

Pluralistic Mating Strategies: Examining sexual orientation with CNM, jealousy, sex drive, and sociosexuality.

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1. Introduction

Jealousy studies show robust and replicable differences by biological sex, though these expected patterns are not consistent when examined among sexual minority and consensually non-monogamous (CNM) populations. In most existing literature on jealousy, participants recruited were typically heterosexual and monogamous (or assumed to be).

2. Methodology

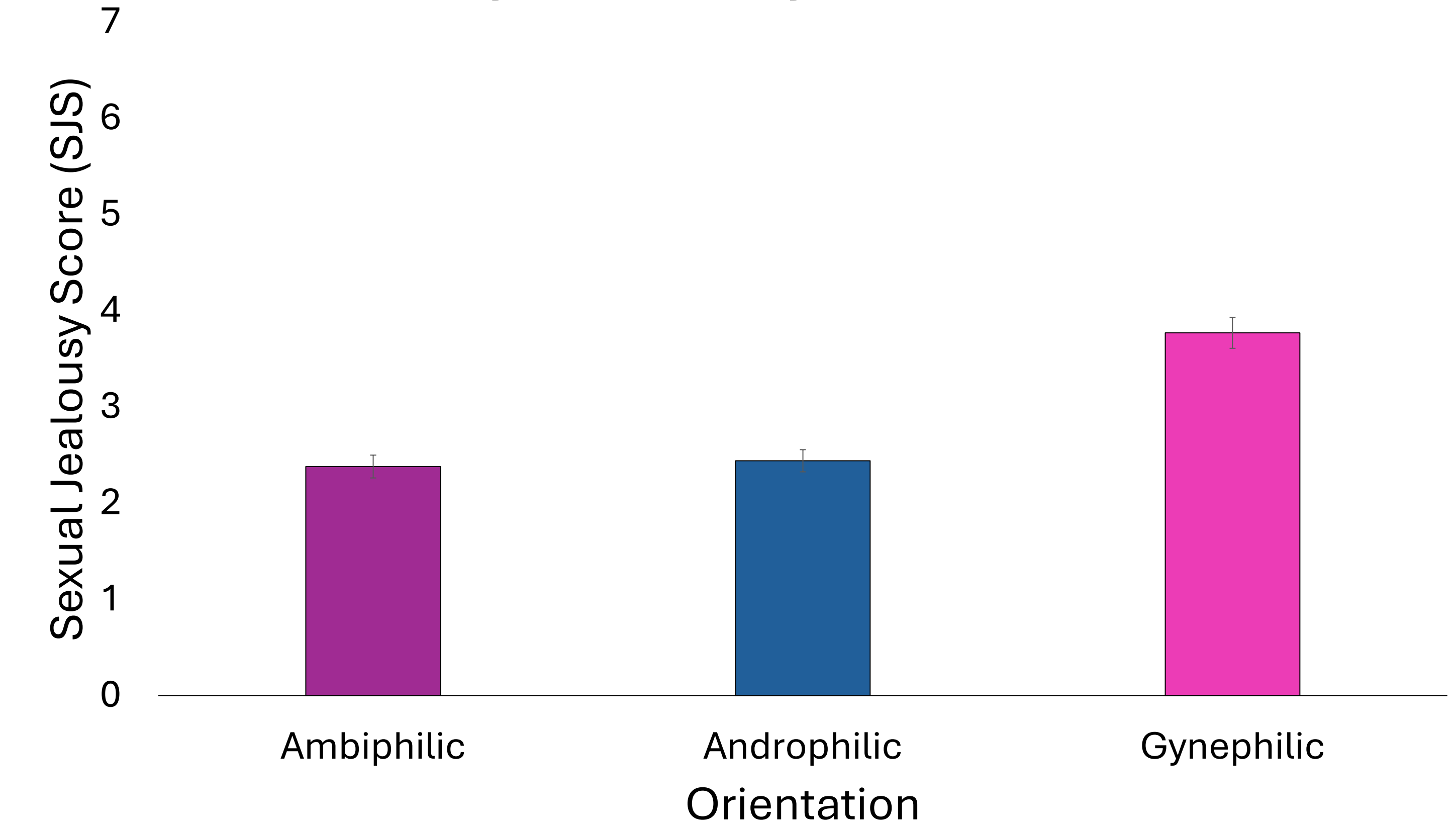
Participants were recruited from MacEwan, Reddit, The Pride Centre of Edmonton, and snowball sampling. $N = 764$, $n_{\text{MacEwan}} = 456$. Mean age = 26. Measures: 7 of Buss's forced-choice jealousy scenarios (SJS), Sociosexual Orientation Inventory-Revised (SOI-R), Sexual Desire Inventory II (SDI-2), Attitudes Toward CNM & Willingness to Engage in CNM.



The gender of one's mate may be more important than one's own gender or biological sex. Gynephiles showed the greatest levels of sexual jealousy.

3. Results

Sexual Jealousy Scores by Orientation



Sexual jealousy: gynephiles had significantly higher levels than both androphiles and ambiphiles ($F(3, 751) = 20.95, p < .001$). This effect size was larger than analyses using biological sex or gender identity ($p < .001, \omega^2 = 0.073$).

Sociosexuality: ambiphiles had significantly higher levels than both androphilic and gynephilic groups ($F(3, 760) = 15.17, p < .001$).

Openness to CNM: ambiphiles had significantly higher levels than both androphilic and gynephilic groups ($F(3, 760) = 22.63, p < .001$).

4. Discussion

The experience of sexual jealousy may be more strongly correlated with sexual orientation, as opposed to biological sex, and this result may add important subtlety to some existing theories. Our results show that mating strategies are *far* more complicated than the reduction of sexual orientation and relationships to binary systems.



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for references.

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