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What is Good Sex, and for Whom? A Psychometric Perspective

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science degree in Psychology

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Abstract

Research has demonstrated that satisfying sex is a crucial element for sexual health. However, what makes good sex good, and for whom, are often not explored, and these conceptualizations are critical to equitable sexual health promotion. I therefore explored different groups' good sex constructions using novel psychometric methods (i.e., applying qualitative meaning-making interpretations to bifactor-specific invariance tests). I recruited 13 diverse groups ($N = 3,141$) consisting of: gay, lesbian, queer, bisexual, heterosexual, cisgender, non-binary, kink and non-monogamous identities. I asked participants the extent to which they considered 67 sexual behaviors as representing "good sex." Pairwise invariance tests revealed different meanings for 62 sexual behaviors on both item loadings (i.e., incremental good sex), and intercepts (i.e., baseline good sex). My results suggest that that different groups have unique "good sex" conceptualizations. This research is significant because recognizing unique good sex constructions can lead to group-specific approaches to equitable sexual health promotion.

Keywords

Good sex, sexual satisfaction, sexual identity, gender identity, sexual behavior, LGBTQ+, kink, consensual non-monogamy, invariance testing, meaning making

Summary for Lay Audience

Research has demonstrated that satisfying sex is a crucial element for sexual health. Relatedly, good sex (a building block of sexual satisfaction) has also been associated with elements of health and well-being. However, what makes good sex good, and for whom, are often not explored. Further, what *is* known about good sex and sexual satisfaction has largely been based on White, straight, monogamous populations. Because good sex is not one-size-fits-all, and previous research supports the idea that group-identity and meaning making may contribute to group-specific meanings of good sex (especially for sexual minorities), it is important to understand these group differences for the equitable promotion of sexual satisfaction and well-being. Recruiting over 3,000 participants from 13 diverse sexual and gender identity groups (gay, lesbian, queer, bisexual, heterosexual, cisgender, non-binary, kink and non-monogamous), I was able to compare good sex differences between groups by asking participants the extent to which they considered 67 sexual behaviors as representing good sex. Using a new method, where I interpreted quantitative components with qualitative methods to derive meaning from statistical modeling output, I compared group differences for both baseline (i.e., “typical”) and incremental (i.e., “especially”) good sex. Overall, group differences for 62 sexual behavioral items emerged, with all groups displaying differences to some degree, and kink individuals having the most diverse conceptualizations of good sex. My overall pattern of results also suggested that specific sexual behaviors can carry very different meanings between groups. Additionally, I found that novelty was the biggest contributor to incremental (i.e., especially) good sex experiences, suggesting that behaviors that are more common for some groups may achieve a level of “satiation” where they can contribute to typical good sex, but not necessarily to *especially* good experiences of sex. In sum, there are group-specific conceptualizations of good sex that differ depending on sexual and/or gender identity. Implications of this study include highlighting the need to tailor group-specific sexual well-being interventions to promote equitable sexual well-being among groups, especially for sexual minorities.

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Preface

“Variation is a fundamental property of all life, from the simplest biological organisms to the most complex human social formations. Yet sexuality is supposed to conform to a single standard. One of the most tenacious ideas about sex is that there is one best way to do it, and that everyone should do it that way.” – Gayle Rubin

Chapter 1

1 Introduction

Sexual satisfaction is crucial across several well-being domains, including relationally (Sprecher, 2002), physically (Ditzen et al., 2019), and psychologically (Holmberg et al., 2010), to name a few. Relatedly, good sex (a building block for sexual satisfaction) has also been associated with elements of health and well-being (e.g., Diamond & Huebner, 2012; McGeeney, 2015). Even the World Health Organization (WHO) has identified satisfying sex as being integral to sexual health, identifying it as a sexual right (WHO, 2004). Clearly, good sex (and subsequent sexual satisfaction) is important for maintaining sexual health and overall well-being. However, although much research exists on sexual satisfaction, little is known about what specifically makes for good sex, and the two are often conflated although they remain conceptually distinct.

Sexual satisfaction is typically considered an appraisal of overall contentment with one's sexual experience(s), often over a certain period (e.g., Lawrance & Byers, 1995; Shaw & Rogge, 2016; Stulhofer et al., 2010), whereas good sex can refer to specific features *within* a particular sexual experience (e.g., Ashdown et al., 2011; DiGiulio, 2017; Meston & Buss, 2007; Wiebe & Just, 2019). As such, although both are related, they remain distinct because “good sex” can capture nuance (e.g., specific behavioral, situational, or even affective features) within a sexual experience that sexual satisfaction is unable to capture (due to it being a broader appraisal of an experience, or even a summation of many).

Beyond the conflation between the two, although research has acknowledged that “good sex” can lead to various health and relational benefits (Apostolou, 2022; Diamond & Huebner, 2012; Gianotten et al., 2021; McGeeney, 2015), little research has actually explored what “good sex” *means*. Therefore, how the health and relational benefits of “good sex” can be materialized remains unclear. Further, sexual satisfaction research has largely been studied in homogenous samples (e.g., White, straight, dyadic; Hargons et al., 2022; McClelland, 2010), yet its upstream meaning is assumed to generalize across

groups. Therefore, what we *do* understand about sexual satisfaction or good sex is not entirely clear, and has been informed by a single point of view (Hargons et al., 2022; McClelland, 2010). However, social psychological theory, including meaning-making frameworks (Baumeister, 1991; Bruner, 1993; Heine et al., 2006) and social identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979), suggest that identity-specific constructions of good sex are likely. Indeed, these unique constructions may be especially varied for sexual minority groups (e.g., queer men and women; Dodge et al., 2016; Wood et al., 2017), whose historical marginalization likely provoked distinctive conceptualizations of “good sex” from majority groups (e.g., Tajfel & Turner, 1979).

For example, anal sex may be a more central experience of “good sex” for gay and bisexual men than it is for straight men (Dodge et al., 2016). Similarly, sex toys may be particularly important for lesbian, queer, and bisexual women, who report higher usage compared straight women (Wood et al., 2017). Therefore, because elements of good sex may indeed be identity-specific, it is important to explore how different groups may conceptualize the construct—especially because good sex (and subsequent sexual satisfaction) is a harbinger of several well-being elements (e.g., Diamond & Huebner, 2012; McGeeney, 2015) and is a sexual right (WHO, 2004).

Additionally, assuming a “one-size-fits-all” approach and leaning on research from a singular viewpoint can deny (or thwart) certain groups’ equitable access to the benefits of health research (e.g., American Psychological Association, 2003; Government of Canada, 2022), thereby leading to compromised levels of health and well-being. For example, the harmful effects of generalizing health interventions have been well-documented, especially for psychotherapy in Indigenous communities (Wendt et al. 2015), diagnosing/treating ADHD in women (Cheng et al., 2022), and broadly generalizing clinical trials where certain groups have been excluded (Government of Canada, 2022).

In sum, given that group-specific constructions of good sex are both likely and important—especially amongst sexually marginalized groups—I am to explore the features of good sex that converge and diverge across groups. Specifically, by using measurement modeling with a large sample of diverse sexuality-related groups, I will be

able to uniquely capture group differences within latent constructs (e.g., Chen, 2008; Sakaluk et al., 2021a; Sakaluk et al., 2021b) and potentially provide deeper insights into how different groups make meanings of “good sex” (Sakaluk, 2020).

1.1 A Brief Overview of Sexual Satisfaction

Little research has explored what exactly sexual satisfaction *is*—instead largely focusing on its predictors—and research that *has* examined the meaning or definition of sexual satisfaction has usually done so inconsistently (see Pascoal et al., 2014). For instance, when studied quantitatively, different measures tend to focus on different elements. Some evaluate sexual satisfaction by the perceptions of one’s partner’s experience (e.g., “my partner’s surrender to sexual pleasure;” Stulhofer et al., 2011), the probability of having an affair (a lower likelihood indicating higher sexual satisfaction; Meston & Trapnell, 2005), physical arousal responses (e.g., lubrication, orgasm, erection; Rust & Golombok, 1985), or the sexual techniques of one’s partner (Hudson et al., 1981), to name a few. Qualitatively, sexual satisfaction has been described as experiencing mutual pleasure (Pascoal et al., 2014), positive feelings of body image and self-esteem (Thomas et al., 2019), having a partner be willing to sexually explore (Lindley et al., 2021a), and experiencing romance outside of a sexual context (Pascoal et al., 2014).

Although the *meaning* of sexual satisfaction varies and is not usually focused on specifically, its correlates have been thoroughly established (Pascoal et al., 2014), perhaps because sexual satisfaction is often considered a crucial “barometer” for evaluating relational well-being (Sprecher & Cate, 2004), and maintaining relational well-being has been of key interest to many various groups throughout recent decades (e.g., individuals, researchers, practitioners, politicians; Berscheid, 1999). Indeed, sexual satisfaction has been associated with relationship satisfaction (Byers, 2005; Fallis et al., 2016; Lawrance & Byers, 1995; Litzinger & Gordon, 2005; McNulty et al., 2016; Schwartz & Young, 2009; Sprecher, 2002; Vowels & Mark, 2020), relationship commitment (Birnie-Porter & Hunt, 2015; Seiter et al., 2020; Sprecher, 2002), and feelings of love (Haavio-Mannila & Kontula, 1997; Sprecher, 2002). Sexual satisfaction has also been described as an exchange model within a relationship, whereby individuals are more satisfied when their “cost” (i.e., what they put into a sexual interaction) does not

exceed their “reward” (i.e., what they get out of it; Lawrance & Byers, 1995). Essentially, the most sexually satisfied couples are those who can strike a balance between their giving and receiving, and do not feel as if the former outweighs the latter (Lawrance & Byers, 1995).

However, sexual satisfaction is not only affected by within-relationship variables. For example, one review suggested that there are dozens of diverse factors that impact sexual satisfaction, appearing on many different levels (Sánchez-Fuentes et al., 2014). Much like the atmosphere, these levels are arranged in an ecological hierarchy, for example: the microsystem (e.g., personal factors such as gender roles, personality traits, personal health), the mesosystem (e.g., factors in relation to another person, such as attachment, relationship variables, sexual dysfunction), the exosystem (e.g., financial stress, parenthood, social support) and the macrosystem (e.g., religion and culture; Sánchez-Fuentes et al., 2014).

Sexual satisfaction can also have important health implications. For example, decades of research has repeatedly demonstrated that satisfying sex is a crucial element for good health, including: physically (Ditzen et al., 2019), emotionally (Cheng & Smyth, 2015), psychologically (Holmberg et al., 2010), and for subjective wellbeing (Muise et al., 2016). The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFP) also describe sexual satisfaction as a crucial indicator of sexual health, and a sexual right (WHO, 2004; UNFP 2014), while other governmental agencies (e.g., Canada) are beginning to prioritize sexual health and the enjoyment of sexual rights (Global Affairs Canada, 2020). Additionally, sexual well-being (and pleasure) is increasingly being situated as a crucial pillar for personal health, and being recognized as imperative to public health (Mitchell et al., 2021). Perhaps this is why many individuals are interested in the pursuit of good sex, and the global sexual wellness market—estimated to reach \$45 billion by 2026—is subsequently booming (Arizton, 2021). Clearly, good sex is important and worth promoting. What remains ambiguous, however, is what exactly makes good sex good, and if (and how) conceptualizations of good sex converge and/or differ across groups of people.

1.2 What Do We Know About Good Sex?

Research on “good sex” is particularly important because it contextualizes findings that sexual activity is generally beneficial (e.g., Gianotten et al., 2021). For instance, these findings have sparked questions about whether it is having sex, or having *good* sex that facilitates these benefits (e.g., Diamond & Huebner, 2012). Indeed, “good” sex in particular has been found to have a range of positive outcomes for general health (Diamond & Huebner, 2012), relationship satisfaction (Apostolou, 2022; Diamond & Huebner, 2012), sexual well-being (McGeeney, 2015) and climax (Tanne, 2021). Further, “good” sex doesn’t even necessarily have to be 100% *good*—it can just be good *enough* to offer positive outcomes (e.g., Metz & McCarthy, 2007).

Although it has been claimed that “good” sex offers important health and relational benefits (Apostolou, 2022; Diamond & Huebner, 2012; Gianotten et al., 2021; McGeeney, 2015), research that has addressed domain-specific components of good sex (i.e., what exactly makes good sex “good,” and in what ways?) remains sparse, making it difficult to parse out how these benefits can be actualized. Additionally, the term itself is ambiguously defined (e.g., authors have used the term “good sex” without providing a definition for the term or really clarifying it’s meaning at all, despite mentioning it, e.g., Apostolou, 2022; Diamond & Huebner, 2012) which raises the question of whether we know what we’re talking about when we mention “good sex” in the first place. Further, and perhaps most importantly, when “good sex” *is* defined, it is often conflated with sexual satisfaction, and the representation within the sexual satisfaction literature is largely homogenous, which assumes that good sex is one-size-fits-all.

1.2.1 Conceptualizing “Good Sex” vs. Sexual Satisfaction

The overwhelming majority of researchers tend to use sexual satisfaction as a proxy to represent good sex (e.g., Khoury & Findlay, 2014; Smith, 2007). But whereas both are certainly related—someone who is sexually satisfied is presumably having good sex, after all—sexual satisfaction is conceptually distinct from good sex in several important ways. To illustrate these distinctions, the analogy of dining at a restaurant is potentially helpful. “Good sex” comprises of the items one chooses on the menu (e.g., sexual

behaviors) that they think would make for a positive dining experience. And though a “good sex” menu may comprise of dozens of specific meal offerings (behaviors) that one can choose from, there are other aspects of the “dining out” experience that they may value alongside whether or not the food was good.

Take, for instance, situational features of the experience, such the ambiance or setting of the restaurant (e.g., lighting, furnishings, overall “vibe”). Additionally, consider affective factors, such as the way the person you’re dining with might make you feel (e.g., dinner with a first date vs. a long-term romantic partner). Taken together, you appraise your experience holistically, and you leave the restaurant with a feeling of satisfaction (or dissatisfaction). “Good sex,” therefore, can be comprised of the items on the menu (specific behaviors) that make up a meal, the setting of the restaurant (situational), and affective features (feelings) of the experience. “Sexual satisfaction” is then the downstream appraisal of whether these features combined and reacted together in such a way that was pleasurable.

Importantly, good sex, much like dining out, can vary; one does not expect to eat the same item, each dining out experience, forevermore. Sometimes, a greasy truck stop burger and beer after a long road trip can be just as satisfying as a three-course fine dining meal on Valentine’s Day. Although both experiences (the meal, setting, and affective components) are vastly different, they are evaluated similarly: they are either satisfying, or not.

Therefore, the real distinction between good sex and sexual satisfaction is content breadth and flexibility of expectations. How one can feel after eating a meal (i.e., sexual satisfaction) is limited to the range of feelings of an overall appraisal of the experience itself (e.g., did I like it or not?), and rigid in expectations; people unambiguously prefer a very satisfying meal to an unsatisfying meal (i.e., people would probably rather have good sex rather than bad). Meanwhile, a menu can contain a staggering (and potentially infinite) number of “items” (i.e., behavioral features of “good sex”) in different menu “areas” (i.e., domains of “good sex”), and contain a variety of settings and accompanying feelings. Further, a given person likely has many permutations of these items by which

they would find a meal “good,” and a single dining experience need not to include all of one’s favorite foods to be considered satisfying. Therefore, there is more flexibility in how “good sex” comes to be (i.e., variations in behavioral/affective/situational features that take place), but less flexibility in terms of the expected feelings afterwards (i.e., the feeling of sexual satisfaction).

To summarize, “good sex” and sexual satisfaction are distinct concepts. Sexual satisfaction refers to global feelings of sexual fulfillment, typically used to describe an appraisal of sexual events (or a singular event-level appraisal, e.g., Jodouin et al., 2019). Additionally, validated measures of sexual satisfaction typically evaluate sexual satisfaction over the course of various time periods, for example, two weeks (QSI; Shaw & Rogge, 2016), six months (NSSS; Stulhofer et al., 2010) or overall (GMSEX; Lawrence & Byers, 1995). Having “good sex,” meanwhile, implies focus on specific features within the sexual encounters themselves (and not an overall appraisal), which may also exhibit stability over time (e.g., gay men may consistently prioritize anal sex as being “good” due to its prevalence over time; Dodge et al., 2016). Further, there can also be unique (and flexible) elements of a “good sex” experience that can make it particularly good. For instance, specific behavioral (e.g., oral sex or watching porn; Ashdown et al., 2011), affective (e.g., feeling “sexy” or even spiritual; Meston & Buss, 2007), and situational features (e.g., having sex on vacation; DiGiulio, 2017, or under the influence of cannabis; Wiebe & Just, 2019). All of these unique elements (i.e., behavioral, affective, situational) are able to dig into the nuance of “good sex” that the rigidity of an overall appraisal (i.e., sexual satisfaction) is unable to distinguish. However, even if one were to feel that the conflation of sexual satisfaction and good sex were reasonable, methodological patterns in the study of sexual satisfaction reveal that much is left to be desired about the inclusivity of this research base.

1.2.2 Sampling in Research on Good Sex and Sexual Satisfaction

Methods sections of sexual satisfaction studies make blatantly obvious that the sexual satisfaction literature is based on overwhelmingly homogenous samples of people occupying privileged identities. That is, sexual satisfaction is rarely “examined from the margins” (Hargons et al., 2022 p. 3). Rather, it has typically focused on straight,

monogamous, dyadic relationships (McClelland, 2010), and has ignored racial, sexual and gender diversity in favor of White heteronormativity (see Hargons et al., 2022)—probably because sexual norms are largely descended from European religious values that gatekeep which behaviors are seen as “normal” or “deviant” (Foucault, 1978). Unfortunately, otherizing non-conformant behaviors or identities as “deviant” can further marginalize communities, which can (sometimes inadvertently) manifest as exclusion from the literature. As a result, our understanding of “good sex” and sexual satisfaction is one-sided: built on the experiences of mostly white, cisgender, monogamous and straight folks, but assumed to be the same across groups. Which can, potentially, create sexual health disparities amongst excluded groups.

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFP) describe satisfying sex as a cornerstone of sexual health and a subsequent sexual right (WHO, 2004; UNFP, 2014), and the WHO’s constitution makes it clear that everybody should be able to equitably benefit from health research insights (“Constitution of the World Health Organization,” 1946). Similarly, the Canadian government’s Tri-Council Policy Statement regarding research ethics denounces the unwarranted exclusion of certain groups in research, and plainly states that inappropriately generalizing research findings to excluded groups can stall scientific advancements, obviate potential benefits, or even cause harm (e.g., Government of Canada, 2022). For example, guidelines from the American Psychological Association describe that mainstream Eurocentric therapeutic interventions may be ineffectual or harmful when generalized to other culturally diverse individuals or groups (American Psychological Association, 2003). The need for individualized treatment—and the harm that imposing dominant group interventions to minority groups causes—has been documented by researchers across various treatment models, such as addiction interventions for cultural/ethnic minorities (Miller et al., 2007), psychotherapy in Indigenous communities (Wendt et al., 2015), treatment for ADHD in women (Cheng et al., 2022), and generalizing clinical trials conducted on men across genders (Government of Canada, 2022), to name a few. Further adding harm to marginalized communities (especially as they often face disproportionate levels of health inequity; Wendt et al., 2015) is the additional burden of wasted time,

energy and resources spent seeking ineffectual (or even harmful) treatments, which could be prevented by seeking appropriate treatments in the first place.

Therefore, if different groups ultimately conceptualize good sex differently, leaning on findings informed by homogenous samples to better their sex lives could actually thwart their ability to do so, causing harm to these individuals (and communities). Further, these groups don't even need to read through the literature themselves to feel the ripple effects of this exclusion—research findings for having better sex are already being synthesized and redistributed as if they broadly generalize by clinicians/therapists (e.g., Mize, 2015), sexual wellness practitioners or teachers (e.g., Liu & Henry, 2019), and the media (e.g., Compton, 2019). This mass re-distribution of research findings compounds the effects of group exclusion, and impedes different groups' abilities to exercise their right to better, more satisfying sex. Understanding the nature of good sex for different communities is therefore critical to promote sexual health equity, particularly given that numerous social psychological theories do, indeed, anticipate likely divergences across groups in the meanings of good sex.

1.3 Group-Specific Conceptualizations of Good Sex

Answering the question of what makes good sex good is further complicated by the possibility that different social groups adopt different meanings of good sex. Indeed, meaning-making frameworks (Baumeister, 1991; Bruner, 1993; Heine et al., 2006) and social identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) suggest that identity-specific constructions of good sex are both likely and important. When considered alongside the greater sociohistorical context within which sexual identity development is embedded, they serve as meaningful accounts that help explain *why* these different conceptualizations have likely emerged—especially amongst sexual minority groups—and what particular meanings may be subject to varied group construction.

Fundamentally, humans have an innate need to belong. As a result, we seek meaningful relationships and form groups and other interpersonal attachments (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). Initially, although the need to form groups was likely triggered by survival needs

(see Baumeister & Tice, 1990), connecting with others also satisfies another need: the need to make meaning in our lives (Baumeister & Landau, 2018).

Perhaps due to the urgency in which we need belongingness, people also construct their identities around the social groups to which they belong (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Here, the meaning of a “social group” can be relatively diverse; there are various categorizations of social groups that people identify with (e.g., sexual orientation, sports team allegiance, socioeconomic status, job occupation), with the most common (i.e., the “Big Three”) typically being gender/sex, age and race (Stolier & Freeman, 2016, p. 141). When people construct their identities around their social group categorizations, they evaluate themselves not only individually, but in accordance with the attitudes, norms, and values of their identified groups (Tajfel & Turner, 1979), and feel positively and connected when they embody these group standards in their own life (Baumeister, 1991). Pertinent here is that beyond normative group behavior, roles, and values, groups also exert a tremendous amount influence on the meanings of life experiences on their highly-identified group members. Indeed, according to Baumeister (1991), “Life meanings do not originate from some mysterious well deep inside the individual. Meaning itself is acquired socially from other people and from the culture at large” (p. 6). Further, these socially acquired meanings may be particularly salient for certain groups, such as sexual minorities, as many consider their sexuality to be a very important aspect of their identity (e.g., Pew Research Center, 2013). Group constructed meanings and social identity may be particularly significant for these communities (e.g., Cox & Gallois, 1996), because shared queer sexualities often provoke strong feelings of belongingness and affective bonding with group members (Hahm et al., 2018; Hennen, 2008; Jaspal, 2022). Therefore, group identity may be exceptionally important for sexually minority groups in constructing their sexual identities (Cox & Gallois, 1996), and group-specific conceptualizations of good sex may emerge as a result.

1.3.1 Testing the Group Constructions of Meaning Hypothesis: Sexual Minority Conceptualizations of Good Sex

Several sociohistorical factors make it likely that sexual minorities have been externally and intrinsically motivated to group together, and thereby, create and adopt unique

meanings of good sex. For instance, stigma leads to social alienation, causing stigmatized individuals to seek each other out and create groups (Crandall & Coleman, 1992) to fulfill their need to belong (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). Unable to satiate belongingness needs from the mainstream, community formation may have been an exigency to protect against the deleterious effects of *thwarted belongingness*, a term describing the outcome when belongingness needs are **not** met (which can result in self-harm, Assavedo & Anestis, 2016; mental disorders, Silva et al., 2015; and suicide, Joiner, 2005; Van Orden et al., 2010). For sexual minority groups, seeking each other out therefore became pivotal—and it facilitated these individuals’ ability to “accept” and “embrace” their identities, which was “a matter of psychological survival” (Herek, 2007, p. 914).

Subsequently, when it came to constructing their conceptualizations of good sex, in addition to differing sexual interests or needs, minority groups may have wanted to further extricate their conceptualizations from majority groups in order maintain (or enhance) their self-esteem as a result of group comparison (e.g., Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Due to marginalization and stigma, social comparisons to normative groups may have yielded negative evaluations, which minority groups may have remediated by making their groups more distinct from others for a more positive self-evaluation (e.g., Tajfel & Turner, 1979). As a result, these groups may have felt particularly motivated to adopt and bond over unique constructions of good sex directly because of the marginalization they faced (e.g., Harviainen & Frank, 2018).

1.3.1.1 Marginalization as a Motivation

Because sexual minority groups such as queer, kink¹ and consensually non-monogamous (CNM) folks have often faced legal persecution (Hutzler et al., 2016; Wright, 2014), and even violence or death (see Bérubé, 2003) for sexually expressing themselves, gathering was not always easy and could be dangerous. As such, these individuals were forced to

¹ It is important to note that oftentimes kink and sex are conflated. Although kink may be an important part of some kinksters’ sexual experiences, many times kink doesn’t involve sexual behaviors at all (e.g., Sloan, 2015).

secretly organize to safely express their shared sexualities—and along the way, developed unique rituals and customs around locating one another.

Due to sexual identities not being physically recognizable, using symbols helped to enable group members to safely identify each other (Moxon, 1985). Sexual minorities have used cues such as wearing certain colors or shapes (e.g., lavender, pink triangles, rainbow colors; Moxon, 1985), non-verbal communication (e.g., prolonged eye contact, facial expressions; Barton, 2015; Wibbink, 1981), jewelry (Moxon, 1985), coded languages (e.g., Baker, 2003), or mannerisms (Barton, 2015; Moxon, 1985; Webbink, 1981) to communicate their sexual identities. Ultimately, it was the recognition of these symbols that enabled the “survival” and “well-being” of minority groups in stigmatized environments, by allowing them to “find partners and community, and achieve some kind of solidarity” (Barton, 2015, pg. 20). Additionally, these symbols may have served to further unify sexual minority groups, as people’s emotional bonds to their group symbols become especially meaningful because of their attachment to their collective identity (Ashmore et al., 2004).

Because the secrecy and isolation required to avoid violence and stigma debilitated the ability for group belongingness, the pull to find like individuals likely became less of a desire and more of a need, exacerbated by similar shared struggles and a lack of cultural or historical visibility (see Moxon, 1985). Indeed, sensing a group “mutual fate” (i.e., awareness of similar “fates” or outcomes amongst group members; Ashmore et al., 2004; Gurin & Townsend, 1986) and collective narratives are major elements of social identity (Ashmore et al., 2004). Mutual fate and narrative—in particular, the invisibility of minority group narratives by the writing of history by majority groups—solidifies social identity (Ashmore et al., 2004; Gurin & Townsend, 1986) and binds groups together through shared grievances and perceived inequities (Simon & Klandermans, 2001). Further, the ability for sexual minority groups to gather and safely “transgress” (i.e., sexually express themselves) against prescribed sexual norms (e.g., Harviainen & Frank, 2018) can offer group members relief from outside stigma and feelings of acceptance that further bonds them to one another (e.g., Fulcher et al., 2019; Longoria et al., 2023).

Clearly, sexual group identity is important. Even when faced with potential stigma or ostracization, individuals still sought to self-actualize their sexual identities despite facing certain risks. Due to marginalization, locating other group members discretely was necessary, and this discretion allowed for the ability to freely violate social norms with one another (e.g., Harviainen & Frank, 2018), ultimately solidifying group bonds (e.g., Fulcher et al., 2019; Longoria et al., 2023). The ability to safely explore sexuality without needing to adhere to societal proscriptions likely further differentiated these groups' conceptualizations of good sex and crystallized individual group members' sexual identity formations. As sexual identities are socially and culturally constructed (e.g., Lehmilller, 2022), different constructions and meanings of good sex are an even more likely outcome.

Indeed, qualitative accounts and past research support the prospect of group-specific meanings of good sex. As one queer researcher put it: “no heterosexual couple brings the same experiences and attitudes to bed that we do (Califia, 2005, p. 24).” For instance, good sex for queer individuals doesn't necessarily rely on the same roles (e.g., fixed sexual “initiators” and “gatekeepers;” Wiederman, 2005) and behaviors (e.g., penetrative-focused sex) that inform hetero-sex (Califia, 2005). Additionally, good sex for queer folks may incorporate elements not as frequently featured in hetero-sex, such as sex toys (e.g., Wood et al., 2017) or anal sex (e.g., Dodge et al., 2016)—neither of which carry the same shame or masculinity threat potential as they might in hetero-sex (Branfman et al., 2018; Fahs & Swank, 2013). Similarly, good sex for kink-oriented individuals may include elements such as “intense physical sensations” (e.g., pain) and “eroticization of power differentials” (e.g., domination/submission; Vivid et al., 2020) compared to mainstream “vanilla” components. Meanwhile, good sex for CNM individuals may be characterized by the inclusion of non-exclusive sexual relationships between three or more individuals (Balzarini & Muise, 2020), whereas for (ostensibly) monogamous relationships, the involvement of additional parties in their sex lives may be explicitly in contradiction to their definitions of good sex.

1.4 The Importance of Measuring Good Sex Across Groups

The potential for the meaning of good sex to be conceptualized very differently across groups—especially across sexually minoritized groups—seems clear. Research on good sex is therefore needed to identify both convergence and difference among sexual minority and majority group conceptualizations of what is “good” about good sex. From a basic scientific standpoint, understanding the similarities across groups for constructions of good sex is critical to avoid undermining the validity of group comparisons, and potentially misinterpreting certain effects (e.g., Conley, 2011’s replication of Clark & Hatfield, 1989). That is, given how much of the sexual well-being literature is comparative in its focus, elements of good sex that are shared between groups are important to facilitate “apples-to-apples” comparisons (e.g., Vandenberg & Lance, 2000). For instance, CNM individuals may conceptualize commitment (typically measured by sexual or romantic fidelity) differently than their monogamous counterparts, and indeed, a problem in generalizability for certain relationship indicators within CNM relationships has already been found (see Sakaluk et al., 2021b).

From an applied standpoint, meanwhile, relying on a “one-size-fits-all” approach for defining good sex ultimately excludes minority populations’ unique histories, identities, and meanings from the pursuit and promotion of sexual health (WHO, 2004; UNFP, 2014). This exclusion becomes compounded as research results on good sex are synthesized and redistributed to the masses as if they broadly generalize, potentially undermining sexual minority groups’ abilities to improve their sexual health (e.g., American Psychological Association, 2003; Cheng et al., 2022; Miller et al., 2007; Wendt et al., 2015).

Further, assuming sameness in good sex conceptualizations may lead to particularly negative sexual outcomes for certain groups. For example, there is evidence that men and women may conceptualize or value certain elements of sexual satisfaction differently (e.g., Sakaluk et al., 2021a), which may partly explain why women experience a large disparity in orgasms when they have sex with men (i.e., “the orgasm gap;” Mahar et al., 2020) — further underscored by the fact that this “gap” disappears for women with same-

sex partners (Frederick et al., 2018). Meanwhile, good sex for trans and non-binary individuals (i.e., non-cisgender) may also differ from cisgender experiences. For instance, trans and non-binary folks describe that sex with non-cisgender partners helps prevent gender dysphoria and results in more satisfying sexual encounters, due to confidence that their experiences will be better understood, and their boundaries respected (Lindley et al., 2021a). Additionally, confluences of good sex conceptualizations between queer men and queer women in a collective sex environment (e.g., bathhouse, sex party), for example, could be disastrous. Whereas it is normal and friendly for queer men to initiate a sexual encounter or signal interest to a partner by rubbing one's own genitals (or those of the partner they're interested in; Meunier, 2014; Tewksbury, 2002), using a similar approach for queer women (i.e. initiating sex with a potential partner by touching their genitals without verbal consent) would be highly inappropriate, or even considered a serious consent violation (e.g., Hammers, 2009). Clearly, different groups have different assessments of good sex, and therefore assuming that good sex is generalizable across groups may create group disparities that affect the enjoyment of sexual encounters. As such, the promotion of sexual well-being in different communities may therefore need to be sensitive to group-specific conceptualizations of good sex.

1.4.1 Making Meaning Through Measurement Modeling

Psychologists have developed various types of statistical models, methods and techniques to attempt to define psychological constructs (e.g., Isvoranu et al., 2022). Among these, measurement modeling techniques were also developed to quantify relationships between observed variables and a latent construct (Spearman, 1904), and reflective latent variable theory (i.e., the measurement of an unobservable latent construct is inferred through observable responses) remains the gold standard through which psychologists make sense of different constructs (Borsboom, 2005). This “gold” standard, however, tarnishes should measurement model parameters reveal group differences (i.e., measurement noninvariance). As such, usage of measurement models has largely been relegated to scale development/validation, and invariance testing (i.e., testing whether scales are measuring the same construct across groups; e.g., Clark & Donnellan, 2021). Beyond this, it is uncommon for researchers (especially in the sexual sciences) to use

measurement modeling techniques (e.g., Sakaluk, 2019), or focus on measurement-related issues in general (e.g., “measurement schmeasurement;” Flake & Fried, 2020), although perhaps a closer examination is warranted (e.g., Hussey & Hughes, 2020; Maul, 2017).

As it were, measurement models can (and do) vary across different groups, dimensions and time, and can differ depending on different variables (e.g., Chen, 2008; Sakaluk et al., 2021a; Sakaluk et al., 2021b). These differences in measurement modeling are not usually significant to researchers other than to identify test bias vis-à-vis invariance testing (i.e., with the intention of “correcting” these differences by attempting to get rid any disparities altogether). Although most researchers may consider differences in measurement modeling to be a nuisance or a problem to be solved (e.g., test bias), these differences may actually be worthy topics of study in their own right. For instance, some researchers think that beyond test bias, measurement modeling can capture substantive differences in meaning constructions, which can ultimately provide a deeper understanding of how different groups may make meaning of different social constructs (e.g., Sakaluk, 2019; Sakaluk, 2020; Sakaluk et al., 2021a; Sakaluk et al., 2021b). However, although this awareness exists, researchers haven’t yet used measurement modeling to elicit meaning, preferring to use it to evaluate potential biases in standard measures.

Although measurement modeling to discern meaning has not yet been used purposively, it holds great potential for helping researchers understand the meaning that people assign to certain constructs, such as “good sex.” For example, should different groups, indeed, have different meanings of “good sex” (a likely outcome, as previously argued), this could reveal significant real-world implications that ripple beyond the research field, potentially affecting the sexual outcomes and well-being of actual people (e.g., American Psychological Association, 2003; Cheng et al., 2022; Miller et al., 2007; Wendt et al., 2015). Therefore, for the purpose of this project, I (importantly) rejected the idea of pursuing a “validated” measure. Instead, I used measurement modeling—specifically focusing on the invariance testing of intercepts (representing a “baseline” or “typical” good sex experience) and loadings (representing “incremental” or “especially” good

sex)—to potentially reveal something impactful and interesting. That is, do different groups have unique conceptualizations of the construct of “good sex?”

1.5 The Current Study

To better understand what makes good sex good, I explored behavioral, situational and affective features of good sex between several different sexual minority groups (i.e., diverse sexual orientation, gender, relationship, and kink identities) and a representative baseline (i.e., a majority group). I selected groups especially for their anticipated differences in their good sex meanings based on their unique sociohistorical contexts (i.e., various sexual orientations, gender identities, sexual subcommunities; e.g., Califia, 2005; Hennen, 2008; Vivid et al., 2020). Specifically, I will explore features I anticipate to be shared (e.g., oral sex/privacy/sexual attraction) and to differ (e.g., sex toy usage/drug influence/romance), to quantify and compare the extent to which the different elements reflect each group’s conceptualizations of good sex.

Chapter 2

2 Method

All measures can be found on The Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/eydhk/>). This study was approved by the local ethics board of the University of Western Ontario's Human Research Ethics Board (Project ID# 120311; see Appendix A).

2.1 Participants

I used targeted recruitment to collect diverse participants with respect to gender identity, sexual orientation, kink background, and relationship structure (i.e., non-monogamous). I identified these groups because I didn't want to limit sexual minority groups to identities within the LGBTQ+ umbrella. Rather, I recognized that people may build their sexual identities beyond sexual orientation, such as through sexual interests/preferences (e.g., kink) or number of relationship/sexual partners (e.g., non-monogamous; van Anders, 2015). Additionally, I expected these groups to have constructed unique patterns of meaning in their "good sex" conceptualizations (e.g., Califia, 2005; Dodge et al., 2016; Hennen, 2008; Vivid et al., 2020; Wood et al., 2017). Therefore, I pursued recruitment for the following groups for this study: lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer (including pansexual and omnisexual), transgender, non-binary (including genderqueer/fluid, and agender), kink, and consensually non-monogamous. In order to ensure participants had recent and recallable "good sex" sexual experiences to draw from, I only pursued recruitment for participants who were sexually active.

Overall, I recruited 5,702 sexually active adults who were aged 18 and over, from social and sexual networking websites such as FetLife ($n = 362$), Reddit ($n = 3,540$) and Twitter/Facebook ($n = 210$), undergraduate students taking an introductory psychology course ($n = 440$), and Prolific ($n = 1,150$). I sought approval by administration and individual group moderators where required for all postings on sexual and social networks, and recruitment took place between May 2022 and April 2023. I used Prolific to recruit three separate samples (based on their internal screeners): (i) Prolific's "representative" sample option that stratifies participants across age, sex and ethnicity to

represent population parameters of the United States for increased generalizability ($n = 524$); (ii) gay/lesbian participants (i.e., Prolific participants who indicated they were “homosexual;” $n = 417$); (iii) and non-cisgender samples (i.e., Prolific participants who indicated their gender identity differed from the sex they were assigned at birth; $n = 209$). For both the gay/lesbian and non-cisgender samples, a screener to balance participant assigned sex at birth was used in order to distribute the gender of study participants somewhat evenly.

I removed participants who indicated they did not consent ($n = 27$) to the study, were not sexually active ($n = 475$), or indicated that their data shouldn't be used due to the amount of attention they paid throughout the survey ($n = 1,020$). I also removed participants recruited from the Prolific non-cisgender sample if they indicated they were cisgender ($n = 5$). In addition, to protect against bots or low-quality/fraudulent data (an increasingly common occurrence in online studies; Godinho et al., 2020), I required participants to complete a CAPTCHA response and removed participants recruited from social media (i.e., Reddit, Twitter/Facebook, FetLife) who had duplicate IP addresses² ($n = 316$), a strategy considered to be “moderately” effective in bot prevention (Storozuk et al., 2020). Additionally, I removed participants if their completion time was too fast (under 5 minutes; $n = 194$) or slow (over 90 minutes; $n = 83$), and evaluated an open text response, removing any duplicate (i.e., evidence of copy/pasting across participants) or bizarre (i.e., illogical, incomprehensible/unintelligible) responses ($n = 441$), a data quality/bot-prevention strategy that is considered to be one of the “most effective” (Storozuk et al., 2020). After removing participants, I was left with a final sample of $n = 3,141$.

2.1.1 Demographics

Most participants lived in the United States (69.6%), Canada (13.9%), or the United Kingdom (4.3%). Participants were mostly White/European (69.2%), with ages ranging

² Participants from the undergraduate sample were not evaluated for duplicate IP addresses because many live on campus with shared IP addresses. Additionally, the Prolific sample was also not evaluated for duplicate IP addresses because Prolific has an internal tracking system to deal with duplicate accounts (Prolific, n.d.).

between 18 and 84 ($M = 33.4$), and in a serious relationship, cohabiting or married (72.3%). Most participants were college-educated (59.6%), and self-identified as being politically liberal (28.8%) or liberal-leaning (i.e., between liberal and moderate; 44.7%), and not particularly religious (i.e., between atheist and moderately religious; 38%) or atheist (24.2%). Most participants were relatively diverse with respect to sexual identity; over half identified as non-heterosexual (52.3%) and many identified as being part of a kink group (38.7%), or consensually non-monogamous (25.8%). Participants identified as mostly cisgender (86.3%), although a sizeable minority of participants identified as being transgender or non-binary (13.6%). A more specific demographic breakdown of the total sample by gender is presented in Table 1.

Table 1*Total Participant Demographics*

Demographic Variable	Total <i>n</i> = 3141	Rep <i>n</i> = 479	Women <i>n</i> = 1588	Men <i>n</i> = 1123	Non- binary <i>n</i> = 319
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Mean Age Years (SD)	33 (13)	45 (16)	32 (12)	37 (14)	29 (9)
Sex (at birth)					
Male	1287 (41.1)	232 (48.5)	71 (4.5)	1097 (97.9)	71 (22.3)
Female	1847 (58.9)	246 (51.5)	1514 (95.5)	23 (2.1)	247 (77.7)
Gender					
Man	1123 (35.8)	229 (47.8)			
Woman	1588 (50.6)	244 (50.9)	1588 (100)	1123 (100)	
Indigenous gender minority	5 (0.2)				5 (1.6)
Transgender women	41 (1.3)	1 (0.2)			
Transgender men	66 (2.1)				
Non-binary	228 (7.3)	4 (0.8)			228 (71.5)
Genderqueer/fluid	13 (0.4)				13 (4.1)
Agender/gendervoid	53 (1.7)				53 (16.6)
Something Else	20 (0.6)	1 (0.2)			20 (6.3)
Ethnic Background					

Demographic Variable	Total <i>n</i> = 3141	Rep <i>n</i> = 479	Women <i>n</i> = 1588	Men <i>n</i> = 1123	Non- binary <i>n</i> = 319
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Black/African/Caribbean	202 (6.5)	60 (12.5)	95 (6)	86 (7.7)	11 (3.5)
Chinese	65 (2.1)	8 (1.7)	34 (2.1)	26 (2.3)	3 (0.9)
White/European	2174 (69.4)	340 (71)	1150 (72.6)	726 (64.8)	226 (71.3)
Filipino	37 (1.2)	4 (0.8)	20 (1.3)	11 (1)	4 (1.3)
Indian/South Asian	56 (1.8)	3 (0.6)	30 (1.9)	24 (2.1)	1 (0.3)
Japanese	12 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	6 (0.4)	6 (0.5)	
Korean	19 (0.6)	5 (1)	8 (0.5)	9 (0.8)	1 (0.3)
Southeast Asian/Taiwanese	42 (1.3)	7 (1.5)	19 (1.2)	18 (1.6)	3 (0.9)
Hispanic/Latino/a/e	209 (6.7)	29 (6.1)	82 (5.2)	105 (9.4)	15 (4.7)
Indigenous	37 (1.2)	2 (0.4)	14 (0.9)	15 (1.3)	7 (2.2)
Middle Eastern	34 (1.1)	2 (0.4)	16 (1)	13 (1.2)	5 (1.6)
Multi-Ethnic	215 (6.9)	16 (3.3)	96 (6.1)	73 (6.5)	34 (10.7)
Something Else	29 (0.9)	1 (0.2)	13 (0.8)	8 (0.7)	7 (2.2)
Education					
Less than High School	35 (1.1)	3 (0.6)	9 (0.6)	14 (1.3)	10 (3.1)
High School Diploma	792 (25.3)	128 (26.8)	418 (26.4)	239 (21.3)	90 (28.3)
College/Trade-School Diploma	433 (13.8)	70 (14.7)	211 (13.3)	171 (15.3)	41 (12.9)
Undergraduate Degree	1119 (35.7)	185 (38.8)	560 (35.4)	415 (37.1)	107 (33.6)
Master's Degree	548 (17.5)	70 (14.7)	292 (18.4)	194 (17.3)	54 (17)
Doctoral Degree	143 (4.6)	9 (1.9)	60 (3.8)	63 (5.6)	14 (4.4)
Professional Degree	62 (2)	12 (2.5)	34 (2.1)	24 (2.1)	2 (0.6)
Mean Political Views	2.72	3.65	2.53	3.63 (2.75)	0.86
(SD)	(2.70)	(2.94)	(2.60)		(1.47)
Mean Religiosity (SD)	3.41 (36)	4.5 (3.5)	3.39 (34)	3.82 (3.14)	2.43 (2.67)
Relationship Status					
Single	410 (13.1)	51 (10.6)	190 (12)	182 (16.2)	26 (8.2)
Casually seeing someone(s)	455 (14.5)	75 (15.7)	227 (14.3)	164 (14.6)	42 (13.2)

Demographic Variable	Total <i>n</i> = 3141	Rep <i>n</i> = 479	Women <i>n</i> = 1588	Men <i>n</i> = 1123	Non- binary <i>n</i> = 319
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Seriously dating someone(s)	760 (24.2)	84 (17.5)	409 (25.8)	219 (19.5)	92 (28.8)
Cohabiting	620 (19.7)	57 (11.9)	297 (18.7)	201 (17.9)	98 (30.7)
Married	896 (28.5)	212 (44.3)	465 (29.3)	357 (31.8)	61 (19.1)
Relationship Type					
Monogamous	2326 (74.2)	428 (89.5)	1272 (80.2)	811 (72.4)	172 (53.9)
Non-Monogamous (NM)	810 (25.8)	50 (10.5)	314 (19.8)	309 (27.6)	147 (46.1)
Current NM Type					
Polyamorous	296 (50.3)	6 (19.4)	125 (52.1)	81 (39.7)	79 (68.1)
Open Relationship	203 (34.5)	16 (51.6)	65 (27.1)	97 (47.5)	25 (21.6)
Swinger	36 (6.1)	4 (12.9)	19 (7.9)	13 (6.4)	2 (1.7)
Something Else	54 (9.2)	5 (16.1)	31 (12.9)	13 (6.4)	10 (8.6)
Sexual Orientation					
Heterosexual	1496 (47.7)	390 (81.4)	802 (50.5)	678 (60.4)	7 (2.2)
Lesbian/Gay	627 (20)	17 (3.5)	246 (15.5)	256 (22.8)	86 (27)
Bisexual	591 (18.8)	52 (10.9)	343 (21.6)	138 (12.3)	72 (22.6)
Queer Pan or Omnisexual	339 (10.8)	17 (3.5)	151 (9.5)	33 (2.9)	135 (42.3)
Asexual	31 (1)	2 (0.4)	19 (1.2)	4 (0.4)	6 (1.9)
Something Else	54 (1.7)	1 (0.2)	26 (1.6)	13 (1.2)	13 (4.1)
Kink Identified	1215 (38.7)	75 (15.7)	548 (34.5)	419 (37.3)	186 (58.3)

Note. Political Views and Religiosity are reported as averages because they were measured on a scale from 0-10, with 0 representing Liberal and Atheist, and 10 representing Conservative and Religious, respectively.

2.2 Procedure

After participants read an informed consent and agreed to participate in the survey, they were asked to indicate the extent to which several behavioral, situational, and emotional elements were representative of “good sex.” Participants were also asked a series of

demographic questions (e.g., age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity), and an open-ended question asking them to briefly describe the best sex they'd ever had, keeping in mind behavioral, situational, and emotional elements. The order of the behavioral, situational and emotional questions was counterbalanced. The survey lasted approximately 15 minutes. After survey completion, participants were debriefed and thanked, and had the option to enter their email to win 1 of 20 Amazon gift cards in the amount of \$50 CAD, while Prolific participants were paid £2.25 each and were not entered in the drawing.

2.3 Measures

2.3.1 The Good Sex Meaning Questionnaire

I created a 125-item questionnaire to capture participants' constructions of the meaning of good sex, across behavioral, situational, and affective elements (see Appendix B). These particular elements were chosen because they were thought to represent different features of a sexual encounter, that is, what the encounter may be comprised of (behaviors), under what circumstances (situational), and inner thoughts and feelings throughout (affective). My intent was not to create a "validated" measure. Rather, I deliberately used a measurement model in a pragmatic fashion, in order to reveal how each group conceptualized group sex and to make comparisons between these conceptualizations. In other words, I do not presume (or am even interested if) my model reflects a "real" data generating process, and instead, I merely consider my models of these features as useful for providing a reasonably face-valid way to quantitatively represent "good sex" (Borsboom, 2005; Box, 1976).

In total, I identified 67 behavioral, 21 situational, and 37 different affective features of "good sex." These items were created by what I personally designated to be somewhat "common" experiences within sex (e.g., sexual instances often featured in mainstream media/books/movies/magazines); no item was so niche that certain groups would not resonate with it at all, and others would perhaps be less common (e.g., watching others have sex), but not completely out of the ordinary. My aim was not to capture complete nuance, but rather, to strike a balance between items I believed could be somewhat

generalizable across groups (e.g., oral sex), and others that I believed some groups may particularly resonate with (e.g., anal sex; e.g., Dodge et al., 2016).

I asked participants to indicate the degree to which they thought these different behavioral (*Thinking about your past sexual experiences, please rate the extent to which the following behaviors describe “good sex” for yourself, personally, completing the sentence: “Good sex...”*), situational (*“Good sex takes place...”*), and affective (*“Good sex makes me feel...”*) elements represented good sex. Responses were scored using a 7-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree, 7 = Strongly Agree). Each behavior included a statement about the particular behavioral/situational/affective element towards the self, and directed towards a partner (if applicable). Behavioral example items included, *“Good sex involves me moaning or making noise,” “Good sex involves my partner having more than one orgasm,”* and *“Good sex involves integrating food (e.g., whipped cream).”* Situational example items included, *“Good sex takes place under the influence of alcohol,” “Good sex takes place when the lights are on,”* and *“Good sex takes place spontaneously.”* Affective examples included, *“Good sex makes me feel anxious,” “Good sex makes me feel spiritual,”* and *“Good makes me feel like my partner respects me.”*

I also asked participants to briefly describe the best sexual experience they ever had using an open text response; however, these are the subject of a distinct analysis and therefore will not be discussed further.

2.4 Data Analysis Strategy

All of my analyses were carried out in *R* (R Core Team, 2021). My data analysis strategy first involved conducting an exploratory bifactor analysis (Gibbons & Hedeker, 1992; Holzinger & Swineford, 1937) in order to determine a plausible psychometric structure of both general conceptualizations (the general, *g*, or bifactor) and specialized conceptualizations (i.e., specific factors) of “good sex,” for behaviors, situations, and affect (separately). This step was essential, because although my focus was on subsequent analyses involving the general factor(s), I first needed to arrive at an empirically adequate model with a sufficient number of specific factors.

The next step of my analytic strategy involved fitting confirmatory bifactor analysis models to the same data; though I did not treat these analyses as genuinely “confirming” a given exploratory bifactor model (as both relied on the same sample of data), rather this step was necessary in order to facilitate group-based analyses of possible noninvariance in good sex items.

The bulk of my analytic strategy then involved fitting a series of multi-group bifactor analysis models, in order to carry out invariance testing of bifactor loadings and item intercepts. For these analyses, I first carried out an “omnibus” testing procedure in order to compare my chosen confirmatory bifactor model(s) across many of the group identities I was interested in. As participants could—and often did—identify with multiple groups simultaneously, this omnibus testing procedure was facilitated by a somewhat messy—but I think ultimately still informative—process of assigning participants (temporarily) to one (and only one) group identity “type.” Then, afterwards, if the omnibus invariance model comparisons were significant, I proceeded to compare groups’ measurement models in a “pairwise” fashion: comparing a given group’s model against the Prolific “Representative” sample (as a reasonable baseline group), and exploring specific patterns of loading and intercept differences between them, when the overall pairwise model comparison was significant.

Each of these stages and the processes involved in them are described in fuller detail below.

2.4.1 Exploratory and Confirmatory Bifactor Analyses

To conduct the Schmid-Leiman exploratory bifactor analysis, I used the omega function of the psych package (Revelle, 2021) in R (R Core Team, 2021), using the maximum likelihood (“ml”) estimator to estimate factor structures with a loading threshold value of 0.2 or higher. I extracted twelve models, ranging from 2 to 13, and determined plausible models to inspect further using a nested model comparison. Due to the oversensitivity of Chi-square tests, I also used changes in the root mean square of error approximation (RMSEA) as a secondary goodness-of-fit index to inform model choice, and I also relied heavily on the interpretability of the factors themselves. That is, I explored the factor

structures to see how appropriate they were in describing the latent construct (i.e., “good sex;” Schmitt et al., 2018). At this stage, items that did not load onto the general factor (g) were **not** removed, because I anticipated the possibility of specific items being of importance to certain groups (even though they may not have tapped into the general “good sex” factor for the entire sample).

After selecting my preferred exploratory bifactor model, I then conducted a fixed-factor confirmatory bifactor analysis in R (R Core Team, 2021), using the lavaan package (Rosseel, 2012), with a robust maximum likelihood estimator (“mlr”), and I handled missingness in my data using the full information maximum likelihood estimation method (“ml”). Similar to the exploratory bifactor analysis, I inspected various fit indices including χ^2 , RMSEA values, and evaluated the standardized loadings for each item on their specific factors and the general factor (g) to determine the strength of their relationships.

2.4.2 Multi-Group Confirmatory Bifactor Modeling

2.4.2.1 Grouping Categories

In order to compare groups for the omnibus and pairwise testing, participants needed to be categorized by group identity. For the omnibus test, participants could **not** belong to more than one group category. Therefore, I needed to assign participants to a singular temporary grouping, “type.” If omnibus testing revealed group differences, I could then proceed further and conduct pairwise testing on the item level. For pairwise testing, participants **could** belong to more than one group identity--which was mostly assigned based on how participants self-identified when answering demographic questions—because I ran each pairwise comparison for each identity one at a time (e.g., a bisexual man who was consensually non-monogamous would inform both the pairwise comparison process for bisexual men, and separately, the pairwise comparison process for consensually non-monogamous participants).

2.4.2.1.1 Assigning Temporary “Omnibus” Group Types

Although each participant had intersecting identities, they needed to be temporarily assigned to a single grouping variable (called “type”) in order to perform the (admittedly coarse) “omnibus” group comparison. To make these “type” assignments, I therefore looked at counts for each of the specific groups detailed above (e.g., gay/lesbian, queer, bisexual, heterosexual transgender, non-binary, etc.), and assigned a “type” that ensured each group had the maximum number of possible participants, by giving priority to the groups with the lowest numbers when a participant had competing identities. For example, if a participant identified as being a lesbian, non-monogamous transwoman, I assigned them to the transwoman group (because this group had the lowest representation). I continued this method until each participant was assigned with a “type.”

2.4.2.1.2 Assigning Group Identities for Pairwise Comparisons

To categorize participants’ various sexual and gender identities, I created new variables representing kink, consensually non-monogamous, and all sexual orientation and gender identity options that I made available for participants to select (except “Something Else”). I indicated in these variables whether participants identified with these groups. Notably, all categories that included “men” or “women” were trans-inclusive (except when specifically referring to cisgender identities). When asking about gay and lesbian orientations, I did not initially separate these identities in the answer option (i.e., the response choice was “gay/lesbian”). Therefore, I assigned participants to the “gay men” and “lesbian women” categories if they were cisgender or trans men, or cisgender or trans women, respectively. I assigned non-binary “gay/lesbian” participants to a separate identity category. Notably, the “queer” category combined queer, pansexual and omnisexual participants (this response choice was combined due to sample size concerns). The non-binary category included various non-binary identities (e.g., genderqueer, genderfluid, bi/trigender, agender, gender void/quoi), reflecting Matsuno and Budge's definition of "non-binary" (2017). Finally, I created a “representative” group identity ($n = 479$) that consisted only of participants from the Prolific representative sample. As the reference sample needed to be distinct (since all groups would be compared against them in a pairwise fashion), I did not record their intersecting identities

(e.g., a bisexual man from the Prolific representative would only inform the “Representative” group’s model, not the bisexual group’s model).

2.4.2.2 Confirmatory Bifactor Models by Type

I estimated the multi-group confirmatory bifactor models with “type” as the grouping variable, using the “cfa” function in the lavaan package (Rosseel, 2012) in R (R Core Team, 2021) and a fixed-factor scale-setting. The first multi-group confirmatory bifactor model had freely estimated loadings on g (and specific factors), item intercepts and residual variances between groups. In the second multi-group confirmatory bifactor model, I constrained the loadings on the general factor (g) to equality, as well as the item intercepts. I then performed my omnibus test by conducting a nested model comparison, pitting the fit of the unconstrained model against the constrained model.

I would interpret a significant reduction in fit from the constrained model to support the existence of “coarse differences” between groups in the meaning of general good sex. I would then explore further by performing more specific pairwise tests of invariance (of g loadings and/or item intercepts) between a given group and the representative sample. Were these overall pairwise comparisons significant, I would then probe even further to evaluate measurement parameter estimate differences between a given group and the representative sample for each and every given behavior.

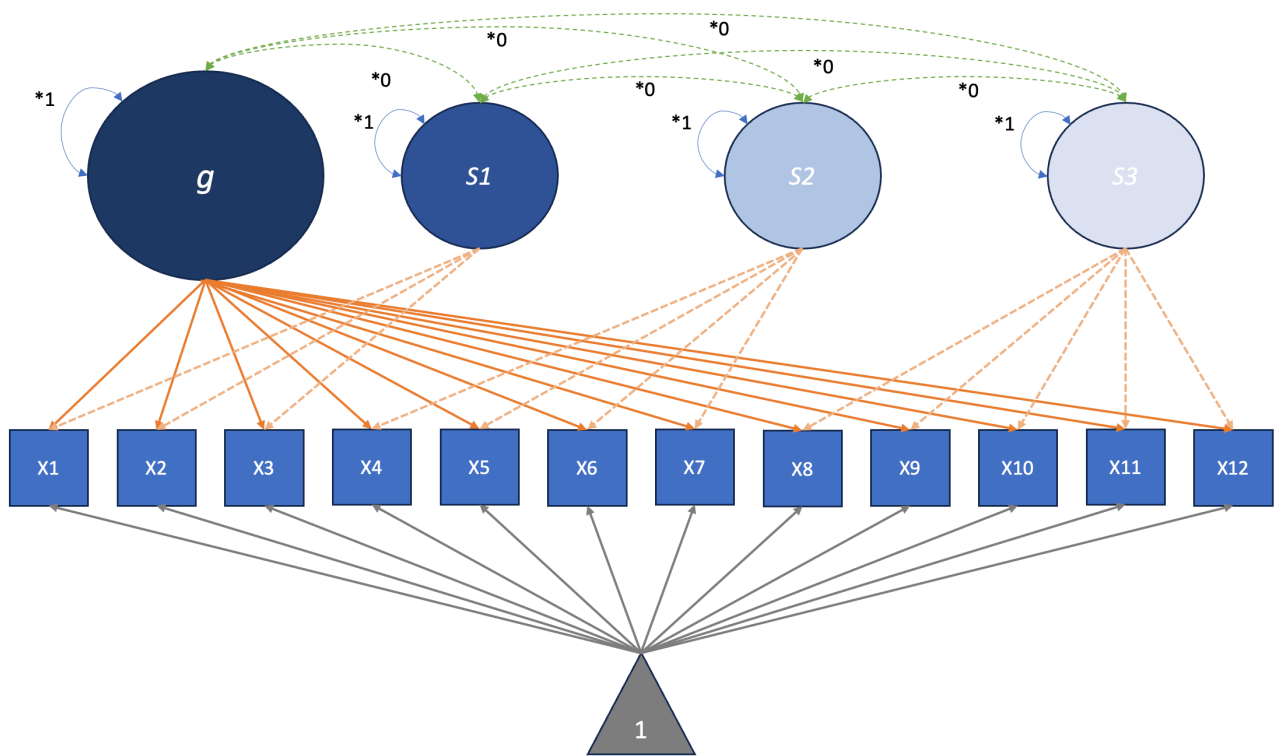
2.4.2.3 Pairwise Invariance Testing

For pairwise measurement invariance testing, I separately compared bifactor models between each group identity (13 groups) and the representative sample. As in the above approach, I estimated both unconstrained and constrained multi-group confirmatory bifactor models for each group identity versus the representative sample. I then evaluated the potential for each group’s differential construction of general good sex by performing a nested model comparison between the unconstrained and the constrained model. If the test was significant, it indicated that at least one loading and/or intercept for at least one behavior was different between the group identity and representative sample. I then used the `lavTestScore` and `parTable` functions in the lavaan package (Rosseel, 2012) in R (R Core Team, 2021) on the constrained models in order to identify which loadings and/or

intercepts were significantly different for which behaviors (See Figure 1 for an example of the bifactor path diagrams that are being compared). I then interpreted significant loadings and intercepts for meaning with each group identity; given the sheer volume of loading and intercept estimates, as well as parameter estimate comparisons, I approached interpretation of my results in a novel fashion, fusing elements of both quantitative and qualitative approaches.

Figure 1

Example of a Bifactor Model Path Diagram



Note. Solid orange paths reflect bifactor loadings (that were invariance tested). Dashed orange paths reflect specific factor loadings (that were not invariance tested). Grey paths reflect intercepts (that were invariance tested). Latent variances reflect fixed-factor identification (constrained to 1). Latent covariances reflect prototypical orthogonal bifactor model specification (all constrained to 0).

2.4.2.3.1 Making Meaning from Loadings and Intercepts

For models of variables (i.e., behaviors, settings, or affect) that were significantly different across coarsely-defined groups, I then compared each group's loadings and intercepts for items against the corresponding measurement parameters from the representative sample. I deemed comparing and evaluating *both* intercepts and loadings as crucial to be able to paint a detailed picture of how each group derives good sex meanings from different sexual behaviors. My comparisons of intercepts were important to understand if there were differences in certain groups' baseline meanings of good sex; given my choice of fixed-factor scale-setting, if certain groups had a higher intercept for a given item than the representative Prolific sample, it would suggest that behavior/setting/feeling was more representative of "good sex" at a typical (i.e., average) level of general good sex factor (and specific factor) levels. Differences in loadings, meanwhile, would capture differences between a group and the representative Prolific sample in their incremental centrality of a given behavior/setting/feeling (i.e., those which, regardless of their baseline centrality, would be particularly sensitive to increases or decreases in changes in the general good sex bifactor, specifically)—that is, capturing *especially* good sex.

In making sense of my results, I found interpreting both group intercepts and loadings to be necessary in order to describe a given group's pattern of good sex constructions. For example, a lower intercept (i.e., baseline) but higher loading (i.e., incremental sensitivity) than the representative sample for a given item (for instance, "using food, e.g., whipped cream"), would suggest that although a certain group may not consider "using food" to be particularly meaningful for their average good sex experience, the addition of "using food" would be reflective of an especially *good* "good sex" experience. Similarly, a higher baseline (i.e., intercept) but lower or non-significant loading (i.e., incremental sensitivity) for "taking photos/videotaping," for example, might suggest that a certain group values "taking photos/videotaping" as representing a typical good sex experience, but "taking photos/videotaping" doesn't necessarily make for an especially *good* "good sex" experience.

2.4.3 Reporting Style

I will report both exploratory and multi-group confirmatory bifactor analyses in the standard quantitative format appropriate for latent variable analysis. However, I depart from the “standard” and approach describing measurement invariance testing in a novel way. To make “meaning” of item intercepts and loading (non)invariance, I use more of a qualitative approach.

Given the level of information across 13 different groups representing various sexual, gender, kink and consensually non-monogamous identities, and number of items representing good sex, there is a plethora of depth and nuance to interpret and report. Thus, to borrow a qualitative reporting style, in the Results, I simultaneously describe *and* interpret how invariance testing makes meaning in the context of previous literature (e.g., Burnard, 2004; Eisenhart, 1998; Gilgun, 2020; Trent & Cho, 2020). I will do this first by parameter type (a “bird’s-eye view” of intercept and loadings), and then by group. As such, I will **not** try to make sense of, or interpret, results/findings in the Discussion (this will be done in the Results). Instead, the Discussion will provide “bigger picture” theoretical and applied implications of the results/findings.

For interpretation, due to the number of groups, I chose to separate and group them by gender identity (i.e., women, men, non-binary) and sexual/relational identity (i.e., combined multi-gender/orientation consensual non-monogamous/kink). Within the gender groups, where possible (i.e., with adequate sampling representation via “type”) I created separate sub-categories for sexual orientation. Thus, the women, men and non-binary groups each had representation(s) of different sexual orientations (e.g., gay, lesbian, bisexual, queer). For this analysis, the consensually non-monogamous/kink group was not separated by sexual orientation or gender, in order to draw broader-picture conclusions.

Making meaning is part of the “magic” of qualitative research—and is what separates it from the “dry results” of quantitative research (Hunter et al., 2002, p. 388). As such, the current approach will take quantitative reporting a step further. Similar to qualitative research—whereby the researcher becomes immersed in the data—there is an “incubation

phase,” where the researcher spends considerable time reflecting on the results, trying to “understand its meanings, find its patterns, and draw legitimate yet novel conclusions” (Hunter et al., 2002, p. 389). I plan on following a similar approach. Therefore, the “Results” section begins with typical quantitative reporting, but then leads to a qualitative interpretation of those results to make meaning from them. Thus, using a “mixed method” of both linear (i.e., quantitative measurement modeling) and iterative processes (i.e., qualitative meaning making of invariance tests), I will tell you a story of how different groups make their own meanings of “good sex.”

Chapter 3

3 Results

3.1 Exploratory Bifactor Models

3.1.1 Sexual Behavioral Elements

Overall, I extracted twelve models, ranging from 2 to 13 specific factors, and determined plausible models to inspect further using nested model comparisons. Due to oversensitivity of Chi-square tests, I also used changes in the root mean square of error approximation (RMSEA) as a secondary goodness-of-fit index to inform model choice, and also inspected the factor structure to determine how well they fit the latent construct (Schmitt et al., 2018). My sequential comparisons of these models suggested that the optimal number of factors was between 9 and 11 (see Table 2). Although all three models performed reasonably well, the chosen fit indices and factor interpretability supported a 10-factor model, which fit reasonably well (RMSEA = .043) according to conventional cutoff recommendations (e.g., Hu & Bentler, 1999). The factor groupings were intuitive, nuanced, and also supported the existence of a robust general “good sex” factor (g), $\omega_h = 0.64$. Nearly all items loaded strongly onto g above 0.2 (ranging between 0.2 and 0.55) and loaded strongly onto the specific factors (ranging between -0.62 and 0.88). Four items did not load onto the general “good sex” factor (g): “shorter than 30 minutes,” “sex with a stranger,” “imaging another partner,” and “imaging my partner with another.” These items were **not** removed from the model, because although they did not represent general “good sex” for the overall sample, I thought it might be possible that some of the items could have group-specific meanings for good sex.

Table 2*Model Comparison for Exploratory Bifactor Analysis*

Factors	Df	Df diff	χ^2	$\Delta\chi^2$	RMSEA	RMSEA diff
2	2078		32893.17		.069	
3 vs. 2	2013	65	26840.84	6052.33	.063	.006
4 vs. 3	1949	64	22533.74	4307.1	.058	.005
5 vs. 4	1886	63	19776.68	2757.06	.055	.003
6 vs. 5	1824	62	17254.46	2522.21	.052	.003
7 vs. 6	1763	61	15298.07	1956.4	.049	.003
8 vs. 7	1703	60	13613.51	1684.55	.047	.002
9 vs. 8	1644	59	12221.33	1392.18	.045	.002
10 vs. 9	1586	58	10931.24	1290.1	.043	.002
11 vs. 10	1529	57	9804.75	1126.49	.042	.001

I examined and interpreted the 10 specific factors and appropriately named them. The first specific factor, “Exhibitionism” included behaviors relating to exhibitionism, voyeurism, and multiple partners. Example items included “sex with multiple partners at once,” “someone watches us,” and “my partner(s) watches me with others.” The second specific factor, “Vanilla,” included common sexual behaviors such as, “give oral sex,” “receive genital stimulation,” and “have an orgasm.” The third specific factor, “Kink/BDSM,” related to items typically associated with kink or BDSM, such as, “involving kink,” “role play,” and “spanking.” The fourth specific factor, “Sensual,” included items related to gentle, romantic or sensual behaviors such as, “eye contact,” “slowly undressing,” and “receiving soft touch.” The fifth specific factor, “Special Occasion,” included items that seemed to relate to what might occur on a special occasion (e.g., anniversary, Valentine’s Day), such as, “using food (e.g., whipped cream),” “giving your partner(s) multiple orgasms,” and “give massage.” The sixth

specific factor, “Love,” included only two items, “my partner(s) says ‘I love you’,” and “I tell my partner(s) I love them.” The seventh specific factor, “Safe Sex,” included items related to consent and safe sex such as, “having safe sex (e.g., using condoms),” and “receiving consent.” The eighth specific factor, “Dirty Talk,” included dirty talk (in and out of the bedroom), for example, “My partner(s) sends me a sexy text message,” and “I talk dirty to my partner(s) during sex.” The ninth specific factor, “Selfish,” included items that related to having sex in a self-serving way (i.e., focused on self-serving pleasure, and not that of a partner,” for example, “giving oral (reverse scored),” “have multiple orgasms,” “my partner(s) having an orgasm (reverse scored),” and “imagining another partner(s).” The tenth specific factor, “Marathon,” included items that may be included in a longer than usual sex “session,” including, “longer than 30 minutes,” and “at least 15 minutes of foreplay.” See Table 3 for factor loadings.

Table 3*Exploratory Bifactor Analysis Item Loadings*

Items	<i>g</i>	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	h2	u2	p2
Eye contact	0.41				0.21							0.33	0.67	0.52
Deep kissing	0.41				0.26							0.39	0.61	0.44
Receiving oral sex	0.4		0.34									0.30	0.70	0.52
Giving oral sex	0.44		0.24									0.42	0.58	0.46
Having an orgasm	0.31		0.52									0.39	0.61	0.25
My partner having an orgasm	0.35		0.38									0.42	0.58	0.30
Sex with a stranger		0.68										0.57	0.43	0.06
Receiving genital stimulation	0.4		0.35		0.23							0.40	0.60	0.41
Giving genital stimulation	0.45		0.29		0.22							0.48	0.52	0.42
Involves kink	0.38			0.56								0.56	0.44	0.26
Playing out an erotic fantasy	0.48			0.38		0.27				0.23		0.57	0.43	0.41
Sex toy usage	0.4			0.29								0.30	0.70	0.53
Watching porn together	0.35	0.35				0.22						0.47	0.53	0.26
Spanking	0.38			0.53								0.47	0.53	0.31
Role-playing	0.44			0.35		0.31				0.27		0.57	0.43	0.34
Being gentle	0.32				0.49							0.46	0.54	0.22
Being rough	0.36			0.59								0.54	0.46	0.24
Sex with a new partner	0.23	0.72										0.61	0.39	0.09

Items	<i>g</i>	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	h2	u2	p2
My partner's firm touch	0.44		0.21	0.33								0.40	0.60	0.48
Touching my partner firmly	0.43				0.23							0.34	0.66	0.55
My partner's soft touch	0.4				0.6							0.57	0.43	0.28
Touching my partner softly	0.42				0.55							0.55	0.45	0.32
Longer than 30 minutes	0.43										0.56	0.53	0.47	0.35
Shorter than 30 minutes												0.43	0.57	0.00
Novel behaviors/positions	0.45											0.37	0.63	0.56
More than one sex position	0.43		0.32									0.35	0.65	0.53
My partner moaning/making noise	0.45		0.21									0.43	0.57	0.46
Me moaning/making noise	0.42		0.21	0.26								0.42	0.58	0.43
Me talking dirty	0.46			0.39					0.21			0.45	0.55	0.48
My partner talking dirty	0.48			0.47					0.2			0.52	0.48	0.45
Me being assertive	0.38											0.23	0.77	0.64
My partner being assertive	0.42			0.3								0.35	0.65	0.50
Receiving explicit consent	0.36							0.73				0.68	0.32	0.19
Giving explicit consent	0.35							0.73				0.65	0.35	0.19
Partner does my favorite	0.27		0.24									0.19	0.81	0.39
I do my partner's favorite	0.34											0.22	0.78	0.51
At least 15 min of foreplay	0.43				0.24						0.3	0.36	0.64	0.51
My partner touches my body	0.42				0.45							0.54	0.46	0.32
I touch my partner's body	0.42				0.41							0.51	0.49	0.36

Items	<i>g</i>	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	h2	u2	p2
Receiving nipple stimulation	0.34									0.28		0.28	0.72	0.42
Giving nipple stimulation	0.34					0.48						0.42	0.58	0.27
I send sexy texts	0.55								0.64			0.73	0.27	0.42
I receive sexy texts	0.56								0.65			0.73	0.27	0.43
Partner undresses me slowly	0.45				0.28					0.3		0.40	0.60	0.51
Partner undresses me quickly	0.36		0.23									0.25	0.75	0.52
I give anal stimulation	0.29	0.34				0.33						0.40	0.60	0.22
I receive anal stimulation	0.25	0.33		0.2								0.30	0.70	0.21
Practicing safe sex (e.g., condom)	0.22							0.31		0.22		0.23	0.77	0.22
My partner expresses they love me	0.42						0.78					0.79	0.21	0.22
I express I love my partner	0.41						0.8					0.82	0.18	0.21
Imagining sex w another		0.59								0.2		0.56	0.44	0.03
Imagining my partner w another		0.72										0.64	0.36	0.06
Imagining another scenario	0.22	0.4								0.22		0.42	0.58	0.11
Having sex with someone else	0.21	0.86										0.74	0.26	0.06
Multiple partners at once	0.25	0.81										0.70	0.30	0.09
Someone watches us	0.24	0.77										0.70	0.30	0.08
I watch others have sex	0.23	0.74										0.66	0.34	0.08
I watch my partner w another	0.2	0.86										0.74	0.26	0.05
Partner watches me w another	0.2	0.88										0.78	0.22	0.05
Using food (e.g., whipped cream)	0.29					0.21				0.31		0.39	0.61	0.21

Items	<i>g</i>	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	h2	u2	p2
Taking photos/videotaping	0.3	0.36		0.22								0.43	0.57	0.21
Wearing sexy clothes	0.42			0.22						0.4		0.45	0.55	0.39
My partner wears sexy clothes	0.43					0.38						0.42	0.58	0.45
Receive massage	0.44				0.29					0.24		0.38	0.62	0.50
Give massage	0.46				0.29	0.28						0.42	0.58	0.50
I have multiple orgasms	0.4		0.41							0.31		0.41	0.59	0.40
My partner has multiple orgasms	0.46		0.23			0.33					0.2	0.43	0.57	0.49

Note. *g* refers to the general factor “good sex.”

F1 = Exhibitionism , F2 = Vanilla, F3 = Kink/BDSM, F4 = Sensual, F5 = Special Occasion, F6 = Love, F7 = Safe Sex, F8 = Dirty Talk, F9 = Selfish, F10 = Marathon.

h2 refers to the variance in each observed variable attributed to the general factor (*g*).

u2 refers to the unique variance specific to each variable.

p2 refers to the proportion of specific variance relative to the total variance.

3.1.2 Situational and Affective Elements

The psychometric structures of both situational and affective element models were more convoluted and did not lend themselves clearly to a bifactor structure compared to the sexual behavioral model. For the affective elements bifactor model, some opposite-meaning items loaded strongly onto the same factor in the same direction (e.g., “the possibility of a relationship afterward” and “**no** possibility of a relationship afterward” both positively loaded onto the same factor). In addition, six items did not load onto the general factor (*g*) at all. The situational elements bifactor model did have strong loadings onto *g*, but the specific factors were not intuitive in their meaning. Therefore, I do not discuss situational and affective elements further, because I am not convinced that fitting a bifactor solution to these items is appropriate (Bonifay et al., 2017). The subsequent analyses and interpretation will focus solely on the sexual behavioral elements of “good sex.”

3.2 Confirmatory Bifactor Model(s)

Examining my chosen fit indices, I determined model fit was good according to conventional cutoff scores (Hu & Bentler, 1999), $\chi^2(2047) = 19696.62, p < .001$, RMSEA = .052, $p < .001$. Unsurprisingly, given that I fit this model to the same data as the exploratory models, the factor structure also supported the existence of a strong general factor (*g*), and all item loadings onto *g* were significant ($p < .05$). Standardized factor loadings for each item on *g* were substantial and ranged from 0.23 to 0.926 except for one behavior (“shorter than 30 minutes”), that had a standardized loading of .08. This item also did not originally load onto *g* in the exploratory bifactor model, but was retained as there was a possibility for its importance to emerge in the multi-group confirmatory bifactor analyses. Item loadings on specific factors were all significant ($p < .05$), except for one item on the “Vanilla” factor, “getting undressed quickly” ($p = .874$). However, this item was **not** removed, because of the possibility it may emerge as an important behavior for general good sex for a specific group. Model fit of the general confirmatory bifactor analysis was reasonable enough that moving forward with omnibus testing was possible.

3.2.1 Multi-group Omnibus Bifactor Invariance Testing

In order to run the freely estimated (i.e., unconstrained) multi-group bifactor model, I needed to remove some groups due to them having too small sample sizes to support estimation of a distinct measurement model (e.g., Little, 2013 recommended a minimum of $n = 50$ per group to avoid estimation problems). Specifically, it was not possible to include the following group “types:” transwomen ($n = 40$), transmen ($n = 53$), queer men ($n = 44$), bisexual non-binary ($n = 70$) and gay/lesbian non-binary ($n = 86$), as their inclusion caused model estimation and convergence problems. Notably, this does **not** mean that I removed participants with these identities from the dataset, or did not include them in later analyses; it simply means that due to small sample sizes, these group “types” could not exist as standalone focal groups in my omnibus testing procedure. Because my participants had many intersecting identities, these participants were instead represented within other group types (e.g., lesbian, kink, consensually non-monogamous). Ultimately, 13 group “types” were included to be compared against the “representative” sample: gay men, lesbian women, bisexual men, bisexual women, queer women, queer non-binary, heterosexual men, heterosexual women, cisgender men, cisgender women, non-binary, kink and consensually non-monogamous (CNM).

Overall, model fit was adequate. It did not meet Hu and Bentler’s (1999) model fit recommendations, but overall still had “fair” fit by Browne and Cudeck’s (1992) recommendations $\chi^2(28658) = 57311.03$, $p < .001$, RMSEA = .071, $p < .001$. Because the group “types” were fit rather crudely, I did not expect excellent model fit, but I determined model fit was reasonable enough for my pragmatic purposes to continue to compare with the constrained model.

Next, I then estimated the constrained multi-group confirmatory bifactor model using “type” as a group, in which loadings on g (i.e., the “good sex” general factor) and the item intercepts were constrained to equality between my 13 groups. Like the unconstrained model, the constrained model had “fair” fit ($\chi^2(30400) = 64425.4$, $p < .001$, RMSEA = .075, $p < .001$), possibly due to the crude manner in which I assigned group “type.” The unconstrained model had significantly better fit, $\Delta\chi^2(1742) = 6084.2$, $p < .001$. The significance test indicated that there was, indeed, model degradation, providing

evidence that there are “coarse” group-based differences in constructions of good sex that need to be explored in greater detail and with greater precision, by examining each of the 13 groups individually with parameter testing.

3.3 Meaning Making: Pairwise Testing vs. Representative Sample

In total, I conducted 13 pairwise comparison sequences comparing 13 different groups to the representative sample: men (gay, bisexual, heterosexual, cisgender), women (lesbian, bisexual, queer, heterosexual, cisgender), non-binary and queer non-binary, consensually non-monogamous (CNM) and kink. For all 13 groups, omnibus comparisons were significant ($p < .001$), revealing that there are, indeed, group-specific meanings of good sex in comparison to the representative sample (see Table 4 for model comparisons). For more detail, see Appendices C and D for each group’s significantly different intercepts and loadings, and the directional comparisons (i.e., higher or lower) of these against the representative sample’s intercepts and loadings, respectively. See Appendices E (men), F (women), G (non-binary), and H (kink/CNM) for demographic information for each group type compared to the representative sample. Pairwise comparisons of each group are included in Appendices I (men), J (women), K (non-binary) and L (kink and CNM).

Table 4

Model Comparison for Unconstrained and Constrained Focal Group Parameter Estimates Against Representative Sample

Focal Group	χ^2		$\Delta\chi^2$	p
	Unconstr.	Constr.		
Gay	10145.17	10881.39	646.47	.000
Lesbian	9828.90	10363.13	521.36	.000
Bisexual Man	9509.55	10403.58	691.11	.000
Bisexual Woman	9698.76	10573.42	777.36	.000
Queer Woman	9105.85	9787.32	497.96	.000
Queer Non-binary	9172.53	9711.14	430.51	.000
Hetero Man	10639.64	11851.10	1018.66	.000

Focal Group	χ^2		$\Delta\chi^2$	<i>p</i>
	Unconstr.	Constr.		
Hetero Woman	11712.84	12545.5	704.49	.000
Cis Man	12729.15	14079.67	1075.68	.000
Cis Woman	15851.12	16808.19	784.77	.000
Non-binary	9973.94	10858.49	767.65	.000
CNM	12317.34	13928.98	1313.16	.000
Kink	14182.18	15863.26	1488.68	.000

Note. “Cis” refers to cisgender.

Unconstr. refers to “unconstrained,” and Cosntr. refers to “constrained.”

3.3.1 Group-Based Similarities in Good Sex Meanings

Overall, measurement invariance testing revealed that 5 items were invariant across all groups for both loadings and intercepts, suggesting that these items represent similar meanings of good sex behaviors among all groups: eye contact ($M_{Int} = 3.97$, $M_{Lds} = 0.45$), talking dirty to a partner during sex ($M_{Int} = 2.76$, $M_{Lds} = 0.5$), receiving sexy texts from a partner ($M_{Int} = 2.69$, $M_{Lds} = 0.54$), telling a partner “I love you” during sex ($M_{Int} = 2.89$, $M_{Lds} = 0.38$), and imagining a partner having sex with another person ($M_{Int} = 1.52$, $M_{Lds} = 0.2$). Put another way, although some groups may be inclined towards some particular behaviors as representing “good sex” (and not others), there are a handful of behaviors that, regardless of group identity, have the same meaning of “good.”

Eye contact, for example, is a behavior that has been shown to vary in use, duration and meaning depending on group specific factors such as cultural background and gender (Davidhizar, 1992). However, within the context of sexual intimacy—and in particular, *good* sexual intimacy—this usually variable behavior was universally interpreted similarly as a positive feature of good sex (both typically and incrementally).

Additionally, expressing love, dirty talking and receiving sexy texts also had shared “good sex” meanings across groups. These items’ baseline intercepts, while not especially high, still suggested they represented reasonably typical aspects of “good sex.” Meanwhile, loadings suggested they may contribute to incrementally good sex (although

perhaps saying “I love you” less so than the others). This builds upon past research that has promoted these specific behaviors to “revitalize” the sex lives of heterosexual men and women in particular (Frederick et al., 2017). These results suggest that these specific behaviors are not a unique “good sex” experience for just heterosexual or cisgender individuals. Rather, these behaviors may be generalizable “good sex” experiences across various sexual orientations, gender identities, relational structures, and sexual identities. And, specifically, these behaviors may be important considerations for *especially* good sex. Meanwhile, imagining a partner having sex with another person during sex was also invariant but had very low intercepts and loadings across groups, suggesting that although this behavior wasn’t particularly that “good” for any group, its meaning was nonetheless similar.

3.3.2 Group-Based Differences in Good Sex Meanings

Due to the vast amount of non-invariant sexual behavior items in total (62) and number of groups (13), the full scope of each behavioral item’s performance (i.e., loadings and intercepts) for each group will not be discussed piecemeal. Rather, I will discuss loading and intercept patterns broadly and then specifically for each group, highlighting only a few patterns I believe to be pertinent (see Appendices C and D for higher and lower intercept/loading patterns against the representative sample, respectively).

3.3.2.1 Baseline Good Sex Representativeness: Intercepts

Overall, there was more noninvariance among intercepts (i.e., differences in baseline “good sex” representativeness) than loadings (i.e., incremental “good sex” representativeness). Indeed, nearly all behaviors (60) had some instance of non-invariant intercepts between groups.

Invariance among item intercepts, meanwhile, suggests that these behaviors may be more generalizable features of typical good sex amongst groups. Indeed, kissing is a common behavior during sexual intimacy (Busby et al., 2023; Herbenick et al., 2019), for example. Therefore, it wasn’t too surprising to see that several diverse groups shared a similar meaning when evaluating “deep kissing’s” place within typical good sex experiences. Further, it is possible that because kissing may be considered such a “basic”

feature of sexual intimacy, it is difficult to evaluate its importance. This does not mean, however, that deep kissing cannot contribute to an *especially* good sexual experience (as I later describe, regarding the loadings for kissing across groups).

In addition, the direction for intercepts mostly followed the same pattern. For example, if a sexual behavior exhibited noninvariance, it was generally either higher or lower for all (or most) groups (vs. the Prolific representative sample), and 42 behaviors followed this pattern. For instance, both orgasm behaviors (i.e., having an orgasm and one's partner having an orgasm) had non-invariant intercepts lower than the representative sample for nearly all groups. This suggests, ultimately, that orgasming (for oneself or partner) is not necessarily an indicator of good sex at baseline. This expands upon research that indicates that orgasms may not always equate to pleasure (e.g., Chadwick et al., 2019), that some groups may conceptualize sex beyond physical pleasure (e.g., Longoria et al., 2023), that orgasms may not be requisite for some groups to consider a sexual experience satisfying for some groups (e.g., for women or some queer folks; Lentz & Zaikman, 2021; Pascoal et al., 2014), or even that some groups (e.g., men) may not necessarily value their partner's orgasm in some contexts (e.g., Armstrong et al., 2012). Overall, the finding that orgasms are not essential to "baseline" good sex appears to be the same across gender and sexual orientation—even for men, which directly challenges sexual scripts that center on the male orgasm/pleasure as a focal point of sex (Armstrong et al., 2012; Mahar et al., 2020).

Only 18 behaviors exhibited "mixed" results across groups, meaning that there were instances of both higher and lower intercept loadings for those particular behaviors compared to the representative sample. For example, "receiving nipple stimulation" had a "mixed" result among groups—heterosexual and cisgender men both had lower intercepts whereas CNM folks and all groups of women (lesbian, bisexual, queer, heterosexual cisgender) had higher intercepts—indicating that the value placed on nipple stimulation within a typical good sex experience for these groups differ. This is (and as I'll reference later) likely because women's breasts are highly eroticized compared to men's (Ehrlich, 2019; Robinson, 2015), and women receiving nipple stimulation during sex is a somewhat "universal" behavior, documented throughout a multitude of cultures and

communities (Robinson, 2015). In fact, breast and nipple stimulation is so highly intertwined with women's sexuality and partnered sexual activity, that its complete absence within a given sexual encounter may even be seen as unnatural or unusual (Robinson, 2015). For women, receiving nipple stimulation may also just be an "ancestral" behavior (Robinson, 2015) ingrained in human nature (Kinsey et al., 1953; Robinson, 2015), which would explain why this behavior stood out as a significant "baseline" element of good sex for every group of women (regardless of sexual/gender identity). This further substantiates that group-specific ideas about good sex exist, and may be especially varied depending on the group.

3.3.2.2 Incremental Good Sex Representativeness: Loadings

There were much less instances of noninvariance among item loadings compared to intercepts. Only 37 items exhibited noninvariance. This suggests that, overall, groups expressed more differences in baseline good sex experiences, and that there were more shared meanings in which behavioral elements made for especially good sex experiences. Noninvariance for item loadings were also similar to intercepts in that they tended to follow the same directional pattern.

Although less items differed in incremental good sex meanings for loadings across groups, comparing baseline (intercept) good sex representativeness against incremental (loading) good sex representativeness adds depth to how different groups may conceptualize good sex meanings. To illustrate, despite the general similarities in group intercepts for kissing, item loadings for kissing revealed noninvariance for bisexual women, cisgender women, kink and CNM individuals. Similar to literature that suggests that kissing during sex has particularly positive sexual outcomes for women compared to men (e.g., satisfaction and orgasm frequency; Busby et al., 2022), my results support that kissing may also have group-specific meanings related to sexual identity. For these groups, kissing may also be able to elevate a typical good sex experience into one with particularly positive outcomes.

Likewise, despite the lower intercepts for "receiving nipple stimulation" among cisgender men, cisgender men maintained a stronger loading of this behavior onto their general

good sex factor. Although cisgender men may not necessarily need nipple stimulation for a typical good sex experience, the presence of that behavior may promote an experience from *typically* to *exceptionally* good. One reason that may explain this particular pattern with “receiving nipple stimulation” (i.e., lower intercepts and higher loadings among cisgender men) may be partly due to novelty. Although not much research exists on frequency of nipple stimulation for men compared to other groups, existing research suggests that men can enjoy nipple stimulation and have reported that it can cause and increase sexual arousal, though, it is not a behavior they often ask for (Levin & Meston, 2006). Additionally, as previously mentioned, due to nipple stimulation being closely intertwined with women’s sexuality compared to men (e.g., Robinson, 2015), and the tendency to consider women’s—and not men’s—breasts as sexual (Ehrlich, 2019), it may be reasonable to assume that the average cisgender man may not be on the receiving end of nipple stimulation too frequently. Therefore, when receiving nipple stimulation *does* occur, it may make for a particularly good sexual experience.

Additionally, examining item loadings revealed that the presence of an orgasm (having an orgasm and one’s partner having an orgasm) was important for several groups’ incremental conceptualizations of good sex. Although item intercepts previously indicated that orgasms may not always be necessary for most groups’ typical good sex experiences at baseline, higher significant loadings suggested that orgasms can make good sex *especially* good for many groups, particularly when one’s partner orgasms. Placing more value on a partner’s orgasm may be explained by the possible negative emotional or sexual outcomes that can occur when one’s partner *doesn’t* orgasm. For some straight women, for example, the intensity of their orgasm depends on their partner ejaculating (Burri et al., 2018). Additionally, both men and women have acknowledged faking orgasms to protect their partners from feeling badly (Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010). Further, (heterosexual) men may be especially concerned with their partners’ orgasms because sexual scripts intertwine masculinity with giving orgasms (Chadwick & Van Anders, 2017; Salisbury & Fisher, 2014). Thus, if men are unable to fulfill this script (i.e., give their partner an orgasm), it can negatively impact their self-esteem and ego (e.g., Chadwick & Van Anders, 2017; Salisbury & Fisher, 2014). This phenomenon may even be mirrored by the “top/bottom” dynamic in sexual minority men (Wongsomboon et

al., 2023), substantiated by the fact that *all* groups of men (including gay and bisexual) had higher loadings on “partner orgasm” compared to their own orgasm. Although having an orgasm was important for many groups’ experiences of especially good sex, a partner’s orgasm appeared to be a better reflection of most groups’ *especially* good sexual experiences.

3.4 Group-Specific Meanings of Good Sex

Large amounts of item noninvariance for both loadings and intercepts indicated that there are, indeed, group-specific constructions of good sex. Kink folks exhibited the most divergent constructions of good sex compared to other groups, followed by CNM individuals. Indeed, kink practitioners are known to exhibit more sexual diversity than “vanilla” folks (Richters et al., 2008), and Nichols and Fedor (2017) have described kink practitioners’ sexual diversity as ever-evolving, saying “no matter how familiar [kink practitioners] become with their partner, they can always explore new, slightly risky, edgy sexual fantasies together (p. 430).” My results supported these assertions.

To describe group-specific constructions comparatively, I will discuss groups together by gender identity (men, women, non-binary), and compare and contrast their meanings of good sex. I will also discuss sexual and relational identities together (i.e., kink and CNM folks). Due to the volume of items, overall meanings of good sex for these groups will be discussed broadly, and then more specifically with respect to loadings and intercepts. I will only highlight a few examples for each group, emphasizing (i) patterns that seem to converge/differ based on identity, (ii) patterns that seem to diverge from what is known from current literature, or (iii) patterns that seem especially relevant to group-specific identities.

3.4.1 Men’s Good Sex Constructions

In general, my results showed many similar patterns across loadings and intercepts for all groups of men (i.e., gay, bisexual, heterosexual, cisgender; see Appendix I). Across groups, heterosexual and cisgender men shared the most similar patterns across loadings and intercepts, which may be because both heterosexual and cisgender men both occupy similar patriarchal privileges (e.g., Moradi & Grzanka, 2017). Additionally, bisexual,

heterosexual and cisgender men also shared similar patterns of intercept and loading directions. And so, overall, many behaviors were totally invariant for all groups of men, indicating that many typical and incrementally good sex behaviors for men were generalizable with the representative sample, regardless of sexual or gender identity.

Additionally, instances of invariance among items may also suggest that these behaviors may not particularly resonate for men within a good sex context. For example, deep kissing didn't resonate for any groups of men, in line with research suggesting that men may value kissing behaviors less than women during sex (e.g., Busby et al., 2022), perhaps due to adaptive mating rituals whereby women used kissing for relationship maintenance and men used kissing to indicate likelihood of receiving sex (Hughes et al., 2007). This is further substantiated by the fact that kissing is not often showcased in mainstream porn (Castleman, 2022), which is typically geared towards and watched by male viewers (Lykke & Cohen, 2015). Although kissing research has typically focused on sex-differences using samples with mostly heterosexual men and women (e.g., Busby et al., 2022, 2023; Herbenick et al., 2019), my research suggests that these differences may be more broadly generalizable to men regardless of sexual orientation.

Men also did not seem to resonate with the “giving consent” behavior (i.e., no significance emerged), and they were mostly unique in this regard compared to other groups (e.g., most groups had a few “higher” significant intercepts within groups). This may be because men may be particularly attuned to *receiving* consent from their partners and are not focused on giving it themselves, a possibility further supported by bisexual and cisgender men having stronger loadings for “receiving consent.” Men may be more concerned with receiving consent because consent education and programming usually targets men and is focused on preventing sexual violence (De La Ossa, 2016). Further, this programming typically focuses on men's (mis)understandings of what consent is and is not (e.g., revealing clothes don't indicate sexual interest, Lofgreen et al., 2021; “no means no;” Schulhofer, 2015). Additionally, sexual scripts and societal expectations may place an emphasis on men feeling more responsible to receive consent rather than give it (Setty, 2022). After all, sexual scripts dictate men as being sexual “initiators,” and women as “gatekeepers” (Simon & Gagnon, 1986; Wiederman, 2005)—roles concurrent

with receiving and giving consent, respectively. Although this expectation applies a heteronormative lens to consent dynamics and ignores sexual minorities (e.g., De Heer et al., 2021), my results suggest that sexual scripts that place expectations on men being consent “receivers” instead of “givers” may be especially pervasive, as all groups of men had similar constructed meanings of “giving” consent, regardless of sexual identity.

3.4.1.1 Comparing Men’s Baseline Intercepts

Only heterosexual men indicated that their baseline good sex experiences involved their partner having multiple orgasms—despite much research that has documented an orgasm gap between heterosexual men and women (Frederick et al., 2018; Mahar et al., 2020). This is especially interesting considering that heterosexual men indicated that their partners experiencing multiple orgasms was a *baseline* characteristic of a good sexual experience, suggesting that an average “good” sexual experience includes a multi-orgasmic partner. But, research suggests that the odds are against heterosexual women experiencing just *one* orgasm, not to mention multiple, when paired with an opposite-sex partner (Frederick et al., 2018). One plausible explanation for this may be that due to the prevalence of heterosexual women faking orgasms (Harris et al., 2019), heterosexual men may erroneously believe that multiple orgasms are a commonplace feature of an average “good sex” sexual experience. Indeed, research shows that men may have difficulty detecting women’s orgasms (either real or fake) and may tend to overestimate their partner’s orgasms (Shirazi et al., 2018). This explanation is further substantiated by the fact that many women fake orgasms because of the gendered belief that it is a man’s “job” to make her orgasm; rather than hurting a partner’s feelings, faking an orgasm (or potentially multiple) may therefore protect the ego of a partner (Salisbury & Fisher, 2014). As previously described, men may also perceive their partner’s orgasms as being a “masculinity achievement,” and may therefore feel particularly bruised when their partner does not orgasm (Chadwick & Van Anders, 2017)—which perhaps further incentivizes men to believe (or at least claim) that their partner has multiple orgasms on the regular. Taken together, it is possible that ego, masculinity, and gendered orgasm expectations have combined in such a way that heterosexual men may have the inflated

expectation that an average “good sex” experience involves their partner having multiple orgasms.

All groups of men (i.e., gay, bi, hetero, cisgender) indicated that baseline “good sex” experiences included giving—and, for gay and cisgender men, receiving—anal stimulation. Sexual anal behaviors have typically been associated with men who have sex with men, and thus have been stigmatized as being perceived as “gay” (pejoratively) or emasculating (particularly for heterosexual men; Branfman et al., 2018). However, my results suggest that giving anal stimulation is also important for heterosexual men’s baseline “good sex” experiences. Similar to the above example whereby heterosexual men claimed that a multi-orgasmic partner is “typical,” it is interesting that giving anal stimulation is also considered a “typical” good sex experience, particularly among heterosexual men. Although research has documented that anal play can be common and is “clearly part of the contemporary heterosexual sexual repertoire” (McBride & Fortenberry, 2010, p. 132), perhaps its saliency for “baseline” good sex representativeness is partly due to a cultural shift that prioritizes anal play (which scientific research has perhaps not quite caught up with, yet). For instance, “eating ass” (i.e., anilingus) has spiked in popularity, often referred to in pop culture references. For example, Nicki Minaj raps about getting her “salad tossed” (a slang term for anilingus) in her hit song “Anaconda” (Minaj, 2016). Additionally, anilingus has also been the subject matter of much online discourse (e.g., u/IntoTheMystic, 2018), memes (*Eating Ass*, n.d.), and tweets (e.g., porn star Asa Akira notably tweeted: “Ass is the new pussy;” Akira, 2011). The anilingus “renaissance” therefore seems rather undeniable (O’Connor, 2014; Palmer, 2014), and is even becoming so normalized that the conversation surrounding consent programming is also shifting. That is, if anal-specific behaviors may always be “on the table” in a given sexual encounter, then expanding sexual education to include them will become a must (e.g., Engle, 2021).

Clearly, anal play is not just for men who have sex with men. This can also be evidenced by the “receiving anal stimulation” behavioral item, that had higher intercepts among gay men and cisgender men. Although it wasn’t surprising to see that receiving anal stimulation was considered a baseline “good sex” item for gay men (e.g., Dodge et al.,

2016), I was surprised to see endorsement from the cisgender sample (roughly 60% heterosexual), which potentially indicates that receptive anal stimulation for men (especially straight cisgender men) may be becoming a less taboo behavior in their ‘especially good sex’ repertoire. This may be because similar to “giving” behaviors, men *receiving* anal stimulation has also seen a cultural shift. For instance, the “normalizing” of receptive anilingus for men on television was recently advocated for (Rude, 2022), and behaviors such as “pegging” (a behavior whereby men receive anal penetration via a strap-on dildo) has also received increasing popularity and media attention (Aguilar, 2017). In an episode of the television series “Broad City,” for example, main character Ilana encourages her best friend to peg her partner by exasperatedly exclaiming, “[don’t] you wanna die knowing you brought him pleasure by plowing it like a queen?” (Aniello et al., 2015, 8:58). Overall, my pattern of results suggest that anal stimulation (giving and receiving) seems to be an important part of men’s conceptualizations of “good sex” at baseline, and substantiates research that suggests that the stigma that often accompanies anal play may be diminishing (Branfman et al., 2018).

3.4.1.2 Comparing Men’s Incremental Loadings

I found that all men’s’ conceptualizations of especially good sex included their partners orgasming, contrary to past findings that heterosexual men may not value their partner’s orgasm in some contexts (Armstrong et al., 2012). This may partly explain why heterosexual men’s’ loadings for at least 15 minutes of foreplay indicated especially good meanings of sex while it didn’t for other groups of men. Foreplay may be integral to facilitating their partner’s orgasms, as many women’s (i.e., vagina-owners) orgasms depend on clitoral stimulation (Herbenick et al., 2018; Kontula & Miettinen, 2016), often via oral sex (Kontula & Miettinen, 2016). Additionally, heterosexual women (vagina-owners) tend to take about twice as long to orgasm during partnered sexual activity (Bhat & Shastry, 2020) than men (penis-owners) do (Waldinger et al., 2009).

Meanwhile, *having* an orgasm (for oneself) was only incrementally linked to heterosexual and cisgender men’s’ notions of good sex; having an orgasm was not incrementally significant for gay or bisexual men. This may be because queer men’s’ conceptualization of pleasure may include other aspects (e.g., feelings of community within shared

sexualities) besides physical pleasure (e.g., Hennen, 2008), whereas a more cis-heteronormative view of sex may intertwine orgasms with masculinity, and consider men's orgasms to be “mandatory” (Andrejek et al., 2022, p. 202).

Additionally, gay, heterosexual and cisgender men had significant and lower loadings on “receiving oral sex,” whereas bisexual men's loadings were higher than the representative sample. This indicates that receiving oral sex for gay, hetero and cisgender men is not necessarily a key aspect of especially good sex, a pattern which may also reflect non-novelty. For instance, men receiving oral sex is a largely “standard” behavior for heterosexual (Wood et al., 2016), as straight men receive oral in much higher proportions than women do (Vannier & O'Sullivan, 2012; Wood et al., 2016). Thus, receiving oral sex may be expected and subsequently feel repetitive and non-distinctive. For both gay and bisexual men, oral sex can also be considered a “standard” practice—it is one of the most prevalent reported sexual behaviors for men who have sex with men, surpassing anal sex (Rosenberger et al., 2011). This is likely because of the ease in which oral sex can be performed/received, compared to anal sex which usually requires advanced preparation (e.g., douching, anal stretching; Winterton, 2021). Thus, oral sex may be so common that men are satiated with this behavior, and therefore don't consider it *especially* good—except for bisexual men. Bisexual men may differ from the other groups of men because receiving oral sex may entail more novelty. Although the literature comparing bisexual men's experiences with men versus women is sparse, some research indicates that bisexual men report very different sexual experiences depending on the gender of their partner (Schnarrs et al., 2012). Thus, receiving oral sex may entail more variety (at least in terms of the gender of one's partner), and thereby feel like less of a “standard” practice. Indeed, online discourse and personal accounts from bisexual men indicate that receiving oral, in particular, differs depending on the giver (Zane, 2019).

3.4.2 Women's Good Sex Constructions

Women's conceptualizations of good sex (i.e., lesbian, bisexual, queer, heterosexual, cisgender; see Appendix J) had many similar patterns across loadings and intercepts, with bisexual and cisgender women bearing the most similarities. All groups of women, surprisingly, had lower intercepts for “receiving oral sex” as a baseline “good sex”

behavior compared to the representative sample. For lesbians, “receiving oral sex” also had a lower loading for incremental “good sex” representativeness. This finding is contradictory to research that indicates that most women find oral sex to be “very pleasurable” (Wood et al., 2016), and that oral sex can lead to increased sexual satisfaction and orgasm frequency (Frederick et al., 2017). Due to oral sex’s relationship with positive sexual outcomes, it was surprising to see that women did not consider receiving oral sex to be a part of their average “good sex” experience. For lesbian and queer women (and potentially bisexual women), this may be because of satiation; that is, oral sex is an extremely frequent and common occurrence among women who have sex with women (Bespoke Surgical, 2020) and it may become difficult to appraise behaviors as “good” when they occur so frequently.

This result was perhaps most puzzling for bisexual and heterosexual women, as partnered sex with men may need to feature receiving oral sex to increase orgasm likelihood (Frederick et al., 2018). However, some women may not like being on the receiving end of oral sex, because of associated feelings of vulnerability and self-consciousness about their genitals (Backstrom et al., 2012; Goldey et al., 2016; Sovetkina et al., 2017). This may be exacerbated by the fact that men giving cunnilingus has been vilified as a “disgusting” behavior (Lewis & Marston, 2016 p. 780). Further, it may elicit ridicule and shaming, and be reputationally damaging for some men (e.g., “bocat” is slur given to men who like to give women oral sex; Lewis & Martson, 2016, p. 780). Additionally, whereas fellatio (i.e., “blow jobs”) is a mainstream occurrence in media and pop culture, the depiction of cunnilingus is rarer, usually appearing only briefly and as precursor to penetrative intercourse (Rosewarne, 2013). It may also be portrayed negatively as an emasculating and degrading behavior—as it doesn’t involve a penis and is focused on “serving” female pleasure, and therefore it can be construed as passive/submissive and (ironically) a threat to heterosexuality (Rosewarne, 2014). Because of the disproportional negativity cunnilingus receives compared to fellatio, it is possible that women who have sex with men may have inherited and internalized stigma and shame surrounding oral sex (Lewis & Marston, 2016).

Additionally, women who have sex with men may have to negotiate with their partners to receive oral sex and explicitly ask, because reciprocity is not the norm (Backstrom et al., 2012). Needing to negotiate for oral sex can create a barrier, as it requires sexual self-efficacy and feelings of entitlement to sexual pleasure (Satinsky & Jozkowski, 2015), which heterosexual women may have less of due to norms that prioritize the sexual pleasure of men (Klein & Conley, 2022). Taken together, gendered sexual scripts surrounding oral sex (Sovetkina et al., 2017) may make asking for oral sex a more difficult and complicated endeavor for women who have sex with men, and thus have led to lower intercepts at good sex “baseline.”

Some “good sex” patterns that emerged among women were relatively unsurprising (e.g., receiving nipple stimulation as strongly integrated in baseline meanings of good sex), whereas others, although interpretable in light of the previous literature, were more surprising. For example, having an orgasm had low intercepts across all groups of women, suggesting that having an orgasm is not a necessary piece to the baseline “good sex” puzzle, regardless of gender or sexual identity. This is in line with research that has found that women don’t necessarily need to orgasm to consider a sexual encounter as satisfying (Lentz & Zaikman, 2021). Interestingly, only heterosexual women had a higher item loading for having an orgasm, indicating that orgasming made for an especially good sexual experience. This may be partly explained by the novelty vs. satiation pattern previously explained. For example, research shows that heterosexual women are the least likely to orgasm compared to lesbian or bisexual women (Frederick et al., 2018). Because orgasms for heterosexual women may be scarcer compared to other groups of women, when they *do* occur, it may bump a sexual experience from “good” to “*really* good.” Meanwhile, because orgasms are plentiful for lesbian, bisexual and (potentially) queer women, their occurrence probably results in little fanfare.

3.4.2.1 Comparing Women’s Intercepts

Most groups of women (lesbian, bisexual, queer, cisgender) had higher intercepts for “sex toy usage.” This corroborates past research that indicates that women sex toy users are more likely to report lesbian, bisexual and queer identities (Wood et al., 2017). Notably, heterosexual women’s intercepts were not significant, indicating that sex toy

usage did not particularly resonate with their notions of typical good sex experiences. A likely explanation may be that sex toy usage within heterosexual relationships might be complicated by the fact that they may be seen as a “replacement” for—and thereby a symbolic threat to—the male partner, and some women may shy away from buying or using them to prevent their partner’s embarrassment (Fahs & Swank, 2013; Mayr, 2021). Meanwhile, sex toy usage among queer sexualities is more commonplace (Wood et al., 2017), “fun” and even liberating; it is not hindered by the same gender dynamics, shame or stigma that affects heterosexual women (Das, 2014; Fahs & Swank, 2013).

Additionally, most groups of women (bisexual, queer, heterosexual and cisgender) considered “practicing safe sex (e.g., using a condom)” to be a baseline “good sex” experience. This may be partly because women who have sex with men may be more concerned about risks of pregnancy and STIs than women who have sex with women (Whitlock, 2022), especially because educational messaging about safe sex is predominantly hetero-focused, aimed at protecting straight women from pregnancy and STIs (Marrazzo et al., 2005). Additionally, women who have sex with men may find “safe sex” to be more convenient and accessible. For instance, condoms are readily and widely available, and even purchasable (or freely given) in public places such as washrooms (e.g., bars, nightclubs) or vending machines (Green, 2005). Meanwhile, lesbians (whose “safe sex” intercepts were insignificant) tend to underestimate their risk for contracting STIs, mistakenly believing STI risk to be a heterosexual or gay “issue” that is non-existent for “lesbian sex,” and most do not use barrier methods at all (Dolan & Davis, 2003; Power et al., 2009; Whitlock, 2022). Additionally, women who have sex with women typically engage in sexual behaviors that are not convenient or easy to use barrier method protections with, such as cunnilingus, digital penetration, or “scissoring” (i.e., rubbing genitals; Dolan & Davis, 2003). Although gloves and dental dams can act as a barrier method for activities like manual stimulation/penetration and oral sex, they are rarely used (Richters et al., 2010; Rowen et al., 2013), are not as accessible or commonplace as condoms (Elizabeth, 2019), and their use can even be negatively perceived as “awkward” or insulting (Whitlock, 2022, p. 292).

3.4.2.2 Comparing Women's Incremental Loadings

Heterosexual and cisgender women's constructions of especially good sex included "touching my partner softly," and heterosexual women also valued "being gentle." Heterosexual and cisgender women may feel especially positive expressing soft, gentle or nurturant touch towards their partners because, simply, affective and nurturant touch feels good (especially for women; Russo et al., 2020; Van Anders et al., 2013). Affective touch may also offer straight women a unique opportunity to emotionally connect with their partners. For instance, heterosexual men may struggle with verbalizing emotions to their partners (e.g., Holmes, 2015), because expressing emotional vulnerability violates societal norms that men should mask their emotions (De Boise & Hearn, 2017). As a result, some heterosexual men may prefer to communicate physically and express emotional intimacy through tactile touch (Holmes, 2015). In addition, heterosexual women in particular may especially enjoy gentle touch as an affective expression of sexual intimacy as it may give them the opportunity to create a space where it feels safe to share and express physical vulnerability, which may not always feel possible for their male partners (e.g., Englar-Carlson & Shepard, 2005). Thus, heterosexual relationships may place more importance on tactile expressions of love, including soft and gentle touch (and indeed both heterosexual and cisgender men also had correspondingly higher loadings for "being gentle").

Additionally, especially good sexual experiences included "wearing sexy clothes (e.g., lingerie)" for queer, heterosexual and cisgender women. Qualitative accounts describe that lesbian and bisexual appearance norms (and adherence to them, such as wearing lingerie), may differ from heterosexual women (Myers et al., 1999). For lesbian and bisexual women, wearing lingerie may include feelings of body acceptance, positivity, and empowerment (Myers et al., 1999). Meanwhile, the relationship between wearing lingerie and heterosexual/cisgender women may be more complicated. Although wearing lingerie can also make heterosexual women feel empowered, confident, and "sexy" (Wood, 2016), the agency it embodies can be contradictory. Although women *choose* to wear it, the outcome also serves the male gaze and male pleasure (Wood, 2016; see Figure 2). Moreover, the confidence it provides can stem from feeling desired and

subsequently validated by men (Wood, 2016). For instance, whereas men tend to sexually fantasize about *having* an extremely attractive female partner, women sexually fantasize about *being* the object of attraction/desire to their male partner (e.g., by wearing sexy/revealing clothes; Bogaert et al., 2015). Therefore, it is possible that wearing lingerie for heterosexual women carries a distinct meaning, providing especially positive feelings that result from male validation, fulfilling sexual scripts (e.g., Bogaert et al., 2015) and upholding societal standards of femininity that promote the sexualization of women’s bodies for the male gaze (e.g., Gill, 2009).

Figure 2:

Tweet Commenting on the Internalized Male Gaze and Underwear Choice



Note. Image of a tweet by manicpixiememequeen (@mpmemequeen), 2023. From *Twitter* (<https://twitter.com/mpmemequeen/status/1662183542124625939>).

Interestingly, wearing sexy clothes resonated among queer women—they also had higher loadings than the representative sample. Although queer women may also be male-attracted (and thus male validation may play a minor role in the higher loading; Wood, 2016), bisexual women did not exhibit this pattern, illustrating that wearing “sexy clothes” may have a distinct and important meaning to queer women in particular. One possible explanation is that wearing sexy clothing may be a symbol of power and deconstruction of heteronormative body expectations (e.g., Cohen, 1997). To illustrate, queerness is inherently political and advocates for the breaking down of oppressive systems, as opposed to gay/lesbian political agendas that prioritize assimilation to cis-heteronormative systems (Cohen, 1997). Queer politics advocates that true liberation and freedom from sexual oppression come from sexual choice, and queerness can thus encapsulate fluidity in identity that transcends “the sexual arena” (Cohen 1997, p. 444),

supporting intersectional and “non-normative expressions of gender and sexuality” (Halperin, 2003). For instance, queer-identifying individuals are more likely to be non-cisgender (Morandini et al., 2017) or nonbinary/genderqueer (Goldberg et al., 2020; Morandini et al., 2017), and can include diverse non-heterosexual or even non-normative identities (e.g., polyamorous; Schippers, 2019). Therefore, queer identities may directly challenge societal norms of how one is “supposed” to look or behave (Cohen, 1997), and offer reprieve from systemic exclusion that can exist even among lesbian and gay subcultures (e.g., “gold star” lesbians³; Mathers & Sumerau, 2022). Because queerness specifically advocates for dismantling these hegemonic ideas, wearing sexy clothes may double as a celebration of identity and a defiance of norms. Thus wearing “sexy clothes” or lingerie for queer women may have an especially unique “good sex” meaning that does not translate the same way for lesbian or bisexual women.

3.4.3 Non-Binary Good Sex Constructions

Overall, there were some similarities between non-binary (NB) and queer non-binary (QNB) groups, but both groups had fewer general overlap/similarities compared to other groups (see Appendix K). Most interlap occurred among intercepts. For instance, both groups had high intercepts for good sex “involving kink,” and “novel behaviors/positions” compared to the representative sample, which supports previous research that states there is a lot of intersection between kink and queer identities (Richters et al., 2008; Sprott & Hadcock, 2018; Waldura et al., 2016). In fact, some individuals even consider “kink” to exist under the queer umbrella (Sprott & Hadcock, 2018). Kink may also be particularly popular among NB groups because it can provide an outlet for people who are wanting to safely explore and express their sexual orientations and gender identities (Sprott & Hadcock, 2018), and may even provide healing from trauma and stigma (Speciale & Khambatta, 2020; Sprott & Hadcock, 2018), which disproportionately affects NB folks (Matsuno & Budge, 2017). Thus, NB folks wanting

³ A label used to describe a lesbian who has never had sex with a man, typically related to bi-phobia (e.g., Serpe et al., 2020).

to explore and express their gender identities (e.g., Sprott & Hadcock, 2018) through kink may incorporate the aforementioned “novel behaviors/positions” as a result.

In contrast, there were very few significant loadings for either NB or QNB groups. Across all groups, QNB participants had only two significant loadings—the fewest of any group. This may suggest that NB participants, and QNB participants in particular, have similar incremental good sex conceptualizations as the representative sample. However, it could also indicate that the given sexual behaviors did not do a good job of capturing non-binary folks’ *especially* good sex experiences (considering that there were many significant intercepts). For instance, Anzani and Prunas (2020) conducted a quantitative study comparing NB and cisgender sexual fantasies and found that **none** of their non-binary participants considered the items on their sexual fantasy questionnaire to be sexually exciting. Additionally, although literature on NB folks’ sexual experiences is extremely sparse (with an exception for Lindley, Anzani and their colleagues’ work), research that *has* explored this has found that sexual satisfaction and sexual fantasies for NB individuals typically include gender affirming behaviors (Anzani et al., 2021; Lehmiller, 2019; Lindley et al., 2021b, 2022). Notably, none of the items on my sexual behavior questionnaire included behaviors relating to gender affirmation. Therefore, it is possible (and more likely) that NB participants did not consider the items to represent *especially* good sex.

Among the significant loadings that *were* present, neither group had any overlap on incremental good sex representativeness. Notably, the NB sample was overwhelmingly non-heterosexual (only about 2% heterosexual), with the majority of participants being queer, bisexual or lesbian/gay. Because loadings between NB and QNB groups were so distinct (with no overlap), this suggests that queer sexual identities may be especially distinct from other non-heterosexual identities. For example, there was a large amount queer representativeness in the NB sample, but the addition of lesbian/gay and bisexual identities created notable differences, such that no similarities in significant loadings emerged between the NB and QNB groups. This further adds evidence that “queer” identities are quite distinctive from gay, lesbian and bisexual identities (e.g., Cohen, 1997; Halperin, 2003). Additionally, significant loading overlap between NB and

cisgender men and women was also uncommon, further supporting research that non-binary and cisgender sexualities are distinct (Anzani & Prunas, 2020; Lindley et al., 2022).

3.4.3.1 Comparing Non-Binary Intercepts

NB and QNB groups both had lower intercepts on “shorter than 30 minutes,” suggesting that a typical good “sex session” for NB and QNB folks may be longer than average. Often, mixed-sex couples and same-sex male couples’ average sexual experiences last less than 30 minutes, whereas female same-sex couples’ lasts longer than 30 minutes (30-45 minutes; Blair & Pukall, 2014). My results suggest NB and QNB folks may be similar to lesbian women in this regard (and indeed, lesbian intercepts for “shorter than 30 minutes” were also lower). This may be because an overwhelming amount of my NB participants were assigned female at birth (78%). Because vagina-owners take about twice as long to orgasm as penis-owners (Bhat & Shastry, 2020; Waldinger et al., 2009), it may account for why sexual experiences shorter than 30 minutes do not represent “baseline” good sex. However, as previously discussed, orgasm is not everything. NB folks may also have longer “session” lengths because they may often use sex toys (higher intercept for QNB), prosthetics such as strap-ons (Martin & Coolhart, 2022), and incorporate (aforementioned) kink and novel behaviors/positions, all of which are behaviors requiring additional implementation time. Additionally, it is possible that some NB folks may need more time within a given scenario to navigate feelings of gender and body dysmorphia. For instance, some NB folks have described gender dysphoria as a “mindfuck” that may require negotiating sexual boundaries, and more time to “get in the mood” (Martin & Coolhart, 2022, p. 89).

3.4.3.2 Comparing Non-Binary Incremental Loadings

Only NB participants had higher loadings on “wearing sexy clothes” compared to the representative sample. This finding was unexpected because it contradicted research that suggested that some NB folks may “detach” from their bodies during sex in order to avoid gender dysphoria (Anzani et al., 2021), and are less likely to fantasize about undressing/showing off (Anzani & Prunas, 2020)—and as previously described, some

groups (i.e., women) wear “sexy clothes” precisely *to* show off (e.g., Bogaert et al., 2015; Wood, 2016).

For NB folks, however, wearing “sexy clothes” may be conceptualized very differently from other groups, and it may be especially important because it can enable them to dress in a way that affirms their gender, making them feel “sexy.” Gender affirming sexual behaviors, for example, have been found to increase sexual satisfaction for NB folks (Lindley et al., 2021b). “Sexy clothes” as a gender affirming practice, therefore, can be a way in which *especially* good sex happens. For instance, gender affirmation can enable NB folks to feel more connected and positively about their bodies, and allow them to feel comfortable and confident in wearing revealing clothes (e.g., Anzani et al., 2021, p. 70). Indeed, specific gender affirming garments such as binders are considered “sexy” by some NB folks (Reddy-Best et al., 2023, p.16). Further, several boutique lingerie companies have surfaced who cater specifically to NB folks (e.g., lacey underwear designed with a roomier crotch to accommodate penises), and even larger more mainstream brands (e.g., Rihanna’s SavageXFenty line) have lingerie geared towards NB folks (Sola-Santiago, 2022). Put simply, genderless lingerie has never been more accessible or available. Further, because research suggests that NB folks may be uncomfortable undressing (Anzani & Prunas, 2020), wearing “sexy clothes” may allow NB folks to avoid fully undressing, providing feelings of confidence and security. Taken together, it is possible that NB folks may wear “sexy clothes” for gender affirmation in the bedroom, ultimately facilitating *especially* good sexual experiences, provided the sexy clothing that is available to them meets their particular needs.

3.4.4 Kink and Consensually Non-Monogamous Good Sex Constructions

Overall, intercepts and loadings for kink and consensually non-monogamous (CNM) folks followed many similar patterns, potentially because kink and CNM may both be considered “alternative sexualities,” (Cramer et al., 2020), and thus, may share similar “fates” (Bauer, 2009; see Appendix L). Indeed, kink and CNM practitioners have been found to share certain similarities such as demographics (Sheff, 2021a), religious propensities (Mueller, 2018; Sheff, 2015), relationship challenges (e.g., one partner is

“vanilla,” Meyer & Chen, 2019; or monogamous, Sheff, 2014), and stigmatization by therapists/clinicians (Dunkley & Brotto, 2018; Schechinger et al., 2018) and the legal system (Hutzler et al., 2016; Sheff, 2021b; Wright, 2014). Additionally, there may also be overlap between both groups, in that kink-identified folks (e.g., BDSM practitioners) may also practice some form of non-monogamy (Richters et al., 2008). In fact, non-monogamy is *so* prevalent in some kink subcommunities (e.g., queer BDSM practitioners) that monogamous folks are in the minority (Bauer, 2009). Indeed, within my participant sample, there were high levels of CNM among kink-identified folks, with about half of the kink folks identifying as non-monogamous.

Figure 3:

Sex Club Online Post Advertising “Unicorn Night”



Note. “Unicorn” refers to typically bisexual women who want to sexual relations with couples. “Unicorn Nights” are specifically designed help facilitate threesomes. From *Unicorn Night; Bisexual In The Lifestyle*, by blogTO, 2019.

(<https://www.blogto.com/events/unicorn-night-bisexual-in-the-lifestyle-toronto/>)

Both kink and CNM groups had especially shared similarities among items that involved more than one partner and/or exhibitionism/voyeurism⁴ compared to other groups, with both kink and CNM folks having higher intercepts for “multiple partners at once,” “someone watching me and my partner,” and “I watch my partner with another.” Additionally, CNM individuals had higher loadings (i.e., indicating *especially* good sex) on “having sex with someone else (besides my partner)” — a core feature of CNM — and “watching my partner with another” — also a core feature of some CNM relationship structures. Overlap between kink and CNM individuals for “multiple partners at once” may occur because this behavior can occur in certain venues that attract both of these groups. For instance, sex clubs are spaces where multi-partner sex may occur and be facilitated by “theme” nights that specifically target CNM couples (see Figure 3). Additionally, club layouts may be arranged in a way that facilitates exhibitionism. For example, most “play⁵” usually happens in open spaces (with seating provided for voyeurs; *Swingers Clubs in Toronto*, 2021), whereas rooms for private “play” may be limited or accessed separately with an enforced time limit (“Oasis Guest Rules For Private Room,” 2017), thereby promoting more public displays of affection/sexual activity. Sex club spaces may also cater to kink folks by including specific kink spaces or rooms equipped with accessories that people may not necessarily have or own at home, such as a St. Andrew’s Cross (e.g., *Swingers Clubs in Toronto*, 2021; see Figure 4). Additionally, “someone watching me and my partner” and “I watch my partner with another” are two behaviors that have shared central features for specific kinks, such as exhibitionism (i.e., arousal from being watched; Vargas, 2021), voyeurism (i.e., arousal from watching; MasterClass, 2021) or cuckolding (i.e., arousal from a partner’s sexual

⁴ Exhibitionism and voyeurism throughout this paper does not refer to the behavior(s) or compulsions of the same name that result in assault on non-consenting victims (e.g., Lehmilller, 2013). When exhibitionism or voyeurism is mentioned to throughout this paper, it refers to the healthy, normal, consensual sexual behaviors or kinks involving willing/consenting participants.

⁵ “Play” is a word often used by group sex practitioners, swingers, or those in “the lifestyle” (e.g., non-mongamy/multi-partnered sex; Frank, 2013; Harviainen & Frank, 2018). Among BDSM or kink practitioners, the term “play” is also used, but may not always include sexual activity (i.e., it can refer solely to enacting a kink “scene” where sexual activity doesn’t take place; Simula, 2019).

involvement with another⁶; Perrotta, 2020). It is also a central feature to some CNM individuals' relationship structures, such as "swinging," where non-monogamous couples typically sexually engage with other couples or "swap" partners (Bergstrand & Williams, 2000; Varni, 1972), often together in the same room (Varni, 1972), referred to as "open" swinging/swapping (Jenks, 2001). Taken together, it is unsurprising that both kink and CNM individuals consider multi-partner or partner-specific exhibitionism/voyeurism to be higher in good sex baseline constructions (and for CNM individuals, incremental good sex constructions) than the representative sample.

Figure 4

BDSM Practitioner Modeling a St. Andrew's Cross



Note. A "St. Andrew's Cross" is an accessory used by BDSM practitioners whereby the individual on the cross is restrained. From *Stainless Steel BDSM St. Andrew's Cross*, by The Luxury Dungeon, 2023. (<https://www.theluxurydungeon.com>)

⁶ Cuckolding does not have to involve a partner watching, but it can be common. See Perrotta (2020) for more on cuckolding.

Additionally, both groups had higher intercepts for “giving explicit consent,” and higher loadings for “receiving consent” than the representative sample, indicating that both giving and receiving consent make for good “typical” and “especially good” sexual experiences, respectively. Both kink and CNM communities tend to place a very high value on consent practices, and many times have detailed and elaborate consent customs and rituals (Bloomer, 2019), for example the use of “safe words” (a designated word to withdraw consent) or consent-based harm reduction frameworks (e.g., RACK; Risk Aware Consensual Kink) as community tenets (Williams et al., 2014). When describing what we can learn about consent from the BDSM community, Margie Nichols (a psychologist and sex therapist) said, “Consent is... almost a fetish within the BDSM community. Nothing is assumed ahead of time...*Everything* is negotiated” (Nichols, 2018, 0:30). Consent is especially crucial because often times individuals may be engaging in behaviors or role-play that involve intense physical sensations (e.g., “impact play” such as whipping; Antwine, n.d.) and emotions or power differentials (e.g., “master/slave” dynamic; Martinez, 2018) that can walk a “fine line” between consent and coercion (Pitagora, 2013)—all of which can be dangerous if not explicitly negotiated beforehand. For example, if a negotiated kink scene revolves around a partner deriving pleasure from saying “no” and “stop,” or entering a state of emotional distress, things can become confusing (or hazardous) without prior established consent and agreeing on a safe word. Thus, consent and subsequent harm reduction are critical elements for kink practitioners, and educational resources for both are often widely promoted within the community.

Similarly, those in a CNM relationship must also rely heavily on consent—consent is inherently built into their relationship structures (i.e., *consensual* non-monogamy), providing an “ethical” approach to non-monogamy that separates it from adultery or infidelity (Hardy & Easton, 2017). Those in CNM relationships use open, honest and direct communication to negotiate the (sometimes evolving) terms of their relationships (Hardy & Easton, 2017; Sheff & Tesene, 2015; Wosick-Correa, 2010). As such, both kink practitioners and individuals in CNM relationships have been praised for their approaches to consent and open communication, and it has been suggested that there is much to learn from both of these communities on how to negotiate consent, boundaries

and communication in sexual and relational scenarios (Cooney, 2018; Dunkley & Brotto, 2020; Pitagora, 2013). Ultimately, consent is an important pillar in both communities, and a behavior that lends itself to good sex conceptualizations for both groups.

3.4.4.1 Comparing Kink and CNM Intercepts

Both kink and CNM folks had lower intercepts for the “partner expressing love” item compared to the representative sample. Interestingly, they were the only two groups out of *all* groups that had a lower intercept for this item. Because CNM (and many kink folks) are non-monogamous, it is possible that they have several sexual partners, but only a few (or one) that they express “love” to. For instance, many people in CNM relationships have an agreement whereby they have strict emotional (i.e., love) fidelity, but engage in sexual intercourse with others (e.g., Schmidt, 2019; Visser & McDonald, 2007). In this case, a sexual partner expressing their love could be a jarring and negative event, as it expressly violates their CNM relationship agreement. Even polyamorous relationships, where relationships typically include strong emotional/loving attachments alongside sexual intimacy (Haritaworn et al., 2006), can be “hierarchical,” meaning that there is often just one partner who is considered the “primary” or “main” partner (Flicker et al., 2021). In this case, there may be boundaries or rules about certain sexual (or nonsexual) behaviors, and the level of emotional intimacy “allowed” between other partners (Wosick-Correa, 2010). Notably however, this may not be the case for non-hierarchical polyamorous relationships (where each partner is “equal” and not ranked; Balzarini et al., 2019; Flicker et al., 2021), or “relationship anarchists” (who reject any semblance of imposing rules or controls on their partner(s); Nordgren, 2006). As many kink practitioners practice CNM, this may also be why their intercepts were lower. Additionally, for kink practitioners, certain sexual scenarios may not agree well with expressions of love, such as a BDSM scene that relies on power differentials and giving or receiving punishment (Vivid et al., 2020). For kink practitioners, expressing loving feelings or vulnerabilities may be better situated for “aftercare,” the tending and emotional caretaking of a partner after a kink “scene” (Feeld, 2023), and not during a sexual experience itself. Another explanation may be that, in general, hearing an expression of love from a partner during sex can just be “cringey” (Sisley, 2021), and

although it has been associated with sexual satisfaction for heterosexual men and women (Frederick et al., 2017), the kink and CNM sample had a very small proportion of heterosexual participants ($n = 110$; 12.5%).

3.4.4.2 Comparing Kink and CNM Incremental Loadings

For kink individuals, giving oral sex had a higher loading than the representative sample, indicating that giving oral sex makes for *especially* good sex, which across groups, was shared by only one other group (cisgender men). Notably, it was *also* complemented with a higher intercept (both a higher intercept **and** higher loading were a very rare occurrence across all groups). Thus, giving oral sex appears to be an important aspect of kink folks' good sex conceptualizations at baseline *and* incrementally. Although some research suggests that oral sex is very popular within some kink communities (Rehor, 2015; Sandnabba et al., 1999), my other results have pointed towards a general pattern that suggests that prevalence can be the “enemy” of good—at least for incremental good sex “goodness.” However, it is possible that some kink practitioners may distinctly conceptualize giving oral sex compared to other groups, and do so in such a way that continuously provides exceptional pleasure. For instance, some kinks may involve “cock” or “pussy worship,” which places special emphasis on giving oral sex, with no reciprocation (e.g., LaVey, 2019). To illustrate, whereas a “blow job” for women can often be characterized as a transactional or unpleasant chore to “get over with” (e.g., Tyler, 2008), “cock worshipping” is quite the opposite. When “worshipping,” an online guide explains that, “there’s nothing you want more than to be showered in his masculine essence” (LaVey, 2019). As such, “cock worship” is usually a marathon oral session that can simultaneously be a gift to the giver and an offering to the receiver, and it is sometimes even considered to be a spiritual practice (LaVey, 2019), where the giver can get completely “lost in the moment,” deriving pure bliss from the act of just giving (Queen, 2005). The same applies to pussy worship. For instance, “pussy worship” can be a common behavior in the Femme Dominatrix (i.e., “Domme”) and submissive dynamic, whereby the Domme may withhold her submissive’s “privilege” of giving her oral, making them beg for it, before finally allowing them to do so (Scott, 2015). In both “worshipping” practices, the pleasure is derived from the giving. Additionally, giving

oral sex may also be an especially good sexual behavior for “submissive,” and/or individuals with a “praise kink,” a kink in which someone is sexually aroused by receiving compliments from their (dominant) partner (Laderer & Crozier, 2022). In both instances, the individual giving oral may derive pleasure from pleasing their dominant, and/or be especially eager to give oral sex in order to receive validation (e.g., to be a “good” boy or girl; e.g., Cate, 2023). Taken together, giving oral sex may hold an especially important place for kink folks, and may play a larger role in their constructions of good sex, compared to other groups.

Chapter 4

4 General Discussion

Good sex, and subsequent sexual satisfaction, are crucial elements for various aspects of sexual health and overall well-being (e.g., Apostolou, 2022; Diamond & Huebner, 2012; Ditzen et al., 2019; Gianotten et al., 2015; Holmberg et al., 2010; McGeeny, 2015; Sprecher, 2002). But, not much is known about what exactly makes for good sex *or* sexual satisfaction. As such, it is unclear exactly how to materialize the health and well-being benefits that good sex can bring. Additionally, what we *do* know about sexual satisfaction and good sex has been based on a largely homogenous sample (i.e., White, heterosexual, monogamous dyads; Hargons et al., 2022; McClelland, 2010), but assumed to generalize across groups. To further complicate things, social psychological theories such as social identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) and meaning-making frameworks (Baumeister, 1991; Bruner, 1993; Heine et al., 2016) suggest that identity-specific good sex constructions are likely. Further, sexual minority groups' good sex constructions may be especially varied. For instance, due to their experiences of frequent marginalization, gathering for sexual expression (and “transgression;” Harviainen & Frank, 2018) may have provided acceptance, bonding and reprieve from outside stigma (e.g., Ashmore et al., 2004; Fulcher et al., 2019; Gurin & Townsend; Lehmler, 2022; Longoria et al. 2023; Moxon, 1985; Simon & Klandermans, 2001). As “good sex” is likely not one-size-fits-all, understanding group-specific constructions of good sex is therefore critical for the promotion of equitable sexual health outcomes (e.g., American Psychological Association, 2003; WHO, 2004; UNFP, 2014).

Thus, to better understand what makes good sex *good* (and for whom), I focused on comparing behavioral, situational and affective elements of good sex between 13 groups of diverse sexual and gender identities and a representative sample, although only behavioral elements evidenced a general “good sex” factor. Groups were selected especially for their anticipated differences in their good sex meanings based on their unique sociohistorical contexts. Applying a novel method—qualitative meaning making methods via deliberate large-scale quantitative measurement invariance testing—I

compared the extent to which 67 different behavioral elements of good sex reflected each groups' conceptualizations of good sex.

Overall, I found evidence that there are, indeed, group specific meanings of how different sexual behaviors contribute to good sex. Meanings of “good sex” varied across groups depending on sexual orientation, gender identity, and sexual/relational identity. In fact, all groups displayed measurement noninvariance (i.e., divergent meanings) for good sex conceptualizations to some degree or another, though some demonstrated more frequent divergences (e.g., kink individuals) than others (e.g., non-binary individuals). This supports my general assertion that shared sociocultural histories of groups (e.g., Moxon, 1985; Ashmore et al., 2004; Gurin & Townsend, 1986) and social identity (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) may converge to affect how groups create meaning through good sex (e.g., Baumeister, 1991; Bruner, 1993; Heine et al., 2006).

I found that most sexual behaviors (62) exhibited some form of noninvariance across intercepts (i.e., a “typical” good sex experience) and loadings (i.e., an *especially* good sexual experience). Intercepts had a much higher degree of noninvariance compared to loadings, suggesting that behaviors contributing to “typical” good sex experiences are more divergent than those that make for *especially* good sexual experiences. Generally, the direction of noninvariance for both intercepts and loadings tended to follow the same pattern. That is, if behaviors were noninvariant, they typically had all higher (or lower) intercepts or loadings compared to the representative sample. Behaviors that were “mixed” (i.e., a mix of higher or lower intercepts/loadings between groups) suggested that these behaviors may hold particularly pronounced divergences across groups.

Overall, my results suggested that in addition to the existence of group-specific conceptualizations of good sex, specific sexual behaviors themselves can carry very different meanings between groups, perhaps due to sociohistorical differences. For instance, “wearing sexy clothes” was frequently noninvariant across groups, but this behavior appeared to hold very different meanings depending on group sexual and/or gender identity, such as heterosexual women, for whom this behavior is intertwined with

sexual scripts and patriarchal standards for femininity and opposite-sex validation (e.g., Bogaert et al., 2015; Gill, 2009).

Although I found many differences in group-specific good sex constructions, there were also shared similarities for many sexual behaviors (particularly among intercepts), especially within comparative groups (i.e., men, women, non-binary, kink/CNM). My results suggested that these similarities were likely due to shared sociohistorical background. For instance, no group of men exhibited any noninvariance for the “giving consent” behavior, although “receiving consent” had higher loadings for bisexual and cisgender men—likely due to sexual scripts that position men as “initiators,” and therefore, the receivers (and not givers) of consent (e.g., Simon & Gagnon, 1986; Wiederman, 2005). This trend persisted regardless of sexual orientation, illustrating that sexual scripts may be so culturally pervasive that they extend beyond the groups for which they were “designed” (i.e., heterosexual/cisgender men and women).

Similarities and differences aside, the largest (and perhaps most notable) pattern I found was that most groups’ conceptualizations of *especially* good sex had less to do with the behavior(s), and more to do with the novelty of the behavior(s) within a given group. Additionally, my results suggested that although novelty was at the heart of especially good sex, it was possible (but rare) for certain behaviors that were crucial aspects of a group’s identity to transcend the “need” for novelty altogether.

4.1 On the Importance of Novelty, and Satiation, and Identity-Centrality

Among the many instances of noninvariance for good sex behaviors, I found a general pattern that pointed towards novelty being an important part of *especially* good sexual experiences (i.e., incremental loadings). For example, some behaviors that are known to usually have high(er) prevalence for certain groups (e.g., anal sex for gay men; Dodge et al., 2016) rarely represented *especially* good sex meanings. Although these behaviors were considered by many groups as being distinctly important “baseline” features of a good sex experience, they often had insignificant (or even lower) incremental loadings compared to the representative sample. I interpreted this as a “satiation effect.” That is,

the more prevalent a behavior is to a certain group, the more satiated this group is with this particular behavior. This satiation may make it more difficult to appraise a behavior as “especially good,” thus leading to higher significant intercepts but insignificant (or lower) loadings for a given item within a given group. To return to the “dining out” metaphor, for example, many may appraise having dessert as a feature that makes a meal *especially* good. However, for someone who really likes dessert and therefore eats it every day, it may be important for the dessert to be *included* in the meal (intercepts), but it may have less impact in whether having dessert makes for an *especially* good meal (loadings). Dessert can be good, but how often one has it may affect *how* good they think it is in a given scenario. In other words, some behaviors may be a necessary component for good sex, but not sufficient for *especially* good sex.

My findings that connect novelty to good sex depart from other studies that have used sexual behavior prevalence to assess sexual satisfaction (e.g., Frederick et al., 2021; Frederick et al., 2017), but further supports growing literature that examines the impact of sexual novelty on sexual and relational variables (Frederick et al., 2017; Kohut et al., 2023; Matthews et al., 2018; Watson et al., 2016; Zorn et al., 2022). Importantly, due to the diversity of my sample, this study builds on sexual novelty research in an impactful equity-promoting way, as the majority of novelty research has been done on heterosexual/mixed-sex couples in “committed”/monogamous relationships (Frederick et al., 2017; Kohut et al., 2023; Matthews et al., 2018; Rosa et al., 2019; Watson et al., 2016; Zorn et al., 2022). Based on my results, it would suggest that—regardless of sexual or gender identity—ultimately, incorporating novel behaviors can take a sexual experience from “good” to *especially* good.

Further, there may be certain behaviors that are “immune” to satiation (i.e., high intercept *and* high loading) for certain groups. These sexual behaviors were rare (only 6 instances), and typically had an additional layer of meaning to these groups, such that they may be especially important/special for group/personal identity. For instance, for heterosexual and cisgender women “wearing sexy clothes” is intertwined with sexual scripts, feminine identity, and partner’s desire (Bogaert et al., 2015; Wood, 2016). For CNM folks, “having sex with someone else” is a core feature of their relationship structures, while

“watching my partner have sex with another” is what makes “swinging” exciting to many swingers (Bergstrand & Williams, 2000; Varni, 1972). Additionally, “giving oral sex” for kink folks may be connected to their particular kink identities (e.g., submissive or body worship; LaVey, 2019; Queen, 2005). Thus, these behaviors may not simply be just “sexual behaviors,” but rather, are behaviors more complexly intertwined with aspects of one’s identity or their relationship with their partner(s).

4.2 Promoting Equity by Preserving Queer Nuance

Additionally, I found that queer identities often had distinctive patterns of good sex meanings compared to bisexual, gay or lesbian identities, especially for incremental loadings of good sex. This may contribute to the discourse on the implications of consolidating and referring to LGBTQ+ communities as a singular entity. For instance, these identities are often “shoved” together under the same queer umbrella (Anzaldúa, 2009, p. 164), which ultimately homogenizes group-specific nuances and erases differences (Anzaldúa, 2009; Lehmler, 2022). Although umbrella terms can be important in providing community refuge, unity and alliance for a common cause (e.g., rallying against heteronormative oppression; Anzaldúa, 2009; Knisely, 2021; Paniza, 2020), and can contribute to feelings of belongingness (Kaygalak-Celebi et al., 2019; Knisely, 2021), unity should not be confused with sameness. This has led to questions of whether clustering so many diverse categories of people together and mostly referring to them with a (growing) blanket label can cause harm (e.g., Anzaldúa, 2009; Knisley, 2021; Lehmler, 2022; Ríos-Campos, 2023; Spencer & Patterson, 2017). Although, no doubt, “blanket labels” can be well-meaning—for example, the driving effort to increase inclusivity and the visibility of different groups by expanding the LGBTQ+ acronym (Knisley, 2021; Spencer & Patterson, 2017)—their use can also obscure the unique needs of minoritized queer or trans folks under the guise of “inclusivity” (e.g., Spencer & Patterson, 2017), erase the nuance of group-specific experiences or intersectional identities (Anzaldúa, 2009; Knisley, 2021; Lehmler, 2022), and create division within communities themselves (e.g., through disagreements on where to focus the “movement”), especially when groups have such different (and sometimes more urgent) needs (e.g., trans folks; Ríos-Campos, 2023).

Therefore, in today's ambiance of fighting to increase inclusion and diversity, we also need to remember the importance of "equity"—a principle that honors the nuance and diversity of groups, while advocating for the promotion of justice and fairness despite/because of these differences (University of Toronto, n.d.). Group differences are not right or wrong. And when it comes to good sex, there is not only one or "right" way to experience or conceptualize it. Group differences in good sex are valuable, unique and important. Recognizing and honoring these diversities can allow for the possibility of building these differences into our research designs, treatment frameworks, and health interventions. In doing so, we pave the way for accessible and equitable experiences in good sex and subsequent sexual satisfaction.

4.3 Methodological Reflections

Using measurement invariance testing with social-identity facilitated meaning-making processes—involving a measure deliberately intended not to be a standardized assessment device, but a social construction elicitation tool—is a novel method. As such, this study has improved on previous attempts to understand construction processes through measurement modeling (e.g., Chen, 2008; Sakaluk et al., 2021a; Sakaluk et al., 2021b) and provided many insights into its current and potential use in future studies, while simultaneously presenting new methodological tradeoffs to consider.

Previous research has made clear that testing measurement equivalence between groups is important for "meaningful" apples-to-apples comparisons (e.g., Vandenberg & Lance, 2000 p. 40). Building on this, researchers have also begun to use a more "meaning-laden interpretation" for measurement modeling (Sakaluk et al., 2021b, p. 1359), pointing towards the idea that measurement invariance may not just be a measurement problem (e.g., faulty measures, sample sizes), but a problem of meaning-making differences (e.g., Chen, 2008; Sakaluk et al., 2021a; Sakaluk et al., 2021b). As Sakaluk et al. (2021a) put it, invariance testing can serve as a "powerful tool for theory building...with the capacity to enhance the richness and nuance of quantitative research (p. 217)." They further urged that using invariance testing to elicit meaning can offer an "exciting opportunity" that "empowers" researchers to probe questions about conceptualizations of

sociopsychological constructs, and how they diverge across different groups (Sakaluk et al., 2021a, p. 217).

For instance, Sakaluk et. al (2021b) found that measurement models of well-being differed between CNM and monogamous folks, and suggested the possibility that well-being conceptualizations may diverge between the two—a reasonable interpretation considering that some elements that may contribute to CNM well-being may be simultaneously destructive for their monogamous counterparts (e.g., romantic/sexual exclusivity). However, Sakaluk et al. (2021b) also acknowledged that despite the evidence to support divergent well-being conceptualizations, using measurement models to make meaning in social constructions requires further testing and new research streams. Chen (2008) revealed the “serious challenge” that measurement noninvariance posed for drawing group comparisons between groups of different cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Because these groups may have different conceptualizations of certain constructs, drawing group comparisons may be akin to “comparing forks with chopsticks” (p. 1012).

Although these previous studies had novel ideas—laying the groundwork for testing meaning-making through measurement invariance—they were limited by some suboptimal methodology to evaluate measurement-as-meaning claims. Specifically, by relying heavily on measures of subjective well-being, studies like Sakaluk et al. (2021a; 2021b) were only able to evaluate downstream questions of whether participants felt differently about levels of well-being in their relationship, without items that could illuminate why or how these differences came out. In this respect—by using a measure deliberately asking to what degree specific behaviors represented certain subjective states (i.e., good sex)—my study offers a clear methodological improvement, as I appropriately targeted “upstream” behavioral features to purposively address these meaning-making questions directly, and with greater depth and precision.

Ultimately, I believe there are many strengths to this method, and reasons why researchers would be interested in implementing it. First, it allows researchers to approach the study with a “mixed methods” mindset. Data analysis happens in two parts:

measurement modeling, and critical interpretation. It is important to note that because this study uses quantitative-based data collection methods (and produces quantitative analytic output), I could not subject it to a “full” qualitative interpretation using the typical methods (e.g., thematic analysis, Braun & Clarke, 2006; or grounded theory, Noble & Mitchell, 2016). Rather, I borrowed from different types of qualitative interpretation suggestions. For instance, Saldaña, (2020) recommends categorizing similar codes together to draw conclusions about overarching patterns. This study clearly did not use a coding process; however, I treated the measurement invariance testing output similarly to “codes,” as I used this output to categorize the significant intercept/loadings as “higher” or “lower” than the representative sample. This enabled me to find patterns within the dense set of multi-group bifactor parameter estimates and comparisons. Saldaña, (2020) also recommends interrelating how these patterns and categories interact, which is how I approached analyzing within group differences in intercept/loading patterns. Interrelating patterns also enabled me to draw broader conclusions between groups (e.g., differences between men and women receiving nipple stimulation), and overall (e.g., the relationship between novelty and significant loadings). Similar to a grounded theory approach, I concurrently “collected” (e.g., conducted/analyzed parameter tests) and interpreted the data (Noble & Mitchell, 2016). Using an “interpretative review” approach (see Eisenhart, 1998; Trent & Cho, 2020), I compared estimates and comparisons against previous literature simultaneously (as opposed to separately) and included reviewed literature alongside my interpretations (Gilgun, 2020). Ultimately, this iterative process of continuously evaluating meaning, asking “why,” and relating my findings to past and present literature modeled the immersive “incubation” phase of data analysis described by some qualitative researchers (Hunter et al., 2002 p. 389), enabling me to explore the “richness and nuance” within different groups’ measurement models (Sakaluk, et al., 2021a p. 217).

As advocated for by previous researchers (e.g., Sakaluk et al., 2021a; Sakaluk et al., 2021b), I do agree that this method can enable researchers to arrive at a deeper understanding of group differences and equivalences in social construction. For instance, a non-trivial amount of critical evaluation and literature review (often cross-disciplinary) is needed to make sense of *why* certain differences and similarities exist and persist.

Further, although the bulk of my analyses focused on between-group comparisons, these differences must be critically evaluated on multiple levels—within and between social groups, and within and between measurement model parameters (loadings and intercepts).

Like the complexity of navigating qualitative data, subjectivity was integrated within the knowledge construction process (e.g., Bourke, 2014) when making meaning of the many group comparisons and parameter estimates. However, unlike qualitative research (in which the notion of strict reproducibility across analyses is often philosophically rejected; Gilgun, 2020) the statistical outputs of this “measurement as meaning” method are transparent and formalized, and therefore constant in their application (indeed, so much so that I was able to apply functions to automate my analytic procedures). For example, though someone may disagree with my holistic interpretation of measurement model parameters, the pattern of loadings or intercepts across groups, itself, will not change (rather, just what one might make of them). Should they like, they can respond and contribute their own interpretations. Thus, this approach offers a unique and provocative balance between quantitative precision and qualitative subjectivity. The specificity and comparability of the measurement models offers a very clear pathway for making meaning of participant constructions, and yet, the open interpretability of the subjectivity can simultaneously generate ideas, discourse and debate, and reveal foundational (and underappreciated) assumptions. In my view, this unusual combination of qualities is what poises measurement models as meaning-making exploration tools. They are a device that can be used to accelerate the advancement of knowledge within the field about how different groups make meaning, and their conceptualizations of underlying constructs (e.g., “good sex”). In fact, because this methodology lends itself to multiple interpretations, it is also well-situated for cross-discipline studies and partnerships between departments.

4.4 Implications

My analyses revealed that there are, indeed, group-specific constructions of good sex. Although the idea that “groups are different” is not particularly surprising, it certainly does call mainstream research practices into question. For instance, using a homogenous

sampling approach in psychological and relationship/sexual sciences is standard practice (e.g., Klein et al., 2022; Williamson et al., 2022). Researchers also routinely make (well-meaning) grandiose “implications” claims suggesting their findings could impact “all” people, while simultaneously acknowledging sample diversity limitations that limit the scope of their research (e.g., Rosa et al., 2019, p. 165). Shining a spotlight directly on group differences affirms that we can no longer, in good faith, continue to make these broad-sweeping claims of generalizability (see Simons et al., 2017). My findings that group constructions of good sex can diverge, and to a considerable degree, also point toward the growing need for researchers to increase the diversity of their samples should they wish to make discoveries that will widely impact “all” groups (e.g., Klein et al., 2022; Williamson et al., 2022). It is my hope that these results contribute to the growing program of research that addresses measurement invariance and generalizability concerns in the sexual sciences (e.g., Gauvin et al., 2019; Sakaluk, 2019; Sakaluk et al., 2021a; Sakaluk et al., 2021b). Additionally, I hope that my findings provide further evidence to encourage researchers to acknowledge “for whom” the study is meant (e.g., incorporating constraints on generalizability statements; Simons et al., 2017).

Earlier, I described the negative impacts that generalizing dominant-group interventions and treatment models can have on the health outcomes for marginalized groups (e.g., Cheng et al., 2022; Government of Canada, 2022; Miller et al., 2007; Wendt et al., 2015). I also suggested that as an important indicator of sexual health (WHO, 2004), the promotion of sexual satisfaction/well-being should be sensitive to group-specific conceptualizations of good sex. My findings support this need. This study highlights that tailoring sexual health interventions is crucial for the promotion of equitable sexual health and well-being. For instance, my results suggested that all groups of women **except** lesbians considered safe sex to be a baseline element of their good sex conceptualizations (i.e., higher intercepts). Indeed, previous research has found that lesbians tend to minimize their risk of contracting STIs, don’t usually use barrier methods when engaging in sex, and are uncomfortable doing so (Dolan & Davis, 2003; Power et al., 2009; Whitlock, 2022). Specifically, lesbians believe they are at lower risk for STIs because they are excluded from heteronormative sexual scripts for safe sex practices (Power et al., 2009). As such, lesbians would clearly benefit from group-specific safe sex

programming. For example, a tailored sexual health intervention for lesbians might include information on how to negotiate barrier use, education on how to find and use barriers when they aren't always widely accessible (e.g., cutting a condom in half can act as a makeshift dental dam; Kendall, 2022), and dispel the notion that lesbians aren't at risk for STIs (Souto Pereira et al., 2019; Whitlock, 2022). As evidenced, continuing to ignore group differences can prevent some groups from accessing equitable sexual health outcomes. This may especially affect marginalized groups who already face disproportionate health inequities (Wendt et al., 2015), and may not adhere to the heteronormative sexual scripts from which many sexual health interventions are based on (e.g., lesbians; Power et al., 2009).

Additionally, my research may be generally useful (and applicable) to lay audiences. Although my research in its current form relies on the reader navigating technically complex factor models (and therefore inaccessible to the average person), my research lends itself to being easily synthesized into lay-friendly mediums (e.g., blog posts, Twitter threads, infographics). In a more accessible form, my results can essentially provide a psychometric road map that people can use to learn how to (better) please their partner, or curate better sexual experiences for themselves (similar to “Cosmo,” except evidence-based and inclusive).

Obviously, “good sex” and sexual preferences are highly individualized (e.g., van Anders, 2015). Nonetheless, this research provides a snapshot into how sexual and gender identities might intersect to help create a “good sex” recipe, and perhaps inspire people to try certain behaviors for positive outcomes. For instance, a heterosexual woman partnered with a cisgender man may be motivated to try stimulating her partner's nipples in an effort to curate an especially good sexual experience for him. Although this research does not provide an exhaustive list of sexual behaviors or specific “how-to's,” it does enable people to potentially learn more about their (and their partner's) sexuality—and research shows that sexual knowledge can translate to positive sexual outcomes (e.g., Dienberg et al., 2022; Seifen et al., 2022; Soltani et al., 2017).

Finally, no previous research (to my knowledge) has accounted for differences in good sex conceptualizations for such a large number of groups. In total, my sample included 13 groups, representing a diverse group of women (lesbian, bisexual, queer, heterosexual, cisgender), men (gay, bisexual, heterosexual, cisgender), non-binary (including queer NB), CNM and kink folks. As such, perhaps the most important implication from these findings is that it raises a simple question that researchers must confront as they design and interpret their future studies: Who *exactly* are we referring to when we talk about good sex, and what do those people have in mind when they are responding to questions about their good sex experiences?

4.5 Limitations and Future Directions

This study does not come without limitations. To begin, I conducted invariance tests using a “representative” sample as the reference group. This representative sample was recruited from Prolific, specifically using their “representative” sample option, whereby age, sex and ethnicity were stratified to represent U.S. population parameters (Representative Samples, n.d.). However, it is unclear how truly “representative” this sample was, and although Prolific suggests that use of their representative sample helps “improve generalizability,” it also cautions that, of course, perfect generalizability is not a guarantee (Representative Samples, n.d.).

Additionally, my sampling strategy heavily relied on the usage of online sampling (e.g., Reddit and FetLife), which is what enabled us to recruit diverse and often hard to reach populations (e.g., CNM individuals). Recruitment posts on Reddit were posted in subreddits that targeted specific sexual identities/communities (e.g., r/fetish), or sexualities more broadly (e.g., r/sex). This could have skewed my sample in a more sexually permissive direction, as previous research has indicated that people who volunteer to participate in sexuality-based research may hold more positive sexual attitudes, may be more sexually experienced (Bogaert, 1996; Strassberg & Lowe, 1995; Wiederman, 1999), and may be more “erotophilic” or interested in sexual variety (Bogaert, 1996).

Further, my study meant to capture behaviors that contributed to experiences of good sex in general. However, via feedback from some Reddit communities, it was brought to my attention that the verbiage of the survey was unclear to some members of the CNM and polyamorous community. For example, some community members were confused as to whether they were meant to envision good sex with just one partner, or if/how they should conceptualize good sex across multiple partners. Due to this lack of clarity, some participants indicated they could not continue with the survey or answered only a few questions and quit the survey altogether. Relationship and sexuality researchers might learn from this and ensure that the verbiage of their survey is clear for participants with multiple partners, and that their survey materials for interacting with CNM community members (and other marginalized groups) don't inadvertently cause harm or perpetuate minority stress (e.g., Schechinger et al., 2018). Specifically, I would like to thank the members of the subreddit r/PolyFamilies for their thoughtful and constructive feedback on this matter, and for taking the time to provide commentary that will undoubtedly improve my research efforts moving forward.

As previously stated, I did not find that the non-binary group exhibited much difference from my representative sample for incremental loadings, and this group exhibited the lowest amount of noninvariance out of all groups. Previous research has suggested that non-binary individuals may have different conceptualizations of what behaviors may be sexually exciting (Anzani & Prunas, 2020), and that gender affirmation may be a meaningful part of their experiences of sexual pleasure (Lindley et al., 2021b). It is possible that my study did not do a good job of capturing the full extent of non-binary individuals' *especially* good sexual experiences because I did not include any items involving gender affirming behaviors. Future researchers who plan to focus on (or include) non-binary individuals for sex research should take this into consideration, and feel encouraged to adapt and amend (or entirely replace) my behavioral items as they see fit (as I felt free to create a measure anew, without the purpose of pursuing a "valid and generalizable" measure, but rather a useful tool for in the moment exploration). Indeed, there is a severe lack of research that addresses the sexual experiences of non-binary folks in general, and considerable gaps within sexuality-based research for non-binary folks. Researchers in general should make a better attempt to include this population, as

their sexual well-being may be more disproportionately affected than other groups because of lacking research in general.

Although I believe the method of comparing measurement models was effective for comparing good sex conceptualizations among groups and making meaning from them, this approach would be ultimately strengthened by the simultaneous addition of qualitative data. Because this method is concerned with meaning making, focus groups comprising of each group of interest would be especially insightful, and be able to contextualize the findings of the measurement model in a richer way (e.g., Wilkinson, 1999). However, any implementation of qualitative methods in general (e.g., open text responses, semi-structured interviews) would be a great addition to this methodology and add a deeper layer of understanding to how different groups make meaning.

4.6 Conclusion

Good sex is not one-size-fits-all, supporting research that group-identity and meaning making contribute to group-specific meanings of good sex. Using a novel method—measurement invariance testing to make meaning—I compared the baseline (i.e., intercepts) and incremental (i.e., loadings) good sex conceptualizations of 13 diverse sexual and gender identity groups against a representative sample. Overall, 62 sexual behavioral items were noninvariant. All groups displayed measurement noninvariance to some degree, with kink individuals having the most divergent constructions of good sex. The overall pattern of results also suggested that specific sexual behaviors can carry very different meanings between groups. Novelty in sexual behaviors contributed to incremental (i.e., especially) good sex experiences, suggesting that behaviors that are more common for some groups may achieve a level of “satiation,” and whereas they can contribute to baseline good sex, they do not contribute to *especially* good experiences of sex. Implications of this study include highlighting the need to tailor group-specific sexual health interventions to promote equitable sexual well-being among groups, especially for sexual minorities. Additionally, researchers should be cautious in generalizing or interpreting their results when studying experiences of good sex or sexual satisfaction. In sum, sexual and gender identity are key aspects to the way groups conceptualize whether certain sexual behaviors represent good sex. Good sex is both

personal to us, and representative of the groups to which we belong. Just as we move about the world in different ways, we conceptualize and construct good sex in unique and specific ways. To return to the Gayle Rubin (2006) quote about sexual variation that I began with— my research unquestionably supports her idea that sexual variation is a “fundamental property of all life (p. 161).” Indeed, my results showed that no groups’ constructions of good sex were the same. In conclusion, there is clearly not only “one best way” to have good sex, and sexuality certainly does **not** “conform to a single standard” (Rubin, 2006, p. 161). Rather, groups construct distinctive conceptualizations of good sex rooted in their social identities, which ultimately contributes to sexual variation and divergent sexual behavior preferences for good sex between groups.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Ethics Board Approval



Date: 17 March 2022

To: Dr John Sakaluk

Project ID: 120311

Study Title: Measuring Good Sex

Short Title: Good Sex

Application Type: NMREB Initial Application

Review Type: Delegated

Full Board Reporting Date: 01/Apr/2022

Date Approval Issued: 17/Mar/2022 14:38

REB Approval Expiry Date: 17/Mar/2023

Dear Dr John Sakaluk

The Western University Non-Medical Research Ethics Board (NMREB) has reviewed and approved the WREM application form for the above mentioned study, as of the date noted above. NMREB approval for this study remains valid until the expiry date noted above, conditional to timely submission and acceptance of NMREB Continuing Ethics Review.

This research study is to be conducted by the investigator noted above. **All other required institutional approvals and mandated training must also be obtained prior to the conduct of the study.**

Documents Approved:

Document Name	Document Type	Document Date	Document Version
Debriefing Form	Debriefing document	13/Jan/2022	1
Flyer	Recruitment Materials	14/Mar/2022	
Reddit Recruitment CLEAN	Recruitment Materials	14/Mar/2022	
SONA Clean	Recruitment Materials	14/Mar/2022	
Good Sex LOI Clean	Implied Consent/Assent	14/Mar/2022	
Clean Qualtrics Survey	Online Survey	14/Mar/2022	2

No deviations from, or changes to the protocol should be initiated without prior written approval from the NMREB, except when necessary to eliminate immediate hazard(s) to study participants or when the change(s) involves only administrative or logistical aspects of the trial.

The Western University NMREB operates in compliance with the Tri-Council Policy Statement Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans (TCPS2), the Ontario Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA, 2004), and the applicable laws and regulations of Ontario. Members of the NMREB who are named as Investigators in research studies do not participate in discussions related to, nor vote on such studies when they are presented to the REB. The NMREB is registered with the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services under the IRB registration number IRB 00000941.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Ms. Zoë Levi, Research Ethics Officer on behalf of Dr. Randal Graham, NMREB Chair

Note: This correspondence includes an electronic signature (validation and approval via an online system that is compliant with all regulations).

Appendix B: Good Sex Questionnaire

Thinking about your past sexual experiences in general, please rate the extent to which the following behaviors describe “good sex” for yourself, personally. (1 = strongly disagree; 7 = strongly agree)

"Good sex...."

(Behaviors):

1. Involves eye contact
2. Involves deep kissing
3. Involves receiving oral sex from my partner(s)
4. Involves giving my partner(s) oral sex
5. Involves me having an orgasm
6. Involves my partner(s) having an orgasm
7. Involves sex with a stranger
8. Involves my partner(s) stimulating my genitals with their hand
9. Involves me stimulating my partner’s genitals with my hand
10. Involves some degree of kink
11. Involves my partner(s) and I playing out an erotic fantasy
12. Involves using sex toys
13. Involves watching porn or looking at erotic images together
14. Involves spanking
15. Involves role-playing
16. Involves being gentle
17. Involves being rough
18. Involves sex with a new partner(s)
19. Involves my partner(s) touching me firmly
20. Involves me touching my partner(s) firmly
21. Involves my partner(s) touching me softly
22. Involves me touching my partner(s) softly

23. Involves taking longer than 30 minutes
24. Involves taking less than 30 minutes
25. Involves a novel sexual behavior or position
26. Involves more than one sex position
27. Involves my partner(s) moaning or making noise
28. Involves me moaning or making noise
29. Involves me talking dirty during sex
30. Involves my partner(s) talking dirty during sex
31. Involves me being assertive with what I want from my partner(s)
32. Involves my partner(s) being assertive with what they want from me
33. Involves me having my partner's explicit consent
34. Involves me giving explicit consent to my partner(s)
35. Involves my partner(s) doing something I like, even if it isn't their favorite
36. Involves me doing something my partner(s) likes, even if it isn't my favorite
37. Involves at least 15 minutes of foreplay
38. Involves my partner(s) spending time touching parts of my body besides my genitals or breasts (i.e., neck, wrists, inner thighs, lower back)
39. Involves me spending time touching my partner's body besides their genitals or breasts (i.e. neck, wrists, inner thighs, lower back)
40. Involves my partner(s) stimulating my nipples
41. Involves me stimulating my partner's nipples
42. Involves me texting my partner(s) something sexy beforehand
43. Involves my partner(s) texting me something sexy beforehand
44. Involves my partner(s) undressing me slowly
45. Involves my partner(s) taking my clothes off quickly
46. Involves giving my partner(s) anal stimulation
47. Involves my partner(s) giving me anal stimulation
48. Involves me and my partner(s) practicing safe sex, such as using condoms
49. Involves my partner(s) telling me they love me during sex
50. Involves me telling my partner(s) I love them during sex
51. Involves imagining I'm having sex with another person

52. Involves me imagining my partner(s) having sex with another person
53. Involves imagining another type of sexual scenario happening while I'm having sex with my partner(s)
54. Involves having sex with someone other than my spouse/partner(s)
55. Involves having sex with more than one person at once
56. Involves someone watching my partner(s) and I having sex
57. Involves me watching other people have sex
58. Involves me watching my partner(s) having sex with someone else
59. Involves my partner(s) watching me have sex with someone else
60. Involves integrating food (e.g., whipped cream)
61. Involves taking photos or videotaping/recording
62. Involves me wearing sexy clothing
63. Involves my partner(s) wearing sexy clothing
64. Involves my partner(s) massaging me
65. Involves me massaging my partner(s)
66. Involves me having more than one orgasm
67. Involves my partner(s) having more than one orgasm

Thinking about your past sexual experiences in general, please rate the extent to which the following situations/contexts describe “good sex” for yourself, personally. (1 = strongly disagree; 7 = strongly agree)

“Good sex takes place...”

(Situational Conditions):

1. Under the influence of alcohol
2. Under the influence of marijuana
3. Under the influence of other drugs
4. When music is playing in the background
5. When I'm in my house alone with my partner(s)
6. When somebody is in the house that might be able to hear my partner(s) and I
7. When I'm at a hotel

8. When I'm at a private location besides my house/primary residence
9. When I'm at a public location besides my house/primary residence
10. When the lights are on
11. When the lights are off
12. In the morning
13. In the afternoon
14. In the evening
15. When my house/primary residence is clean
16. When my partner(s) and I have spent some quality time together beforehand
17. Spontaneously
18. After careful planning
19. In the shower or bathtub
20. In the pool or hot tub
21. When there is mood lighting or candles lit

Thinking about your past sexual experiences in general, please rate the extent to which the following feelings describe “good sex” for yourself, personally. (1 = strongly disagree; 7 = strongly agree)

“Good sex makes me feel...”

(Affect/Feelings):

1. Aggressive
2. Passive
3. Romantic
4. Powerful
5. Platonic
6. Anxious
7. Calm
8. Playful
9. Spiritual
10. Risky or dangerous

11. Confident
12. Comfortable asking my partner(s) for an orgasm
13. Comfortable when my partner(s) asks me to give them an orgasm
14. Dominant—like I have control of the sexual situation
15. Submissive—like my partner(s) has control of the sexual situation
16. Like my partner(s) loves me
17. Like I love my partner(s)
18. Like there is **no** emotional connection between my partner(s) and I
19. Like there is an emotional connection between my partner(s) and I
20. Like there are no expectations of a relationship afterwards
21. Like there is the possibility of a relationship afterwards
22. Like my partner(s) respects me
23. Like I respect my partner(s)
24. Like my partner(s) disrespects me
25. Like I disrespect my partner(s)
26. Like I'm present and undistracted
27. Like my partner(s) is present and undistracted
28. Like I'm physically attracted to my partner(s)
29. Like my partner(s) is physically attracted to me
30. Like my partner(s) can't get enough of me
31. Like I can't get enough of my partner(s)
32. Like I can be vulnerable with my partner(s)
33. Like my partner(s) can be vulnerable with me
34. Like my partner(s) and I are deeply connected on a soulful level
35. Like I'm having an out-of-body experience
36. Like my partner(s) sexually desires me
37. Like I sexually desire my partner(s)

Open ended question:

Please describe the best sex you've ever had:

Appendix C: Pairwise Comparisons for Intercepts

Table A1

Significant Intercepts and Directions vs. Representative Sample

Item	Gay	Les	Bi Man	Bi Woman	Queer Woman	Queer NB	Het Man	Het Woman	Cis Man	Cis Woman	NB	Kink	CNM
Eye contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep kissing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving oral sex	-	Lo	-	Lo	Lo	-	-	Lo	-	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo
Giving oral sex	Hi	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-
Having an orgasm	-	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	-
Partner orgasm	Lo	Lo	-	Lo	-	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo
Sex with a stranger	-	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi
Receive genital stim	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	Lo	-	-	Lo	-	-	-
Give genital stimulation	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	-	Lo	Lo
Involves kink	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi
Playing out erotic fantasy	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sex toy usage	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	-	Hi	Hi	-	Hi	Hi
Watching porn together	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-
Spanking	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	Hi	Hi	-	-	-	-	-
Role-playing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Being gentle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	-

Item	Gay	Les	Bi Man	Bi Woman	Queer Woman	Queer NB	Het Man	Het Woman	Cis Man	Cis Woman	NB	Kink	CNM
Being rough	Hi	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi
Sex with a new partner	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	Hi	Hi	-
My partner's firm touch	Hi	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	-
Touching partner firmly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
My partner's soft touch	-	Lo	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	Lo	-	-	Lo	-
Touching partner softly	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	-	Lo	-	Lo	-	-	-
Longer than 30 minutes	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	Hi	Hi
Shorter than 30 minutes	-	Lo	-	Lo	-	Lo	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	Lo
Novel behaviors/positions	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	-	-
More than one position	-	Hi	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	-
My partner moaning	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi
Me moaning	-	Hi	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	Hi
Me talking dirty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
My partner talking dirty	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-
Me being assertive	Lo	-	Lo	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	-	-	-
My partner being assertive	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	Hi	-	-	-
Receiving explicit consent	-	-	Lo	-	Hi	Hi	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-
Giving explicit consent	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi
Partner does my favorite	-	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	-	-	-	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo
I do my partner's favorite	Lo	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	-	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Hi	Hi	Hi
At least 15 min foreplay	Lo	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	-	-
Partner touches my body	-	-	-	Hi	-	Lo	Lo	-	Lo	Hi	Hi	-	-
I touch my partner's body	Lo	-	-	-	Hi	-	Lo	-	Lo	-	Hi	-	-
Receive nipple stimulation	-	Hi	-	Hi	Hi	-	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	-	-	-

Item	Gay	Les	Bi Man	Bi Woman	Queer Woman	Queer NB	Het Man	Het Woman	Cis Man	Cis Woman	NB	Kink	CNM
Give nipple stimulation	-	Hi	-	Lo	-	-	-	Lo	-	Lo	-	Hi	-
I send sexy texts	-	Hi	Hi	-	Hi	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	-	Hi	Hi
<i>I receive sexy texts</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undresses me slowly	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	-	Hi	-	-
Undresses me quickly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	-
I give anal stimulation	Hi	Lo	Hi	-	-	Hi	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	Hi	-
I receive anal stimulation	Hi	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-
Safe sex (e.g., condom)	-	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi
Partner says I love you	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	Lo
<i>I say I love my partner</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imagine sex w another	Hi	Lo	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi
<i>Imagine partner w another</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imagine another scenario	Hi	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	Hi
Sex w someone else	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi
Multiple partners at once	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	-	Hi	-	Hi	Hi	Hi
Someone watches us	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	-
I watch others have sex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I watch partner w another	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	Hi	Hi	Lo	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi	Hi
Partner watches me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	Hi
Using food	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	Lo	-	-
Photos/videotaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	-
Wearing sexy clothes	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	-
Partner wears sexy clothes	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	Hi	-	Hi	-	-	Hi	Hi
Receive massage	-	Lo	-	Hi	Hi	-	Lo	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	Lo

Item	Gay	Les	Bi Man	Bi Woman	Queer Woman	Queer NB	Het Man	Het Woman	Cis Man	Cis Woman	NB	Kink	CNM
Give massage	-	Lo	-	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo	-	Lo	Lo	Lo	Lo
I have multiple orgasms	Lo	Hi	-	-	Hi	-	Lo	-	Lo	-	-	Hi	-
Partner multiple orgasms	-	Hi	-	Lo	-	-	Hi	Lo	-	-	-	-	-

Note. Some item names are abbreviated. See Appendix B for full list of items. “Hi” and “Lo” refer to the direction of a significant intercept, and whether groups exhibited a higher or lower intercept on a given item compared to the representative sample. Dashes indicate no significant intercept. An item name with grey text indicates that there were no differences between the groups and representative sample.

Item	Gay	Les	Bi Man	Bi Woman	Queer Woman	Queer NB	Het Man	Het Woman	Cis Man	Cis Woman	NB	Kink	CNM
I have multiple orgasms	-	-	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partner multiple orgasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note. Some item names are abbreviated. See Appendix B for full item list. “Hi” and “Lo” refer to the direction of a significant loading, and whether groups exhibited a higher or lower loading on a given item compared to the representative sample. Dashes indicate no significant loading. An item name with grey text indicates that there were no differences between the groups and representative sample.

Appendix E: Demographic Information for Men's Grouping Identities

Demographic Variable	Rep	Gay	Bisexual	Hetero	Cis
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 281	<i>n</i> = 162	<i>n</i> = 681	<i>n</i> = 1123
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Mean Age Years (SD)	45 (16)	37 (14)	37 (14)	36 (15)	37 (14)
Sex (at birth)					
Male	232 (48.5)	249 (88.9)	138 (85.7)	670 (98.5)	1,097 (97.9%)
Female	246 (51.5)	31 (11.1)	23 (14.3)	10 (1.5)	
Gender					
Man	229 (47.8)	256 (91.1)	138 (85.2)	678 (99.6)	1,123 (100)
Woman	244 (50.9)				
Indigenous gender					
Transgender woman	1 (0.2)				
Transgender man		25 (8.9)	24 (14.8)	3 (0.4)	
Non-binary	4 (0.8)				
Genderqueer/fluid					
Agender/gendervoid	1 (0.2)				
Something Else					
Ethnic Background					
Black/African/Caribbean	60 (12.5)	29 (10.3)	10 (6.2)	52 (7.7)	86 (7.7)
Chinese	8 (1.7)	9 (3.2)		16 (2.4)	26 (2.3)
White/European	340 (71.0)	185 (65.8)	107 (66)	428 (63)	726 (64.8)
Filipino	4 (0.8)	4 (1.4)		5 (0.7)	11 (1)
Indian/South Asian	3 (0.6)	2 (0.7)	24 (14.8)	20 (2.9)	24 (2.1)
Japanese	2 (0.4)			6 (0.9)	6 (0.5)
Korean	5 (1)	2 (0.7)	1 (0.6)	7 (1)	9 (0.8)

Demographic Variable	Rep	Gay	Bisexual	Hetero	Cis
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 281	<i>n</i> = 162	<i>n</i> = 681	<i>n</i> = 1123
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Southeast	7 (1.5)	6 (2.1)	2 (1.2)	10 (1.5)	18 (1.6)
Asian/Taiwanese					
Hispanic/Latino/a/e	29 (6.1)	25 (8.9)	20 (12.3)	64 (9.4)	105 (9.4)
Indigenous	2 (0.4)	2 (0.7)	4 (2.5)	7 (1.0)	15 (1.3)
Middle Eastern	2 (0.4)	2 (0.7)		10 (1.5)	13 (1.2)
Multi-Ethnic	16 (3.3)	13 (4.6)	13 (8)	50 (7.4)	73 (6.5)
Something Else	1 (0.2)	2 (0.7)	2 (1.2)	4 (0.6)	8 (0.7)
Relationship Status					
Single	51 (10.6)	63 (22.4)	22 (13.6)	99 (14.5)	182 (16.2)
Casually seeing someone(s)	75 (15.7)	57 (20.3)	24 (14.8)	81 (11.9)	164 (14.6)
Seriously dating someone(s)	84 (17.5)	56 (19.9)	34 (21.0)	134 (19.7)	219 (19.5)
Cohabiting with someone(s)	57 (11.9)	62 (22.1)	30 (18.5)	115 (16.9)	201 (17.9)
Married	212 (44.3)	43 (15.3)	52 (32.1)	252 (37.0)	357 (31.8)
Relationship Type					
Monogamous	428 (89.5)	195 (69.4)	71 (44.1)	557 (82)	811 (72.4)
Non-Monogamous (NM)	50 (10.5)	86 (30.6)	90 (55.9)	122 (18)	309 (27.6)
Current NM Type					
Polyamorous	6 (19.4)	8 (14.8)	30 (45.5)	37 (47.4)	81 (39.7)
Open Relationship	16 (51.6)	41 (75.9)	26 (39.4)	32 (41)	97 (47.5)
Swinger	4 (12.9)	3 (5.6)	6 (9.1)	3 (3.8)	13 (6.4)
Something Else	5 (16.1)	2 (3.7)	4 (6.1)	6 (7.7)	13 (6.4)
Sexual Orientation					
Heterosexual	390 (81.4)			681 (100)	678 (60.4)
Lesbian/Gay	17 (3.5)	281 (100)			256 (22.8)
Bisexual	52 (10.9)		162 (100)		138 (12.3)

Demographic Variable	Rep	Gay	Bisexual	Hetero	Cis
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 281	<i>n</i> = 162	<i>n</i> = 681	<i>n</i> = 1123
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Queer, Pan or Omnisexual	17 (3.5)				33 (2.9)
Asexual	2 (0.4)				4 (0.4)
Something Else	1 (0.2)				13 (1.2)
Kink Identified	75 (15.7)	116 (41.3)	82 (50.6)	212 (31.2)	419 (37.3)

Appendix F: Demographic Information for Women's Grouping Variables

Demographic Variable	Rep	Lesbian	Bisexual	Queer	Hetero	Cis
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 260	<i>n</i> = 355	<i>n</i> = 158	<i>n</i> = 806	<i>n</i> = 1588
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Mean Age Years (SD)	45 (16)	32 (10)	30 (9)	32 (9)	33 (14)	32 (12)
Sex (at birth)						
Male	232 (48.5)	27 (10.4)	23 (6.5)	12 (7.6)	40 (5)	
Female	246 (51.5)	232 (89.6)	330 (93.5)	146 (92.4)	766 (95)	1514 (95.5)
Gender						
Man	229 (47.8)					
Woman	244 (50.9)	246 (94.6)		151 (95.6)	802 (99.5)	1,588 (100)
Indigenous gender						
Transgender woman	1 (0.2)	14 (5.4)		7 (4.4)	4 (0.5)	
Transgender man						
Non-binary	4 (0.8)					
Genderqueer/fluid						
Agender/gendervoid	1 (0.2)					
Something Else						
Ethnic Background						
Black/African/Caribbean	60 (12.5)	26 (10)	5 (1.4)	5 (3.2)	56 (7)	95 (6)
Chinese	8 (1.7)	3 (1.2)	3 (0.9)	2 (1.3)	25 (3.1)	34 (2.1)
White/European	340 (71)	183 (70.4)	274 (77.8)	116 (73.4)	569 (70.8)	1150 (72.6)
Filipino	4 (0.8)	5 (1.9)	4 (1.1)	1 (0.6)	11 (1.4)	20 (1.3)
Indian/South Asian	3 (0.6)	1 (0.4)	8 (2.3)	1 (0.6)	19 (2.4)	30 (1.9)
Japanese	2 (0.4)	3 (1.2)	1 (0.3)		2 (0.2)	6 (0.4)

Demographic Variable	Rep	Lesbian	Bisexual	Queer	Hetero	Cis
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 260	<i>n</i> = 355	<i>n</i> = 158	<i>n</i> = 806	<i>n</i> = 1588
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Korean	5 (1)	2 (0.8)			6 (0.7)	8 (0.5)
Southeast Asian/Taiwanese	7 (1.5)	2 (0.8)	2 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	16 (2)	19 (1.2)
Hispanic/Latino/a/e	29 (6.1)	17 (6.5)	19 (5.4)	7 (4.4)	38 (4.7)	82 (5.2)
Indigenous	2 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.3)	3 (1.9)	10 (1.2)	14 (0.9)
Middle Eastern	2 (0.4)	3 (1.2)	2 (0.6)		11 (1.4)	16 (1)
Multi-Ethnic	16 (3.3)	14 (5.4)	32 (9.1)	18 (11.4)	34 (4.2)	96 (6.1)
Something Else	1 (0.2)		1 (0.3)	4 (2.5)	7 (0.9)	13 (0.8)
Relationship Status						
Single	51 (10.6)	23 (8.8)	27 (7.6)	14 (8.9)	119 (14.8)	190 (12)
Casually seeing someone(s)	75 (15.7)	47 (18.1)	45 (12.7)	22 (13.9)	114 (14.1)	227 (14.3)
Seriously dating someone(s)	84 (17.5)	68 (26.2)	122 (34.4)	39 (24.7)	184 (22.8)	409 (25.8)
Cohabiting with someone(s)	57 (11.9)	67 (25.8)	75 (21.1)	35 (22.2)	119 (14.8)	297 (18.7)
Married	212 (44.3)	55 (21.2)	86 (24.2)	48 (30.4)	270 (33.5)	465 (29.3)
Relationship Type						
Monogamous	428 (89.5)	221 (85)	239 (67.5)	71 (45.2)	728 (90.3)	1272 (80.2)
Non-Monogamous (NM)	50 (10.5)	39 (15)	115 (32.5)	86 (54.8)	78 (9.7)	314 (19.8)
Current NM Type						
Polyamorous	6 (19.4)	9 (37.5)	53 (59.6)	41 (56.9)	25 (41)	125 (52.1)
Open Relationship	16 (51.6)	10 (41.7)	21 (23.6)	20 (27.8)	21 (34.4)	65 (27.1)
Swinger	4 (12.9)	4 (16.7)	5 (5.6)	3 (4.2)	6 (9.8)	19 (7.9)
Something Else	5 (16.1)	1 (4.2)	10 (11.2)	8 (11.1)	9 (14.8)	31 (12.9)

Demographic Variable	Rep	Lesbian	Bisexual	Queer	Hetero	Cis
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 260	<i>n</i> = 355	<i>n</i> = 158	<i>n</i> = 806	<i>n</i> = 1588
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual	390 (81.4)				806 (100)	802 (50.5)
Lesbian/Gay	17 (3.5)	260 (100)				246 (15.5)
Bisexual	52 (10.9)		355 (100)			343 (21.6)
Queer, Pan or Omnisexual	17 (3.5)			158 (100)		151 (9.5)
Asexual	2 (0.4)					19 (1.2)
Something Else	1 (0.2)					26 (1.6)
Kink Identified	75 (15.7)	73 (28.1)	163 (45.9)	108 (68.4)	201 (24.9)	548 (34.5)

Appendix G: Demographic Information for Non-Binary Grouping Identities

Demographic Variable	Rep <i>n</i> = 479	Non-binary <i>n</i> = 319	Queer NB <i>n</i> = 135
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Mean Age Years (SD)	45 (16)	29 (9)	30 (8)
Sex (at birth)			
Male	232 (48.5)	71 (22.3)	33 (24.6)
Female	246 (51.5)	247 (77.7)	101 (75.4)
Gender			
Man	229 (47.8)		
Woman	244 (50.9)		
Indigenous gender		5 (1.6)	3 (2.2)
Transgender woman	1 (0.2)		
Transgender man			
Non-binary	4 (0.8)	228 (71.5)	89 (65.9)
Genderqueer/fluid		13 (4.1)	4 (3)
Agender/gendervoid	1 (0.2)	53 (16.6)	30 (22.2)
Something Else		20 (6.3)	9 (6.7)
Ethnic Background			
Black/African/Caribbean	60 (12.5)	11 (3.5)	2 (1.5)
Chinese	8 (1.7)	3 (0.9)	
White/European	340 (71)	226 (71.3)	97 (72.9)
Filipino	4 (0.8)	4 (1.3)	1 (0.8)
Indian/South Asian	3 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	
Japanese	2 (0.4)		
Korean	5 (1)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.8)

Demographic Variable	Rep	Non-binary	Queer NB
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 319	<i>n</i> = 135
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Southeast	7 (1.5)	3 (0.9)	1 (0.8)
Asian/Taiwanese			
Hispanic/Latino/a/e	29 (6.1)	15 (4.7)	6 (4.5)
Indigenous	2 (0.4)	7 (2.2)	2 (1.5)
Middle Eastern	2 (0.4)	5 (1.6)	2 (1.5)
Multi-Ethnic	16 (3.3)	34 (10.7)	18 (13.5)
Something Else	1 (0.2)	7 (2.2)	3 (2.3)
Relationship Status			
Single	51 (10.6)	26 (8.2)	5 (3.7)
Casually seeing someone(s)	75 (15.7)	42 (13.2)	18 (13.3)
Seriously dating someone(s)	84 (17.5)	92 (28.8)	44 (32.6)
Cohabiting with someone(s)	57 (11.9)	98 (30.7)	38 (28.1)
Married	212 (44.3)	61 (19.1)	30 (22.2)
Relationship Type			
Monogamous	428 (89.5)	172 (53.9)	53 (39.3)
Non-Monogamous (NM)	50 (10.5)	147 (46.1)	82 (60.7)
Current NM Type			
Polyamorous	6 (19.4)	79 (68.1)	51 (73.9)
Open	16 (51.6)	25 (21.6)	9 (13)
Relationship			
Swinger	4 (12.9)	2 (1.7)	2 (2.9)
Something Else	5 (16.1)	10 (8.6)	7 (10.1)

Demographic Variable	Rep <i>n</i> = 479	Non-binary <i>n</i> = 319	Queer NB <i>n</i> = 135
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Sexual Orientation			
Heterosexual	390 (81.4)	7 (2.2)	
Lesbian/Gay	17 (3.5)	86 (27)	
Bisexual	52 (10.9)	72 (22.6)	
Queer, Pan or Omnisexual	17 (3.5)	135 (42.3)	135 (100)
Asexual	2 (0.4)	6 (1.9)	
Something Else	1 (0.2)	13 (4.1)	
Kink Identified	75 (15.7)	186 (58.3)	92 (68.1)

Appendix H: Demographic Information for Kink and CNM Grouping Identities

Demographic Variable	Rep	Kink	CNM
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 1215	<i>n</i> = 815
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Mean Age Years (SD)	45 (16)	33 (12)	36 (12)
Sex (at birth)			
Male	232 (48.5)	532 (43.9)	381 (46.8)
Female	246 (51.5)	681 (56.1)	433 (53.2)
Gender			
Man	229 (47.8)	419 (34.5)	312 (38.4)
Woman	244 (50.9)	548 (45.1)	316 (38.9)
Indigenous gender		5 (0.4)	3 (0.4)
Transgender woman	1 (0.2)	25 (2.1)	18 (2.2)
Transgender man		36 (3)	20 (2.5)
Non-binary	4 (0.8)	126 (10.4)	95 (11.7)
Genderqueer/fluid		8 (0.7)	6 (0.7)
Agender/gendervoid	1 (0.2)	36 (3)	33 (4.1)
Something Else		11 (0.9)	10 (1.2)
Ethnic Background			
Black/African/Caribbean	60 (12.5)	91 (7.5)	32 (3.9)
Chinese	8 (1.7)	21 (1.7)	6 (0.7)
White/European	340 (71)	828 (68.4)	610 (75.2)
Filipino	4 (0.8)	19 (1.6)	4 (0.5)
Indian/South Asian	3 (0.6)	20 (1.7)	6 (0.7)
Japanese	2 (0.4)	4 (0.3)	1 (0.1)
Korean	5 (1)	2 (0.2)	3 (0.4)
Southeast Asian/Taiwanese	7 (1.5)	17 (1.4)	7 (0.9)
Hispanic/Latino/a/e	29 (6.1)	74 (6.1)	61 (7.5)
Indigenous	2 (0.4)	21 (1.7)	11 (1.4)

Demographic Variable	Rep	Kink	CNM
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 1215	<i>n</i> = 815
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Middle Eastern	2 (0.4)	7 (0.6)	2 (0.2)
Multi-Ethnic	16 (3.3)	92 (7.6)	54 (6.7)
Something Else	1 (0.2)	15 (1.2)	14 (1.7)
Relationship Status			
Single	51 (10.6)	155 (12.8)	87 (10.7)
Casually seeing someone(s)	75 (15.7)	206 (17)	144 (17.7)
Seriously dating someone(s)	84 (17.5)	315 (25.9)	172 (21.1)
Cohabiting with someone(s)	57 (11.9)	241 (19.8)	184 (22.6)
Married	212 (44.3)	298 (24.5)	228 (28)
Relationship Type			
Monogamous	428 (89.5)	693 (57.2)	
Non-Monogamous (NM)	50 (10.5)	519 (42.8)	810 (100)
Current NM Type			
Polyamorous	6 (19.4)	212 (54.2)	296 (50.3)
Open	16 (51.6)	115 (29.4)	203 (34.5)
Relationship			
Swinger	4 (12.9)	26 (6.6)	36 (6.1)
Something Else	5 (16.1)	38 (9.7)	54 (9.2)
Sexual Orientation			
Heterosexual	390 (81.4)	418 (34.4)	202 (24.8)
Lesbian/Gay	17 (3.5)	223 (18.4)	144 (17.7)
Bisexual	52 (10.9)	293 (24.1)	245 (30.1)
Queer, Pan or Omnisexual	17 (3.5)	235 (19.4)	194 (23.8)
Asexual	2 (0.4)	11 (0.9)	8 (1)

Demographic Variable	Rep	Kink	CNM
	<i>n</i> = 479	<i>n</i> = 1215	<i>n</i> = 815
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Something Else	1 (0.2)	34 (2.8)	21 (2.6)
Kink Identified	75 (15.7)	1,215 (100)	522 (64)

Appendix I: Pairwise Comparisons of Men vs. Representative Sample

Table A3

Pairwise Comparisons for Gay Men vs. Representative Sample

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	Gay Lds	Gay Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	Gay <i>g</i>	Rep ints	Gay ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	Gay res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	Gay r^2 <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.43	0.15	0.30	4.04	3.92	0.87	0.78	0.61	0.22	0.39
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.38	0.15	0.24	4.83	3.92	0.40	0.78	0.73	0.23	0.27
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00***	0.28	0.19	3.58	3.59	0.21	0.60	0.65	0.40	0.35
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.68	0.30	0.34	3.80	4.05	0.05	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.47
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.29	0.01	0.36	0.09	0.08	5.92	4.56	0.09	0.57	0.64	0.43	0.36
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.01*	0.10	0.21	7.51	5.02	0.00***	0.67	0.58	0.33	0.42
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.20	0.11	0.05	1.28	1.62	0.25	0.43	0.41	0.57	0.59
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.29	5.14	4.13	0.76	0.55	0.36	0.45	0.64
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.53	0.25	0.31	5.44	4.88	0.82	0.56	0.43	0.44	0.57
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.55	0.31	0.16	1.97	2.40	0.05	0.45	0.31	0.55	0.69
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.75	0.45	0.35	2.06	2.36	0.42	0.31	0.30	0.69	0.70
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.67	0.30	0.23	2.16	2.48	0.28	0.62	0.64	0.38	0.36
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.04*	0.32	0.19	1.64	2.10	0.12	0.54	0.61	0.46	0.39
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.66	0.25	0.18	1.77	2.03	0.15	0.36	0.52	0.64	0.48
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.38	0.42	0.23	1.95	2.15	0.91	0.31	0.30	0.69	0.70
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.33	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.11	4.08	3.44	0.84	0.58	0.50	0.42	0.50
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.64	0.26	0.18	1.99	2.62	0.00***	0.36	0.60	0.64	0.40
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.61	0.07	0.09	1.34	1.74	0.56	0.47	0.35	0.53	0.65
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.64	0.33	0.32	4.02	4.05	0.04*	0.62	0.60	0.38	0.40
Touch partner firmly	0.55	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.26	0.30	0.29	4.27	3.73	0.52	0.68	0.61	0.32	0.39

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	Gay Lds	Gay Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	Gay <i>g</i>	Rep ints	Gay ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	Gay res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	Gay r^2 <i>t</i>
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.09	0.19	5.03	4.03	0.44	0.49	0.32	0.51	0.68
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.99	0.08	0.19	5.37	4.05	0.61	0.52	0.28	0.48	0.72
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.89	0.26	0.28	2.73	3.21	0.15	0.12	0.26	0.89	0.74
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.09	0.23	0.02*	0.01	0.01	2.41	2.34	0.07	0.71	0.75	0.29	0.25
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.84	0.39	0.41	2.59	2.89	0.35	0.61	0.59	0.39	0.41
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.87	0.25	0.29	4.04	4.08	0.47	0.69	0.66	0.31	0.34
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.75	0.28	0.31	4.28	4.11	0.19	0.60	0.58	0.40	0.42
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.24	0.23	0.33	3.50	3.60	0.49	0.60	0.63	0.40	0.37
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.97	0.39	0.34	2.21	2.75	0.21	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.42
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.14	0.48	0.34	2.44	2.89	0.83	0.40	0.55	0.60	0.45
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.60	0.25	0.28	3.35	3.13	0.04*	0.75	0.72	0.25	0.28
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.69	0.33	0.26	3.91	3.66	0.55	0.67	0.72	0.33	0.28
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.36	0.06	0.15	3.28	3.63	0.86	0.09	0.38	0.91	0.62
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.61	0.07	0.16	2.69	3.10	0.30	0.52	0.31	0.48	0.69
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.72	0.16	0.16	2.93	2.93	0.55	0.84	0.81	0.16	0.19
I do partner's favorite	0.41	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.65	0.17	0.23	3.48	3.41	0.05	0.83	0.77	0.17	0.23
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.33	0.18	0.28	3.72	3.31	0.00***	0.66	0.58	0.34	0.42
Partner touches body	0.34	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.01*	0.11	0.36	5.18	4.53	0.76	0.53	0.35	0.47	0.65
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.82	0.18	0.27	5.43	4.28	0.02*	0.55	0.51	0.45	0.49
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.03*	0.12	0.25	2.42	2.34	0.40	0.74	0.72	0.26	0.28
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.12	0.17	0.33	2.56	2.82	0.08	0.64	0.67	0.36	0.33
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.93	0.38	0.34	2.00	2.32	0.95	0.24	0.27	0.76	0.73
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.21	0.41	0.29	2.09	2.37	0.60	0.16	0.34	0.84	0.67
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.07	0.30	0.29	2.59	2.78	0.06	0.48	0.57	0.52	0.43
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.56	0.24	0.20	2.65	2.78	0.92	0.75	0.80	0.25	0.20

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	Gay Lds	Gay Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	Gay <i>g</i>	Rep ints	Gay ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	Gay res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	Gay <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.79	0.20	0.25	1.52	2.96	0.00***	0.69	0.74	0.31	0.26
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.93	0.18	0.17	1.44	2.79	0.00***	0.71	0.83	0.29	0.17
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.14	0.07	0.03	1.94	1.99	0.64	0.80	0.69	0.20	0.31
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.60	0.10	0.16	3.05	2.84	0.22	0.18	0.15	0.82	0.85
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.31	0.09	0.16	2.96	2.73	0.85	0.15	0.15	0.85	0.85
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.21	0.02	0.71	0.05	0.04	1.34	1.61	0.02*	0.56	0.42	0.44	0.58
Imag. part. w another	0.24	0.00	0.17	0.05	0.43	0.06	0.03	1.23	1.45	0.66	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.50
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.35	0.09	0.12	1.59	1.76	0.03*	0.71	0.49	0.28	0.51
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.09	1.22	1.55	0.57	0.26	0.31	0.74	0.69
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.26	0.10	0.06	1.28	1.72	0.06	0.31	0.33	0.69	0.67
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.62	0.11	0.07	1.28	1.51	0.36	0.35	0.28	0.65	0.72
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.02*	0.16	0.07	1.32	1.63	0.58	0.45	0.34	0.56	0.66
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.26	0.06	0.06	1.22	1.42	0.38	0.37	0.29	0.63	0.70
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.03*	0.07	0.09	1.24	1.47	0.39	0.25	0.20	0.75	0.80
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.70	0.20	0.17	1.58	1.54	0.39	0.72	0.48	0.28	0.52
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.75	0.22	0.13	1.41	1.77	0.38	0.62	0.66	0.38	0.34
Wearing sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.12	0.20	0.22	1.98	2.11	0.81	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.42
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.94	0.31	0.31	2.02	2.26	0.74	0.51	0.65	0.49	0.35
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.56	0.18	0.24	3.25	2.99	0.34	0.54	0.60	0.46	0.40
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.06	0.17	0.38	3.57	3.31	0.37	0.56	0.46	0.44	0.54
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.33	0.22	0.31	2.63	2.41	0.00***	0.64	0.64	0.36	0.36
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.49	0.32	0.38	2.89	2.89	0.08	0.48	0.61	0.52	0.39

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts. “*r*² *g*” refers to the *r*² for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “*r*² *t*” refers to the total *r*².

p* < .05, *p* < .01, ****p* < .001. Only *p* values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Table A4*Pairwise Comparisons for Bisexual Men vs. Representative Sample*

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	BiM Lds	BiM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	BiM <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	Rep ints	BiM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	BiM res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	BiM <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.97	0.15	0.37	4.04	3.49	0.37	0.78	0.62	0.22	0.38
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.66	0.00	1.00	0.15	0.44	4.83	3.32	0.13	0.78	0.50	0.23	0.50
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.04*	0.28	0.33	3.58	3.75	0.09	0.60	0.56	0.40	0.44
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.29	0.30	0.29	3.80	3.62	0.63	0.53	0.60	0.47	0.40
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.99	0.09	0.31	5.92	3.70	0.02*	0.57	0.41	0.43	0.59
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.42	7.51	3.90	0.54	0.67	0.33	0.33	0.67
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.09	0.38	0.18	0.11	0.01	1.28	2.02	0.79	0.43	0.63	0.57	0.37
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.45	0.20	0.40	5.14	3.48	0.20	0.55	0.59	0.45	0.41
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.46	0.25	0.65	5.44	3.73	0.25	0.56	0.25	0.44	0.75
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.08	0.31	0.22	1.97	3.49	0.00***	0.45	0.61	0.55	0.39
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.79	0.45	0.19	2.06	3.37	0.10	0.31	0.51	0.69	0.49
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.59	0.30	0.27	2.16	3.59	0.00***	0.62	0.70	0.38	0.30
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.04*	0.32	0.09	1.64	2.72	0.86	0.54	0.61	0.46	0.39
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.16	0.25	0.16	1.77	2.78	0.03*	0.36	0.68	0.64	0.32
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.10	0.42	0.10	1.95	2.76	0.09	0.31	0.51	0.69	0.49
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.37	0.00	0.60	0.01	0.14	4.08	3.10	0.82	0.58	0.65	0.42	0.35
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.14	0.26	0.03	1.99	3.09	0.22	0.36	0.74	0.64	0.26
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.51	0.07	0.02	1.34	2.36	0.63	0.47	0.52	0.53	0.48
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.40	0.33	0.21	4.02	3.94	0.92	0.62	0.72	0.38	0.28
Touch partner firmly	0.55	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.66	0.30	0.43	4.27	3.64	0.26	0.68	0.57	0.32	0.43
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.69	0.09	0.27	5.03	3.64	0.74	0.49	0.32	0.51	0.68
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.15	0.08	0.50	5.37	3.84	0.46	0.52	0.47	0.48	0.53

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	BiM Lds	BiM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	BiM <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	Rep ints	BiM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	BiM res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	BiM <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.23	0.26	0.22	2.73	3.45	0.10	0.12	0.51	0.89	0.49
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	-0.04	0.74	0.13	0.01	0.00	2.41	2.36	0.17	0.71	0.71	0.29	0.29
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.11	0.39	0.16	2.59	3.72	0.36	0.61	0.84	0.39	0.16
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.49	4.04	3.71	0.29	0.69	0.50	0.31	0.50
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.39	0.28	0.43	4.28	3.85	0.83	0.60	0.51	0.40	0.49
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.49	0.23	0.36	3.50	3.90	0.95	0.60	0.61	0.40	0.39
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.23	0.39	0.36	2.21	2.93	0.15	0.51	0.47	0.49	0.53
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00***	0.48	0.15	2.44	3.75	0.95	0.40	-0.32	0.60	1.32
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.36	0.25	0.33	3.35	3.11	0.02*	0.75	0.67	0.25	0.33
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.72	0.33	0.27	3.91	3.67	0.21	0.67	0.70	0.33	0.30
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.01*	0.06	0.48	3.28	3.17	0.04*	0.09	0.22	0.91	0.78
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.59	0.07	0.23	2.69	3.44	0.14	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.51
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.36	0.16	0.12	2.93	2.52	0.04*	0.84	0.84	0.16	0.16
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.61	0.17	0.18	3.48	3.72	0.04*	0.83	0.82	0.17	0.18
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.79	0.18	0.34	3.72	3.40	0.15	0.66	0.61	0.34	0.39
Partner touches body	0.34	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.12	0.11	0.55	5.18	3.24	0.36	0.53	0.38	0.47	0.62
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.54	0.18	0.42	5.43	3.83	0.71	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.52
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.63	0.12	0.07	2.42	2.56	0.07	0.74	0.81	0.26	0.19
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00***	0.17	0.52	2.56	3.91	0.16	0.64	0.47	0.36	0.53
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.74	0.38	0.22	2.00	3.21	0.00***	0.24	0.77	0.76	0.23
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.38	0.41	0.18	2.09	2.82	0.88	0.16	0.82	0.84	0.18
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.41	0.30	0.13	2.59	2.93	0.38	0.48	0.78	0.52	0.22
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.22	0.24	0.14	2.65	3.18	0.67	0.75	0.86	0.25	0.14
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.90	0.20	0.23	1.52	3.32	0.03*	0.69	0.60	0.31	0.40
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.28	0.18	0.08	1.44	2.64	0.15	0.71	0.58	0.29	0.42

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	BiM Lds	BiM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	BiM <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	Rep ints	BiM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	BiM res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	BiM <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.16	0.06	0.25	0.07	0.03	1.94	2.28	0.51	0.80	0.83	0.20	0.17
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.43	0.10	0.28	3.05	3.14	0.00***	0.18	0.33	0.82	0.67
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.34	2.96	2.67	0.61	0.15	0.33	0.85	0.68
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.06	0.54	0.66	0.05	0.00	1.34	2.12	0.63	0.56	0.57	0.44	0.43
Imag. part w another	0.24	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.46	0.06	0.04	1.23	2.18	0.43	0.48	0.47	0.52	0.53
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.14	1.59	2.19	0.10	0.71	0.51	0.28	0.49
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.48	0.06	0.04	1.22	2.23	0.89	0.26	0.39	0.74	0.61
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.19	0.10	0.09	1.28	2.94	0.00***	0.31	0.62	0.69	0.38
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.79	0.11	0.05	1.28	2.21	0.81	0.35	0.43	0.65	0.57
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.21	0.03	0.17	0.16	0.04	1.32	2.41	0.43	0.45	0.53	0.56	0.47
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00***	0.06	0.09	1.22	2.12	0.20	0.37	0.37	0.63	0.63
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.14	0.15	0.85	0.07	0.02	1.24	2.17	0.92	0.25	0.30	0.75	0.70
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.03	0.76	0.86	0.20	0.00	1.58	1.85	0.03*	0.72	0.48	0.28	0.52
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.17	0.14	0.51	0.22	0.03	1.41	2.48	0.97	0.62	0.61	0.38	0.39
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.40	0.20	0.10	1.98	2.77	0.15	0.51	0.69	0.49	0.31
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.53	0.31	0.20	2.02	3.22	0.01*	0.51	0.79	0.49	0.21
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.48	0.18	0.28	3.25	3.12	0.05	0.54	0.57	0.46	0.43
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.51	0.17	0.27	3.57	3.45	0.45	0.56	0.62	0.44	0.38
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.04*	0.22	0.02	2.63	3.02	0.11	0.64	0.39	0.36	0.61
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.36	0.32	0.41	2.89	3.31	0.48	0.48	0.56	0.52	0.44

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” BiM refers to bisexual men. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts. “*r*² *g*” refers to the *r*² for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “*r*² *t*” refers to the total *r*².

p* < .05, *p* < .01, ****p* < .001. Only *p* values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Table A5*Pairwise Comparisons for Heterosexual Men vs. Representative Sample*

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	HetM Lds	HetM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	HetM <i>g</i>	Rep ints	HetM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	HetM res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	HetM r^2 <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.36	0.15	0.32	4.04	3.92	0.58	0.78	0.66	0.22	0.34
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.33	4.83	4.00	0.17	0.78	0.62	0.23	0.38
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.01*	0.28	0.28	3.58	3.74	0.42	0.60	0.66	0.40	0.34
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.07	0.30	0.31	3.80	3.79	0.93	0.53	0.58	0.47	0.42
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.02*	0.09	0.29	5.92	3.97	0.00***	0.57	0.54	0.43	0.46
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00***	0.10	0.37	7.51	4.08	0.00***	0.67	0.42	0.33	0.58
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.72	0.11	0.04	1.28	1.63	0.75	0.43	0.43	0.57	0.57
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.34	0.20	0.36	5.14	3.99	0.03*	0.55	0.62	0.45	0.38
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.47	0.25	0.41	5.44	4.08	0.14	0.56	0.47	0.44	0.53
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.07	0.31	0.11	1.97	2.78	0.00***	0.45	0.59	0.55	0.41
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.36	0.45	0.31	2.06	2.64	0.04*	0.31	0.48	0.69	0.52
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.55	0.30	0.22	2.16	2.86	0.02*	0.62	0.71	0.38	0.29
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.63	0.32	0.23	1.64	2.11	0.82	0.54	0.51	0.46	0.49
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.43	0.25	0.20	1.77	2.74	0.00***	0.36	0.64	0.64	0.36
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.59	0.42	0.25	1.95	2.56	0.45	0.31	0.49	0.69	0.51
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.50	0.00	0.00***	0.01	0.25	4.08	3.51	0.54	0.58	0.66	0.42	0.34
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.72	0.26	0.20	1.99	3.00	0.00***	0.36	0.65	0.64	0.35
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.04*	0.07	0.10	1.34	1.89	0.50	0.47	0.45	0.53	0.55
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.84	0.33	0.37	4.02	3.90	0.01*	0.62	0.62	0.38	0.38
Touch partner firmly	0.55	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.13	0.30	0.42	4.27	3.71	0.23	0.68	0.58	0.32	0.42
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.21	0.09	0.22	5.03	4.00	0.01*	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.51
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.30	5.37	3.99	0.72	0.52	0.39	0.48	0.61

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	HetM Lds	HetM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	HetM <i>g</i>	Rep ints	HetM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	HetM res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	HetM r^2 <i>t</i>
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.31	0.26	0.25	2.73	3.12	0.01*	0.12	0.56	0.89	0.44
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.22	0.00	0.00***	0.01	0.05	2.41	2.33	0.10	0.71	0.88	0.29	0.12
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.49	0.39	0.36	2.59	2.98	0.07	0.61	0.64	0.39	0.36
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.33	0.25	0.40	4.04	3.88	0.20	0.69	0.51	0.31	0.49
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.18	0.28	0.33	4.28	4.16	0.84	0.60	0.55	0.40	0.45
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.97	0.23	0.28	3.50	3.30	0.13	0.60	0.71	0.40	0.28
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.12	0.39	0.22	2.21	2.99	0.97	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.41
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00***	0.48	0.23	2.44	3.27	0.15	0.40	0.63	0.60	0.37
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.30	0.25	0.33	3.35	3.53	1.00	0.75	0.67	0.25	0.33
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.74	0.33	0.34	3.91	3.55	0.00***	0.67	0.66	0.33	0.34
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.29	0.06	0.19	3.28	3.63	0.83	0.09	0.56	0.91	0.44
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.21	2.69	2.98	0.36	0.52	0.26	0.48	0.74
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.94	0.16	0.19	2.93	2.93	0.10	0.84	0.80	0.16	0.20
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.71	0.17	0.23	3.48	3.46	0.01*	0.83	0.77	0.17	0.23
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.01*	0.18	0.36	3.72	3.22	0.08	0.66	0.48	0.34	0.52
Partner touches body	0.34	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.87	0.11	0.27	5.18	3.73	0.05	0.53	0.47	0.47	0.53
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.84	0.18	0.34	5.43	4.20	0.03*	0.55	0.44	0.45	0.56
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.17	2.42	2.12	0.00***	0.74	0.60	0.26	0.40
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.38	0.17	0.38	2.56	3.90	0.07	0.64	0.20	0.36	0.80
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.92	0.38	0.30	2.00	2.66	0.00***	0.24	-3.37	0.76	4.37
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.10	0.41	0.29	2.09	2.81	0.12	0.16	0.67	0.84	0.33
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00***	0.30	0.18	2.59	2.88	0.00***	0.48	0.53	0.52	0.47
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.78	0.24	0.28	2.65	2.99	0.10	0.75	0.71	0.25	0.29
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.29	0.20	0.13	1.52	2.34	0.01*	0.69	0.70	0.31	0.30
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.45	0.18	0.09	1.44	1.85	0.55	0.71	0.74	0.29	0.26

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	HetM Lds	HetM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	HetM <i>g</i>	Rep ints	HetM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	HetM res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	HetM <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.06	1.94	2.45	0.00***	0.80	0.75	0.20	0.25
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.34	3.05	3.23	0.25	0.16	0.26	0.84	0.74
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.58	0.09	0.28	2.96	3.07	0.63	0.17	0.28	0.83	0.72
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.55	0.05	0.04	1.34	1.79	0.06	0.56	0.46	0.44	0.54
Imag. part w other	0.24	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.43	0.06	0.03	1.23	1.57	0.48	0.48	0.43	0.52	0.57
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.21	0.09	0.10	1.59	2.06	0.69	0.71	0.62	0.28	0.38
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.83	0.06	0.03	1.22	1.68	0.22	0.26	0.34	0.74	0.66
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.88	0.10	0.06	1.28	1.89	0.00***	0.31	0.45	0.69	0.55
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.84	0.11	0.03	1.28	1.63	0.18	0.35	0.43	0.65	0.57
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.03*	0.16	0.04	1.32	1.72	0.79	0.45	0.42	0.56	0.58
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.28	0.06	0.02	1.22	1.52	0.00***	0.37	0.39	0.63	0.61
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.80	0.07	0.02	1.24	1.65	0.07	0.25	0.34	0.75	0.66
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.86	0.20	0.09	1.58	1.87	0.00***	0.72	0.58	0.28	0.42
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.28	0.22	0.06	1.41	2.03	0.04*	0.62	0.68	0.38	0.32
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.01*	0.20	0.24	1.98	2.20	0.39	0.51	0.40	0.49	0.60
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.10	0.31	0.36	2.02	3.35	0.00***	0.51	0.60	0.49	0.40
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.90	0.18	0.30	3.25	3.09	0.04*	0.54	0.56	0.46	0.44
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.21	0.17	0.38	3.57	3.32	0.03*	0.56	0.57	0.44	0.42
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.86	0.22	0.23	2.63	2.54	0.00***	0.64	0.59	0.36	0.41
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.04*	0.32	0.34	2.89	3.88	0.00***	0.48	0.54	0.52	0.46

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” HetM refers to heterosexual men. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts.

“*r*² *g*” refers to the *r*² for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “*r*² *t*” refers to the total *r*².

p* < .05, *p* < .01, ****p* < .001. Only *p* values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Table A6*Pairwise Comparisons for Cisgender Men vs. Representative Sample*

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	CisM Lds	CisM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	CisM <i>g</i>	Rep ints	CisM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	CisM res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	CisM r^2 <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.41	0.15	0.31	4.04	3.86	0.69	0.78	0.64	0.22	0.36
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.11	0.15	0.30	4.83	3.92	0.09	0.78	0.64	0.23	0.36
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00***	0.28	0.28	3.58	3.64	0.48	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.40
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.02*	0.30	0.34	3.80	3.85	0.07	0.53	0.57	0.47	0.43
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.01*	0.09	0.24	5.92	4.01	0.00***	0.57	0.56	0.43	0.44
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00***	0.10	0.33	7.51	4.22	0.00***	0.67	0.46	0.33	0.54
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.04*	0.11	0.03	1.28	1.71	0.90	0.43	0.46	0.57	0.54
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.20	0.33	5.14	3.85	0.16	0.55	0.53	0.45	0.47
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.73	0.25	0.40	5.44	4.17	0.17	0.56	0.43	0.44	0.56
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.14	0.31	0.14	1.97	2.71	0.00***	0.45	0.49	0.55	0.51
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.71	0.45	0.31	2.06	2.67	0.26	0.31	0.42	0.69	0.58
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.72	0.30	0.23	2.16	2.80	0.04*	0.62	0.67	0.38	0.33
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.04*	0.32	0.19	1.64	2.20	0.86	0.54	0.56	0.46	0.43
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.23	0.25	0.18	1.77	2.48	0.10	0.36	0.58	0.64	0.42
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.40	0.42	0.22	1.95	2.51	0.35	0.31	0.36	0.69	0.64
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.45	0.00	0.00***	0.01	0.20	4.08	3.44	0.34	0.58	0.63	0.42	0.37
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.77	0.26	0.17	1.99	2.88	0.00***	0.36	0.64	0.64	0.36
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.09	1.34	1.92	0.37	0.47	0.43	0.53	0.57
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.35	0.33	0.34	4.02	3.86	0.35	0.62	0.66	0.38	0.34
Touch partner firmly	0.55	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.45	0.30	0.38	4.27	3.69	0.20	0.68	0.60	0.32	0.40
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.52	0.09	0.23	5.03	3.94	0.02*	0.49	0.44	0.51	0.56
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.28	5.37	3.99	0.27	0.52	0.39	0.48	0.61

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	CisM Lds	CisM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep $r^2 g$	CisM <i>g</i>	Rep ints	CisM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	CisM res	Rep $r^2 t$	CisM $r^2 t$
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.43	0.26	0.27	2.73	3.15	0.00***	0.12	0.45	0.89	0.55
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.00***	0.01	0.02	2.41	2.32	0.41	0.71	0.80	0.29	0.20
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.21	0.39	0.36	2.59	3.02	0.00***	0.61	0.64	0.39	0.36
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.24	0.25	0.40	4.04	3.83	0.46	0.69	0.55	0.31	0.45
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.24	0.28	0.34	4.28	4.02	0.76	0.60	0.55	0.40	0.45
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.83	0.23	0.31	3.50	3.40	0.71	0.60	0.68	0.40	0.32
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.21	0.39	0.27	2.21	2.89	0.78	0.51	0.62	0.49	0.38
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00***	0.48	0.26	2.44	3.16	0.26	0.40	0.63	0.60	0.37
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.31	0.25	0.32	3.35	3.34	0.48	0.75	0.68	0.25	0.32
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.60	0.33	0.30	3.91	3.57	0.00***	0.67	0.70	0.33	0.30
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.03*	0.06	0.21	3.28	3.53	0.56	0.09	0.46	0.91	0.54
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.76	0.07	0.19	2.69	3.09	0.36	0.52	0.37	0.48	0.63
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.84	0.16	0.17	2.93	2.84	0.08	0.84	0.81	0.16	0.19
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.54	0.17	0.23	3.48	3.46	0.05	0.83	0.77	0.17	0.23
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.33	3.72	3.25	0.03*	0.66	0.56	0.34	0.44
Partner touches body	0.34	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.04*	0.11	0.33	5.18	3.77	0.02*	0.53	0.47	0.47	0.53
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.72	0.18	0.33	5.43	4.10	0.01*	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.52
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.04*	0.12	0.17	2.42	2.26	0.00***	0.74	0.70	0.26	0.30
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.09	0.17	0.37	2.56	3.49	0.29	0.64	0.63	0.36	0.37
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.90	0.38	0.29	2.00	2.58	0.00***	0.24	-153.32	0.76	154.32
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.09	0.41	0.28	2.09	2.65	0.34	0.16	0.72	0.84	0.28
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00***	0.30	0.21	2.59	2.87	0.00***	0.48	0.57	0.52	0.43
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.50	0.24	0.24	2.65	2.92	0.21	0.75	0.76	0.25	0.24
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.11	0.20	0.17	1.52	2.57	0.00***	0.69	0.77	0.31	0.23
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.26	0.18	0.10	1.44	2.15	0.00***	0.71	0.83	0.29	0.17

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	CisM Lds	CisM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	CisM <i>g</i>	Rep ints	CisM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	CisM res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	CisM r^2 <i>t</i>
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.04*	0.07	0.04	1.94	2.26	0.00***	0.80	0.76	0.20	0.24
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.60	0.10	0.27	3.05	3.10	0.10	0.03	0.26	0.97	0.74
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.09	0.25	2.96	2.90	0.71	0.29	0.24	0.71	0.76
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.56	0.05	0.04	1.34	1.79	0.00***	0.56	0.49	0.44	0.51
Imag. part w another	0.24	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.82	0.06	0.03	1.23	1.60	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.52	0.56
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.04*	0.09	0.12	1.59	2.01	0.18	0.71	0.57	0.28	0.42
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.06	1.22	1.73	0.17	0.26	0.33	0.74	0.67
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.06	1.28	1.95	0.03*	0.31	0.40	0.69	0.60
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.80	0.11	0.05	1.28	1.68	0.11	0.35	0.37	0.65	0.63
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.01*	0.16	0.05	1.32	1.79	0.58	0.45	0.39	0.56	0.61
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.04	1.22	1.56	0.00***	0.37	0.34	0.63	0.66
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.37	0.07	0.04	1.24	1.66	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.75	0.72
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.47	0.20	0.07	1.58	1.72	0.01*	0.72	0.62	0.28	0.38
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.19	0.22	0.08	1.41	2.03	0.04*	0.62	0.66	0.38	0.34
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.02*	0.20	0.20	1.98	2.23	0.58	0.51	0.52	0.49	0.48
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.17	0.31	0.29	2.02	2.85	0.00***	0.51	0.65	0.49	0.35
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.55	0.18	0.28	3.25	3.06	0.08	0.54	0.56	0.46	0.44
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.27	0.17	0.38	3.57	3.33	0.09	0.56	0.58	0.44	0.42
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.96	0.22	0.22	2.63	2.55	0.00***	0.64	0.61	0.36	0.39
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.54	0.32	0.34	2.89	3.35	0.12	0.48	0.63	0.52	0.37

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” CisM refers to cisgender men. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts. “ r^2 *g*” refers to the r^2 for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “ r^2 *t*” refers to the total r^2 .

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Only p values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Appendix J: Pairwise Comparisons of Women vs. Representative Sample

Table A7

Pairwise Comparisons for Lesbian Women vs. Representative Sample

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	Les Lds	Les Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep $r^2 g$	Les <i>g</i>	Rep ints	Les ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	Les res	Rep $r^2 t$	Les $r^2 t$
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.54	0.15	0.22	4.04	4.13	0.60	0.78	0.73	0.22	0.27
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.50	0.15	0.22	4.83	4.95	0.08	0.78	0.71	0.23	0.29
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.04*	0.28	0.11	3.58	3.34	0.04*	0.60	0.86	0.40	0.14
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.55	0.30	0.20	3.80	3.95	0.90	0.53	0.65	0.47	0.35
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.28	0.09	0.10	5.92	4.60	0.00***	0.57	0.53	0.43	0.47
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.28	0.01	0.50	0.10	0.08	7.51	5.79	0.02*	0.67	0.56	0.33	0.43
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.22	0.12	0.28	0.11	0.05	1.28	1.30	0.13	0.43	0.43	0.57	0.57
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.42	0.20	0.10	5.14	4.06	0.90	0.55	0.75	0.45	0.25
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.58	0.25	0.17	5.44	5.13	0.20	0.56	0.46	0.44	0.54
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.20	0.31	0.21	1.97	2.12	0.19	0.45	0.35	0.55	0.65
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.70	0.45	0.33	2.06	2.25	0.03*	0.31	0.38	0.69	0.62
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.71	0.30	0.24	2.16	3.25	0.00***	0.62	0.72	0.38	0.28
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.40	0.01	0.28	0.32	0.16	1.64	1.69	0.24	0.54	0.57	0.46	0.43
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.98	0.25	0.17	1.77	1.96	0.56	0.36	0.56	0.64	0.44
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.57	0.42	0.27	1.95	2.02	0.12	0.31	0.45	0.69	0.55
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.30	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.09	4.08	3.73	0.12	0.58	0.42	0.42	0.58
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.85	0.26	0.17	1.99	2.42	0.05	0.36	0.49	0.64	0.51
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.93	0.07	0.06	1.34	1.43	0.88	0.47	0.39	0.53	0.61
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.90	0.33	0.26	4.02	4.02	0.49	0.62	0.74	0.38	0.26
Touch partner firmly	0.55	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.83	0.30	0.25	4.27	3.92	0.07	0.68	0.75	0.32	0.25
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.85	0.09	0.17	5.03	4.47	0.05	0.49	0.30	0.51	0.70

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	Les Lds	Les Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	Les <i>g</i>	Rep ints	Les ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	Les res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	Les r^2 <i>t</i>
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.91	0.08	0.14	5.37	5.30	0.74	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.49
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.69	0.26	0.21	2.73	3.68	0.00***	0.12	0.32	0.89	0.68
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.02	0.84	0.38	0.01	0.00	2.41	1.75	0.02*	0.71	0.68	0.29	0.32
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.27	0.39	0.27	2.59	2.71	0.00***	0.61	0.73	0.39	0.27
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.62	0.25	0.20	4.04	4.19	0.00***	0.69	0.78	0.31	0.22
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.64	0.28	0.35	4.28	5.49	0.01*	0.60	0.44	0.40	0.56
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.25	0.23	0.30	3.50	3.98	0.02*	0.60	0.49	0.40	0.51
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.87	0.39	0.29	2.21	2.42	0.86	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.47
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.13	0.48	0.32	2.44	2.84	0.10	0.40	0.41	0.60	0.59
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.51	0.25	0.25	3.35	3.44	0.24	0.75	0.75	0.25	0.25
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.98	0.33	0.25	3.91	4.19	0.25	0.67	0.75	0.33	0.25
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.20	0.06	0.12	3.28	4.26	0.14	0.09	0.36	0.91	0.64
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.72	0.07	0.09	2.69	3.58	0.03*	0.52	0.18	0.48	0.82
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.14	0.16	0.05	2.93	2.44	0.00***	0.84	0.94	0.16	0.06
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.80	0.17	0.11	3.48	2.94	0.00***	0.83	0.89	0.17	0.11
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.84	0.18	0.18	3.72	3.73	0.16	0.66	0.70	0.34	0.30
Partner touches body	0.34	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.36	0.11	0.23	5.18	5.07	0.09	0.53	0.51	0.47	0.49
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.73	0.18	0.17	5.43	5.27	0.41	0.55	0.61	0.45	0.39
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.47	0.12	0.15	2.42	3.10	0.00***	0.74	0.85	0.26	0.15
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.94	0.17	0.17	2.56	3.79	0.00***	0.64	0.82	0.36	0.18
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.20	0.38	0.33	2.00	2.50	0.04*	0.24	0.14	0.76	0.86
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.09	0.41	0.29	2.09	2.67	0.51	0.16	0.35	0.84	0.65
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.23	2.59	2.66	0.81	0.48	0.63	0.52	0.37
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.63	0.24	0.16	2.65	2.86	0.63	0.75	0.83	0.25	0.17
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.34	0.01	0.41	0.20	0.12	1.52	1.50	0.00***	0.69	0.67	0.31	0.33

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	Les Lds	Les Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	Les <i>g</i>	Rep ints	Les ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	Les res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	Les <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.29	0.03	0.31	0.18	0.08	1.44	1.43	0.06	0.71	0.69	0.29	0.32
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.02	1.94	2.14	0.93	0.80	0.80	0.20	0.20
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.42	0.10	0.17	3.05	3.40	0.26	0.17	0.14	0.83	0.86
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.19	2.96	3.28	0.10	0.16	0.13	0.84	0.87
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.06	0.64	0.03*	0.05	0.00	1.34	1.24	0.00***	0.56	0.42	0.44	0.58
Imag. part. w other	0.24	0.00	0.23	0.10	0.16	0.06	0.05	1.23	1.20	0.30	0.48	0.24	0.52	0.76
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.05	0.76	0.09	0.06	1.59	1.50	0.03*	0.71	0.63	0.28	0.37
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.21	0.10	0.76	0.06	0.04	1.22	1.26	0.14	0.26	0.21	0.74	0.79
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.33	0.02	0.04*	0.10	0.11	1.28	1.28	0.75	0.31	0.23	0.69	0.78
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.24	0.10	0.52	0.11	0.06	1.28	1.22	0.11	0.35	0.25	0.65	0.75
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.23	0.15	0.10	0.16	0.05	1.32	1.30	0.80	0.45	0.31	0.56	0.69
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.18	0.21	0.72	0.06	0.03	1.22	1.22	0.00***	0.37	0.20	0.63	0.80
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.21	0.12	0.38	0.07	0.05	1.24	1.18	0.07	0.25	0.18	0.75	0.82
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.33	0.02	0.84	0.20	0.11	1.58	1.49	0.39	0.72	0.64	0.28	0.36
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.36	0.02	0.81	0.22	0.13	1.41	1.45	0.10	0.62	0.60	0.38	0.40
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.07	0.20	0.23	1.98	2.08	0.35	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.42
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.79	0.31	0.28	2.02	2.50	0.29	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.42
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.73	0.18	0.19	3.25	3.04	0.00***	0.54	0.67	0.46	0.33
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.84	0.17	0.22	3.57	3.54	0.01*	0.56	0.59	0.44	0.41
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.65	0.22	0.15	2.63	2.91	0.04*	0.64	0.40	0.36	0.60
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.24	0.32	0.16	2.89	3.63	0.00***	0.48	0.40	0.52	0.60

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” Les refers to lesbian women. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts. “*r*² *g*” refers to the *r*² for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “*r*² *t*” refers to the total *r*². **p* < .05, ***p* < .01, ****p* < .001. Only *p* values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Table A8*Pairwise Comparisons for Bisexual Women vs. Representative Sample*

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	BiW Lds	BiW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	BiW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	BiW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	BiW res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	BiW <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.52	0.15	0.15	4.04	3.76	0.55	0.78	0.77	0.22	0.23
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00***	0.15	0.28	4.83	4.69	0.27	0.78	0.65	0.23	0.35
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.30	0.28	0.15	3.58	3.48	0.00***	0.60	0.85	0.40	0.15
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.83	0.30	0.33	3.80	3.88	0.01*	0.53	0.55	0.47	0.45
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.52	0.09	0.12	5.92	4.50	0.02*	0.57	-367.11	0.43	368.11
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.27	0.10	0.18	7.51	5.68	0.02*	0.67	0.73	0.33	0.27
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.03	0.73	0.01*	0.11	0.00	1.28	1.42	0.02*	0.43	0.65	0.57	0.35
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.76	0.20	0.16	5.14	5.08	0.00***	0.55	0.75	0.45	0.25
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.49	0.25	0.28	5.44	4.82	0.01*	0.56	0.62	0.44	0.38
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.85	0.31	0.22	1.97	2.86	0.07	0.45	0.55	0.55	0.45
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.65	0.45	0.17	2.06	2.60	0.85	0.31	0.37	0.69	0.63
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.19	0.30	0.17	2.16	3.60	0.00***	0.62	0.81	0.38	0.19
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00***	0.32	0.04	1.64	1.95	0.65	0.54	0.78	0.46	0.22
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.39	0.25	0.22	1.77	2.65	0.07	0.36	0.65	0.64	0.35
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.58	0.42	0.13	1.95	2.40	0.95	0.31	0.38	0.69	0.62
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.74	0.01	0.02	4.08	3.58	0.39	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.42
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.48	0.26	0.28	1.99	3.48	0.00***	0.36	0.54	0.64	0.46
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.07	0.31	0.23	0.07	0.01	1.34	1.67	0.51	0.47	0.56	0.53	0.44
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.29	0.33	0.20	4.02	4.88	0.10	0.62	0.76	0.38	0.24
Touch partner firmly	0.55	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.02*	0.30	0.13	4.27	4.43	0.12	0.68	0.82	0.32	0.18
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.89	0.09	0.10	5.03	4.88	0.70	0.49	0.36	0.51	0.64
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.39	0.08	0.11	5.37	4.29	0.02*	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.50

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	BiW Lds	BiW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	BiW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	BiW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	BiW res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	BiW r^2 <i>t</i>
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.93	0.26	0.20	2.73	3.02	0.07	0.12	0.33	0.89	0.67
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	-0.09	0.19	0.97	0.01	0.01	2.41	2.37	0.03*	0.71	0.57	0.29	0.43
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.34	0.39	0.24	2.59	2.90	0.00***	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.24
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.04*	0.25	0.34	4.04	4.24	0.27	0.69	0.67	0.31	0.34
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.94	0.28	0.29	4.28	5.40	0.01*	0.60	0.66	0.40	0.34
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.53	0.23	0.28	3.50	5.39	0.00***	0.60	0.62	0.40	0.38
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.91	0.39	0.20	2.21	2.72	0.08	0.51	0.48	0.49	0.52
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.26	0.48	0.27	2.44	3.23	0.02*	0.40	0.35	0.60	0.65
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.09	0.25	0.06	3.35	3.23	0.13	0.75	0.94	0.25	0.06
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.46	0.33	0.29	3.91	4.72	0.05	0.67	0.64	0.33	0.36
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.23	0.01	0.21	0.06	0.05	3.28	4.22	0.19	0.09	0.32	0.91	0.68
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.34	0.07	0.03	2.69	3.58	0.08	0.52	0.35	0.48	0.65
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.33	0.16	0.07	2.93	2.81	0.00***	0.84	0.93	0.16	0.07
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.08	0.17	0.23	3.48	3.22	0.00***	0.83	0.77	0.17	0.23
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.13	0.18	0.07	3.72	4.01	0.01*	0.66	0.81	0.34	0.18
Partner touches body	0.34	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.48	0.11	0.17	5.18	5.99	0.00***	0.53	0.66	0.47	0.34
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.50	0.18	0.24	5.43	5.49	0.20	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.50
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.14	0.12	0.16	2.42	3.32	0.00***	0.74	0.84	0.26	0.16
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.47	0.17	0.07	2.56	2.14	0.00***	0.64	0.79	0.36	0.21
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.57	0.38	0.16	2.00	2.62	0.09	0.24	0.25	0.76	0.75
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.37	0.41	0.21	2.09	2.87	0.79	0.16	0.25	0.84	0.75
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.04*	0.30	0.14	2.59	3.39	0.70	0.48	0.67	0.52	0.33
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.08	0.24	0.11	2.65	3.21	0.82	0.75	0.89	0.25	0.11
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.08	0.20	0.04	1.52	1.71	0.98	0.69	0.83	0.31	0.17
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.21	0.01	0.29	0.18	0.04	1.44	1.80	0.81	0.71	0.83	0.29	0.17

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	BiW Lds	BiW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	BiW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	BiW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	BiW res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	BiW <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.04	0.60	0.08	0.07	0.00	1.94	2.55	0.00***	0.80	0.90	0.20	0.10
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.23	0.10	0.06	3.05	3.00	0.36	-0.05	0.01	1.05	0.99
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.08	2.96	2.77	0.79	0.33	0.29	0.67	0.71
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	-0.07	0.38	0.08	0.05	0.00	1.34	1.54	0.01*	0.56	0.62	0.44	0.38
Imag. part. w other	0.24	0.00	0.02	0.77	0.20	0.06	0.00	1.23	1.41	0.63	0.48	0.45	0.52	0.55
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	-0.05	0.51	0.03*	0.09	0.00	1.59	1.82	0.24	0.71	0.80	0.28	0.20
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.09	0.22	0.97	0.06	0.01	1.22	1.47	0.80	0.26	0.37	0.74	0.63
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.01*	0.10	0.06	1.28	1.75	0.00***	0.31	0.37	0.69	0.63
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.23	0.01	0.00***	0.11	0.05	1.28	1.51	0.01*	0.35	0.36	0.65	0.64
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.14	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.02	1.32	1.63	0.63	0.45	0.34	0.56	0.66
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.10	0.21	0.20	0.06	0.01	1.22	1.44	0.00***	0.37	0.26	0.63	0.74
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.11	0.15	0.32	0.07	0.01	1.24	1.40	0.94	0.25	0.31	0.75	0.69
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.32	0.20	0.05	1.58	1.65	0.11	0.72	0.70	0.28	0.30
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.84	0.22	0.07	1.41	1.60	0.15	0.62	0.77	0.38	0.23
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.25	0.20	0.24	1.98	3.24	0.00***	0.51	0.73	0.49	0.27
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.18	0.31	0.15	2.02	2.31	0.72	0.51	0.66	0.49	0.34
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.94	0.18	0.13	3.25	3.29	0.01*	0.54	0.70	0.46	0.29
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.81	0.17	0.15	3.57	3.13	0.00***	0.56	0.62	0.44	0.38
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.39	0.22	0.20	2.63	2.91	0.15	0.64	0.78	0.36	0.22
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.16	0.32	0.28	2.89	2.82	0.04*	0.48	0.66	0.52	0.34

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” BiW refers to bisexual women. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts. “*r*² *g*” refers to the *r*² for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “*r*² *t*” refers to the total *r*².

p* < .05, *p* < .01, ****p* < .001. Only *p* values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Table A9*Pairwise Comparisons for Queer Women vs. Representative Sample*

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	QuW Lds	QuW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	QuW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	QuW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	QuW res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	QuW r^2 <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.30	0.15	0.97	0.15	0.09	4.04	4.07	0.86	0.78	0.83	0.22	0.17
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.36	0.03	0.47	0.15	0.13	4.83	5.23	0.23	0.78	0.74	0.23	0.26
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.36	0.28	0.12	3.58	3.28	0.00***	0.60	0.85	0.40	0.15
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.81	0.30	0.22	3.80	4.74	0.38	0.53	0.70	0.47	0.30
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.12	0.39	0.83	0.09	0.01	5.92	4.49	0.01*	0.57	0.77	0.43	0.23
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.21	0.17	0.50	0.10	0.04	7.51	5.46	0.13	0.67	0.40	0.33	0.60
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.29	0.05	0.97	0.11	0.08	1.28	1.68	0.44	0.43	0.74	0.57	0.26
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.30	0.05	0.93	0.20	0.09	5.14	4.75	0.65	0.55	0.87	0.45	0.13
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.36	0.03	0.41	0.25	0.13	5.44	6.32	0.24	0.56	0.76	0.44	0.24
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.56	0.31	0.27	1.97	3.93	0.00***	0.45	0.46	0.55	0.54
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.43	0.07	0.25	0.45	0.19	2.06	2.95	0.46	0.31	0.60	0.69	0.40
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.52	0.30	0.20	2.16	4.22	0.00***	0.62	0.78	0.38	0.22
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.18	0.23	0.00***	0.32	0.03	1.64	2.19	0.23	0.54	0.79	0.46	0.21
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.44	0.25	0.25	1.77	3.10	0.99	0.36	0.39	0.64	0.61
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.44	0.02	0.49	0.42	0.20	1.95	2.36	0.28	0.31	0.48	0.69	0.52
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.15	0.19	0.79	0.01	0.02	4.08	3.17	0.17	0.58	0.64	0.42	0.36
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.32	0.26	0.27	1.99	3.77	0.06	0.36	0.37	0.64	0.63
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.18	1.34	2.21	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.53	0.48
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.97	0.33	0.20	4.02	5.07	0.69	0.62	0.69	0.38	0.30
Touch partner firm.	0.55	0.00	0.33	0.02	0.09	0.30	0.11	4.27	4.66	0.07	0.68	0.87	0.32	0.13
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.24	0.12	0.70	0.09	0.06	5.03	3.71	0.43	0.49	0.37	0.51	0.63
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.29	0.04	0.57	0.08	0.09	5.37	4.65	0.62	0.52	0.37	0.48	0.63

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	QuW Lds	QuW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	QuW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	QuW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	QuW res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	QuW r^2 <i>t</i>
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.35	0.26	0.19	2.73	3.18	0.66	0.12	0.58	0.89	0.42
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.14	0.24	0.04*	0.01	0.02	2.41	2.59	0.11	0.71	0.46	0.29	0.54
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.50	0.39	0.33	2.59	3.35	0.43	0.61	0.67	0.39	0.33
More than one pos.	0.50	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.55	0.25	0.28	4.04	4.45	0.08	0.69	0.72	0.31	0.28
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.34	0.16	0.66	0.28	0.11	4.28	6.03	0.08	0.60	0.76	0.40	0.24
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.12	0.23	0.09	3.50	7.89	0.00***	0.60	0.57	0.40	0.43
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.29	0.01	0.17	0.39	0.08	2.21	2.90	0.16	0.51	0.66	0.49	0.34
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.34	0.48	0.17	2.44	3.52	0.44	0.40	0.53	0.60	0.47
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.25	0.05	3.35	3.68	0.21	0.75	0.95	0.25	0.05
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.79	0.33	0.21	3.91	4.92	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.33	0.35
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.33	0.01	0.34	0.06	0.11	3.28	5.00	0.01*	0.09	0.53	0.91	0.47
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.89	0.07	0.07	2.69	3.70	0.85	0.52	0.12	0.48	0.88
Partner does fav.	0.40	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.30	0.16	0.12	2.93	2.80	0.00***	0.84	0.85	0.16	0.15
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.76	0.17	0.25	3.48	3.69	0.00***	0.83	0.75	0.17	0.25
Min.15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.60	0.18	0.12	3.72	3.65	0.61	0.66	0.71	0.34	0.28
Partner touches bod	0.34	0.00	0.38	0.05	0.13	0.11	0.14	5.18	6.01	0.06	0.53	0.58	0.47	0.42
I touch partners bod	0.42	0.00	0.40	0.04	0.35	0.18	0.16	5.43	6.10	0.01*	0.55	0.67	0.45	0.34
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.33	0.02	0.32	0.12	0.11	2.42	3.68	0.00***	0.74	0.83	0.26	0.17
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.57	0.17	0.19	2.56	2.60	0.15	0.64	0.77	0.36	0.23
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.62	0.38	0.21	2.00	3.02	0.01*	0.24	0.30	0.76	0.70
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.46	0.41	0.25	2.09	3.08	0.27	0.16	0.21	0.84	0.79
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.84	0.30	0.26	2.59	2.80	0.37	0.48	0.66	0.52	0.34
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.52	0.24	0.13	2.65	3.11	0.61	0.75	0.85	0.25	0.15
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.29	0.01	0.41	0.20	0.09	1.52	2.32	0.36	0.69	0.82	0.31	0.18
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.69	0.18	0.14	1.44	1.90	0.96	0.71	0.83	0.29	0.17

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	QuW Lds	QuW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	QuW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	QuW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	QuW res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	QuW r^2 <i>t</i>
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.15	0.07	0.12	1.94	2.72	0.01*	0.80	0.83	0.20	0.17
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.23	0.08	0.68	0.10	0.05	3.05	2.79	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.82	0.85
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.22	0.12	0.92	0.09	0.05	2.96	2.73	0.81	0.15	0.15	0.85	0.84
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.06	0.05	0.00	1.34	1.71	0.07	0.56	0.31	0.44	0.69
Imag. part w other	0.24	0.00	0.19	0.23	0.84	0.06	0.04	1.23	1.65	0.23	0.48	0.57	0.52	0.42
Imag. other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.08	0.59	0.24	0.09	0.01	1.59	2.00	0.69	0.71	0.49	0.28	0.51
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.28	0.09	0.31	0.06	0.08	1.22	1.82	0.37	0.26	0.28	0.74	0.72
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.23	0.12	0.65	0.10	0.05	1.28	2.35	0.00***	0.31	0.28	0.69	0.72
Someone watches	0.33	0.00	0.27	0.12	0.26	0.11	0.07	1.28	1.81	0.59	0.35	0.40	0.65	0.60
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.16	0.04	1.32	1.99	0.62	0.45	0.38	0.56	0.62
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.19	0.08	0.31	0.06	0.04	1.22	1.71	0.17	0.37	0.33	0.63	0.67
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.13	0.31	0.61	0.07	0.02	1.24	1.86	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.75	0.75
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.35	0.03	0.12	0.20	0.12	1.58	1.78	0.04*	0.72	0.73	0.28	0.27
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.26	0.13	0.43	0.22	0.07	1.41	1.84	0.52	0.62	0.80	0.38	0.20
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.54	0.01	0.04*	0.20	0.29	1.98	3.19	0.22	0.51	0.69	0.49	0.31
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.40	0.01	0.17	0.31	0.16	2.02	2.62	0.61	0.51	0.78	0.49	0.23
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.54	0.18	0.23	3.25	3.47	0.00***	0.54	0.67	0.46	0.33
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.44	0.01	0.53	0.17	0.19	3.57	3.28	0.01*	0.56	0.64	0.44	0.36
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.28	0.01	0.52	0.22	0.08	2.63	3.62	0.00***	0.64	0.84	0.36	0.16
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.18	0.32	0.26	2.89	2.94	0.57	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.49

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” QuW refers to queer women. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts. “ r^2 *g*” refers to the r^2 for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “ r^2 *t*” refers to the total r^2 .

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Only p values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Table A10*Pairwise Comparisons for Heterosexual Women vs. Representative Sample*

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	HetW Lds	HetW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	HetW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	HetW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	HetW res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	HetW r^2 <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.87	0.15	0.19	4.04	4.26	0.67	0.78	0.73	0.22	0.27
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.41	0.15	0.18	4.83	4.53	0.11	0.78	0.66	0.23	0.34
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.48	0.28	0.24	3.58	3.48	0.01*	0.60	0.69	0.40	0.30
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.53	0.30	0.27	3.80	3.47	0.12	0.53	0.62	0.47	0.38
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.04*	0.09	0.11	5.92	4.11	0.00***	0.57	0.79	0.43	0.21
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.03*	0.10	0.13	7.51	5.61	0.01*	0.67	0.59	0.33	0.41
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.53	0.11	0.10	1.28	1.31	0.47	0.43	0.35	0.57	0.65
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.97	0.20	0.19	5.14	4.66	0.07	0.55	0.64	0.45	0.36
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.69	0.25	0.24	5.44	4.78	0.03*	0.56	0.63	0.44	0.37
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.95	0.31	0.15	1.97	2.51	0.46	0.45	0.53	0.55	0.47
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.07	0.45	0.21	2.06	2.17	0.25	0.31	0.37	0.69	0.63
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.07	0.30	0.16	2.16	2.66	0.69	0.62	0.82	0.38	0.18
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.02*	0.32	0.19	1.64	1.72	0.85	0.54	0.57	0.46	0.43
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.19	1.77	2.58	0.00***	0.36	0.58	0.64	0.42
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.69	0.42	0.24	1.95	2.07	0.43	0.31	0.32	0.69	0.68
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.33	0.00	0.01*	0.01	0.11	4.08	3.61	0.93	0.58	0.70	0.42	0.30
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.23	0.26	0.12	1.99	3.15	0.00***	0.36	0.50	0.64	0.50
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.12	1.34	1.43	0.64	0.47	0.40	0.53	0.60
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.86	0.33	0.21	4.02	4.12	0.03*	0.62	0.58	0.38	0.42
Touch partner firmly	0.55	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.95	0.30	0.25	4.27	3.99	0.25	0.68	0.70	0.32	0.30
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.62	0.09	0.14	5.03	4.47	0.17	0.49	0.42	0.51	0.58
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00***	0.08	0.19	5.37	4.21	0.00***	0.52	0.39	0.48	0.61

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	HetW Lds	HetW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep $r^2 g$	HetW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	HetW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	HetW res	Rep $r^2 t$	HetW $r^2 t$
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.07	0.26	0.24	2.73	2.76	0.98	0.12	0.26	0.89	0.74
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.16	0.01	0.00***	0.01	0.03	2.41	2.42	0.58	0.71	0.59	0.29	0.41
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.51	0.39	0.33	2.59	2.69	0.05	0.61	0.68	0.39	0.33
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.47	0.25	0.21	4.04	4.19	0.97	0.69	0.74	0.31	0.26
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.15	0.28	0.18	4.28	4.33	0.05	0.60	0.53	0.40	0.47
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.09	0.23	0.19	3.50	4.68	0.00***	0.60	0.46	0.40	0.54
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.23	0.39	0.21	2.21	2.73	0.53	0.51	0.60	0.49	0.40
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.01*	0.48	0.21	2.44	2.93	0.11	0.40	0.51	0.60	0.49
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.76	0.25	0.19	3.35	3.21	0.04*	0.75	0.81	0.25	0.19
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.10	0.33	0.17	3.91	4.33	0.12	0.67	0.72	0.33	0.28
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.11	3.28	3.71	0.15	0.09	0.30	0.91	0.69
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.09	2.69	3.44	0.00***	0.52	0.32	0.48	0.68
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.57	0.16	0.18	2.93	3.18	0.87	0.84	0.82	0.16	0.18
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.10	0.17	0.22	3.48	3.34	0.00***	0.83	0.78	0.17	0.22
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.20	0.18	0.20	3.72	3.10	0.19	0.66	0.66	0.34	0.34
Partner touches body	0.34	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.25	0.11	0.14	5.18	5.28	0.07	0.53	0.55	0.47	0.45
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.34	0.18	0.16	5.43	4.80	0.75	0.55	0.51	0.45	0.49
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.96	0.12	0.16	2.42	3.37	0.00***	0.74	0.84	0.26	0.16
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.59	0.17	0.10	2.56	1.91	0.00***	0.64	0.72	0.36	0.28
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.93	0.38	0.32	2.00	2.47	0.00***	0.24	-296.95	0.76	297.95
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.51	0.41	0.35	2.09	2.58	0.81	0.16	0.65	0.84	0.35
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.32	2.59	3.20	0.00***	0.48	0.61	0.52	0.39
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.12	0.24	0.19	2.65	3.25	0.00***	0.75	0.81	0.25	0.20
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.13	0.20	0.15	1.52	1.52	0.15	0.69	0.58	0.31	0.42
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.31	0.18	0.09	1.44	1.54	0.78	0.71	0.68	0.29	0.32

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	HetW Lds	HetW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	HetW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	HetW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	HetW res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	HetW r^2 <i>t</i>
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.69	0.07	0.07	1.94	2.47	0.00***	0.80	0.83	0.20	0.17
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.76	0.10	0.17	3.05	2.93	0.72	0.09	0.17	0.91	0.83
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.19	2.96	2.83	0.48	0.23	0.26	0.77	0.74
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.25	0.01	0.91	0.05	0.06	1.34	1.38	0.61	0.56	0.27	0.44	0.73
Imag. part. w other	0.24	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.11	1.23	1.23	0.65	0.48	0.32	0.52	0.68
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.71	0.09	0.08	1.59	1.68	0.62	0.71	0.36	0.28	0.64
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.92	0.06	0.09	1.22	1.25	0.13	0.26	0.24	0.74	0.76
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.43	0.10	0.10	1.28	1.35	0.46	0.31	0.26	0.69	0.74
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.85	0.11	0.10	1.28	1.28	0.16	0.35	0.30	0.65	0.70
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.06	0.16	0.11	1.32	1.38	0.82	0.45	0.36	0.56	0.64
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.29	0.01	0.29	0.06	0.09	1.22	1.19	0.04*	0.37	0.21	0.63	0.79
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.14	0.07	0.10	1.24	1.22	0.19	0.25	0.19	0.75	0.81
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.28	0.20	0.19	1.58	1.59	0.16	0.72	0.58	0.28	0.42
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.24	0.22	0.18	1.41	1.48	0.56	0.62	0.57	0.38	0.43
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.01*	0.20	0.33	1.98	2.87	0.00***	0.51	0.67	0.49	0.34
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.60	0.31	0.28	2.02	2.05	0.56	0.51	0.57	0.49	0.43
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.31	0.18	0.23	3.25	3.69	0.26	0.54	0.73	0.46	0.27
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.30	0.17	0.25	3.57	3.23	0.00***	0.56	0.66	0.44	0.34
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.43	0.22	0.27	2.63	2.81	0.32	0.64	0.72	0.36	0.28
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.15	0.32	0.35	2.89	2.67	0.01*	0.48	0.62	0.52	0.38

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” HetW refers to heterosexual women. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts. “ r^2 *g*” refers to the r^2 for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “ r^2 *t*” refers to the total r^2 .

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Only p values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Table A11*Pairwise Comparisons for Cisgender Women vs. Representative Sample*

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	CisW Lds	CisW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	CisW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	CisW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	CisW res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	CisW r^2 <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.50	0.15	0.20	4.04	4.05	0.74	0.78	0.76	0.22	0.24
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.02*	0.15	0.26	4.83	4.62	0.16	0.78	0.67	0.23	0.34
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.18	0.28	0.20	3.58	3.41	0.00***	0.60	0.77	0.40	0.23
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.34	0.30	0.33	3.80	3.68	0.23	0.53	0.59	0.47	0.41
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.10	5.92	4.25	0.00***	0.57	0.33	0.43	0.68
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00***	0.10	0.17	7.51	5.50	0.00***	0.67	0.64	0.33	0.36
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.12	0.11	0.02	1.28	1.36	0.09	0.43	0.48	0.57	0.52
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.90	0.20	0.22	5.14	4.54	0.01*	0.55	0.69	0.45	0.31
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.66	0.25	0.29	5.44	4.96	0.27	0.56	0.60	0.44	0.40
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.77	0.31	0.15	1.97	2.56	0.04*	0.45	0.45	0.55	0.55
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.39	0.45	0.19	2.06	2.36	0.45	0.31	0.45	0.69	0.56
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.03*	0.30	0.16	2.16	3.03	0.00***	0.62	0.81	0.38	0.19
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00***	0.32	0.09	1.64	1.80	0.61	0.54	0.66	0.46	0.34
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.17	1.77	2.47	0.11	0.36	0.55	0.64	0.45
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.72	0.42	0.17	1.95	2.20	0.06	0.32	0.41	0.69	0.59
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.28	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.08	4.08	3.53	0.66	0.58	0.59	0.42	0.41
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.28	0.26	0.15	1.99	3.05	0.00***	0.36	0.46	0.64	0.54
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.40	0.07	0.04	1.34	1.53	0.41	0.47	0.44	0.53	0.56
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.64	0.33	0.28	4.02	4.32	0.03*	0.62	0.68	0.38	0.32
Touch partner firm	0.55	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.24	0.30	0.22	4.27	4.16	0.07	0.68	0.76	0.32	0.24
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.64	0.09	0.14	5.03	4.42	0.98	0.49	0.36	0.51	0.64
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00***	0.08	0.19	5.37	4.42	0.00***	0.52	0.43	0.48	0.57

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	CisW Lds	CisW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	CisW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	CisW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	CisW res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	CisW r^2 <i>t</i>
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.78	0.26	0.18	2.73	2.94	0.74	0.12	0.32	0.89	0.68
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.03	0.39	0.00***	0.01	0.00	2.41	2.24	0.09	0.71	0.62	0.29	0.38
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.10	0.39	0.24	2.59	2.82	0.01*	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.24
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.67	0.25	0.25	4.04	4.19	0.31	0.69	0.74	0.31	0.26
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.65	0.28	0.33	4.28	4.83	0.00***	0.60	0.56	0.40	0.44
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.28	0.23	0.32	3.50	4.78	0.00***	0.60	0.56	0.40	0.44
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.41	0.39	0.21	2.21	2.65	0.19	0.51	0.61	0.49	0.39
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.03*	0.48	0.26	2.44	3.00	0.05	0.40	0.51	0.60	0.49
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.23	0.25	0.13	3.35	3.32	0.14	0.75	0.87	0.25	0.13
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.44	0.33	0.27	3.91	4.41	0.01*	0.67	0.68	0.33	0.32
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.02*	0.06	0.12	3.28	4.02	0.83	0.09	0.34	0.91	0.66
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.08	2.69	3.53	0.00***	0.52	0.29	0.48	0.71
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.64	0.16	0.09	2.93	2.86	0.00***	0.84	0.91	0.16	0.09
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.02*	0.17	0.20	3.48	3.25	0.00***	0.83	0.80	0.17	0.20
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.82	0.18	0.17	3.72	3.43	0.65	0.66	0.73	0.34	0.27
Partner touches bod	0.34	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.94	0.11	0.24	5.18	5.34	0.01*	0.53	0.56	0.47	0.44
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.82	0.18	0.25	5.43	5.17	0.11	0.55	0.55	0.45	0.45
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.52	0.12	0.18	2.42	3.31	0.00***	0.74	0.82	0.26	0.18
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.88	0.17	0.07	2.56	2.13	0.00***	0.64	0.73	0.36	0.27
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.54	0.38	0.23	2.00	2.55	0.00***	0.24	0.20	0.76	0.81
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.31	0.41	0.27	2.09	2.68	0.84	0.16	0.32	0.84	0.69
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.01*	0.30	0.23	2.59	3.06	0.08	0.48	0.59	0.52	0.41
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.01*	0.24	0.12	2.65	3.13	0.07	0.75	0.88	0.25	0.12
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.06	0.20	0.06	1.52	1.63	0.19	0.69	0.69	0.31	0.31
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.19	0.18	0.05	1.44	1.62	0.38	0.71	0.74	0.29	0.26

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	CisW Lds	CisW Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep $r^2 g$	CisW <i>g</i>	Rep ints	CisW ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	CisW res	Rep $r^2 t$	CisW $r^2 t$
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.03	1.94	2.44	0.00***	0.80	0.83	0.20	0.17
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.52	0.10	0.13	3.05	2.97	0.27	0.16	0.19	0.84	0.81
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.14	2.96	2.84	0.84	0.17	0.17	0.83	0.83
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.37	0.06	0.05	0.00	1.34	1.44	0.01*	0.56	0.55	0.44	0.45
Imag. part. w other	0.24	0.00	0.14	0.01	0.44	0.06	0.02	1.23	1.30	0.88	0.48	0.36	0.52	0.64
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.20	0.09	0.02	1.59	1.72	0.10	0.71	0.71	0.28	0.28
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.68	0.06	0.02	1.22	1.34	0.15	0.26	0.27	0.74	0.73
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.05	1.28	1.46	0.12	0.31	0.27	0.69	0.73
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.04	1.28	1.36	0.01*	0.35	0.31	0.65	0.69
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.03*	0.16	0.04	1.32	1.47	0.73	0.45	0.33	0.56	0.67
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.46	0.06	0.02	1.22	1.29	0.00***	0.37	0.23	0.63	0.78
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.32	0.07	0.02	1.24	1.29	0.05	0.25	0.22	0.75	0.78
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.98	0.20	0.09	1.58	1.62	0.28	0.72	0.65	0.28	0.35
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.66	0.22	0.10	1.41	1.53	0.06	0.62	0.67	0.38	0.34
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.01*	0.20	0.23	1.98	2.75	0.01*	0.51	0.64	0.49	0.36
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.07	0.31	0.16	2.02	2.23	0.37	0.51	0.61	0.49	0.39
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.62	0.18	0.20	3.25	3.38	0.01*	0.54	0.70	0.46	0.29
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.37	0.17	0.20	3.57	3.25	0.00***	0.56	0.63	0.44	0.37
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.67	0.22	0.19	2.63	2.90	0.10	0.64	0.58	0.36	0.42
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.45	0.32	0.24	2.89	2.80	0.85	0.48	0.61	0.52	0.39

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” CisW refers to cisgender women. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts.

“ $r^2 g$ ” refers to the r^2 for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “ $r^2 t$ ” refers to the total r^2 .

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Only p values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Appendix K: Pairwise Comparisons of Non-Binary Individuals vs. Representative Sample

Table A12

Pairwise Comparisons for Non-Binary Individuals vs. Representative Sample

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	NB Lds	NB Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep $r^2 g$	NB <i>g</i>	Rep ints	NB ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	NB res	Rep $r^2 t$	NB $r^2 t$
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.91	0.15	0.11	4.04	3.96	0.30	0.78	0.77	0.22	0.23
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.57	0.15	0.14	4.83	4.66	0.81	0.78	0.71	0.23	0.29
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.49	0.28	0.19	3.58	3.39	0.00***	0.60	0.75	0.40	0.25
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.64	0.30	0.21	3.80	4.14	0.72	0.53	0.74	0.47	0.26
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.75	0.09	0.07	5.92	4.37	0.00***	0.57	0.43	0.43	0.57
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.29	0.10	0.11	7.51	5.25	0.01*	0.67	0.69	0.33	0.32
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.07	0.41	0.00***	0.11	0.01	1.28	1.39	0.00***	0.43	0.66	0.57	0.34
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.69	0.20	0.12	5.14	4.78	0.21	0.55	0.76	0.45	0.24
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.25	0.21	5.44	4.89	0.49	0.56	0.72	0.44	0.28
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.39	0.00	1.00	0.31	0.15	1.97	3.34	0.00***	0.45	0.48	0.55	0.52
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.30	0.45	0.14	2.06	2.60	0.96	0.31	0.41	0.69	0.59
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.26	0.30	0.19	2.16	3.87	0.00***	0.62	0.80	0.38	0.20
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.17	0.32	0.12	1.64	2.05	0.76	0.54	0.69	0.46	0.32
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.15	0.25	0.19	1.77	2.47	0.65	0.36	0.57	0.64	0.43
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.05	0.42	0.09	1.95	2.23	0.07	0.31	0.44	0.69	0.56
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.15	0.05	0.51	0.01	0.02	4.08	3.86	0.02*	0.58	0.51	0.42	0.49
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.18	0.26	0.22	1.99	3.35	0.00***	0.36	0.56	0.64	0.44
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.97	0.07	0.04	1.34	1.63	0.01*	0.47	0.46	0.53	0.54
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.49	0.33	0.20	4.02	5.06	0.32	0.62	0.75	0.38	0.25
Touch partner firmly	0.55	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.15	4.27	4.41	0.36	0.68	0.84	0.32	0.16

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	NB Lds	NB Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	NB <i>g</i>	Rep ints	NB ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	NB res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	NB r^2 <i>t</i>
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.04	5.03	4.12	0.11	0.49	0.34	0.51	0.66
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.12	5.37	4.94	1.00	0.52	0.57	0.48	0.43
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.40	0.26	0.23	2.73	3.50	0.28	0.12	0.35	0.89	0.65
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.06	0.38	0.15	0.01	0.00	2.41	2.05	0.00***	0.71	0.72	0.29	0.28
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.04*	0.39	0.22	2.59	3.12	0.01*	0.61	0.78	0.39	0.22
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.15	0.25	0.29	4.04	3.96	0.00***	0.69	0.71	0.31	0.29
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.28	0.21	4.28	5.97	0.00***	0.60	0.78	0.40	0.22
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.77	0.23	0.25	3.50	4.65	0.07	0.60	0.56	0.40	0.44
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.79	0.39	0.25	2.21	2.61	0.16	0.51	0.62	0.49	0.38
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.07	0.48	0.24	2.44	3.26	0.07	0.40	0.52	0.60	0.48
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.52	0.25	0.20	3.35	3.32	0.17	0.75	0.80	0.25	0.20
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.12	0.33	0.18	3.91	5.31	0.06	0.67	0.80	0.33	0.20
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.95	0.06	0.04	3.28	5.89	0.00***	0.09	0.54	0.91	0.46
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.43	0.07	0.02	2.69	4.28	0.01*	0.52	0.07	0.48	0.93
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.35	0.16	0.09	2.93	2.65	0.00***	0.84	0.89	0.16	0.11
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.01*	0.17	0.04	3.48	3.82	0.08	0.83	0.96	0.17	0.04
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.57	0.18	0.17	3.72	3.97	0.83	0.66	0.70	0.34	0.30
Partner touches body	0.34	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.71	0.11	0.12	5.18	5.93	0.00***	0.53	0.68	0.47	0.32
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.23	0.18	0.10	5.43	6.30	0.01*	0.55	0.77	0.45	0.23
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.01*	0.12	0.24	2.42	2.71	0.20	0.74	0.76	0.26	0.24
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.26	0.17	0.15	2.56	2.78	0.59	0.64	0.76	0.36	0.24
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.06	0.38	0.36	2.00	2.38	0.65	0.24	0.23	0.76	0.77
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.20	0.41	0.30	2.09	2.61	0.95	0.16	0.14	0.84	0.86
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.42	0.30	0.21	2.59	2.68	0.01*	0.48	0.70	0.52	0.30
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.98	0.24	0.19	2.65	2.93	0.19	0.75	0.81	0.25	0.19

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	NB Lds	NB Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	NB <i>g</i>	Rep ints	NB ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	NB res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	NB <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.80	0.20	0.09	1.52	1.94	0.09	0.69	0.77	0.31	0.23
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.22	0.18	0.04	1.44	1.79	0.41	0.71	0.83	0.29	0.17
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.75	0.07	0.02	1.94	2.62	0.00***	0.80	0.91	0.20	0.09
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.73	0.10	0.08	3.05	3.17	0.28	0.18	0.15	0.82	0.85
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.60	0.09	0.09	2.96	3.10	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.84	0.85
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.79	0.05	0.03	1.34	1.36	0.00***	0.56	0.26	0.44	0.74
Imag. part. w other	0.24	0.00	0.21	0.01	0.34	0.06	0.04	1.23	1.41	0.37	0.48	0.40	0.52	0.60
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.36	0.09	0.03	1.59	1.75	0.09	0.71	0.49	0.28	0.51
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.48	0.06	0.02	1.22	1.51	0.91	0.26	0.21	0.74	0.79
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.06	0.10	0.06	1.28	1.75	0.00***	0.31	0.35	0.69	0.65
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.41	0.11	0.05	1.28	1.45	0.48	0.35	0.26	0.65	0.74
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.04	1.32	1.52	0.10	0.45	0.25	0.56	0.75
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.03*	0.06	0.03	1.22	1.40	0.00***	0.37	0.25	0.63	0.75
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.90	0.07	0.02	1.24	1.48	0.14	0.25	0.19	0.75	0.81
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.11	0.20	0.08	1.58	1.53	0.00***	0.72	0.82	0.28	0.18
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.65	0.22	0.10	1.41	1.65	0.01*	0.62	0.72	0.38	0.28
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.01*	0.20	0.28	1.98	2.40	0.78	0.51	0.68	0.49	0.32
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.81	0.31	0.22	2.02	2.61	0.10	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.42
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.94	0.18	0.20	3.25	3.28	0.00***	0.54	0.72	0.46	0.28
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.19	0.17	0.22	3.57	3.24	0.00***	0.56	0.65	0.44	0.35
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.72	0.22	0.18	2.63	2.95	0.05	0.64	0.59	0.36	0.41
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.40	0.32	0.16	2.89	3.25	0.58	0.48	0.64	0.52	0.36

Note. Rep refers to "representative sample." NB refers to non-binary individuals. Lds refers to "loadings," "ints" refers to intercepts.

"*r*² *g*" refers to the *r*² for the general "good sex" factor. "res" refers to residuals. "*r*² *t*" refers to the total *r*².

p* < .05, *p* < .01, ****p* < .001. Only *p* values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Table A13*Pairwise Comparisons for Queer Non-Binary Individuals vs. Representative Sample*

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	QNB Lds	QNB Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	QNB <i>g</i>	Rep ints	QNB ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	QNB res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	QNB r^2 <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.83	0.15	0.10	4.04	4.22	0.76	0.78	0.73	0.22	0.27
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.26	0.08	0.95	0.15	0.07	4.83	4.33	0.95	0.78	0.55	0.23	0.45
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.42	0.28	0.17	3.58	3.43	0.06	0.60	0.69	0.40	0.31
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.19	3.80	5.05	0.13	0.53	0.68	0.47	0.32
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.21	0.03	0.72	0.09	0.04	5.92	4.10	0.02*	0.57	0.46	0.43	0.54
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.75	0.10	0.04	7.51	4.88	0.04*	0.67	0.64	0.33	0.36
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.21	0.20	0.08	0.11	0.04	1.28	1.47	0.03*	0.43	0.64	0.57	0.36
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.82	0.20	0.10	5.14	4.89	0.37	0.55	0.72	0.45	0.28
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.06	0.25	0.32	5.44	4.66	0.12	0.56	0.57	0.44	0.43
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.46	0.31	0.16	1.97	3.87	0.00***	0.45	0.53	0.55	0.47
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.90	0.45	0.33	2.06	2.73	0.41	0.31	0.41	0.69	0.59
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.78	0.30	0.20	2.16	3.89	0.00***	0.62	0.77	0.38	0.23
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.39	0.32	0.24	1.64	2.02	0.29	0.54	0.62	0.46	0.38
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.18	0.25	0.25	1.77	2.84	0.74	0.36	0.46	0.64	0.54
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.29	0.42	0.24	1.95	2.32	0.45	0.31	0.37	0.69	0.63
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.61	0.56	0.01	0.00	4.08	3.67	0.11	0.58	0.53	0.42	0.47
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.51	0.26	0.19	1.99	3.32	0.59	0.36	0.23	0.64	0.77
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.98	0.07	0.13	1.34	1.68	0.02*	0.47	0.34	0.53	0.66
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.35	0.01	0.15	0.33	0.12	4.02	5.16	0.21	0.62	0.57	0.38	0.43
Touch partner firm	0.55	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.13	0.30	0.10	4.27	4.77	0.95	0.68	0.90	0.32	0.10
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.07	0.56	0.04*	0.09	0.01	5.03	3.47	0.09	0.49	0.30	0.51	0.70
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.27	0.07	0.21	0.08	0.07	5.37	4.59	0.82	0.52	0.57	0.48	0.43

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	QNB Lds	QNB Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	QNB <i>g</i>	Rep ints	QNB ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	QNB res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	QNB r^2 <i>t</i>
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.64	0.26	0.19	2.73	3.27	0.90	0.12	0.17	0.89	0.83
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.06	0.58	0.47	0.01	0.00	2.41	1.98	0.05	0.71	0.75	0.29	0.25
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.25	0.39	0.33	2.59	3.05	0.03*	0.61	0.67	0.39	0.33
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.12	0.25	0.37	4.04	4.03	0.03*	0.69	0.63	0.31	0.37
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.66	0.28	0.19	4.28	5.87	0.03*	0.60	0.72	0.40	0.28
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.52	0.23	0.20	3.50	4.36	0.05	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.40
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.43	0.39	0.43	2.21	2.79	0.90	0.51	0.55	0.49	0.45
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.26	0.48	0.40	2.44	3.42	0.93	0.40	0.54	0.60	0.46
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.91	0.25	0.20	3.35	3.31	0.23	0.75	0.80	0.25	0.20
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.75	0.33	0.22	3.91	4.93	0.87	0.67	0.71	0.33	0.29
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.31	0.02	0.34	0.06	0.10	3.28	4.92	0.02*	0.09	0.50	0.91	0.50
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.23	0.06	0.56	0.07	0.05	2.69	3.74	0.32	0.52	0.09	0.48	0.91
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.73	0.16	0.22	2.93	2.57	0.00***	0.84	0.76	0.16	0.24
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.40	0.17	0.11	3.48	3.65	0.07	0.83	0.89	0.17	0.11
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.26	0.18	0.17	3.72	3.97	0.42	0.66	0.66	0.34	0.34
Partner touches bod	0.34	0.00	0.28	0.04	0.40	0.11	0.08	5.18	5.04	0.02*	0.53	0.74	0.47	0.26
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.20	0.14	0.19	0.18	0.04	5.43	6.08	0.36	0.55	0.76	0.45	0.24
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.36	0.12	0.17	2.42	2.89	0.22	0.74	0.80	0.26	0.20
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.22	0.17	0.15	2.56	2.62	0.07	0.64	0.46	0.36	0.54
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.52	0.38	0.48	2.00	2.32	0.29	0.24	0.28	0.76	0.72
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.81	0.41	0.52	2.09	2.70	0.73	0.16	0.05	0.84	0.95
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.42	0.30	0.21	2.59	2.79	0.20	0.48	0.66	0.52	0.34
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.97	0.24	0.25	2.65	3.34	0.58	0.75	0.74	0.25	0.26
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.60	0.20	0.19	1.52	2.24	0.01*	0.69	0.69	0.31	0.31
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.19	0.18	0.21	1.44	2.14	0.01*	0.71	0.77	0.29	0.23

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	QNB Lds	QNB Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	QNB <i>g</i>	Rep ints	QNB ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	QNB res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	QNB r^2 <i>t</i>
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.25	0.07	0.07	1.94	2.73	0.01*	0.80	0.77	0.20	0.23
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.18	0.17	0.32	0.10	0.03	3.05	3.06	0.07	0.18	0.14	0.82	0.86
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.56	0.09	0.03	2.96	3.02	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.85	0.85
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.80	0.05	0.10	1.34	1.45	0.00***	0.56	0.51	0.44	0.49
Imag. part. w other	0.24	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.23	0.06	0.13	1.23	1.54	0.79	0.48	0.39	0.52	0.61
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.05	0.23	0.09	0.06	1.59	1.83	0.67	0.71	0.63	0.28	0.37
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.56	0.06	0.10	1.22	1.69	0.74	0.26	0.21	0.74	0.79
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.29	0.03	0.92	0.10	0.08	1.28	1.87	0.00***	0.31	0.32	0.69	0.68
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.24	0.11	0.15	1.28	1.57	0.73	0.35	0.18	0.65	0.82
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.07	0.16	0.12	1.32	1.69	0.12	0.45	0.16	0.56	0.84
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.01*	0.06	0.13	1.22	1.56	0.00***	0.37	0.25	0.63	0.75
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.04	0.50	0.07	0.07	1.24	1.66	0.12	0.25	0.11	0.75	0.89
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.26	0.20	0.10	1.58	1.50	0.12	0.72	0.72	0.28	0.28
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.82	0.22	0.21	1.41	1.78	0.73	0.62	0.66	0.38	0.34
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.32	1.98	2.62	0.32	0.51	0.63	0.49	0.37
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.35	0.01	0.18	0.31	0.12	2.02	2.71	0.20	0.51	0.63	0.49	0.37
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.35	0.02	0.76	0.18	0.12	3.25	3.26	0.41	0.54	0.67	0.46	0.33
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.42	0.17	0.23	3.57	3.11	0.00***	0.56	0.58	0.44	0.41
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.81	0.22	0.14	2.63	3.08	0.06	0.64	0.55	0.36	0.45
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.27	0.01	0.12	0.32	0.07	2.89	2.93	0.86	0.48	0.41	0.52	0.59

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” QNB refers to queer non-binary individuals. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts. “ r^2 *g*” refers to the r^2 for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “ r^2 *t*” refers to the total r^2 .

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Only p values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Appendix L: Pairwise Comparisons of Kink and CNM Individuals vs. Representative Sample

Table A14

Pairwise Comparisons for Kink Individuals vs. Representative Sample

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	Knk Lds	Knk Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	Knk <i>g</i>	Rep ints	Knk ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	Knk res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	Knk <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.11	0.15	0.30	4.04	3.98	0.49	0.78	0.68	0.22	0.32
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00***	0.15	0.35	4.83	4.21	0.11	0.78	0.61	0.23	0.39
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.13	0.28	0.30	3.58	3.41	0.00***	0.60	0.70	0.40	0.30
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.04*	0.30	0.38	3.80	4.27	0.02*	0.53	0.57	0.47	0.43
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00***	0.09	0.27	5.92	4.01	0.00***	0.57	-351.41	0.43	352.41
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00***	0.10	0.32	7.51	4.94	0.00***	0.67	0.59	0.33	0.41
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.00***	0.11	0.01	1.28	1.59	0.02*	0.43	0.48	0.57	0.52
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.08	0.20	0.37	5.14	3.98	0.52	0.55	0.63	0.45	0.37
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.08	0.25	0.43	5.44	4.61	0.01*	0.56	0.52	0.44	0.48
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.06	0.31	0.26	1.97	4.53	0.00***	0.45	0.55	0.55	0.45
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.83	0.45	0.24	2.06	3.12	0.37	0.31	0.50	0.69	0.50
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.12	0.30	0.22	2.16	3.69	0.01*	0.62	0.76	0.38	0.24
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00***	0.32	0.09	1.64	2.28	0.64	0.54	0.68	0.46	0.32
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.23	0.25	0.20	1.77	3.26	0.27	0.36	0.62	0.64	0.38
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.34	0.42	0.12	1.95	2.71	0.39	0.31	0.51	0.69	0.49
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.38	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.14	4.08	3.24	0.25	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.42
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.76	0.26	0.21	1.99	3.93	0.01*	0.36	0.54	0.64	0.46
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.49	0.07	0.04	1.34	1.88	0.02*	0.47	0.38	0.53	0.62
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.32	0.33	0.33	4.02	4.34	0.66	0.62	0.64	0.38	0.36
Touch partner firm	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.44	0.30	0.30	4.27	4.13	0.16	0.68	0.68	0.32	0.32

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	Knk Lds	Knk Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	Knk <i>g</i>	Rep ints	Knk ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	Knk res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	Knk r^2 <i>t</i>
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.70	0.09	0.24	5.03	3.86	0.03*	0.49	0.36	0.51	0.64
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.01*	0.08	0.29	5.37	4.20	0.22	0.52	0.38	0.48	0.62
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.45	0.26	0.22	2.73	3.49	0.00***	0.12	0.48	0.89	0.52
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.00***	0.01	0.01	2.41	2.15	0.17	0.71	0.67	0.29	0.33
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.02*	0.39	0.27	2.59	3.17	0.08	0.61	0.73	0.39	0.27
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.03*	0.25	0.41	4.04	4.15	0.51	0.69	0.59	0.31	0.41
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.15	0.28	0.40	4.28	4.88	0.01*	0.60	0.49	0.40	0.51
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.58	0.23	0.37	3.50	4.25	0.15	0.60	0.52	0.40	0.48
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.18	0.39	0.22	2.21	3.08	0.25	0.51	0.67	0.49	0.33
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00***	0.48	0.28	2.44	3.62	0.05	0.40	0.54	0.60	0.46
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.54	0.25	0.17	3.35	3.24	0.30	0.75	0.83	0.25	0.17
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.17	0.33	0.26	3.91	4.19	0.48	0.67	0.71	0.33	0.28
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.01*	0.06	0.22	3.28	4.13	0.53	0.09	0.42	0.91	0.58
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.47	0.07	0.16	2.69	3.48	0.01*	0.52	0.30	0.48	0.70
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.81	0.16	0.13	2.93	2.85	0.01*	0.84	0.87	0.16	0.13
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.51	0.17	0.21	3.48	3.72	0.03*	0.83	0.79	0.17	0.21
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.64	0.18	0.26	3.72	3.56	0.78	0.66	0.61	0.34	0.39
Partner touches bod	0.34	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.01*	0.11	0.39	5.18	4.30	0.34	0.53	0.48	0.47	0.52
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.44	0.18	0.37	5.43	4.60	0.96	0.55	0.46	0.45	0.54
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.02*	0.12	0.22	2.42	2.80	0.31	0.74	0.73	0.26	0.27
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.30	0.17	0.14	2.56	2.75	0.00***	0.64	0.64	0.36	0.36
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.36	0.38	0.22	2.00	2.84	0.00***	0.24	0.19	0.76	0.81
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.08	0.41	0.24	2.09	2.94	0.37	0.16	0.35	0.84	0.65
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00***	0.30	0.22	2.59	2.98	0.12	0.48	0.58	0.52	0.42
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.17	0.24	0.19	2.65	3.08	0.40	0.75	0.81	0.25	0.19

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	Knk Lds	Knk Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>g</i>	Knk <i>g</i>	Rep ints	Knk ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	Knk res	Rep <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>	Knk <i>r</i> ² <i>t</i>
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.14	0.20	0.09	1.52	2.20	0.02*	0.69	0.71	0.31	0.29
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.46	0.18	0.06	1.44	2.08	0.19	0.71	0.81	0.29	0.19
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.03*	0.07	0.04	1.94	2.38	0.00***	0.80	0.80	0.20	0.20
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.29	0.10	0.20	3.05	2.91	0.00***	0.04	0.11	0.96	0.89
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.80	0.09	0.17	2.96	2.83	0.36	0.27	0.23	0.73	0.78
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.48	0.05	0.00	1.34	1.63	0.00***	0.56	0.52	0.44	0.48
Imag. part. w other	0.24	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.59	0.06	0.01	1.23	1.55	0.53	0.48	0.39	0.52	0.61
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.93	0.09	0.03	1.59	1.97	0.04*	0.71	0.69	0.28	0.31
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.41	0.06	0.02	1.22	1.75	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.74	0.69
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.47	0.10	0.05	1.28	2.02	0.00***	0.31	0.36	0.69	0.64
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.21	0.11	0.04	1.28	1.78	0.00***	0.35	0.34	0.65	0.66
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.02*	0.16	0.03	1.32	1.87	0.15	0.45	0.36	0.56	0.64
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.20	0.06	0.02	1.22	1.60	0.00***	0.37	0.28	0.63	0.72
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.40	0.07	0.02	1.24	1.69	0.01*	0.25	0.25	0.75	0.75
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.24	0.20	0.04	1.58	1.71	0.28	0.72	0.63	0.28	0.37
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.27	0.22	0.05	1.41	1.95	0.65	0.62	0.72	0.38	0.28
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.01*	0.20	0.20	1.98	2.72	0.81	0.51	0.57	0.49	0.42
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.01*	0.31	0.15	2.02	2.66	0.01*	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.42
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.62	0.18	0.27	3.25	3.26	0.02*	0.54	0.59	0.46	0.41
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.76	0.17	0.28	3.57	3.28	0.00***	0.56	0.59	0.44	0.41
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.23	0.22	0.24	2.63	2.90	0.03*	0.64	0.68	0.36	0.32
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.82	0.32	0.27	2.89	3.28	0.46	0.48	0.63	0.52	0.37

Note. Rep refers to "representative sample." Knk refers to kink individuals. Lds refers to "loadings," "ints" refers to intercepts. "*r*² *g*" refers to the *r*² for the general "good sex" factor. "res" refers to residuals. "*r*² *t*" refers to the total *r*².

p* < .05, *p* < .01, ****p* < .001. Only *p* values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.

Table A15*Pairwise Comparisons for CNM Individuals vs. Representative Sample*

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	CNM Lds	CNM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep $r^2 g$	CNM <i>g</i>	Rep ints	CNM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	CNM res	Rep $r^2 t$	CNM $r^2 t$
Eye contact	0.39	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.89	0.15	0.19	4.04	3.90	0.49	0.78	0.77	0.22	0.23
Deep kissing	0.39	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.27	4.83	4.30	0.22	0.78	0.66	0.23	0.34
Receiving oral sex	0.53	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.07	0.28	0.21	3.58	3.42	0.00***	0.60	0.74	0.40	0.26
Giving oral sex	0.55	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.94	0.30	0.37	3.80	3.98	0.41	0.53	0.57	0.47	0.43
Having an orgasm	0.30	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.23	0.09	0.14	5.92	4.12	0.00***	0.57	0.22	0.43	0.78
Partner orgasm	0.31	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00***	0.10	0.23	7.51	4.93	0.00***	0.67	0.65	0.33	0.35
Sex with a stranger	0.33	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.01*	0.11	0.02	1.28	1.78	0.00***	0.43	0.67	0.57	0.33
Receive genital stim	0.45	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.17	0.20	0.26	5.14	4.01	0.31	0.55	0.69	0.45	0.31
Give genital stim	0.50	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.01*	0.25	0.41	5.44	4.49	0.01*	0.56	0.53	0.44	0.47
Involves kink	0.55	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.14	0.31	0.16	1.97	3.58	0.00***	0.45	0.56	0.55	0.44
Play out fantasy	0.67	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.99	0.45	0.22	2.06	2.94	0.44	0.31	0.52	0.69	0.48
Sex toy usage	0.55	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.21	0.30	0.22	2.16	3.70	0.00***	0.62	0.73	0.38	0.27
Watch porn together	0.57	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00***	0.32	0.09	1.64	2.38	0.14	0.54	0.68	0.46	0.32
Spanking	0.50	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.09	0.25	0.16	1.77	2.80	0.65	0.36	0.54	0.64	0.46
Role-playing	0.65	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.26	0.42	0.11	1.95	2.54	0.13	0.31	0.56	0.69	0.44
Being gentle	0.12	0.07	0.24	0.00	0.76	0.01	0.06	4.08	3.34	0.89	0.58	0.63	0.42	0.37
Being rough	0.51	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.39	0.26	0.13	1.99	3.39	0.00***	0.36	0.55	0.64	0.45
Sex w new partner	0.28	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.70	0.07	0.09	1.34	2.51	0.72	0.47	0.61	0.53	0.39
Partner's firm touch	0.57	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.77	0.33	0.27	4.02	4.38	0.95	0.62	0.70	0.38	0.30
Touch partner firmly	0.55	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.17	0.30	0.23	4.27	4.21	0.12	0.68	0.75	0.32	0.25
Partner's soft touch	0.30	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.34	0.09	0.14	5.03	4.03	0.14	0.49	0.41	0.51	0.59
Touch partner softly	0.28	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.18	5.37	4.20	0.05	0.52	0.46	0.48	0.55

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	CNM Lds	CNM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	CNM <i>g</i>	Rep ints	CNM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	CNM res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	CNM r^2 <i>t</i>
Longer 30 minutes	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.65	0.26	0.26	2.73	3.50	0.01*	0.12	0.50	0.89	0.50
Shorter 30 minutes	-0.09	0.10	-0.01	0.75	0.01*	0.01	0.00	2.41	2.18	0.02*	0.71	0.62	0.29	0.38
Novel beh/positions	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.02*	0.39	0.24	2.59	3.26	0.83	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.24
More than one posit.	0.50	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.02*	0.25	0.33	4.04	4.11	0.21	0.69	0.67	0.31	0.33
Partner moaning	0.53	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.22	0.28	0.34	4.28	4.83	0.03*	0.60	0.55	0.40	0.45
Me moaning	0.48	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.17	0.23	0.26	3.50	4.31	0.02*	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.40
Me talking dirty	0.63	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.57	0.39	0.21	2.21	2.96	0.19	0.51	0.60	0.49	0.40
Partner talking dirty	0.69	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00***	0.48	0.22	2.44	3.58	0.08	0.40	0.54	0.60	0.46
Me being assertive	0.50	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.35	0.25	0.14	3.35	3.35	0.49	0.75	0.86	0.25	0.14
Partner assertive	0.57	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.02*	0.33	0.20	3.91	4.55	0.44	0.67	0.79	0.33	0.21
Receive consent	0.25	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.02*	0.06	0.16	3.28	4.22	0.57	0.09	0.41	0.91	0.59
Give consent	0.27	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.14	0.07	0.10	2.69	3.71	0.00***	0.52	0.41	0.48	0.59
Partner does favorite	0.40	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.85	0.16	0.12	2.93	2.80	0.00***	0.84	0.87	0.16	0.13
I do partner's fav.	0.41	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.11	0.17	0.21	3.48	3.61	0.00***	0.83	0.79	0.17	0.21
Min. 15min foreplay	0.43	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.40	0.18	0.24	3.72	3.58	0.88	0.66	0.65	0.34	0.35
Partner touches body	0.34	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.01*	0.11	0.29	5.18	4.47	0.26	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.50
I touch partner's bod	0.42	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.99	0.18	0.30	5.43	4.92	0.29	0.55	0.54	0.45	0.46
Receive nipple stim	0.35	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.04*	0.12	0.17	2.42	2.72	0.50	0.74	0.78	0.26	0.22
Give nipple stim	0.41	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.12	0.17	0.23	2.56	3.13	0.60	0.64	0.67	0.36	0.33
I send sexy texts	0.62	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.75	0.38	0.24	2.00	2.76	0.00***	0.24	0.28	0.76	0.72
I receive sexy texts	0.64	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.42	0.41	0.27	2.09	2.86	0.69	0.16	0.33	0.84	0.67
Undresses me slow	0.54	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.07	0.30	0.20	2.59	2.88	0.77	0.48	0.56	0.52	0.44
Undresses me quick	0.49	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.20	0.24	0.14	2.65	3.05	0.70	0.75	0.86	0.25	0.14
Give anal stim	0.45	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.13	1.52	2.46	0.09	0.69	0.74	0.31	0.26
Receive anal stim	0.43	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.86	0.18	0.10	1.44	2.15	0.33	0.71	0.81	0.29	0.19

Item	Rep Lds	Rep Lds <i>p</i>	CNM Lds	CNM Lds <i>p</i>	Lds Invar <i>p</i>	Rep r^2 <i>g</i>	CNM <i>g</i>	Rep ints	CNM ints	Ints Invar <i>p</i>	Rep res	CNM res	Rep r^2 <i>t</i>	CNM r^2 <i>t</i>
Safe sex	0.27	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.01*	0.07	0.01	1.94	2.42	0.00***	0.80	0.86	0.20	0.14
Partner says love	0.33	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.54	0.10	0.13	3.05	2.82	0.00***	0.16	0.20	0.84	0.80
I say love	0.31	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.14	2.96	2.68	0.69	0.17	0.19	0.82	0.81
Imag. sex w another	0.23	0.00	0.14	0.01	0.46	0.05	0.02	1.34	1.87	0.00***	0.56	0.65	0.44	0.35
Imag. part. w other	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.36	0.06	0.06	1.23	1.90	0.62	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.48
Imagine other scene.	0.31	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.73	0.09	0.05	1.59	2.15	0.03*	0.71	0.73	0.28	0.27
Sex w someone else	0.25	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.04*	0.06	0.14	1.22	2.48	0.03*	0.26	0.52	0.74	0.48
Multiple partners	0.32	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.31	0.10	0.12	1.28	2.74	0.00***	0.31	0.48	0.69	0.52
Someone watches us	0.33	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.14	0.11	0.09	1.28	2.11	0.39	0.35	0.37	0.65	0.63
I watch others	0.40	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.01*	0.16	0.07	1.32	2.27	0.60	0.45	0.40	0.56	0.60
I watch my partner	0.24	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.03*	0.06	0.07	1.22	2.10	0.00***	0.37	0.37	0.63	0.63
Partner watches me	0.27	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.08	1.24	2.26	0.01*	0.25	0.34	0.75	0.66
Using food	0.45	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.12	0.20	0.02	1.58	1.69	0.29	0.72	0.62	0.28	0.38
Taking photos/video	0.46	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.24	0.22	0.06	1.41	2.01	0.11	0.62	0.72	0.38	0.28
Wear sexy clothes	0.45	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.09	0.20	0.13	1.98	2.62	0.38	0.51	0.63	0.49	0.37
Partner wears sexy	0.56	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.17	0.31	0.18	2.02	2.70	0.03*	0.51	0.61	0.49	0.39
Receive massage	0.43	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.76	0.18	0.21	3.25	3.21	0.05	0.54	0.61	0.46	0.39
Give massage	0.41	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.26	3.57	3.32	0.00***	0.56	0.59	0.44	0.41
I have multiple og	0.47	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.16	0.22	0.15	2.63	2.89	0.07	0.64	0.57	0.36	0.43
Partner multiple og	0.56	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.80	0.32	0.26	2.89	3.22	0.82	0.48	0.63	0.52	0.37

Note. Rep refers to “representative sample.” CNM refers to consensually non-monogamous individuals. Lds refers to “loadings,” “ints” refers to intercepts. “ r^2 *g*” refers to the r^2 for the general “good sex” factor. “res” refers to residuals. “ r^2 *t*” refers to the total r^2 . * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Only p values for loading and intercept invariance testing are asterisked.