

# The Ultimate Male Horniness and Female Dependence Compilation

December 19, 2018 | 11 upvotes | by [Ludakrit](#)

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- [The Ultimate Female Misogyny and Nastiness Compilation](#)

Suggested readings:

- Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Irenäus. "Pair Formation, Courtship, Sexual Love" in [Foundations of human behavior: Human ethology](#). Hawthorne, Routledge, 2017.
  - Baumeister, Roy F., and Dianne M. Tice. [The social dimension of sex](#). Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2001.
  - Ridley, Matt. [The Red Queen: Sex and the Evolution of Human Nature](#). Harper Perennial, 1993.
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## Male vs Female Sex Drive:

Around the world, women play "coy" by downplaying their sexual interest, thereby provoking men's courtship investment.

The coyer the female partner, the more valuable she becomes in terms of invested courtship efforts.

Ethnologist [Eibl-Eibesfeldt](#) was able to elicit the “coy glance”. Looking at a variety of cultures, he found flirting to be prevalent and very much the same the world over.

<https://davidcollard.files.wordpress.com/2013/09/coy.gif> ([Source](#))

Figure 4.45. The [white of the eye] permits us to perceive signals of others accurately: reaction of a young Indian woman to a compliment—affection and timidity are juxtaposed. From a 50 frames/second 16 mm film.

[https://books.google.com/books/about/Human\\_Ethology.html?id=WADsngEACAAJ](https://books.google.com/books/about/Human_Ethology.html?id=WADsngEACAAJ) (Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 2009, p. 239)

<http://doi.org/10.1080/00224490903402520> (Moore 2010)

Women have a much stronger preference for being asked out (M 16% vs W 94%) vs doing the asking (M

83% vs W 6%,  $d \approx 2.5$ ! Possibly the second largest psychological sex difference, after preference for gender  $d = 6.0$  and followed by age preference  $d = 2.0$ ).

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-how-and-why-sex-differences/201104/why-dont-women-ask-men-out-first-dates>

The mating strategies are *completely different*: Seed-scattering males (competing, impressing, satyriasis) vs egg-guarding females (choosing, waiting, nesting). Men are generally required to initiate a romantic relationship.

[http://doi.org/10.1300/J056v08n01\\_02](http://doi.org/10.1300/J056v08n01_02) (Byers, 1996)

On Tinder, male subjects (super)liked 61.9% of the female evaluated profiles, while female subjects (super)liked only 4.5% of the male evaluated profiles. ( $d \approx 2.0$ ).

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp11933.pdf> (Neyt 2018)

60% of women said they hoped a recent hookup would lead to a romantic relationship compared to only 13% of men, demonstrating women's stronger preference for signals of investment.

<http://doi.org/10.1111/pere.12220> (Weitbrecht 2017)

Women's interest in sex declines steeply in a relationship while men's interest remains stable. In the beginning, both sexes have the same sex drive (around 80% want sex often), but 90 months into a relationship (7.5 years), only ~25% of women want sex often.

This possibly results from *overfamiliarity* since women who didn't live with their partner did not show this decline. This proves that women much more easily get bored with their partners e.g. when becoming familiar with their partner's intimate weaknesses.

<https://i.imgur.com/78n2o6c.png>

<http://doi.org/10.1023/A:1015205020769> (Klusmann 2002)

<http://doi.org/10.1007/s12110-006-1010-2> (Klusmann 2006)

Sexual stimuli produced higher subjective sexual arousal in males ( $d = 3.87$ ).

<http://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-008-9339-8> (Suschinsky 2008)

Men much more likely report they would engage in casual sex with a complete stranger (e.g. "will you go to bed with me tonight"; 75% M but 0% W answered yes).

<https://interpersona.psychopen.eu/article/view/121/html> (Tappé 2013)

Among college students on Spring Break, 76% of men vs 19% of women admitted they had intentions of having casual sex while on Spring Break.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499809551941> (Maticka-Tyndale 1998)

Even in the most gender egalitarian countries, women are 1.68 times as likely to regret having engaged in casual sex (20.4% M, 34.2% W).

<http://doi.org/10.1177/1474704916682903> (Bendixen et al. 2018)

Men are eight times as likely to regret passing up casual sex (28.9% M, 3.6% W).

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1474704916682903> (Kennair 2016)

Among "celibate" clergy, men are less willing to actually forego sex (M 24%, W 3% have had 5+ partners).

<https://books.google.com/books?id=sxHZAAAAMAAJ> (Murphy 1992)

Men desired sex earlier in a relationship (M 28% vs W 3% reluctant virgins in fresh couples).

<http://doi.org/10.1080/00224498709551339> (McCabe 1987)

Women pay for sex only extremely rarely (e.g. M 30% vs W 0%, CH, N = 2070).

[https://www.20min.ch/community/umfragen/sex/20120628\\_20min\\_sexstudie\\_kurz.pdf](https://www.20min.ch/community/umfragen/sex/20120628_20min_sexstudie_kurz.pdf) (Source)

Gay males more likely than lesbians are unfaithful (G 82% vs L 28%).

<https://books.google.com/books?id=QxYEAQAIAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=%2282%22+%2228%22> (Blumstein & Schwartz, 1983)

In a speed dating setting, men inferred more sexual interest from their conversation partners than women did (M  $0.78 \pm 1.36$ , W  $-0.97 \pm 1.58$ ,  $t(196) = 8.32$ ,  $p < .001$ , N = 196,  $d \approx 1.2$ ).

<http://faculty.missouri.edu/segerti/capstone/BussSexualInterest.pdf> (Buss 2012)

In another speed dating study, women chose only half as many partners as men (M 5.0, W 2.6). 36 percent of men and 11 percent of women did not get any proposal.

<http://doi.org/10.0000/papers.ssrn.com/941111> (Belot 2006)

Sex drive and sociosexuality (casual sex) showed consistent sex differences across 53 nations ( $\bar{d} = .62$ ,  $.74$ ). Gender empowerment measures correlated with sociosexuality, but were uncorrelated with sex drive.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17975724> (Lippa 2009)

Large survey study found no clues to stronger sexual motivation among women.

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5f84/46340d4ed375007351539e7993fa44e2e31b.pdf> (Baumeister 2001)

All of this makes sense from the perspective of Parental Investment Theory. The principle of coy females can be seen in many other species, even in fungi.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parental\\_investment#Trivers%27\\_parental\\_investment\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parental_investment#Trivers%27_parental_investment_theory) (Trivers 1972)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bateman's\\_principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bateman's_principle)

Sex differences in parental investment likely also explain that women have much more sexual disgust ( $d = -0.6$  to  $-1.7$ ). Reproduction is more costly and risky for women, e.g. they are more likely catch STDs and the maternal mortality rate used to be 10 times higher.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1754073917709940> (Al-Shawaf 2017)

Drive for success, testosterone and sex drive appear to be related.

<https://www.mydomaine.co.uk/why-successful-people-have-more-sex>

<http://personal.lse.ac.uk/kanazawa/pdfs/jrp2003.pdf> (Kanazawa, 2003)

Even in steady heterosexual relationships, men masturbate 4 times as often as women, mainly due to differences in sex drive (masturbation frequency M  $2.02 \pm 5.37$  vs W  $0.51 \pm 0.92$ ).

<http://www.gerontoseksuoloog.nl/Artikelen/Sex%20drive,%20masturbation%20and%20partnered%20sex.pdf> (Waterink 2018)

In the past 45 years, the sex difference in masturbation frequency has not changed despite women's sexual liberation and even though masturbation toys for women are less stigmatized than men's (M 5.1, F 1.4, N = 237 boys, N = 76 girls).

<http://doi.org/10.1080/00224497309550786> (Sigusch 1973)

Men think 1.8 times as often about sex as women.

<http://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2011.565429> (Fischer 2011)

But the contents of these thoughts are likely very different for each sex. A difference in sex drive causes a sexual satiation in the choosy sex and overdemand in the other one. Hence, men's sexual thoughts are more about how to get sex and women think more about how to evade unwanted sexual advances.

Note: Differences in sex drive are not generalizable to related things, such as orgasmic capacity (women have much higher), enjoyment of sex (mixed evidence), extrinsic sex motivation (for love/babies). Some of the lower sex drive of females is likely due to their greater choosiness.

[http://doi.org/10.1207/S15327957PSPR0503\\_5](http://doi.org/10.1207/S15327957PSPR0503_5) (Baumeister 2001)

Not only is women's sex driver lower, women are also reproductively unavailable 10-15% of the time due to menstruation. Plus, all men aged 20 to 40 prefer women in their 20s and the ratio of these groups is even growing due to falling birth rates and a 7% higher birth rate of males. Hence, lots of men compete for few fertile women.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/world/too-many-men>

Men's phenotypes, including their psychologies, my have been shaped by an evolutionary history of contest competition (intrasexual selection).

<http://doi.org/10.1002/9781119125563.evpsych113> (Puts 2015)

Social psychologist Roy Baumeister wrote about the "Tragedy of the Male Sex Drive":

Given the mismatch between men's and women's desires, most men are doomed to experience chronic sexual frustration. [...] They are doomed to be horny.

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/0205324428/> (Baumeister & Tice, 2001)

## Female sexual submissiveness and longing for male dominance:

The ten most common professions of the hero in female pornography (derived from the titles of more than 15,000 Harlequin romance novels) are all about high status/dominance, and partly about dark triad traits:

Doctor, Cowboy, Boss, Prince, Rancher, Knight, Surgeon, King, Bodyguard, Sheriff

Over the past decade, vampires and werewolves have replaced human character as the most popular romance heroes. In romance novels from the 1970s and '80s the heroine was frequently raped.

sometimes violated by a gang of pirates, sold into sexual slavery, or smacked around until their mouths bled.

<https://www.amazon.com/Billion-Wicked-Thoughts-Internet-Relationships/dp/0452297877/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e6LID8QsHfO>

Women have possibly evolved to prefer the most dominant man available because that man can provide protection from other contenders (bodyguard hypothesis) as well as access to higher quality foods.

<http://web.simmons.edu/%7Eeturnerg/MCC/Matechoice2PDF.pdf> (Geary 2004)

Up to 62% of women report to have rape fantasies with a median frequency of 4 times per year. 45% are completely erotic and 46% both erotic and aversive. Only 9% of the fantasies are completely aversive.

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/all-about-sex/201001/womens-rape-fantasies-how-common-what-do-they-mean>

<http://doi.org/10.1080/00224490802624406> (Bivona 2009)

66% of women prefer a partner who is dominant toward either the in-group, out-group or both.

[https://kops.uni-konstanz.de/bitstream/handle/123456789/24175/Dissertation\\_Giebel.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y](https://kops.uni-konstanz.de/bitstream/handle/123456789/24175/Dissertation_Giebel.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y) (Giebel 2015, p. 40)

Men are more aroused by looking at and touching their partner, whereas women are more aroused by being looked at and touched ( $d = 0.7$  to  $1.2$ ); again differences in preferences for dominance vs submissiveness.

<https://psyarxiv.com/zreku/> (Tsakiris 2018)

Women find men scoring high in dark triad traits more attractive ( $d = 0.94$ ,  $N = 170$ ). The dark triad traits are narcissism (overvaluing one's importance), Machiavellianism (manipulativeness), and psychopathy (lack of empathy), the latter two of which correlate with dominance.

<http://doi.org/10.1007/s12147-015-9142-5> (Gibson 2015)

In one study, the correlation of rated attractiveness and dark triad traits was found to be  $.37$  ( $p < 0.01$ ).

<https://scottbarrykaufman.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/The-Dark-Triad-Personality.pdf> (Carter 2013)

Based on a British sample (146 women, ages 18-28), the preference for dark triad (DT) traits was superlinearly related to sexual experience (0-5 vs 11-15 partners  $r = .14$ ,  $p = .15$ , 11-15 vs 21+  $r = .48$ ,  $p = .005$ ) and also correlated with the desire for marriage ( $r = 0.18$ ,  $p = .028$ ). Women seeking commitment are drawn to men who are less committed, or rather who can afford to signal uncommittedness, so DT might be a Zahavian signal: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signalling\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signalling_theory)

<http://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2015.03.032> (Haslam 2016)

Narcissist wives predicted lower marital quality and more marital problems. For narcissist husbands, the predictions were non-significant or sometimes slightly reversed, indicating that women more likely can withstand or even prefer narcissistic men.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/per0000137> (Lavner 2016)

Women were least attracted to smiling, happy men, preferring those who looked proud and powerful or moody and ashamed. Hence, telling men to be nice harms their romantic lives.

<http://doi.org/10.1037/a0022902> (Tracy 2011)

Adolescent bullies have more sex partners (0.38 more partners per 1 point increase on a 5-point bullying intensity scale).

<http://doi.org/10.1007/s40806-017-0126-4> (Provenzano 2017)

50 out of 51 studies reported a positive association between number of sexual partners and antisocial behavior.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZONzAAAACAAJ> (Ellis & Walsh 2007)

In a large forensic hospital, 39% of psychopathic patients had a consensual sexual relationship with female staff members.

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/9c55/a8cae3c8a5d238002a261fec643f767d1126.pdf> (Gacono 1995)

Some explorative statistics on the OKCupid questions dataset ( $N \geq 11,139$ , qX is the question ID, heterosexuals only):

- The vast majority of women prefer their partner taking control during sex (F 86.0%, M 32.3%,  $d \approx 1.54$ ,  $q463$ ).
- Women also prefer a dominant partner in a non-sexual sense 4.7x as often as men (F 36.5%, M

7.7%,  $d \approx 1.08$ ). Fewer women than men prefer a balanced relationship (F 61.2%, M 79.9%). Only 2.3% of women prefer a submissive partner (vs M 12.4%,  $q9668$ ).

- Most women prefer being tied up during sex (F 61.4%, M 22.2%) vs doing the tying (F 18.1%, M 54.0%,  $d \approx 1.05$ ). F 20.5% and M 23.8% avoid bondage all together ( $q29$ ).
- Preference for masculinity as broad gender description (F 65.1%, M 8.3%) vs femininity (F 6.6%, M 74.7%). F 17.2% and M 11.6% have no preference ( $q82778$ ).

Caveats: The dataset does not contain "skipped" answers, so this may be biased. The dataset is also limited in other ways, e.g. people sometimes do not answer truthfully, but strategically to attract certain potential partners).

Dataset: <https://openpsych.net/forum/showthread.php?tid=279>

## Female neediness and neuroticism:

Even feminist women prefer men who take care of them.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0146167218781000> (Gul 2018)

On average, adult women cry around 4 times as often as men and don't mature beyond the crying behavior of early teenagers.

<https://i.imgur.com/G5HIYpE.png> (Source:

<https://books.google.com/books?lr=&id=iJ5r8SQ4NRUC&oi=fnd&pg=PA91&f=false>)

<https://i.redd.it/jdm912exofn11.png> (Source:

[https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/9hhjxc/\\_/e6bxsd/](https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/9hhjxc/_/e6bxsd/))

There is little variation in the sex ratio of adult crying frequency across different cultures ( $\sim 3.67 \pm 0.39$ ).

<http://doi.org/10.1177/1069397111404519> (Van Hemert 2011)

The gender differences in adult crying persisted despite changing gender role expectations between 1981 and 1996. Female neuroticism is also strongly influenced by gender-specific hormones, so the difference is mostly of biological origin.

<http://doi.org/10.1023/A:1014862714833> (Lombardo 2001)

Women cry 10 times as often as men in stressful situations such as work environments.

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB10001424052748703922804576300903183512350>

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/0812979931/> (Kraemer 2013)

Women state they would cry in frightening situations  $\sim 60$  times as likely as men (.4% vs 19.8%).

<http://doi.org/10.1007/bf00290058> (Lombardo 1983)

Women more likely cry due to conflict (23% vs 14%), men more due to positive appraisals (17% vs 7%) and loss (29% vs 24%).

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254794360\\_Crying\\_A\\_biopsychosocial\\_phenomenon](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254794360_Crying_A_biopsychosocial_phenomenon)

Women use crying to manipulate their partners more often than males ([item "He or she whines until I do it",  $t(90) = 2.82$ ,  $p < .006$ ,  $d \approx 0.6$ ]).

[https://labs.la.utexas.edu/buss/files/2015/09/tactics\\_of\\_manipulation\\_1987\\_jpsp.pdf](https://labs.la.utexas.edu/buss/files/2015/09/tactics_of_manipulation_1987_jpsp.pdf) (Buss 1987)

Women also cry more intensely and their crying episodes last about twice as long as men's. Crying turns into sobbing for women in 65% of cases, compared to just 6% for men ( $d \approx 1.9$ !).

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/0393321037> (Lutz 2001)



In terms of brain metabolism, the adult female brain is on average a few years younger than the male brain, consistent with overall neoteny.

<http://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1815917116> (Goyal 2019)

The husband's life satisfaction increases by 1.3 (out of 6 points) with each 1-point increase in his wife's marital appraisals, as opposed to 0.5 per 1-point increase vice-versa. Possible explanations: Men are more empathetic with their partner, or women more likely make a fuss when they feel stressed and/or men more likely hide it.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/09/140912134824.htm> (Carr 2014)

<https://doi.org/10.1086/679761> (Brown 2015)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Briffault#Briffault%27s\\_law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Briffault#Briffault%27s_law)

## A few more related studies:

In 185 societies in the Standard Sample, men were more likely hunters, system builders and maintainers, whereas women did the harvesting and food preparation.

In 97% of samples, cooking was an exclusively or predominately female task and in **0%** exclusively male.

Women's domain has always been activities close to home in company of other women (the private), and men's domain away from home possibly in contact with other tribes (the public), a sex difference that is also evident in [gossiping behavior](#).

<https://i.imgur.com/CzXNID9.png>

The [Standard cross-cultural sample](#) ranges from contemporary hunter gatherers, to early historic states, e.g., the Romans, to contemporary industrial peoples.

<https://doi.org/10.2307/3773347> (Murdock 1973)

Low ranking chimpanzees innovate 3 times as frequently as high ranking ones. Male chimpanzees innovate more often than females in courtship display contexts ( $X(1) = 11.35$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

<https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1012069500899> (Reader 2001)

Men assembled IKEA furniture more accurately ( $d = 0.65$ ) and faster than women ( $d = 0.78$ , 20% faster without instruction booklet). The participants had similar levels of experience with furniture assembly.

<http://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3182> (Wiking 2015)

Sex differences in grip strength:

<https://i.imgur.com/D1ljgIo.png>

[https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/4vcxd0/almost\\_all\\_men\\_are\\_stronger\\_than\\_almost\\_all\\_women/d5xbqxi/](https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/4vcxd0/almost_all_men_are_stronger_than_almost_all_women/d5xbqxi/)

"Today, anthropologists generally agree that cases of true matriarchy do not exist in human society, and that they most probably never have."

<https://traditionsofconflict.com/blog/2018/3/17/where-are-the-matriarchies>

60% of women, but only 10% of men would forgive infidelity.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2196146/Why-affairs-unforgivable-Six-women-forgive-partner-strayed-twice.html>

An evolutionary explanation might be that "men, but not women, have recurrently faced the problem of

uncertainty in their genetic parenthood".

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1745691617698225> (Buss 2018)

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## Comments

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ParalyticPoison • 3 points • 19 December, 2018 07:03 PM

Nice content right here. Who would have thought? The thing that our ape brain rewards the most happens to be the activity that it's trying to make us do! Wow! what a fucking revelation, the fact people try to say otherwise just shows they don't understand organisms and evolution.