

# KINSEY *Today*

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The mission of The Kinsey Institute is to promote interdisciplinary research and scholarship in the fields of human sexuality, gender, and reproduction. The Institute was founded in 1947 by renowned sex researcher Alfred Kinsey. Today, the Institute has two components, an Indiana University research institute and a not-for-profit corporation, which owns and manages the Institute's research data and archives, collections, and databases.

## John Money and Graduate Student Research Awardees

We are pleased to announce the 2014 awardees for the John Money Fellowship and the Kinsey Institute Student Research Grants.

### John Money Fellowship for Scholars of Sexology

The **John Money Fellowship for Scholars of Sexology** was established in 2002 by Dr. John Money, and first awarded in 2009. The fellowship supports graduate students whose scholarly work would benefit from the use of library and archival materials at The Kinsey Institute for Sex, Gender, and Reproduction. In addition to conducting his or her own research, the fellow is expected to make a contribution to the organization, preservation, and/or accessibility of The Kinsey Institute collections.

**2014 John Money Fellows:** Jessica Hille and Liam Oliver Lair

**Jessica Hille** is a doctoral student in the Department of Gender Studies at Indiana University. Her research focuses on asexuality as an identity category and an opportunity to interrogate concepts of sexuality, intimacy, and pleasure.

Sexual behavior and sexual orientation are often thought to be central to personal identity, development, and interpersonal relationships. Popular narratives around “coming out” and being “born this way” underscore modern understandings of sexual orientations: that everyone necessarily develops sexual attraction(s), and that this attraction is part of an inherent sexuality.

The rise of online communities like the Asexual Visibility and Education Network (AVEN), however, has allowed people to discover and adopt asexuality as a distinct identity. Current estimates based on survey data suggest that approximately 1% of the population is asexual. Often described as individuals who do not experience sexual attraction, asexuals complicate not only conceptions of sexual orientation but of human sexuality more broadly. Jessica’s dissertation work will question the notion of human beings as inherently sexual, and examine intimacy and pleasure apart from sexual attractions.



The 2014 John Money Fellowship for Scholars of Sexology will allow Jessica to investigate the “X” designation in the Kinsey report given to people who did not fit on the 0 to 6 scale used by Dr. Kinsey and his colleagues. These individuals did not report specific sexual behavior and have been referred to as asexuals in recent discussions of asexuality. Jessica’s project will code and analyze the X reports to determine who was designated as X, how they relate to current asexual identities and identifications, and what, if any, other demographic characteristics are common among the “Kinsey Xs.”

## John Money and Graduate Student Research Awardees (*continued*)

**Liam Oliver Lair** is a PhD student in Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies at the University of Kansas.

His dissertation, *Disciplining Diagnoses: A Genealogy of Trans\* Subject Positions and Cisnormativity*, interrogates the racial and sexual investments in cisnormative standards of gender in the U.S. While sexologists initially focused on identifying and classifying “sexual mental diseases,” they eventually began to distinguish gender disorders from sexual disorders. Harry Benjamin’s *The Transsexual Phenomenon* (1966) marked this shift, bringing theoretical and medical diagnoses to bear on those deemed “deviant” in regard to gender. Sexologists attempted, during the 1950s and 1960s, to draw clear distinctions between transvestite (TV) and transsexual (TS) diagnoses. The discursive formation of these terms occurred in relation to mostly white, middle-class, transfeminine individuals. These developments led to a particular manifestation of cisnormative standards of gender that are still in effect.



While the categories of TV/TS will always fail to describe the complexity of cross-gendered identification, Liam's project explores the specificity and particularity of this failure. He argues that this failure is not solely a result of the limited nature of categories; it is also a result of the discursive investments present in the creation of the diagnoses, present in medical fields from which they emerged, and present in and for the individuals that take up these terms as identities. In particular, he argues that the desire to codify white, cissexual bodies as the norm affected not only trans\* people in the mid-20th century, but also how we access and understand trans\* identity to this day.

### **Honorable Mentions:**

Julian Gil-Peterson, American Studies, Rutgers University  
Bogdan Popa, Political Science, Indiana University-Bloomington

## **Kinsey Institute Student Research Grants**

**The Kinsey Institute Student Research Grants** are awarded annually to up to four emerging sexology scholars: two at Indiana University, and two at accredited research universities nationwide. Through the Student Research Grants, the Institute seeks to fund significant and innovative research that deals with human sexuality, from a wide array of disciplines and perspectives.

### **The 2014 grant awardees are:**

**Mina Farahzad**, Medical College of Wisconsin  
**Safak Kilictepe**, Indiana University, Department of Anthropology  
**Sarah Merrill**, Cornell University, Department of Human Development  
**Trenton Mize**, Indiana University, Departments of Sociology & Statistics

**Mina Farahzad**, Medical College of Wisconsin

*Research area: The Association between Loss of Custody and Substance Use, HIV Risk, and Depressive Symptoms among Female Street Sex Workers*

Female street sex workers (FSSWs) are an extremely disadvantaged group with complex histories of loss. They experience high levels of stigma, poverty, and violence. In addition, FSSWs have higher rates of illicit drug use, greater HIV risk, and poorer mental health than women not involved in sex work. Despite these many hazards, it is estimated that between 70% of FSSWs are mothers, a role that they value highly. Moreover, motherhood helps position sex workers in a resistive discourse, shirking the prevalent perception of sex worker as one lacking moral worth.



However, many FSSW mothers lose custody of their children. Previous investigations suggest that following the loss of children, women feel increasingly lonely and depressed. In order to cope with these feelings, they often increase drug use, further exacerbating the cycle of drug use and sex work. Moreover, continued sex work and drug use inhibits women's ability to regain custody of their children.

To date, there has been no systematic evaluation of the association between loss of custody and substance use, HIV risk, and depressive symptoms among FSSWs. This study will evaluate this association using quantitative surveys. Furthermore, in order to add depth and context to the quantitative findings, FSSWs will be engaged in in-depth interviews to provide their experiences of substance use and mental health as it relates to their children.

**Safak Kilictepe**, Indiana University, Department of Anthropology

*Research area: Pronatalist Government Policies and Politics of Reproduction in Turkey*

Reproductive policies have multiple effects on women's biological, social, and political bodies (Ginsburg and Rapp 1991). In the last decade, the Turkish government has become increasingly concerned with decreasing birth rates. To increase the fertility rate in Turkey, the Prime Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, has been encouraging families to have at least three, preferably five children. The government has introduced new regulations in the medical system for family planning purposes by limiting abortions and C-section births, allowing doctors who have detected pregnancy in married and unmarried women to inform the families of these women about their pregnancies, giving married heterosexual couples incentives for child bearing, and providing incentives for early-age marriages.



By conducting ethnographic research, namely in-depth interviews and participant observation in Turkey, this study aims to investigate the extent to which pronatalist policies have shaped women's reproductive experiences and their decisions about reproduction, to learn about how women are responding to new legislations about reproduction, and to understand how these policies have affected women's bodies and everyday lives.

## Kinsey Institute Student Research Grants (*continued*)

**Sarah Merrill**, Cornell University, Department of Human Development

*Research area: Effect of Stimuli Environment and Peripheral Attention Bias on Female Discordance in Genital and Subjective Sexual Arousal*



Measures of genital arousal have illuminated specific sex differences: most men show genital arousal almost exclusively to one sex, while most women show substantial genital arousal to both sexes regardless of their sexual orientation. Given the influence and import of context as a determinant of female sexual response, it is plausible that the discordance between female subjective and genital arousal reported thus far is partially a function of the experimental environment utilized.

In this study, Sarah proposes to examine this possibility by systematically varying the type and intensity of visual sexual stimuli participants are exposed to, in the hope that differences in the degree of discordance between female subjective and genital arousal may be detected. This arousal will be assessed by self-report, vaginal photoplethysmography, and pupil dilation measurement. Additionally, eye-tracking will allow investigators to pinpoint within stimuli conditions what participants are focusing on, as well as comparing these attentional biases to different levels of concordance between the three related measures.

**Trenton Mize**, Indiana University, Departments of Sociology & Statistics

*Research area: "Status Disadvantages for Gay Men and Lesbian Leaders: Orientation or Masculinity?"*



Gay men and lesbians face discrimination, harassment, and violence based on their identity and also face inequality in laws that limit their legal rights. Prior studies have detailed the discrimination that sexual minorities face in the labor market, in the law, and in dealing with physical violence, with recent studies showing discrimination in the hiring process and outlining income penalties for gay men.

Despite the multiple studies on inequality due to sexual orientation, the reason behind the discrimination remains underexplored, with little research examining why sexual minorities face biases in social interaction. Using experimental methods, Trenton will examine the disadvantage gay men and lesbian leaders face in order to disentangle the effects of a sexual minority identity from masculinity and gender conformity to uncover the mechanism behind disadvantage.

Congratulations to all our award winners!

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## New Research to Link Immunity with Sexual Behavior

In the midst of flu and cold season, you may be adding more vitamin c or zinc to your diet. But what if changing your sexual habits could build your immune system, too?

In previous research, Tierney Lorenz, postdoctoral fellow at The Kinsey Institute and the Common Themes in Reproductive Diversity (CTRD) research training group at IU, found that a healthy sex life could contribute to a healthy immune system.

Lorenz's previous work with Sari van Anders at the University of Michigan measured the level of antibodies in saliva and the sexual habits of an individual. In their paper "Interactions of Sexual Activity, Gender, and Depression on Immunity" (*Journal of Sexual Medicine*, February 2013), they reported that sexual behavior affects immune system markers.

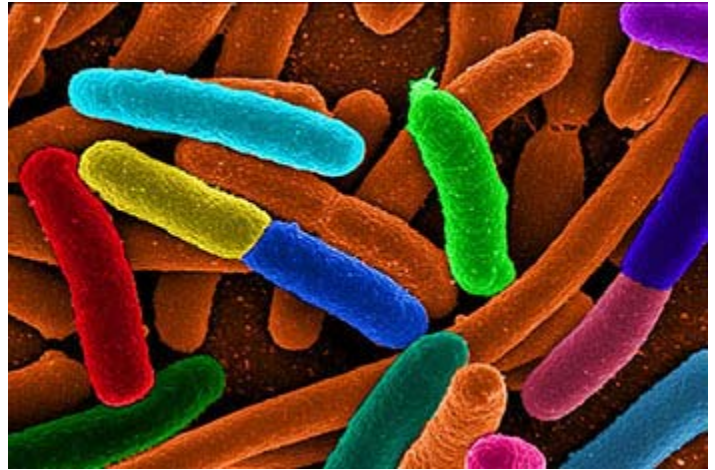


Photo: Mattosaurus/Flickr

"However, we don't know yet if a person is more or less likely to get sick due to sex," Lorenz says.

Lorenz's current postdoctoral work at Indiana University aims to answer this question. Conducted in collaboration with the departments of psychology and biology, the Women, Immunity and Sexual Health (WISH) study will examine how the presence or absence of sexual activity may influence immune response in healthy human females across the menstrual cycle. Past research has shown other social behaviors, like athletic competition and positive friendly interactions, can change how the immune system reacts to threats, but this study will be one of the first to show if sexual activity is another one of the factors the immune system takes into account in determining how high of an alert to set.

"Sex is important and the body expects sex—we are wired to reproduce— but we know so little about how and why the body is reacting to sex and influencing health," Lorenz says.

The study will collect blood and saliva samples from pre-menopausal female volunteers in Bloomington over the course of a month, or one menstrual cycle. The study will include both sexually active and sexually abstinent subjects. With the help of Dr. Greg Demas from the department of biology, the samples will be infected with *E. coli*, and after an incubation period, will show how effective the antibodies are due to the amount of bacteria remaining.

### Insights Into Depression

Lorenz ultimately wants to apply this research to further understand and treat mental health. She specializes in sexual health and wellbeing in people with mood disorders, and her pre-doctoral study sampled both depressed and non-depressed women. The WISH study will examine differences in healthy women's immune reactions

depending on their sexual activity, but Lorenz wants to later expand this to compare sexual behavior and health in depressed and non-depressed women:

“There is only very broad literature out there suggesting the immune system plays an important role in mental illness, and I’m interested in how the immune system plays a role in depression and why people stay depressed,” she says. “This is an exciting field because sexual behavior and mental health is for the most part untouched.”

She explains that our immune systems, hormones, and mental health are all intertwined. Depressed women frequently experience mild, cold-like symptoms like fatigue, headaches, or achiness because there is a constant, physical immune reaction that accompanies persistent depression. How sexual activity plays a role in this is still something of a mystery.

“Despite the very high rates of depression in women, we don’t know why some depressed women continue to have sexual desire and others don’t; why some women experience antidepressant sexual side effects and others don’t; what influence sexual activity might have on some of the physical effects of depression; how sex might protect a relationship from the negative effects of depression...That, to me, seems like a big gap!” Lorenz says.

## **Immunity and Reproduction**

The WISH study will not only lead to an understanding of how the immune system and sexual behavior interact, it will also add to what is known about the immune system and reproduction. The study will monitor immune response over the course of a menstrual cycle. Lorenz explains that women’s immunity strength is like an on/off switch when the body is ready to reproduce. This is important because the immune system dampens down at the point of ovulation in order to allow potential sperm to survive; otherwise, a super strong immunity would lead to sperm attack, and that would be the end of the human species! This study will examine whether or not having sex affects this on/off switch of immunity in women.

So what does this all mean for women?

“Knowing how female bodies react to sexual activity can help women and their doctors make better choices: for example, if a woman is much more sexually active than the average person, she might have artificially high ratings on allergy tests or other tests of immune function. This might lead to misdiagnosis of immune dysfunction,” Lorenz says. “Also, if this study shows that sexual activity at a particular point of a woman’s menstrual cycle might trigger the inflammation that increases risk of depression, a woman who is at risk for depression might avoid sex during that part of her cycle.”

Though the science is preliminary, Dr. Lorenz hopes her findings will bring new insight to the interaction of sexual behavior and physical and mental health that can lead to applied research and treatment in the future.

“As a psychologist, it is really fun for me to see a lot of parallels between hormones and immune function. This is something psychologists are just now getting in touch with.”

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## Three New Kinsey Institute Gallery Shows

### *Beauty and the Beast: The Erotic Art of Ian Hornak*

January 24 - April 4, 2014

#### *Beauty and the Beast: The Erotic Art of Ian*

*Hornak* showcases a major gift of drawings and paintings from the estate of 20th century American artist Ian Hornak. Hornak (1944 - 2002) lived and worked in New York, where he was one of the founding artists of the Photorealist and the Hyperrealist movements. He is now recognized as one of the preeminent representational artists of his generation. Although best known for his landscapes, Hornak's early work from the late 1960s often focused on the nude figure, at times combining human and animal anatomy.



### *Flora*

January 24 - April 4, 2014

*Flora* presents a selection of photographs, prints, paintings, sculptures and books from the permanent collection that feature plant or landscape imagery.

Artists include Grace Benedict, Micah Beree, Jeff Crisman, JD Dragan, Leanne Ellis, Tim Forcade, Laura Hartford, Václav Jirásek, Hugh Jones, Dave Levingston, Carolyn Quan, Jennifer Ray, Janna Stern, Jordan Tate, Arthur Tress, Linda Troeller, and Sam Wang.

At right: Linda Adele Goodine, United States; *Honey Dip, from the Seneca Honey Series*, 2009; Color photograph printed on Polyflex photographic paper; 2010.96.1; Donated in 2010.





## ***The Right to Read: Censorship and the Books of Grove Press***

February 3 - 28, 2014

The Kinsey Institute was pleased to be included in “The Burroughs Century,” a 5-day festival in Bloomington from February 5 through 9, which examined and celebrated the legacy of William S. Burroughs, one of the principal figures of the Beat Generation and a ground-breaking American writer and artist.

*The Right to Read* examines the pivotal role that Grove Press, which published Burroughs’ *Naked Lunch* and many other controversial books, played in the censorship battles of the late 1950s and early 1960s.

The Kinsey Institute Library houses hundreds of books and serials issued by Grove Press, an independent publishing house in New York. Publisher Barney Rosset did not hesitate to challenge long-standing obscenity laws in his quest to bring some of the 19th and 20th century’s most intriguing literature to American readers. In addition to the work of Burroughs, Grove Press was the first to legally publish *Lady Chatterley’s Lover* by D.H. Lawrence, as well as the works of Henry Miller, Jean Genet, and anonymous Victorian authors of erotic literature.



## **Save the Date! The [Kinsey Institute Juried Art Show](#) opens May 16, 2014!**

The Kinsey Institute Gallery is open 1:30 to 5 pm Monday through Friday, or by appointment. Admission is free. Due to adult content, visitors should be 18 years of age or older, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian.

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## Kinsey Reporter App Takes Off With New Surveys

In February, the Kinsey Reporter App released new surveys to coincide with Valentine's Day. Responding to questions like "what does one's heart desire?" on that day geared to love and romance, people around the world downloaded the app on their mobile phones, and jumped into reporting.

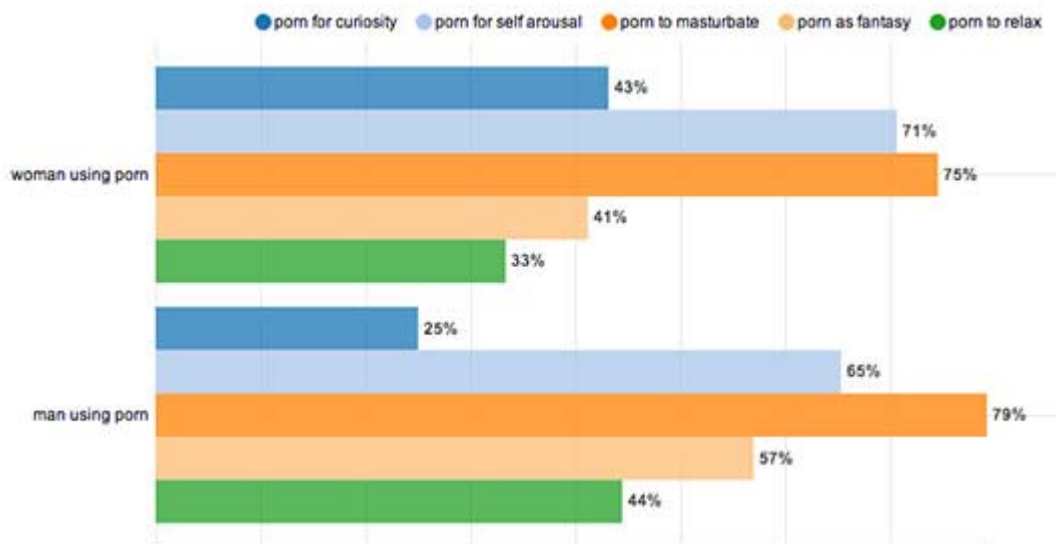
"Ideally, we'd like to compare this new data between Valentine's Day and the other reports we get throughout the year," said Stephanie Sanders, interim director of The Kinsey Institute.

The app team also added a new survey on pornography in February, which is already proving popular within the many offerings on the mobile platform.



Researchers with The Kinsey Institute and the IU Bloomington School of Informatics and Computing worked together to develop the app. And, anyone can visit the KinseyReporter.com website and create their own visual data by selecting a questions to compare within surveys.

This chart of reports on porn use is just one way the data can be arranged and viewed.



Early data comparing reports of use of porn by men and women from Kinsey Reporter

"We are getting thousands of reports from around the world – from at least 45 countries so far – though the great majority have been from the US," said Filippo Menczer, director of IU's Center for Complex Networks and Systems Research, or CNetS, and a School of Informatics and Computing professor who helped design the app. "And as we'd hoped, we are beginning to observe some interesting patterns in the data."



The Kinsey Reporter App is free for download at Apple iOS Store or Google Play (for Android).

Kinsey Reporter allows citizen observers around the world to report on sexual behavior and experiences, and then share, explore and visualize what people report. Data submitted by anonymous citizen scientists is also used for research and shared with the public at the Kinsey Reporter website.

Some of these “infographics” are currently available at the Kinsey Reporter Facebook page.

“The reports received by the Kinsey Reporter app until today illustrate how the data can be explored, both by scientists and by users of the app,” Menczer said. “You can observe the relationships among variables, suggesting different clustering of activities, feelings, and contexts of reports, and the possible connections among them. People can perform their own analytics of the public data and create their own charts and maps at KinseyReporter.org.”

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## New Staff at The Institute

### **Tierney Lorenz, Ph.D.**

Tierney Lorenz is the CTRD postdoctoral fellow with Dr. Julia Heiman.

Tierney has studied the bi-directional relationship between sexual behaviors and symptoms of mood disorders. Her predoctoral work included psychophysiological studies of antidepressant use, sympathetic nervous system activity and genital arousal, clinical trials of behavior and writing-based therapies to improve sexual wellbeing in women with mood disorders, and cross-sectional studies of frequency of sexual activity and immunologic markers in men and women with and without mood disorders.

Her post-doctoral research examines how the presence or absence of sexual activity may influence immune response in healthy human females across the menstrual cycle, and if men and women differ in immune response to partnered sexual activity. You can read about her current WISH study elsewhere in this issue.



Photo by Herbert Ascherman, Jr.

### **Krista Milich, Ph.D.**

Krista Milich is a Postdoctoral Fellow at The Kinsey Institute. Krista is a biological anthropologist with a focus on primate reproductive ecology.

Dr. Milich examines how environmental factors impact sexual strategies and reproductive physiology. Her research has focused on the effect of social and ecological conditions on behaviors and hormone concentrations in populations of nonhuman primates, including the red colobus monkeys of Kibale National Park, Uganda, and rhesus macaques on the island of Cayo Santiago, Puerto Rico.

Krista is also part of several collaborative projects on understanding sexual conflict in primates and human sexual plasticity.

At The Kinsey Institute, she will be working with Dr. Virginia Vitzthum to apply the same reproductive ecology concepts to populations of women living in different environments. This year, she'll travel to Greenland to examine how changes in photoperiod (daylight) affect the hormone profiles of Greenlandic women.



## Gene McClain

Gene McClain is our new Accounting Associate. After 56 years of full-time work, Gene is glad to be lending his expertise to helping The Kinsey Institute maintain financial health and well-being! He held several positions at Indiana University, including Director of Financial Analysis for the Kelley School of Business at IU, Financial Officer for the Malaysia Cooperative Program, and most recently, as Director of Business Affairs and Budget at the IU School of Education.

Gene also served as an Army Helicopter Pilot, flying missions in Vietnam. He was an instructor pilot in Iran, where he was evacuated during the revolution, and then worked in Saudi Arabia, where he trained civil defense pilots and fire-fighting rescue missions.

Gene moved to Bloomington when he was 40 years old to attend IU and received his MBA in 1985.

In his free time, he plays classical guitar with the Bloomington Classical Guitar ensemble and works out at Bloomington Cross Fit (where he can do a 330 lb deadlift!). Welcome, Gene.



## Helen Fisher's Love Letter

*Noted authority on love, sex and relationships, anthropologist Dr. Helen Fisher recently donated her materials to The Kinsey Institute. She reflects on moments of insight, and on her hopes for building knowledge upon knowledge:*

"Grief can take care of itself, but to get the full value of joy you must have somebody to divide it with." So wrote Mark Twain. I am writing to share my joy for the opportunity to give the fruits of my career and personal life to *The Kinsey Institute*. It's an honor. Over 40 years ago I bought Alfred Kinsey's two great books, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*; they still sit on my bookshelf at eye-level beside my writing desk. To me, Kinsey was a hero. He dared to document and discuss sex in prudish America after World War II. To know that my work will reside near his, and that of many other intellectual pioneers in the fields of sex and love, is cause for profound celebration.

I look out; not in. Yet as I packed my first batch of documents off to the The Kinsey Institute, I began to look at my past. I



## Helen Fisher's Love Letter (*continued*)

vividly recalled the moment I came up with my PhD dissertation idea, writing it down just before falling into a deep sleep. When I found that note the following morning, however, I couldn't understand it; it took me a couple days to comprehend what I had groggily envisioned. I recalled writing the first three chapters of my first book, with each paragraph on a separate sheet of paper. As well as when it occurred to me, as I was walking through Washington Square Park in New York, that humankind had evolved three distinct but related brain systems for mating and reproduction--the sex drive; romantic love; and feelings of attachment.

Oddly, I was reaching across a buffet table at a wine and cheese reception after an anthropology lecture when it dawned on me that the worldwide 'four year itch' that I had documented may stem from an ancestral human need to stick with a partner at least long enough to rear a single child through infancy -- about four years. Then, more recently, the moment at my desk when I came to believe that humanity had evolved four broad personality styles linked primarily with the dopamine, serotonin, testosterone and estrogen systems in the brain. Perhaps most memorable for me was the moment, in a darkened office at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, when I realized that romantic love was not an emotion, but a primordial human drive that evolved so that our forebears could focus their mating energy on a single individual and start the mating process.

Percy Bysshe Shelley wrote in *Ode to the Western Wind*, "Drive my dead thoughts over the universe, / Like withered leaves, to quicken a new birth..." My hope is that researchers of many varieties will incorporate scraps from among these documents to fertilize their own ideas and together our thoughts will scatter over the universe and push the web of human knowledge a bit further toward eternity. My ideas may live. And if any of my discoveries help just one woman understand why she chose "him;" if they enable just one man to understand how to keep his partnership in good health; if they aid just one person on antidepressants (who doesn't need them) to get off drugs that blunt the emotions and may jeopardize their ability to love, I will have succeeded. And I will dance around my campfire in the stars.

Thank you to everyone at The Kinsey Institute for this boundless opportunity and joy.

For more on Dr. Fisher's work, visit her website at <http://www.helenfisher.com/>

***The Kinsey Institute invites scholars and collectors to contribute personal and professional archives. Please contact Liana Zhou, [zhoul@indiana.edu](mailto:zhoul@indiana.edu), if you are interested.***

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## Kinsey Institute Research in the News

Valentine's Day always spurs an interest in Kinsey Institute research relating to sex, attraction and relationships. Here are some media highlights from the month of love:

*USA Today*, February 2, 2014. "Many singles looking for love, but not marriage."  
Article examines a variety of results from the latest [Singles in America survey](#) from Match.com.

*Huffington Post*, February 6, 2014. "These Are The People Having The Most Orgasms In America."  
Article examines selected findings of the annual Match.com Singles in America study, with commentary by Kinsey Institute researcher Dr. Justin Garcia.

*New York Times Magazine*, February 6, 2014. "Does a More Equal Marriage Mean Less Sex?"  
Kinsey Institute Scientist Dr. Justin Garcia comments in an article on attraction and sexual activity in marriages that embrace more equality in domestic responsibility compared to more traditional arrangements.

*New York Times*, February 7, 2014. "Talking to Children About Consent."  
Q&A with IU researcher and Kinsey Institute sex educator Dr. Debby Herbenick about discussing topics of sexuality and sexual safety with children.

*Wall Street Journal*, February 12, 2014. "The State of Love and Sex in Single America."  
Video interview with Dr. Justin Garcia and Dr. Helen Fisher on the results of the Singles in America study from Match.com.

*Los Angeles Times*, February 14, 2014. "Want to dish about Valentine's Day sex? There's an app for that."  
Article reports on the Valentine's Day survey available on the Kinsey Reporter app, with examples of questions, and comments from both Dr. Stephanie Sanders and Filippo Menczer.

"Noon Edition", *Indiana Public Media*, February 14, 2014. "The Science Behind Love."  
Radio interview about what science can tell us about love relationships, mate choice, and health factors of love -- with Kinsey Institute researcher Dr. Justin Garcia and Dr. Michael Reece, Professor of Public Health at Indiana University.

For more media coverage of Kinsey Institute research, visit our [Media](#) page at [http://www.kinseyinstitute.org/about/news\\_media.html](http://www.kinseyinstitute.org/about/news_media.html)



Anything to report? Indiana University's Kinsey Institute has an app that allows users to anonymously report public displays of affection as well as private sexual activity or fantasies on this day of romance. (Richard Drew / Associated Press / February)

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## THE KINSEY INSTITUTE

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