk-management, and creating networks of interdependence. In study 1, which employed a 2(food | no food) x 2(sharing | no sharing) between-subjects design (N = 221 undergrads, 51% women, Mage = 19.31) we hypothesized that cooperation and interdependence would be fostered between people who shared food. In contrast, we found that sharing food led to lower investments in a Trust Game, smaller donations in a Dictator Game, and lower perceived interdependence towards a research partner. In study 2 we recruited an online sample of US adults (N = 415, Mage = 28.6, 50% women) and asked about the last time they shared a meal with at least one person to test why food-sharing may sometimes lead to losses of interdependence. We found that people who perceived greater food scarcity during the last meal they shared, but not concern for disease during the meal, reported lower perceived interdependence towards the people involved in the meal. Further, we found that people who tend to see food as more zero-sum (but not resources in general) were more likely to report more perceived food scarcity, and in turn lower interdependence towards the people involved in the meal. While food-sharing has been central to engendering positive interdependence among subsistence groups, our results remind us that competition over scarce resources can interfere with cooperation and feelings of interdependence.

Does urbanization lead to a violence backlash? Economic and demographic correlates of intimate partner violence in urbanizing Mwanza, Tanzania.

Kilgallen, Joseph, University of California, Santa Barbara

Urbanization in low and middle-income nations is characterized by economic and demographic shifts largely understood to be beneficial to women's empowerment. These changes include increased education and wage-labor opportunities, a disruption of traditional patrilocal residence systems, and reductions in spousal age gap and fertility. While many economists and interventionists posit that these shifts should decrease conflict as the woman has more bargaining power, anthropological theories of sexual conflict might predict that such changes may drive a "violence backlash; with men increasing intimate partner violence (IPV) in effort to challenge women's shifting status. Examining these issues, we conducted a study of IPV behavior and attitudes in a rapidly urbanizing community in Mwanza, northern Tanzania (n = 317). Consistent with sexual conflict theory we found evidence of a violence backlash, IPV was reported more often among women educated at higher levels than their husband, and women earning similar, rather than lower, wages to their husband were more likely to report that he condones IPV. Furthermore, less frequent paternal kin contact, and relatively small spousal age gaps were associated with an increased risk of experiencing IPV. Less frequent paternal kin contact was also associated with an increased likelihood that a husband condones IPV. Contrary to our predictions, relatively lower fertility did not predict IPV behavior and high, rather than low, fertility women were more likely to report that their husband condones IPV. Overall, our results support and the notion of a violence backlash corresponding to economic and some demographic changes for women that come with urbanization.

University of California, Santa Barbara

He for she? Variation and exaggeration in men's support for women's empowerment in northern Tanzania

Lawson, David, University of California, Santa Barbara

Achieving gender equality fundamentally requires a transfer of power from men to women. Yet data on men's support for women's empowerment (WE) remains scant and limited by reliance on self-report methodologies. Here, we examine men's support for WE as a sexual conflict trait, both via direct surveys (n = 590) and indirectly by asking men's wives (n = 317) to speculate on their husbands views. Data come from a semi-urban community in Mwanza, Tanzania. Consistent with reduced resource competition and increased exposure to relatively egalitarian gender norms, higher socioeconomic status predicted greater support for WE. However, potential demographic indicators of sexual conflict (high fertility, polygyny, large spousal age gap) were largely unrelated to men's support for WE. Contrasting self- and wife-reported measures suggests that men frequently exaggerate their support for women in self-reported attitudes. Discrepancies were especially pronounced among men claiming the highest support for WE, but smallest among men who held a professional occupation and whose wife participated in wage labour, indicating that these factors predict genuine support for WE. We discuss the implications of these results for our understanding of both individual variation and patriarchal gender norms, emphasising the benefits of greater exchange between the evolutionary human sciences and global health research on these themes.

TALK ABSTRACTS

Exposure to anthropomorphism explains individual differences in reasoning about God among Christians and Muslims

Mermelstein, Spencer, University of California, Santa Barbara

Past work suggests that the mind co-opts the evolved and reliably-developing person concept in forming mental representations of God. Studies on adult religious believers demonstrate that intuitions about persons continue to co-exist and interfere with later acquired theological beliefs about Gods omniscience and omnipresence. However, this previous work has largely focused on Christian religious believers. As anthropomorphism of God is relatively common in Christianity, it is possible that the observed interference between person intuitions and theological beliefs is particular to this tradition. Thus, in the current study, we investigate whether such interference occurs in the minds of religious adherents of a religion where anthropomorphism is prohibited: Islam. Moreover, we hypothesized that individual differences in exposure to anthropomorphism predicts interference when reasoning about God/Allah. As an implicit measure of interference, Christian and Muslim participants (online sample, N = 221) evaluated a series of statements that were consistent or inconsistent in truth value for God/Allah and ordinary people. Participants also completed a novel measure of exposure to anthropomorphism. Results revealed that both Christian and Muslim participants exhibited interference between person intuitions and theological beliefs and to the same extent. Furthermore, exposure to anthropomorphism uniquely explained individual differences in the degree of interference in both religious groups. Together, the results highlight the roles of evolved intuitions and socio-cultural inputs in shaping God concepts.

Structural and Mechanistic Analogies in Evolutionary Thinking: Different Implications for Behavioral Reconstruction

Moser, Cody, University of California Merced

The use of analogy for evolutionary reconstructions of human behaviors is one of the cornerstones of anthropological primatology, evolutionary psychology, as well as archaeological middle-range theory. Although sometimes dismissed as a form of evolutionary storytelling, the existence of analogues may be indicative of natural pattern recognition between human and non-human adaptive behaviors. Despite the concept of analogy being relatively straightforward, scholars have differed in their interpretations of what the best analogies are. I argue that there are at least two types of evolutionary analogies which yield different interpretations for functional relationships, specifically between humans and non-human primates: namely those using a structural approach for their interpretations and those of a more mechanistic nature. Applying both approaches to discussions of songs in gibbons and hunting in chimpanzees, I will attempt to expand on the nature of these separate methodologies to help develop a further meta-understanding of our approaches in analogical thinking.

Macroevolutionary Dynamics of Primate Vocal Repertoire Size: The Mediating Function of Intragroup Competition

Peñaherrera-Aguirre, Mateo, University of Arizona

Although several studies have found a positive relationship between average group size and the number of vocalizations in non-human primates, little is known regarding the evolutionary role of intra-group competition on primate vocal repertoires. We reviewed the primatological literature and collected information on the vocal repertoire size, physical and social ecologies of 57 non-human primate species. We conducted a Phylogenetic Cascade Analysis that examines the contribution of different predictors in a sequence of steps. First explored was the effect of average temperature and precipitation on the species' dietary breadth. The next relationship examined in the sequence was dietary breadth on the species' average group size. Subsequently, we tested whether average group size affects the level of lethal intraspecific competition (i.e., the rate of intraspecific killing). The model then explored the influence of intraspecific killings, as an indicator of extrinsic mortality, on a higher order life history factor (HLH). Successively we assessed the impact of this HLH factor upon a within-group competition factor (i.e., based on the presence of coalitions and alliances, as well as the frequency and intensity of conflict). Lastly, the model evaluated the predicted positive influence of intra-group competition on the species vocal repertoire diversity. This examination found that within-group competition positively predicted primates vocal repertoire size. A Phylogenetic Path Analysis reached a similar conclusion. Overall, these results strongly suggest that the quality of social relations fully mediates the reported link between group size and vocal repertoire size in non-human primates.

TALK ABSTRACTS

Beyond Passive Observation: When Do We Affordance Test to Actively Seek Information about Others?

Pick, Cari, Arizona State University

Humans are a highly interdependent species, living and working in close proximity with many others. From an affordance management perspective, the goal of social perception is to assess and manage potential opportunities and threats afforded by these close others. Social perceivers are thus often motivated to assess particular affordance-relevant characteristics in targets. Often, perceivers assess these characteristics via passive observation. Sometimes, however, making such an assessment via observation can be difficult. In these cases, perceivers may instead of affordance test actively manipulate the targets circumstances to reveal (or notably not reveal) cues to the characteristic of interest. Multiple factors are hypothesized to affect whether a perceiver is more likely to passively observe or affordance test that characteristic, including factors related to the characteristic of interest, the situation, the perceiver, and the target. Here, correlational and experimental evidence from three studies (N=2432) in support of three core hypotheses is presented: Hypothesis 1) that the less observable a characteristic is believed to be, the more likely a perceiver is to assess it via affordance testing; Hypothesis 2) that the more important a characteristic is believed to be, the more likely it is to be affordance tested; and Hypothesis 3) that the more urgency a perceiver feels, the more likely they are to assess a characteristic via affordance testing. In sum, the present work provides promising initial progress in understanding foundational factors that affect when perceivers are likely to affordance test an important, yet previously understudied, component of the social information-seeking process.

Of pathogens and party lines: Social conservatism positively associates with COVID-19 precautions among U.S. Democrats but not Republicans

Samore, Theo, University of California, Los Angeles

Social liberals tend to be less pathogen-avoidant than social conservatives, a pattern consistent with a model wherein ideological differences stem from differences in threat reactivity, social liberals have been shown to be less pathogen-avoidant than social conservatives. Here we investigate if and how individual responses to a shared threat reflect those patterns of ideological difference. In the current pandemic, the more socially conservative political party in the United States has more consistently downplayed the dangers of COVID-19. This creates both a seeming contradiction and an opportunity to examine the contributions of multiple factors to disease avoidance. We investigated the relationship between social conservatism and COVID-19 precautionary behavior in light of the partisan landscape of the United States. We explored whether consumption of, and attitudes toward, different sources of information, as well as differential evaluation of various threats caused by the pandemic such as direct health costs versus indirect harms to the economy and individual liberties shape partisan differences in responses to the pandemic in ways that mask the contributions of social conservatism. In two pre-registered studies, socially conservative attitudes correlate with self-reported COVID-19 prophylactic behaviors, but only among Democrats. Reflecting larger societal divisions, among Republicans and Independents, the absence of a positive relationship between social conservatism and COVID-19 precautions appears driven by lower trust in scientists, lower trust in liberal and moderate sources, lesser consumption of liberal news media, and greater economic conservatism.

Genetic Relatedness and Bereavement Related Behaviors: Twin Study of Grief Intensity and Other Measures

Segal, Nancy, California State University, Fullerton

Monozygotic (MZ, n=506) and same-sex dizygotic (DZ, n=106) twins who lost a cotwin at age 15 or older completed a Twin Loss Survey. Participation age was M=47.66 (SD=15.31). Hypotheses were generated by Hamiltons inclusive fitness theory: (1)MZ twins should indicate higher grief intensity than DZ twins, and (2)loss of a twin should receive higher grief intensity ratings than that of a non-twin. Females were expected to grieve more than males. The Grief Intensity Scale referenced the first 1-2 months following loss. Hypotheses were supported: MZ > DZ: [t(137.48)=2.50, p< .02]; Twin > Non-Twin (except for spouse), paired t-tests, p< .001; Female > Male [t(321.01)=-3.06, p=.002]. A structural equation model was estimated with Mplus 8.5 utilizing robust Full Information Maximum Likelihood estimation. The model fit well (CFI=.92, SRMR=.05, RMSEA=.06). Endogenous latent variables of preoccupation and coping were created with theoretically relevant indicators; zygosity and sex were exogenous measured predictors. Grief significantly mediated relationships between all exogenous and endogenous predictors; in addition, grief predicted greater preoccupation and less effective coping. MZ twins and females expressed more intense grief than DZ twins and males, respectively. This study adds to bereavement studies by highlighting evolutionary-based associations between genetic relatedness and grief.

TALK ABSTRACTS

Competition by chimpanzees prevents red-tailed monkeys (*Cercopithecus ascanius*) from pursuing high-quality foods

Steinitz, Ronnie, University of California, Santa Barbara

Animal foraging is shaped by the abundance and distribution of foods in the environment and has downstream effects on social behavior and fitness. While within-species feeding competition affects foraging behavior and is a pervasive theme in primate socioecology, far less attention is directed toward between-species competition. Asymmetries in access to food should be strong when there is a size-graded hierarchy among species, causing small-bodied consumers to seek alternative food sources such as unripe fruit and young leaves. We tested this prediction at the Ngogo site in Kibale National Park, Uganda, by evaluating the relationships among food availability, the foraging behavior of a small-bodied primate (red-tailed monkey, *Cercopithecus ascanius*), and competition from a larger primate (chimpanzee, *Pan troglodytes*) in a series of mixed-effects regression models. We found that the proportion of time red-tailed monkeys spent foraging on fruit, a highly sought-after and energy-rich food, does not correspond to seasonal fruiting patterns, and that red-tailed monkey foraging is strongly mediated by competition from chimpanzees. These results support our previous findings illustrating a disconnect between food availability and energy gain in the smaller species, and contribute to a broader understanding of the effect of feeding competition on fitness outcomes for small-bodied primates.

The evolution of morality: the role of commitment

Van Veelen, Matthijs, University of Amsterdam

A considerable share of the literature on the evolution of human cooperation, pro-sociality, and morality looks at reasons why evolution made us not play the Nash equilibrium in prisoners dilemmas or public goods games. In order to understand human morality, and human prosocial behaviour, it may be more informative to look at reasons why evolution made us not play the subgame perfect Nash equilibrium in sequential games, such as the ultimatum game and the trust game. The rationally irrational behaviour that can evolve in such games is a better match with actual human behaviour, including ingredients of morality such as honesty, responsibility, and sincerity, and also less nice properties of human nature, such as anger and vengefulness. Moreover, it can not only explain why humans have evolved to know wrong from right, but also why other animals, with similar population structures and similar rates of repetition, have not evolved the morality that humans have. The suggestion that the evolutionary function of morality is that it helps us commit to otherwise irrational behaviour stems from Robert Frank's "Passions Within Reason" (1988), and it has played a surprisingly modest role in the scientific debate.

The Strength of Selection and Drift Among Online Communities

Zhong, Qiankun, University of California, Davis

Institutional and cultural change is the source for organizational evolution. Some of those changes are more helpful than others for organizations to acquire resources and maintain legitimacy. Those changes will be selected through the operation of external pressures (e.g., peer competition) and internal forces (e.g., member conformity). Some are random drifts that result from the variation generated by administrators and members, involving trial and error learning. Detecting the variation driven by stochastic and selective forces is a core question in organizational science. Evolutionary theoretical modeling has provided rich explanations for the evolutionary thinking of variation and selection. Empirical research also demonstrated that evolutionary principles can help explain organizational and population-level change, implicitly and explicitly. In this research, We adapt one of the best-known evolutionary game theory models, the Price Equation, to empirically analyze the role of institutional change in the evolution of organizations, and distinguish selective and stochastic forces within those changes. Online community success data, presented in work on Minecraft video game communities by Frey and Sumner (2019), provided an opportunity to evaluate the efficacy of this model. By applying the Price Equation to organizational evolution of multiple traits relating to these online communities varied approaches to self-governance, we find strong negative selection over administrative rules and weak positive selection over information rules. This paper offers a path to introduce evolutionary game theory models into the analysis of organizations empirically, allowing us to assess the dynamics of organizational development.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Hierarchy navigation, emotion networks, and fitness interdependence

Patrick Durkee, University of Texas, Austin

Throughout human evolution, changes in others' status would have reliably altered the fitness-consequences of potential interpersonal strategies in future interactions. The successfulness of a given interpersonal strategy, however, depends on both the degree and direction of change in the others' status and your relative fitness interdependence with them. For example, the fitness-consequences of an enemy's status increase are different than a friend's status increase—and the adaptive value of potential behavioral strategies consequently differs as well. A task analysis suggests that this complex coordination may require the activation of several partially distinct emotional programs. In this study, I asked 200 participants to forecast the degree to which they would feel several emotions (i.e., admiration, respect, envy, pity, contempt) in response to witnessing 100 status-affecting personal characteristics in either a friend, acquaintance, or enemy. Using network analysis, I examined how fitness interdependence moderates the network of emotions that are activated in response to an other's status change. Discussion focuses on the utility approach for revealing the potential higher-order evolved design of social emotions, as well as future directions for understanding folk-lexical emotion concepts.

Do age and status information override physical cues?

Amanda Kirsch, Arizona State University

Evidence suggests that males of all ages are attracted to women in their 20s, and that females are primarily attracted to males who are their own age or older. However, these studies do not address whether information about age can alter judgments above and beyond physical cues of age.. This question is increasingly relevant as an increasing number of people make initial choices of dating partners based on online profiles which contain both sorts of information, and there is some amount of misreporting actual ages in such profiles. Prolific participants (N = 375) rated images (of the sex they find attractive) accompanied by various relevant information, including hobbies, place of birth, and age. After indicating the sex to which they were attracted, participants were split into two categories: all viewed the exact same images, but some images were accompanied by a younger age (20s) and some were accompanied by an older age (40s). Participants also rated targets based upon information about age with no accompanying image. Results suggested that attraction in males, but not females, is influenced by age information even when targets are identical. Ongoing data collection is exploring how the results may differ when social status is what varies while the other information remains constant.

Arizona State University

Mandemic? The role of masculinity and evolutionary risk-taking in the age of COVID-19

Sisi Peng, University of California, Los Angeles

Relative to women, men expressed less worry and engaged in fewer COVID-19 safeguards, yet they have been impacted more severely (Brooks & Saad, 2020; Global Health 50/50 et al., 2021). We tested the hypothesis that men who are willing to take more risks to increase social status and mating effort could display masculinity by defying precautionary behaviors to "show off" their imperviousness to disease. Men were recruited from Amazon MTurk (N = 212 U.S. participants) and completed demographics, the Evolutionary Domain-Specific Risk Scale (Wilke et al., 2014), a measure of masculinity (Bem, 1981), and reported frequency of engaging in protective behaviors (e.g., mask-wearing and social distancing). A key result was that men were significantly less self-protective if they were more "show-off" risk-takers ($\beta = -.21, t(193) = -5.38, p < .0001$) and the impact of "show-off" risk-taking on health behaviors significantly interacted with masculinity ($R^2 = .23, F(1, 193) = 4.98, p = .03$). For example, at high levels of "show-off" propensity, less masculine men were less protective compared to more masculine men. This effect suggests that the lack of engaging in COVID-19 precautions could be driven by less masculine men's desire to boost their perceived invulnerability to disease, thereby attempting to signal dominance and toughness to potential mates. Follow-up studies should investigate the role of mating strategy in the context of competitive mating environments under disease threat. Overall, our findings highlight the importance of understanding both proximate and ultimate explanations for gendered health behaviors among men.

Sexual Opportunity or Threat? Affordance Mismatch Between Men and Women During Courtship.

Krystina Boyd-Frenkel, Arizona State University

Women report unwanted sexual attention from men. Previous research suggests that, at least in part, this is because men overperceive women's sexual interest. Sexual overperception has been proposed as a proximate solution to an important evolutionary problem faced by men during courtship: minimizing the error of missing out on possible sexual opportunities. Here, we explore the proximate mechanism upstream of perceptions of sexual interest. Whereas courtship affords casual sexual opportunities for men, it affords the threat of unwanted sexual advances/assault for women. As such, we propose that men and women enter courtship with very different mindsets, and it is these mindsets that regulate their self-reports and perceptions of sexual interest. Experiment 1 (N = 447 undergraduates) established the mindsets men and women enter courtship with. Men were more likely than women attempt flirtatious behaviors (e.g., kiss) and were more likely to desire casual sex; women were more likely than men to protect themselves (e.g., bring physical protection like pepper-spray) and to worry about their physical safety. Experiment 2 (N = 793 MTurk workers) used a priming methodology to manipulate men and women's mindsets. We find the male sexual overperception effect in a control condition and in a condition that reflects real world mindsets (men primed with a mating motive and women primed with threat); however, there was no evidence for the effect in a configuration of primes where men and women's mindsets were reversed. In sum, these findings shed light on the proximate mechanisms underlying the male sexual overestimation bias.