

## **Abstract**

In addition to a principle of homogamy (self-similarity), an imprinting-like effect (similarity between partner and parent of the opposite sex) is also applied in a mate choice. Similarity was found in a number of characteristics between parents and partners as well as between partners themselves (eg age, facial traits or personality traits). The main goal of this study was to test whether people choose their partner on the basis of self-similarity and/or similarity with their parent of the opposite sex in temperament. We also focused on temperament influence in partner and sexual satisfaction. At the same time, we tested how temperament (measured by the questionnaire) is related to its behavioral marker (psychomotor style) and physical markers (body height, body weight, BMI). A total of 91 respondents (48 women and 43 men) with their partners and parents of the opposite sex took part in this study. Respondents filled an EAS questionnaire (Emotional, Activity and Sociability Survey), which measures temperament (Emotionality, Activity, Sociability, Shyness). All respondents also provided a recording of psychomotor style (behavioral marker of temperament) and stated their height and weight (physical markers of temperament). Contrary to expectations, our results showed that temperament (measured by questionnaire) is related to psychomotor style and physical characteristics only little. We also found that partners resemble each other in only one temperament dimension, namely activity. Homogamy between partners was also found in a body weight. In the case of the imprinting-like effect, we found only one weak positive correlation for sociability between mother and partner and one negative correlation for shyness between father and partner. No other significant results were found. Neither the similarity of partners nor the similarity of partner and parent had any effect on partner or sexual satisfaction. These results suggest that in the case of homogamy and imprinting-like effect, non-personality characteristics (eg physical or socio-demographic characteristics) could be applied more significantly. Future research should focus on actual partner selection as well as on partner preferences. Preferences are not limited by any compromises that individual makes in the actual mate choice (eg partner marker limit, etc.), so they could contribute to understanding of homogamy and the imprinting-like effect in the human mate choice.

**Key words:** mate choice, assortative mating, psychomotor style, temperament behavioral markers, temperament physical markers, partner satisfaction, sexual satisfaction