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Title: Speed Dating Trends

Summary of research questions:

1. <u>Do women and men in general share the same thoughts on what they look for in the other gender?</u> For example, do both women and men value intelligence the most in potential partners? My hypothesis: no, they do not share the same thoughts. Participants were asked to allocate 100 points to various attributes of people based on what they valued the most. For each gender, I plan to average the points in each attribute and compare the averages for each gender. This is to see if women and men value the attributes in the other gender in the same way.

2. <u>Is speed dating effective based on when comparing what participants look for in their potential partner with the actual attributes that their preferred dates hold?</u> My hypothesis: what participants look for in their potential partner is accurately reflective of the actual attributes that their preferred dates hold. Participants were asked to allocate 100 points to various attributes of people as well as themselves based on what they value the most. I will use this information to compare the accuracy of their hopes versus what they chose. This is to see whether speed dating is effective in helping participants find the partners they prefer.

3. <u>Do people generally prefer partners who have the same career paths as they do?</u> My hypothesis: yes, people generally prefer partners who have the same career paths as they do. Participants were asked to write down their career path and I will compare their own career path with those of their preferred dates. This is to see whether participants who share the same career paths find each other more compatible.

4. <u>Do people who go out (not necessarily on dates) more often get more matches than those who don't?</u> My hypothesis: yes, people who go out (not necessarily on dates) more often get more matches than those who don't. Participants ranked themselves on a scale of 1-10 whether they go out often or not. I will then compare their rankings to the number of matches they had. This is to see whether spending time with other people will enhance their chances of finding matches during speed dating events.

Dataset:

URL to dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/annavictoria/speed-dating-experiment

This dataset was compiled by Sheen Iyengar and Ray Fisman, professors of the Columbia Business School. The experimental speed dating events that produced the data were conducted from October 16, 2002 to April 7, 2004. Participants were asked to fill multiple questionnaires before, during, and after the events to describe themselves (demographics, personal values, habits), what they hoped to see in other participants, and their overall experience with the event. The answers to these questionnaires as well as information about their matches are included in the dataset.