Good Enough for an Affair. Self-Enhancement of Attractiveness, Interest in Potential Mates and Popularity as a Mate

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Abstract: Using data from the Berlin Speed Dating Study, we tested rival hypotheses concerning the effects of self-enhancement of attractiveness on dating outcomes. Three hundred eighty-two participants took part in one of the 17 speed-dating sessions. After each speed-dating interaction, participants indicated how interesting they found the respective person as a long-term and short-term partner. Using social relations analyses, we computed perceiver effects (being more or less choosy) and target effects (being rated as more or less interesting) of long-term and short-term partner ratings. Self-enhancement was operationalized as the discrepancy between self-rated attractiveness and four components of actual attractiveness (observer-rated facial and vocal attractiveness, height and body mass index). Results indicated that self-enhancers were less choosy with respect to their interest for short-term partners, which was especially true for men, but more choosy with respect to long-term partners. With regard to popularity as a mate, potential partners indicated that they found self-enhancers more interesting as short-term partners, which is consistent with findings that narcissists perceive many sexual affairs as an achievement, while preferring selected ‘trophy’ long-term partners, and narcissists have a charming appeal for short-term, but not lasting, social relationships. Copyright © 2015 European Association of Personality Psychology

Key words: self-enhancement; physical attractiveness; mating; speed dating; social relations analyses

Just because you think you’re so pretty,
And just because your momma thinks you’re hot,
Well, just because you think you’ve got something
That no other girl has got,
You’ve caused me to spend all my money.
[…]
Well, I’m telling you,
Baby, I’m through with you.
[…]
There’ll come a time when you’ll be lonesome
And there’ll come a time when you’ll be blue.

The song ‘Just Because’, which became famous through the interpretations of Elvis Presley and Frank Sinatra, is about a girl who is able to attract a mate but who is not able to hold him in the long run. Interestingly, she is described as a girl who thinks she is pretty, which may or may not be true—in other words, the girl may view herself in an overly positive way. In the current study, we investigate self-enhancement of attractiveness and its consequences in the mating context: Do people who overestimate their physical attractiveness come across as more or less popular as a mate? And are they more or less choosy with respect to their interest in others as a potential mate?

Self-enhancement reflects the tendency to hold overly positive self-perceptions (John & Robins, 1994; Colvin, Block, & Funder, 1995; Paulhus, Harms, Bruce, & Lysy, 2003; Kurt & Paulhus, 2008; Kwan, John, Robins, & Kuang, 2008) and represents a key component of a narcissistic personality (Paulhus, 1998; Campbell, Reeder, Sedikides, & Elliot, 2000; Taylor, Lerner, Sherman, Sage, & McDowell, 2003). Much research has focused on self-enhancement with respect to traits or academic abilities (e.g. Colvin et al., 1995; Robins & Beer, 2001; Paulhus et al., 2003; Kwan, John, Kenny, Bond, & Robins, 2004; Rentzsch & Schröder-Abé, 2015). Very little research, however, has investigated self-enhancement of attractiveness, that is, overestimating one’s physical attractiveness. Past research has shown that self-rated and actual physical attractiveness are only moderately correlated (Feingold, 1992). Thus, people’s self-views may differ from how they are seen by others. As a general tendency, people tend to overestimate their physical attractiveness, but there are substantial individual differences in self-enhancement of attractiveness (Epley & Whitchurch, 2008).

Previous research has shown that self-rated and actual physical attractiveness are both of crucial importance with

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Thus, self-but as choosy as women when it comes to long-term romantic relationships, men are less choosy when it comes to short-term mating partners (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Schmitt, 2003). Similarly, men are more willing to enter into a larger number of short-term relationships compared with women (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Gangestad & Simpson, 2000) based on fundamental sex differences in reproductive strategies (Trivers, 1972). It is necessary to differentiate between a short-term and a long-term perspective and take sex differences into account. Previous research suggests that men generally desire a much larger number of short-term relationships compared with women (Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Schmitt, 2003). Similarly, men are more willing to enter into short-term relationships when they are compared with long-term romantic partners (Clark & Hatfield, 1989; Kenrick, Groth, Trost, & Sadalla, 1993; Hald & Høgh-Olesen, 2010). Thus, self-enhancers might be less choosy than people with a more realistic or low self-perception when choosing dating partners for short affairs, as they regard quantitative mating success as an achievement, a phenomenon that should be particularly true for men. For long-term relationships, on the other hand, self-enhancement might actually be associated with higher choosiness, as self-enhancers have a tendency to ‘decorate’ themselves with especially attractive partners.

Are self-enhancers more or less popular as potential mates? On the one hand, others might be attracted to self-enhancers because of their entertaining, highly enthusiastic and energetic behaviour, but on the other hand, interaction partners might be put off by bragging, hostile, competitive and irritable behaviours that self-enhancers tend to show sooner or later. Both social tendencies have been observed in narcissistic self-enhancers (Colvin et al., 1995; Paulhus, 1998; Back, Schmukle, & Egloff, 2010; Back et al., 2013; Dufner, Rauthmann, Czarna, & Denissen, 2013). Furthermore, as self-enhancers tend to be less empathic and less committed in relationships (Campbell et al., 2002), self-enhancement might lead to negative long-term outcomes. Therefore, the mate appeal of self-enhancers should depend on how successful they are in displaying themselves in an overly positively way. If potential mates are able to accurately judge self-enhancers as possessing unfavourable social personality traits, self-enhancement should be negatively correlated with being preferred. However, this might be especially true for long-term relationship interest, where the detrimental traits of narcissistic self-enhancers likely have a more significant impact. If, however, potential mates are unable to accurately foresee (or unwilling to factor in) the negative long-term prospects of relationships with narcissistic self-enhancers, their over-confident, fun and charming social tendencies might actually increase their attractiveness to potential partners. For the same reason, self-enhancers should appeal to potential mates interested in short-term affairs, as these entertaining social tendencies are not outweighed by negative long-term prospects in this context.

We tested these competing hypotheses against each other using data from the Berlin Speed Dating Study (Asendorpf et al., 2011). Speed dating is an ecologically valid design to study initial attraction among potential mates, where the physical attractiveness of interaction partners plays an important role (Back et al., 2011a). By building the discrepancy between attractiveness self-ratings and observed, as well as objectively measured, physical attractiveness components, we investigated the short-term and long-term mating choosiness and attractiveness of overly positive self-perceptions with respect to one’s physical attractiveness.

METHOD

Participants

One hundred ninety men and 192 women with an average age of 32.8 years [standard deviation (SD) = 7.4] participated in the Berlin Speed Dating Study (Asendorpf et al., 2011; see Supporting Information 1 for a more detailed description of...
the study). Participants were recruited via articles and interviews in various regional and national media, where they were offered the opportunity to participate in a speed-dating session for scientific purposes. In addition, personal feedback on selected results was offered as an incentive, but there were no monetary reimbursements. Participants were singles with the sole motivation being the chance to find a real-life partner. One woman was excluded because of missing data. According to power analysis, a sample size of 400 participants was intended but could not be obtained because of pragmatic reasons.

Measures and procedure

Before beginning the speed-dating sessions, participants rated themselves on three items measuring physical attractiveness (attractive, appealing and well built; \( \alpha = .76 \), \( \alpha = .80 \)) using a 5-point scale. Second, standardized facial photographs of the participants were taken, and participants’ weight and height were measured in order to compute the body mass index (BMI). Third, standardized voice recordings were obtained, with participants counting aloud from 1 to 10. Finally, subjects took part in one of the 17 speed-dating sessions with 17–27 participants of about the same age (8–14 of each sex). Each speed-dating interaction lasted 3 minutes, and men rotated until they had dated every female participant. After each interaction, participants recorded on a scorecard how interesting they found their date as a long-term and as a short-term partner on 5-point Likert-type scales (1 = not at all interesting to 5 = very interesting). The total number of interactions (dyads) was 2160. On average, each participant was rated by 11.24 interaction partners (\( SD = 1.50 \)). Independent raters later judged the attractiveness of each facial photograph on a scale from 1 (not attractive at all) to 7 (very attractive). Each picture was rated by 15 heterosexual raters of the opposite sex and of the same age group. Ratings were aggregated across raters (inter-rater reliabilities: \( \alpha = .88\)–.91). Vocal samples were rated for attractiveness on the same scale used for facial attractiveness. Male samples were rated by 28 heterosexual female undergraduates (\( \alpha = .92 \)) and female samples by 22 heterosexual male undergraduates (\( \alpha = .90 \)). For details, see Supporting Information 1.

DATA ANALYSIS

Descriptive statistics of all variables are displayed in Table 1. First, we computed a criterion discrepancy index of self-enhancement (Paulhus & John, 1998). We regressed self-rated attractiveness on observer-rated facial and vocal attractiveness, height, BMI and BMI\(^2\) using multilevel random coefficient modelling (Raudenbush & Bryk, 2002) with maximum likelihood estimation with the program HLM7 (Raudenbush, Bryk, & Congdon, 2011). Unit of the subordinate level were individuals (\( n = 381 \))^2; unit of the superordinate level were dating groups separated into male and female subgroups (\( n = 34 \)) in order to account for differences in actual attractiveness ratings (i.e. aggregated observer ratings of facial and vocal attractiveness, height and BMI) within the corresponding sex group. Predictors at level 1 were group-mean centred; for the analysis, we considered a random-slopes-and-intercept model. Residual variance in self-rated attractiveness was reduced by 20.8% when including predictors of actual attractiveness. Residuals from the analysis were extracted as a criterion discrepancy index of self-enhancement. High scores indicate that participants overestimate their attractiveness relative to the criterion of actual attractiveness (i.e. observer ratings, height and BMI).\(^3\)

Second, we computed scores for choosiness and for popularity as a mate, both regarding short-term and long-term relationships. We ran social relations analyses for the ratings on long-term and short-term partner interest that the participants provided during the speed dates (see Asendorpf et al., 2011, for details). Social relations analyses (Kenny, 1994) take into account that interpersonal perceptions reflect the different effects of the perceiver, the target and the relationship between them. For example, if Ben is interested in Ann, then this perception reflects characteristics of the perceiver (e.g. Ben being not choosy with respect to potential mates—high perceivers effect), but also characteristics of the target (e.g. Ann being very popular as a potential mate—high target effect), and characteristics of the relationship between the two (e.g. Ben being especially interested in Ann—high relationship effect). Perceivers effects (being choosy) and target effects (popularity as a mate) on long-term and short-term partner interest ratings were computed with the software

\(^2\)One participant did not provide data on self-rated physical attractiveness.

\(^3\)Self-enhancement of attractiveness was related to self-esteem (\( r = .35 \)) and to self-perceived mate value (\( r = .57 \)). The medium-sized correlation with self-esteem fits previous research on self-enhancement (e.g. Kwan et al., 2004; Paulhus, 1998; Paulhus et al., 2003). The correlation with self-perceived mate value also highlights the validity of our self-enhancement index.

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Table 1. Descriptive statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attractiveness self-enhancement</th>
<th>( M )</th>
<th>( SD )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-rated attractiveness</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facial attractiveness</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocal attractiveness</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height in cm</td>
<td>175.05</td>
<td>9.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight in kg</td>
<td>72.86</td>
<td>13.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index</td>
<td>23.68</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term partner interest</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term partner interest</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-enhancement of attractiveness</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceiver effect short-term partner interest</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceiver effect long-term partner interest</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target effect short-term partner interest</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target effect long-term partner interest</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: SD, standard deviation. \( N = 381\)–382 due to missing data in self-rated attractiveness; sex was contrast coded with \( -1 = \) female, \( 1 = \) male; \( N = 4320 \) for short-term partner interest and long-term partner interest due to the dyadic structure of the speed-dating ratings.
BLOCKO (Kenny, 1998), controlling for the confounding influences of the perceivers, the targets and the relationships. High perceiver effects reflect the rating of many options as very interesting. Thus, high choosiness is reflected by low perceiver effects. High popularity is reflected by high target effects. Seventeen speed-dating groups were entered into the analyses. Social relations analyses based on a full-block design (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 1998) indicated that short-term and long-term partner interests, each for women and for men, contained significant portions of perceiver variance and target variance (ps < .001, respectively), which confirms the necessity of the current data analytic strategy (Table 2).

Finally, because of the nested structure of the dataset, we conducted multilevel analyses for testing our hypotheses. We used multilevel random coefficient modelling (Raudenbush & Bryk, 2002) and maximum likelihood estimation with the software Mplus 7 (Muthén & Muthén, 2012). We computed four models in which we regressed speed-dating outcomes (i.e. long-term and short-term choosiness and outcomes (Back et al., 2010, 2013). Based on data from the Berlin Speed Dating Study, we investigated self-enhancement of attractiveness and its interpersonal consequences in the mating context. Compared with people with more modest attractiveness self-views, we found that attractiveness self-enhancers were less choosy when rating short-term interest and more choosy when rating long-term interest in speed dates. Our findings suggest that self-enhancers are especially likely to seek many affairs but less likely to consider someone an acceptable long-term partner. Thus, apparent contradictions in past results that suggested both promiscuity (Campbell et al., 2002; Jonason et al., 2009) and choosiness (Campbell, 1999) in self-enhancers can be resolved by taking the relationship time perspective (short term

RESULTS

Results indicate that compared with people with more modest self-views, self-enhancers were significantly less choosy with respect to their interest for short-term partners (b = 0.08, p = .042) but more choosy with respect to long-term partners (b = −0.12, p = .011). To illustrate the size of these effects, predicted values for individuals high in self-enhancement (1 SD above the mean) and for individuals low in self-enhancement (1 SD below the mean) were computed. These analyses showed that individuals high in self-enhancement rated potential partners by 0.12 SDs more attractive for short-term relationships than individuals low in self-enhancement. Furthermore, individuals with high tendencies to self-enhance were by 0.20 SDs more choosy with respect to long-term relationships than individuals low in self-enhancement. With regard to popularity as a mate, we found that self-enhancers were more popular as short-term partners (b = 0.09, p = .011) but not as long-term partners (b = −0.05, p = .097). Individuals with high tendencies to self-enhance were rated by 0.15 SDs more popular for short-term relationships than individuals with low tendencies to self-enhance. High self-enhancers were rated by 0.10 SDs less popular for long-term relationships than individuals low in self-enhancement. Coefficients from multilevel analyses and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) are displayed in Figure 1.4

In line with well-documented sex differences in mating strategies, we found that men were less choosy with regard to short-term partner interest than women (b = 0.21, p < .001, 95% CI [0.13, 0.29]), but no sex differences with regard to long-term partner interest were found (b = −0.01, p = .797, 95% CI [−0.08, 0.06]). In addition, potential partners were less interested in men than in women with respect to short-term relationships (b = −0.17, p < .001, 95% CI [−0.24, −0.10]) but more interested in men with respect to long-term relationships (b = 0.09, p = .008, 95% CI [0.02, 0.15]).

Predicting short-term partner interest, we found a significant interaction effect of self-enhancement with sex (b = 0.06, SE = 0.03, p = .027, 95% CI [0.01, 0.11]), indicating that particularly male self-enhancers were less choosy (b = 0.14) than female self-enhancers (b = 0.02). Interactions between self-enhancement and sex predicting long-term partner interest (b = −0.03, SE = 0.04, p = .535), popularity as short-term partners (b = 0.04, SE = 0.03, p = .181) and popularity as long-term partners (b = 0.00, SE = 0.03, p = .989) were not significant.

DISCUSSION

Self-enhancement is a hallmark of narcissism, a personality trait that has been linked to both positive and negative social outcomes (Back et al., 2010, 2013). Based on data from the Berlin Speed Dating Study, we investigated self-enhancement of attractiveness and its interpersonal consequences in the mating context. Compared with people with more modest attractiveness self-views, we found that attractiveness self-enhancers were less choosy when rating short-term interest and more choosy when rating long-term interest in speed dates. Our findings suggest that self-enhancers are especially likely to seek many affairs but less likely to consider someone an acceptable long-term partner. Thus, apparent contradictions in past results that suggested both promiscuity (Campbell et al., 2002; Jonason et al., 2009) and choosiness (Campbell, 1999) in self-enhancers can be resolved by taking the relationship time perspective (short term

Table 2. Relative variance partitioning for short-term and long-term partner interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perceiver variance</th>
<th>Target variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>Female (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>Female (%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Short-term partner interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perceiver variance</th>
<th>Target variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>Female (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>Female (%)</td>
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Long-term partner interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perceiver variance</th>
<th>Target variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>Female (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>Female (%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4Running additional analyses revealed no support for a quadratic relationship between self-enhancement and speed-dating outcomes.
The current study has strengths and limitations that deserve mention. An important strength is that we used a large sample from the general population with participants whose sole motivation for taking part in the study was to sample from the general population with participants whose serve mention. An important strength is that we used a large self-reports of self-enhancement but quanti real-life mating partner. Also, we did not merely rely on relationships with self-enhancers upon first encounter.

The current study has strengths and limitations that deserve mention. An important strength is that we used a large sample from the general population with participants whose sole motivation for taking part in the study was to find a real-life mating partner. Also, we did not merely rely on self-reports of self-enhancement but quantified self-enhancement from a comparison of self-reported attractiveness against multiple indicators of actual attractiveness, including consensual ratings across the visual and vocal modality, and objectively measured height and BMI. Furthermore, the setup for the study was a real speed-dating session, which meets the requirements for a realistic mating context, at least when it comes to initial attraction. Of course, if initial interest exists, the mate choice process is not finalized after 3 minutes, and self-enhancement of attractiveness might lose some of its initial appeal over time. We actually followed the current sample over 1 year. As reported in Asendorpf et al. (2011), the mating interests analysed here translated into a considerable number of mutual choices and subsequent contacts and dates but too few sexual encounters and romantic relationships to allow for an analysis of the more long-term consequences of self-enhancement on mating outcomes. After all, a single speed-dating session with around a dozen potential partners provides only a small snapshot of the mate searches of singles. Moreover, while the preferences and appearances of the studied individuals might be representative of their general mate choice behaviour, it is a mistake to assume that these observed speed dates will regularly convert into actual short-term and long-term relationships.

Because our results are correlational in nature, the effects can be interpreted in different causal directions. As we were particularly interested in self-enhancement, we interpreted our findings in terms of the tendency to self-enhance. However, the current findings can also be interpreted, for example, in such a way that low self-enhancement of attractiveness—or rather a tendency to underestimate one’s physical attractiveness—is connected to less popularity with respect to short-term relationships. Future research could test more complex nonlinear relationships and, for example, examine whether the relationships with mating outcomes are particularly relevant for people who tend to self-enhance or for people who tend to underestimate their physical attractiveness.

Our study investigated self-enhancement in only one specific domain, physical attractiveness. Past research (Kurzban & Weeden, 2005; Todd et al., 2007; Luo & Zhang, 2009), including the same sample that we analysed here (Asendorpf et al., 2011; Back et al., 2011), strongly suggests that physical attractiveness is the most important determinant of mate choices on initial encounters. However, people are also able to make rapid, reasonably accurate judgments about other important traits in mate choice on initial encounters, such as trustworthiness, agreeableness and intelligence (e.g. Borkenau, Mauer, Riemann, Spinath, & Angleitner, 2004; Willis & Todorov, 2006). Thus, future studies should investigate whether our results hold when considering other facets of self-enhancement, such as intellectual ability or communal orientations. In the current data, we did have self-ratings of these traits but no valid criteria for actual trait levels. Therefore, we chose to focus solely on self-enhancement of attractiveness.

In summary, our study investigated outcomes of overestimating one’s physical attractiveness in the mating context. Our results show that short-term and long-term perspectives need to be differentiated and that self-enhancers might be particularly interested in and desirable for an affair.

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Figure 1. Unstandardized regression coefficients from multilevel analyses on the relation between self-enhancement of attractiveness and speed-dating outcomes. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals; standard errors are shown in parentheses.

versus long term) into account. Furthermore, we found that particularly male self-enhancers were less choosy when it came to short-term mates. This finding is in line with evolutionary perspectives based on parental investment theory that predict higher reproductive benefits of short-term mating for men (Trivers, 1972; Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Gangestad & Simpson, 2000).

Self-enhancers were also more popular as short-term partners, which might be due to their charming and extraverted behaviour (Back et al., 2010). This finding is consistent with recent theory on the evolutionary advantages of self-enhancement for displaying confidence (von Hippel & Trivers, 2011), especially in situations with high levels of uncertainty where there is much to be gained but little to be lost (Johnson & Fowler, 2011). However, these benefits do not seem to hold for long-term popularity. Past research with longitudinal data (e.g. Paulhus, 1998) has shown that self-enhancers are perceived increasingly negatively over time. The current results suggest that potential partners might be well aware of potential difficulties in long-term relationships with self-enhancers upon first encounter.
SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supporting information may be found in the online version of this article at the publisher’s web-site.

REFERENCES


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