

Results

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Relationship Satisfaction and Partner Objectification

Figure 1 shows the direct association between predictors other objectification of a man and the woman's other objectification, and woman's relationship satisfaction and the relationship satisfaction of the man as the response variable. Figure 1 shows there were no significant associations between a man's objectification of his partner with the woman's relationship satisfaction in romantic relationships ($b = 0.011$, $p = 0.846$), and between the woman's objectification of her partner with the man's relationship satisfaction in romantic relationship ($b = 0.002$, $p = 0.967$) (see Figure 1.). Hypothesis 1 is not supported as the results show there is not a statistically significant relationship between other objectification and relationship satisfaction for both men and women. Hypothesis 2 is not supported as the results show there are not statistically significant differences in other objectification and relationship satisfaction between gender. Please refer to table 1 for supplemental information.

Relationship Satisfaction with Mediation

Models 1 and 2 includes the variable self objectification for both the man and the woman as a mediator between the other objectification of a man with the woman's relationship satisfaction (model 1), and the associations between other objectification of a woman with the man's relationship satisfaction (model 2).

In Model 1, there is not a significant association between the man's partner objectification towards the woman with the woman's relationship satisfaction while mediating for the woman's objectification of herself ($b = 0.039$, $p = 0.519$)(see Figure 1.). This does not support our third hypothesis which suggested that the association between

man's objectification of his partner and the partner's relationship satisfaction is dependent on a woman's objectification of herself. However, model 1 did result in a statistically significant association between the man's partner objectification and the woman's self objectification ($b = 0.279$, $p = 0.0002$)(see Figure 1.). This suggests that a man who objectifies the woman in a heterosexual relationship is associated with the woman objectifying herself more.

Model 2 shows that there is no significant association between a woman's objectification of her partner and the partner's relationship satisfaction with the man's self objectification as a mediating variable ($b = 0.026$, $p = 0.687$)(see Figure 1.). This does not support our fourth hypothesis that the association between a woman's objectification of her partner and the partner's relationship satisfaction is dependent on a man's objectification of himself. However, Model 2 also shows that there is a statistically significant indirect relationship between the woman's partner objectification and the man's self objectification ($b = 0.209$, $p = 0.011$). This suggests that a woman's partner objectification towards the man makes men in heterosexual relationships objectify themselves more. Results in model 2 also show that a man's objectification of himself is associated with a decrease in his relationship satisfaction ($b = -0.150$, $p = 0.015$)(see Figure 1.).

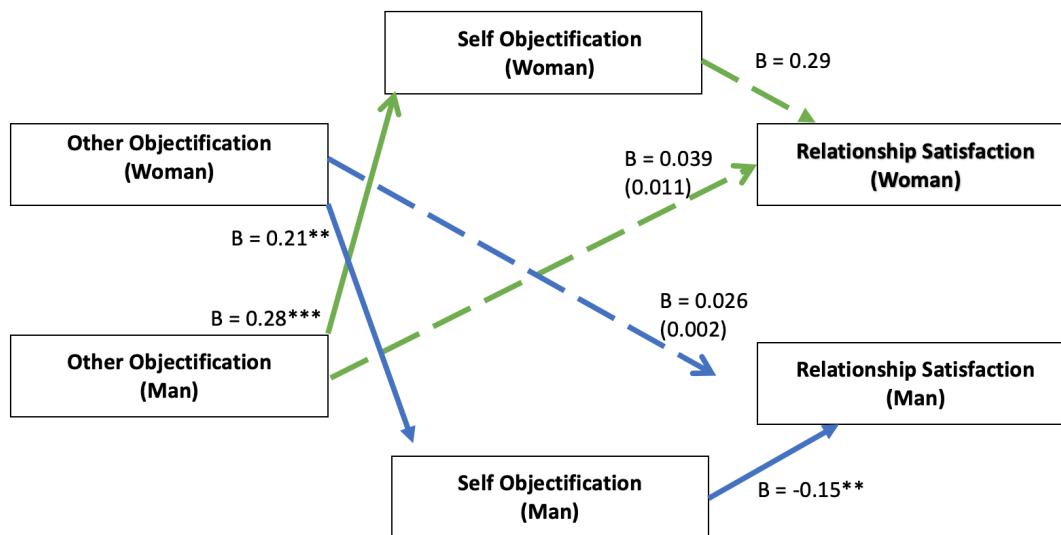


Figure 1. The Moderated Mediation Model: This figure shows the associations between predictors, mediators, and response variables as the moderated mediation model. Model 1 is represented by green arrows, and model 2 is represented by blue arrows. Dashed arrows are statistically insignificant coefficients (B) demonstrating p values > 0.05 . Bold arrows and asterisk are statistically significant coefficients (B) with p values < 0.05 .