EMERGING ADULTS

EMERGING SEXUALITIES
EMERGING ADULTS & EMERGING SEXUALITIES

- Study 1: Within Identity Group Exploration – Completed 2019
- Study 2: Between Identity Group Exploration – Ongoing, completion due Sept 2020
- Study 3: Between Identity Group Comparison – Due to start Dec 2020
The Development of Emerging Plurisexual Identities Across Three Generations of Sexual Minority Individuals

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www.generations-study.com

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generations
A Study of the Life and Health of LGB People in a Changing Society

The Generations study is the first long-term, five-year study to examine the health and well-being across three generations of lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals (LGB). The study explores identity, stress, health outcomes, and health care and services utilization among LGBs in three generations of adults who came of age at different historical contexts. Find out more about the study here.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Gay/Lesbian</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Queer</th>
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Why focusing on pansexual and queer people?

1. Plurisexual identities on increase amongst (young) sexual minority people.
   - 7.9% of 16-24 year old sexual minority people identify as pansexual in the UK (Governments Equalities Office, 2018).
   - More than 50% of 18-24-year-olds identify as “not 100% straight or gay” in the UK (YouGov, 2015).

2. Plurisexual people are suffering from more mental health issues and report lower general life satisfaction, compared to gays and lesbians, as well as the general population.
   - Higher levels of depression and anxiety amongst plurisexual/bisexual people (Ross et al., 2018).
Methodology - Data Collection
Qualitative Interview Protocol Overview

PART 1: Life Story [Lifeline Activity]

PART 2: Social Identities & Communities [Identity Map]

PART 3: Sex & Sexual Cultures

PART 4: Challenges, Stress, & Coping

PART 5: Social and Historical Moments

PART 6: Healthcare Utilization

Life-Line Drawing
Life-Line Drawing

0-4
Positive Love Embrace Mother

5-10 Coming Out

Mother's Death

35
Sons

Birth → Future
Life-Line Drawing

Birth

Future

Challenges

Being open

Life events and milestones are marked on the timeline, including birth, educational stages, employment, personal events, and future planning. Specific dates and key life events are noted, such as '2010 (lowest pt.); depression' and '2014 Family group (high pt.)'. The future section highlights potential challenges and future goals.
Identity Map

Participant Number: _______________________
Date: _______________________

Plurisexual Identities 2019
Methodology – Data Analysis
3-Step Interview Transcript Analysis

1. **Narrative analysis of each transcript**

   Each transcript carefully studied in its entirety (40-160 pages long)

   Extracting data from the transcript relating to sexual identity formation, minority stress factors and resilience

   Reducing the data from marco (full transcript) to micro (General Narrative section of analytic memo)
Summary UT_4024

Several deaths in the family at an early age caused trauma. Their want pushing away from cancer, followed by an uncle being murdered caused stress in the family. At the age of 12-13 they started arguing a lot with their mother, which caused anxiety and depression, resulting in self-harming. Have five other half siblings. Father lost his job when they were 15, causing a lot of stress, the family struggling financially. Their dad is older, so, and has some health issues believed to have been caused by him being a recovering functional alcoholic. They came out to their father first. One of their half-sisters, on their father's side is a lesbian, so they thought the father would be accepting. When their mother found out she withdrew all financial support, even though the mum and dad are still together, the mother is now the main breadwinner as the father is on social and medical support. They are not to meet people where they work and study, it was a big deal for them. They have travelled to Europe 4-5 times and talk about how they feel at home there, more so than in the US. The life in Europe is explained as carefree, an environment they belong in. The mother was controlling and refused them to have any contact with anyone associated with the LGBTQ community. She took away their phone and changed their computer passwords. They speak a lot about the relationship to their mother. How its volatile and how they believe this is due to them being very similar, very emotional people not dealing very well with stress. Some of the highlights described relate to starting performing in drag, and the friends they have made in the drag community. Describing them as the family they never had. The drag family is described as very important, and referred to as their 'sisters'. Through doing drag they have connected more with their feminine side and is today concerning themselves gender-fluid, responding to both male and female pronoun. They are describing themselves as pansexual, first identified as bisexual but find the term pansexual being more inclusive and complete. They are describing how in relationships with females the romantic feeling must be present for the sexual feelings to awake, as women it's not the same, sexual feelings can be there before any romantic feeling. They developed their pansexual identity recently, after having gotten to know more trans people, and been in sexual relationships with them (pansexuality on the rise simply because transsexuality is on the rise). They simply believe transsexuality is on the rise because the distinction between bisexual and pansexual is not super important to them, they just prefer pansexual as it is more comprehensive. They came out to their first friend around the age of 14-15, it was a male friend, that also identified as bisexual. Does sexual advocate work at school, strong supporter of the LGBTQ community. Have had both monogamous and polyamorous relationships, don't really care either way, rejecting social norms, from gender, to sexuality, to relationship rules, proud of their identity, proud about not fitting in, supporter of the LGBTQ community (at campus or work). They describe the difference between sexual and romantic feelings in detail. Sexual feelings are more directed to man, having had sexual experiences with men/boys from an early age (11-12), while romantic feelings are more directed to women. They describe sex not being that important, partly because they are not comfortable with their body, being naked with people brings out anxiety and depression that they suffered from when younger. (Slightly contradictory stories, firstly describing being sexually promiscuous with men when not in relationships with women, but then saying they are not comfortable being naked, having sex...?) They mainly meet guys in dating apps and is surprised when people come on to them, thinking that most people just want to be friends with them (quite the opposite compared to 367). Describing sexual guys they fancied but seems to be a recurring theme that the other guys are not that into them, they feel like a 'second fiddle'. They seem to have more confidence in regards to romantic involvement with women. Prefers guys that are young, thin, and smaller than themselves as sexual partners as they do not trust men in general. Mentions having been abused by sex partners in the past. Has a preference of being in top in the relationship as they prefer to be in control, rather than a sexual, stimulative, preference as such.

They will not date a black guy, as the initial sexual assault described was by a black guy and it scares them, from a control/dominate point of view. Have dated all other races. On dating says they are a conscious of presenting themselves as masculine, to look more 'top' and present as 'in control' (strong gender stereotyping). Refers to the drag community they are apart of as family yet is keen to hide the drag queen side of their identity when dating with guys online. They are seeking relationship with women as romantically involved and men as more sexual and casual. Biggest challenge in their life so far has been dealing with themselves and the self-image, sexuality, depression, anxiety etc. Description that they were always bullied for the way they presented themselves, rather than their bisexuality. Not conforming to gender roles appears to have been a bigger stressor than their actual sexual identity. They were a good student at school and felt pressure to perform and not come out as bisexual because of that social performance and perception very important, or perhaps has just been reflected on a lot due to identity struggles. Pointed about how society will see them. Only feel safe amongst close friends, and/or the 'sisters'. They are studying psychology.

Reflection on interview content: While they are keen on presenting themselves as pansexual/heterosexual almost all stories relating to sex or sexual partners are with males. They even mention that they at the moment are not really into pursuing anything sexual with women at the moment. Connections with women are mainly referred to as emotional, while with men generally sexual.

When out of drag, or not with their 'drag-sisters' they are not comfortable talking about sex with men, preferred positions etc, but with the 'sisters' everything goes. It seems the gender and sexuality stereotypes in society focuses on men and women, very much to them in general, the only time they can free themselves from societies norms is with the 'sisters'.

Reflection relating to my own study: They present themselves differently on social media compared to real life. In real life they allow themselves to be gender-fluid but online, on dating apps, they are conscious about presenting themselves as masculine as possible, because they like to be perceived as a top, the one in control, as being out of control is perceived as non-masculine and not desirable, or rather, a vulnerable position.

On the contrary, they only follow people on social media that confirms their believes and self-identity.

Not conforming to gender roles appears to have been a bigger stressor than their actual sexual identity (found this in my MSc dissertation on young Swedish gay men as well).

Reflection on the interviewer: This interviewer is leading the interview a lot more than 276. This could be seen as good in terms of getting the data needed, but bad in terms of that its less of a free environment for the participant to talk freely, and lead the conversation where they feel it should go.
Methodology – Data Analysis
3-Step Interview Transcript Analysis

2. Organize extracted data into analytic memo structure
   Re-organize the General Narrative data into a somewhat chronological narrative

   Populate the other subheadings of the analytic memos from the General Narrative information extracted
Analytic Memo layout/subheadings

- [Participant code] [Sexuality] [Generation] [Gender]

- Overall Narrative summary:
- Key characters (including roles and context):
  - Low:
  - High:
- General Narrative:
- Reflection on sexual identity formation:
- Why not bisexuality?:

- Interview excerpts (include context & page number):
Appendix

Methodology - Analytic Memo Example

UA_3033 Pansexual Younger Female/Genderqueer

Overall Narrative: This story has two distinct chapters. The first chapter is a story of a traumatic childhood, separated from parents and a drug addicted and often absent mother; an absent father and a living yet resentful grandmother, playing the role of both parents for much of her upbringing. The childhood was one of cruelty, with little time or space for sexual or gender identity exploration. The second chapter is one of coming to terms with how our world is and reacting to it. A teenager and young adult, she becomes very politically social justice aware, shaping and defining her sexual identity around questions that feel right under the unforgiving rigid heteronormative society.

Key characters:
A drug addicted and often absent mother, and a grandmother that acted as the main caretaker for her during her childhood, a strong relationship that contained both resentment and love, from both sides.
Law: The first chapter, much of her childhood, with separated parents, a drug addicted mother and a grandmother who looked after her and her sister, with resentment. She was teased in school, school, self-harming, hung out with the wrong crowd and spent some time living in the street.

High:
The second chapter: her late teenage years and early adulthood, understanding that she can shape and define her own identity, including gender and sexuality. She could be considered a victim in the first chapter, being caught up in mental illness. Controlling mother, cruel and strict. In her control, the second chapter sees her stand up and defend herself whenever they might be in society, has turned her into a strong activist and fighting for her sexual identity.

Narrative: She had a lot of bad experiences in her early childhood; growing up with drug addiction in her household forced her to “grow up” quickly. She grew up together with her younger sister, mother and grandmother. Her mother was a period, crushing addiction; she would go periods without taking any and then have periods of being away from the home for extended periods of time. The grandmother looked after them but resented having to do so, while also suffering from diabetes. She therefore had to grow up fast, to be able to look after her younger sister as well as making sure her grandmother took her medicine and checked her blood sugar regularly. At one point, her and her sister went to live with their different city as their mother went court ordered rehab, but their dad’s new girlfriend messed around and treated them badly. Her and her sister were soon taken off their dad and sent back to live with their grandmother. In the second chapter, she was teased at school, from early kindergarten all the way up to high school. During this period, she suffered from social anxiety, depression and self-harming by burning herself. Early school years were also tough as she was teased to begin with and then ended up having friends that she thought were good at the time but in hindsight she acknowledges they were toxic. She ended up being homeless a few times and charged high school eight times, as she kept dropping out and having to restart. She was raised as a Jehovah’s witness however this is not reflected on in being a central theme in her narrative. She identifies as black, native, pansexual, queer and grey-A, feeling that pan and queer are often interchangeable, while grey-A is less so. She feels strongly about her pansexual identity, expressing how a person’s gender identity or expression does not weigh into who she is attracted to. She draws on a connection and strong bond between her gender and queer identity, somewhat feeling that both groups are “the odd ones out” and they therefore went together to fight for their rights together. Her sexual identity appears to be shaped partly by her desire to question heteronormative structures, particularly around expectations in relation to sex and sexuality. Grey-A is on the spectrum of sexuality, which she also identifies with. She underlines how all her sexual identity related labels exists on an asexual spectrum and how all is an important aspect of the specific label. This identity also appears to be a reaction or expression in response to societal expectations on interest in sex and being sexually active. She stated a pragmatic and calculated way in articulating and labelling her sexual identity. She learned about the sexual identity labels and definitions and picked and chose which ones she thought fitted best to how she felt. She uses a similarly pragmatic and objective approach when discussing her gender identity and how she is expressing herself as ‘fem’, and how it’s important for her to celebrate her femininity, again, coming across as an expression or reaction to societal pre-set norms rather than an emotional subjective feeling inside of her. She identifies as black native American and reflects on two or trans people in the native American community, how they exist in all tribes but that one can’t use a label like that without being completely native American, according to her. In her tribe there are many LGBT and trans kids but as she is mixed race, she does not feel like she completely belongs there. She tells an overarching narrative of not really fitting in anywhere, which she finds frustrating, as she goes on explaining how she thinks the lesbian community is incredibly misogynistic, with one partner having to act masculine and the other feminine. She struggles with conforming to those heterosexual gender roles applied to two women. Her citation of the queer community is that it is exclusive in its own way, run by white queer people and while they might all be feminists, they don’t listen to queer people of colour, or include lesbians. The pansexual community she feels doesn’t really exist, yet. She does though reflect on how she has less problems getting on with straight women, how they seem to be more related with identity. It is important for her to be consistently active, being part of the intersex community, doing work on HIV, STIs and suicide prevention. She has had two relationships in her life, both to cis men, the first one pansexual, the second bisexual. Her first relationship was polyamorous, with a young twinkler man. She describes it as psychologically abusive, but she learnt a lot about alternative lifestyles from it. Her sister came out as bisexual to her mum before she did.

Reflection on sexual identity formation: Her sexual and gender identity was partly rooted in a reaction to society. In a kind of social justice stand, that everyone should have the right to be as they want, and she subsequently identify with as many marginalized identities as possible. This might of course be a coincident but throughout the interview there are no stories about the first time she felt same sex attraction or felt like she was trapped in the opposite-sex biological body. Instead all stories around sexual and gender identity sprung from reasoned arguments as to why one should, or have the right to be, or one of the other. Her sexual identity appear very consciously socially constructed, to put it that way.

Why not bisexuality?: Bisexuality is too limiting for her, as it does not recognize the non-binary.

Interview excerpts:

Page 23, when talking about how she came to identify as pansexual, queer and grey-A:

There’s just started posting things on Facebook. [Chuckles] I was like, “The rest of the family will get the gist.” That happened about three years ago. That’s when I actually started telling people. It was really the process of telling myself and figuring out words. That’s one of the biggest keys, is realizing that I have to think of labels as

definitions. Then identity is your interpretation of that definition. Realizing, “Oh! That’s a thing?” That happened about three years ago when I started going to Em.

Interviewer: Learning about identity, orientation, behavior, these things?

Interviewee: Yeah, I’m like, “Oh, there’s a lot! That sounds a bit like me. Oh, that doesn’t sound like me. That used to sound like me.” and then kind of scoping what that is.

Page 25, when reflecting over ever being “labeled” for being black native and gay/queer:

Interviewer: It’s beyond this quite unquote preference. People seem to use the word that case. It’s like I want to date you slash have sex with you slash some kind of interaction with you because of your skin tone. Because of your size. Because of blank. That’s why. Not because you’re a person. Not because I like you. Not because your personality, but because of this superficial physical aspect of you. It’s like objectifying a person, I just want to have this interaction with you because of this quality of you. It’s not even necessarily a quality. It’s just this thing about you. This peace, if you will. It’s a odd experience sometimes.

Page 30, when talking about being queer pansexual grey-A in the female lesbian community:

Interviewer: If you get drunk enough, you’ll go. Either way. They confused me with being bisexual all the time, which a lot of bisexual people end up the definition of being gay. I don’t identify as bisexual because it implies that there’s a binary system, I don’t believe in the binary system when it comes to gender.

Page 31, reflecting over the misogyny in the lesbian community:

Interviewer: It’s like this whole degrading trope of—to me, it’s degrading. Not to everyone. To me, it’s degrading tropes of one—that whole thing of like, one has to be the man. There has to be a slut. There has to be a fem. Same thing with like the stupid things on Gnnrrr, like fem for fem, stud for stud. That kind of thing. The misogyny is like, “Oh, you don’t cook. We can’t be together.” I just don’t know. A lot of stupid sexism that you hear. I’m trying to think of something I can pinpoint that I can think of of the top of my head you hear douchey cis guys hear that are—That’s a bad, generalization, but you can think of a movie somewhere that that happens. [Chuckles]
3. Thematic analysis of analytic memos

Coding re-occurrent themes across all analytic memos

Organize the identified/emerging themes into overview spread sheet

Selecting the most recurrent theme for final analysis and write-up
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<td>Had a very traumatic childhood</td>
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<td>Have been homeless</td>
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<td>Have a parent with alcohol or drug addiction</td>
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<td>A death by someone close caused a lot of pain</td>
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<td>Have been in or are in polyamorous relationship</td>
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<td>Into BDSM/Kink</td>
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<td>Suffered from depression during childhood</td>
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<td>Struggled as a child, came to terms with their identity and is looking positively at the future</td>
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<td>Read as white, straight female therefore less problem with acceptance</td>
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<td>Have mainly been in relationships with opposite sex</td>
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<td>Is a Unitarian Universalist (UU church)</td>
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<td>LGBTQ+ community groups played a key role in their life</td>
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<td>Choosing queer identity because of its opposition to heteronormativity</td>
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<td>Being raised in a religious home contributed to confusion in early age</td>
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<td>Themes around going to University</td>
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<td>Experiencing a lot of support at university/wake up moment once moved away from home</td>
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</table>
### Finding 1: Plurisexual identities emerge in the context of multiple, sometimes shifting, sexual identity labels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Number</th>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Gender Identity</th>
<th>Sexual Identity</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Quote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UA_3038</td>
<td>Younger</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Queer</td>
<td>He identifies as gay male, but also queer. The queer identity is important to him to highlight the discrimination within the LGBT community, towards minority races as well as unconventional sexual and gender expressions. His queer identity is such a political and social statement against the heteronormative society existing both within the conventional straight community as well as the LGBT community.</td>
<td>&quot;I like the term &quot;gay&quot; because—and that's because I'm still cisgender male, or at least that's how I present, but recently, especially with—I don't know—LGBTQ politics and stuff like that, I started to identify more and more with &quot;queer,&quot; just because I need to identify. Even within the gay community I'm still really marginalized being a person a color, being HIV-positive, things like that.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>CU_267</td>
<td>Younger</td>
<td>GQ</td>
<td>Pan</td>
<td>Their sexual identity, as well as gender identity, appears to be fluid and ever changing. They are presenting as hypersexual and polyamorous, with an intense need to be confirmed and perceived as sexually attractive. They change between pansexual, omnisexual and queer.</td>
<td>&quot;Recently, some of my partners have jokingly called me &quot;omnisexual,&quot; because sometimes—I don't—I haven't seen it myself, but when I'm feeling more feminine, I'm more attracted to women. When I'm feeling more masculine I start pursuing men and women. So no matter what, it's gay.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>CU_275</td>
<td>Younger</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Queer</td>
<td>Bisexual and pansexual are interchangeable for her. She first identified as bisexual but then after reading up more about pansexuality she felt that was a more inclusive and appropriate sexual identity label for her to adopt. Nevertheless, she tends to use bisexuality in public, as most people don't know what pansexual is. She doesn't like that bisexual by definition means two, limiting gender expressions to only two; male and female.</td>
<td>Early AM</td>
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<tr>
<td>UA_393</td>
<td>Younger</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Pan</td>
<td>She identifies as black, native, pansexual, queer and grey-A, feeling that pan and queer are often interchangeable, while grey-A is less so.</td>
<td>&quot;Then I just started posting things on Facebook. [Chuckles] I was like, &quot;The rest of the family will get the gist. &quot; That happened about three years ago. That's when I actually started telling people. It was really the process of telling myself and figuring out words. That's one of the biggest keys, is realizing that—I like to think of labels as definitions. Then identity is your interpretation of that definition. Realizing, &quot;Oh, oh! That's a thing!&quot; That happened about three years ago when I started going to Eos. Interviewer: Learning about identity, orientation, behavior,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- **Thematic Overview**
- **Sheet 1**
- **Paper Layout**
- **1 labels interchangeable**
- **2 breadth of variety**
- **3 change over time**
- **4 sexual...**
Results: 5 Main Findings
Main Findings

1. Plurisexual identities emerge in the context of multiple, sometimes shifting, sexual identity labels

Pansexual, Younger, Male:

“I mean, pansexuality is a branch of bisexuality. It's just a little more inclusive....It's what I told my parents, that I'm bisexual, just because pansexual is a different conversation that I don't feel like I need to have.”
Main Findings

2. Plurisexual identities develop in intersection with non-binary gender identities

Queer, Older, Female/Genderqueer:

“Then as my gender identity and really my gender expression moved, the word lesbian didn't make sense to me, because I don't think of myself as a woman. Woman didn't make sense.”
Main Findings

3. Plurisexual identity development is influenced by gender expression

Pansexual, Younger, Male/Genderqueer

“In preschool, I was an angel for this Christmas thing we were putting on. I remember that was a feminine thing. Most of the stuff that I had when I was younger, my mom would tell people and joke about it. Like she was always annoyed that people thought I was a girl.”
Main Findings

4. Plurisexual identities emerge from increased sexual and gender identity awareness

Queer, Middle, Genderqueer

“I feel like when I came here to UCSC in 1999, when I was 24 years old and the word "queer" was described to me as this umbrella term that embraces everything under the LGBT spectrum I was like, "Okay, 'queer.' I like that."”
5. Queer identities also develop in intersection with political and academic identities

Queer, Younger, Female

“Who knows if that label will change, but that's the one I feel identifies me to other people. It's like flagging my identity and my political positioning and my advocacy in a way that I don't think that gay or lesbian really does.”
Summary & Conclusions

- Some plurisexual identifying people hold multiple sexual identity labels simultaneously, and these might change throughout the life course.
- Plurisexual people’s sexual identity and gender identity are often closely intertwined.
- Plurisexual identities often emerge from increased awareness of identity choices.
The interview protocol will consist of an adapted version of the protocol developed for the Generations study, with sections 1, 2, 4 and 7 being adopted in full. Sections 3, 5 and 6 removed and a new section named Sexual Orientation Configuration and Relationships added, resulting in a total of five sections:

1. Life Story (incl. life-line drawing exercise)
2. Social Identities and Communities (incl. identity map exercise)
3. Sexual Orientation Configuration and Relationships (incl. sexual orientation configuration scales exercise)
4. Challenges, Stress and Coping
5. Reflections and Goals
Sexual Orientation Configuration (General)

- Are you attracted to females, males or both?

- What is typically the strength of the gender expression of the person you are attracted to?

- How specific are you in your attraction to a specific gender expression?

- How strong is your attraction to a specific gender expression?

- My sexual orientation is fluid and cannot be captured in fixed positions

Appendix 3a
Sexual Orientation Configuration (Eroticism/Lust)

- Are you attracted to females, males or both?
- What is typically the strength of the gender expression of the person you are attracted to?
- How specific are you in your attraction to a specific gender expression?
- How strong is your attraction to a specific gender expression?

- MALES
- BOTH
- FEMALES

- BINARY
- NON-BINARY

- MALE
- NON-BINARY

- FEMALE
- NON-BINARY

- NOT SPECIFIC
- VERY SPECIFIC

- NOT STRONG
- VERY STRONG

My sexual orientation is fluid and cannot be captured in fixed positions

Participant Number: __________________ Date: __________
Sexual Orientation Configuration (Nurturance/Love)

- Are you attracted to females, males or both?

- What is typically the strength of the gender expression of the person you are attracted to?

- How specific are you in your attraction to a specific gender expression?

- How strong is your attraction to a specific gender expression?

- My sexual orientation is fluid and cannot be captured in fixed positions [ ]

Participant Number: ___________________  Date: ___________________
Sexual Orientation Configuration (General)

1. Where would you place your sexual attraction to males and females on the below line?

MAINLY MALES  BOTH EQUALLY  MAINLY FEMALES

2. What is typically the gender expression of the people you are attracted to?

- FEMALES
  - STEREOTYPICAL FEMININE  NON-BINARY
  - MALES
    - STEREOTYPICAL MASculINE  NON-BINARY

3. How important is your partners specific gender expression to you?

VERY IMPORTANT  NOT IMPORTANT

My sexual orientation is fluid and cannot be captured in fixed positions
### Sexual Orientation Configuration (Eroticism/Lust)

1. Where would you place your sexual attraction to males and females on the below line?

   - MAINLY MALES
   - BOTH EQUALLY
   - MAINLY FEMALES

2. What is typically the gender expression of the people you are attracted to?

   - FEMALEs
   - STEREOTYPICAL FEMININE
   - NON-BINARY

   - MALES
   - STEREOTYPICAL MASCULINE
   - NON-BINARY

3. How important is your partners specific gender expression to you?

   - VERY IMPORTANT
   - NOT IMPORTANT

My sexual orientation is fluid and cannot be captured in fixed positions [ ]

---

**Appendix 3a**

**Participant Number:**

**Date:**
Sexual Orientation Configuration (Nurturance/Love)

1. Where would you place your sexual attraction to males and females on the below line?

- MAINLY MALES
- BOTH EQUALLY
- MAINLY FEMALES

2. What is typically the gender expression of the people you are attracted to?

- **FEMALES**
  - STEREOTYPICAL FEMININE
  - NON-BINARY

- **MALES**
  - STEREOTYPICAL MASCLLINE
  - NON-BINARY

3. How important is your partner's specific gender expression to you?

- VERY IMPORTANT
- NOT IMPORTANT

My sexual orientation is fluid and cannot be captured in fixed positions
Gender Expression Configuration

- Where do you identify on the gender scale?
  - MALE
  - NON-BINARY
  - FEMALE

- How specific is your gender expression?
  - NOT SPECIFIC
  - VERY SPECIFIC

- How strong is your gender expression?
  - NOT STRONG
  - VERY STRONG

My gender expression is fluid and cannot be captured in fixed positions
- Do you identify as pansexual, queer or bisexual?
- Are you 18-29 years old?
- Do you want to earn £30 for taking part in a research study?

Please sign up at: www.emergingsexualities.com
Thank you for your time!

marc.svensson.17@ucl.ac.uk
Tel 07914-358573