

**FINANCIAL (IN)SECURITY IS TIED TO PERSONAL WELL-BEING FOR MEN AND  
RELATIONSHIP WELL-BEING FOR WOMEN WHEN WOMEN ENDORSE SEXIST  
ATTITUDES**

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## **Abstract**

Benevolent sexism undermines gender equality by ascribing men and women to traditional gender roles, with women as warm caregivers and men as protectors and financial providers. The appeal of these beliefs for women lay in the security and financial provision that men provide. However, if partners do not live up to these ideals (i.e., men violate the expectations of providing financial security), both men and women could experience poorer well-being. Specifically, men could experience lower personal well-being (anxiety) and women could experience lower relational well-being (lower relationship satisfaction). We examined how men and women's benevolent sexism moderated the association between men's reports of financial security and men and women's well-being. In the current study, we followed 171 mixed-gender couples (who were tracked weekly and over several months), during a time of heightened financial insecurity, the COVID-19 pandemic. We found that when women were higher (compared to lower) in benevolent sexism, men's anxiety was negatively associated with their financial security, such that they felt more anxiety when they reported lower financial security. When women endorsed benevolent sexism, and had a partner who reported lower financial security, women experienced lower relationship satisfaction. The findings support a key tenet of Ambivalent Sexism Theory — men's role as the financial provider — and demonstrate that when women hold gendered expectations that are violated, there are negative outcomes for both men and women's well-being. Implications, including how gendered expectations in relationships can undermine well-being in the face of challenges, are discussed.

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## **Introduction**

Benevolent sexism is a set of beliefs that men and women hold complementary, but distinct roles. Women are revered for their warmth and caregiving abilities and, in exchange for the special role they play in the home, will be cherished, protected, and provided for by men, who retain power in the public sphere (Glick & Fiske, 1996). The appeal of these beliefs lies in the security and valued roles they ascribe to both men and women (Cross & Overall, 2018; Gul & Kupfer, 2019), which work to obscure the costs of limiting women's career potential and maintaining gender inequalities (Dardenne et al., 2007; Dumont et al., 2010; Glick & Fiske, 2001; Hideg & Shen, 2019). A key tenet of Ambivalent Sexism Theory is that benevolent sexism serves to mask the costs of more hostile forms of sexism by providing appealing relational benefits (Glick & Fiske, 1996). That is, the promised benefits of being protected and provided for by men are a key reason why women might endorse these attitudes (Cross & Overall, 2018; Gul & Kupfer, 2019), which they do at similar rates as men (Becker, 2010; Glick & Fiske, 2001; Sibley & Becker, 2012). Given this, violating these expectations, or failing to live up to one's ascribed gender role, can have stark consequences for the personal and relationship well-being of men and women who highly endorse these beliefs (e.g., greater hostility during conflict; e.g., Overall et al., 2011). According to benevolent sexism ideology, one way in which men fulfill their role is to provide their partner and family with financial stability and security (Glick & Fiske, 1996).

The recent COVID-19 pandemic saw many people experience employment-related changes and economic instability that threatened their financial security (de Miquel et al., 2022; Lemieux et al., 2020; OECD, 2021). At the same time, pandemic-related social and economic changes also reinforced traditional gender roles (Craig & Churchill, 2021; Haney & Barber,



2022; Sevilla & Smith, 2020), with women performing more parental caregiving and housework and men engaging in more paid work (Waddell et al., 2021). With this heightened gendered division of labour during the pandemic, in mixed-gender relationships, men's employment may have been perceived as crucial to support the family and for feelings of financial security. If the man in a relationship is unable to provide financial security during this time, this should be particularly consequential for the personal and relational well-being of those who endorse benevolent sexism. In the current study of mixed-gender couples living together in the early months of the pandemic (who were tracked weekly and over several months), we tested whether men and women who endorse benevolent sexism would report lower well-being in response to men's lower financial security. Given that benevolent sexism assigns the provider role to men as part of them retaining their social power, falling short of this role by failing to provide financial security, should be linked to lower personal well-being (i.e., higher anxiety) for men. For women who endorse benevolent sexism, having a partner who does not live up to the expectation of financial provider, should contribute to her lower relationship well-being (i.e., relationship satisfaction).

### **The Promised “Benefits” of Benevolent Sexism**

According to Ambivalent Sexism Theory, there are two forms of sexist ideologies (Glick & Fiske, 1996) that function together to maintain gender inequality. Hostile sexism (Glick & Fiske, 1996) is characterized by misogyny and the belief that women who challenge men's power should be punished (Glick & Fiske, 1996). These attitudes are overt, tend to be readily recognized as sexist (Barreto & Ellemers, 2005; Glick et al., 2000), and undermine romantic relationships between men and women (Hammond & Overall, 2013b; Overall et al., 2011). In contrast, to offset these costs, benevolent sexism is a more subtle form of sexism focused on the

relational interdependence between men and women, but still enforces separate gender roles (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Benevolent sexism offers praise for women who adhere to traditional feminine qualities, such as warmth, and the promise of protection and reverence from men who retain power in paid labour force (Glick & Fiske, 1996).

People who strongly endorse benevolent sexism believe that women are naturally warm and nurturing, and therefore, are best suited to take on caregiving roles in the family, whereas men should be chivalrous, protective, and provide financially for the family with devotion (Glick & Fiske, 1996). In other words, women are given the role of warm caregivers, and men are given the role of the provider and protector of women. Benevolent sexism places great importance on mixed-gender romantic relationships, in which men need women to “complete them,” and women are promised the benefits of reverence, financial provision and protection, regardless of any cost men may incur (Glick & Fiske, 1996). However, benevolent sexism maintains gender inequality by ensuring that women prioritize their role in the home, which in turn undermines their professional competence and performance (e.g., Cheng et al., 2020; Dardenne et al., 2007; Dumont et al., 2010), but still allows for the development of romantic relationships between men and women. Given the costs of benevolent sexism, especially for women’s career advancement and social power, the promised benefits of protection, provision and devotion are critical to upholding women’s adherence to these ideals (Glick & Fiske, 1996; Hammond et al., 2016).

### ***Men’s Endorsement of Benevolent Sexism***

Women's and men’s endorsement of benevolent sexism is expressed differently and linked to different outcomes. Men who highly endorse benevolent sexism tend to hold romanticized beliefs, such as the belief that true love conquers all (Hart et al., 2013), rate their relationship more highly than their partner does (Hammond & Overall, 2013a), and tend to be

highly satisfied with their relationships (Hammond & Overall, 2013a; Sibley & Becker, 2012). They also tend to be more willing to improve their relationship at their partner's request (Overall et al., 2011). However, they tend to show conditional cherishment of their women partners, in that their reverence is contingent on their partner living up to traditional gender role expectations (Chen et al., 2009).

Endorsement of benevolent sexism has demonstrated benefits for men's personal well-being, such as greater life satisfaction (Hammond & Sibley, 2011; Napier et al., 2010). However, this may be contingent on their ability to adhere to their traditional gender role by maintaining a relationship and financially providing for and protecting their partner. Indeed, men who strongly endorse benevolent sexism hold the belief that it is their duty to provide a "comfortable" life for their partners (Chen et al., 2009; Ramos et al., 2018; Sarlet et al., 2012). However, even men who endorse traditional gender roles have difficulty feeling like they are fulfilling these roles (Bosson & Vandello, 2011, 2011; Vandello & Bosson, 2013) and are more prone to feeling anxiety (Eisler et al., 1988; Mesler et al., 2022; Yang et al., 2018). Therefore, if men higher in benevolent sexism, who strongly endorse the traditional masculine role, perceive that they are not living up to their duty of providing financial security for their family, they may experience this as a personal failing and experience poorer well-being, such as higher anxiety.

### ***Women's Endorsement of Benevolent Sexism***

Women higher in benevolent sexism tend to be more psychologically entitled, meaning that they believe they deserve nice things, higher social status, and see themselves as superior to others (Hammond et al., 2014). Consequently, women higher in benevolent sexism are more attracted to men with greater status and resources (Travaglia et al., 2009) and show greater economic dependence on their partners (Teng et al., 2021). If men fail to provide, women higher

in benevolent sexism tend to react in hostile ways (Silvestre et al., 2016). Indeed, in an experimental study in which women could share their winnings with men during an Ultimatum game (which is a widely used economic game to assess prosociality and perceptions of fairness), women higher in benevolent sexism shared *less* money with men, demonstrating their expectation of being provided *for* (Silvestre et al., 2016). Moreover, when men offer an unequal division of money and keep a greater amount to themselves, women higher in benevolent sexism were more likely to reject the offer, resulting in neither participant gaining money. Silvestre and colleagues (2016) theorize that women higher in benevolent sexism rejected the unequal money men offered them to punish the men for violating their ascribed role as the financial provider.

Women who endorse benevolent sexism have lofty expectations of their partners and expect them to cherish, revere and provide for them (e.g., Hammond & Overall, 2013a; Overall et al., 2011). When women higher in benevolent sexism experience relationship difficulties (e.g., disagreements about showing affection) or hurtful partner behaviour (e.g., acting in a critical manner), which contrasts with men's expected role as a cherished protector, women higher in benevolent sexism tend to rate their relationship more negatively (Hammond & Overall, 2013a) and demonstrate more hostility in conflict with their partner (Overall et al., 2011). However, the focus of this previous work has been on men violating expectations of being a cherishing partner (e.g., Hammond & Overall, 2013a), and not on expectations for financial provision, which is a key tenet of Ambivalent Sexism Theory (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Benevolent sexist ideals situate women in positions of lower power with the promise of men's protection and reverence, therefore, women who endorse these ideals should be particularly vigilant to signs that their partner is fulfilling these promises and if he is not, be less satisfied with their relationship.

### **Benevolent Sexism and Financial (In)Security**

According to benevolent sexism, men are expected to compromise their well-being to financially provide for women (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Yet, financial stressors are prevalent, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic (de Miquel et al., 2022; Lemieux et al., 2020; OECD, 2021), and can be associated with negative personal and relational outcomes. In general, heightened financial stressors are associated with lower personal well-being (Ervasti & Venetoklis, 2010), including depression and anxiety (de Miquel et al., 2022), and lower relationship well-being, including lower satisfaction, commitment and higher conflict (Archuleta et al., 2011; Balzarini et al., 2020; Conger et al., 1999; Kelley et al., 2022). Loss of employment and its associated loss of income can contribute to lower financial security, a threat that was heightened in the early months of the pandemic (Pew Research Center, 2020) and is associated with life dissatisfaction and depression, particularly for men (Andreeva et al., 2015; Artazcoz et al., 2004; Backhans & Hemmingsson, 2012; Lucas et al., 2004; Luhmann et al., 2014). It is possible that the mental health challenges related to lower financial security are greater for men due to gendered norms of men being the breadwinner in mixed-gender relationships. However, not only does loss of employment affect the unemployed individual, but can also affect their romantic partner. Researchers have found that when one spouse loses their job, the other tends to also experience decreased life satisfaction (Nikolova & Ayhan, 2019). However, this can differ by gender; in mixed-gender couples when husbands lost their jobs, wives' life satisfaction decreased and did not recover until two years later, whereas when wives lost their jobs, husbands' decreased life satisfaction recovered within the year (Nikolova & Ayhan, 2019).

The negative outcomes associated with lower financial security described above should be magnified for men and women who endorse benevolent sexism. Although men tend to demonstrate stronger negative feelings about their low income compared to women (Deutsch et

al., 2003), men who more highly endorse benevolent sexism may face additional pressure to provide financially for their partner. One way that men adhere to the role ascribed by benevolent sexist ideology is by ensuring the financial security of his partner and family (i.e., having sufficient funds to make ends meet). Thus, heightened financial insecurity should threaten this valued role and be associated with lower personal well-being (i.e., anxiety) for men higher in benevolent sexism, but should not detract from men's relationship satisfaction given that a failure to provide for a partner should be seen as a personal, and not a relationship, failing. Traditional gender role beliefs should also exacerbate the effects of lower financial security for women, especially for her relationship satisfaction. In fact, in a study examining 29 countries, researchers found that in countries with stronger norms of men being the breadwinner (in line with the men's provider role in benevolent sexism), when men (but not women) lost their jobs, it was more likely to be linked to couple separation (Gonalons-Pons & Gangl, 2021). For women higher in benevolent sexism (who expects her partner to provide), her partner's financial insecurity should be associated with her lower relationship satisfaction, but not lower personal well-being, given that this should be seen as a violation of a relationship expectation and not a personal failing for women.

### **The Current Study**

In the current study, we examined the role of benevolent sexism in the personal and relationship well-being of men and women in mixed-gender relationships in response to men reporting lower financial security, during a time when financial security was especially threatened — the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic (April-June 2020). We assessed men's reports of financial security, given that the financial provision role falls within men's domain, according to benevolent sexism (Glick & Fiske, 1996). First, as stated in our pre-

registered predictions (<https://osf.io/9qdhb>), we expected men higher in benevolent sexism to be more likely to experience lower personal well-being (i.e., higher anxiety), but not relationship well-being, in response to lower financial security. Second, we assessed if women higher in benevolent sexism were more prone to experiencing lower relationship satisfaction, but not lower personal well-being, as a reaction to their *partner* reporting lower financial security. We also tested whether any associations were accounted for by whether couples had children, both partner's income and subjective socioeconomic status (SES)<sup>1</sup>.

### Method

As part of a larger pre-registered study (<https://osf.io/pbq5z/>), couples completed a baseline survey and three weekly surveys over one month. We also administered a follow-up survey to participants four to six months following the weekly surveys. The larger study consisted of 184 same-sex and mixed-sex couples who completed, on average, 3.74 surveys out of the total 4 surveys (baseline plus three weekly surveys). We tested our research questions in data from the larger pre-registered study following couples during the COVID-19 pandemic. To assess our research questions, we only included 171 mixed-gender couples as our predictions were based on men and women in relationships, and we used sexism measures that were designed for people in mixed-gender relationships and perceived differently by gay men and lesbian women (Cross et al., 2021).

### Participants

Participants were recruited via online advertisements (e.g., Kijiji, Facebook, Instagram), as well as research platforms (Honeybee Hub). Participants were eligible to participate in the larger study if they were 18 years or older, living with their partner, had been in their relationship

for at least 6 months, had access to a computer with the internet and lived in either Canada or the United States of America.

As per our inclusion criteria, we only included mixed-gender couples and had an even split of men and women. Within the mixed-gender relationships, most participants identified as heterosexual (87.1%), with 6.7% of participants identifying as bisexual. The average age of participants was 32 ( $SD = 9.4$ ). All couples were living together and 43% of couples were married. Participants had been in their relationship for an average of 99.9 months ( $SD = 99.63$ ). See Table 1 for demographics.



**Table 1***Demographics*

Characteristics	<i>M</i> (range) or <i>n</i>	<i>SD</i> or %
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Woman	171	50%
Man	171	50%
Ethnicity		
Asian	45	13.2%
Black/African American	3	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino	11	3.2%
Mixed race/ethnicity	19	5.6%
Native American/First Nation or Alaska Native	3	0.9%
White	245	71.6%
Other	16	4.7%
Education Level		

<sup>1</sup> In our study, we inadvertently conflated sex and gender and had participants indicate their gender with the options female and male, but we have used the terms man and woman here as these terms reflect gender identity, the goal of our assessment.

High school/GED	10	2.9%
Characteristics	<i>M</i> (range) or <i>n</i>	<i>SD</i> or %
Some college	26	7.6%
2-year college degree	28	8.2%
4-year college degree	151	44.2%
Master's degree	61	17.8%
Professional degree	30	8.8
Doctorate degree	36	10.5
Country		
Canada	256	74.9%
USA	86	25.1%
Subjective socioeconomic level (SES)		
(1 = Bottom of ladder, 10 = Top of ladder)	6.3 (2-9)	1.5
Income		
Below \$20,000	42	12.3%
\$20,000-\$29,000	33	9.6%

\$30,000-\$39,000	33	9.6%
Characteristics	<i>M</i> (range) or <i>n</i>	<i>SD</i> or %
\$40,000-\$49,000	39	11.4%
\$50,000-\$59,000	28	8.2%
\$60,000-\$69,000	40	11.7%
\$70,000-\$79,000	34	9.9%
\$80,000-\$89,000	20	5.8%
\$90,000-\$100,000	15	4.4%
\$100,000 or more	38	11.1%
No paid work outside the home	14	4.1%
Sexual orientation		
Asexual	6	1.8%
Demisexual	1	0.3%
Bisexual	23	6.7%
Heterosexual/Straight	298	87.1%
Pansexual	7	2%

Queer	7	2%
Characteristics	<i>M</i> (range) or <i>n</i>	<i>SD</i> or %
Age	32 (19-77)	9.4
Relationship status		
Common-law	43	12.6%
Dating	11	3.2%
Engaged	47	13.8%
Married	147	43.0%
Seriously dating (not common-law or engaged)	94	27.5%
Relationship length (months)	99.9 (6-552)	99.63
Children		
No	268	78.4%
Yes	74	21.6%
Number of children	1.91 (1-5)	1.0

*Note.* *M* and *SD* represent mean and standard deviation, respectively. *N* = 171 couples (342 people).

## Measures

Table 2 presents descriptive and reliability statistics for all measures and Table 3 presents the correlations between measures.

**Sexism.** Sexism was measured with the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory – Short Form (Glick & Fiske, 1996) at baseline. The scale contains two subscales that examine benevolent sexism and hostile sexism. **Benevolent sexism** was measured with six items (e.g., “Women should be cherished and protected by men”;  $\alpha = .86$ ,  $M = 2.95$ ,  $SD = 1.44$ ) and **hostile sexism** was measured with six items (e.g., “Many women get a kick out of teasing men by seeming sexually available and then refusing male advances”;  $\alpha = .91$ ,  $M = 2.40$ ,  $SD = 1.39$ ). Items were rated on a 7-point scale (1 = *Strongly Disagree* to 7 = *Strongly Agree*).

**Table 2***Descriptive Statistics and Reliabilities*

Measures	Range	Men		Women		Gender difference
		<i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	<i>R</i>	<i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	<i>R</i>	t-test
Benevolent sexism	7	3.2 (1.5)	.87	2.7 (1.4)	.84	3.02**
Hostile sexism	7	2.6 (1.5)	.92	2.2 (1.3)	.89	5.21**
B. Financial Security	4	3.2 (0.7)	.85	3.2 (0.7)	.85	0.82
B. Anxiety	4	1.9 (0.6)	.89	2.4 (0.7)	.90	-6.26**
W. Anxiety	5	2.3 (0.7)	.64	2.7 (0.9)	.77	-7.41**
F. Anxiety	4	1.9 (0.6)	.87	2.2 (0.7)	.90	-3.35**
B. Relationship satisfaction	7	5.8 (1.3)	–	6.0 (1.1)	–	-1.71
W. Relationship satisfaction	7	6.0 (1.3)	–	6.0 (1.2)	–	-1.14
F. Relationship satisfaction	7	5.9 (1.4)	–	6.0 (1.3)	–	-0.43
Income	11	6.4 (3.0)	–	5.4 (3.0)	–	3.16**
Subjective SES	10	6.4 (1.5)	–	6.2 (1.6)	–	1.14

*Note.* \* $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .001$ . *R* = reliability. Gender difference t-tests whether mean levels of each variable significantly differed between men (coded as -.5) and women (coded as .5). B. = baseline. W. = weekly. F. = follow-up.

**Table 3***Correlations*

Measures	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Benevolent sexism	<b>.51***</b>	.57***	-.04	-.02	.00	.03	-.14**	-.13*	-.03	.16***	.09*
2. Hostile sexism	.73***	<b>.39***</b>	-.09*	.04	.05	.21***	-.38***	-.35***	-.27***	.10*	-.02
3. B. Financial security	-.13**	-.15***	<b>.59***</b>	-.07	-.19***	-.19***	.05	.07	.06	.34***	.43***
4. B. anxiety	-.19***	-.23***	-.06	<b>.21***</b>	.59***	.63***	-.34***	-.26***	-.28***	.06	.03
5. W. anxiety	-.07	-.09	-.04	.60***	<b>.15***</b>	.62***	-.33***	-.29***	-.28***	.04	-.03
6. F. anxiety	-.14**	-.10*	-.04	.69***	.55***	<b>.22***</b>	-.34***	-.34***	-.31***	.12*	-.05
7. B. Rel satisfaction	-.17***	-.15***	.08	-.09*	-.08	-.26***	<b>.41***</b>	.72***	.72***	-.01	.03
8. W. Rel satisfaction	-.21***	-.16***	.08	-.06	-.15**	-.17***	.60***	<b>.37***</b>	.67***	.03	.02
9. F. Rel satisfaction	-.08	-.03	.03	-.05	-.13**	-.30***	.53***	.49***	<b>.46***</b>	.09	.02
10. Income	-.01	-.02	.29***	-.10*	-.08	-.01	-.05	-.01	-.09	<b>.48***</b>	.53***
11. Subjective SES	.01	-.06	.35***	-.15***	-.14**	-.20***	.12**	.02	.04***	.40	<b>.67***</b>

*Note.* \*\*\* $p < .001$ , \*\* $p < .01$ , \* $p < .05$ . Below the diagonal are men's correlations, and below the diagonal are women's correlations.

The bolded diagonal are the correlations between men and women's measures. B. = baseline. W. = weekly. F. = follow-up. Rel satisfaction = relationship satisfaction.

**Financial security**<sup>2</sup>. Financial security was assessed with a composite of two items “How would you describe the money situation in your household right now?” with response options ranging from 1 = *Cannot make ends meet* to 4 = *Comfortable with extra*, and “After paying all of the household bills at the end of this month, do you think that you will have”, with response options ranging from 1 = *Not enough to make ends meet*, to 4 = *More than enough left over* at baseline ( $r = .74$ ,  $M = 3.2$ ,  $SD = 0.69$ ).

**Anxiety**. Anxiety was assessed with the General Anxiety Disorder Scale<sup>3</sup> (GAD-7; Spitzer et al., 2006) with seven items (e.g., “Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge”; rated on a 4-point scale (0 = *Not at all* to 3 = *Severely – It bothered me a lot*) at baseline ( $\alpha = .90$ ,  $M = 2.13$ ,  $SD = 0.73$ ) and follow-up ( $\alpha = .90$ ,  $M = 2.09$ ,  $SD = 0.71$ ). We assessed weekly anxiety with a composite of three items. Two items asked the extent to which people felt “stressed” or “nervous” in the past week from 1 = *Very slightly or not at all* to 5 = *Extremely* and one item “mental health, including your mood and ability to think” on a 5-point scale from 1 = *Poor*” to 5 = *Excellent*, which was reverse coded;  $\alpha = .76$ ,  $M = 2.52$ ,  $SD = 0.85$ ).

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<sup>2</sup> We pre-registered three indicators of financial strain, which included job loss and negative job employment changes. However, when running results, we often received opposite results with negative job employment and job loss to financial security. Additionally, financial security, job loss and negative job employment were not highly correlated. Although job loss and negative employment changes (i.e., reduced hours) occurred widely during the COVID-19 pandemic, governments began offering support to assist those who were financially struggling. In response to wide-range job loss and reduced hours, governments, such as Canada and the USA, began offering financial support. In Canada, the government started the Canada Emergency Response Benefit program (CERB), for Canadian employees and those self-employed who were financially affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, from March 15 to September 26, 2020. Eligible Canadians could receive \$2,000 for the first four-week initial period, with the option of re-applying for additional periods for 28 weeks, with the maximum monetary compensation of \$14,000 (Morissette et al., 2021). In the USA, the government issued the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARE) act, the COVID-related Tax Relief act of 2020, and the American Rescue Plan act of 2021, which issued economic impact payments (EIP). Eligible adult Americans received \$1,200 in April 2020, \$600 in December 2020, and \$1,400 in March 2021 (U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2021). With government support, job loss and negative employment did not necessarily mean a loss of salary or reduced pay. Therefore, instead of measuring job loss and negative employment, we chose to assess financial security (i.e., the ability to have sufficient money after paying bills).

<sup>3</sup> In our preregistration, an administration error was made that incorrectly stated we would assess anxiety with the Beck Anxiety Inventory Scale. However, the correct scale we used was the General Anxiety Disorder Scale.



**Relationship satisfaction**<sup>4</sup>. Relationship satisfaction was measured with one face-valid item, “I feel satisfied with our relationship” at baseline ( $M = 5.90$ ,  $SD = 1.20$ ) and follow-up ( $M = 5.92$ ,  $SD = 1.34$ ) from the Investment Model Scale (Rusbult et al., 1998). Relationship satisfaction was also assessed with one face-valid item at weekly “I felt satisfied with my relationship ( $M = 6.01$ ,  $SD = 1.25$ ; Rusbult et al., 1998). The item was rated on a 7-point scale (1= *Strongly Disagree* to 7 = *Strongly Agree*).

**SES.** SES was assessed in two ways, objectively (i.e., income) and subjectively (i.e., social ladder measure) at baseline.<sup>5</sup>

**Income.** Objective SES was objectively assessed with one item at baseline (i.e., “What was your salary prior to the COVID-19 pandemic”;  $M = 5.93$ ,  $SD = 3.01$ ). Participants could respond with options ranging from *Below \$20,000* to *Above \$100,00*. If participants did not work outside the home, they also could choose the response option *I did not work outside the home*.

**Subjective SES.** Subjective SES was also assessed with one item at baseline (i.e., “Please select the ladder number where you stand at this time in your life, relative to other people in North America”;  $M = 6.32$ ,  $SD = 1.5$ ). Participants were shown a ladder scale, with 1 = *Bottom of the ladder* to 10 = *Top of the ladder*.

**Children.** Having children was assessed with one item at baseline (i.e., “How many children do you have?”), in which participants reported a numerical entry. Participants who reported 0, were classified as not having children, whereas participants who reported 1 or greater were classified as having children. Most couples did not have children (78.4%). Out of the

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<sup>4</sup> In our pre-registration we initially planned to examine two other outcomes: negative affect and depression. However, due to the very large number of analyses across outcomes and timepoints, we decided to focus on men’s anxiety and women’s relationship satisfaction as the most theoretically relevant outcomes.

<sup>5</sup> In our pre-registration, we stated we would create a composite measure of income and subjective SES if they were correlated at .5 or above, however these items had a correlation below .5, so we analyzed these items separately.

couples who did have children, they had an average of 1.92 children ( $SD = 1.02$ ). When we tested for moderations, we tested whether any association differed for parents (coded 1 for having 1 or more children) and non-parents (coded 0; no children).

### **Data Analytic Plan**

We followed the guidelines by Kenny et al. (2006) using multi-level modelling in MIXED models in SPSS Version 27 in which partners are nested within couples. Our models were actor-partner interdependence models (APIM), distinguished by gender, therefore we included both the actor and partner predictors with separate slopes and intercepts for men and women. We ran separate models for each of the outcomes. Within our models, anxiety and relationship satisfaction were modelled separately as outcomes, and both partners' reports of financial security (mean-centered), benevolent sexism (mean-centered), controlling for hostile sexism and all possible interactions between benevolent sexism and financial security were entered as predictors. We also ran pooled models in which we modeled the main effects and all interaction effects by gender (i.e., coded -.5 men, .5 women) to test whether there were significant gender differences between men and women. We tested our models across time-points; testing whether own and partner's sexist attitudes (measured only at baseline) moderated the association between own and partner's financial security (measured at baseline) and men's anxiety (also assessed at baseline, follow-up and weekly) and women's relationship satisfaction (measured at baseline, weekly and follow-up, tested in separate analyses).

Although our focal predictions focused on whether benevolent sexism moderated the associations between financial strain and anxiety (and relationships satisfaction, in separate models), as is typical (e.g., Cross et al., 2017), hostile and benevolent sexism were tested in the same model(s) to account for the shared variance in these related but distinct forms of sexism,

which are correlated in both women ( $r = .57$ ) and men ( $r = .73$ ). We tested our models by predicting outcomes at baseline, and weekly<sup>6</sup>, and follow-up, to assess the associations over time. In models predicting outcomes at follow-up, we controlled for the variable at baseline to assess residual changes in the outcome variable.

## Results

### **Does Benevolent Sexism Moderate the Association Between Men's Lower Financial Security and Their Anxiety?**

Our theoretical model suggests that men higher in benevolent sexism should feel greater anxiety in response to lower financial security, given their gendered expectations of financially supporting their partner and family. To test this, we assessed benevolent sexism and financial security at baseline<sup>7</sup>, and anxiety at baseline, weekly and follow-up in a sample of mixed-gender couples. For the full results see Table 4.

Overall, for men, lower financial security was associated with higher anxiety at baseline and over three subsequent weeks (in the early months of the pandemic, see Table 4). Although men's own benevolent sexism did not moderate the link between financial security and anxiety as predicted (see left section of Table 4), their partner's (women's) benevolent sexism moderated the effect of men's financial security on anxiety. Women's benevolent sexism moderated the link between men's reports of financial security at baseline and men's anxiety at the beginning of the pandemic and across weeks (see top and middle section of Table 4) but not at follow-up (see bottom section of Table 4).

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<sup>6</sup> We pre-registered that we would examine weekly aggregated relationship satisfaction and anxiety. In the results, we present our non-aggregated weekly results, however, the aggregated weekly results show the same pattern.

<sup>7</sup> In line with our pre-registration, we also tested models with weekly and follow-up financial security predicting follow-up outcomes, but there were no significant predicted associations (see supplemental Tables S1, S4, S19 and S20).

**Table 4***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Anxiety*

	Baseline Anxiety											
	Men						Women				Gender diff.	
				95% CI					95% CI			
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-2.16</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	-0.05	-0.51	.61	-0.25	0.15	0.31	.76
Partner FS	0.16	1.59	.11	-0.04	0.35	-0.18	-1.77	<b>.08</b>	-0.39	0.02	-1.22	.23
Own BS	0.02	0.32	.75	-0.08	0.11	0.00	0.06	.95	-0.12	0.13	-0.39	.70
Partner BS	-0.09	-1.52	.13	-0.21	0.03	-0.09	-1.66	.10	-0.19	0.02	0.48	.63
Own FS x own BS	0.06	0.83	.41	-0.08	0.20	0.00	-0.01	1.00	-0.16	0.16	-0.43	.67
Partner FS x own BS	-0.08	-1.24	.22	-0.21	0.05	-0.13	-1.64	.10	-0.30	0.03	-0.15	.88
Own FS x partner BS	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>-2.48</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	-0.02	-0.29	.77	-0.15	0.11	1.22	.23
<i>High partner BS</i>	<b>-0.47</b>	<b>-2.65</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Low partner BS</i>	0.06	0.46	.65	-0.19	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partner FS x partner BS	0.11	1.46	.15	-0.04	0.26	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>-2.88</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>-0.82</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	0.51	.61

Weekly Anxiety												
	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-3.74</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	0.18	1.20	.23	-0.11	0.47	<b>2.16</b>	<b>.03</b>
Partner FS	<b>0.27</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.46</b>	-0.16	-1.06	.29	-0.45	0.13	<b>-2.57</b>	<b>.01</b>
Own BS	-0.01	-0.11	.91	-0.10	0.09	0.02	0.26	.80	-0.13	0.17	0.12	.91
Partner BS	-0.01	-0.24	.81	-0.13	0.11	-0.07	-1.14	.26	-0.19	0.05	-0.38	.70
Own FS x own BS	0.05	0.64	.52	-0.10	0.19	-0.03	-0.28	.78	-0.21	0.16	-0.65	.51
Partner FS x own BS	-0.05	-0.76	.45	-0.18	0.08	-0.05	-0.50	.62	-0.24	0.14	0.36	.72
Own FS x partner BS	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>-2.06</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	0.10	1.28	.20	-0.06	0.26	<b>2.30</b>	<b>.02</b>
<i>High partner BS</i>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-3.57</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>-0.93</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Low partner BS</i>	-0.14	-1.09	.28	-0.39	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partner FS x partner BS	0.10	1.36	.18	-0.05	0.25	0.03	0.36	.72	-0.15	0.21	-0.80	.42
Follow-up Anxiety												
	Men					Women					Gender diff.	

	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	-0.18	-1.68	.09	-0.38	0.03	0.00	-0.05	.96	-0.17	0.16	1.26	.21
Partner FS	0.12	1.13	.26	-0.09	0.34	-0.03	-0.32	.75	-0.21	0.15	-1.39	.17
Own BS	-0.02	-0.53	.60	-0.12	0.07	-0.05	-0.92	.36	-0.16	0.06	-0.49	.63
Partner BS	0.00	0.06	.95	-0.11	0.11	0.03	0.71	.48	-0.06	0.12	0.17	.87
Own FS x own BS	0.01	0.09	.93	-0.14	0.15	-0.07	-1.06	.29	-0.21	0.06	-0.39	.70
Partner FS x own BS	-0.01	-0.15	.88	-0.16	0.14	0.00	-0.04	.97	-0.14	0.14	-0.16	.88
Own FS x partner BS	0.04	0.44	.66	-0.12	0.19	0.06	0.97	.33	-0.06	0.17	-0.35	.72
Partner FS x partner BS	-0.05	-0.58	.57	-0.21	0.12	-0.01	-0.16	.87	-0.15	0.12	0.84	.40

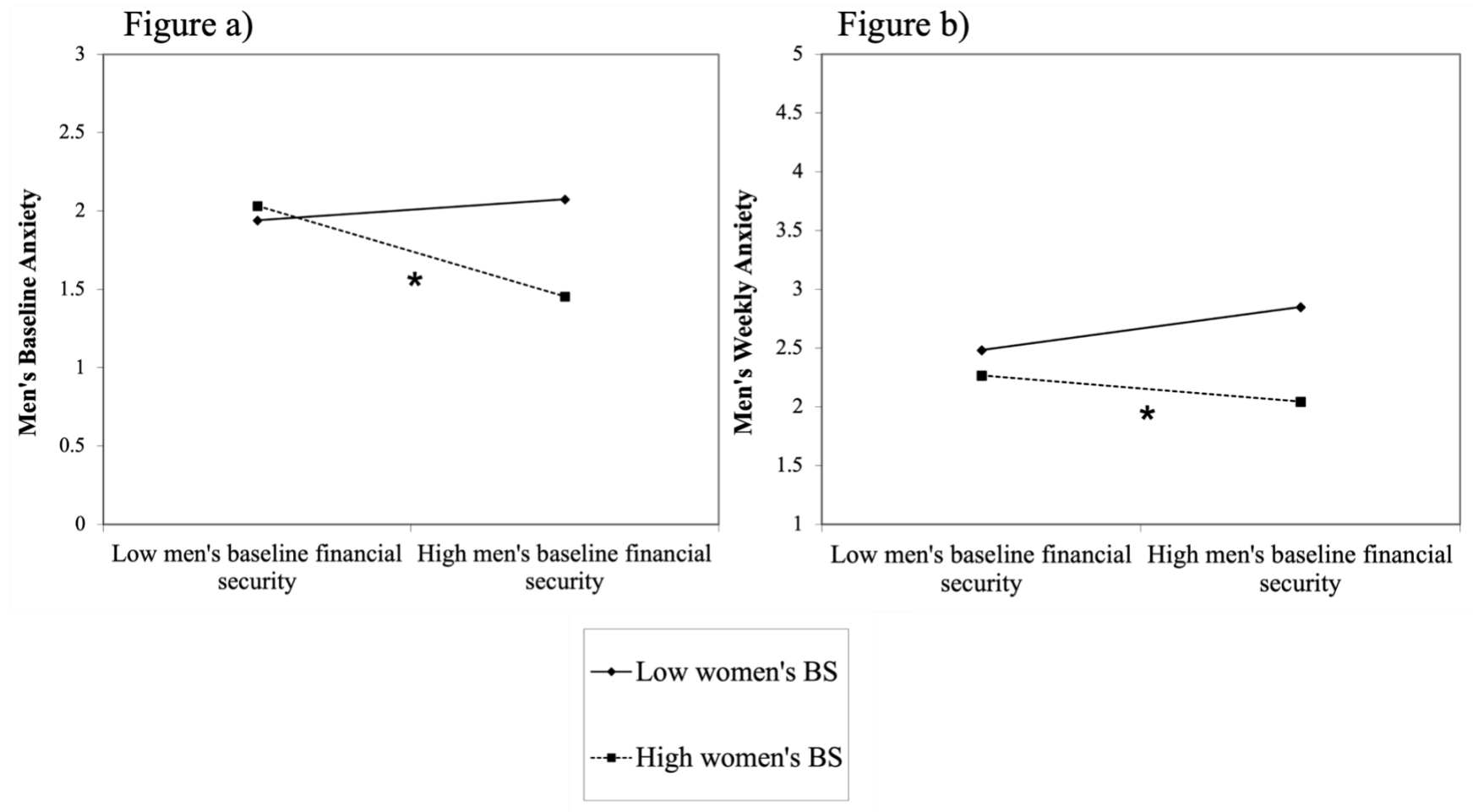
*Note:* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints. In the model assessing follow-up anxiety, baseline anxiety was controlled for.

To probe these interactions, simple effects tests at higher (+1 *SD*) and lower (-1 *SD*) levels of women's benevolent sexism, showed that when women were higher in benevolent sexism, their men partner's financial security was significantly associated with his anxiety at the outset of the pandemic (baseline) and over the subsequent three weeks. However, when men had a partner lower in benevolent sexism, there was no association between lower financial security and anxiety for men (see Figure 1). That is, men with partners higher, but not lower, in benevolent sexism calibrated their anxiety based on their financial security, feeling more anxious when they were less financially secure, and less anxious (even more so than men lower in benevolent sexism) when they felt financially secure.

We did not see this same pattern for women. For women, neither their own nor their partner's financial security predicted their anxiety. Additionally, for women, the associations between financial security (either reported by themselves or their partner) and anxiety were not moderated by their own level of benevolent sexism. Importantly, although the patterns were different for women and men in the gender-distinguishable models, analyses testing gender differences (i.e., three-way interactions between financial security, benevolent sexism, and gender), revealed mixed results. Only one interaction between baseline financial security and weekly anxiety (but not baseline anxiety) significantly differed across gender (see the middle right section of Table 4).

**Figure 1**

*Men's Baseline Financial Security Predicting Men's Anxiety*



*Note.* BS = benevolent sexism.



Additional analyses demonstrated that the effects were specific to benevolent sexism, and not hostile sexism. We reran the model described above examining the moderating effects of hostile sexism, and when we replaced benevolent sexism with hostile sexism, we did not see the same pattern of results and neither men's or women's hostile sexism moderated the association between men's lower financial security and anxiety (see supplemental Tables S2 and S3), suggesting that the effects are specific to benevolent sexism and not hostile sexism.

### **Does Benevolent Sexism Moderate the Association Between Men's Financial Security and Women's Relationship Satisfaction?**

Our theoretical model also suggests that women higher in benevolent sexism should report lower relationship satisfaction when their partners report lower financial security, given their gendered expectations of men financially supporting them. To examine this, we assessed benevolent sexism at baseline, and financial security and relationship satisfaction at all three time points. For full results see Table 5. Overall, neither men nor women's reports of financial security were associated with women's relationship satisfaction at baseline, weekly or follow-up (Table 5). However, in line with our predictions, women's (but not men's) own benevolent sexism significantly moderated the association between their partner's financial security and their own reports of relationship satisfaction at the beginning of the pandemic and across weeks (top and middle centre section of Table 5), but not at follow-up (bottom centre section of Table 5).

**Table 5***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Relationship Satisfaction*

Baseline Relationship Satisfaction												
	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.26	1.50	.13	-0.08	0.61	0.00	0.00	1.00	-0.33	0.33	-0.67	.50
Partner FS	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-2.55</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.77</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	0.22	1.34	.18	-0.11	0.55	<b>2.26</b>	<b>.03</b>
Own BS	0.01	0.16	.88	-0.16	0.19	-0.17	-1.69	.09	-0.37	0.03	-1.13	.26
Partner BS	0.09	0.84	.40	-0.12	0.31	0.11	1.34	.18	-0.05	0.26	-0.06	.96
Own FS x own BS	0.09	0.67	.50	-0.17	0.35	-0.11	-0.87	.39	-0.37	0.14	-1.19	.23
Partner FS x own BS	-0.09	-0.76	.45	-0.31	0.14	<b>0.26</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.52</b>	1.88	<b>.06</b>
<i>High own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.60</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.16</b>	—	—
<i>Low own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	-0.15	-0.71	.48	-0.56	0.27	—	—
Own FS x partner BS	0.00	0.03	.98	-0.27	0.28	-0.03	-0.28	.78	-0.25	0.19	0.04	.97
Partner FS x partner BS	-0.03	-0.20	.85	-0.29	0.24	-0.12	-0.95	.34	-0.36	0.13	-0.58	.56

Weekly Relationship Satisfaction												
	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.19	1.11	.27	-0.15	0.54	-0.04	-0.28	.78	-0.34	0.25	-0.59	.56
Partner FS	-0.20	-1.19	.24	-0.54	0.13	0.28	1.81	<b>.07</b>	-0.03	0.58	1.67	.10
Own BS	0.12	1.38	.17	-0.05	0.28	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-2.31</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-2.23</b>	<b>.03</b>
Partner BS	-0.03	-0.24	.81	-0.24	0.19	0.11	1.48	.14	-0.04	0.26	0.85	.40
Own FS x own BS	-0.06	-0.46	.64	-0.31	0.19	-0.04	-0.33	.74	-0.27	0.19	-0.16	.88
Partner FS x own BS	-0.01	-0.10	.92	-0.24	0.22	<b>0.26</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.50</b>	1.63	.11
<i>High own BS</i>	–	–	–	–	–	<b>0.65</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>1.17</b>	–	–
<i>Low own BS</i>	–	–	–	–	–	-0.10	-0.52	.61	-0.48	0.28	–	–
Own FS x partner BS	0.13	0.96	.34	-0.14	0.40	0.01	0.07	.94	-0.19	0.21	-0.46	.64
Partner FS x partner BS	0.00	0.00	1.00	-0.26	0.27	-0.07	-0.61	.54	-0.29	0.15	-0.42	.68
Follow-up Relationship Satisfaction												
	Men					Women					Gender diff.	

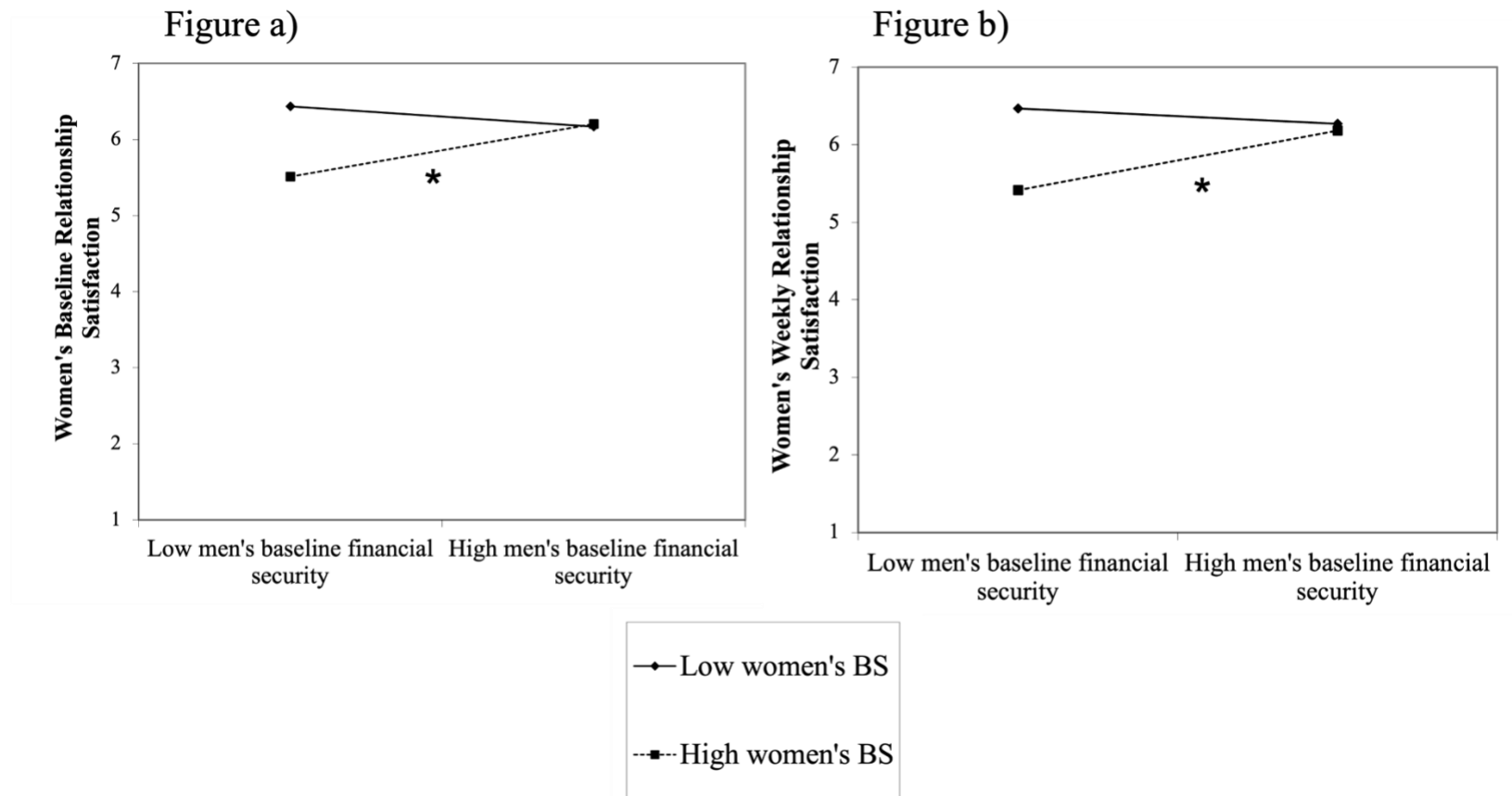
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	-0.07	-0.33	.75	-0.48	0.34	-0.01	-0.05	.96	-0.40	0.38	-0.22	.82
Partner FS	0.26	1.18	.24	-0.17	0.69	0.18	0.90	.37	-0.22	0.58	0.06	.95
Own BS	0.18	1.87	<b>.06</b>	-0.01	0.36	-0.04	-0.38	.70	-0.26	0.18	-1.51	.13
Partner BS	-0.01	-0.10	.92	-0.23	0.21	-0.03	-0.36	.72	-0.22	0.15	-0.21	.83
Own FS x own BS	-0.08	-0.54	.59	-0.37	0.21	0.06	0.34	.73	-0.26	0.38	0.82	.41
Partner FS x own BS	-0.12	-0.80	.43	-0.41	0.17	0.09	0.59	.55	-0.21	0.39	0.90	.37
Own FS x partner BS	0.02	0.12	.91	-0.29	0.32	0.01	0.05	.96	-0.27	0.29	-0.25	.80
Partner FS x partner BS	0.17	1.04	.30	-0.15	0.49	-0.09	-0.64	.52	-0.38	0.20	-0.98	.33

*Note:* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints. In the model assessing follow-up relationship satisfaction, baseline relationship satisfaction was controlled for.

As shown in Figure 2 and Table 5, when women were higher in benevolent sexism, men's lower financial security was associated with women's lower relationship satisfaction at baseline, and over the next three weeks. But, when women were lower in benevolent sexism, there was no association between men's lower financial security and women's relationship satisfaction. In other words, low benevolent sexism buffered women from lower relationship satisfaction in the face of a partner's financial insecurity. The same effects did not emerge for men (see left section of Table 5); neither men's own benevolent sexism or partner's benevolent sexism moderated the association between financial security and relationship satisfaction across any of the three time-points. Importantly, we again found mixed results when testing gender differences of these effects; although we found gendered patterns in the gender-distinguishable models, when we tested whether our key moderations differed by gender in the pooled models (three-way interactions between lower financial security, benevolent sexism and gender), only the interaction between baseline financial security and baseline (but not weekly) relationship satisfaction indicated a marginal gender difference (see the top right section of Table 5).

**Figure 2**

*Men's Baseline Financial Security Predicting Women's Relationship Satisfaction*



*Note.* BS = benevolent sexism.

Additionally, only one of the effects was significantly moderated by hostile sexism in alternative models, in which benevolent sexism is replaced with hostile sexism. Women's hostile sexism significantly moderated the association between men's baseline financial security and women's weekly relationship satisfaction. Similar to the pattern with benevolent sexism, women who were higher in hostile sexism reported significantly lower relationship satisfaction when their partner reported lower financial security, but at low levels of hostile sexism, there was no association (see supplemental Table S5-S6).

### **Additional Analyses**

We also examined whether our effects remained after controlling for whether the couples had children, both partners' subjective SES, and both partners' income. In these exploratory analyses, we examined financial security, and anxiety and relationship satisfaction (both at baseline and weekly). For full results see supplemental Tables S7-12 (anxiety) and Tables S13-S18 (relationship satisfaction).

We ran twelve models in total, controlling for the covariates of children, income and SES. Six models assessed relationship satisfaction (three for baseline, three for weekly), and six models assessed anxiety (three for baseline, three for weekly). Each covariate was assessed twice, one model assessing the baseline outcome, and another model assessing the weekly outcome. In the six models predicting (men's) anxiety at baseline and weekly, after controlling for the covariates, we found that most of our models (four) remained significant when controlling for children and income). However, accounting for both partners' SES weakened the moderating effect to marginal ( $p = .08$ ) of women's benevolent sexism on the link between men's lower financial security and *weekly* anxiety. However, the association between men's financial security and their anxiety at high levels of women's benevolent sexism remained

significant. Additionally, when we accounted for both partners' income, the association between men's financial security and *weekly* anxiety, moderated by women's benevolent sexism was reduced from significant to marginal ( $p = .06$ ). Yet, the association between men's financial security and their anxiety at high levels of women's benevolent sexism remained significant.

When we accounted for the variables in the models predicting (women's) baseline and weekly relationship satisfaction, we found that four of the six models also remained significant. The models that remained significant were those that accounted for children and both partners' income. However, when we accounted for both partner's subjective SES, the link between men's lower financial security and both *baseline* and *weekly* relationship satisfaction, moderated by women's benevolent sexism was reduced to non-significance.

### Discussion

Benevolent sexism assigns distinct, yet complementary roles to men and women. Men occupy higher status in the paid labour force and protect and provide for women, whose warmth and morality makes them best suited for caregiving and homemaking (Glick & Fiske, 1996). These traditional gender roles are a key principle of benevolent sexism and create a romanticized picture of relationships in which men and women complete one another, and women are cherished and provided for by men, which serves to make gender inequities more palatable (Cross & Overall, 2018; Gul & Kupfer, 2019). Given the costs of benevolent sexism for women, such as undermining their professional competence and performance (Cheng et al., 2020; Dardenne et al., 2007; Dumont et al., 2010), the promised benefits of protection and provision are critical to upholding these ideals (Glick & Fiske, 1996; Gul & Kupfer, 2019; Hammond et al., 2016). In the current study, we tracked couples over the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic and demonstrated that when men do not uphold a key expectation of benevolent



sexism — provision of financial security — both partners can experience lower well-being. Specifically, we found that when women are higher in benevolent sexism, their partner's anxiety and their own relationship satisfaction is tied to their partner's ability to make ends meet and provide financial security.

### **Falling Short of the Promised “Benefits” of Benevolent Sexism**

A key premise of Ambivalent Sexism Theory is that benevolent sexism co-exists with hostile sexism to undermine gender equality by ascribing women a special, revered role in the home, and the protection and devotion of their male partners, who retain social power in the public sphere (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Indeed, men's benevolent sexism tends to be associated with their own favourable outcomes in relationships (e.g., higher relationship satisfaction; Hammond & Overall, 2013b; Overall et al., 2011; Sibley & Becker, 2012) and higher well-being when they are in a relationship versus when they are single (Waddell et al., 2019). However, women higher in benevolent sexism also tend to be more satisfied when they are in a romantic relationship compared to when they are single (Waddell et al., 2019), but tend to hold lofty expectations in their romantic relationships and heightened sensitivity when their partner falls short of their ideals (Hammond et al., 2013a). Indeed, women higher in benevolent sexism are more psychologically entitled (Hammond et al., 2014), and when their partner does not live up to their expectations as a devoted partner they respond with more hostility during conflict (Overall et al., 2011), rate their relationships more negatively (Hammond & Overall, 2013a), and are more likely to dissolve their relationship (Hammond & Overall, 2014). The current findings are in line with this previous work demonstrating that women higher in benevolent sexism report lower relationship well-being when their partners fall short of their ideals but here, we extend

these findings to expectations of financial security in relationships, which is a key aspect of men's provider role according to benevolent sexism ideology (Glick & Fiske, 1996).

In the current study, the link between men's financial security and both partners' well-being was moderated by women's, but not men's, benevolent sexism. Indeed, benevolent sexism frames women as warm and wonderful, who should *expect* to be cherished and provided for in their relationship (Hammond et al., 2020). In fact, benevolent sexist ideology primarily highlights the expectations for what women should *receive* in their relationships, not what men should expect from women (Glick & Fiske, 1996). For example, those who endorse benevolent sexism agree with items such as "Men should be willing to sacrifice their own well-being in order to provide financially for the women in their lives" and "Women should be cherished and protected by men" (Ambivalent Sexism Inventory; Glick & Fiske, 1996). Therefore, women higher in benevolent sexism (as opposed to men higher in benevolent sexism) should be hypervigilant to whether they are receiving these promised benefits. Given that men's lower financial security is a violation of a promised benefit of benevolent sexism, it is in line with Ambivalent Sexism Theory that *women's* benevolent sexism would matter more than men's for influencing how financial security is associated with men's personal and women's relationship well-being. One direction for future research is to investigate how partners communicate these expectations. Our findings suggest that when women are higher in benevolent sexism, their partner's feelings of anxiety are tied to his financial security, but it is not clear if this is based on his perception that he is deviating from his partner's ideals or how his partner has made these expectations known.

### **Benevolent Sexism Violations Have Different Consequences for Men and Women**

Our results demonstrate that violations of benevolent sexism have different consequences for men and women. Benevolent sexism describes the ways that men should cherish women (e.g., reverence, financial provision, protection; Glick & Fiske, 1996), therefore, if men fail to live up to their partner's expectations of benevolent sexism, men should see this as a *personal* failure, which should detract from their own well-being. In line, previous research indicates that there is an association between experiencing failure and emotional and psychological consequences (Johnson et al., 2017). Specifically, men who endorse traditional gender roles have difficulty feeling like they are fulfilling these roles (Bosson & Vandello, 2011, 2011; Vandello & Bosson, 2013) and are more prone to feeling anxiety (Eisler et al., 1988; Mesler et al., 2022; Yang et al., 2018). Within our study, when women were higher in benevolent sexism, we found that men's personal well-being, but not their relationship well-being, was calibrated by the extent they were living up to their role as the financial provider (i.e., financial security). Alternatively, if women higher in benevolent sexism experience a violation of these of these expectations, they should not experience worse personal well-being, since women who endorse benevolent sexism see themselves as superior to others and believe they deserve benefits (Hammond et al., 2014). Instead, they should experience worse *relationship* well-being since they are not personally failing, but their partner is failing to live up to their expectations in the relationship. Indeed, this is in line with our findings, and previous research on women higher in benevolent sexism demonstrating worse relationship well-being when their expectations are not met (Hammond & Overall, 2013a).

The different well-being outcomes for men and women in response to a failure to live up to benevolent sexism ideology are related to the separate domains that benevolent sexism ascribes to men and women. Women higher in benevolent sexism may view financial concerns

as more of men's domain, especially if they are performing the bulk of the household labour and fulfilling their ascribed role in the home. Therefore, during the pandemic, a time of heightened financial stressors (de Miquel et al., 2022; Lemieux et al., 2020; OECD, 2021) as well as gendered division of labour (Craig & Churchill, 2021; Waddell et al., 2021), women who highly endorsed benevolent sexism may have seen responsibility for the finances as men's domain. Consequently, these distinct domains may mean that partners do not tackle certain challenges together in relationships. Indeed, Hideg and Shen (2019) argue that women who endorse benevolent sexism may be less likely to seek and receive career support from their intimate partners (Hideg & Shen, 2019), possibly because of benevolent sexism ideals that women should not prioritize their career over home and family life. Women's endorsement of benevolent sexism may also mean that she does not provide support to her partner in areas that are considered his domain, such as the finances. Previous research indicates that having a responsive romantic partner can buffer the negative effects of financial stressors on relationships (Balzarini et al., 2020; Karney & Bradbury, 1995), and if partners are not tackling their stressors together, they may be more at risk for relationship dissatisfaction. Couples in which women endorse more gender egalitarian ideals might be at more of an advantage when experiencing challenges, such as financial stressors. It is possible that egalitarian couples take more joint responsibility for the finances and this joint support buffers them from lower well-being when financial issues arise. Indeed, we found that women lower in benevolent sexism reported higher relationship satisfaction even when men reported lower financial security. These findings suggest that lower benevolent sexism might facilitate partners working together, which could buffer them against certain challenges. Future research could test this possibility by assessing domain-specific support in relationships and whether this differs when partners are higher in benevolent sexism.

### Importance of Men's Reports of Financial Security

In the current study, we predicted that it would be men's reports of financial security (since it is his domain) rather than women's that would drive the effects for those higher in benevolent sexism. Indeed, our findings were in line with this prediction, but the association did not differ based on men's benevolent sexism. Overall men's lower financial security predicted higher anxiety for themselves at baseline and across weeks, however, this was not the case for women's reports of financial security. That is, regardless of men's benevolent sexism, there might be broad, societal expectations for men to be the breadwinner and to have more responsibility for the financial security of the family. Previous studies have demonstrated that when men lose their jobs, it affects both partners of the couple more compared to when women lose their jobs (Gonalons-Pons & Gangl, 2021; Nikolova & Ayhan, 2019). In addition, men tend to report stronger negative feelings about their income compared to women (Deutsch et al., 2003) and tend to be more affected compared to women by financial stressors, such as loss of employment (Andreeva et al., 2015; Artazcoz et al., 2004; Backhans & Hemmingsson, 2012; Lucas et al., 2004; Luhmann et al., 2014). In contrast to gender attitudes, gender norms are expectations that are constructed and upheld at the *societal* level, meaning they are not enforced solely within the couple (Connell, 2013). By violating these societal expectations, even couples who are gender-egalitarian, or lower in benevolent sexism, may suffer poorer well-being by violating these gender norms (Gonalons-Pons & Gangl, 202). Therefore, it is likely that because this societal expectation for men to financially provide is already ingrained, men's lower financial security is associated with higher anxiety regardless of men's gender-based attitudes.

A situation in which men's lower financial security may be less influential is when couples are of higher SES. Indeed, it seems that SES may partially account for the association

between men's lower financial security and women's lower relationship satisfaction when women are higher in benevolent sexism. When we controlled for SES, women's benevolent sexism no longer significantly moderated the association. It is possible that couples who are higher in SES may be buffered from experiencing worse outcomes during times of lower financial security (unless the financial strain is more severe) when women are higher in benevolent sexism. Perhaps when higher SES couples experience lower financial security, they have family who can provide support or provide them with other assets to help tide them over. This, may allow women higher in benevolent sexism to still feel provided for even amid some financial insecurity, thus buffering them from experiencing lower relationship satisfaction. In contrast, couples who are of lower SES may have fewer resources when going through financial difficulties, which may heighten the financial difficulties and the associations to worse well-being when women are higher in benevolent sexism.

### **Limitations**

The current study is a novel investigation of the role of benevolent sexism in response to financial insecurity in romantic relationships. Despite the strengths of this dyadic longitudinal study, it is not without limitations. First, although we found a gendered pattern of results — significant interactions predicting men's (but not women's) anxiety and women's (but not men's) relationship satisfaction — formal tests of gender differences were often not significant. Consequently, although our results demonstrate a gendered pattern that is consistent with theoretical expectations, they should be taken with caution and be replicated. In future studies, in contexts outside of the pandemic, it will be important to test these effects in large samples of couples who have a broader range of financial means to test gender differences and replicate the effects.

According to our theoretical model, benevolent sexism should influence how financial security is associated with well-being, but the study is correlational, and we cannot confirm the causal direction. Although we found significant effects for baseline and weekly outcomes, we did not find any significant effects predicting our key outcomes at follow-up when we controlled for the baseline outcomes. In theory, the follow-up assessments of anxiety and relationship satisfaction could be helpful in assessing causality, but in the current study, couples' financial security and well-being were fairly stable over the time period in which we tracked them, and we were not able to predict changes over time. We also did not have multiple reports of benevolent sexism so could not test reverse directions. However, the reverse causal directions seem less theoretically plausible. Although attitudes about gender can change over time, they tend to remain relatively stable (Hammond et al., 2018) and represent overarching beliefs about men and women in relationships. Therefore, it is more plausible that these broader ideals influence personal and relationship well-being than the reverse. Future work tracking couples over longer periods of time may be able to inform the direction of the effects.

Finally, the results should be considered within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic – a time when couples were experiencing economic and social changes and may have been spending more time together than typical. However, financial stressors are not exclusive to the pandemic and were associated with lower personal and relationship well-being prior to the pandemic (e.g., Archuleta et al., 2011; Conger et al., 1999; Ervasti & Venetoklis, 2010; Karademas & Roussi, 2017). Therefore, we expect our results would replicate in broader contexts and consider this a key next step in this line of research. In addition, despite the pandemic context, our sample was fairly affluent and was feeling secure about their finances on

average. It is possible that the effects would be stronger in a sample of couples with more financial concerns, which is another worthwhile future direction.

### **Future Directions**

Our study provides initial evidence that when women are higher in benevolent sexism, their partner's anxiety is more closely tied to his financial security than when women are lower in benevolent sexism. Yet it is unclear *why* this association occurred. Although women higher in benevolent sexism have been shown to react negatively in their relationships when their expectations are unmet (e.g., Overall et al., 2011), there has been comparatively less work assessing how women's benevolent sexism is associated with men's feelings. Here we demonstrate that men's anxiety is tied to violating their partner's benevolent sexist expectations, but we did not assess how women's violated expectations were being *communicated* within the couple. Although previous research has shown women higher in benevolent sexism tend to react with more hostility when their partners violate their cherished protector role (Overall et al., 2011) or when men do not provide for women in an experimental Ultimatum study (Silvestre et al., 2016), it is not clear how men detect these expectations or respond to violating a partner's expectations. Future research should assess how women tend to communicate gendered expectations with their partners, as there are likely both direct and indirect cues, and specific communication strategies they employ when their expectations are not met.

It is also unclear how *perceptions* of a partner's sexist attitudes matter within the context of lower financial security. Previous work has shown that men tend to overperceive their woman partner's benevolent sexism (Waddell & Overall, 2023), and some studies have found that effects are driven by one partner's perceptions of the other partner's benevolent sexism (Cross et al., 2016; Hammond et al., 2016). Therefore, it is possible that perceptions of a partner's sexist



attitudes might be more strongly associated with outcomes, compared to their partner's actual reports of their sexist attitudes. Future research should explore whether men partnered with women who strongly endorse benevolent sexism are specifically aware of women's expectations for them to provide for them, and if this expectation is a key reason men experience more anxiety when they report lower financial security. Researchers should also assess whether men's perceptions of women's benevolent sexism mediate the association between lower financial security and higher anxiety.

### **Implications**

Our findings advance the sexism literature and test a key tenet of Ambivalent Sexism Theory — men fulfilling their gendered expectations in relationships (in this case, their role as the financial provider). Benevolent sexism ascribes distinct roles to men and women, which is costly for women in terms of limiting their power in the public sphere and paid labour force (Cheng et al., 2020; Dardenne et al., 2007; Dumont et al., 2010), but aims to mask these costs by offering relationship benefits to both men and women who adhere to their distinct roles (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Largely these ideals benefit men as they retain their social power while reaping relationship benefits. However, the current findings demonstrate that given the costs of benevolent sexism for women, women are hypervigilant to the benefits they receive in their relationships and when men fall short of these ideals (i.e., do not provide financial security), both partners report lower well-being. In addition, our findings highlight the price that women higher in benevolent sexism pay for endorsing these attitudes. Although women higher in benevolent sexism show worse relationship well-being when men experience financial insecurity, women lower in benevolent sexism show stable relationship well-being regardless of men's finances. These differences suggest that lower benevolent sexism may serve as a protective effect for

women's relationship well-being in the face of financial challenges. The findings are also among the first to document distinct effects of benevolent sexism for men and women. That is, failure to adhere to the gendered expectations ascribed by benevolent sexism is a personal failure for men (i.e., associated with higher anxiety), but a relationship failure for women (i.e., associated with lower relationship well-being). Understanding the different costs and benefits of endorsing sexist attitudes for both men and women is important for continuing to gain insight into how these attitudes are maintained and how they might be challenged.

The findings also have practical implications for men and women in mixed-gender relationships. The benefits promised from adhering to traditional gender roles can mask the costs of societal gender inequality (Glick & Fiske, 1996), but also the costs for romantic relationships, as demonstrated in the current study. Benevolent sexism is a set of beliefs that can create lofty expectations in relationships and may be more difficult to change, given that these are not just relationship beliefs, but broader beliefs about gender and social expectations. Clinicians working with couples can examine partners' attitudes about gender and help highlight how these beliefs can influence relationships, and researchers studying sexism and relationships can study how we might challenge gender attitudes.

## **Conclusions and Contributions**

The current study tests a key tenet of benevolent sexism — men's role as the financial provider — and the outcomes that occur for both partners when men violate their expected role. We found that *women's* benevolent sexism moderates the association between *men's* lower financial security, and both men's anxiety and women's relationship satisfaction. Specifically, we found that in mixed-gender couples when women are higher in benevolent sexism, and men report lower financial security, men tend to experience higher anxiety, and women tend to

experience lower relationship satisfaction. Our findings demonstrate the importance of assessing the sexist attitudes held by partners in romantic relationship research as these attitudes can influence how couples cope with stressors. Our study advances Ambivalent Sexism Theory by providing support that the positive allure of benevolent sexism in romantic relationships is *conditional* upon men's promised benefits of protection and provision for women — when women's promised benefits are violated, it is associated with worse well-being for both men and women. As benevolent sexism works by providing benefits to women within their relationship, when men violate these promises, women are left undermined and with less power, without any of the benefits that make endorsing benevolent sexism worthwhile. We also extend previous research on benevolent sexism in romantic relationships by demonstrating that even when women's expectations are violated, *men* demonstrate consequences as well. Our findings contribute to a growing body of work on the consequences that occur in romantic relationships when benevolent sexism ideals are not met in romantic relationships.

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## Supplemental Materials

**Table S1***Weekly Financial Security Predicting Follow-Up Anxiety (Controlling for Baseline Anxiety)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	-0.21	-1.77	<b>.08</b>	-0.44	0.02	-0.08	-0.70	.49	-0.29	0.14	0.77	.44
Partner FS	0.17	1.56	.12	-0.05	0.39	0.02	0.18	.86	-0.20	0.24	-1.43	.15
Own BS	-0.02	-0.49	.62	-0.11	0.07	-0.05	-0.96	.34	-0.16	0.05	-0.47	.64
Partner BS	0.00	0.06	.95	-0.11	0.11	0.03	0.66	.51	-0.06	0.12	0.22	.82
Own FS x own BS	-0.06	-0.62	.54	-0.25	0.13	-0.16	-1.53	.13	-0.36	0.05	-0.59	.56
Partner FS x own BS	0.04	0.43	.67	-0.15	0.23	0.15	1.55	.12	-0.04	0.34	0.71	.48
Own FS x partner BS	0.06	0.48	.63	-0.18	0.29	0.14	1.56	.12	-0.04	0.31	0.58	.56
Partner FS x partner BS	-0.04	-0.37	.71	-0.27	0.18	-0.04	-0.53	.60	-0.20	0.12	-0.01	.99

*Note:* FS = Financial security. BS = Benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Baseline anxiety was controlled for in this model. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.



**Table S2***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Baseline Anxiety Moderated by Hostile Sexism*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	-0.15	-1.52	.13	-0.34	0.04	-0.06	-0.59	.56	-0.25	0.14	0.25	.80
Partner FS	0.09	0.91	.37	-0.10	0.27	-0.12	-1.19	.24	-0.32	0.08	-1.25	.21
Own BS	0.02	0.51	.61	-0.06	0.11	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>-2.37</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-2.15</b>	<b>.03</b>
Partner BS	0.02	0.39	.70	-0.10	0.14	0.09	1.85	<b>.07</b>	-0.01	0.18	0.77	.44
Own FS x own BS	-0.05	-0.72	.47	-0.19	0.09	0.02	0.23	.82	-0.13	0.17	0.84	.40
Partner FS x own BS	0.02	0.32	.75	-0.11	0.15	-0.11	-1.37	.17	-0.26	0.05	-1.30	.19
Own FS x partner BS	-0.12	-1.66	.10	-0.27	0.02	-0.04	-0.53	.60	-0.18	0.10	0.78	.44
Partner FS x partner BS	0.02	0.25	.80	-0.13	0.17	0.04	0.61	.55	-0.10	0.19	0.28	.78

*Note:* FS = financial security. HS = hostile sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects

( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Benevolent Sexism (BS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S3***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Weekly Anxiety Moderated by Hostile Sexism*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.32</b>	<b>-3.29</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	0.06	0.56	.58	-0.16	0.29	<b>2.16</b>	<b>.03</b>
Partner FS	<b>0.23</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.42</b>	-0.21	-1.79	<b>.08</b>	-0.45	0.02	<b>-2.69</b>	<b>.01</b>
Own HS	0.02	0.50	.62	-0.07	0.11	-0.10	-1.39	.17	-0.25	0.04	-1.43	.15
Partner HS	-0.01	-0.17	.86	-0.13	0.11	<b>0.11</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.22</b>	1.47	.14
Own FS x own HS	-0.05	-0.77	.44	-0.19	0.08	0.00	0.03	.98	-0.18	0.18	0.55	.58
Partner FS x own HS	0.08	1.23	.22	-0.05	0.21	-0.09	-1.01	.32	-0.27	0.09	-1.63	.10
Own FS x partner HS	-0.07	-0.99	.32	-0.22	0.07	0.05	0.64	.52	-0.11	0.22	1.17	.24
Partner FS x partner HS	0.03	0.36	.72	-0.12	0.17	0.05	0.61	.55	-0.12	0.22	0.20	.84

*Note:* FS = financial security. HS = hostile sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects

( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Benevolent Sexism (BS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S4**

*Weekly Financial Security Predicting Follow-Up Relationship Satisfaction (Controlling for Baseline Relationship Satisfaction)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.08	0.32	.75	-0.39	0.54	0.25	1.13	.26	-0.19	0.69	0.42	.67
Partner FS	0.24	1.07	.29	-0.21	0.69	-0.02	-0.08	.94	-0.47	0.44	-0.75	.46
Own BS	0.16	1.77	<b>.08</b>	-0.02	0.34	-0.05	-0.45	.65	-0.26	0.17	-1.38	.17
Partner BS	0.03	0.29	.77	-0.19	0.25	-0.04	-0.45	.65	-0.22	0.14	-0.33	.75
Own FS x own BS	-0.12	-0.62	.53	-0.51	0.26	-0.05	-0.22	.83	-0.45	0.36	0.55	.58
Partner FS x own BS	-0.12	-0.61	.54	-0.50	0.26	0.20	0.96	.34	-0.21	0.60	0.85	.39
Own FS x partner BS	-0.10	-0.40	.69	-0.57	0.37	0.03	0.16	.88	-0.32	0.38	0.18	.86
Partner FS x partner BS	0.33	1.45	.15	-0.12	0.79	-0.06	-0.35	.73	-0.40	0.28	-1.04	.30

*Note:* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Baseline relationship satisfaction was controlled for in this model. Hostile Sexism (HS) and baseline relationship satisfaction was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S5***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Baseline Relationship Satisfaction Moderated by Hostile Sexism*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.25	1.46	.15	-0.09	0.59	0.01	0.08	.94	-0.30	0.33	-0.69	.49
Partner FS	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-2.76</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.78</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	0.16	0.97	.33	-0.16	0.48	<b>2.40</b>	<b>.02</b>
Own HS	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-4.65</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>-0.53</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	0.03	0.27	.79	-0.17	0.23	<b>3.01</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>
Partner HS	-0.02	-0.23	.82	-0.23	0.18	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-2.43</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	-1.18	.24
Own FS x own HS	0.16	1.32	.19	-0.08	0.40	-0.05	-0.43	.67	-0.31	0.20	-1.31	.19
Partner FS x own HS	-0.17	-1.44	.15	-0.41	0.06	0.16	1.27	.21	-0.09	0.40	<b>2.06</b>	<b>.04</b>
Own FS x partner HS	-0.04	-0.29	.77	-0.29	0.22	-0.06	-0.56	.58	-0.28	0.16	-0.11	.92
Partner FS x partner HS	-0.01	-0.12	.91	-0.26	0.23	-0.01	-0.10	.92	-0.24	0.22	-0.12	.91

*Note.* FS = financial security. HS = hostile sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Benevolent

Sexism (BS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S6***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Weekly Relationship Satisfaction Moderated by Hostile Sexism*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.13	0.77	.44	-0.21	0.47	-0.02	-0.15	.88	-0.31	0.26	-0.64	.53
Partner FS	-0.20	-1.23	.22	-0.53	0.12	0.25	1.70	.09	-0.04	0.54	1.83	<b>.07</b>
Own HS	<b>-0.36</b>	<b>-4.65</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	0.05	0.54	.59	-0.13	0.23	<b>3.14</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>
Partner HS	0.00	-0.02	.99	-0.21	0.20	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>-2.23</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>-0.29</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	-1.05	.30
Own FS x own HS	0.08	0.68	.50	-0.16	0.32	-0.01	-0.08	.94	-0.23	0.21	-0.54	.59
Partner FS x own HS	-0.06	-0.48	.64	-0.29	0.18	<b>0.26</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>.04</b>
<i>High own HS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.62</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.08</b>	—	—
<i>Low own HS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	-0.12	-0.61	.54	-0.50	0.26	—	—
Own FS x partner HS	0.07	0.54	.59	-0.18	0.32	-0.02	-0.17	.87	-0.22	0.19	-0.53	.60
Partner FS x partner HS	-0.01	-0.04	.97	-0.26	0.25	-0.06	-0.54	.59	-0.26	0.15	-0.24	.81

*Note.* FS = financial security. HS = hostile sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Benevolent Sexism (BS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S7***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Baseline Anxiety (Controlling for Children)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-2.20</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	-0.04	-0.42	.67	-0.23	0.15	0.40	.69
Partner FS	0.16	1.69	.09	-0.03	0.35	-0.18	-1.82	<b>.07</b>	-0.38	0.02	-1.32	.19
Own BS	0.02	0.43	.67	-0.07	0.11	0.02	0.38	.70	-0.10	0.15	-0.23	.82
Partner BS	-0.07	-1.20	.23	-0.19	0.05	-0.08	-1.60	.11	-0.18	0.02	0.29	.78
Own FS x own BS	0.06	0.90	.37	-0.08	0.20	-0.01	-0.10	.92	-0.16	0.15	-0.55	.58
Partner FS x own BS	-0.08	-1.22	.22	-0.20	0.05	-0.14	-1.76	<b>.08</b>	-0.30	0.02	-0.23	.82
Own FS x partner BS	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>-2.60</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	-0.02	-0.28	.78	-0.15	0.11	1.31	.19
<i>High partner BS</i>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>-2.98</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Low partner BS</i>	0.07	0.59	.56	-0.17	0.31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Partner FS x partner BS	0.10	1.35	.18	-0.05	0.25	<b>0.16</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.31</b>	0.43	.67
Children	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>-2.53</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.55</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>-0.36</b>	<b>-2.77</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>-3.29</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>

*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.



**Table S8***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Weekly Anxiety (Controlling for Children)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-3.77</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	0.04	0.33	.74	-0.19	0.27	<b>2.24</b>	<b>.03</b>
Partner FS	<b>0.27</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.46</b>	-0.21	-1.74	<b>.08</b>	-0.44	0.03	<b>-2.67</b>	<b>.01</b>
Own BS	0.00	-0.05	.96	-0.10	0.09	0.04	0.60	.55	-0.10	0.19	0.23	.82
Partner BS	0.00	-0.07	.95	-0.13	0.12	-0.06	-1.05	.29	-0.18	0.05	-0.53	.60
Own FS x own BS	0.05	0.68	.50	-0.09	0.19	-0.04	-0.39	.70	-0.22	0.15	-0.74	.46
Partner FS x own BS	-0.05	-0.78	.44	-0.18	0.08	-0.06	-0.61	.54	-0.24	0.13	0.33	.74
Own FS x partner BS	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>-2.12</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>-0.32</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	0.10	1.30	.20	-0.05	0.26	<b>2.34</b>	<b>.02</b>
<i>High partner BS</i>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-3.63</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>-0.94</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Low partner BS</i>	-0.13	-1.06	.29	-0.39	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partner FS x partner BS	0.10	1.31	.19	-0.05	0.25	0.04	0.45	.66	-0.14	0.21	-0.70	.49
Children	-0.17	-1.40	.17	-0.42	0.07	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-2.73</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.72</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>-2.48</b>	<b>.01</b>

*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S9***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Baseline Anxiety (Controlling for Both Partners' Subjective SES)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-2.06</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	0.00	-0.05	.96	-0.21	0.20	0.22	.83
Partner FS	0.16	1.61	.11	-0.04	0.36	-0.15	-1.33	.18	-0.37	0.07	-1.07	.29
Own BS	0.01	0.26	.79	-0.08	0.11	0.01	0.15	.88	-0.12	0.14	-0.57	.57
Partner BS	-0.09	-1.49	.14	-0.22	0.03	-0.08	-1.59	.11	-0.19	0.02	0.64	.52
Own FS x own BS	0.06	0.78	.44	-0.09	0.20	0.01	0.14	.89	-0.15	0.17	-0.30	.77
Partner FS x own BS	-0.08	-1.24	.22	-0.21	0.05	-0.14	-1.59	.11	-0.31	0.03	0.04	.97
Own FS x partner BS	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-2.18</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	-0.03	-0.48	.63	-0.17	0.10	1.02	.31
<i>High partner BS</i>	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>-2.63</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.84</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Low partner BS</i>	0.04	0.30	.77	-0.22	0.30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Partner FS x partner BS	0.11	1.41	.16	-0.04	0.26	0.15	1.93	<b>.06</b>	0.00	0.31	0.19	.85
Own SES	0.03	0.64	.53	-0.06	0.11	-0.07	-1.73	.09	-0.15	0.01	-0.73	.46

Partner SES	-0.02	-0.49	.63	-0.09	0.06	0.00	-0.05	.96	-0.09	0.09	-0.16	.87
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*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S10**

*Baseline Financial Security Predicting Weekly Anxiety (Controlling for Both Partners' Subjective SES)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>-3.49</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	0.06	0.49	.63	-0.18	0.30	<b>2.12</b>	<b>.04</b>
Partner FS	<b>0.26</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.46</b>	-0.14	-1.06	.29	-0.40	0.12	<b>-2.42</b>	<b>.02</b>
Own BS	-0.01	-0.11	.92	-0.10	0.09	0.01	0.18	.86	-0.14	0.17	-0.06	.95
Partner BS	-0.02	-0.29	.77	-0.14	0.11	-0.06	-0.93	.35	-0.18	0.06	-0.23	.82
Own FS x own BS	0.04	0.58	.56	-0.11	0.19	-0.02	-0.17	.87	-0.20	0.17	-0.56	.58
Partner FS x own BS	-0.05	-0.73	.47	-0.18	0.08	-0.04	-0.39	.70	-0.24	0.16	0.55	.58
Own FS x partner BS	-0.15	-1.77	<b>.08</b>	-0.31	0.02	0.09	1.15	.25	-0.07	0.25	<b>2.14</b>	<b>.03</b>
<i>High partner BS</i>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.75</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Low partner BS</i>	0.12	0.97	.33	-0.12	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partner FS x partner BS	0.10	1.30	.19	-0.05	0.25	0.02	0.24	.81	-0.16	0.20	-0.90	.37
Own SES	0.01	0.33	.74	-0.07	0.10	-0.05	-0.98	.33	-0.14	0.05	-0.35	.73

Partner SES	0.01	0.16	.88	-0.07	0.08	-0.03	-0.58	.57	-0.14	0.07	-0.13	.90
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*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S11***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Baseline Anxiety (Controlling for Both Partners' Income)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-2.15</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	0.00	-0.03	.97	-0.21	0.20	0.32	.75
Partner FS	0.15	1.47	.14	-0.05	0.35	-0.15	-1.47	.14	-0.36	0.05	-1.24	.22
Own BS	0.02	0.46	.65	-0.08	0.12	0.02	0.26	.80	-0.11	0.15	-0.28	.78
Partner BS	-0.09	-1.51	.13	-0.21	0.03	-0.08	-1.51	.13	-0.18	0.02	0.39	.70
Own FS x own BS	0.04	0.48	.63	-0.11	0.18	0.03	0.35	.73	-0.13	0.19	-0.21	.83
Partner FS x own BS	-0.07	-1.02	.31	-0.20	0.06	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-2.10</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	-0.26	.80
Own FS x partner BS	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>-2.34</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	-0.03	-0.45	.65	-0.17	0.10	1.26	.21
<i>High partner BS</i>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>-2.84</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Low partner BS</i>	0.06	0.42	.68	-0.21	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partner FS x partner BS	0.12	1.49	.14	-0.04	0.27	0.14	1.79	<b>.08</b>	-0.01	0.30	0.16	.87
Own income	0.00	-0.16	.87	-0.05	0.04	0.00	-0.25	.80	-0.04	0.03	-0.13	.89

Partner income	0.01	0.68	.50	-0.02	0.05	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-2.00</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.00</b>	-0.41	.69
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*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.



**Table S12***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Weekly Anxiety (Controlling for Both Partners' Income)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.36</b>	<b>-3.52</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>-0.55</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	0.09	0.73	.47	-0.15	0.33	<b>2.13</b>	<b>.03</b>
Partner FS	<b>0.25</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.45</b>	-0.20	-1.60	.11	-0.44	0.05	<b>-2.62</b>	<b>.01</b>
Own BS	-0.01	-0.27	.79	-0.11	0.09	0.03	0.37	.72	-0.12	0.18	0.32	.75
Partner BS	-0.01	-0.21	.84	-0.13	0.11	-0.05	-0.88	.38	-0.17	0.07	-0.42	.68
Own FS x own BS	0.06	0.82	.41	-0.09	0.21	0.00	0.01	1.00	-0.19	0.19	-0.81	.42
Partner FS x own BS	-0.06	-0.85	.40	-0.19	0.08	-0.09	-0.96	.34	-0.29	0.10	0.45	.65
Own FS x partner BS	-0.15	-1.89	<b>.06</b>	-0.31	0.01	0.09	1.11	.27	-0.07	0.25	<b>2.29</b>	<b>.02</b>
<i>High partner BS</i>	<b>-0.58</b>	<b>-3.37</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>-0.24</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Low partner BS</i>	-0.14	-1.00	.32	-0.40	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partner FS x partner BS	0.10	1.27	.21	-0.05	0.25	0.02	0.24	.81	-0.16	0.20	-0.88	.38
Own SES	0.01	0.34	.73	-0.03	0.05	0.00	0.16	.87	-0.04	0.05	0.50	.62

Partner SES	0.00	0.12	.91	-0.03	0.04	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>-2.00</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	-0.97	.33
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*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S13***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Baseline Relationship Satisfaction (Controlling for Children)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.26	1.50	.14	-0.08	0.61	-0.01	-0.05	.96	-0.33	0.32	-0.69	.49
Partner FS	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-2.54</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.77</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	0.23	1.35	.18	-0.10	0.55	<b>2.27</b>	<b>.02</b>
Own BS	0.01	0.16	.87	-0.16	0.19	-0.19	-1.87	<b>.06</b>	-0.39	0.01	-1.17	.24
Partner BS	0.09	0.85	.40	-0.12	0.31	0.10	1.28	.20	-0.06	0.26	-0.02	.98
Own FS x own BS	0.09	0.67	.50	-0.17	0.35	-0.10	-0.79	.43	-0.36	0.15	-1.16	.25
Partner FS x own BS	-0.09	-0.76	.45	-0.32	0.14	<b>0.26</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.52</b>	1.89	<b>.06</b>
<i>High own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.61</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.17</b>	—	—
<i>Low own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	-0.16	-0.74	.46	-0.57	0.26	—	—
Own FS x partner BS	0.00	0.02	.98	-0.27	0.28	-0.03	-0.30	.77	-0.25	0.19	0.03	.98
Partner FS x partner BS	-0.03	-0.19	.85	-0.29	0.24	-0.12	-1.00	.32	-0.36	0.12	-0.61	.54
Children	-0.04	-0.18	.86	-0.48	0.40	0.30	1.44	.15	-0.11	0.72	0.81	.42

*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S14***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Weekly Relationship Satisfaction (Controlling for Children)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.19	1.12	.26	-0.15	0.54	-0.05	-0.32	.75	-0.34	0.25	-0.61	.54
Partner FS	-0.21	-1.22	.23	-0.55	0.13	0.28	1.82	<b>.07</b>	-0.02	0.58	1.69	.09
Own BS	0.11	1.34	.18	-0.05	0.28	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>-2.41</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-2.28</b>	<b>.02</b>
Partner BS	-0.04	-0.33	.74	-0.25	0.18	0.11	1.45	.15	-0.04	0.26	0.90	.37
Own FS x own BS	-0.06	-0.48	.63	-0.32	0.19	-0.03	-0.30	.77	-0.27	0.20	-0.13	.90
Partner FS x own BS	-0.01	-0.08	.93	-0.24	0.22	<b>0.27</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.50</b>	1.64	.10
<i>High own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.66</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>1.18</b>	—	—
<i>Low own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	-0.10	-0.54	.59	-0.49	0.28	—	—
Own FS x partner BS	0.13	0.98	.33	-0.14	0.40	0.01	0.08	.93	-0.19	0.21	-0.47	.64
Partner FS x partner BS	0.01	0.04	.97	-0.26	0.27	-0.07	-0.64	.52	-0.30	0.15	-0.46	.65
Children	0.18	0.80	.42	-0.26	0.62	0.18	0.90	.37	-0.21	0.57	0.97	.33

*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S15**

*Baseline Financial Security Predicting Baseline Relationship Satisfaction (Controlling for Both Partners' Subjective SES)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.17	0.92	.36	-0.20	0.54	-0.05	-0.29	.77	-0.38	0.28	-0.37	.71
Partner FS	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>-2.77</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.82</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	0.11	0.60	.55	-0.24	0.46	<b>1.99</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>
Own BS	-0.01	-0.16	.87	-0.19	0.16	-0.13	-1.23	.22	-0.33	0.08	-0.57	.57
Partner BS	0.14	1.24	.22	-0.08	0.36	0.08	0.96	.34	-0.08	0.24	-0.64	.52
Own FS x own BS	0.14	1.03	.31	-0.13	0.40	-0.12	-0.91	.36	-0.37	0.14	-1.56	.12
Partner FS x own BS	-0.07	-0.63	.53	-0.30	0.15	0.16	1.16	.25	-0.11	0.43	1.21	.23
Own FS x partner BS	-0.09	-0.64	.52	-0.38	0.19	-0.01	-0.13	.90	-0.23	0.20	0.63	.53
Partner FS x partner BS	-0.03	-0.24	.81	-0.29	0.23	-0.07	-0.55	.58	-0.31	0.17	-0.23	.82
Own SES	-0.01	-0.20	.84	-0.16	0.13	0.07	1.15	.25	-0.05	0.19	0.68	.50
Partner SES	0.06	0.91	.37	-0.07	0.19	0.00	0.02	.99	-0.14	0.14	0.82	.41

*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.



**Table S16***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Weekly Relationship Satisfaction (Controlling for Both Partners' Subjective SES)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.10	0.52	.61	-0.27	0.47	-0.04	-0.24	.81	-0.34	0.27	-0.31	.76
Partner FS	-0.23	-1.33	.19	-0.58	0.11	0.20	1.19	.24	-0.13	0.53	1.50	.14
Own BS	0.09	1.05	.30	-0.08	0.26	-0.19	-1.90	<b>.06</b>	-0.38	0.01	-1.80	<b>.07</b>
Partner BS	0.02	0.15	.88	-0.20	0.23	0.09	1.15	.25	-0.06	0.24	0.37	.71
Own FS x own BS	-0.02	-0.13	.90	-0.27	0.24	-0.04	-0.33	.74	-0.27	0.19	-0.42	.68
Partner FS x own BS	0.00	0.00	1.00	-0.23	0.23	0.20	1.59	.11	-0.05	0.45	1.10	.27
Own FS x partner BS	0.04	0.31	.76	-0.24	0.33	0.01	0.08	.94	-0.19	0.21	0.08	.94
Partner FS x partner BS	0.00	-0.02	.99	-0.27	0.26	-0.03	-0.29	.77	-0.26	0.19	-0.18	.86
Own SES	0.01	0.08	.94	-0.14	0.16	-0.01	-0.21	.83	-0.13	0.10	-0.42	.68
Partner SES	0.04	0.61	.54	-0.09	0.17	0.03	0.51	.61	-0.10	0.17	1.00	.32

*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S17**

*Baseline Financial Security Predicting Baseline Relationship Satisfaction (Controlling for Both Partners' Income)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.27	1.55	.12	-0.07	0.62	-0.04	-0.22	.83	-0.37	0.29	-0.78	.44
Partner FS	<b>-0.47</b>	<b>-2.72</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	0.23	1.37	.17	-0.10	0.55	<b>2.42</b>	<b>.02</b>
Own BS	-0.04	-0.45	.66	-0.22	0.14	-0.18	-1.78	.08	-0.38	0.02	-1.18	.24
Partner BS	0.10	0.89	.37	-0.12	0.31	0.07	0.89	.37	-0.09	0.23	-0.02	.99
Own FS x own BS	0.16	1.19	.23	-0.10	0.42	-0.17	-1.33	.19	-0.43	0.08	-1.59	.11
Partner FS x own BS	-0.11	-0.99	.32	-0.34	0.11	<b>0.30</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>.05</b>
<i>High own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.66</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1.22</b>	—	—
<i>Low own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	-0.20	-0.94	.35	-0.63	0.22	—	—
Own FS x partner BS	0.05	0.32	.75	-0.23	0.33	-0.02	-0.23	.82	-0.24	0.19	0.15	.88
Partner FS x partner BS	-0.07	-0.52	.60	-0.34	0.19	-0.09	-0.76	.45	-0.33	0.15	-0.59	.55
Own income	0.06	1.72	.09	-0.01	0.13	-0.05	-1.77	<b>.08</b>	-0.11	0.01	-0.26	.80

Partner income	-0.06	-1.75	<b>.08</b>	-0.12	0.01	<b>0.07</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.14</b>	0.18	.86
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*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S18***Baseline Financial Security Predicting Weekly Relationship Satisfaction (Controlling for Both Partners' Income)*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.19	1.06	.29	-0.16	0.53	-0.06	-0.42	.68	-0.37	0.24	-0.72	.48
Partner FS	-0.28	-1.58	.12	-0.63	0.07	0.25	1.62	.11	-0.05	0.55	1.69	.09
Own BS	0.09	1.03	.31	-0.08	0.26	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-2.27</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-2.23</b>	<b>.03</b>
Partner BS	-0.02	-0.21	.84	-0.24	0.19	0.08	1.07	.29	-0.07	0.23	0.78	.44
Own FS x own BS	-0.03	-0.22	.83	-0.29	0.23	-0.09	-0.74	.46	-0.32	0.15	-0.57	.57
Partner FS x own BS	-0.01	-0.06	.95	-0.24	0.22	<b>0.29</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.53</b>	1.70	.09
<i>High own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.67</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.19</b>	—	—
<i>Low own BS</i>	—	—	—	—	—	-0.17	-0.83	.41	-0.57	0.23	—	—
Own FS x partner BS	0.18	1.29	.20	-0.10	0.46	0.02	0.17	.86	-0.18	0.22	-0.32	.75
Partner FS x partner BS	-0.03	-0.22	.83	-0.30	0.24	-0.08	-0.67	.51	-0.30	0.15	-0.62	.54
Own income	0.05	1.40	.17	-0.02	0.13	-0.04	-1.33	.19	-0.09	0.02	-0.35	.73

Partner income	0.00	0.01	.99	-0.06	0.06	0.06	1.81	<b>.07</b>	-0.01	0.12	1.22	.23
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*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) was also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S19***Follow-Up Financial Security Predicting Follow-Up Anxiety*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>-2.79</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-0.53</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	-0.17	-1.40	.16	-0.42	0.07	0.41	.68
Partner FS	0.18	1.50	.14	-0.06	0.41	-0.22	-1.93	<b>.06</b>	-0.45	0.00	-1.83	<b>.07</b>
Own BS	0.00	-0.01	.99	-0.12	0.12	-0.07	-0.98	.33	-0.22	0.07	-0.34	.74
Partner BS	-0.10	-1.43	.15	-0.24	0.04	-0.02	-0.36	.72	-0.15	0.11	0.47	.64
Own FS x own BS	0.08	0.86	.39	-0.11	0.27	0.04	0.39	.69	-0.16	0.25	-0.12	.91
Partner FS x own BS	-0.09	-0.86	.39	-0.30	0.12	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-1.99</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>0.00</b>	-1.04	.30
Own FS x partner BS	-0.12	-1.43	.16	-0.29	0.05	-0.01	-0.09	.93	-0.23	0.21	1.00	.32
Partner FS x partner BS	0.01	0.14	.89	-0.18	0.21	0.16	1.60	.11	-0.04	0.36	1.21	.23

*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Significant effects are presented in bold for ease of comparison. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism (HS) and baseline anxiety were also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.

**Table S20***Follow-Up Financial Security Predicting Follow-Up Relationship Satisfaction*

	Men					Women					Gender diff.	
	95% CI					95% CI						
	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Own FS	0.42	1.87	<b>.06</b>	-0.02	0.86	0.10	0.39	.70	-0.39	0.58	-0.64	.53
Partner FS	-0.39	-1.62	.11	-0.86	0.09	0.35	1.51	.13	-0.11	0.80	1.73	.09
Own BS	0.19	1.49	.14	-0.06	0.43	-0.06	-0.44	.66	-0.35	0.22	-1.55	.12
Partner BS	0.11	0.75	.45	-0.17	0.39	0.01	0.09	.93	-0.25	0.27	-0.10	.92
Own FS x own BS	-0.30	-1.57	.12	-0.68	0.08	-0.11	-0.55	.58	-0.52	0.29	0.63	.53
Partner FS x own BS	0.10	0.46	.65	-0.32	0.52	0.33	1.85	<b>.07</b>	-0.02	0.68	1.09	.28
Own FS x partner BS	0.23	1.37	.17	-0.10	0.57	0.04	0.20	.84	-0.39	0.48	-0.81	.42
Partner FS x partner BS	0.06	0.31	.76	-0.33	0.45	-0.19	-0.98	.33	-0.59	0.20	-1.08	.28

*Note.* FS = financial security. BS = benevolent sexism. Marginal effects ( $p \leq .08$ ) are presented in italics and bold. Hostile Sexism

(HS) and baseline relationship satisfaction were also included in the models but is omitted here due to size constraints.