JUDGMENTS OF CROSS-SEX INFIDELITY RESPONSES AS A COMPONENT OF
MATING INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

Mating Intelligence (MI; (Geher, 2005) is operationally defined as the ability to correctly guess the mating relevant thoughts of mates or potential mates. This study focuses on one specific aspect of MI, known as *infidelity mating intelligence*. Infidelity mating intelligence or IMI is defined as the ability to make accurate predictions regarding what members of the opposite sex will judge as most distressing when faced with a variety of infidelity situations. Four-hundred-eighty-one participants (152 males and 329 females) participated in this research. Participants were asked to judge what types of infidelity they themselves felt would be more distressing in an intimate relationship. Participants were also asked to act as other-raters (make predictions about what types of infidelity they thought the opposite gender would identify as being more distressing in intimate relationships). All participants were also tested on several other mating intelligence (MI) variables as well as on several criterion variables. Infidelity mating intelligence (IMI) was significantly positively correlated with cognitive and emotional intelligence for females and cognitive intelligence for males. It was also found that males tended to report being more distressed by a mate's sexual infidelity and females tended to report being more distressed over a mate's emotional infidelity. Additionally, some interesting post hoc findings were found. Males and females differed in their overall responses to infidelity in systematic ways. Males tended to overestimate the degree to which females would choose emotional infidelity as more distressing based on Chi Square analysis. This is a stereotypical response of males according to research. Males assume that females will be more stressed by emotional aspects of infidelity to a greater extent than females typically are. Females tended to also overestimate

the degree to which males would choose emotional infidelity as more distressing

based on Chi Square analysis. In other words, females tended to show social

projection when judging responses of men, meaning that females think that

males would think more like females do when making judgments regarding

infidelity.   Implications for research in this area are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Objectives

The present research was conducted in order to examine whether people could be assessed reliably in terms of their differential ability to accurately judge what members of the opposite sex perceive as relatively distressing in intimate relationships. This research is rooted in two important general areas of psychology: research on reactions to infidelity and research on intelligence. Much of the current research in evolutionary psychology conceptualizes the notion that jealousy in response to infidelity is a specific innate module, which serves to increase a person's chance of carrying his or her particular genes into the future (Buss, Larsen, Westen, & Semmelroth, 1992). Buss's theory is that men will respond with greater levels of jealousy when their mate engages in sexual infidelity and that women will have stronger jealous reactions when their mate becomes emotionally involved with another person of the opposite sex (Buss et al., 1992). Results from Buss et al.s' research have been replicated by other researchers (Buss, Shackelford, Kirkpatrick, Choe, Lim, & Hasegawa, 1999; Wiederman & Allgeier, 1994).

The present research was conducted in an attempt to see if members of each gender can predict which type of infidelity situations will evoke greater levels of jealousy in members of the other gender. In other words, can men predict what type of infidelity situations would provoke higher levels of jealousy reactions in women and can women predict what types of infidelity situations provoke higher levels of jealousy reactions in men? Such predictive abilities would manifest in high levels of MI. This research is also being done to see if, in fact, men do respond with higher levels of jealousy if faced with the prospect of an intimate cheating on them sexually and if women respond to the emotional aspects of a mate cheating on them with jealous responses, as previous

research supports (Buss et al., 1992). The current study also attempts to look at the construct of social projection. In other words when males err in judging females, do males tend to underestimate the degree to which females choose emotional infidelity as most distressing? Similarly, when females err in judging males do females tend to underestimate the degree to which males chose sexual infidelity as most distressing? Again, these results were looked at post hoc.

Currently, there is no existing instrument which measures an adult's ability to predict which types of infidelity situations would be more distressing to members of the opposite sex, so one had to be devised for this research. Thus the creation of such a social-perceptual measure became an additional goal of the research. There are many self-report measures which have been widely used to determine how one would respond to sexual and emotional infidelity, but none have been developed that ask men and women to predict each others' responses to infidelity

The instrument devised for this study asks participants to act as "self raters" and as "other judges." As "self raters," male and female participants were asked to pick from a variety of situations in which their mate has, hypothetically, engaged in some form of sexual or emotional infidelity and then were asked to choose which situation would be most distressing to them (i.e., the participants themselves). As "other judges," male and female participants were asked to pick from a list of similar situations in which a member of their same sex has engaged in some form of sexual or emotional infidelity. In their capacity as "other judges," participants were asked to predict which infidelity situations they thought members of the opposite gender had endorsed as most distressing.

Last, and likely the most important goal if this research, was to use the information obtained in this research to assist as part of a larger research project focusing on MI. The eventual goal is to use the information gained in this research to help create an individual-difference variable that should be able to predict relationship

and reproductive success in humans. Understand that infidelity represents only one aspect of the study of human mating. MI pertains to individual differences in the ability of adults to predict mating-relevant decisions of members of the opposite sex across several mating domains (Geher, Murphy, Miller, in press).

MI, as conceptualized in the current research, is a broad construct, based on Geher et al.,s (in press) conceptualization.   MI has many aspects in addition to infidelity mating intelligence (IMI). These aspects include: long-term mating intelligence, or the ability to predict what characteristics members of the opposite sex view as most important in a long-term relationship; short-term mating intelligence, which is the ability to predict what characteristics members of the opposite sex view as most important in a short term sexual relationship; facial-attractiveness mating intelligence, which is an individual's ability to predict what type of face members of the opposite sex view as more desirable in terms of choosing a mate; body-type attractiveness mating intelligence, which is the ability of an individual to predict what kind of body type the opposite sex will view as most desirable in terms of a mate. It should be noted that long-term mating intelligence, short-term mating intelligence, facial-attractiveness mating intelligence, body-type attractiveness mating intelligence, as well as several other aspects of MI are facets of the specific conceptualization of MI that underlines the current research. As this construct is being developed, alternative conceptualizations may emerge. It should also be noted that these facets of MI are rooted in current work focused on human mating (Buss, 2003).

Much of modern social and personality psychology focuses on understanding social and personological phenomena as rooted in natural selection processes. Such work, often labeled "evolutionary psychology," focuses on reproductive success as the ultimate conceptual variable that determines which psychological processes make sense as being conceptualized as general across a species. According to evolutionary

psychological theorists, specific human characteristics exist today due to natural selection. These characteristics developed in humans long ago and still remain because these qualities have helped to ensure the survival and reproduction of individual humans (Buss et al., 1992). Thus a great deal of work has focused on factors that predict reproductive success. Such factors include a variety of phenomena, but are not limited to physical attractiveness, earning potential, physical size, etc. of the opposite sex. If a person is physically attractive, it stands to reason, that person is more likely to attract a mate, making it more likely that the genes of that person will be reproduced. If a person (typically male) can show financial stability, this will show potential mates he will be able to support potential offspring. Similarly, if a person is physically strong, this shows potential mates that potential offspring will be protected. An ability on the part of individuals to make accurate predictions about what the opposite gender is thinking will likely also be predictive of reproductive success because being able to understand a potential mate's thoughts and so forth shows compatibility. An intuitive person is more likely to respond to another person's needs. Insights gained in this study should provide useful information as to how MI relates to human mating; including factors that males and females take into account when choosing a mate.

Jealousy and Infidelity

To understand how to study Infidelity Mating Intelligence (IMI), it is important to understand the impact that infidelity has on jealousy. "Jealousy" is operationally defined as an emotional state that is aroused by a perceived threat to a valued relationship or position and motivates behavior to counter the threat (Daly, Wilson, & Weghorst, 1982). Jealousy is sexual if the valued relationship is sexual in nature and emotional if the valued relationship is emotional in nature (Salovey, 1991).

Several evolutionary psychologists have argued that men should be more upset over a mate's sexual infidelity, compared to women and women should be more upset

over a mate's emotional infidelity, compared to men (Buss, et. al, 1992).   According to arguments made by evolutionists (e.g., Buss, 1988), males and females face different threats to inclusive fitness, or things that inhibit their particular genes being brought into the future through reproduction. In species in which fertilization occurs internally in a female's body, if the female partner cheats sexually, a male would never know for certain if a child is his own (Trivers, 1972). As a result of the woman cheating, a birth could take place which could lead to her male mate potentially spending time and resources on a child that is not his own (Daly, et. al, 1982). It has been argued that as many as one out of every twenty five men are unknowingly taking care of children who were produced by other men (Song, 2005). A woman's cheating sexually would lead to the prevention of her mate's genes being brought into the future in the form of a child. Thus it has been hypothesized that men evolved a specific mechanism or innate module that responds to the threat of sexual infidelity of their female mate with intense jealousy (Cann, Mangum & Wells, 2001). If a man responds to sexual infidelity of his mate with intense jealousy, such a pattern may result in preventing his female mate from cheating on him (Salovey, 1991).

Although females do not risk maternity uncertainty, in a species with bi-parental care, women do risk the potential loss of time, resources, and commitment from a male if the male leaves his female mate or channels his investments to another female or to other children (Buss, 1988). Similarly, according to Buss et al., 1992), a woman always knew if the child was her own because the child grew inside her, so she had no need to develop sexual jealousy in the same sense as her male counterpart. The threat to the woman is that her mate would cheat on her with another woman resulting in a child that is not her own. Thus, the woman "fears" that her mate would end up spending time and resources on another woman, making it less likely that her child will grow up strong and healthy because of the sharing of resources. Thus, evolutionists argue, women evolved

specific psychological mechanisms that responded to a mates' emotional infidelity with intense jealousy (Thornhill & Alcock, 1983). The belief here is that a man who is in love with another woman is likely to expend more resources on her.

Stated simply, the "jealousy-as-a-specific-innate-module" (J-SIM) theory states that a man will respond to sexual aspects of cheating by his mate with intense jealousy and a woman will respond to emotional aspects of her mates' cheating with intense jealousy (Buss, 1999). Findings supporting the existence of this pattern have been obtained (Symons, 1979), providing support for the J-SIM theory. The current study utilized similar questions to those posed in previous research regarding responses to emotional and sexual infidelity of a mate (Buss, et. al, 1992; Harris, 2002; Hawkins, 1987).

There has also been similar research conducted supporting that men and women have different physiological responses to cheating. When imagining the two forms of infidelity (sexual or emotional), men were more likely to have increased heart rates and increased brain activity, and in some cases even began to sweat when imagining that a mate was unfaithful sexually (Buss, et. al, 1992). Physiological reactions were still present when men imagined a female mate in an intense emotional relationship with another man (implying emotional attachment); however the physiological reaction was not as strong in comparison to the responses to imagined sexual infidelity.

Women had similar reactions to men in terms of increased heart rate and brain activity when women were asked to think about a male partner's emotional infidelity (Buss et al., 1992). Physiological responses were not as strong when women were asked to imagine a mate engaging in several different sexual positions with another woman. Women were also not upset by a male partner building a strong emotional attachment to another male. As such, it can be stated that there is some support for the J-SIM theory.

Last, there has been evidence to support that notion that when a man's female partner becomes sexually involved with another male; men are more likely to commit spousal abuse and are even likely to murder their female mates as a jealous response to sexual infidelity (Daly et al., 1982). This research also points out that men were not as likely to react as violently to emotional infidelity by their female mate.

According to Harris (2003), there are numerous problems with in the J-SIM theory and in the overall belief that men respond to sexual infidelity with jealousy and women respond to emotional infidelity with jealousy. Harris argues that the majority of the studies focusing on infidelity have relied on a hypothetical forced-choice question, where participants were asked to think of a potential mate cheating and then to answer questions about what was more disturbing, the emotional aspect or the sexual aspect of the cheating. Previous studies that did not rely on the hypothetical forced-choice question (DeSteno & Salovey, 1996 & Hupka & Bank, 1996) did not consistently yield results supporting the J-SIM theory. In light of this work by Harris and others, researchers would do well to question the validity of the (J-SIM) theory. In any case, men and women do show differentiated patterns of responding to infidelity and perceiving such patterns may be an important component of MI.

Intelligence and Intimate Relationships

No prior intelligence research has developed an index of MI per se. Prior research has generally, focused rather on cognitive abilities such as mathematical and verbal skills. Some recent research has focused on relatively interpersonal aspects of intelligence such as *social intelligence* and *emotional intelligence* (Brackett, Mayer, & Warner, 2004) and reported that social intelligence is an important feature of human

intelligence tied to emotional contexts. Recent research on emotional intelligence, in particular, has been useful in helping provide insights into human relationships (Salovey & Mayer, 1990). For instance, Lopes, Brackett, Nezlek, Schultz, Sellin & Salovey (2004) found that emotional intelligence, or the ability to make accurate judgments regarding emotion-based stimuli, is highly predictive of relationship outcomes. The current research used methodology adapted from ability-based emotional intelligence research in the development of the MI index being addressed in the current work (Mayer & Geher 1996).

The MI scale developed as a result of the current study is similar to the structure of ability-based indices of emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence scales such as the Mayer-Savoney-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (2000), the MSCEIT, and the Emotional Accuracy Research Scale (Geher, Warner & Brown, 2001) have acted as models for the measure of MI addressed here. Previous researchers have provided participants with multiple items that require participants to make judgments based on emotions. Responses are scored with regard to how closely the participants' answers match the answers of a large sample. For example if a majority of participants chose letter C for a particular question and a particular participant also chose letter C then that participant's overall score would increase. Higher scores mean that a participant is better able to predict the responses given by others. It should also be pointed out that previously used scales measuring emotional intelligence differ from the MI scale in that the emotional intelligence scales measure how well you agree with others making the same judgment yourself. The MI scale will measure how well the participants judgments match the judgments of a large group of people. This study is designed in an attempt to explore correlations of IMI and other intelligence variables, such as cognitive and emotional intelligence.

Hypotheses for the Current Study

It is hypothesized that there will be a positive correlation between IMI and scales designed to tap other facets of MI. It is believed that individuals who are able to make accurate predictions regarding opposite gender reactions to infidelity should also possess the ability to make accurate predictions about the opposite gender over MI indices in general; thus indicating that MI itself is, in fact a unified, yet partly multi-faceted construct.

A non-MI related cross-sex mind-reading task was created for the purpose of assessing if there is an empirical difference between MI and simply guessing what the popular answer would be for the opposite gender when choosing from a variety of foods and drinks that were judged in terms of preferences by members of the opposite sex. This measure served as a discriminant validation scale. It was hypothesized that there would be no correlation between MI and scores on this scale. It was believed that the food and drink preferences could be used as a type of discriminant validation because MI scores should be somewhat unrelated to non-mating relevant judgments. Thus, the ability to know mating-relevant information about the opposite sex was predicted to differ from the general ability to know the mental contents of the opposite sex.

In terms of self-judgments regarding infidelity, it is hypothesized that males would tend to choose options meant to tap sexual infidelity more than would be dictated by chance across sexual items. In other words, males would be more likely to report that sexual infidelity of a mate would be significantly more distressing to themselves than emotional infidelity. For females, it was hypothesized that females would choose options meant to tap emotional infidelity more than would be dictated by chance. It is believed that females would report the emotional aspects of a mate's cheating as more distressful than the sexual aspects of a mates cheating, based on prior research (Buss et al., 1998).

In addition to predictions regarding MI, several hypotheses regarding sex differences in infidelity judgments were made. It is hypothesized that both males and females wiould show stereotypical responses when making judgments about what they think the opposite gender will endorse as most distressing regarding infidelity.

Some additional post hoc hypotheses were also made. Before analyzing data It was believed that when males err in their judgments of what they thought females would endorse as most distressing, males will tend to overestimate the degree to which females would choose emotional infidelity options. For females; it is believed that when females err in their judgments of what they thought males would endorse as most distressing, females will tend to overestimate the degree to which males would choose sexual infidelity options. This prediction is opposite of social projection, it is rather sex-stereotypic.

Method

Participants

Each participant served in the dual capacities of "self raters" and "other judges." As self raters," participants were asked to make judgments that reflect their own beliefs regarding sexual and emotional infidelity and how they themselves would respond with jealousy. As "other judges," participants were asked to make ratings corresponding to their perceptions of the judgments of the members of the opposite sex in the sample. Four hundred eighty-one subjects took part in the research (329 females and 152 males), completing at least part of the survey. It should be noted that many of the participants did not complete each measure; as such many of the participants had to be excluded for particular measures.

All participants identified as adult heterosexuals who were 18 years of age or older. Questions were asked to determine the age and sexual orientation of each participant to ensure that each participant fit the requirements for the study.

Participants were recruited in two ways. Most were recruited via a campus-wide email, sent to students at the State University of New York at New Paltz asking participants to take part in the research. Additionally, subjects were recruited through the Psychology Department Human Subject Pool at the State University of New York at New Paltz. All participants were volunteers of varying race and ethnicity.

Materials

The surveys for this study were developed utilizing Flashlight Survey Software. For this study, participants were first asked to fill out a questionnaire focusing on the types of infidelity situations they thought would make them (the participant) the most jealous (see Appendix A for males and Appendix A-1 for females). The questionnaire was broken into 30 questions, consisting of ten clusters of three questions each. Each cluster contained either one emotional infidelity scenario and two sexual infidelity scenarios, (a. You find out that you partner had vaginal intercourse with a complete stranger on one occasion. You are sure that she never cheated on you sexually before. b. You find out that your partner engaged in oral sex with a male prostitute on one occasion because she was bored with your current sex life. c. You find out your wife has been disclosing information about your sex life to a male coworker) or two emotional infidelity scenarios and one sexual infidelity scenario, (a. You find out that your partner engaged in a one-night stand with her male acquaintance. b. Your partner sends birthday/holiday cards with small gifts back and forth to her ex-boyfriend and has been doing this for years. She has always been up front about this activity and has been doing it before you and she got together. c. You find out that your partner has developed a close personal relationship with a new male co-worker. You know that she has never cheated on you sexually with this co-worker.) Please refer to Appendix A and A-1 for full materials regarding this measure)   The choices which were chosen most

often by each gender were considered those that invoked the most jealousy for each gender. For example if 90% of participants chose option A for a particular cluster of questions, option A was considered the option that was the most popular and the option the invoked the most jealousy.

Both male and female participants were then instructed to fill out another questionnaire asking them to act as "other judges." Both males and females were asked to fill out the questionnaire that was previously given to the opposite gender; asking participants to rate which situations they thought would make the other gender the most jealous (Please refer to Appendix B for males as "judges" and B-1 for females as "judges.") The ten options which were picked most often by a gender were compared to those in the first part of the survey and were used see if male and female adults are in fact able to make predictions about what members of the opposite sex would choose as most distressing.

After finishing the two surveys, participants completed an additional form regarding food and drink preferences; this measure served to address the issues of discriminant validity and method variance. Specifically, this index allowed for an assessment of whether the ability to make accurate judgments regarding mating judgments of the opposite-sex are discriminant from the ability to make judgments regarding food and drink preferences of members of the opposite sex (Please refer to Appendix C for males as self raters and C-1 for females as self raters and refer to Appendix D for males as other judges and D-1 for females as other judges). This questionnaire is similar in form to the questionnaire regarding infidelity and jealousy. The "discriminant validation scale" is similar in that it contains thirty statements; which consist of ten clusters of three questions each. This questionnaire consisted of questions focusing on judgments concerning food and drink preferences. Food and drink preference is used because it is thought that this issue should not impact on MI

issues. In this part of the study, participants were asked first to report which food or drink they like best of three choices (e.g., french fries, mashed potatoes, roasted potatoes). Participants were then presented with items that were judged by members of the opposite sex and were asked to guess which food or drink within each item was most popular among the members of the opposite sex. The discriminant validation scale was intended to help determine if scores regarding mating-relevant judgments are different from judgments in general using the same measurement procedure (Please see Appendix C and D for the "Discriminant Validation Scale" for males and C-1 and D-2 for the Discriminant Validation Scale" for females).

Several outcome measures related to mating outcomes were also employed to allow for an assessment of whether MI predicts relationship-relevant outcomes. These measures included a measure of cognitive intelligence. The Army Alpha Vocabulary Test (1917) (see Appendix E for males and E-1 for females), was used to find correlations with particular aspects of MI. This test is made up of 30 target words. Each word is followed by a list of four other options. Participants were instructed to choose the word that was similar in meaning to the target word (spurt= 1. talk, 2. reduce, 3. live, 4. gush). This test has been used in assessing soldiers and is considered to be accurate in assessing cognitive intelligence.

Also included was a measure of emotional intelligence. The Brackett's Self Report for Emotional Intelligence (2004) (see Appendix F for males and F-1 for females), was used to find correlations between emotional intelligence and particular aspects of MI. This measure if made up of 26 "I" statements all designed to tap particular aspects of emotional intelligence (I can tell when a person is lying to me by looking at his or her facial expression). Participants were asked to look at each "I" statement and rate how accurately each statement pertains to them based on a 5 point Likert scale. Answers

ranged from 1=Very Inaccurate to 5= Very Accurate. This measure was chosen for it's accuracy in measuring emotional intelligence as well as it' brief length.

Procedures

All participants who agreed to take part in the research were instructed to go to a particular web site where the research was being conducted. When participants logged on to the web site they were instructed to go to a particular page depending on their gender. For the research, participants acted in dual capacities, first as "self raters" and than as "other judges." Males and females in the capacity as "self raters" were first instructed to fill out a questionnaire focusing on which types of infidelity situations would make the participant the most jealous. In this condition, participants acted as "self judges" (Please see Appendix A for males as "self raters" and Appendix A-1 for females as "self raters"). These two scales acted as the IMI scales. During the first part of the study, both male and female participants were asked to look at thirty questions, consisting of ten clusters of three questions each. The participants were then asked to choose which one of three choices in each cluster would make the participant the most jealous. Choices consisted of situations that provided for emotional infidelity and sexual infidelity.

For the second task, participants acted as "other judges." In this condition, male participants were given the questionnaire that was given to the female participants and the female participants were given the questionnaire that was given to the male participants in the first part of the study. Both male and female participants were instructed to fill out the survey based on the options they thought the opposite gender would choose. In other words males were instructed to make judgments about females and females were instructed to make judgments about males (Please see Appendix B for males and B-1 for females).

All of the participants completed the survey in an online environment. This total study was estimated to take about 45 minutes to an hour to complete.

Results

Basic Descriptive Statistics for Mating Intelligence and Scoring of Measures

The scales for this research were designed in a very unique way. Scores were calculated for each MI sub-scale using a technique called-weighted census scoring (Mayer & Geher, 1996). For each question, participants were asked to pick one of three choices based on what the participant thought the other gender was more likely to endorse. Each choice was then weighted according to its actual popularity. For example, if out of the group sampled results were such that 65% chose A, 15% chose B, and 20 % chose C. choice C=20%. For each male who predicted that most women would pick choice A, his mating intelligence score went up .65. For each male that predicted that most women would pick choice B, his mating intelligence score only when up by .15. Thus scores were based on a participants' ability to accurately predict popular answers among the opposite gender. Basic Descriptive statistics were computed for both males (Table 1) and females (Table 2)

Scale Reliability

Alpha values were computed for each scale that was used in order to determine reliability of each scale. It should be noted that very low alpha levels indicated a relatively low reliability among the scales. This issue will be commented on further in the discussion section. The IMI scale had an n of 421 (127 males and 294 females) and an alpha of .41. This low alpha suggests that all analyses based on this index must be viewed as tentative.

Inter-correlations Among Mating Intelligence Indices

Male Participants

Several significant correlations were found among the male population and MI indices. IMI scores were significantly correlated with total mating intelligence, which is the ability to accurately predict what the opposite gender will choose across all of the MI scales ($r = .33$, $p < .05$). Short term mating intelligence (or the ability to predict what the opposite gender will choose as most important in a short term relationship) was correlated with IMI ($r = .26$, $p < .05$). Please refer to Table 3 for all correlations among MI indices for males.

Female Participants

One significant correlation was seen among the female population and MI indices. IMI was significantly correlated with total mating intelligence *($r = .37$, $p < .05$)*. Please refer table 4 for correlations among MI for females.

Correlates of Mating Intelligence with criterion variables

Male Participants

There are several significant correlations between MI variables and criterion variables among males. Cognitive intelligence was significantly correlated with IMI ($r = .49$, $p < .05$). Emotional intelligence was also correlated with IMI ($r = .36$, $p < .05$). IMI was also significantly correlated with the openness measure on the Big Five personality scale ($r = .28$, $p < .05$). The food and drink validity scale was also surprisingly significantly correlated with IMI ($r = .43$, $p < .05$). Please refer to Table 5 for correlations between MI variables and criterion variables for male participants.

Female Participants

One significant correlation was seen between MI variables and criterion variables among females. Cognitive intelligence was significantly correlated with IMI ($r = .24$, $p < .05$) and total mating intelligence ($r = .62$, $p < .05$). Please refer to Table 6 for correlations between mating intelligence variables and criterion variables among female participants.

Sex Differences Among Mating Intelligence Indices

An independent samples t-test revealed significant differences between males and females in IMI, $t(414)$ = -.118, p < .05, (M = 4.21, SD = .67) for males (M = 4.17, SD = .96) for females; with females scoring significantly higher as compared to males on IMI.

Male Self Responses Regarding Infidelity

The hypothesis was that males would be more likely to report that a mate's sexual infidelity would be more distressing than a mate's emotional infidelity; thus replicating past research on sex differences in response to infidelity. For each male self-report item, a goodness-of-fit chi square test was conducted to see if the most frequently chosen options by males were more likely to represent sexual rather than emotional infidelity across the ten self report items. Recall that in each item, there were three options (one sexual and two emotional OR one emotional and two sexual options). The actual frequencies for each of the ten items for male self-reports can be found in Table 7. For 7 of these 10 items, a significant chi square result was obtained. In each of these 7 cases, the most frequently chosen option was one representing sexual infidelity; thus supporting Buss et al.'s (1992) contention that males are more likely to respond to sexual infidelity as compared to emotional infidelity.

Female Self Responses Regarding Infidelity

For each female self-report item, a goodness-of-fit chi square test was conducted to see if the chosen options were more likely to represent emotional rather than sexual infidelity across the ten self report items. Recall that in each item, there were three scenarios (one sexual and two emotional OR one emotional and two sexual options). The actual frequencies for each of the ten items for female self-reports can be found in

Table 8. As can be seen for 7 of these 10 items, a significant chi square result was obtained. In each of these 7 cases, the most frequently chosen option was one representing emotional infidelity; thus supporting Buss et al.'s (1992) contention that females are more likely to respond to emotional infidelity as compared to sexual infidelity.

Assessing Patterns of Male Error

Data was looked at post hoc to see if errors in judgment would differ significantly between males and females. Would males have a stereotypical view when judging female responses. In other words would males tend to overestimate the degree to which females would choose emotional infidelity as most distressing.   This is opposite of a social projection bias, which would mean that males would tend to think that woman think as men do and thus men would be more likely to overestimate sexual infidelity as more distressing to women. For each male other judgment item, a goodness-of-fit chi square test was conducted to see if in fact males would employ a stereotype of females, thus overestimating the degree to which females would choose emotional infidelity options as most distressing. Males did, in fact, tend to overestimate the degree to which females would chose the emotional scenarios as more distressing than the sexual scenarios, thus demonstrating sex stereotyping more than social projection. The actual frequencies for each of the ten items can be found in Table 9. As can be seen, for six of these ten items, men overestimated the degree to which women would choose an emotional option as most distressing.

Assessing Patterns of Female Error

Data was looked at post hoc to see if errors in judgment would differ significantly between males and females. Would females have a stereotypical view when judging male responses. For each female other-judgment item, a goodness-of fit chi square test was conducted to see if, in fact, females would employ a stereotype of males, thus

overestimating the degree to which males would choose sexual infidelity options over emotional infidelity options as most distressing. Regarding female judgments of male infidelity responses, there were two interesting findings. First, unlike males, females were more likely to make relatively accurate judgments of male's reactions to infidelity (See Table 10). For four of the 10 judgments, Chi Square values were not significant (i.e., their judgments matched male's actual self judgments relatively well). For five of the other six judgments, females significantly over estimated the degree to which males chose emotional scenarios as relatively distressing. Thus unlike males, females tended to utilize social projection in assuming that males would think as females do.

Discussion

After the results were analyzed, some interesting results appeared; several hypotheses were supported while others were not. The expectation for this research was that those individuals who scored high on IMI would also have a relatively high total mating intelligence score. Findings indicated that this hypothesis was largely supported. High scores for both males and females on IMI scales were correlated with high scores on total mating intelligence, both separately and as a whole. Thus IMI seems to be an important component of MI in general.

The hypothesis for this research was that the "discriminant validation scale" would not be correlated with IMI. This hypothesis was not supported. As it turned out there was a high correlation between the discriminant validation scale" and the IMI scale for males but not for females. These results are concerning as the discriminant validation scale" was not as reliable as researchers would have hoped. It is possible that those individuals who are skilled at guessing food preferences of the opposite sex, may actually have an advantage when completing MI measures. One other possible explanation for these results could be that the "discriminant validation scale" may actually be a measure of cross-sex mind reading.   Based on the results there is a clear

difference between the food preferences of males and females. Those individuals who scored high on IMI were better at predicting food and drink preferences of the opposite gender.

There was a positive correlation between IMI and cognitive intelligence for both males and females. Those that scored high on cognitive intelligence also scored high on IMI. Cognitive intelligence was also significantly correlated with total mating intelligence. Originally it was thought that cognitive intelligence would show a low correlation with total mating intelligence. It may be that mating relevant judgments are a core part of general intelligence or vice versa.

There was a positive correlation between IMI and emotional intelligence for males but not females. This is an interesting result as majority of research supports the notion that females in general score higher on tests designed to measure emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence was also positively correlated with total mating intelligence. Originally it was thought that emotional intelligence would show a low correlation with total mating intelligence. It may be that those individuals who score higher on MI measures are better at predicting the emotional reactions of others.

As predicted, male participants tended to report the sexual aspects of a mate's infidelity as more distressing. These findings are generally consistent with some past findings (Buss et al., 1992). It should be pointed out that the method used for the current research was novel in that the current research did not simply rely on a few forced choice questions, or simply ask participants to report if sexual or emotional aspects of a mate's cheating were more distressing. Participants were given numerous opportunities to choose between different

types of sexual or emotional infidelity scenarios. Participants were not told directly which scenarios contained sexual infidelity and which contained emotional infidelity. The method used for this research improved on previous measures in that it addressed potential limitations.

As predicted, female participants tended to report the emotional aspects of a mate's infidelity as more distressing. These findings are generally consistent with past findings (Buss et al., 1992). It should again be pointed out that researchers utilized a novel approach in obtaining these results. Given the design of the research one could argue that while results are generally consistent with past research, the new method for measuring reactions to infidelity provides results that are richer and likely more useful.

An additional set of questions addressed what men thought women would choose as most distressing. Males seem to demonstrate an overcompensatory bias in making judgments of female judgments. In other words, men are correct in predicting that women will be more upset by a mate's emotional infidelity but actually overestimate the degree to which women will choose emotional infidelity as most distressing. Males seem to use particularly sex-stereotypical beliefs in making these judgments. Men seem to overestimate the degree to which women choose emotional infidelity as most distressing perhaps because of their stereotypical views of women. These results are consistent with past research (Haselton & Buss, 2000).

There are two interesting findings regarding female judgments of males. For one, women are generally more accurate in judging males judgments than vice versa. This fact is consistent with a plethora of research suggesting that females are relatively socially astute compared to males (Brackett, 2004). Females tend to score higher on scales measuring emotional intelligence; meaning that women are generally better at predicting emotional reactions of others (Brackett, 2004). It would make sense that this

ability would carry over into an ability to predict which types of infidelity would make an intimate the most jealous. If women are better able to pick up on emotional cues of an intimate, then figuring out what would make an intimate jealous should be an easier task for women.

When females did err in judgments of males, females tended to overestimate the emotional (not the sexual) aspect of infidelity. Thus their bias was quite different from males. Women's judgments of male reactions to infidelity were clearly not sex-stereotypical. In other words, women tended to think that males would think more like women do and thus would be more upset by a mate's emotional infidelity. This finding may be consistent with work by DeSteno and Salovey (1996) suggesting that females tend to conflate emotional cheating and sexual cheating more so than males. Thus, based on this theory, a woman's belief that males would be particularly distressed by instances of emotional infidelity may correspond to a woman's belief that emotional cheating indirectly implies sexual cheating. Thus females may be employing a social-projection based heuristic in making judgments about male reactions to infidelity.

Limitations of the Current Research and Suggestions for Future Research

Because of the relatively novel nature of this research, there are several limitations of the current study. One of the limitations of the current research was the length of time needed for participants to complete the research. Because of the numerous variables being utilized for this research, there existed a relatively high attrition rate. Many participants did not finish particular measures. There is also a high likelihood that participants may have become bored or tired and were not as careful in answering questions towards the end of the survey.

Also, the fact that this survey took place in an online environment may have presented some problems. The upside of the online nature of the survey was that the researchers were able to attract a much higher number of participants than if we simply handed out paper surveys. Also participants did not have to go to a specific room on campus to take the survey; they could complete the survey in the comfort of their home, which would likely protect confidentiality to a higher degree.   The downside was twofold. For one, there was no way to determine if people were who they represented themselves as.a For another, by giving the survey on a computer, it was possible that participants asked others for help when completing the survey. For example, a male participant could have asked his female partner which situations would make her more jealous.

It was believed that the "discriminant validation scale" did not provide the results that were expected. The fact that the "discriminant validation scale" was correlated with IMI suggests that to some extent IMI scores corresponded to a particular way the measure was designed. The lack of discriminant validity is a problem and need to be addressed in future research. Researchers would also likely benefit from making a shorter measure to prevent attrition. Future researchers could focus on hypotheses that were supported, or rework certain measures for increased reliability and accuracy.

Additionally future researchers would likely benefit from conducting similar research with an older population as the current research was done with college students. Researchers could used divorced couples or couples that have been married for extended periods and look more closely at the differences. Researchers could also conduct similar research with different cultures to determine is similar results will emerge.

Conclusions

This research was able to provide a solid starting point for future research in the area of MI. These findings suggest several very important ideas. It is likely that IMI may be related to intelligence in general.

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Table 1

Basic Descriptive Statistics for Male Participants

N, Mean, and Standard Deviation

Scales	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Discriminant Validation	134	3.84	.56
Short Term Mating Intelligence	124	3.54	.41
Infidelity Mating Intelligence	127	4.17	.96
Total Mating Intelligence	93	21.84	4.05
Total IQ	152	109.48	20.65
Total Emotional Intelligence	128	85.95	16.22

Each of the first three scales (Discriminant Validation, Short term Mating Intelligence, and Infidelity Mating Intelligence) is comprised of ten questions with three options for each question.

Total IQ was determined using the Army Alpha Vocabulary test (1917); the test is comprised of thirty index words and asks participants to choose synonyms.

Emotional intelligence was determined using Brackett's Self Report for Emotional Intelligence (2004); this test is comprised of twenty-six self report items on a five-point Likert scale.

Table 2

Basic Descriptive Statistics for Female Participants

N, Mean, and Standard Deviation

Scales	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Discriminant Validation	304	3.58	.22
Short Term Mating Intelligence	292	3.72	.43
Infidelity Mating Intelligence	294	4.21	.67
Total Mating Intelligence	239	20.99	2.56
Total IQ	329	112.66	16.11
Total Emotional Intelligence	302	90.34	14.20

Each of the first three scales (Discriminant Validation, Short term Mating Intelligence, and Infidelity Mating Intelligence) are comprised of ten questions with three options for each question.
Total IQ was determined using the Army Alpha Vocabulary test (1917); the test is comprised of thirty index words and asks participants to choose synonyms.
Emotional intelligence was determined using Brackett's Self Report for Emotional Intelligence (2004); this test is comprised of twenty-six self report items on a five-point Likert scale.

Table 3

Inter-correlations Among Intelligence Indices for Male Participants

Scales	Discriminant Validation	Short Term Mating Intelligence	Infidelity Mating Intelligence	Total Mating Intelligence
Discriminant Validation	_			
Short Term Mating Intelligence	.09	_		
Infidelity Mating Intelligence	.43**	.26**	_	
Total Mating Intelligence	.12**	.25*	.33**	_

*p < .05; **p < .01; [1] N = 134; [2] N = 124; [3] N = 127

Table 4

Inter-correlations Among Intelligence Indices for Female Participants

Scales	Discriminant Validation	Short Term Mating Intelligence	Infidelity Mating Intelligence	Total Mating Intelligence
Discriminant Validation	-			
Short Term Mating Intelligence	.08	-		
Infidelity Mating Intelligence	.05	.09	-	
Total Mating Intelligence	.05	.49**	.37**	-

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*p < .05; **p < .01; [1] N = 304; [2] N = 292; [3] N = 294

Table 5

Correlations Between Mating Intelligence Scales and Criterion Scales for Male Participants

Scale	Total Cognitive Intelligence	Total Emotional Intelligence
Short Term Mating Intelligence	.11	.19*
Infidelity Mating Intelligence	.49**	.36**
Total Mating Intelligence	.52**	.16

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*p < .05; **p < .01; [1] N = 109; [2] N = 152; [3] N = 128

Table 6

Coorelations Between Mating Intelligence Scales and Criterion Scales for Female
Participants

Scale	Total Cognitive Intelligence	Total Emotional Intelligence
Short Term Mating Intelligence	.09	.17**
Infidelity Mating Intelligence	.24**	.050
Total Mating Intelligence	.62**	.01

*p<.05; **p < .01; [1] N = 270; [2] N = 329; [3] N = 302

Table 7

Frequencies of Sexual Versus Emotional Infidelity Options Chosen by Males (Self Ratings)

Item 1*	Emotional Option 22	Sexual Option 65	Emotional Option 49
Item 2*	Emotional Option 10	Emotional Option 49	Sexual Option 76
Item 3*	Sexual Option 104	Emotional Option 8	Emotional Option 23
Item 4*	Sexual Option 43	Sexual Option 67	Emotional Option 24
Item 5*	Sexual Option 79	Emotional Option 15	Emotional Option 40
Item 6*	Sexual Option 61	Emotional Option 37	Sexual Option 35
Item 7**	Emotional Option 28	Emotional Option 98	Sexual Option 8
Item 8*	Sexual Option 60	Sexual Option 56	Emotional Option 18
Item 9**	Sexual Option 46	Emotional Option 64	Sexual Option 23
Item 10**	Sexual Option 32	Emotional Option 61	Sexual Option 40

*p < .05 AND consistent with Buss et al.'s (1992) findings; **p < .05 AND inconsistent with Buss et al.'s (1992) findings; Based on Chi Square Goodness of Fit Test; See Appendix A (Males Self Ratings) for actual item content. [1] N = 136; [2] N = 135; [3] N = 135; [4] N = 134; [5] N = 134; [6] N = 133; [7] N = 134; [8] N = 134; [9] N = 133; [10] N = 133

Table 8

Frequencies of Sexual Versus Emotional Infidelity Options Chosen by Females (Self

Ratings)

Item 1*	Emotional Option 174	Emotional Option 77	Sexual Option 50
Item 2**	Emotional Option 52	Sexual Option 117	Sexual Option 134
Item 3*	Sexual Option 13	Sexual Option 103	Emotional Option 186
Item 4**	Sexual Option 24	Emotional Option 57	Sexual Option 221
Item 5*	Sexual Option 124	Sexual Option 9	Emotional Option 167
Item 6**	Emotional Option 41	Emotional Option 81	Sexual Option 178
Item 7*	Sexual Option 119	Emotional Option 123	Emotional Option 58
Item 8*	Emotional Option 165	Sexual Option 49	Emotional Option 88
Item 9*	Sexual Option 73	Emotional Option 34	Emotional Option 194
Item 10*	Emotional Option 53	Sexual Option 48	Emotional Option 199

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*p < .05 AND consistent with Buss et al.'s (1992) findings; **p < .05 AND inconsistent with Buss et al.'s (1992) findings; Based on Chi Square Goodness of Fit Test; See Appendix A-1 (Females Self Rating) for actual item content. [1] N =301; [2] N =303; [3] N = 302; [4] N = 302; [5] N = 300; [6] N = 300; [7] N = 300; [8] N = 302; [9] N = 301; [10] N = 300

Table 9

Frequencies of Sexual Versus Emotional Infidelity Options Chosen by Males in Judging Females (Male Frequencies Based on Guesses by Males of Female Choices; Expected Frequencies Based on Actual Female Choices are Included for Each Option for Each Item)

				χ^2
Item 1*	Emotional Option	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	
	Observed = 66	Observed = 51	Observed = 8	
	Expected = 72.25	Expected = 32	Expected = 20.75	19.65
		Overestimated Emotional		
Item 2*	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	Sexual Option	
	Observed = 34	Observed = 44	Observed = 47	
	Expected = 21.50	Expected = 48.25	Expected = 55.25	8.86
		Overestimated Emotional		
Item 3*	Sexual Option	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 11	Observed = 38	Observed = 66	
	Expected = 5.38	Expected = 42.63	Expected = 77	6.01
		Underestimated Emotional		
Item 4*	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	
	Observed = 11	Observed = 37	Observed = 77	
	Expected = 9.88	Expected = 23.63	Expected = 91.50	9.99
		Overestimated Emotional		
Item 5*	Sexual Option	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 45	Observed = 14	Observed = 66	
	Expected = 51.63	Expected = 3.75	Expected = 69.63	28.29
		Underestimated Emotional		
Item 6*	Emotional Option	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	
	Observed = 13	Observed = 49	Observed = 62	
	Expected = 16.99	Expected = 33.48	Expected = 73.53	9.94
		Overestimated Emotional		
Item 7*	Sexual option	Emotional Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 49	Observed = 40	Observed = 35	
	Expected = 49.23	Expected = 50.84	Expected = 23.93	7.43
		Overestimated Emotional		
Item 8*	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 53	Observed = 37	Observed = 35	
	Expected = 68.25	Expected = 28.67	Expected = 36.38	32.13
		Underestimated Emotional		
Item 9*	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 28	Observed = 27	Observed = 70	
	Expected = 30.38	Expected = 14.12	Expected = 80.63	13.35

Overestimated Emotional

Item 10	Sexual Option	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 24	Observed = 24	Observed = 77	
	Expected = 22.16	Expected = 20	Expected = 82.88	1.38
		No Significant Effect		

*p < .05 Based on Chi Square Goodness of Fit Test; See Appendix B (Male Judgments of Female Choices) for actual item content. Expected values are based on actual frequencies of self judgments of infidelity items based on the sample of members of the opposite sex to see if males estimates on average deviated from these values in systematic ways. [1] N = 125; [2] N = 125; [3] N = 115; [4] N = 125; [5] N = 125; [6] N = 123; [7] N = 124; [8] N = 125; [9] N = 125; [10] N = 125

Table 10

Frequencies of Sexual Versus Emotional Infidelity Options Chosen by Females in Judging Males (Female Frequencies Based on Guesses by Females of Male Choices; Expected Frequencies Based on Actual Female Choices are Included for Each Option for Each Item)

Item 1*	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	χ^2
	Observed = 31	Observed = 136	Observed = 127	
	Expected = 47.71	Expected = 140.53	Expected = 105.84	10.24
		Overestimate Emotional		
Item 2*	Emotional Option	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	
	Observed = 47	Observed = 136	Observed = 133	
	Expected = 21.76	Expected = 140.53	Expected = 165.52	36.17
		Overestimated Emotional		
Item 3*	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 195	Observed = 38	Observed = 58	
	Expected = 224.07	Expected = 17.17	Expected = 49.47	30.51
		Overestimated Emotional		
Item 4	Sexual Option	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 81	Observed = 159	Observed = 53	
	Expected = 94.05	Expected = 146.5	Expected = 52.45	2.88
		No Significant Difference		
Item 5*	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 149	Observed = 36	Observed = 108	
	Expected = 172	Expected = 32.82	Expected = 87.61	8.36
		Overestimate Emotional		
Item 6	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	
	Observed = 134	Observed = 76	Observed = 84	
	Expected = 134.95	Expected = 81.73	Expected = 77.32	0.99
		No Significant Difference		
Item 7	Emotional Option	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	
	Observed = 53	Observed = 219	Observed = 20	
	Expected = 61.03	Expected = 213.46	Expected = 17.53	1.55
		No Significant Difference		
Item 8	Sexual Option	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 119	Observed = 123	Observed = 51	
	Expected = 131	Expected = 122.47	Expected = 39.26	5.29
		No Significant Difference		
Item 9*	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	Emotional Option	
	Observed = 73	Observed = 166	Observed = 50	
	Expected = 99.99	Expected = 139.01	Expected = 50	12.53
		Overestimate Emotional		

Item 10	Sexual Option	Emotional Option	Sexual Option	
	Observed = 97	Observed = 108	Observed = 86	
	Expected = 70.13	Expected = 133.57	Expected = 50.34	40.45
		Underestimate Emotional		

_____

*p < .05 Based on Chi Square Goodness of Fit Test; See Appendix B-1 (Female Judgments of Male Choices) for actual item content. Expected values are based on actual frequencies of self judgments of infidelity items based on the sample of members of the opposite sex to see if males estimates on average deviated from these values in systematic ways. [1] N = 294; [2] N = 316; [3] N = 295; [4] N = 293; [5] N = 293; [6] N = 294; [7] N = 292; [8] N = 293; [9] N = 289; [10] N = 291

Male Forms

Appendix A

For each of the following scenarios, please choose the one that would make **you** most jealous in a relationship (A, B, or C). Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item

1.
    a) Your partner tells you that she has been spending time alone with another man and that she has become emotionally close to him. She reassures you that she would never have sex with this man. Your partner has always been honest with you.
    b) Your partner tells you that she had a one-time sexual encounter with another male she met on a business trip. She refers to it as a meaningless sexual encounter in which she did not even get his name.
    c) Your partner constantly talks about her male classmate and how much they have in common with each other. They spend a lot of time at school together and have all these inside jokes that you are left out of.

2.
    a) You are cleaning out your closet and you find a box full of old pictures of your partner's ex-boyfriend. All the pictures are from before she met you.
    b) You are logged onto the computer and find out your partner has been sending e-mails back and forth to her ex-boyfriend. It is apparent from the e-mails that there has been no sexual contact between them.
    c) You are out on a date with your girlfriend; she sees an attractive man walk by. She jokes to you that the man that walked by is so physically attractive that she would sleep with him one time if given the chance.

3.
    a) You find out that your partner engaged in a one-night stand with her male acquaintance.
    b) Your partner sends birthday/holiday cards and small gifts back and forth to her ex-boyfriend and has been doing this for years. She has always been up front about this activity and has been doing it since before you and she got together.
    c) You find out that your partner has developed a close personal relationship with a new male co-worker. You know that she has never cheated on you sexually with this co-worker.

4.
    a) You find out that your partner had vaginal intercourse with a complete stranger on one occasion. You are sure that she has never cheated on you sexually before.
    b) You find out that your partner has engaged in oral sex with a male prostitute on one occasion because she was bored with your current sex life.
    c) You find out that your wife has been disclosing information about your sex life to a male coworker.

5.
   a) You find out that your partner had a one-time sexual encounter with her male boss after she got drunk at a Christmas party.
   b) You find out that your partner has had several dinners with another man she has been friends with for years because she knew him from high school. She never had sex with the other man but always talked about how close friends they were.
   c) You find out that your girlfriend's male co-worker has been writing her poetry. Your girlfriend admits to you that she does not find this other man attractive sexually but that the other man is charming and understands what women need.

6.
   a) You know that your partner has engaged in numerous one-night stands with other men, while in a prior committed relationship.
   b) You know that you partner has built and intense emotional attachment with another man while in a prior committed relationship.
   c) You know that your partner engaged in a single one-night stand while in a prior committed relationship. As a result she became pregnant and had a baby.

7.
   a) You find out that your partner has been spending a great deal of time alone with another man. You know that the other man has a crush on your partner. You trust your partner completely.
   b) You find out that your partner has been spending time alone with another man. Your partner's parents constantly tell her how much better off she would be with the other man.
   c) Your partner asks you to watch pornography with her during sex with the hopes that it will make sex more enjoyable to her.

8.
   a) Your partner suggests that you should engage in partner swapping for a night to spice up the relationship. Your partner insists that she is emotionally connected to you and that this activity will make sex more enjoyable.
   b) Your partner insists that she is a better lover than you are because she has had sexual relations with more partners in her history than you have.
   c) You find out that your mate lied to you and used to pose in a pornographic magazine. You are sure that your mate stopped engaging in this activity long before you met her.

9.
   a) You are out to a restaurant with your partner. She jokes with the waiter and touches him on the arm. When the waiter walks away, she refers to the waiter as a sexy young thing. Every time the waiter comes over she stares at him lustfully.
   b) You are out at a dance club with your partner. When you come out of the bathroom, you see your partner talking with an attractive male stranger. She buys the attractive man a drink. She insists that she was just having fun and that she values your relationship.
   c) You are in a restaurant with your girlfriend and some friends. Your girlfriend sees a male co-worker sitting at another table. She proceeds to tell you how much she has in common with that male co-worker. She remarks that she has been friends with this male co-worker for years.

10.
a) You find out that your wife had sex with a male co-worker on one occasion. She tells you that it was purely sexual and that the other man is about as deep as a teaspoon. She tells you that she regrets the fact that she had sex with her co-worker.

b) You find out that your partner has been placing personal ads. When you confront your partner, she admits that she was placing the ads because she does not feel emotionally close to you and had no intention of having sexual relations with anyone she might meet via the ads.

c) You and your partner are living in the same town (and different residences) and you find out that she had a one-night stand with a member of the opposite sex who she does not know too well. When you approach her about this she admits that the encounter was purely sexual and that she does not want to see the other man again.

Appendix B

The following scenarios were given to a group of **women** with the instructions to select the one that would make **her** most jealous in a relationship. For this task, you are to try your best to choose the option (A, B, or C) that you believe was **most highly endorsed** by **women** in that sample. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

1.
    a) Your partner tells you that he is in love with a close friend of yours.
    b) Your partner tells you that he is in love with an ex-girlfriend.
    c) Your partner tells you that he had a one-night stand with a coworker. You trust that he has never done anything like this before and you are sure that he was only attracted to his female coworker sexually.

2.
    a) Your partner has been engaging in online chat with a member of the opposite sex, confessing to you that he wants to feel close to someone. You know that he has never had sex with the other person.
    b) You found out that your partner gave out his phone number to a member of the opposite sex in the hopes of having a one-night stand.
    c) You discover that your partner is answering personal ads in an attempt to have casual sex with another woman.

3.
    a) Your partner has been downloading pornographic material off the internet.
    b) Your partner has been calling a phone-sex hotline.
    c) Your partner takes an old female friend of his out to dinner. You are sure that he has never had sex with this other woman but has known her for years and they are very close.

4.
    a) Your partner confesses to you that he allowed a female stranger to give him oral sex and did not use protection.
    b) Your partner confesses to you that he has been talking to another woman about the problems he is having with your relationship.
    c) Your partner confesses to you that he engaged in vaginal intercourse with a female he met at the bar.

5.
    a) Your partner gave oral sex to a member of the opposite sex on one occasion while you and he were involved.
    b) Your partner was digitally stimulated by a member of the opposite sex on one occasion while you and he were involved.
    c) Your partner confesses to you that he feels emotionally closer to a female co-worker than he does to you.

6.
    a) You find out that your partner asked someone of the opposite sex out to the movies. You trust your partner completely and know for certain that he would never have sex with another woman.

b) Your partner goes out to dinner with a friend of his, who is a member of the opposite sex. He is honest and tells you that it is because he has a lot in common with this other woman. You know that he would never cheat on you sexually.

c) You and your partner are living in separate parts of the country and you find out that he had a one-night stand with a member of the opposite sex.

7.
a) You just found out that your partner has had sex with a member of the opposite sex one time while you and he have been together.

b) You just found out that your partner has built an emotional attachment with a member of the opposite sex while you and he have been together; but you are sure there was no sexual contact involved.

c) You find out that your partner was married before you got together; he had never disclosed this point prior and you have been together for a while.

8.
a) Your partner constantly talks about how great his coworker of the opposite gender is. The coworker is about the same age as your partner; you are sure that your partner does not find his coworker attractive but he talks to her on the phone a lot.

b) Your partner confesses to you that he finds one of his coworkers of the opposite sex to be extremely physically attractive but admits that his female co-worker is as dumb as toast and that he has never had one meaningful conversation with her.

c) Your partner receives a small gift from an attractive coworker of the opposite sex. Your partner and his coworker have been working together since before you got together and have been close personal friends for years.

9.
a) You find out that before you got together, your partner has had numerous one-night stands with different members of the opposite sex. You are sure that he stopped engaging in this behavior before the two of you got together.

b) You find out that your partner currently has numerous close friends of the opposite gender, but you are sure that your partner was never involved sexually with any of them.

c) Your partner has ongoing contact with a person he dated several years ago before the two of you started your relationship. You are positive that there has been no sexual contact between your partner and his ex-girlfriend since you and your partner began your relationship.

10.
a) You are out at a restaurant with your partner and see him giggle and smile at the waitress. When the waitress walks away he turns to you and proceeds to tell you how sexy the waitress is.

b) You are out at a bar with your partner and you see him staring at an attractive member of the opposite sex lustfully.

c) Your partner tells you that he and his old girlfriend have a lot more in common (in terms of shared values) than you and he do.

Appendix C

For each of the following items, please choose the option that **you** generally prefer to eat or drink. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

1	Butter	Cream Cheese	Jelly
2	Skim Milk	Whole Milk	Chocolate Milk
3	Tomatoes	Corn	Peppers
4	Whipped Cream	Chocolate Syrup	Hot Fudge
5	French Fries	Mashed Potatoes	Roasted Potatoes
6	Coffee	Tea	Hot Chocolate
7	Cheddar Cheese	American Cheese	Swiss Cheese
8	Potato Chips	Tortilla Chips	Crackers
9	Hot Sauce	Ketchup	Barbecue Sauce
10	French Toast	Pancakes	Waffles

Appendix D

The following items were given to members of the **opposite sex** with instructions to endorse the option that **they** would prefer to eat or drink. For this task, you are to try your best to choose the option that you believe was **most highly endorsed** by people in that sample. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

1	Vanilla Ice Cream	Chocolate Ice Cream	Strawberry Ice Cream
2	Cola	Root Beer	Ginger Ale
3	Lemonade	Fruit Punch	Iced Tea
4	Whole Wheat Bread	White Bread	French Bread
5	Spaghetti	Rice	Potatoes
6	Ranch Dressing	French Dressing	Italian Dressing
7	Brownies	Chocolate-Chip Cookies	Oatmeal Cookies
8	Carrots	Cauliflower	Green Beans
9	Apples	Oranges	Bananas
10	Watermelon	Cantaloupe	Pineapple

Appendix E

In this test, you need to select the alternative that most closely matched a given word. Select one of the four alternatives that best matches or defines each target word. If you are unsure of the best answer, make your best guess. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

1. Reply   make   do   answer   come
2. Foolishness   wisdom   nonsense   mischief   dread
3. Boulder   rock   field   fire   wall
4. Indecision   doubt   courage   fancy   assertion
5. Age   person   school   bread   time
6. Stave   thread   wood   jelly   grass
7. Squabble   flout   sing   dispute   speak
8. Punctual   late   tardy   prompt   slow
9. Contradict   deny   admit   reveal   respect
10. Dilapidated   ruined   finished   retained   carved
11. Swirl   upset   copy   whirl   disappear
12. Concurrent   rebellious   simultaneous capable   conscientious
13. Spurt   talk   reduce   live   gush
14. Repose   die   trot   interest   rest
15. Convey   leave   carry   credit   direct
16. Lieu   harvest   stead   money   brew
17. Probity   fraudulency   honesty   tenacity   charity
18. Quandary   predicament   quirk   consolidation granary
19. Torpor   terror   activity   laxative   sluggishness
20. Plenary   complete   candid   culpable   cloying
21. Tyro   locomotive   beginner   weakling   tyrant
22. Ambient   surrounding   ill   essential   barbaric
23. Abjure   confer   renounce   embezzle   venerate
24. Vestige   cloak   loss   plague   trace
25. Salvatory   seasoned   bowing   tasty   leaping
26. Valance   drapery   radical   chemical   date
27. Recondite   secret   exposed   explosive   known
28. Egregious   appropriate   congregational designed   flagrant
29. Torsion   bending   pulling   compressing   twisting
30. Schism   descendant   spectrum   party   division

Appendix F

The following set of items pertains to your insight into emotions. Please use the rating scale below to describe how accurately each statement describes **you**. Describe yourself as you generally are now, not as you wish to be in the future. Describe yourself as you honestly see yourself, in relation to other people you know of the same sex as you are, and roughly your same age. Please read each statement carefully, and then write the number that corresponds to how inaccurately or accurately each statement describes you. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

Very Inaccurate		neither/nor		very accurate
1	2	3	4	5

1. _____ By looking at people's facial expressions, I recognize the emotions they are experiencing.
2. _____ I am aware of the non-verbal messages other people send.
3. _____ I find it hard to understand the non-verbal messages of other people.
4. _____ I can tell when a person is lying to me by looking at his or her facial expression.
5. _____ When looking at people's faces, I can distinguish between subtle emotional expressions such as sadness and disappointment.
6. _____ My quick impressions of what people are feeling are usually wrong.
7. _____ I can tell the difference between a person's expression of positive emotions, such as happiness and contentment.

8. _____ I am a rational person and I rarely, if ever, consult my feelings to make a decision.
9. _____ When making decisions, I listen to my feelings to see if the decision feels right.
10. _____ I am a rational person and don't like to rely on my feelings to make decisions.

11. _____ I have a rich vocabulary to describe my emotions.
12. _____ I could easily write a poem to describe my feelings about a situation.
13. _____ I could easily write a lot of synonyms for emotion words like happiness or sadness.
14. _____ I have the vocabulary to describe how most emotions progress from simple to complex feelings.
15. _____ My "feelings" vocabulary is probably better than most other persons' "feelings" vocabularies.
16. _____ If I were inclined to write a love letter, I could easily express my emotions so the person could picture how I feel.

17. _____ I have problems dealing with my feelings of anger.
18. _____ I can handle stressful situations without getting too nervous.
19. _____ I know how to keep calm in difficult or stressful situations.
20. _____ When I'm in a bad mood, it takes me a long time to get over it.
21. _____ I am able to handle most upsetting problems.
22. _____ When I am feeling sad or down, I usually understand why and deal with it effectively.

23. _____ When someone I know is in a bad mood, I can help the person calm down and feel better quickly.

24. _____ I am not very good at helping others to feel better when they are feeling down or angry.

25. _____ I know the strategies to make or improve other people's moods.

26. _____ I am the type of person to whom others go when they need help with a difficult situation.

Appendix A-1

Please choose which of the following would make **you** the most jealous (A, B, C). Please answer all items and select only **one** answer for each item.

1.
   a) Your partner tells you that he is in love with a close friend of yours.
   b) Your partner tells you that he is in love with an ex-girlfriend.
   c) Your partner tells you that he had a one-night stand with a coworker. You trust that he has never done anything like this before and you are sure that he was only attracted to his female coworker sexually.

2.
   a) Your partner has been engaging in online chat with a member of the opposite sex, confessing to you that he wants to feel close to someone. You know that he has never had sex with the other person.
   b) You found out that your partner gave out his phone number to a member of the opposite sex in the hopes of having a one-night stand.
   c) You discover that your partner is answering personal ads in an attempt to have casual sex with another woman.

3.
   a) Your partner has been downloading pornographic material off the internet.
   b) Your partner has been calling a phone-sex hotline.
   c) Your partner takes an old female friend of his out to dinner. You are sure that he has never had sex with this other woman but has known her for years and they are very close.

4.
   a) Your partner confesses to you that he allowed a female stranger to give him oral sex and did not use protection.
   b) Your partner confesses to you that he has been talking to another woman about the problems he is having with your relationship.
   c) Your partner confesses to you that he engaged in vaginal intercourse with a female he met at the bar.

5.
   a) Your partner gave oral sex to a member of the opposite sex on one occasion while you and he were involved.
   b) Your partner was digitally stimulated by a member of the opposite sex on one occasion while you and he were involved.
   c) Your partner confesses to you that he feels emotionally closer to a female co-worker than he does to you.

6.
   a) You find out that your partner asked someone of the opposite sex out to the movies. You trust your partner completely and know for certain that he would never have sex with another woman.
   b) Your partner goes out to dinner with a friend of his, who is a member of the opposite sex. He is honest and tells you that it is because he has a lot in

common with this other woman. You know that he would never cheat on you sexually.

c) You and your partner are living in separate parts of the country and you find out that he had a one-night stand with a member of the opposite sex.

7.

a) You just found out that your partner has had sex with a member of the opposite sex one time while you and he have been together.

b) You just found out that your partner has built an emotional attachment with a member of the opposite sex while you and he have been together; but you are sure there was no sexual contact involved.

c) You find out that your partner was married before you got together; he had never disclosed this point prior and you have been together for a while.

8.

a) Your partner constantly talks about how great his coworker of the opposite gender is. The coworker is about the same age as your partner; you are sure that your partner does not find his coworker attractive but he talks to her on the phone a lot.

b) Your partner confesses to you that he finds one of his coworkers of the opposite sex to be extremely physically attractive but admits that his female co-worker is as dumb as toast and that he has never had one meaningful conversation with her.

c) Your partner receives a small gift from an attractive coworker of the opposite sex. Your partner and his coworker have been working together since before you got together and have been close personal friends for years.

9.

a) You find out that before you got together, your partner has had numerous one-night stands with different members of the opposite sex. You are sure that he stopped engaging in this behavior before the two of you got together.

b) You find out that your partner currently has numerous close friends of the opposite gender, but you are sure that your partner was never involved sexually with any of them.

c) Your partner has ongoing contact with a person he dated several years ago before the two of you started your relationship. You are positive that there has been no sexual contact between your partner and his ex-girlfriend since you and your partner began your relationship.

10.

a) You are out at a restaurant with your partner and see him giggle and smile at the waitress. When the waitress walks away he turns to you and proceeds to tell you how sexy the waitress is.

b) You are out at a bar with your partner and you see him staring at an attractive member of the opposite sex lustfully.

c) Your partner tells you that he and his old girlfriend have a lot more in common (in terms of shared values) than you and he do.

Appendix B-1

The following scenarios were given to a group of **men** with the instructions to select the one that would make **him** most jealous in a relationship. For this task, you are to try your best to choose the option (A, B, or C) that you believe was **most highly endorsed** by **men** in that sample. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

1.
    a)   Your partner tells you that she has been spending time alone with another man and that she has become emotionally close to him. She reassures you that she would never have sex with this man. Your partner has always been honest with you.
    b)   Your partner tells you that she had a one-time sexual encounter with another male she met on a business trip. She refers to it as a meaningless sexual encounter in which she did not even get his name.
    c)   Your partner constantly talks about her male classmate and how much they have in common with each other. They spend a lot of time at school together and have all these inside jokes that you are left out of.

2.
    a)   You are cleaning out your closet and you find a box full of old pictures of your partner's ex-boyfriend. All the pictures are from before she met you.
    b)   You are logged onto the computer and find out your partner has been sending e-mails back and forth to her ex-boyfriend. It is apparent from the e-mails that there has been no sexual contact between them.
    c)   You are out on a date with your girlfriend; she sees an attractive man walk by. She jokes to you that the man that walked by is so physically attractive that she would sleep with him one time if given the chance.

3.
    a)   You find out that your partner engaged in a one-night stand with her male acquaintance.
    b)   Your partner sends birthday/holiday cards and small gifts back and forth to her ex-boyfriend and has been doing this for years. She has always been up front about this activity and has been doing it since before you and she got together.
    c)   You find out that your partner has developed a close personal relationship with a new male co-worker. You know that she has never cheated on you sexually with this co-worker.

4.
    a)   You find out that your partner had vaginal intercourse with a complete stranger on one occasion. You are sure that she has never cheated on you sexually before.
    b)   You find out that your partner has engaged in oral sex with a male prostitute on one occasion because she was bored with your current sex life.
    c)   You find out that your wife has been disclosing information about your sex life to a male coworker.

5.
- a) You find out that your partner had a one-time sexual encounter with her male boss after she got drunk at a Christmas party.
- b) You find out that your partner has had several dinners with another man she has been friends with for years because she knew him from high school. She never had sex with the other man but always talked about how close friends they were.
- c) You find out that your girlfriend's male co-worker has been writing her poetry. Your girlfriend admits to you that she does not find this other man attractive sexually but that the other man is charming and understands what women need.

6.
- a) You know that your partner has engaged in numerous one-night stands with other men, while in a prior committed relationship.
- b) You know that you partner has built and intense emotional attachment with another man while in a prior committed relationship.
- c) You know that your partner engaged in a single one-night stand while in a prior committed relationship. As a result she became pregnant and had a baby.

7.
- a) You find out that your partner has been spending a great deal of time alone with another man. You know that the other man has a crush on your partner. You trust your partner completely.
- b) You find out that your partner has been spending time alone with another man. Your partner's parents constantly tell her how much better off she would be with the other man.
- c) Your partner asks you to watch pornography with her during sex with the hopes that it will make sex more enjoyable to her.

8.
- a) Your partner suggests that you should engage in partner swapping for a night to spice up the relationship. Your partner insists that she is emotionally connected to you and that this activity will make sex more enjoyable.
- b) Your partner insists that she is a better lover than you are because she has had sexual relations with more partners in her history than you have.
- c) You find out that your mate lied to you and used to pose in a pornographic magazine. You are sure that your mate stopped engaging in this activity long before you met her.

9.
- a) You are out to a restaurant with your partner. She jokes with the waiter and touches him on the arm. When the waiter walks away, she refers to the waiter as a sexy young thing. Every time the waiter comes over she stares at him lustfully.
- b) You are out at a dance club with your partner. When you come out of the bathroom, you see your partner talking with an attractive male stranger. She buys the attractive man a drink. She insists that she was just having fun and that she values your relationship.
- c) You are in a restaurant with your girlfriend and some friends. Your girlfriend sees a male co-worker sitting at another table. She proceeds to tell you how much she has in common with that male co-worker. She remarks that she has been friends with this male co-worker for years.

10.
   a) You find out that your wife had sex with a male co-worker on one occasion. She tells you that it was purely sexual and that the other man is about as deep as a teaspoon. She tells you that she regrets the fact that she had sex with her co-worker.
   b) You find out that your partner has been placing personal ads. When you confront your partner, she admits that she was placing the ads because she does not feel emotionally close to you and had no intention of having sexual relations with anyone she might meet via the ads.
   c) You and your partner are living in the same town (and different residences) and you find out that she had a one-night stand with a member of the opposite sex who she does not know too well. When you approach her about this she admits that the encounter was purely sexual and that she does not want to see the other man again.

Appendix C-1

For each of the following items, please choose the option that **you** generally prefer to eat or drink. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

1	Vanilla Ice Cream	Chocolate Ice Cream	Strawberry Ice Cream
2	Cola	Root Beer	Ginger Ale
3	Lemonade	Fruit Punch	Iced Tea
4	Whole Wheat Bread	White Bread	French Bread
5	Spaghetti	Rice	Potatoes
6	Ranch Dressing	French Dressing	Italian Dressing
7	Brownies	Chocolate-Chip Cookies	Oatmeal Cookies
8	Carrots	Cauliflower	Green Beans
9	Apples	Oranges	Bananas
10	Watermelon	Cantaloupe	Pineapple

Appendix D-1

The following items were given to members of the **opposite sex** with instructions to endorse the option that **they** would prefer to eat or drink. For this task, you are to try your best to choose the option that you believe was **most highly endorsed** by people in that sample. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

1	Butter	Cream Cheese	Jelly
2	Skim Milk	Whole Milk	Chocolate Milk
3	Tomatoes	Corn	Peppers
4	Whipped Cream	Chocolate Syrup	Hot Fudge
5	French Fries	Mashed Potatoes	Roasted Potatoes
6	Coffee	Tea	Hot Chocolate
7	Cheddar Cheese	American Cheese	Swiss Cheese
8	Potato Chips	Tortilla Chips	Crackers
9	Hot Sauce	Ketchup	Barbecue Sauce
10	French Toast	Pancakes	Waffles

Appendix E-1

In this test, you need to select the alternative that most closely matched a given word. Select one of the four alternatives that best matches or defines each target word. If you are unsure of the best answer, make your best guess. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

Reply	make	do	answer	come
Foolishness	wisdom	nonsense	mischief	dread
Boulder	rock	field	fire	wall
Indecision	doubt	courage	fancy	assertion
Age	person	school	bread	time
Stave	thread	wood	jelly	grass
Squabble	flout	sing	dispute	speak
Punctual	late	tardy	prompt	slow
Contradict	deny	admit	reveal	respect
Dilapidated	ruined	finished	retained	carved
Swirl	upset	copy	whirl	disappear
Concurrent	rebellious	simultaneous	capable	conscientious
Spurt	talk	reduce	live	gush
Repose	die	trot	interest	rest
Convey	leave	carry	credit	direct
Lieu	harvest	stead	money	brew
Probity	fraudulency	honesty	tenacity	charity
Quandary	predicament	quirk	consolidation	granary
Torpor	terror	activity	laxative	sluggishness
Plenary	complete	candid	culpable	cloying
Tyro	locomotive	beginner	weakling	tyrant
Ambient	surrounding	ill	essential	barbaric
Abjure	confer	renounce	embezzle	venerate
Vestige	cloak	loss	plague	trace
Salvatory	seasoned	bowing	tasty	leaping
Valance	drapery	radical	chemical	date
Recondite	secret	exposed	explosive	known
Egregious	appropriate	congregational	designed	flagrant
Torsion	bending	pulling	compressing	twisting
Schism	descendant	spectrum	party	division

Appendix F-1

The following set of items pertains to your insight into emotions. Please use the rating scale below to describe how accurately each statement describes **you**. Describe yourself as you generally are now, not as you wish to be in the future. Describe yourself as you honestly see yourself, in relation to other people you know of the same sex as you are, and roughly your same age. Please read each statement carefully, and then write the number that corresponds to how inaccurately or accurately each statement describes you. Please answer all items and choose only **one** answer for each item.

1	2	3	4	5
Very Inaccurate		neither/nor		

_____ By looking at people's facial expressions, I recognize the emotions they are experiencing.

_____ I am aware of the non-verbal messages other people send.

_____ I find it hard to understand the non-verbal messages of other people.

_____ I can tell when a person is lying to me by looking at his or her facial expression.

_____ When looking at people's faces, I can distinguish between subtle emotional expressions such as sadness and disappointment.

_____ My quick impressions of what people are feeling are usually wrong.

_____ I can tell the difference between a person's expression of positive emotions, such as happiness and contentment.

_____ I am a rational person and I rarely, if ever, consult my feelings to make a decision.

_____ When making decisions, I listen to my feelings to see if the decision feels right.

_____ I am a rational person and don't like to rely on my feelings to make decisions.

_____ I have a rich vocabulary to describe my emotions.

_____ I could easily write a poem to describe my feelings about a situation.

_____ I could easily write a lot of synonyms for emotion words like happiness or sadness.

_____ I have the vocabulary to describe how most emotions progress from simple to complex feelings.

_____ My "feelings" vocabulary is probably better than most other persons' "feelings" vocabularies.

_____ If I were inclined to write a love letter, I could easily express my emotions so the person could picture how I feel.

_____ I have problems dealing with my feelings of anger.

_____ I can handle stressful situations without getting too nervous.

_____ I know how to keep calm in difficult or stressful situations.

_____ When I'm in a bad mood, it takes me a long time to get over it.

_____ I am able to handle most upsetting problems.

_____ When I am feeling sad or down, I usually understand why and deal with it effectively.

_____ When someone I know is in a bad mood, I can help the person calm down and feel better quickly.

_____ I am not very good at helping others to feel better when they are feeling down or angry.

_____ I know the strategies to make or improve other people's moods.

_____ I am the type of person to whom others go when they need help with a difficult situation.