

# The ‘Chasing Amy’ Bias in Past Sexual Experiences: Men Can Change, Women Cannot

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**Abstract** An extensive sexual history may deter individuals from committing to a potential romantic partner. However, the reasons for this deterrence may differ between men and women, such that women focus on practical concerns over suitability whereas men focus on reputation. Thus, individuals with extensive sexual histories, who are currently monogamous, should be more acceptable to women than they are to men. Two studies supported this hypothesis. Study 1 found that women rated male targets with a sexually experienced past with increased desirability for a long-term relationship if they reported recent shifts towards monogamy. In contrast, men rated sexually experienced female targets, with a recent shift towards monogamy, as least desirable. Study 2 extended the understanding of this effect by demonstrating that one time sexual experiences (i.e., threesome) had no effect on women’s judgments of currently monogamous men, but continued to negatively affect men’s judgments of currently monogamous women. In sum, women seem accepting of lifestyle changes in men, whereas men fixate on women’s previous experiences in spite of shifts towards monogamy.

**Keywords** Sexuality · Relationships · Sexual history · Double standard · Jealousy

## Introduction

Always a thorny issue in any romantic relationship I’ve ever been in, a partner’s sexual past can ruin an otherwise great relationship.

Kevin Smith

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The issue of past sexual experiences, once raised in a relationship, may never be forgotten. The disclosure of an extensive sexual past has the potential to change perceptions and destroy relationships. These changes are often based on the implicit assumptions made about someone with an extensive sexual past (Crawford and Popp 2003). Research on heterosexual relationships has consistently shown that an extensive sexual history in a man or a woman will often deter future partners (e.g., Peplau et al. 1977), at least for long-term relationships (Sprecher et al. 1997). It is entirely possible however, that heterosexual men and women are averse to an extensive sexual history in a partner for different reasons (Gentry 1998). For women, practical concerns about interest in monogamy may be a deterrent to long-term pair-bonding. For men, concerns may run deeper and be related to reputational or other lasting issues. Thus, if an individual with an extensive sexual history shifts towards monogamy, men and women may see that individual as differentially attractive.

The possibility that a differential thought process exists within men and women has received attention in the cinematic world as well. Writer/Director Kevin Smith and producer Scott Mosier, in their controversial and ground-breaking film *Chasing Amy* (1997), deal directly with the issue of past sexual history in a novel and salient way. In the fictional film, the main character "Holden McNeil" falls in love with "Alyssa Jones." Through the course of the film, it is revealed that Alyssa has an extensive sexual history. She debates with Holden, insisting that her history is in the distant past, and she is focused only on Holden. Holden eventually tries to compensate for his felt inadequacies with a regretful plan to gain sexual experience by proposing a three person sexual encounter with Alyssa and his best friend. In the end, Holden loses Alyssa because of his inability to deal with Alyssa's past.

Men are socialized to be concerned about self-perceptions stemming from unspoken mating economies (Baumeister and Vohs 2004), violations of cultural norms (Williams and Jacoby 1989) and potential uncertainty about future paternity (Buss 1994). Women's perceptions of men, however, are not burdened by cultural scripts of chastity (Knodel et al. 1997), or maternity certainty (Buss et al. 1992). However, women may still be concerned over an extensive sexual history in a man because of the issues it raises concerning partner suitability (Jacoby and Williams 1985) and ability to commit to a long-term relationship (Stewart et al. 2000). Indeed, the inability to deal with a potential partner's sexual history is a real-life relationship concern, and does alter perceptions of partner suitability (Jacoby and Williams 1985).

In this way, concern over a potential partner's past sexual experiences is related to larger cultural norms (Sprecher and Hatfield 1996). For example, Christensen and Gregg (1970) found that changing cultural attitudes, and different cultural norms, had an impact on perceptions of how acceptable casual sexual behavior was for a given individual. Further, attitudes and reactions towards first sexual encounters and endorsement of separate sexual norms for men and women are often altered by regional or economic factors within a culture (Askun and Ataca 2007; González-López 2004). Finally, within cultures, there are also shifts in sexual attitudes according to marital status and family orientation, such that men who are in paternal roles are most favorable towards chastity (Mahalingam 2007). This finding makes

sense given that such individuals would stand to lose inclusive fitness through sexual permissiveness (Buss 1994). Thus, men's perceptions of women's sexuality may be self-serving and based on individual mating orientations (e.g., Buss and Schmitt 1993). Moreover, although sexual liberation and general attitudes over sexual expression are cultural, concerns over sexual infidelity are relatively universal, and fall along predictable gender patterns (e.g., Buunk and Hupka 1987). Cultural socialization and values that shape sexual norms for men and women have other social consequences as well. For example, women who have extensive sexual histories are given less respect and degraded by men (Sheeran et al. 1996), and are even seen as more culpable if sexually assaulted (L'Armand and Pepitone 1982).

Although previous research suggests that social perceptions of sexually experienced men and women diverge with cultural norms, research on actual desirability of a mate suggests that both men and women prefer partners with moderate sexual histories. For example, Farrer (2002) found that in East Asia, virginity is still preferred over any sexual experience. However, sexual history may not be as important as other factors when choosing a mate. For example, women will choose a sexually experienced man over a man who is chaste but undesirable (Herold and Milhausen 1999; Urbaniak and Kilmann 2003). Moreover, Sprecher and Hatfield (1996) showed that men and women are equally scrutinized for their extensive sexual histories when long-term committed relationships are being considered. Sprecher and Hatfield (1996) further suggest that all individuals (not just men) are concerned with a partner's sexual history in long-term relationships. However, these patterns suggest that women's concerns are fundamentally different from those of men.

For example, should a man prove desirable for a relationship, his sexual history may be ignored (Kenrick et al. 2001). In fact, Kenrick and colleagues found a linear trend in male preference for sexual experience in their female partners (the less, the better), whereas there was a curvilinear trend in women's perceptions of men's past. In fact, sexual experience is often used by female intrasexual competitors to derogate a potential rival (see Kenrick and Trost 1997, for review). By contrast, Kenrick and Trost (1997) also point out that male attractiveness often predicts his level of sexual experience. For example, Boothroyd et al. (2008) found that there are facial similarities among men with extensive sexual experience. In addition, men with many sexual partners tend to be more dominant, masculine, and physically attractive (Bogaert and Fisher 1995). Thus, it may be the case that both men and women have negative attributes associated with extensive sexual experience, but for men only, there are also positive attributes or stereotypes as well that may compensate for the negatives.

Finally, throughout human ancestral history, men have primarily provided resources as a means of increasing their mate potential (Buss 1989). As a consequence, men have come to seek increased access to resources in exchange for seeking women who bear the healthiest offspring. Baumeister and Vohs (2004) argue that these evolutionary conditions set up a sexual economic exchange between men and women. According to this theory, men are loathe to invest in sexually experienced women because it is a poor investment to invest in what others have received for free. As a consequence, men may have evolved a tendency to avoid long-term investment in women with sexual histories for fear of poor investment

(Baumeister and Vohs 2004), paternity uncertainty (Buss et al. 1992), or perhaps a generalized negative perception.

## Summary and Predictions

Because negative perceptions of sexually experienced men stem from concerns over future commitment (e.g., Buss 1994; Sprecher and Metts 1989), men who demonstrate a more recent commitment to monogamy are likely to be seen as a desirable partner, similar to men without extensive sexual histories. By contrast, however, because men's concerns regarding women stem from reputational issues (Baumeister and Vohs 2004), societal norms (Williams and Jacoby 1989), and an evolved preference for chastity (Buss 1989), sexually experienced women who have demonstrated a recent commitment to monogamy may still be seen negatively as a potential partner.

## General Method

Participants for both studies were collected from “Mechanical Turk” ([www.mechanicalturk.com](http://www.mechanicalturk.com)). Mechanical Turk (or *MTurk*) is a standard source of data for researchers interested in obtaining diversity in respondents (Buhrmester et al. 2011; Paolacci et al. 2010). Given the importance of a within subjects design, participants were given three targets ostensibly taken from real online personals ads (see “Appendix”). In both studies, participants were given randomized information about the target (e.g., hobbies, interests, sense of humor style, education). Participants in Study 1 were told to assume that the target was the gender and age of a person they would date. Participants in Study 2 were given different surveys depending on sexual orientation. Nevertheless, to make sure miscellaneous target details remained innocuous to the purpose of the study several different surveys were designed and randomly administered.

## Study 1

### Method

#### *Participants*

Participants were 180 adults (84 men, 96 women; mean age = 31.92) recruited from MTurk. The sample contained a diversity of ethnicities (58 % White/Caucasian, 23 % East Asian, 10 % South Asian, 4 % Latino(a), 3 % Black/African-American, 2 % other mixed ethnicities). The sample also contained a diversity in sexual orientation<sup>1</sup> (9 % homosexual, 76 % heterosexual, 8 % bisexual, 7 % were unsure) and 77 % reported being in a current romantic relationship.

<sup>1</sup> Inclusion or exclusion of alternative sexual orientations besides heterosexuals did not change the overall results for either study. For complete reporting, all sexual orientations were included in all analyses.

## Design

After filling out baseline demographics, participants were asked to imagine that they were single (if they aren't currently). Participants then read three profiles, which were presented on the same web page in randomized order across participants (see Appendix A).

The number of previous sexual partners constituted the manipulation. For the *moderate* profile indicated that the target had approximately 2 sexual partners. By contrast the *experienced but monogamous* profile indicated that the target had 50 sexual partners, and the *experienced and current* profile indicated the target had 40 sexual partners. These numbers were based on previous research (Jonason 2007).

After reading each profile, participants were then asked three questions with respect to the profiles, starting with, "If you were single and you could choose one person": (1) who would be most desirable to go on a date with? (2) Who would be most desirable for a sexual relationship? (3) Who would be most desirable for a long-term committed relationship?

## Results and Discussion

The data were analyzed in two ways. Preference for each target was first computed by summing (within target) across the three questions. For example, if a target was chosen as most desirable for a date, but not for sex or a long-term relationship, the target would have a score of "1". As a result, the desirability score for each target ranged from 0 to 3.

A 2 (participant gender)  $\times$  3 (target) repeated measures ANOVA (within subject on the second factor) was conducted to determine the effect of gender across the different targets. The results indicated a significant multivariate interaction between gender and target,  $F(2, 174) = 3.97, p = .021$ . In order to determine the source of this effect simple contrasts were conducted, and planned a priori, using the *experienced but monogamous* target as the reference group (given it is the group of interest between gender). Within the target  $\times$  gender interaction contrasts revealed differences across gender when comparing the *experienced but monogamous* to the *moderate* target,  $F(2, 174) = 7.19, p = .008$ , the *experienced but monogamous* versus *experienced and current* contrast was similar across gender,  $F(2, 174) = 0.55, p = .461$ . A comparison of means indicates that men were less likely to pick the previously *experienced but monogamous* (Mean = 0.50) than were women (Mean = 0.78). In sum, these results show that men and women were the same in preference for the *moderate* and *experienced and current* targets, but were significantly different when it came to the *experienced but monogamous* target.

In order to more closely examine which question (choice for dating, choice for sex, choice for long-term relationship) may have been driving the effect, all three questions were subjected to a 2(participant gender)  $\times$  3 (target) Pearson Chi Square test. According to Baumeister and Vohs (2004) reluctance to *invest* in a previously permissive target (i.e., long-term relationship) should be the most profound effect. In line with this assertion, there was no significant gender difference for desire to

date,  $\chi^2 = 2.42$ ,  $p = .298$ . There was, however, a significant difference between target and gender for desire to have a long-term relationship,  $\chi^2 = 6.89$ ,  $p = .032$ . Figure 1 shows that 32 % of women chose the *experienced but monogamous* male target, whereas only 14 % of men chose this type of female target. As predicted, however, 6 % of men and women chose the *experienced and current* target.

There was also a significant effect for desire to have sex the different targets across gender,  $\chi^2 = 2.42$ ,  $p = .049$ . Among men, 46 % chose the *moderate* target, and 36 % chose the *experienced and current* target. In contrast, 56 % of women chose the *moderate* target, but only 20 % of women chose the *experienced and current* target. In other words, with respect to desirability for sexual encounters, an extensive sexual history but current monogamy is viewed as more desirable among women than among men. However, for men, an extensive sexual history is least attractive when the individual is currently monogamous.

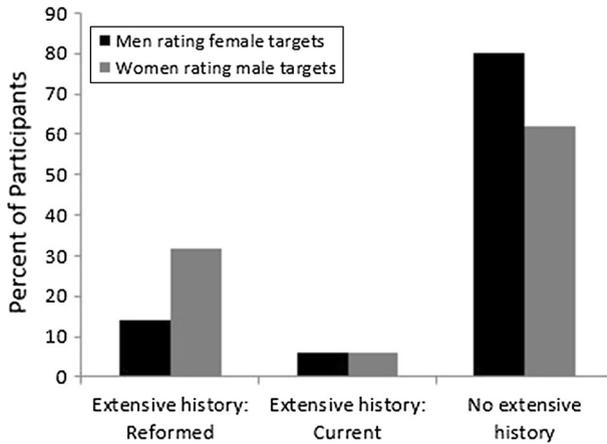
## Study 2

Study 1 found that men and women are different in their willingness to overlook a reformed prospective partner's past. Study 2 was designed as a conceptual replication of Study 1. In Study 2, a description of a one-time unusual sexual experiences (i.e., threesome) was used to manipulate perceptions of an extensive sexual history rather than many sexual partners. This manipulation was used because previous research has found that a hyper-sexual encounter, such as a simultaneous multiple partners, can impact perceptions in the same way as high numbers of single sexual encounters (e.g., Jonason and Marks 2009). The advantage of using a one-time behavior is that it does not change disease possibility over and above someone who has had 2–3 partners in isolation. Moreover, the findings of Study 1 may have resulted from men simply being cynical or skeptical about a woman's ability to shift towards monogamy. Thus, focusing on a single event, rather than a consistent pattern of previous behavior, helps rule out some alternative explanations.

## Method

### Participants

Participants in Study 2 were 201 adults (87 men, 114 women; mean age = 33.46,  $SD = 11.82$ ) recruited from MTurk. The sample contained some diversity of ethnicities (77 % White/Caucasian, 4 % East Asian, 5 % South Asian, 3 % Latino(a), 4 % Black/African-American, 7 % other mixed ethnicities). The sample also had varying degrees of relationship involvement (32 % married, 10 % engaged, 12 % living with partner, 13 % in a relationship, 4 % seeing someone, 29 % single) and some variation in sexual orientation (4 % homosexual, 87 % heterosexual, 6 % bisexual, 3 % uncertain). Within this sample, having engaged in a three person (or more) sexual experience was also assessed. Of the sample, a higher than normal number indicated that they had (24 %).



**Fig. 1** Percent of participants selecting different targets based on number of sexual partners and presence of change

### Design

The profiles were virtually identical to those in Study 1 with two exceptions: All participants reported 3–4 previous romantic relationships and 3–4 previous sexual partners. Below this information contained two open-ended questions ostensibly filled in ostensibly by a real target. The questions and responses were made to be as realistic as possible. The first question asked, “*What is the craziest thing you have ever done?*”

The *experienced but monogamous* target indicated that at spring break he/she found two men to have sex with. The *experienced and current* target described a similar story. The *moderate* target indicated that he/she had sex on vacation in front of a fire with his/her partner’s parents in the next room.

The final open-ended question, ostensibly answered by the target read: “*Would you ever do something like this again?*” The *experienced but monogamous* target indicated, “*No, it was a once in a lifetime thing.*” The *experienced and current* target and the *moderate* target indicated that they would. The targets were presented in randomized order for every participant. A final page, containing all three targets was given and participants were asked the same three questions as in Study 1.

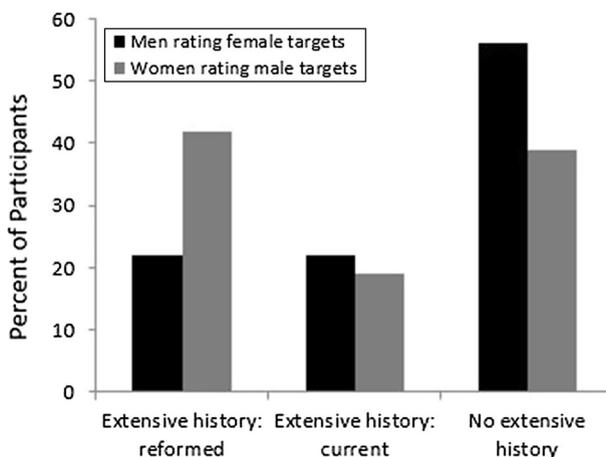
## Results and Discussion

First, the scenarios were pre-tested for how permissive participants felt the target was. A small and separate sample of 50 participants on MTurk (mean age: 33.96; 24 men, 26 women; 92 % heterosexual; 75 % White/Caucasian 8 % East Asian, 6 % Black/African-American, 11 % other mixed ethnicities) read each scenario alone and answered on a 0–100 point scale how “promiscuous” they felt the individual was (0 = not at all promiscuous, 100 = extremely promiscuous). Paired sample

*t* tests revealed that the male and female targets, across the first two scenarios, were not significantly different from each other (male targets:  $t(48) = -0.691, p = .496$ ; female targets:  $t(48) = -1.764, p = .090$ ). However, for both male and female targets, the target in the third scenario (no extensive history target) was rated as significantly less promiscuous than the first target (male targets:  $t(48) = 4.215, p < .001$ ; female targets:  $t(48) = 3.734, p = .001$ ). The same was true, for both male and female targets, when comparing the third target (no extensive history target) to the second target (male targets:  $t(48) = 4.345, p < .001$ ; female targets:  $t(48) = 4.485, p < .001$ ). Thus, for both male and female targets, the first two scenarios led to roughly equal perceptions of sexual permissiveness in the target's behavior, whereas the third scenario was rated as displaying substantially less permissiveness than either of the first two.

The data were analyzed similar to Study 1. The 2 (participant gender)  $\times$  3 (target) repeated measures ANOVA (within subject on the second factor) indicated a similar pattern. However, the multivariate gender  $\times$  target interaction was only marginally significant,  $F(2, 195) = 2.87, p = .059$ . The same pattern of contrasts was used as before (with the previously permissive target as the comparison group). Results indicated that men and women differed this time across both comparisons: *experienced but monogamous* versus *experienced and current*,  $F(2, 195) = 5.31, p = .022$ , as well as *experienced but monogamous* versus *moderate*,  $F(2, 195) = 3.30, p = .071$ , although this effect did not reach conventional levels of significance ( $p = .05$ ).

The three dependent variable questions were again subjected to a 2  $\times$  3 Chi Square analysis as in Study 1. The gender difference for desire to have sex with the different targets emerged again,  $\chi^2 = 7.83, p = .02$ , and in the same pattern as before: Among men, 44 % preferred the *moderate* target, 30 % preferred the *experienced and current* target, and 26 % preferred the *experienced and current* target. By contrast, among women, 38 % chose the *moderate* target, 44 % chose the



**Fig. 2** Percent of participants selecting different targets based on uncommon sexual experience and intention to repeat the experience

*experienced but monogamous* target, and 18 % chose the *experienced and current* target. These findings replicated Study 1: men prefer chaste targets, but if sexual experience is present, they prefer currently permissive targets. By contrast, women prefer previously experienced targets the most, and currently permissive targets the least (see Fig. 2).

The desire to date each target was not different across gender,  $\chi^2 = 2.36$ ,  $p = .308$ . In addition, results indicated a similar pattern for the long-term relationship question, but the difference was not significant,  $\chi^2 = 5.04$ ,  $p = .08$ .

## General Discussion

Two studies found evidence to suggest that women were likely to overlook sexual experience in a potential partner who has engaged in more recent shifts towards monogamy. Men, however, were not likely to overlook the same sexual experience, regardless of shifts towards monogamy of the woman. These findings suggest that women have different reasons for being deterred by a potential partner's sexual history. It is possible that women are concerned over the pragmatic issue of partner stability and loyalty, whereas men have persisting concerns perhaps revolving around reputation and societal perceptions (Williams and Jacoby 1989).

In addition to replicating previous research about avoiding sexually experienced individuals for long-term relationships (Sprecher et al. 1997), the present paper extends these findings to show that even changing one's lifestyle may not change men's perceptions of experienced women. These findings have interesting implications for "*born-again virgins*." Women who reclaim their virginity may still struggle with the stigma attached to previous sexual behavior, irrespective of shifts towards monogamy. Men, however, who reclaim virginity or take chastity pledges may be seen as equally (if not more) desirable as a consequence of this decision.

This last assertion stems from the fact that in Study 2, women slightly preferred the *experienced but monogamous* target. One explanation, stemming directly from Kevin Smith's dialogue in *Chasing Amy* (1997), is that women believe that such a man has "*tasted life*." As a result, women may assume that such men are more likely to be faithful, not seek additional sexual experiences outside of the relationship. Men, on the other hand, seem overall deterred by sexual histories, even one-time behaviors. In fact, shifts towards monogamy have no impact, or even a deleterious impact, on these perceptions. In fact an experienced past and a chaste future may lead to increase (rather than decreased) "*slut-shaming*" and other antisocial behaviors that are based on cultural double-standards (e.g., Armstrong et al. 2014). Thus, our culture may make it difficult for a woman to leave her past behind. In fact, it seems this type of sexist discourse makes women, but not men, permanently accountable for past sexual decisions.

These findings might also be interpreted against the backdrop of sexual exchange discussed by Baumeister and Vohs (2004). Women who are freely sexual constitute "*poor investments*" for long-term commitment in the male mind. This perception may be exacerbated by the fact that a formerly experienced individual is now

requiring investment for sexual access. Finally, from a social/cultural standpoint, the sexual double-standard may be another reason why men are bothered by female sexuality: she has broken a social norm. In either case, changing past behavior is less likely to meet with changes in perceptions as to how suitable a target is for a long-term relationship.

Furthermore, men and women faced differential selective pressures for mating throughout ancestral history. For short-term sexual encounters, women bear a greater minimum burden (e.g., gestation, pregnancy, birth-risk, lactation) of reproduction, whereas men's minimum burden is trivial. Thus, Buss and Schmitt argued that men and women evolved to be differentially choosy with respect to casual sexual encounters. As a result, men may have evolved to be more indiscriminate in their sexual encounters, and this may have altered women's and men's expectations when it came to previous sexual encounters. Finally, as discussed earlier, regional, situational, and cultural constraints have an impact on one's perceptions of potential mates (Schmitt 2015). As a consequence, individuals who stand to benefit from short-term encounters, or a mate that has other advantageous qualities, may not resist pair-bonding just because of an extensive sexual history in a potential mate.

These findings also make sense given that regrets for sexual encounters tend to differ between men and women (Fisher et al. 2012). For example, subsequent to casual sex, men's regret is most likely to stem from the physical characteristics of their partner. By contrast, women tend to feel more regret in general. Such regret may stem in part from an awareness of the future social consequences that might stem from casual sexual encounters, or the implicit sense that one's desirability may have been tarnished for future relationships. Sexism may also play a role in sexual history, such that women who are objectified may be seen as objects to be negotiated or "damaged" through sexual encounters (Cook and Fonow 1986). Thus, men with prejudiced attitudes towards women in general may have especially negative perceptions of sexually experienced women that are resistant to change.

One limitation to the present study is that it did not examine "same-sex" three-person encounters. For example, if a woman had sex with a man and another woman, it might change a man's perceptions. The same may be true of a man who had sex with a man and another woman. Furthermore, future research should take into account the fluidity of sexuality, and that men and women may not be fully identified with one specific gender or sexual orientation (Diamond 2008). In addition, the present research was unfortunately not able to address the issue of same sex preferences. The limited data available in the present research precluded analysis on this interesting topic. Future areas of research should address same sex preferences in sexual history and whether changes in behavior still have gender-norm results. Future research may also test traditional jealousy paradigms (e.g., Buss et al. 1992), and determine how upset participants would be to find out about such previous experiences in a present partner.

Another limitation is that the present manuscript did not take into account cultural differences. East Asian individuals tend to be more reserved sociosexually when compared to other ethnicities, and the cultural stigma against casual sex is

greater (Meston et al. 1996). In fact, among Chinese immigrants in particular, discussions of sex—even when dealing with critical health related questions—are still unlikely to occur (Zhou 2012). As a consequence, past sexual history issues may be differentially important to some ethnicities compared to others, and the consequences of engaging in casual or unusual sex may be greater for people of some ethnicities compared to others.

Further, there may also be differences between masculine/feminine cultural styles. According to Hofstede and Bond (1984) a masculine culture is defined by clearly separated social roles for men and women, whereas a feminine culture is defined by gender having little impact on social roles. Given that the research above was focused primarily on North American participants (i.e., a masculine culture), it could be the case that the “Chasing Amy Bias” is only observed in masculine cultures. In contrast, in feminine cultures, it is possible that both men and women are only concerned about an extensive sexual history insofar as it may impact suitability for a long-term relationship.

In sum, the present paper provided evidence that the double-standard and stigma surrounding female sexuality is not easily overcome. Even definitive changes in the behavior of a woman, or one-time sexual experiences, may taint men’s perceptions of her suitability for a relationship, especially a long-term relationship.

#### Compliance with Ethical Standards

**Conflict of interest** The author declares that he has no conflict of interest.

**Ethical approval** All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

**Informed consent** Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

## Appendix: Profiles

### PROFILE #1

SENSE OF HUMOR: *Friendly, Clever/Quick Witted*

INTERESTS: *Art, camping, writing, road trips, cooking, skiing, partying, movies*

EDUCATION: *College graduate (Bachelor’s degree)*

RELATIONSHIP HISTORY: *3 previous relationships*

SEXUAL HISTORY: *Has had sex with approximately 40 people.*

WHAT I AM LOOKING FOR: *I used to have a lot of casual relationships and sex in the past, but that is behind me now. I haven’t had sex with anyone for over a year and only do committed serious relationships now. I am looking for someone who wants the same thing.*

**PROFILE #2**

SENSE OF HUMOR: *Sarcastic, obscure, raunchy*

INTERESTS: *Painting, hiking, reading, hanging with friends, playing pool, snowboarding, hitting the beach, working out.*

EDUCATION: *College graduate (Bachelor's degree)*

RELATIONSHIP HISTORY: *4 previous relationships*

SEXUAL HISTORY: *Has had sex with 2 people.*

WHAT I AM LOOKING FOR: *I am looking for someone I can have a serious relationship with. I have never been interested in just having sex with someone. I need feelings and commitment behind it.*

**PROFILE #3**

SENSE OF HUMOR: *Obscure, random, sarcastic*

INTERESTS: *Singing, biking, people watching, traveling, bowling, dancing, video games, music.*

EDUCATION: *College graduate (Bachelor's degree)*

RELATIONSHIP HISTORY: *3 previous relationships*

SEXUAL HISTORY: *Has had sex with approximately 50 people.*

WHAT I AM LOOKING FOR: *I enjoy all kinds of relationships. I am really open. I am willing to have some casual relationships, and I am open to a more long-term relationship. I enjoy meeting and dating all kinds of people and having all kinds of relationships.*

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