

What Media and the Internet Teaches Us about Desire Differences (Ogas and Saddam, 2011)	
Male Centered Porn	Female Centered Romance Novels
Porn industry estimates vary from \$3-6 billion	Romance novels 1.37 billion industry Women may look at porn, but they won't pay for it.
More focus on physical cues of health	More focused on emotional qualities
Men more likely to focus on images of male and female body parts	Women are likely to skim graphic sexual descriptions if included at all
Men more likely to participate in exhibition websites or send genital (visual cues)	Women more likely to participate in FanFiction writing
Women portrayed with an overwhelming urge to have [indiscriminate] sex with plumbers, pizza boys, and her BFF"	Men portrayed as discerning, clever, and intelligent, if somewhat distant, brutal and untamed.
Competence of women is not important Very little need for friends to approve before sexual engagement	Alpha male – competence and social status important, best in career path, common jobs are doctor, duke, prince, firefighter, captain, etc.
Increasing sexual involvement	Increasing emotional involvement
Orgasm = climax	Climax = commitment
Highly Visual – breasts, butt, feet	Variety of sensory cue descriptions
Lesbian Sex	Male Emotional bonding
Women become more aroused	Men become more vulnerable
Orgasm facial detail cues	Male facial features described
Younger girls	Older, established men may be attractive
Images	Relationships
Men suspend reality to believe that orgasm is real	Women suspend reality to believe that romance is real
Lots of sequels	Few sequels after "Happily ever after"
More focus on Male penis – prefers larger penis images	Female Magic HooHoo – once he has had sex/relationship with her, it changes everything
If inexperienced, very adventurous	Experienced Male teaching inexperienced female
Little focus on emotional changes	Male changes elements of self or life due to the unique specialness of the female
	Female desire to feel unique special human being, not sexual context
	Heroes character and romantic qualities
	Demonstrations of male sacrifice and commitment.

Common Gender Differences (Consider with a wide normal curve!)	
Men	Women
Arousal may be more self-generative	Arousal may be more receptive
More visual receptors for <i>sexual</i> stimuli	Wider variety of <i>sensual</i> stimuli
	More likely to consider What their partner is doing as a important contextual cue
Narrower range of arousing stimuli	Wealth of arousing stimuli accumulates
Arousal may be more sequential – excitement, plateau, orgasm, resolution	Arousal may be more circular and interactive across processes
More focus on sexual energy release, instead of buildup phases	Greater enjoyment of sexual energy buildup
More awareness and connection between physiological cues and Psychological cues	Psychological cues may be more important than physical - with a Gap of Appropriateness between physiological arousal and psychological arousal.
Average sexual response cycle in about 3 days	Average sexual response cycle about 10 days
Needs average of 5 minutes of non-sexual touch and communication to trigger arousal	Needs average of 15 hours of non-sexual touch and communication to trigger psychological arousal
Less impacted by stress, but may be impacted by performance anxiety	Sexuality more impacted by depression, anxiety or stress. Cortisol levels may more greatly suppress testosterone functioning.
May have anxiety about role expectations around male sexuality when examining emotional needs	May have anxiety about role expectations around female sexuality when examining sexual needs
Interacts and accepts genitals from an early age	Often Little experience with own genitals
May feel anxiety about expert role in sex	May not understand mechanics of own body, and wait for man to “give them an orgasm”

Less concern for social analysis of friends	Integrates emotional, social, cultural and physical cues
More concerned that their partner is attractive, other driven cues	May be more concerned about their own body image. May have more self-driven cues.
Less flexible cues Some evidence that unique interests may form in adolescence.	More flexibility and fluidity to cues
Easily orgasm from intercourse	More often orgasm from clitoral stimulation
	More impacted by sleep
Age, diabetes, alcohol and tobacco use may decrease erections	Age and menopause may decrease lubrication
Feeling Acceptance	Feeling Cherished
Less likely to change over time in long term relationships, often responds to novelty	Becomes more responsive, less spontaneous in long term relationships
	Desire to feel like a unique special human being, not in a sexual context
More likely to experience Low Sexual desire as Erectile Dysfunction	More likely to have had negative sexual experiences
Early sex education discusses erections (pleasure orientation)	Early sex education discusses periods and pregnancy. Pleasure is rarely mentioned.
More likely to have early and frequent experiences with genitals	Less experience with genitals. Women are less likely to have seen or touched their genitals in adolescence.