

Sexuality continues to change and develop well into adulthood, finds study

2 May 2019



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A new study has shown that traditional labels of 'gay', 'bisexual' and 'straight' do not capture the full range of human sexuality, and whether a person is attracted to the same, or opposite sex can change over time.

The study, published in the *Journal of Sex Research*, analysed surveys from around 12,000 students, and found that substantial changes in attractions, partners, and [sexual identity](#) are common from late adolescence to the early 20s, and from the early 20s to the late 20s—indicating that [sexual orientation](#) development continues long past adolescence into adulthood. The results also show distinct development pathways for men and women, with female sexuality being more fluid over time.

"Sexual orientation involves many aspects of life, such as who we feel attracted to, who we have sex with, and how we self-identify," explains Christine Kaestle, a professor of developmental health at Virginia Tech. "Until recently, researchers have tended to focus on just one of these aspects, or dimensions, to measure and categorize people.

However, that may oversimplify the situation. For example, someone may self-identify as heterosexual while also reporting relationships with same-sex partners."

In order to take all of the dimensions of sexuality into account over time, Kaestle used data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, which tracked American students from the ages of 16-18 into their late twenties and early thirties. At regular points in time, participants were questioned about what gender/s they were attracted to, the gender of their partners, and whether they identified as 'straight', 'gay' or 'bisexual'.

The results showed that some people's sexual orientation experiences vary over time, and the traditional three categories of 'straight', 'bisexual' and 'gay' are insufficient to describe the diverse patterns of [attraction](#), partners, and identity over time. The results indicated that such developmental patterns are better described in nine categories—differing for both men and women.

For young men these patterns have been categorised as:

- 'straight' (87%),
- 'mostly straight or bi'(3.8%),
- 'emerging gay' (2.4%)
- 'minimal sexual expression' (6.5%).

Young women on the other hand were better described by five categories:

- 'straight' (73.8%),
- 'mostly straight discontinuous' (10.1%),
- 'emerging bi' (7.5%),
- 'emerging lesbian' (1.5%)
- 'minimal sexual expression' (7%).

Straight people made up the largest group and showed the least change in sexual preferences

over time. Interestingly, men were more likely than women to be straight—almost nine out of 10 men, compared to less than three-quarters of women.

Men and women in the middle of the sexuality spectrum, as well as those in the 'emerging' gay and lesbian groups showed the most changes over time.

For example, 67% of women in the 'mostly straight discontinuous' group were attracted to both sexes in their early 20s. However, this number dropped to almost zero by their late 20s, by which time the women reported only being attracted to the opposite sex.

Overall, women showed greater fluidity in sexual preference over time. They were more likely (one in six) to be located in the middle of the sexuality continuum and to be bisexual.

Fewer than one in 25 men fell in the middle of the spectrum; they were more likely to be at either end of the spectrum, as either 'straight' or 'emerging gay'. Relatively few [women](#) were classed as 'emerging lesbian'.

"In the emerging groups, those who have sex in their teens mostly start with other-sex partners and many report other-sex attractions during their teens," Kaestle said of her findings.

"Then they gradually develop and progress through adjacent categories on the continuum through the early 20s to ultimately reach the point in the late 20s when almost all Emerging Bi females report both-sex attractions, almost all Emerging Gay males report male-only attractions, and almost all Emerging Lesbian females report female-only attractions."

Kaestle explains that the study demonstrates young adulthood is still a very dynamic time for sexual orientation development,

"The early 20s are a time of increased independence and often include greater access to more liberal environments that can make the exploration, questioning, or acknowledging of same-sex attractions more acceptable and comfortable at

that age.

"At the same time—as more people pair up in longer term committed relationships as young adulthood progresses—this could lead to fewer identities and attractions being expressed that do not match the sex of the long-term partner, leading to a kind of bi-invisibility."

"We will always struggle with imposing categories onto sexual orientation," Kaestle says.

"Because sexual orientation involves a set of various life experiences over time, categories will always feel artificial and static."

Importantly, although the study found nine categories of sexual orientation development, limitations in the statistical methods used mean that more categories could exist.

The names of the categories are also in no way meant to replace or contradict any person's current self-labelled identity. Rather, Kaestle hopes that these findings will help researchers in the future to better understand how a range of sexual orientation experiences and patterns over [time](#) can shape sexual minorities' experience of distinct health disadvantages, and the effects of discrimination.

More information: Christine E. Kaestle, Sexual Orientation Trajectories Based on Sexual Attractions, Partners, and Identity: A Longitudinal Investigation From Adolescence Through Young Adulthood Using a U.S. Representative Sample, *The Journal of Sex Research* (2019). [DOI: 10.1080/00224499.2019.1577351](https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2019.1577351)

Provided by Taylor & Francis

APA citation: Sexuality continues to change and develop well into adulthood, finds study (2019, May 2)
retrieved 23 October 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-05-sexuality-adulthood.html>

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