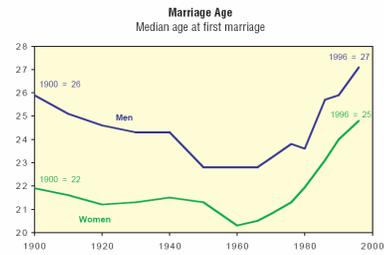


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Bill Evans
Spring 2008

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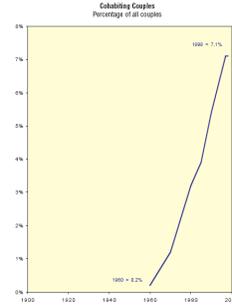


2

Differences in age, 1990

- % male older or same age (82%)
- % female older (18%)
- Average difference (Husband – wife) in age (2.69 years)
- 50% of married couples are within 2 years in age
- Average age difference on 1st marriage (roughly 2 years)
- Difference for 2nd marriage (4 years)

3



4

Table 2. Percentage Distribution of Husband's and Wife's Educational Attainment in Prevailing Marriages, by Year (Wives Aged 18–40): United States, 1940–2000

Wife's Years of Schooling	Husband's Years of Schooling					Total
	< 10	10–11	12	13–15	≥ 16	
1940						
< 10	43.99	4.45	3.12	0.78	0.40	52.74
10–11	7.33	3.88	2.61	0.69	0.36	14.87
12	6.55	3.60	8.13	2.29	1.91	22.48
13–15	1.32	0.67	1.47	1.58	1.62	6.66
≥ 16	0.32	0.16	0.47	0.54	1.75	3.24
Total	59.51	12.76	15.80	5.88	6.04	99.99
						N = 158,512

 % with Same education = 59.33
 % Males >= education than spouse = 18.23
 % females >- education than spouse = 22.43

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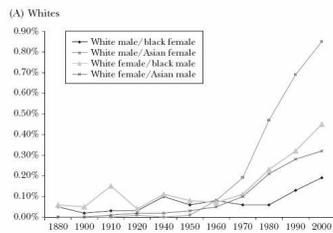
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Wife's Years of Schooling	Husband's Years of Schooling					Total
	< 10	10–11	12	13–15	≥ 16	
2000						
< 10	3.47	0.60	1.42	0.52	0.16	6.17
10–11	0.68	1.01	1.79	0.65	0.13	4.26
12	1.80	2.02	15.54	7.33	2.41	29.10
13–15	0.76	1.06	9.26	14.91	6.98	32.97
≥ 16	0.17	0.18	2.80	6.33	18.02	27.50
Total	6.88	4.87	30.81	29.74	27.70	100.00
						N = 220,209

 % with Same education = 52.95
 % Males >= education than spouse = 21.99
 % females >- education than spouse = 25.06

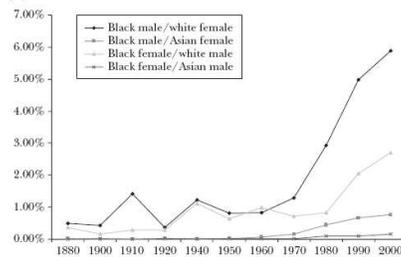
6

Figure 1
 Percent of Whites, Blacks, and Asians Marrying Out of Race, by Gender
 (as a percent of all marriages)

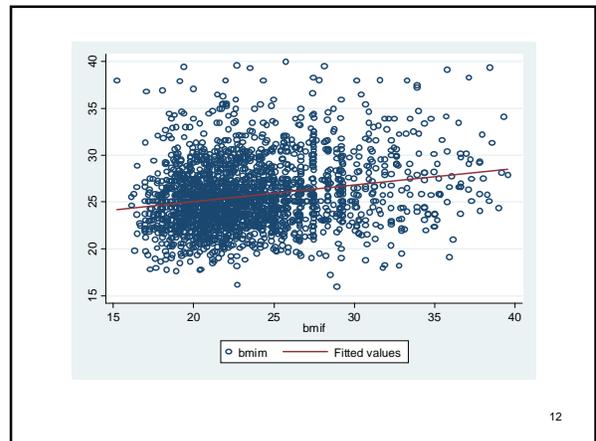
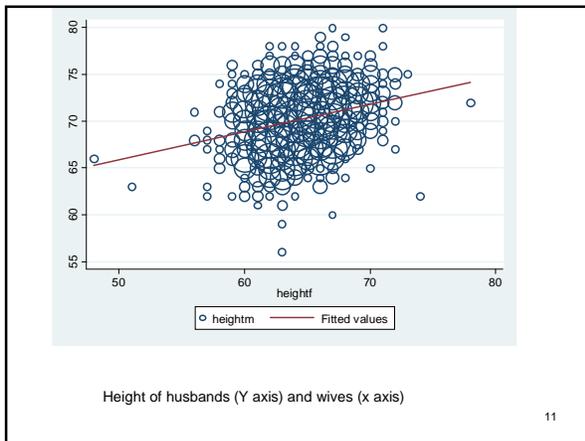
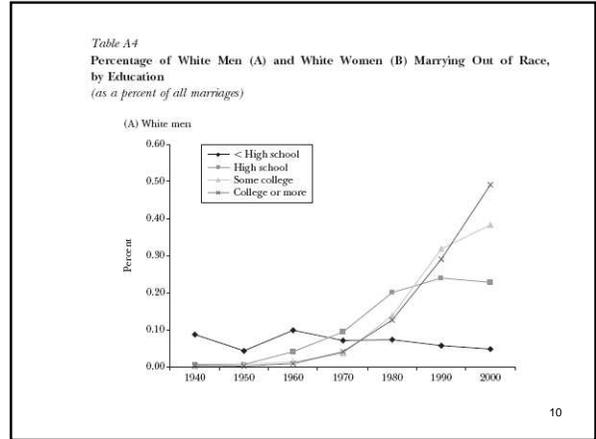
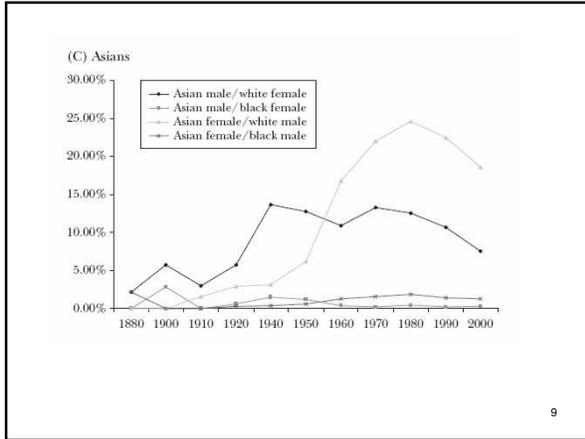


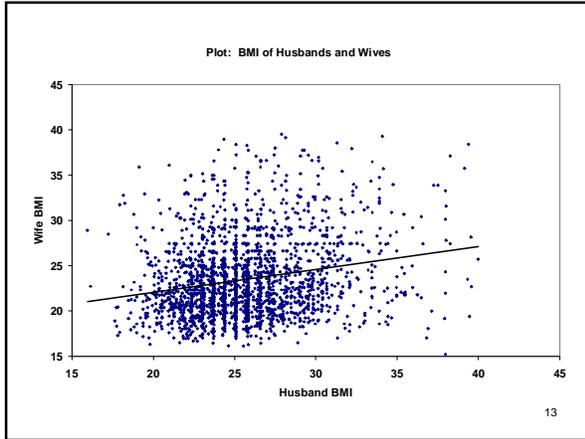
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(B) Blacks



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Married Women				
Variable	Data Set	$\Pr(X_w=1 X_h=1)$	$\Pr(X_w=1 X_h=0)$	Difference
Obese?	NHIS	0.233 (0.008) [2,870]	0.124 (0.002) [17,426]	0.109 (0.007)
Fair or poor health at survey?	NHIS	0.450 (0.008) [3,998]	0.097 (0.002) [16,298]	0.353 (0.006)
Bed days in past 12 months?	NHIS	0.500 (0.006) [6,724]	0.275 (0.004) [13,572]	0.225 (0.007)
Short term hospital stay past 12 months?	NHIS	0.118 (0.006) [2,618]	0.091 (0.002) [17,678]	0.027 (0.006)
Current Smoker?	CPS Tobacco Use Supplements	0.401 (0.008) [3,509]	0.123 (0.003) [15,316]	0.277 (0.007)

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- ### Fisman et al.
- Speed dating experiment
 - Match women and men
 - Record information about consistent patterns in their choice
 - Answer two questions
 - First: what are characteristics m/f prefer?
 - Second: how selective are m/f?
- 15

- Two major types of studies about mate selection
 - Observe real world choices
 - Survey people their preferences
- 16

Speed dating experiment

- Columbia profession students
- 14 sessions over 2002-2004
- Pre-interview
- Participants given slate of names they were to interview
- Asked to place weights on 6 characteristics
 - Attractive, Sincere, Intelligence, Fun, Ambition, Shared interests

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16. We want to know what *you* look for in the opposite sex. You have 100 points to distribute among the following attributes -- give more points to those attributes that are more important in a potential date, and fewer points to those attributes that are less important in a potential date. Total points must equal 100.

Attractive	+
Sincere	+
Intelligent	+
Fun	+
Ambitious	+
Shared Interests	+
	<hr/>
	100

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- 4 minute interviews, women sat at tables, men moved from table to table
- Rate potential candidates (1-10 scale) on the same 6 criteria listed above
- Indicate whether they would like to see the person again

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- Get zip of where you grew up == can match to Census data about wealth of neighborhood
- Also get SAT of your UG institution
- Strengths and weaknesses of the experimental design?

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TABLE I
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SPEED DATING SESSION

Round #	Women	Men
1	10	10
2	16	19
3	10	10
4	18	18
5	10	10
6	16	16
7	10	10
8	20	20
9	9	9
10	21	21
11	9	10
12	18	20
13	19	18
14	14	10

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TABLE IIa
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

	Number of Subjects	Percentage	Columbia graduate population	Percentage
A. Field of study				
Business	101	25.63%	1925	18.21%
Law	44	11.17%	1530	14.48%
Service	80	20.30%	2161	20.45%
Academic	169	42.89%	4953	46.86%
Total	394		10569	
B. Race				
White	228	65.52%	3978	68.67%
Black	22	6.32%	434	7.32%
Hispanic	31	8.91%	416	7.18%
Asian	67	19.25%	975	16.83%
Total	348		5793	
C. Region of Origin				
North America	287	73.21%		
Western Europe	32	8.16%		
Eastern Europe	7	1.79%		
Central Asia	6	1.53%		
Middle East	6	1.53%		
South Asia	10	2.55%		
East Asia	29	7.40%		
Latin America	14	3.57%		
Africa	1	0.26%		
Total	392			

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TABLE IIb
SUMMARY STATISTICS

	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max	Obs
Decision	0.43	0.49	0.00	1.00	6276
Same Race	0.49	0.50	0.00	1.00	4942
Same Field	0.35	0.48	0.00	1.00	6102
Same Region	0.55	0.50	0.00	1.00	6024
SAT	1290.89	126.04	990	1490	117
Income	46056.30	17661.54	8607	109031	272
Density	13822.22	26696.63	5.89	122193.90	272

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TABLE III
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTIVE ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ambition	0.013** (0.007)	0.013* (0.007)	0.013** (0.007)	0.003 (0.021)	0.020 (0.020)	0.003 (0.021)
Attractiveness	0.119*** (0.005)	0.140*** (0.005)	0.119*** (0.005)	0.136*** (0.008)	0.159*** (0.010)	0.136*** (0.008)
Intelligence	0.045*** (0.007)	0.023*** (0.008)	0.045*** (0.007)	0.044** (0.019)	0.095 (0.022)	0.044** (0.019)
Ambition			-0.001 (0.009)			0.016 (0.029)
*Male						
Attractiveness			0.020*** (0.007)			0.023* (0.013)
*Male						
Intelligence			-0.022** (0.011)			-0.039 (0.029)
*Male						
Subject's gender	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Rating measure	OwnRatings			Consensus		
Observations	2655	2712	5367	3128	3128	6256
R ²	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.38	0.41	0.40

These probabilities model subject standard errors in parentheses clustered by session. *The level of

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Looks

- $d\text{Prob}(\text{Decision})/d(\text{Attractive}) = dD/dA$
- $dD/dA_m = 0.140$ (each additional attractive point increases chance of saying yes by 14 percentage points)
- $dD/dA_f = 0.119$ (12 percentage points)
- 2.1 percentage point difference
- 18% difference $0.18 = (0.14 - 0.119)/0.119$

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Intelligence

- $dD/dI_m = 0.023$
- $dD/dI_f = 0.045$
- Impact of a one-point movement in intelligence on decisions is 82% larger for females than males $[(0.045 - 0.023)/0.023]$

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TABLE IV
EFFECT OF OWN ATTRIBUTES ON SUBJECTIVE ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ambition	0.009 (0.008)	0.031*** (0.008)	0.020** (0.010)	0.030*** (0.009)
Ambition × (Ambition > Own Ambition)	0.012 (0.014)	-0.058*** (0.013)	-0.012 (0.016)	-0.047*** (0.016)
Attractiveness	0.113*** (0.006)	0.134*** (0.007)	0.097*** (0.008)	0.136*** (0.009)
Attractiveness × (Attractiveness > Own Attractiveness)	0.023 (0.015)	0.014 (0.013)	0.060*** (0.015)	0.006 (0.014)
Intelligence	0.049*** (0.009)	0.030*** (0.009)	0.041*** (0.011)	0.044*** (0.010)
Intelligence × (Intelligence > Own Intelligence)	-0.007 (0.019)	-0.043** (0.018)	0.007 (0.018)	-0.064*** (0.020)
Subject's gender	Female	Male	Female	Male
Own attribute measure	Self-frating	Partnerconsensus		
Observations	2985	2978	3031	3016
R ²	0.47	0.50	0.33	0.50

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TABLE V
PARTNERS' OBJECTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND SUBJECTS' DECISIONS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
log(SAT)	0.681** (0.293)	-0.101 (0.289)	0.681** (0.288)			
log(Income)				0.088* (0.053)	0.014 (0.052)	0.088* (0.052)
log(Density)				-0.020* (0.011)	-0.022** (0.010)	-0.020* (0.011)
log(SAT) *Male			-0.782* (0.409)			
log(Income) *Male						-0.074 (0.074)
log(Density) *Male						-0.001 (0.015)
Subject's gender	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Observations	794	1120	1914	1915	2410	4325
R ²	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.30

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TABLE VI
PARTNER-SUBJECT SIMILARITY AND SUBJECTS' DECISIONS

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Same Race	0.143*** (0.024)	0.053 (0.032)	0.143*** (0.024)
Same Field	0.002 (0.028)	0.035 (0.028)	0.002 (0.028)
Same Region	0.075** (0.033)	0.096** (0.043)	0.075** (0.032)
Same Race *Male			-0.090** (0.040)
Same Field *Male			0.033 (0.038)
Same Region *Male			0.021 (0.054)
Subject's gender	Female	Male	Both
Observations	2417	2417	4834
R ²	0.26	0.27	0.28

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Why men and women have different criteria?

- Evolutionary perspective
- Social structure theory

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