

## **Attitudes towards Online Infidelity among Taiwanese College Students**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Online relationship activities have been increasing sharply over the past few years. However, only a few attempts have been made so far to study users' attitudes towards online relationships and infidelity. The present research used a questionnaire survey of college students to examine their attitudes towards online infidelity and behavior in online relationships. A cluster analysis was adopted to explore the differences among respondents in their attitude towards infidelity resulting from online relationship activities. Based on these attitudes, the respondents were divided into three groups: "conservative towards online relationships," "accepting of non-sexual virtual relationships," and "liberal towards online relationships." This study found that females were more likely to rate online relationship activities, especially sexually related ones such as engaging in hot chat sessions and sexual relationships, as infidelity.

Keywords: online infidelity, online relationship, attitudes

### **INTRODUCTION**

The rapid development of information technology, the high dissemination and uptake of the Internet, and affordable Internet connections have facilitated the growth in online relationships. Although the Internet offers the world a whole new environment for interpersonal communication, this computer-mediated communication has raised

concerns in the past few years. Among these issues, the emerging trend of online relationships and infidelity has attracted researchers' attention.

Computer-mediated communication is a new mechanism to enable people to make friends with strangers throughout the Worldwide Web. Dating or matchmaking websites, chat rooms, instant messengers, and bulletin board systems (BBS) are frequently used mediums that facilitate the building and maintaining of online relationships. Nowadays, millions of Internet users meet strangers online, flirt with online friends, and engage in highly sexual online conversations (Mileham, 2004). In fact, online friendships have resulted in a new but now common phenomenon in which additional intimate relationships, besides the main relationships maintained in the non-virtual world through married or long-term commitment, can be cultivated (Adamse & Motta, 2000; Maheu & Subotnik, 2001; Young, Griffin-Shelley, Cooper, O'Mara, & Buchanan, 2000). Few studies have focused on users' attitudes towards online relationships and infidelity, although some researchers have paid considerable attention to their effects on participants engaging in them. In this study, an empirical survey was conducted to assess participant's thoughts on online infidelity and their behavior in cyberspace.

College students comprise a large proportion of users participating in online relationships. From the perspective of offering students assistance and suggestions regarding interpersonal relationships, it is necessary for educators to understand what influences these students to hold online relationships and what the results might be. Understanding college students' attitudes towards online relationships will also be invaluable in helping educators to formulate appropriate student counseling. Thus, the present research focuses on college students' attitudes towards online relationships and infidelity.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Online Infidelity**

The participants who maintain a stable relationship in real-life and still seek to experience online extradyadic relationships are described as engaging in online infidelity (Aviram & Amichai, 2005). It has been argued that even someone who has been maintaining a committed relationship such as a marital or dating relationship in the real world may still engage in another intimate relationship online (Daneback et al., 2007). According to the results of prior research, online infidelity is considered to be an act of

betrayal and is harmful to real-life relationships (Whitty, 2003). As a potentially traumatic occurrence in the committed real-life relationship, online infidelity might seriously damage trust in the relationship (Maheu & Subotnik, 2001) leading to discord, separation, and even divorce (Young, Griffin-Shelley, Cooper, O'Mara, & Buchanan, 2000; Boekhout, Hendrick, & Hendrick, 2003). It has been argued that the influencing factors and results of online infidelity might be similar to those of offline infidelity, although the former is behaviorally quite different from other types of infidelity (Shaw, 1997). Studies on the issue of infidelity have mostly adopted personality-related factors or relationship-related factors. To better understand online infidelity, the users' attitudes towards online infidelity should be examined (Whitty, 2003).

### **Gender Differences in Behaviors and Attitudes**

Several previous studies have revealed that gender differences exist in infidelity issues. Sheppard et al. (1995) have argued that females, considerably more than males, tend to view commitment and monogamy as an attractive option. Further, it seems that there are different reasons for men and women to engage in extradyadic relationships—while men prefer sexual relationships, women tend to seek friendship or emotional relationships (Glass & Wright, 1985; Hansen, 1987; Townsend & Levy, 1990; Sheppard et al., 1995). Prior research has argued that there are gender differences in the prevalence and incidence of infidelity activities (e.g. Brand et al., 2007).

In addition, Taylor (1986) found that men tend to rate other men's infidelities as more acceptable than women do. Sheppard et al. (1995) found that male college students are more likely than their female counterparts to rate infidelity as an acceptable activity. However, the existence of gender differences with respect to views on infidelity has not always been supported by studies in the literature, since sample variation and self-definition of infidelity might have influenced the results of these investigations (Yarab, Sensibaugh, & Rice, 1998, 1999; Whitty, 2003).

### **METHODOLOGY**

The first section of the questionnaire comprised a 12-item Attitudes towards Online Infidelity Scale, which was based on previous research concerning attitudes towards infidelity (Boekhout, Hendrick, & Hendrick, 2003; Whitty, 2003). Respondents were asked about their attitudes towards the following activities: "building and maintaining online friendships," "meeting online friends face-to-face," "engaging in hot chat

sessions,” and “engaging in sexual relationships.” Three degrees of relationships were included for each of the four activities: “a one-time occurrence with a stranger,” “with different strangers,” and “regularly with the same person.” The subjects were asked to rate, on a 5-point scale, what the level of unfaithfulness would be if someone engaged in such activities with others while simultaneously maintaining a committed relationship in the non-virtual world. The completed items are listed in the appendix.

The second section consisted of demographic data and items about Internet usage and experiences of online relationship activities.

### **Procedure**

An empirical survey was conducted in a midsize Taiwanese university with a student population of approximately 11,000. Hard copy questionnaires were distributed randomly at the major entrance of a campus food court during a weekday. A small souvenir, worth approximately USD 4, was given to each respondent. A total of 700 questionnaires were distributed. Potential subjects were informed of their right to decline.

The original respondents comprised 456 students. Of these, 70 responses were excluded due to invalid answers or missing data. The final sample, therefore, consisted of 386 respondents—116 males and 270 females. The male-female ratio of the respondents was 1 to 2.35, which is slightly different from that of the university, which is about 1 to 1.80. The average age of the respondents was 21.18 years ( $SD=4.45$ ).

On average, the subjects had 4.76 years ( $SD=0.89$ ) of experience in surfing the Internet. They spent an average of 5.76 days per week ( $SD=1.91$ ) and 2.22 hours per day ( $SD=0.88$ ) on the Internet. There were 168 subjects (43.52%) who spent more than three hours per day on the Internet. There were no significant gender differences in terms of experience in using the Internet, Internet usage per week, and usage per day.

### **Reliabilities**

To test the consistency and reliability of the Attitudes toward Online Infidelity Scale, the Cronbach alpha analysis was used. This revealed a reliability score of .94, which exceeds the reference value of .70, indicating that the reliability was well within the acceptable range.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### Online Relationship Activities

On average, subjects had 1.43 years ( $SD=1.82$ ) of experience in online friendship activities. They had an average of 3.73 ( $SD=7.72$ ) online friends and 1.81 ( $SD=3.73$ ) close online friends and had met an average of 1.28 ( $SD=3.58$ ) online friends face-to-face. The average duration of online friendships was 1.43 years ( $SD=1.82$ ) and 13.99% of subjects reported that they had online romantic relationship experiences. The duration of their most recent online romantic relationship was 6.66 months ( $SD=7.59$ ).

With respect to gender differences in online relationship behavior, it was demonstrated that male subjects had a higher average in terms of online relationship behavior indicators such as the number of online friends, number of close online friends, number of online friends that they had met face-to-face, and the number of days they participated in online friendship activities per week ( $t=-3.62$ ;  $p<.01$ ). The results of the gender analysis of online relationship behaviors are listed in Table 2.

According to Table 2, for female subjects, the average number of online friends was 2.72 ( $SD=5.75$ ) and that of close online friends was 1.31 ( $SD=2.38$ ). For male subjects, the average number of online friends was 6.07 ( $SD=9.61$ ) and that of close online friends was 2.93 ( $SD=5.61$ ). Significant gender differences were found in the average number of online friends ( $t=-4.22$ ;  $p<.01$ ) and close online friends ( $t=-3.98$ ;  $p<.01$ ). On average, the number of online friends that the female subjects had met face-to-face was 0.822 ( $SD=2.139$ ), which was significantly less ( $t=-3.81$ ;  $p<.01$ ) than the number of online friends that the male subjects had met ( $M=2.32$ ,  $SD=5.56$ ).

For the subjects with online romantic relationship experience ( $N=63$ , 16.32% of the subjects), the average duration was 6.66 months ( $SD=7.59$ ) with the average duration differing according to gender. Online romantic relationships was 8.12 months ( $SD=8.69$ ) for females, which was significantly longer ( $t=2.03$ ;  $p=.047$ ) than that for males ( $M=4.13$ ,  $SD=4.17$ ). The gender difference in the duration of online romantic relationships signifies that women have a more serious attitude towards online romantic relationships than men. However, when considering platonic friendships rather than relationships, there was no significant difference ( $t=-1.01$ ;  $p=.31$ ) in the duration between female and male subjects, which was 1.37 years ( $SD=1.82$ ) for females and 1.58 years ( $SD=1.82$ ) for males.

### **Attitudes towards Online Infidelity**

Among the four kinds of activities, on average, building and maintaining online friendships was rated as having the lowest degree of infidelity ( $M=2.85$ ,  $SD=0.89$ ), while engaging in a sexual relationship was considered as the highest degree of infidelity ( $M=4.26$ ,  $SD=1.02$ ). With respect to meeting online friends face-to-face and engaging in hot chat sessions, the degrees of infidelity for these two activities were regarded as similar and were rated as 3.38 ( $SD=0.92$ ) and 3.54 ( $SD=0.97$ ), respectively.

This study also examined the gender differences in the attitudes towards infidelity by using a *t*-test. As Table 3 indicates, several gender differences were found in the attitudes towards online infidelity. Females regarded “face-to-face meetings with different strangers” ( $t=4.40$ ;  $p<.01$ ), “regular face-to-face meetings with the same people” ( $t=2.90$ ;  $p<.01$ ), “engaging in hot chat sessions with different strangers” ( $t=2.90$ ;  $p<.01$ ), “engaging in hot chat sessions with the same people regularly” ( $t=2.03$ ;  $p=.04$ ), “having a one-time sexual encounter with a stranger” ( $t=3.24$ ;  $p<.00$ ), “having sex with different strangers” ( $t=3.92$ ;  $p<.01$ ), and “having sex with the same people regularly” ( $t=3.62$ ;  $p<.01$ ) as constituting a higher degree of infidelity than males.

A cluster analysis was adopted to examine the differences among respondents in their attitude levels towards infidelity for four kinds of online activities: building and maintaining online friendships, meeting online friends face-to-face, engaging in hot chat sessions, and engaging in sexual relationships. Respondents were classified into three clusters, which are shown in Figure 1.

Based on the results of the cluster analysis, respondents were divided into three clusters, which are labeled as “conservative towards online relationships,” “accepting of non-sexual virtual relationships,” and “liberal towards online relationships”; these clusters are shown in Figures 1 and 2 and in Table 4. The ANOVA analysis indicated that there were statistically significant differences among all the attitudes towards online infidelity ( $p<.01$ ).

According to Figures 1 and 2 and Table 4, subjects belonging to the cluster of “liberal towards online relationships” tended to consider most online relationship activities as acceptable and as not constituting infidelity. In contrast, subjects belonging to the cluster of “conservative towards online relationships” tended to consider online relationship activities as infidelity. Subjects belonging to the cluster of “accepting of non-sexual virtual relationships” accepted or marginally accepted non-sexual online activities but regarded sexual relationship activities as infidelity.

Online friendship activities were acceptable or marginally acceptable for the subjects belonging to all of the three clusters mentioned above. Most subjects did not consider online friendship activities as infidelity. Nevertheless, sexual relationship activities were considered as amounting to infidelity by the subjects belonging to both the clusters of “conservative towards online relationships” and “accepting of non-sexual virtual relationships.” However, subjects belonging to the cluster of “liberal towards online relationships” considered most activities, including sexual relationships, as acceptable and as not amounting to infidelity. Subjects belonging to the third cluster were labeled as liberal since they considered all online relationship activities, including sexual relationships, as not constituting infidelity.

### **Attitudes towards Online Infidelity and Online Relationship Behaviors**

To examine the relationship between attitudes towards online infidelity and the subjects’ own online relationship behavior, this study adopted a correlation analysis, the results of which are shown in Table 5. According to the correlation analysis, the attitudes towards online infidelity were not related to Internet usage. However, online relationship experiences were negatively related to the attitudes towards infidelity. The correlation analysis results indicate that the greater the respondents’ experience on the Internet, the less they regard online friendships as infidelity.

Table 5 also indicates that the subjects who maintain a higher number of online friendships regard online relationship activities as a lesser degree of infidelity. The relationship between participation in hot chat sessions and the duration of online friendships was significantly negatively correlated ( $r=-.11$ ;  $p<.05$ ), which implies that the longer the duration of online friendships, the less the subjects who maintain such friendships consider engaging in hot chat sessions as infidelity. The number of online friends and the attitudes towards infidelity in the case of sexual relationships were significantly negatively related ( $r=-.15$ ;  $p<.05$ ), which implies that people with a larger number of online friends are less likely to regard sexual relationships with online friends as infidelity. The number of online friends that met face-to-face was negatively related to the attitudes towards infidelity in the case of face-to-face meetings ( $r=-.18$ ;  $p<.05$ ) and hot chat sessions ( $r=-.11$ ;  $p<.05$ ). The number of close online friends was negatively related to the attitudes towards infidelity in the case of face-to-face meetings ( $r=.16$ ;  $p<.05$ ), hot chat sessions ( $r=.11$ ;  $p<.05$ ), and sexual relationships ( $r=.11$ ;  $p<.05$ ).

In addition, when the subjects engaged in online friendship activities more

frequently, they did not regard online relationship activities as infidelity. The number of days per week they engaged in online friendship activities was negatively related to their attitudes towards infidelity in the case of face-to-face meetings ( $r=.11$ ;  $p<.05$ ), hot chat sessions ( $r=.14$ ;  $p<.05$ ), and sexual relationships ( $r=.16$ ,  $p<.05$ ). In addition, the number of hours that the respondents spent on online friendship activities at a stretch was negatively related to sexual relations ( $r=.12$ ;  $p<.05$ ). Thus, individuals who spend a large amount of time on online friendship activities may not regard online sexual relationships as infidelity.

To sum up, online relationship experiences and the number of online friends were negatively related to the attitudes towards infidelity. The respondents regarded engaging in online activities as a lesser degree of infidelity when they themselves had more experience of online relationships and had a larger number of online friends.

## DISCUSSION

Computer-mediated communication is now an important means of building and maintaining interpersonal relationships. Online relationships are not unusual for many Internet users. The present research has focused on online infidelity and relationship behaviors. Through the investigation of college students' attitudes towards online infidelity, several relationships among online behavior, gender, and attitudes towards infidelity have been highlighted.

In the empirical survey of this study, the results of the cluster analysis revealed three main clusters of attitudes towards online infidelity: "conservative towards online relationships," "accepting of non-sexual virtual relationships," and "liberal towards online relationships." The subjects belonging to different clusters demonstrated different levels of acceptance of online relationship activities. Subjects belonging to the cluster of "conservative towards online relationships" considered engaging in most online relationship activities as infidelity. In contrast, subjects belonging to the cluster of "liberal towards online relationships" tended to rate all online activities as acceptable and did not consider engaging in them as infidelity. Finally, for those belonging to the cluster of "accepting of non-sexual virtual relationships," online relationship activities were considered acceptable, with the exception of sexually related ones.

Furthermore, this study found that there were significant relationships between the attitudes towards infidelity and online relationship behaviors. The respondents maintaining longer and more intensive online relationships tended to regard online

relationship activities as more acceptable and as not constituting infidelity. In addition, males seemed to have more accepting attitudes, while females were more likely to rate engaging in online relationship activities, especially sexually related ones, as infidelity.

College students have always constituted one of the largest proportions of participants in cyberspace. Online relationship activities are fundamental to their daily activities and are a necessity for most college students. The subject of online relationships should be highlighted as an issue that merits concern for greater awareness and for the purpose of providing students with appropriate counseling if required. The results of this research have yielded a profile of the online relationship activities of college students as well as an understanding of their attitudes towards online relationships, which could be useful for educators in offering constructive guidance and assistance to college students.

The current study used a sample comprising college students from a Taiwanese university. For the purpose of generalization, future studies should use samples comprising students from various colleges and cultures as well as different types of Internet users to validate the research results of this study. Further, the difference in the attitudes towards online infidelity between students and general Internet users represents an important and as yet unknown issue that should be the subject of future research. This study was conducted at a Taiwanese university however; cultural background may be an important factor in influencing individuals' attitudes towards online infidelity. Researchers may find the present study a useful reference as part of cross-cultural comparisons of online infidelity.

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## APPENDIX

### The Attitudes toward Online Infidelity Scale

Please indicate what the levels of unfaithfulness would be if a person engaged in the following online activities with others while simultaneously maintaining a committed romantic relationship in the non-virtual world.

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Formed a one-time online friendship with a stranger
Formed online friendships with different strangers
Maintained online friendships regularly with the same people

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A one-time face-to-face meeting with a stranger found online
Face-to-face meetings with different strangers found online
Regular face-to-face meetings with the same people found online

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Engaged in a one-time hot chat session with a stranger
Engaged in hot chat sessions with different strangers
Engaged in regular hot chat sessions with the same people

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Had a one-time sexual encounter with a stranger found online
Had sex with different strangers found online
Had sex regularly with the same people found online

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**Table 1 Internet usage by gender**

	All Participants (n = 386)	Male (n = 115)	Female (n = 270)
Experience of using Internet (years)			
M	4.76	4.84	4.74
s.d.	0.89	0.76	0.93
<i>p.</i>	$t = -0.94; p = .35$		
Internet usage per week (days)			
M	5.76	5.93	5.70
s.d.	1.91	1.85	1.93
<i>p.</i>	$t = -1.06; p = .29$		
Internet usage per day (hours)			
M	2.22	2.25	2.22
s.d.	0.88	0.84	0.90
<i>p.</i>	$t = -0.27; p = .79$		

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**Table 2 Online relationship activities by gender**

	<b>All Participants (n = 386)</b>	<b>Male (n = 115)</b>	<b>Female (n = 270)</b>
Experience of online friendship (years)			
M	1.43	1.58	1.37
s.d.	1.82	1.82	1.82
<i>p.</i>	<i>t = -1.01; p = .31</i>		
Number of online friends			
M	3.73	6.07	2.72
s.d.	7.27	9.61	5.75
<i>p.</i>	<i>t = -4.23;</i> <i>p &lt; .01***</i>		
Number of close online friends			
M	1.81	2.93	1.31
s.d.	3.73	5.61	2.38
<i>p.</i>	<i>t = -3.98;</i> <i>p &lt; .01***</i>		
Number of online friends met in real-life			
M	1.28	2.32	0.82
s.d.	3.58	5.56	2.14
<i>p.</i>	<i>t = -3.81;</i> <i>p &lt; .01***</i>		
Duration of online friendship (years)			
M	1.43	1.58	1.37
s.d.	1.82	1.82	1.82
<i>p.</i>	<i>t = -1.01; p = .31</i>		
Online romantic relationship experience			
M	63	22	41
Percentage	16.32%	5.70%	10.62%
<i>p.</i>	<i>t = 0.85; p = .40</i>		
Duration of last online romantic relationship (months)			
M	6.66	4.134	8.12
s.d.	7.59	4.17	8.69
<i>p.</i>	<i>t = 2.03; p = .05*</i>		

**Table 3 Infidelity Attitudes towards Online Activities by Gender**

	<b>All Participants (n = 386)</b>	<b>Male (n = 115)</b>	<b>Female (n = 270)</b>
Friendship with a stranger for once			
M	2.36	2.48	2.30
s.d.	1.10	1.16	1.07
<i>p.</i>	$t = -1.46; p = .15$		
Friendship with different strangers			
M	3.08	3.06	3.09
s.d.	1.10	0.98	1.15
<i>p.</i>	$t = 0.26; p = .80$		
Friendship with same people regularly			
M	3.11	3.14	3.09
s.d.	1.11	1.03	1.41
<i>p.</i>	$t = -0.38; p = .71$		
Physically meet a stranger for once			
M	2.90	2.78	2.94
s.d.	1.19	1.04	1.25
<i>p.</i>	$t = 1.22; p = .22$		
Physically meet different strangers			
M	3.51	3.13	3.67
s.d.	1.12	1.12	1.08
<i>p.</i>	$t = 4.40;$ $p < .01***$		
Physically meet same people regularly			
M	3.74	3.50	3.85
s.d.	1.10	1.13	1.08
<i>p.</i>	$t = 2.90;$ $p < .01***$		
Hot chat with a stranger for once			
M	3.31	3.21	3.35
s.d.	1.20	1.11	1.24
<i>p.</i>	$t = 1.04; p = .30$		
Hot chat with different strangers			
M	3.57	3.31	3.68
s.d.	1.15	1.10	1.16
<i>p.</i>	$t = 2.90;$ $p < .01***$		
Hot chat with same people regularly			
M	3.75	3.58	3.83
s.d.	1.08	1.07	1.08
<i>p.</i>	$t = 2.03; p = .04*$		

**Table 3 Infidelity Attitudes towards Online Activities by Gender (Continued)**

	All Participants (n = 386)	Male (n = 115)	Female (n = 270)
Have sex with a stranger for once			
M	4.10	3.80	4.23
s.d.	1.22	1.31	1.15
<i>p.</i>	$t = 3.24;$ $p < .01^{***}$		
Have sex with different strangers			
M	4.28	3.94	4.43
s.d.	1.15	1.35	1.02
<i>p.</i>	$t = 3.92;$ $p < .01^{***}$		
Have sex with same people regularly			
M	4.38	4.09	4.51
s.d.	1.07	1.20	0.98
<i>p.</i>	$t = 3.62;$ $p < .01^{***}$		

**Table 4 Attitudes towards Online Infidelity by Clusters**

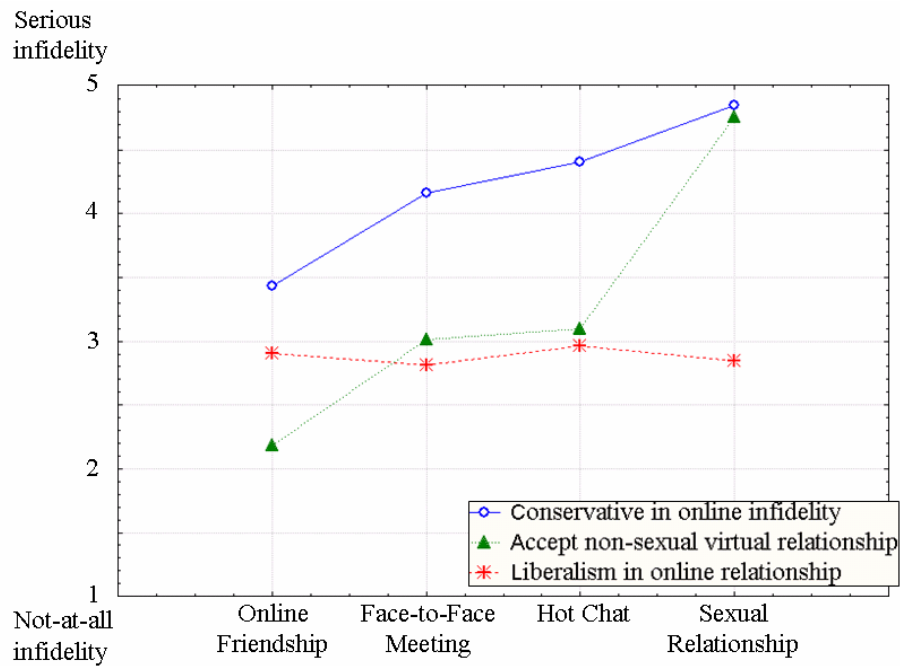
	Cluster 1 Conservative in Online Relationship (n=104)	Cluster 2 Accept Non- Sexual Virtual Relationship (n=149)	Cluster 3 Liberalism in Online Relationship (n=133)	ANOVA P value
Friendship with a stranger for once				
M	2.77	1.71	2.65	
s.d.	1.09	0.81	1.04	F = 46.40; p < .01
<i>p.</i>				
Friendship with different strangers				
M	3.81	2.43	2.97	
s.d.	0.88	1.01	0.88	F = 78.12; p < .01
<i>p.</i>				
Friendship with same people regularly				
M	3.76	2.44	3.11	
s.d.	0.97	0.97	0.92	F = 66.83; p < .01
<i>p.</i>				

**Table 4 Attitudes towards Online Infidelity by Clusters (Continued)**

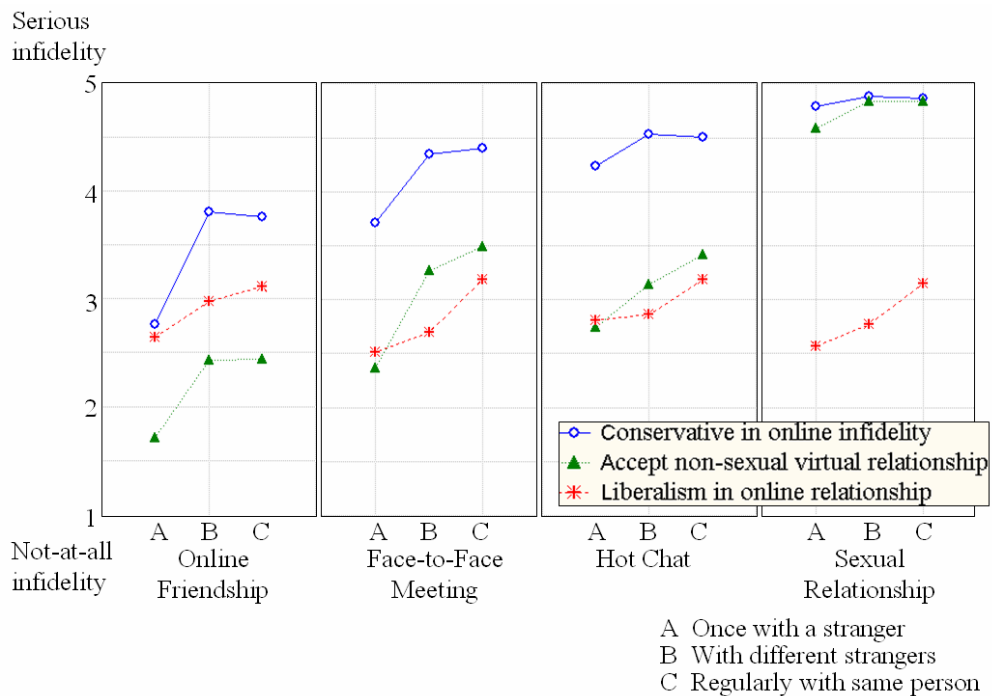
	<b>Cluster 1 Conservative in Online Relationship (n=104)</b>	<b>Cluster 2 Accept Non- Sexual Virtual Relationship (n=149)</b>	<b>Cluster 3 Liberalism in Online Relationship (n=133)</b>	<b>ANOVA P value</b>
Physically meet a stranger for once				
M	3.71	2.36	2.51	
s.d.	1.07	1.07	0.87	F = 71.35; p < .01
Physically meet different strangers				
M	4.35	3.27	2.70	
s.d.	0.74	1.02	0.91	F = 110.96; p < .01
Physically meet same people regularly				
M	4.40	3.49	3.19	
s.d.	0.75	1.09	1.07	F = 54.58; p < .01
Hot chat with a stranger for once				
M	4.23	2.75	2.80	
s.d.	0.90	1.08	0.93	F = 100.75; p < .01
Hot chat with different strangers				
M	4.53	3.14	2.86	
s.d.	0.64	1.08	0.88	F = 134.02; p < .01
Hot chat with same people regularly				
M	4.50	3.42	3.19	
s.d.	0.71	1.07	0.93	F = 77.40; p < .01
Have sex with a stranger for once				
M	4.79	4.59	2.57	
s.d.	0.57	0.76	0.94	F = 305.43; p < .01
Have sex with different strangers				
M	4.89	4.84	2.77	
s.d.	0.42	0.42	1.08	F = 379.34; p < .01
Have sex with same people regularly				
M	4.87	4.84	3.15	
s.d.	0.51	0.44	1.20	F = 198.52; p < .01

**Table 5 Correlations among infidelity attitudes and online relationship behaviors**

	Infidelity Attitudes to			
	Online friendship	Face-to-face meeting	Hot chat	Sexual relationship
Internet used per week (days)	-0.06	0.06	0.01	0.06
Internet used per time (hours)	-0.05	0.05	-0.02	0.06
Experience of using Internet (years)	-0.11*	0.00	-0.02	0.08
Duration of online friendship (years)	-0.06	-0.05	-0.11*	-0.07
Number of online friends	-0.02	-0.10	-0.08	-0.15*
Number of close online friends	-0.03	-0.16*	-0.11*	-0.11*
Number of online friends met in real-life	-0.01	-0.18*	-0.11*	-0.07
Participate in online friendship activities per week (days)	-0.06	-0.11*	-0.14*	-0.16*
Participate in online friendship activities at a stretch (hours)	-0.01	-0.05	-0.09	-0.12*
Duration of last online romantic relationship (months)	0.04	0.09	-0.07	-0.05



**Figure 1 Attitudes of Infidelity level towards four kinds of online activities**



**Figure 2 Details of Degrees of Online Infidelity**

