Discussion

• Aromantic participants were less likely to perceive sexual interaction and close relationship behaviors as infidelity compared to asexual participants and asexual/aromantic participants.

• Stronger aromantic identification was related to the perception of less sexual interaction and close relationship behaviors as infidelity, whereas greater asexual identification indicated the opposite pattern.

Table 1. Correlations between Asexual and Aromantic Identification and Cheating Dimensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sexual Interaction</th>
<th>Close Relationships</th>
<th>Casual Social Interaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asexual Identification</td>
<td>.20**</td>
<td>.17**</td>
<td>.15**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aromantic Identification</td>
<td>-.26***</td>
<td>-.15*</td>
<td>.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001.

Introduction

• Many people believe in monogamous romantic relationships and see themselves as faithful to their partners (Foster et al., 2005).
• Based on people’s moral standards, infidelity should be rare; however, it is common in both dating and marital relationships (Wiederman & Hurd, 1999).
• Most research examining infidelity has focused on allosexual and alloromantic populations – i.e., individuals who experience sexual and romantic attraction, respectively.

Research Question

• How do populations that do not experience sexual and/or romantic attraction (i.e., asexual, aromantic, and asexual/aromantic individuals) perceive infidelity?

Method: Measures

• Asexual/Aromantic Identification (Yule et al., 2014), \( \alpha = .81/.80 \)
  • E.g., I lack interest in sexual/romantic activity.
• Cheating Index (Kruger et al., 2013)
  • Sexual Interaction, \( \alpha = .97 \), e.g., oral sex
  • Close Relationships, \( \alpha = .96 \), e.g., holding hands
  • Casual Social Interaction, \( \alpha = .90 \), e.g., hugging briefly

Results: Overview

• Aromantic participants were less likely to perceive sexual interaction and close relationship behaviors as infidelity compared to asexual participants and asexual/aromantic participants.

• Stronger aromantic identification was related to the perception of less sexual interaction and close relationship behaviors as infidelity, whereas greater asexual identification indicated the opposite pattern.

Method: Participants

Asexual Participants (n = 140)
  56% women, 10% men, 34% not listed (e.g., gender non-binary, genderqueer)
  80% White

Aromantic Participants (n = 38)

Asexual/Aromantic Participants (n = 101)

\( M_{age} = 28 \)

Infidelity Perception Means by Identity

Note. Error bars show standard errors.