Hypersexuality and Digital Intimacy: Queer Sexual Practices During the Covid-19 Pandemic

University of Bristol

2103421

Wordcount: 9974

I declare that this research was approved by the SPAIS Ethics Working Group.

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1. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns in the UK had a significant impact on sexual behaviour, particularly through the shifting of intimacy to online domains. Due to existing stigma around hypersexuality, queer individuals were subject to scrutiny surrounding their sexuality as media and public health narratives stressed risk and responsibility in relation to sex. With this renewed focus on sexual habits and sexual well-being, questions were raised about the truth about stereotypes of hypersexuality among queer people and the impacts this has on health amid a pandemic.

Although studies into the impact of social distancing on online and in-person sex habits have been conducted, they have largely been approached from a heteronormative standpoint. Empirical studies conducted on queer identities have been small-scale, from outside the UK or focussed entirely on men. Few studies have critically engaged with hypersexuality in sociological way, often pathologising queer identities and reinforcing stereotypes of sexual deviance.

This study aims to explore the extent to which queer identities were associated with high sexual frequencies/hypersexuality during the first Covid-19 lockdown. It explores the effects of this on satisfaction or well-being along with other confounding variables including gender, age, race and class. Core research questions include:

- What factors predict or are associated with high frequency of sexual behaviours among queer individuals during lockdown?
- To what extent does frequency of sexual behaviours predict self-reported sexual satisfaction during lockdown?

This study uses analytical tools for reconceptualising hypersexuality such as Cripps' (2005) discussion of impersonal hypersexual behaviours along with discussions of computer mediated communication (CMC) (Eleuteri and Terzitta, 2021) to aid in the exploration of online intimacy. Worthen (2023) and Hakim et al. (2022) also offer important debates on queer hypersexuality to understand the stereotypes attached to queer identities. Giddens (1993) concepts of 'plastic sexuality' and 'sexual revolution' are important when analysing the reasons behind differences in sexual behaviour between sexualities. Sun et al.'s (2016) discussion of cognitive script theory and pornography, and Smith et al.'s (2015) commentary

on the nature of pornography, offer insights as to why certain behaviours impact sexual well-being.

Using representative data from the UK NASTAL-COVID survey, this study uses logistic regression to investigate the link between sexuality, high-frequency sexual behaviour, and sexual satisfaction. It explores a range of sexual behaviours and controls for confounding variables to isolate the effects of sexuality on hypersexuality and well-being.

This study contributes to sociological understandings of sexuality by empirically studying hypersexual behaviours and their effects rather than contributing to the labelling and stigmatisation of queer individuals as deviant. Studying sexual behaviours in a time of crisis demonstrates queer sites of resistance to heteronormative rules and regulations through online intimacy, hypersexual behaviour, and even the breaking of those rules.

The next section outlines debates in literature on queer theory, hypersexuality, online intimacies and sexual behaviour. Next, a discussion of the methodology demonstrates how visual analysis and logistic regression were used to analyse the dataset. The final chapters interpret findings, using queer theoretical frameworks before concluding with the wider implications of the research.

2. Literature Review

The following discussion of literature will explore queer identity as a sexual identity and the stereotypes that follow queer individuals, such as hypersexuality. It will then go on to discuss sex and intimacy in relation to Covid-19 using Giddens' (1993) theory of plastic sexuality. Furthermore, it will discuss sex in the online domain, and more specifically, how pornography use has changed during the pandemic and how it interacts with sexual behaviour.

2.1. The Queer Identity

This section will explore the categories used in defining sexuality and the messages that are conveyed when using terms such as 'gay', 'lesbian', and 'queer'. 'Queer' has emerged as an empowering reclaimed identity that covers a range of sexual orientations outside of the heterosexual domain (Jagose, 1996; Worthen, 2023). It is both stigmatised and reclaimed (Worthen, 2023: 2). The reclamation of Queer is in response to its previous use as a homophobic slur (Butler, 1993; Jagose, 1996; Worthen, 2023). Butler (1993: 20) elaborates on this idea with the following statement about reclaimed labels relating to sexuality 'Laying claim to such terms in reverse will be necessary to refute homophobic deployments of the

terms in law, public policy, on the street, [and] in "private" life'. This argues that using the word 'queer' in a positive way will reduce its usage as a homophobic insult in various other aspects of life. Furthermore, queer as a category has become increasingly appealing due to its non-specificity and inclusion of those who are not cisgender or do not fit into the 'lesbian' or 'gay' categories (Jagose, 1996; Warner, 2011; Worthen, 2023). Queer works to cut against mandatory gender divisions (Warner, 2011: 26). Using 'queer' as a sexuality category encompasses more people who are relevant to the research question but who may not adhere to the traditional categories of sexuality and gender. Using queer and heterosexual as categories in quantitative research is useful, as many studies use standard labels that endorse gender binaries, perpetuating heteronormative narratives.

2.2. Queer Stigmatisation

A clear theme arises when reading literature around the stigmatisation of queer people. Queer men *and* women are often stereotyped as being hypersexual (Hakim et al., 2022; Worthen, 2023). Lesbians are often seen as 'too hypersexual' as when women sexually interact with women, it garners more notice than heterosexual relationships (Worthen, 2023: 2). This stereotype perhaps could be emerging from various portrayals of homosexual deviance. For instance, Humphreys' (1970) study on 'deviant', male, homosexual behaviour taking place in public toilets or tearooms. This began to expose to the public previously unknown frequencies of casual gay male sex. Hakim et al. (2022: 289) focusses on this stereotype in media images and stories of 'irresponsible' gay men partying with little regard for the spread of Covid-19. The media set out to perpetuate the stereotype of the 'deadly gay hedonist' as being to blame for further spreading of the virus due to their expressions of hypersexuality (Hakim et al., 2022: 299). Hakim et al. (2022) also invoke Epstein's (2018, cited in Hakim et al., 2022) concept of 'biosexual citizenship' which examines how the pleasures, risks and identities involved in sexual citizenship interact with biomedicine and public health. Gay men in this study did not enact their biosexual citizenship in a normative way and instead negotiated the rules to fit their sexual practices and were consequently judged harshly by the public (Hakim et al., 2022). However, Hakim et al.'s (2022: 292) study is qualitative and uses 43 semi-structured interviews with gay men in London and Edinburgh. Worthen (2023) uses a larger sample of 3014 in the 2018 'LGBTQ/Hetero-cis Pop Study' but this study was too early to examine behaviour differences in accordance with Covid-19. These studies lack a broad

quantitative analysis across various sexual behaviours and frequencies, and a sample large enough to determine whether hypersexuality is prevalent across the UK queer population. This will help veer away from assumptions of hypersexuality based on small-scale studies that categorise queer individuals' sex habits as deviant.

Alongside investigating changes in sexual behaviour there should also be discussion around the consequences of social distancing on the quality of sex and intimacy among those who have stigmatised identities. Covid-19 had significant impacts on other aspects of individuals' life and health including increased levels of stress, anxiety, depression and even sleep disorders (Ballester-Arnal et al., 2021: 1031; Hossain et al., 2020; Marroquín et al., 2020). Increased irritability and fear about catching the disease also presented among populations (Eleuteri and Terzitta, 2021: 56). These impacts were linked to lower sex frequency and lower sexual satisfaction (Ballester-Arnal et al., 2021: 1031). Emotional responses interacting with and affecting sex aligns with ideas from Giddens. Giddens (1993: 27) discussed how sex, for women, was bound up with fear prior to the 'sexual revolution': fear of pregnancy and of death. In the late 20th century, the AIDS pandemic brought back the relationship between fear and sex, however it did not discriminate between gender (Giddens, 1993: 27). Although it did not discriminate on gender, it did based on sexuality in respect to social stigmatisation. Extrapolating from Giddens, in the 21st century it can be argued that sex has again been linked with fear due to the transmission of coronavirus. The WHO guidelines for single people and partners isolating apart were to abstain from sexual intercourse (Eleuteri and Terzitta, 2021: 56). Eleuteri and Terzitta (2021: 57) remark on this in relation to queer people and gay men more specifically: 'recommending abstinence may evoke memories of stigmatization and prolonged abstinence is unlikely to be effective'. Fear bound up with sex in the pandemic may produce different reactions in certain demographics such as gay men, or the queer community in general, due to instances of stigmatisation in past pandemics. Therefore, it is important to compare how social isolation has affected the quality of sex life of queer individuals compared to heterosexuals as this has further implications for wider societal inequalities. Shilo and Mor (2020: 1827) also point out that among vulnerable populations, in which they include homosexual men, distress and negative feelings associated with social distancing can inhibit compliance with distancing rules. In their sample of 2,562 Israeli men who have sex with men, almost 50% of individuals continued meeting partners for casual sex

during the lockdown (Shilo and Mor, 2020: 1827). Although these findings cannot be directly applied to the UK, they indicate how people of certain sexualities with different sexual norms react differently when social and sexual contact is prohibited. The legacy of the social stigmatisation on queer identities could have further implications for the types of sexual activities participated in and levels of sexual satisfaction during a pandemic: an aspect that the existing literature does not fully address.

2.3. Online Sexual Behaviour

Sexual relationships in the 21st century are no longer enacted only in person but bleed into the online domain, and in part, this is due to the modern nature of intimacy. Giddens (1993) introduces the concept of 'plastic sexuality' meaning that sexuality has been freed from the constraints of reproduction firstly through the introduction of effective contraception and then through reproductive technologies. Plastic sexuality was the essential precursor to the 'sexual revolution', which is associated heavily with the sexual and social movements of the 1960s (Giddens, 1993: 27). The two main components of this revolution were increased sexual autonomy for women and the prospering of homosexuality (Giddens, 1993: 28). However, Giddens (1993: 28) was writing over 30 years ago and described it then as an 'unfinished revolution'. Cook (2005) discusses the sexual revolution in relation to the technological advancement in contraception. She attributes the sexual revolution to the transition from male-controlled contraception to female-controlled technology 'breaking the chain that bound together, sexual expression, fertility and economics' (Cook, 2005: 124). This literature shows that technological advancements have had a significant impact on the types of sexual behaviour individuals are able to take part in when freed from reproduction. However, there has been countless technological advancements since the writings of Giddens and Cook. Gaps remain in understanding how modern technology has enabled sexuality to be freed completely from the physical domain into the online or virtual realm. This is particularly significant given that social distancing measures restricted physical intimacy for many, forcing sexual behaviours into alternative spaces.

Several scholars have explored how personal relationships are enacted and maintained in online domains and what this means for intimacy between partners. Walther (2015, cited in Labor and Latosa, 2021: 773) argues that intimacy can be maintained and nourished online or through 'computer mediated communication' (CMC). CMC refers to communication that

takes place online including social media, messaging apps or video calls. Trends showed that including CMC between partners during Covid-19 had positive impacts on individuals such as keeping sexual desire active and maintaining mental well-being (Eleuteri and Terzitta, 2021; Labor and Latosa, 2021; Lehmiller et al., 2021). New activities incorporated included sexting, sending nude photos, sharing sexual fantasies, searching for sex-related information online, having cybersex, filming oneself masturbating and acting on sexual fantasies (Lehmiller et al., 2021: 298). Labor and Latosa (2021) studied 12 gay Filipino couples locked down separately and concluded in agreement with Walther (2015) that if communication is effective and consistent then intimacy can continue through CMC. Although enlightening, these studies lack a UK focus. Furthermore, they provide either a too general macro focus lacking the detail in comparing queer and heterosexual couples or a too in-depth focus on one subsection of the queer community. The above studies did briefly note some links between sexual behaviour and LGBTQ individuals: there was a positive correlation between being LGBTQ and making new additions to one's sex life and more LGBTQ youth were found to have been searching online for resources than heterosexual youth (Eleuteri and Terzitta, 2021: 56; Lehmiller et al., 2021: 300). These correlations would need to be more deeply examined. For instance, identifying the specific additions queer people were more likely to include and the impact this has on satisfaction in their sex life.

2.4. Pornography and Sexual Behaviour

Before interpersonal communication was largely forced online in the pandemic, pornography already flourished as a part of sexual behaviour. Especially since the expansion of the internet, pornography has become increasingly available to the public with a wide variety of videos being easily accessible (Dines, 2010; Shor and Seida, 2021). During Covid-19, with the advent of social distancing measures and people being confined to their homes, porn consumption increased considerably (Lau et al., 2021; Lehmiller et al., 2021; Shilo and Mor, 2020). The number of daily cases of Covid-19 was even positively correlated with the traffic for the website Pornhub and the relative search volume for 'pornography' (Lau et al., 2021: 3). With porn being more frequently viewed during the pandemic, it is important to consider what effects it has on individuals and society. Porn is argued to embody the ideology of sexual violence, particularly towards women by victimising and degrading them (Bell et al., 1997: 3; Dines, 2010: 13; Sun et al., 2016: 983). Giddens (1993: 199) asserts that pornography is

targeted to and consumed mostly by men, perhaps these portrayals of women are to cater to the assumed misogynistic views of men. Types of aggression displayed in pornography included 'spanking, open-handed slapping, […] gagging ... [and] expressions of verbal aggression, calling the women names such as bitch or slut' (Dines, 2010: 13). Dines (2010: 13) argues that if physical and verbal violence is combined, there is a violent act in 90% of scenes in her sample of most rented porn movies. One way in which consuming this violent media can be linked to sexual behaviour is through cognitive script theory:

> Cognitive script theory argues media scripts create a readily accessible heuristic model for decision-making. The more a user watches a particular media script, the more embedded those codes of behavior become in their worldview and the more likely they are to use those scripts to act upon real life experiences (Sun et al., 2016: 983).

Therefore, by watching violent porn, which is becoming increasingly mainstream (Dines, 2010), the viewer is more likely to use these violent 'scripts' in real sexual behaviour. Sun et al. (2016: 983) found this in their sample of 487 college aged men in the US; the more pornography the man watched, the more likely they were to request pornographic sex acts from their partner. Furthermore, higher porn consumption was negatively correlated with enjoying sexual experiences with a partner (Sun et al., 2016: 983). Increased porn consumption during Covid-19 may have had negative effects by increasing violent behaviour towards women and decreasing sexual enjoyment. However, studies largely focus on relationships between heterosexual couples and the behaviours of men toward women after consuming porn. There is limited focus on the trends of queer individuals' porn consumption behaviour and their perceptions of it as opposed to the heterosexual norm.

Although the dominant perception is that too much pornography can be damaging, others have argued the relationship is not that straightforward. Shor and Seida (2021: 65) conducted their own research into violence in porn and assert that only 12.9% of videos in their sample of the most viewed Pornhub videos contained aggression and in a random sample only 9% of videos displayed non-consensual aggression. They also argue that audiences looked for and valued consent when violent acts were performed during videos (Shor and Seida, 2021; Smith et al., 2015). Furthermore, viewers of different genres of porn outside of the 'mainstream', such as 'queer' porn argue that this genre highlights 'authenticity' and 'realness' (Smith et al., 2015: 182). This is in antithesis to the images of in heterosexual porn, carefully constructed

for the male gaze. Queer porn displays a diverse range of people, allowing the viewer to see themselves as desirable (Smith et al., 2015: 185). This demonstrates that although increased porn consumption during the pandemic may be damaging for some people, this could differ by sexuality, depending on the types of porn they are consuming. It is important to identify how sexual satisfaction may be influenced differently by frequent porn consumption for different sexualities.

In sum, the existing literature covers non-heterosexuality and perceptions of sexual behaviour among this group; mental and sexual wellbeing; the roles of digital spaces in maintaining sexual relationships and physical intimacy during physical isolation; and the role of pornography in shaping sexual experiences and satisfaction. However, certain conclusions cannot be drawn from the existing literature. Broad quantitative research on queer individuals' sex frequency, particular sexual activities and sexual satisfaction, as opposed to heterosexual individuals, in a UK Covid-19 context remains limited. There is a lack of research around the impact of having a stigmatised identity on quality and quantity of sexual behaviour, especially when that stigmatisation is amplified in a situation such as a global pandemic. Current literature does not fully explore the significance of increased usage of new and varying online communication methods during the pandemic and its impact on sex and intimacy among the queer population. This study addresses gaps by building on the questions already outlined, using empirical data to explore the relationship between queer stigmatised identities, digital intimacies, hypersexuality and the pandemic.

3. Methods

3.1. Data

The data analysed comes from wave 1 of the 2020 National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles COVID study (NATSAL-COVID), a large web-panel survey conducted in July 2020 (Ipsos MORI, 2020). The NATSAL-COVID collected information surrounding participants' sexual behaviour, relationships, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) service use. The specific focus was on how the four-month period following the March 2020 lockdown disrupted these aspects of life. The sample size was 6,500 individuals aged 18-59, recruited through quota-based sampling and weighted to obtain a quasi-representative sample of the

British population. All participants gave informed consent to take part in the survey prior to completing it online.

Due to social distancing and time constraints, the NATSAL-COVID could not employ the in-person, household-based, probability sampling methods used in previous iterations of the NATSAL. Instead, online data collection was used, resulting in a less representative sample, including people who were better educated, sexually inexperienced and in poorer health. However, the survey was still broadly similar to the population in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, rurality and, among sexually active participants, numbers of sexual partners in the past year.

Table 1 Sample Characteristics

	N	% Weighted
Sexuality		
Heterosexual	5,762	96.0%
Queer	793	4.0%
Gender		
Male	3,187	49.7%
Female	3,443	49.9%
In another way	24	0.4%
Ethnicity		
White	5,837	84.1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups/Other	169	2.8%
Asian/Asian British	395	8.0%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	127	3.3%
Social Class		
Upper middle class/Middle class	1,652	22.6%
Lower middle class/Skilled working class	3,442	52.7%
Working class/Lower level of subsistence	1,560	24.6%
Age		
18-24	1,008	12.9%
25-29	1,206	15.0%
30-34	724	11.6%
35-39	784	12.8%
40-44	690	11.4%
45-49	744	11.6%
50-54	540	8.9%
55-59	958	15.9%
N	6,654	

Source: 2020 NATSAL-COVID Study; N=6,500; PW

The dataset version used had already dropped the responses that did not meet the quota, had inconsistent answers or failed quality check. The number of observations (N) across the

statistical analysis models differs due to the removal of the 'prefer not to say' response category. Logistic regression models were run on subsets of respondents who gave a valid response. Individuals with missing data or 'prefer not to say' responses in key independent variables such as sexuality, gender, class, ethnicity, age, living with a partner or living with a child were excluded from the models. Sample characteristics (Table 1) reflect the full dataset, including those who answered 'prefer not to say' to variables.

3.2. Variables and Measures

3.2.1. Dependent Variables for Sexual Behaviour

Sexual behaviour consisted of nine distinct variables, measured categorically. Participants were asked, 'Since lockdown (23 March 2020), approximately how often did you do the following?' behaviours included: 'vaginal, anal or oral sex'; 'other contact with someone's genital area'; 'messaging via dating apps/online'; 'sexting'; 'using video or voice calls to interact with someone sexually'; 'masturbating'; 'using sex toys (by yourself or with someone else)'; 'looking at pornography' and 'paying for online sexual services (e.g. live streaming)'. Response options included: 'Didn't do this'; 'once or twice since lockdown'; 'around 1-3 times a month'; 'around once a week'; 'several times a week'; 'every day', and 'prefer not to say'. The nine behaviours were recoded into binaries. Everyday participation was coded as 1 and all other frequencies as 0. 'Prefer not to say' responses were treated as missing data as they could indicate either high frequency or low frequency.

A tenth variable measured whether the individual broke lockdown rules to have romantic or sexual contact with someone outside of their bubble. This was derived from two questions. The first asked 'In the last 4 weeks, I had romantic or sexual contact with someone...' with the following answers: 'I was already in relationship with'; 'I was not in a relationship with but knew before lockdown'; 'I had met for the first time since lockdown'; 'I did not have romantic or sexual contact with anyone' and 'prefer not to say'. The second asked, 'When you had romantic/sexual contact were you...' 'living in the same household'; 'not living in the same household but in the same bubble'; 'not living in the same household' and 'not in the same bubble' and 'prefer not to say'. Responses were coded as: 0 as no romantic/sexual contact; 1 as romantic/sexual contact within the household/bubble; 2 as romantic/sexual contact outside the household/bubble (broken lockdown) and 3 as prefer not to say. This was then

recoded into a binary variable with 0 as those who did not break lockdown rules (0, 1) and 1 as those who did (2). Those who selected 'prefer not to say' were excluded from the analysis.

3.2.2. Dependent Variables for Sexual Satisfaction

Sexual satisfaction was measured using a categorical variable derived from the following question: 'Compared to the months before lockdown (January to March 2020), have any of the following changed since lockdown?'. This analysis focusses on the response to the fifth item: 'satisfaction with sex life'. There are six responses: 'decreased a lot'; 'decreased a little'; 'stayed the same'; 'increased a little'; 'increased a lot' and 'prefer not to say'. Two binaries were created: one for increase and one for decrease. The increase variable coded 'increased a little' and 'increased a lot' as 1 and all others as 0. The decrease variable coded 'decreased a little' and 'decreased a lot' as 1 and all others as 0.

3.2.3. Independent Variables

Several independent variables were included to study their effects on frequency of sexual behaviour and satisfaction. These variables were chosen based on existing literature around factors influencing high frequencies of sex and sexual well-being.

Sexuality was assessed using the question: 'Which of the following options best describes how you think of yourself?'. The categorical responses were recoded into a binary with 1 as 'heterosexual or straight' and 2 as queer which included 'gay or lesbian' and 'bisexual and other'. 'Prefer not to say' was treated as missing.

Gender was assessed using the survey question: 'Which of the following describes how you think of yourself?'. Options included: 'male', 'female' and 'in another way'. Gender was kept as a categorical variable for analysis.

Class, used as a categorical variable, was derived from several questions: 'Are you the one in your household who has the highest income?'; 'In which of the below categories does your occupation fall?' and 'What is the occupation of the person with the highest income?'. The survey coded the answers into three class categories: 'upper middle and middle class', 'lower middle class and skilled working class' and 'working class and lower level of subsistence'.

Ethnicity was measured using a 19-option question: 'What is your ethnic group?'. Participants were grouped into five larger categories of 'White', 'mixed, multiple ethnic groups', 'Asian/Asian British', 'Black/African/Caribbean/Black British' and 'other ethnic group'. Ethnicity was used categorically in the analysis.

Age, while recorded continuously from the question 'What is your date of birth?' it is coded as a categorical variable in the published data. There are eight age groups: '18-24', '25-29', '30-34', '35-39', '40-44', '45-49', '50-54' and '55-59'. Those under 18 and over 59 were screened out of the survey.

Living with a partner and with child family members was assessed using the question: 'Who have you mainly been living with since lockdown started?'. Participants selected one of the following options: 'by myself', 'someone I am in a relationship with', 'other adult family members', 'child family members (aged under 18)', 'partner's family', 'housemates', 'other' and 'prefer not to say'. The two variables used in the analysis, 'someone I am in a relationship with' and 'child family members', were coded into a 'yes' and 'no' binary in the dataset.

In the sexual satisfaction models, the nine sexual behaviour variables were also used as independent variables. They remain coded in the same binary of 'every day' and 'less than every day' to explore the relationship between high sexual frequency and sexual satisfaction.

3.3. Plan of Analysis

This section describes the statistical techniques used to examine the relationship between frequency of sexual behaviours, sexual satisfaction and key independent variables such as sexuality. The analysis was conducted using STATA and included descriptive statistics and logistic regression modelling.

Before analysis, categorical dependent variables were recoded to binary values suitable for logistic regression, with 'prefer not to say' options treated as missing to ensure clarity. Binary recoding was also applied to relevant independent variables. Bar charts were used to clearly and visually represent the distribution of independent variables, generated in STATA and formatted using Excel.

The first bar chart displayed the distribution of queer and heterosexual individuals participating each of the sexual behaviours every day. The second chart mapped the cumulative frequency of daily sexual behaviours by sexuality, illustrating another aspect of hypersexuality: a variety of sexual behaviours done frequently.

To assess the impact of independent variables on sexual behaviour frequency, 20 binary logistic regression models were run, one for each sexual behaviour: vaginal, anal or oral sex; other contact with someone's genital area; messaging via dating apps/online; sexting; using video or voice calls to interact with someone sexually; masturbating; using sex toys; looking

at pornography; paying for online sexual services; and breaking lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact. Separate sets of ten models were run for those who lived with their partner and those who did not. The models controlled for gender, ethnicity, social class, age, and living with child family members. Interaction effects between sexuality and gender were also examined.

For sexual satisfaction, bar graphs displayed the distribution of reported sexual satisfaction across different frequencies of pornography consumption, a key behavioural variable, for both heterosexual and queer individuals. Trend lines highlighted clear visual patterns.

To assess the predictors of sexual satisfaction, four logistic regression models were run. The models controlled for the high frequencies of sexual behaviours and the same independent variables. Separate models were run for increase and decrease in sexual satisfaction, and these were run for both queer and heterosexual individuals due to sexuality being a key predictor.

In sum, the analysis combined descriptive, visual and logistic regression techniques to examine factors influencing in sexual frequency and satisfaction. These methods aim to provide comprehensive answers to the research questions.

3.4. Ethics

The NATSAL-COVID data was obtained from the UK data service and was used in compliance with the end user license agreement (EULA). The data can be used for study and research purposes but not commercially; cannot be shared with unauthorised individuals; must be securely stored; used ethically and cannot be used to attempt to reidentify anonymous people. Furthermore, the research plan was approved by the SPAIS Ethics Working Group.

4. Findings

This section provides an in-depth analysis of the effects of sexuality and other key predictors' effects on high sexual frequency and then the subsequent impacts on sexual satisfaction during the 2020 lockdown. Importantly, hypersexuality is first conceptualised sociologically to distinguish its use in the analysis from that of psychoanalysts and psychologists. Hypersexuality's relationship to sexuality and other key predictors is then investigated using descriptive statistics and deeper logistic analysis. Then, sexual satisfaction is examined using similar statistical techniques to see whether those considered hypersexual have increased or decreased sexual satisfaction resulting from this behaviour. Overall, this chapter will ascertain

who engages in hypersexual behaviour, whether this aligns with the existing literature and what effect this has on personal well-being and sex life.

4.1. Conceptualising Hypersexuality

Hypersexuality is more commonly conceptualised in psychology than in sociology, often as hypersexual disorder, stemming from the earlier concept of sex addiction (Reay et al., 2013: 3). It is typically characterised as frequent and intrusive sexual fantasies, highly sexualised behaviour and lack of control over one's sexual behaviour, resulting in negative life outcomes (Carvalho et al., 2015: 1357; Werner et al., 2017: 374). However, Carvalho et al. (2015: 1364) argue that the perception of lost control, termed as 'problematic sexuality', has a greater impact on negative outcomes than high or frequent sexual desire itself. Alternatively, Cripps (2005: 4) distinguishes hypersexual individuals through their more frequent engagement in impersonal behaviours such as pornography use, masturbation, phone- and cyber-sex.

Although psychology provides useful insights into what constitutes hypersexual behaviour, classifying it as a disorder is controversial, especially from a sociological point of view. Reay et al. (2013: 17) argue that 'sex addiction has become a convenient term to describe disapproved sex', moralising and pathologising disapproved sexual behaviours. Definitions vary according to sexuality: almost any casual sexual encounter being categorised as addictive behaviour for heterosexuals but not for homosexuals (Reay et al., 2013: 14). There is generally a more supportive culture around casual sex for gay men, in contrast to heterosexual casual sex, which is more likely to be seen as addiction or loss of control (Reay et al., 2013: 14). This may contribute to heterosexual individuals viewing queer, non-normative sexual behaviour as hypersexual due to heteronormative media and psychological influence.

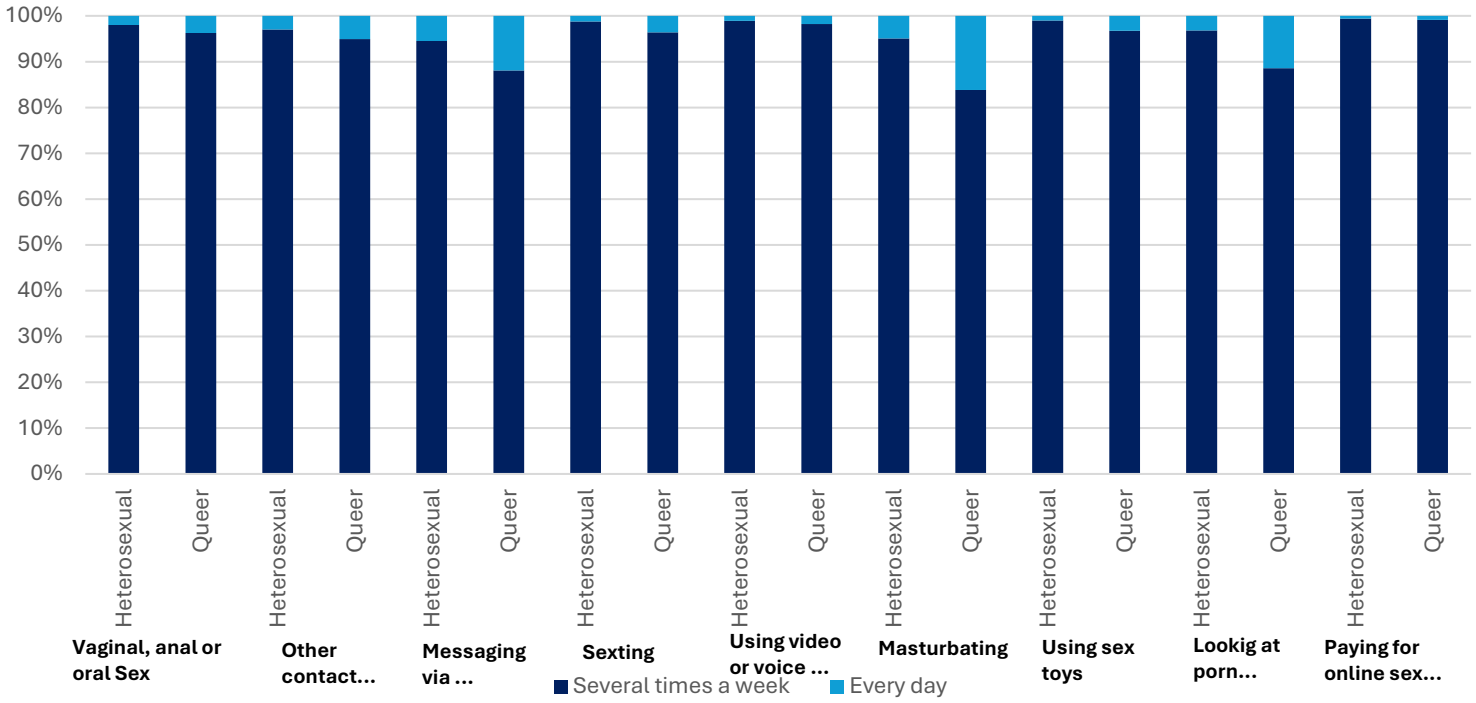
In this study, hypersexuality is not treated as a disorder or stigmatising label but as a descriptive term for frequent and varied sexual practices. Some elements of these studies such as highly sexualised behaviour and negative outcomes, such as those on sexual satisfaction and Cripps' (2005) impersonal sexual behaviours are useful in categorising what may be perceived as hypersexual behaviour, but the aim is not to pathologise individuals.

4.2. Investigating Hypersexuality

This section presents an analysis of high sexual frequency using NATSAL-COVID data. Initial representations are illustrated through bar charts that visualise the relationships between

key independent and dependent variables. These visuals are followed by logistic regression models, controlling for key demographic variables, for more sophisticated analysis and clearer conclusions about the predictors of high-frequency/hypersexual behaviour.

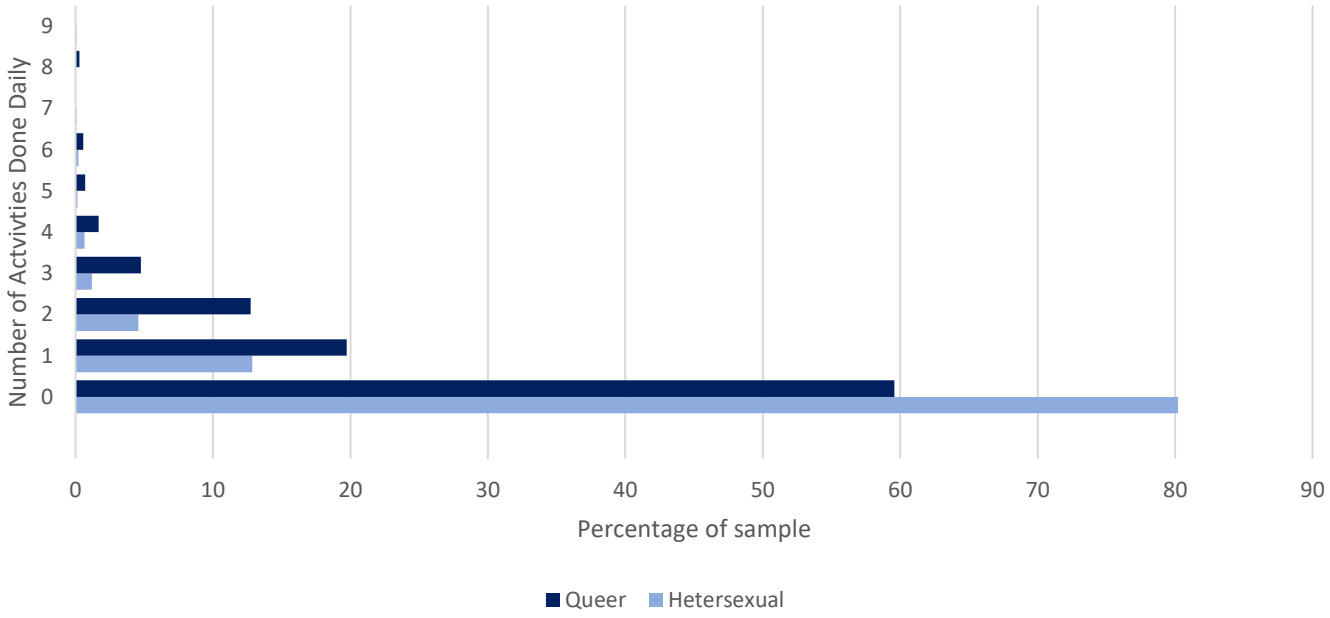
Figure 1 Individuals Participating in Sexual Behaviours Daily



More queer individuals reported participating in sexual activity daily than heterosexual individuals for every behaviour. The most pronounced difference was that 11.29% more queer individuals reported masturbating daily compared to heterosexual individuals (Figure 1). Additionally, 8.21% more queer individuals also reported watching pornography daily, and 6.37% more reported messaging via dating apps/online daily than heterosexual individuals. Overall, Figure 1 demonstrates that more queer individuals engaged in a variety of sexual behaviours daily compared to heterosexual individuals, indicating that they could be interpreted as more hypersexual.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of participants engaging in varying numbers of daily sexual activities, separated by sexuality. More heterosexual than queer individuals engaged in zero sexual activities daily. However, a higher percentage of queer individuals than heterosexual

Figure 2 Cumulative Frequency of Sexual Behaviours Individuals Participated in Daily



individuals engaged in 1-6 and 8 activities daily. Based on frequent and varied behaviour as evidence of hypersexuality, this suggests that queer individuals were more hypersexual. There are some outliers, with no queer individuals engaging in 7 or 9 of the sexual behaviours daily, whereas 0.08% and 0.06% of heterosexual individuals did, respectively. However, these outliers are likely due to the difference in sample size, containing 5,762 heterosexual individuals and only 793 queer individuals. While Figures 1 and 2 indicate that queer individuals could be interpreted as more hypersexual during lockdown, further analysis is required to confirm these findings while controlling for confounding variables.

Table 2 presents a logistic regression of the sexual behaviours of individuals not living with their partners. Due to limitations in the data, it is not possible to distinguish between single individuals and partnered individuals who live in separate households. This may signal different reasons for certain trends in behaviour, both of which will be discussed.

Queer individuals were more likely than heterosexuals to engage daily in the following sexual behaviours: messaging via dating apps/online ($B = .791$, $P < .05$), sexting ($B = .984$, $P < .05$), masturbating ($B = 1.009$, $P < .05$), and watching pornography ($B = 1.132$, $P < .05$), holding all

Table 2 Logistic Regression of Sexual Behaviours (Not Living with Partner)

	Model 1 Vaginal, Anal or oral sex	**Model 2** Other Contact with someone's …	**Model 3** Messaging via dating…	**Model 4** Sexting	**Model 5** Using video or voice calls to …	**Model 6** Masturbating	**Model 7** Using sex toys	**Model 8** Looking at pornography	**Model 9** Paying for online sexual services	**Model 10** Broken lockdown…
Sexuality										
Heterosexual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queer	0.488	0.686	0.791**	0.984*	-0.0610	1.009***	0.365	1.132***	-0.887	0.563**
Gender										
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-1.061**	-0.969*	0.0817	-0.986*	-0.824*	-2.125***	-0.615	-2.894***	-1.546*	-0.230
In another way	0	0	0.435	0	0	-1.020	0	-1.402	0	-0.345
Interaction Effect										
Sexuality and gender	0.309	0.170	-0.810*	0.330	1.183	0.535	1.255	-0.317	1.520	-0.478
Class										
Upper M/c & M/c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower M/c & skilled	0.0321	0.143	-0.110	-0.468	-0.462	0.212	0.0698	0.303	0.0141	0.192
W/c & lower level of	-0.524	-0.186	-0.139	-0.568	-0.767	0.00803	-1.752**	0.254	-1.468	0.215
Ethnicity										
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed/multiple/other	-0.368	0.889	-0.288	0.0449	-0.748	-0.867	0.461	-0.779	0	0.208
Asian/Asian British	-0.0878	-0.0418	-0.641*	-0.860	-0.133	-0.398	-0.464	0.105	-0.843	-0.107
Black/African/Cari…	0	-0.219	-0.206	0	-0.382	-1.166	0	0.439	1.078	0.212
Age										
18-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	-0.0653	0.448	-0.335	0.494	0.253	0.248	0.577	0.150	-0.421	-0.0962
30-34	0.157	-0.186	-0.260	1.031*	0.236	-0.480	-0.759	-0.221	-0.829	-0.296
35-39	-0.714	-0.373	-0.575*	-1.199	-0.532	-0.111	0	-0.176	0	-0.483*
40-44	-1.771	-0.617	-1.301***	-3.601***	-1.759	-0.515	-1.642	-0.395	0	-0.414*
45-49	-1.869	-1.561	-0.994***	-0.211	-0.774	-1.379***	-4.023***	-0.581	-1.442	-0.541**
50-54	-1.700	-0.615	-1.352***	0	0	-1.141**	-1.568	-1.024*	0	-2.075***
55-59	-2.054	0	-2.432***	-2.243**	-1.898	-0.969**	-1.929	-0.841*	0	-1.682***
Living with child family										
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	0.255	1.234**	-0.113	0.682	0.453	-0.761**	0.603	-0.306	-0.872	-0.259
_cons	-3.189***	-4.025***	-1.669***	-3.569***	-3.168***	-1.634***	-3.366***	-2.279***	-2.972***	-1.187*
N	2723	2403	2840	2533	2602	2710	2450	2781	1607	2817

Source: 2020 NATSAL-COVID Study; N=6,500; PW Weights; Significance of difference from reference category * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.01; Sample size varies across models due to the exclusion of "prefer not to say" responses; Observations dropped in Gender category 'In another way' and Age categories due to predicting failure perfectly

Table 3 Logistic Regression of Sexual Behaviours (Living with Partner)

	Model 1 Vaginal, Anal or oral sex	**Model 2** Other Contact with someone's …	**Model 3** Messaging via dating…	**Model 4** Sexting	**Model 5** Using video or voice calls to	**Model 6** Masturbating	**Model 7** Using sex toys	**Model 8** Looking at pornography	**Model 9** Paying for online sexual services	**Model 10** Broken lockdown rules in order to …
Sexuality										
Heterosexual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queer	-0.0434	0.353	0.820*	1.205*	0.694	1.462***	1.569**	1.351***	0.127	1.345***
Gender										
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-1.036***	-0.405*	-0.647**	-1.529**	-1.452**	-1.665***	-0.260	-2.563***	-1.513*	-1.076***
In another way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interaction Effect										
Sexuality and gender	1.240	-0.239	-0.125	-1.038	0	-1.285*	-1.893	-1.766	0.779	-0.477
Class										
Upper M/c & M/c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower M/c & skilled	0.482	0.338	-0.132	-0.356	0.260	0.130	0.209	0.507	-0.991	0.0330
W/c and lower level	-0.167	-0.0219	-0.132	-0.796	0.378	0.209	-0.948	0.0452	-2.427*	-0.559
Ethnicity										
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed/multiple/other	1.009	-1.025	0.154	1.125	-0.280	-1.917*	-0.669	-0.609	1.092	0.312
Asian/Asian British	0.0742	-0.0287	0.141	1.058	0.547	0.441	1.155	0.690	0.456	0.854*
Black/African/Carib…	0.0842	-0.298	-0.662	1.268*	1.031	1.372**	1.642	1.274*	0	1.661***
Age										
18-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	-0.552	-0.516	-0.620*	-0.708	0.295	0.0208	-0.315	-0.426	-0.878	-0.0833
30-34	-1.238**	-0.936**	-1.362***	-2.274**	-0.973	-0.671	-1.933*	-1.368**	-1.175	-0.740*
35-39	-1.868***	-1.470***	-1.030**	-1.841***	-1.526*	-0.152	-0.463	-0.370	-2.725*	-0.727*
40-44	-1.609**	-0.973**	-1.418***	-2.601***	-2.376*	-1.160**	0	-1.786***	0	-1.130**
45-49	-2.323***	-1.948***	-2.158***	-3.087***	0	-0.720	-1.331	-1.226**	0	-1.900***
50-54	-2.236***	-1.438***	-1.676***	0	-2.210*	-1.358**	-4.255***	-1.711**	0	-0.892*
55-59	-2.329***	-2.224***	-2.025***	-2.885***	0	-1.636***	0	-1.897***	0	-1.473***
Living with child										
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	-0.163	-0.180	-0.638*	0.401	0.151	-0.118	-0.294	0.0812	0.446	-0.0712
_cons	-2.168***	-1.947***	-1.657***	-2.294***	-3.398***	-2.112***	-3.690***	-2.458***	-2.679***	-2.084***
N	3339	3303	3451	3173	2330	3342	2481	3416	1765	3461

Source: 2020 NATSAL-COVID Study; N=6,500; PW Weights; Significance of difference from reference category * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.01; Sample size varies across models due to the exclusion of "prefer not to say" responses; Observations dropped in Gender category 'in another way' and Age categories due to predicting failure perfectly

else constant. These results fulfil the queer hypersexual stereotypes discussed by Hakim et al. (2022) and Worthen (2023). The increased likelihood of queer hypersexuality can be generalised across genders, given the absence of any statistically significant interaction effects between sexuality and gender for these variables. Most of these more likely behaviours were conducted online, except for masturbation; however, this is often done in conjunction with watching pornography. This suggests that since Giddens' (1993) discussions of plastic sexuality over 30 years ago, sexuality has been further freed from reproduction by travelling for the physical domain into the virtual domain, especially for queer individuals.

Queer individuals were also more likely to break lockdown rules for romantic/sexual contact than heterosexuals, holding all else constant ($B = .563$, $P < .05$). This supports Eleuteri and Terzitta's (2021: 57) assertion that recommendations for abstinence may evoke stigma and are unlikely to be effective. Findings also align with Hakim et al.'s (2022) discussion of 'biosexual citizenship': gay men negotiating societal rules in a non-normative way to fit with their sexual practices. The data supports the application of this to queer women as well, as there was no interaction effect between gender and sexuality. This supports the idea that the fear bound up with sex due to legacies of stigmatisation produces hypersexual effects among queer populations.

Women were less likely than men to participate daily in most sexual behaviours, including partnered, non-partnered, in-person and virtual. These included vaginal, anal or oral sex ($B = -1.061$, $P < .05$), contact with someone's genital area ($B = -.969$, $P < .05$), sexting ($B = -.986$, $P < .05$), using video or voice calls to interact with someone sexually ($B = -.824$, $P < .05$), masturbating ($B = -2.125$, $P < .05$), looking at porn ($B = -2.894$, $P < .05$) and paying for online sexual services ($B = -1.546$, $P < .05$), holding all else constant. There is one statistically significant interaction effect between sexuality and gender, which indicates gay men were more likely to message via dating apps/online ($B = -.81$, $P < .05$), possibly due to the high popularity of gay dating apps such as Grindr. However, this dataset does not capture specific data app usage to confirm this.

Those in working-class/lower level of subsistence categories were less likely to use sex toys daily than upper middle- and middle-class individuals, holding all else constant ($B = -1.752$, P

< .05). Asian/Asian British individuals were less likely message via dating apps/online daily than white individuals, holding all else constant (B = -.641, P < .05).

Individuals aged 30-34 were more likely to sext daily than 18–24-year-olds, holding all else constant (B = 1.031, P < .05). 35-39-year-olds were less likely to message via dating apps/online daily (B = -.575, P < .05) and break lockdown rules to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -.483, P < .05), holding all else constant. 40-44-year-olds were less likely to message via dating apps/online (B = -1.301, P < .05) and sext (B = -3.601, P < .05) daily than the base category and less likely to break lockdown rules to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -.414, P < .05), holding all else constant. 45-49-year-olds were less likely to message via dating apps/online (B = -.994, P < .05), masturbate (B = -1.379, P < .05) and use sex toys (B = -4.023, P < .05) daily and break lockdown rules to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -.541, P < .05) than the base category, holding all else constant. 50-54-year-olds were less likely to message via dating apps/online (B = -1.352, P < .05), masturbate (B = -1.141, P < .05), watch porn (B = -1.024, P < .05) daily and break lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -2.075, P < .05) than the base category, holding all else constant. 55-59-year-olds were less likely to message via dating apps/online (B = -2.432, P < .05), sext (B = -2.243, P < .05), masturbate (B = -.969, P < .05), watch porn (B = -.841, P < .05) daily and break lockdown rules to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -1.682, P < .05) holding all else constant. Trends show that older individuals were less likely to engage daily in most sexual behaviours compared to younger individuals, especially virtual or solo behaviours such as messaging via dating apps/online, sexting, masturbating, and looking at pornography.

Having children in the household was associated with a higher likelihood of daily genital contact (B = 1.234, P < .05) but a lower likelihood of masturbating daily (B = -.761, P < .05), compared to not having children, holding all else constant.

Table 3 presents logistic regressions for individuals living with a partner, assumed to be in a relationship. Queer individuals were more likely than heterosexuals to participate daily in the following sexual behaviours: messaging via dating apps/online (B = .82, P < .05), sexting (B = 1.205, P < .05), masturbating (B = 1.462, P < .05), using sex toys (B = 1.569, P < .05), and looking at pornography (B = 1.351, P < .05), holding all else constant. They were also more likely to break lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact, holding all else constant (B = 1.345, P < .05).

All the sexual activities in which queer people living with their partners had higher engagement were non-physical partnered or virtual. They fit into Cripps' (2005) conception of impersonal hypersexual behaviours, indicating that queer people were more hypersexual. The differences between queer and heterosexual individuals echo Table 2 but are even more pronounced among those living with their partners, indicating yet another way that queer sexuality has been further freed from reproduction, perhaps through non-monogamy. This can be inferred from queer people living with their partner being more likely to break lockdown rules to interact with someone romantically/sexually, indicating that this new sexual partner is not the one they live with.

Women were significantly less likely than men to participate daily in a broad range of sexual behaviours, including: vaginal, anal or oral sex ($B = -1.036$, $P < .05$), genital contact ($B = -.405$, $P < .05$), messaging via dating apps/online ($B = -.647$, $P < .05$), sexting ($B = -1.529$, $P < .05$), using video or voice calls to interact with someone sexually ($B = -1.452$, $P < .05$), masturbating ($B = -1.665$, $P < .05$), consuming porn ($B = -2.563$, $P < .05$), and paying for online sexual services ($B = -1.513$, $P < .05$), holding all else constant. Women were also less likely to break lockdown rules to have romantic/sexual contact than men, holding all else constant ($B = -1.076$, $P < .05$). As with women who did not live with their partner, women were less likely than men to take part in both partnered, non-partnered, virtual and in-person sexual behaviours daily. There was one interaction effect between sexuality and gender, indicating that queer men were significantly more likely to masturbate daily than heterosexual men ($B = -1.285$, $P < .05$). This supports the narrative that queer men are the group that displays the most hypersexual behaviour.

Individuals in the working class/lower level of subsistence were less likely to pay for online sexual services daily than upper middle- and middle-class, holding all else constant ($B = -2.427$, $P < .05$). Ethnicity also mattered: mixed/multiple ethnic groups/other individuals were less likely to masturbate daily than white individuals, holding all constant ($B = -1.917$, $P < .05$). Black/African/Caribbean/Black British individuals were more likely to sext ($B = 1.268$, $P < .05$), masturbate ($B = 1.372$, $P < .05$) and watch porn ($B = 1.274$, $P < .05$) daily and break lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact ($B = 1.661$, $P < .05$) than white individuals, holding all else constant. Asian/Asian British were more likely to break lockdown for romantic/sexual contact than the base group, holding all else constant ($B = .854$, $P < .05$).

Age was a strong predictor, with older individuals significantly less likely to engage in most daily sexual behaviours than 18-24-year-olds. 25-29-year-olds were statistically significantly less likely to message via dating apps/online daily compared to 18–24-year-olds, holding all else constant (B = -.620, P < .05). 30-34-year-olds were less likely to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex (B = -1.238, P < .05), genital contact (B = -.936, P < .05), message via dating apps/online (B = -1.362, P < .05), sext (B = -2.274, P < .05), use sex toys (B = -1.933, P < .05), watch pornography (B = -1.368, P < .05) daily and break lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -.740, P < .05) than 18-24-year-olds, holding all else constant. 35-39-year-olds were less likely to have vaginal, anal or oral sex (B = -1.868, P < .05), genital contact (B = -1.470, P < .05), message via dating apps/online (B = -1.030, P < .05), sext (B = -1.841, P < .05), use video or voice calls to interact sexually (B = -1.526, P < .05), pay for online sexual services (B = -2.725, P < .05) daily and break lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -.727, P < .05) compared to 18-24-year-olds, holding all else constant. 40-44-year-olds were less likely to have vaginal, anal or oral sex (B = -1.609, P < .05), genital contact (B = -.973, P < .05), message via dating apps/online (B = -1.418, P < .05), sext (B = -2.601, P < .05), use video or voice calls to interact sexually (B = -2.376, P < .05), masturbate (B = -1.16, P < .05), watch pornography (B = -1.786, P < .05) daily and break lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -1.13, P < .05) compared to 18-24-year-olds, holding all else constant. 45-49-year-olds were less likely to have vaginal, anal or oral sex (B = -2.323, P < .05), genital contact (B = -1.948, P < .05), message via dating apps/online (B = -2.158, P < .05), sext (B = -3.087, P < .05), watch pornography (B = -1.226, P < .05) daily and break lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -1.9, P < .05) compared to 18-24-year-olds, holding all else constant. 50-54-year-olds were less likely to have vaginal, anal or oral sex (B = -2.236, P < .05), genital contact (B = -1.438, P < .05), message via dating apps/online (B = -1.676, P < .05), use voice or video calls to interact sexually (B = -2.21, P < .05), masturbate (B = -1.358, P < .05), use sex toys (B = -4.255, P < .05), watch pornography (B = -1.711, P < .05) daily and break lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -.892, P < .05) compared to 18-24-year-olds, holding all else constant. 55-59-year-olds were less likely to have vaginal, anal or oral sex (B = -2.329, P < .05), genital contact (B = -2.224, P < .05), message via dating apps/online (B = -2.025, P < .05), sext (B = -2.885, P < .05), masturbate (B = -1.636, P < .05), watch pornography (B = -1.897, P < .05) daily and break lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact (B = -1.473, P < .05) compared to 18-24-year-olds, holding all else constant. The age trends reinforce the earlier conclusion that older individuals

engage in most sexual behaviours less frequently and in a less hypersexual manner than younger individuals.

Having children in the household made individuals less likely to message via dating apps/online daily compared to not having children in the household, holding all else constant ($B = -.638$, $P < .05$).

In sum, the logistic regressions supported earlier descriptive findings that queer individuals were more likely to engage in sexual behaviours daily and more cumulatively than heterosexual individuals. Among those living with partners and those not, findings reinforced hypersexual stereotypes of queer individuals discussed in Hakim et al. (2022) and Worthen (2023). The contrast between sexuality was more pronounced among those living with their partner suggesting a potential link to non-monogamy and further disengagement of queer individuals from reproductive logics. The regression models allowed for a more nuanced and controlled understanding of these behaviours, demonstrating the importance of controlling for confounding variables. The implications of high-frequency or hypersexual behaviour on sexual satisfaction will be discussed in the next section.

4.3. Examining Sexual Satisfaction

This section begins by visually exploring the relationship between watching pornography, a key variable identified from the literature, and sexual satisfaction. Building on this, logistic regression models explore the relationships between high-frequency sexual behaviour, sexuality, and control variables on reported changes in sexual satisfaction.

Watching pornography appears to have divergent effects on sexual satisfaction, indicating different outcomes for different demographics. Among heterosexual individuals, 7.6% more in the ‘everyday’ category reported decreased satisfaction during lockdown compared to those who did not watch pornography (Figure 3). However, 16.47% more individuals in the same group also reported increased satisfaction (Figure 3). This indicates that pornography use may both enhance and diminish satisfaction, depending on the individual.

Figure 3 Sexual Satisfaction Interaction with Porn Usage (Heterosexual Individuals)

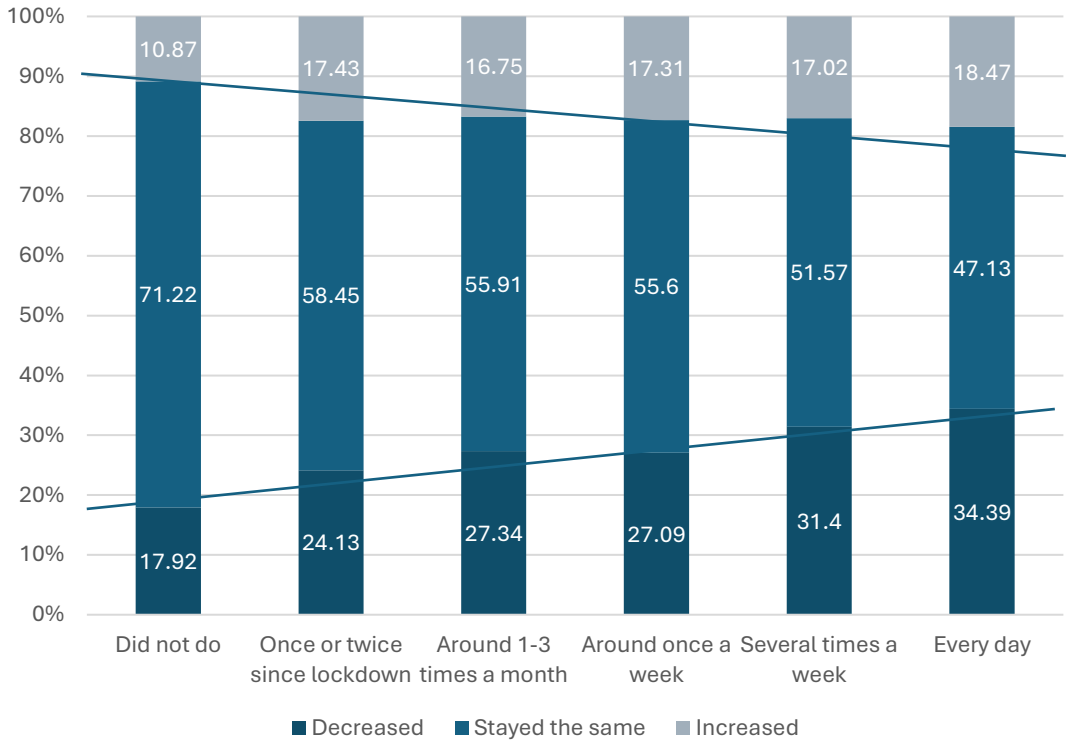
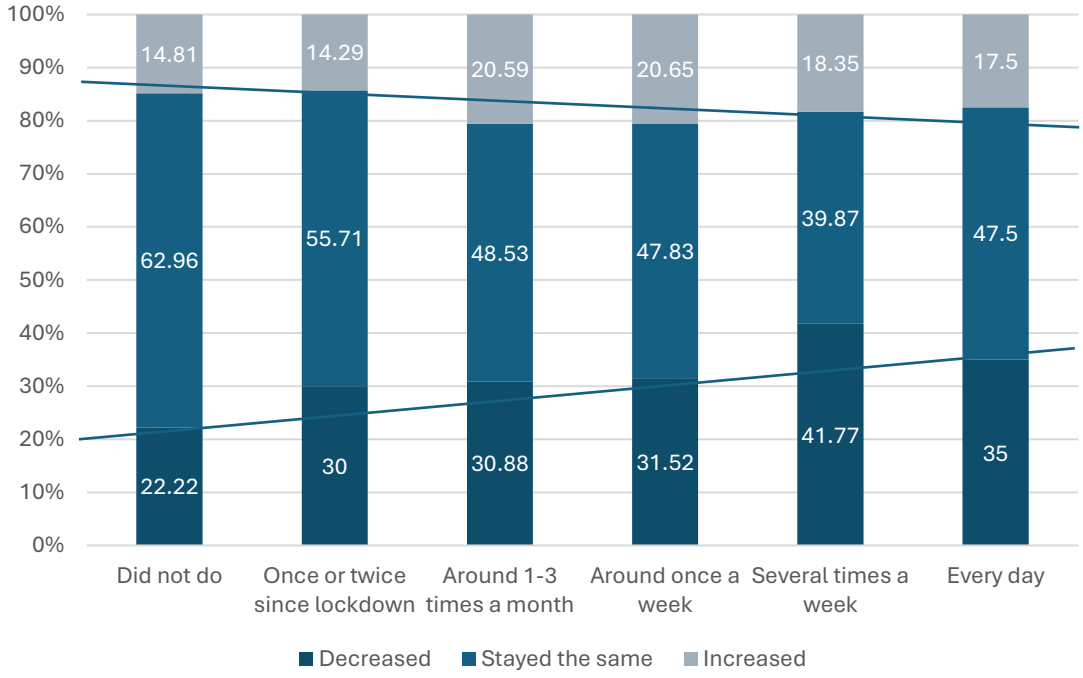


Figure 4 Sexual Satisfaction Interaction with Porn Usage (Queer Individuals)



Among queer individuals, the relationship is less linear (Figure 4). Compared to non-users, 2.69% more in the 'everyday' category and 5.84% in the 'around once a week' category reported increased sexual satisfaction (Figure 4). 12.78% more in the 'everyday' category and 19.55% more in the 'several times a week' category also reported decreased sexual satisfaction compared to non-users (Figure 4). This suggests that frequent pornography use can have varied and complex effects on sexual satisfaction both for queer and heterosexual individuals.

Table 4 presents four models examining predictors of sexual satisfaction: Model 1 examines heterosexual increases; Model 2 examines queer increases; Model 3 examines heterosexual decreases; and Model 4 examines queer decreases.

When controlling for confounders, the relationship between hypersexual behaviour and sexual satisfaction is no longer divergent for pornography use or the other independent behavioural variables. Queer individuals engaging in daily vaginal, anal or oral sex were more likely to report increased sexual satisfaction, compared to those who had it less than once a day, holding all else constant ($B = 2.007$, $P < .05$). Similarly, heterosexuals with daily genital contact were more likely to report increased sexual satisfaction ($B = .788$, $P < .05$) and less likely to report decreased sexual satisfaction ($B = -1.195$, $P < .05$), than the base, holding all else constant. Queer individuals who messaged on dating apps/online daily were more likely to report increased satisfaction than the queer base category ($B = 1.237$, $P < .05$), while heterosexuals doing the same were more likely than the heterosexual base to report decreased satisfaction ($B = .416$, $P < .05$), holding all else constant. Among those who masturbated daily, heterosexual individuals were more likely to report increased sexual satisfaction than the base ($B = .665$, $P < .05$) and less likely to report decreased sexual satisfaction ($B = -.428$, $P < .05$), holding all else constant. For individuals who used sex toys daily, heterosexuals were more likely than the base to report increased sexual satisfaction ($B = .822$, $P < .05$), holding all else constant. These results challenge the assumption that hypersexual behaviour is universally associated with decreased sexual satisfaction. Queer individuals appear to benefit more from impersonal intimacy, such as messaging on dating apps/online, compared to heterosexual individuals, who benefit less from digital intimacy and gain more satisfaction from in-person, partnered, or solo activities.

Table 4 Logistic Regressions for Sexual Satisfaction

	Model 1 Binary coded for increase		**Model 2**		**Model 3** Binary coded for Decrease		**Model 4**	
	Heterosexual		Queer		Heterosexual		Queer	
Sexual Behaviour								
Daily vaginal, anal or oral sex	0		0		0		0	
	0.477	(1.39)	2.007**	(3.16)	-0.177	(-0.5)	-1.200	(-1.76)
Daily contact with someone's genital…	0		0		0		0	
	0.788**	(3.09)	0.0796	(0.15)	-1.195***	(-3.47)	-0.111	(-0.21)
Daily messaging via dating apps/online	0		0		0		0	
	0.288	(1.42)	1.237**	(2.82)	0.416**	(2.63)	-0.474	(-1.43)
Sexting	0		0		0		0	
	0.271	(0.62)	0.977	(1.42)	0.441	(1.11)	0.355	(0.53)
Daily using video or voice calls to interact…	0		0		0		0	
	0.362	(0.86)	1.035	(1.16)	0.183	(0.46)	0	
Daily masturbating	0		0		0		0	
	0.665**	(2.76)	-0.0637	(-0.13)	-0.428*	(-2.15)	0.359	(1.11)
Daily using sex toys	0		0		0		0	
	0.822*	(2.00)	0.123	(0.19)	-0.307	(-0.67)	0.918	(1.29)
Daily watching pornography	0		0		0		0	
	-0.777*	(-2.36)	-0.438	(-0.81)	0.741**	(3.18)	-0.211	(-0.54)
Daily paying for online sexual services	0		0		0		0	
	0.00853	(0.01)	-1.305	(-0.96)	-1.068	(-1.61)	0.526	(0.58)
Gender								
Male	0		0		0		0	
Female	-0.0243	(-0.25)	-0.123	(-0.4)	-0.243**	(-3.07)	-0.681**	(-2.8)
In another way	0		0		0		0.400	(0.61)
Class								
Upper M/c & M/c	0		0		0		0	
Lower M/c & skilled W/c	-0.0886	(-0.8)	0.299	(0.95)	-0.100	(-1.09)	-0.259	(-1.04)
W/c & lower level of	-0.130	(-0.91)	-0.207	(-0.53)	-0.0852	(-0.75)	0.191	(0.69)
Ethnicity								
White	0		0		0		0	
Mixed/multiple/other	0.333	(1.22)	-1.869	(-1.39)	0.235	(0.9)	1.067	(1.70)
Asian/Asian British	-0.0299	(-0.14)	0.0613	(0.1)	0.293	(1.74)	0.585	(1.31)
Black/African/Caribbean	0.617	(1.88)	0		-0.231	(-0.77)	2.013**	(2.7)
Age								
18-24	0		0		0		0	
25-29	-0.267	(-7.11)	-0.801*	(-2.03)	0.0215	(0.15)	-0.612	(-1.91)
30-34	-0.411*	(-2.31)	-0.575	(-1.41)	-0.338*	(-2.06)	-0.277	(-0.74)
35-39	-0.807***	(-4.35)	-0.938*	(-2.03)	-0.0558	(-0.36)	-0.521	(-1.51)
40-44	-0.884***	(-4.48)	-2.040**	(-3.28)	-0.156	(-0.98)	-0.289	(-0.65)
45-49	-1.146***	(-5.58)	-1.304*	(-2.01)	-0.477**	(-2.85)	-0.300	(-0.7)
50-54	-1.511***	(-6.04)	-1.300*	(-2.03)	-0.512**	(-2.86)	-1.679**	(-3.0)
55-59	-1.466***	(-6.87)	-2.861***	(-3.36)	-0.353*	(-2.32)	-0.264	(-0.5)
Lives with child fa…								
No	0		0		0		0	
Yes	0.191	(1.73)	0.693	(1.89)	-0.0761	(-0.83)	-0.141	(-0.37)
Lives with partner								
No	0		0		0		0	
Yes	0.565***	(5.02)	0.576	(1.96)	-0.626***	(-7.73)	-0.166	(-0.75)
_cons	-1.639***	(-9.46)	-1.450***	(-3.87)	-0.484***	(-3.34)	-0.0168	(-0.05)
N	4371		601		4371		610	

Source: 2020 NATSAL-COVID Study; N=6,500; PW Weights; Significance of difference from reference category * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.01; Observations dropped due to predicting failure perfectly: Model 1 due to 'in another way', Model 2 due to 'in another way' and 'Black/African/Caribbean', Model 3 due to 'In another way' and Model 4 due to 'Using video or voice calls to interact with someone sexually'.

Daily pornography use had a statistically significant negative effect for heterosexuals: it predicted a lower likelihood of increased satisfaction than for heterosexuals who did not watch porn daily (B = -.777, P < .05) and higher likelihood of decreased sexual satisfaction (B = .741, P < .05), holding all else constant. This supports Sun et al.'s (2016) findings that increased porn consumption, particularly violent or unrealistic content, has negative impacts on the enjoyment of sexual experiences through the internalisation of media scripts. Although queer individuals were more likely than heterosexuals to watch porn daily (Table 2 & 3), it was not significantly associated with changes in sexual satisfaction (P > .05). This deviates from the findings of Sun et al. (2016) and suggests that queer individuals may be consuming different, more authentic and less violent forms of pornography than the heterosexual mainstream, which do not affect sexual satisfaction (Smith et al., 2015: 182).

Both heterosexual and queer women were significantly less likely to report decreased sexual satisfaction compared to heterosexual and queer men, respectively, holding all else constant (B = -.243, P < .05) (B = -.681, P < .05). Tables 2 and 3 show that women were also less likely to engage in most activities daily compared to men, indicating that a higher sexual frequency does not necessarily correlate with increased satisfaction. For queer women, this may seem to endorse 'lesbian bed death' theory, a drop-off in sexual activity two years into lesbian relationships (Lasenza, 2002: 112). However, as Lasenza (2002: 114) points out, this is due to the unit of measurement of surveys. The NATSAL-COVID asks, 'how many times', a male-defined notion of sex, rather than the potentially longer but less frequent sexual interactions of lesbian women.

Queer Black/African/Caribbean/Black British individuals were more likely to report decreased satisfaction compared to their queer white counterparts, holding all else constant (B = 2.013, P < .05).

Age significantly shaped outcomes. Heterosexual individuals aged 30-34 (B = -.411, P < .05), 35-39 (B = -.807, P < .05), 40-44 (B = -.884, P < .05), 45-49 (B = -1.146, P < .05), 50-54 (B = -1.511, P < .05) and 55-59 (B = -1.466, P < .05) were all less likely than the base of heterosexual 18-24-year-olds to report increased sexual satisfaction, holding all else constant. Queer individuals aged 25-29 (B = -.801, P < .05), 35-39 (B = -.938, P < .05), 40-44 (B = -2.04, P < .05), 45-49 (B = -1.304, P < .05), 50-54 (B = -1.3, P < .05) and 55-59 (B = -.2.861, P < .05) were all less likely than the base category of queer 18-24-year-olds to report increased sexual satisfaction, holding all else constant. However, heterosexual individuals aged 30-34 (B = -

.338, P < .05), 45-49 (B = -.477, P < .05), 50-54 (B = -.512, P < .05) and 55-59 (B = -.353, P < .05) were also less likely than the base of heterosexual 18–24-year-olds to report decreased sexual satisfaction, holding all else constant. Queer individuals aged 50-54 (B = -1.679, P < .05) were less likely than the base category of queer 18–24-year-olds to report decreased sexual satisfaction, holding all else constant. Older individuals were more likely than younger individuals to report no changes in their sexual satisfaction. They were also less likely to take part in daily sexual behaviours (Tables 2 & 3), especially among those who lived with partners, reinforcing the link between hypersexuality and fluctuating sexual satisfaction.

Heterosexual individuals living with a partner were more likely to report increased sexual satisfaction (B = .565, P < .05) and less likely to report decreased sexual satisfaction (B = -.626, P < .05) than the base category of heterosexuals living without partners, holding all else constant. This effect was not significant among queer individuals (P > .05). Queer people living without a partner were more likely than heterosexuals to engage in impersonal or virtual behaviours including messaging via dating apps/online, sexting, masturbating and looking at pornography among those who lived without their partner (Table 2). As previously stated, it is unclear whether these individuals were single or living apart from their partner. If in a relationship but living separately, queer individuals could be making use of effective and consistent CMC to keep sexual desire active and maintain mental well-being (Labor and Latosa, 2021). This could compensate for a lack of in-person intimacy, meaning sexual satisfaction remained at similar levels to those before social distancing. Alternatively, queer individuals were more likely to break lockdown rules to have romantic/sexual contact (Table 2), meaning queer people were receiving more physical intimacy than heterosexual people while living separately from their partner. This explains similar satisfaction levels regardless of living with a partner.

In sum, when controlling for confounders, the divergent relationship between high-frequency behaviours, particularly watching pornography, and sexual satisfaction becomes more complex. Daily porn usage predicted decreased satisfaction among heterosexuals, but this effect was absent for queer individuals, supporting assertions from Smith et al. (2015) that queer individuals engage with different varieties of porn outside the mainstream, and this has effects on sexual well-being. Women were less likely to report decreased satisfaction, indicating high sexual frequency alone does not cause increased satisfaction. Queer individuals' consistent levels of satisfaction, regardless of living with their partner, suggests

increased engagement in virtual and impersonal behaviours or perhaps rule-breaking could negate the satisfaction deficit from living without a partner seen in heterosexuals. These findings provide valuable insights into the effects of high sexual frequency on sexual satisfaction. Further research should explore subgroups under the queer umbrella, such as queer women, who may be misrepresented due to male-centric survey perspectives.

5. Discussion & Conclusion

This section discusses the key findings of this study in relation to existing literature and theory. Furthermore, it explores the implications for further research and expansion of knowledge around high frequency sexual behaviour, sexual satisfaction and sexuality.

The results suggest that queer people were more likely to exhibit hypersexual behaviour than heterosexual individuals during lockdown, when controlling for other variables. The increased likelihood was even more pronounced among those living with their partners. This hypersexual behaviour included high frequencies of impersonal sexual behaviours and breaking lockdown rules to have romantic/sexual contact. Findings suggest that queer sexuality has been separated further from reproduction, as discussed in Giddens' (1993) concept of plastic sexuality, by integrating it even more into the online domain. Increased breaking lockdown to have romantic/sexual contact supported concerns raised by Eleuteri and Terzitta (2021) and trends noted by Hakim et al. (2022) about queer stigmatisation causing reduced adherence to social distancing measures.

Gender and age trends were significant. Women were less likely than men to engage in all types of high frequency sexual behaviour and older individuals were less likely to engage in daily sexual behaviours, particularly online behaviours. Some correlations were found between ethnicity, social class and hypersexual behaviour but to a lesser significant extent.

Hypersexual behaviour did not have a linear, divergent interaction with sexual satisfaction for all individuals as predicted in descriptive graphs, when controlling for other variables. Heterosexual individuals participating frequently in genital contact, sex toy usage and masturbation were more likely to have increased sexual satisfaction, suggesting only certain behaviours performed hypersexually, in-person partnered and solo, are conducive to increased satisfaction. However, watching pornography at high frequency was found to correlate with decreased sexual satisfaction for heterosexual individuals, but not for queer. This suggests that queer individuals are engaging in different pornographic materials,

separate from the violent mainstream heterosexual content as asserted by Smith et al. (2015). Overall, high frequency behaviour had little association with sexual satisfaction for queer people for most variables. This indicates that computer mediated communication played a key role in maintaining intimacy for queer individuals. Alternatively, the lack of effect could show that high frequency sexual behaviour is the norm for queer individuals outside of a Covid-19 context, therefore it has little effect on increase or decrease in sexual satisfaction.

Age has a significant correlation with satisfaction with older people reporting fewer high frequency sexual behaviours and a decreased likelihood of changes in sexual satisfaction. Women, both heterosexual and queer, were less likely than men to report decreased sexual satisfaction and less likely to behave hypersexually. This challenges the assumption that high sexual frequency correlates with increased sexual satisfaction. Although living with a partner increases the likelihood of positive changes in sexual satisfaction for heterosexual individuals, it has no significant impact on queer individuals. This implies that queer individuals increased engagement with impersonal and virtual behaviour, or CMC as discussed by Labor and Latosa (2021), or lack of adherence to lockdown restrictions has enabled satisfaction to remain constant whether they are in lockdown with or without their partner.

A key limitation in this study is the discrepancy of sample size between queer and heterosexual groups, a constraint inherent to the NATSAL-COVID. The heterosexual sample was larger, hindering comparison between the groups, especially when examining high frequency categories which already represent a small proportion of the population. However, this difference does reflect the broader demographic distribution of sexuality in the UK and regression techniques were applied to mitigate the disparities. Furthermore, data may be subject to desirability bias due to the nature of self-report surveys and the sensitive topic. This is also evident in the number of respondents choosing ‘prefer not to say’, limiting the sample size further. Another limitation in the survey was the male perspective used to measure the sex frequency variables. As Lasenza (2002: 114) points out, asking ‘how many times’ as opposed to how long is a male notion of sex acts, and may neglect to capture accurate information on lesbian women. While these constraints stem from the survey's methodology, rather than the analytical approach presented here, they highlight the need for surveys with more robust data collection and targeting queer populations for enhanced comparison based on sexuality.

These findings provide empirical insights into how stigmatised identities influence quality and quantity of sexual behaviour and how online communication methods mediate or exacerbate this. Discussing hypersexuality sociologically, rather than using psychological or medical discourses, can help reduce stigma around those who have high sexual frequencies, such as queer individuals. Furthermore, these findings have practical implications for sexual health and well-being interventions. Understanding the importance of CMC and online sexual behaviour is crucial for supporting marginalised communities, especially during restrictive circumstances such as a pandemic.

Given the unclear relationship between doing specific behaviours at a high frequency and satisfaction, further study on this topic could inquire into a wider range of behaviours to identify exactly which types are more conducive to well-being. This would aid in pinpointing the exact behaviours that are most conducive to sexual satisfaction. This would be particularly relevant to online communication, as new emergent technologies such as AI algorithms and virtual reality may have unprecedented effects on individuals' quality and quantities of sex. Extending the scope of the research beyond the 2020 and the Covid-19 pandemic would help investigate the long-term effects of hypersexual behaviour.

Overall, this study has provided key insights into how stigmatised queer identities shape sexual behaviour, both in its quality and quantity. Sexuality is increasingly intertwined with digital landscapes, especially in instances when communication is forced online. Stigmatised groups rely on these evolving digital spaces, and it is therefore important to recognise the different ways in which this stigma can affect well-being outcomes. Acknowledging the interaction between technology, stigmatised identities, sexual well-being and behaviour is crucial to more effective and inclusive research, discourse, and policy.

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7. Appendices

7.1. Appendix 1 Syntax

```
*Open Data
use "C:\Users\Emily\OneDrive\Desktop\Dissertation\NATSAL Data\natsal_covid_wave_1_archive.dta", clear
************************************************************
******Data preparation
*Drop/keep variables
*Drop/keep observations (sample exclusion/inclusion criteria)
*Identify and deal with missing observations
*Recode existing variables
*Generate new variables

************Sample characteristics************************
ssc install outreg2
svyset [pw=weight2_w1]
* Table for Gender
svy: tab D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1, count percent format(%9.2f)
est sto m200
esttab m200 using samp_gend.csv, se(%9.2f) star(* 0.05) replace
* Table for Age Group
svy: tab resp_age_5yr_w1, count percent format(%9.2f)
est sto m201
esttab m201 using samp_age.csv
```

```
* Table for Ethnicity
svy: tab D_EthnicityCombined_w1, count percent format(%9.2f)
est sto m202
esttab m202 using samp_eth.csv
*table for sexuality
svy: tab Sex_Binary, count percent format(%9.2f)
est sto m203
esttab m203 using samp_sexu.csv
*table for class
svy: tab qsg_w1, count percent format (%9.2f)
est sto m204
esttab m204 using samp_class.csv

dtable i.Sex_Binary i.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 i.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 i.qsg_w1
i.resp_age_5yr_w1
dtable i.Sex_Binary i.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 i.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 i.qsg_w1
i.resp_age_5yr_w1 [pw=weight2_w1]
**********independent variable**********
*SexID_w1
tab SexID_w1
codebook SexID_w1
*coding binary Sex_Binary
generate Sex_Binary = .
replace Sex_Binary = 1 if SexID_w1 == 1 // Heterosexual
replace Sex_Binary = 2 if SexID_w1 == 2 | SexID_w1 == 3 | SexID_w1 == 4 // Queer
replace Sex_Binary = . if SexID_w1 == 9999 // Exclude from binary variable
tab Sex_Binary
label define SexBinaryLbl 1 "Heterosexual" 2 "Queer"
label values Sex_Binary SexBinaryLbl
tab Sex_Binary
*********control variables**********
tab Sex_Binary D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1
*Lived with partner
tab HHBLwho2_w1 SexID_w1
tab HHBLwho2_w1
, nol
tab HHBLwho2_w1 Pract2_w1
*socioeconomic status
tab qsg_w1
*Ehtnicity
tab qethnicity_w1
tab EthnicityCat_w1
tab D_EthnicityCombined_w1, nol
*gender
tab D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1
*age
tab resp_age_5yr_w1
```

```
*Living with kids
tab HHBLwho4_w1
tab HHBLwho4_w1, nol
tab HHBLwho4_w1 Pract2_w1
**********dependent varibles**********
*Sexual Satisfaction variable
tab SLchanges5_w1
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1, nol
replace D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 = . if D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == 9999 | D_SLchanges5Cat_w1
== -9 | D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == -1
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1
*Kissing
tab Pract1_w1
*creating a bianry variable for frequency of kissing - less than once and week or more than
once a week
replace D_Pract1Cat_w1 = . if D_Pract1Cat_w1 == 9999
tab D_Pract1Cat_w1
*Vaginal, anal or oral sex - also going to be used to look at frequency of sex
tab Pract2_w1, nol
*creating a binary exculding prefer not to say
replace D_Pract2Cat_w1 = . if D_Pract2Cat_w1 == 9999
tab D_Pract2Cat_w1
*creating a frequecy of sex binary Do not do this/do do this/do
generate Pract2_Binary = .
replace Pract2_Binary = 0 if Pract2_w1 == 0 // did not do this
replace Pract2_Binary = 1 if Pract2_w1 ==1 | Pract2_w1 == 2 |Pract2_w1 == 3 | Pract2_w1
== 4 | Pract2_w1 == 5 // did do this
replace Pract2_Binary = . if Pract2_w1 == 9999
label define Pract2_BinaryLbl 0 "Did not do this" 1 "Did do this"
label values Pract2_Binary Pract2_BinaryLbl
tab Pract2_Binary
tab Pract2_w1, nol
**Once a week or less and several times a week or more
generate Pract2_Binary2 = .
replace Pract2_Binary2 = 0 if Pract2_w1 == 0 | Pract2_w1 == 1 | Pract2_w1 == 2 |
Pract2_w1 == 3 // once a week or less
replace Pract2_Binary2 = 1 if Pract2_w1 == 4 | Pract2_w1 == 5 // several times a week or
more
replace Pract2_Binary2 = . if Pract2_w1 == 9999
label define Pract2_Binary2Lbl 0 "Once a week or less" 1 "several or more times a week"
label values Pract2_Binary2 Pract2_Binary2Lbl
tab Pract2_Binary2
**Everyday
generate Pract2_Binary3 = .
replace Pract2_Binary3 = 0 if Pract2_w1 == 0 | Pract2_w1 == 1 | Pract2_w1 == 2 |
Pract2_w1 == 3 | Pract2_w1 == 4 // everal times a week or less
replace Pract2_Binary3 = 1 if Pract2_w1 == 5 // every day
```

```
replace Pract2_Binary3 = . if Pract2_w1 == 9999
label define Pract2_Binary3Lbl 0 "Several times a week or less" 1 "Every day"
label values Pract2_Binary3 Pract2_Binary3Lbl
tab Pract2_Binary3
*Other contract with someone's genital area
tab Pract3_w1
***everyday binary
generate Pract3_Binary3 = .
replace Pract3_Binary3 = 0 if Pract3_w1 == 0 | Pract3_w1 == 1 | Pract3_w1 == 2 |
Pract3_w1 == 3 | Pract3_w1 == 4 // everal times a week or less
replace Pract3_Binary3 = 1 if Pract3_w1 == 5 // every day
replace Pract3_Binary3 = . if Pract3_w1 == 9999
label define Pract3_Binary3Lbl 0 "Several times a week or less" 1 "Every day"
label values Pract3_Binary3 Pract3_Binary3Lbl
tab Pract3_Binary3
*Messaging via dating apps/online
tab Pract4_w1
****everyday binary
generate Pract4_Binary3 = .
replace Pract4_Binary3 = 0 if Pract4_w1 == 0 | Pract4_w1 == 1 | Pract4_w1 == 2 |
Pract4_w1 == 3 | Pract4_w1 == 4 // everal times a week or less
replace Pract4_Binary3 = 1 if Pract4_w1 == 5 // every day
replace Pract4_Binary3 = . if Pract4_w1 == 9999
label define Pract4_Binary3Lbl 0 "Several times a week or less" 1 "Every day"
label values Pract4_Binary3 Pract4_Binary3Lbl
tab Pract4_Binary3
*Sexting (images or recorded videos)
tab Pract5_w1
***everyday binary
generate Pract5_Binary3 = .
replace Pract5_Binary3 = 0 if Pract5_w1 == 0 | Pract5_w1 == 1 | Pract5_w1 == 2 |
Pract5_w1 == 3 | Pract5_w1 == 4 // everal times a week or less
replace Pract5_Binary3 = 1 if Pract5_w1 == 5 // every day
replace Pract5_Binary3 = . if Pract5_w1 == 9999
label define Pract5_Binary3Lbl 0 "Several times a week or less" 1 "Every day"
label values Pract5_Binary3 Pract5_Binary3Lbl
tab Pract5_Binary3
*Using video of voice calls to interact with someone sexually
tab Pract6_w1
*everyday binary
generate Pract6_Binary3 = .
replace Pract6_Binary3 = 0 if Pract6_w1 == 0 | Pract6_w1 == 1 | Pract6_w1 == 2 |
Pract6_w1 == 3 | Pract6_w1 == 4 // everal times a week or less
replace Pract6_Binary3 = 1 if Pract6_w1 == 5 // every day
replace Pract6_Binary3 = . if Pract6_w1 == 9999
label define Pract6_Binary3Lbl 0 "Several times a week or less" 1 "Every day"
label values Pract6_Binary3 Pract6_Binary3Lbl
```

```
tab Pract6_Binary3
*Masturbating
tab Pract7_w1
*everyday binary
generate Pract7_Binary3 = .
replace Pract7_Binary3 = 0 if Pract7_w1 == 0 | Pract7_w1 == 1 | Pract7_w1 == 2 |
Pract7_w1 == 3 | Pract7_w1 == 4 // everal times a week or less
replace Pract7_Binary3 = 1 if Pract7_w1 == 5 // every day
replace Pract7_Binary3 = . if Pract7_w1 == 9999
label define Pract7_Binary3Lbl 0 "Several times a week or less" 1 "Every day"
label values Pract7_Binary3 Pract7_Binary3Lbl
tab Pract7_Binary3

*Using sex toys (by yourself or with soemone else)
tab Pract8_w1
**everyday binary
generate Pract8_Binary3 = .
replace Pract8_Binary3 = 0 if Pract8_w1 == 0 | Pract8_w1 == 1 | Pract8_w1 == 2 |
Pract8_w1 == 3 | Pract8_w1 == 4 // everal times a week or less
replace Pract8_Binary3 = 1 if Pract8_w1 == 5 // every day
replace Pract8_Binary3 = . if Pract8_w1 == 9999
label define Pract8_Binary3Lbl 0 "Several times a week or less" 1 "Every day"
label values Pract8_Binary3 Pract8_Binary3Lbl
tab Pract8_Binary3
*Looking at pornogrpahy
tab Pract9_w1
******everyday binary
generate Pract9_Binary3 = .
replace Pract9_Binary3 = 0 if Pract9_w1 == 0 | Pract9_w1 == 1 | Pract9_w1 == 2 |
Pract9_w1 == 3 | Pract9_w1 == 4 // everal times a week or less
replace Pract9_Binary3 = 1 if Pract9_w1 == 5 // every day
replace Pract9_Binary3 = . if Pract9_w1 == 9999
label define Pract9_Binary3Lbl 0 "Several times a week or less" 1 "Every day"
label values Pract9_Binary3 Pract9_Binary3Lbl
tab Pract9_Binary3
*Paying for online sexual services (e.g. live streaming)
tab Pract10_w1
***everyday binary
generate Pract10_Binary3 = .
replace Pract10_Binary3 = 0 if Pract10_w1 == 0 | Pract10_w1 == 1 | Pract10_w1 == 2 |
Pract10_w1 == 3 | Pract10_w1 == 4 // everal times a week or less
replace Pract10_Binary3 = 1 if Pract10_w1 == 5 // every day
replace Pract10_Binary3 = . if Pract10_w1 == 9999
label define Pract10_Binary3Lbl 0 "Several times a week or less" 1 "Every day"
label values Pract10_Binary3 Pract10_Binary3Lbl
tab Pract10_Binary3
```

```
*D_Pract1Cat_w1 = dichotomous variable to less than once a week and once a week or
more
tab D_Pract1Cat_w1
*since the start of lockdown have you ever had any sexual or romantic physical contact with
soemone outside of your household
tab FLHH_w1
tab HHBLwho2_w1, nol
********breaking lockdown
tab typepart4w4_w1
tab HH4w1_w1, nol
tab HH4w1_w1
gen lockdown_break = .
replace lockdown_break = 0 if typepart4w4 == 1
replace lockdown_break = 1 if HH4w1_w1 == 1 | HH4w2_w1 == 1 &typepart4w1_w1 == 1 |
typepart4w2_w1 == 1 | typepart4w3_w1 == 3
replace lockdown_break = 2 if HH4w3_w1 == 1 & typepart4w1_w1 == 1 | typepart4w2_w1
== 1 | typepart4w3_w1 == 1
replace lockdown_break = 3 if typepart4w5_w1 == 1 | HH4w4_w1 == 1
label define lockdown_label 0 "No contact (N/A)" 1 "Contact within household/bubble" 2
"Contact outside of bubble (broke lockdown)" 3 "Prefer not to say"
label values lockdown_break lockdown_label
tab lockdown_break, nol
***binary lockdown break
gen Binary_lockdownbreak = .
replace Binary_lockdownbreak = 0 if lockdown_break == 0 | lockdown_break == 1
replace Binary_lockdownbreak = 1 if lockdown_break == 2
label define Binary_lockdownlabel 0 "Did not break lockdown" 1 "Broke lockdown to have
romantic/sexual contact"
label values Binary_lockdownbreak Binary_lockdownlabel
tab Binary_lockdownbreak
save "C:\Users\Emily\OneDrive\Desktop\Dissertation\NATSAL
Data\natsal_covid_wave_1_archive[WORKING COPY].dta", replace
**********Descriptive Statistics**********
*summary - mean, median, mode etc.
*tabstat main_act36, s(count mean median sd min max skewness kurtosis), if main_act36>0
tab Pract2_w1, nol
tabstat Pract2_w1, s(count mean median sd min max skewness kurtosis), if Pract2<9999

tab SLchanges5_w1, nol
tabstat SLchanges5_w1, s(count mean median sd min max skewness kurtosis), if
SLchanges5_w1>0 & SLchanges5_w1<9999
********table for activity frequency***************
*gen behavior_count = beh1 + beh2 + beh3 + beh4 + beh5 + beh6 + beh7 + beh8 + beh9 +
beh10
gen cumulative_behaviour = Pract2_Binary3 + Pract3_Binary3 + Pract4_Binary3 +
Pract5_Binary3 + Pract6_Binary3 + Pract7_Binary3 + Pract8_Binary3 + Pract9_Binary3 +
Pract10_Binary3 + Binary_lockdownbreak
```

```
* Create frequency tables for heterosexual (0) and queer (1) groups
tab cumulative_behaviour Sex_Binary
tab Binary_lockdownbreak Sex_Binary
tab cumulative_behaviour if Sex_Binary == 1
tab cumulative_behaviour if Sex_Binary == 2
* Save frequencies into a new dataset for graphing
contract Sex_Binary cumulative_behaviour, freq(count)
**********frequency Table**********
*do queer or hetersexual people break lockdown more or less than others
replace FLHH_w1 = . if FLHH_w1 == -9 | FLHH_w1 == -1 | FLHH_w1 == 9999
tab FLHH_w1
tab FLHH_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2
*not statistically significant P>0.05
*there is a statistically significant difference in the amount of times that queer and
heterosexual people have sex p<0.05
tab Pract2_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2
tab D_Pract2Cat_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2
*it is not statistically significant when the binary is constructed did no and did not do
tab Pract2_Binary Sex_Binary, col chi2
*what about for those that live (1) with partner/don't (0)?
tab Pract2_w1 Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 //stat sig
tab Pract2_w1 Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 // stat sig
tab D_Pract2Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 // not stat sig
tab D_Pract2Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 // yes stat sig - live with
partner
tab Pract2_Binary Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 // stat significant
tab Pract2_Binary Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 // not stat significant
*does this frequency of sex correlation differ if they are not living with their partner? not
statistically significant
tab Pract2_w1 Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 // stat sig when looked at with
frequency catgeorically
tab Pract2_w1 Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 // stat sig
******categorical analysis
tab D_Pract2Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2
*this binary does produce significant results - among those living not with their partner
there is a statistically significant difference in between queer and non-queer freqency of sex
at p = 0.021
tab Pract2_Binary Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2
*looking at those only living with their partner - the test is NOT statistically significant
tab Pract2_Binary Sex_Binary if HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2
*sexual satisfaction
tab SLchanges5_w1, nol
tab SLchanges5_w1 SexID_w1 if SLchanges5_w1>0 & SLchanges5_w1<9999, col chi2
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1
tab SLchanges5_w1 SexID_w1, col chi2
tab SLchanges5_w1 Sex_Binary if SLchanges5_w1>0 & SLchanges5_w1<9999, col chi2
///stat significant
```

```
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if SLchanges5_w1>0 & SLchanges5_w1<9999, col chi2
// stat significant
***lets look at living with a partner
tab SLchanges5_w1 Sex_Binary if SLchanges5_w1>0 | SLchanges5_w1<9999 |
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 // stat sig
tab SLchanges5_w1 Sex_Binary if SLchanges5_w1>0 | SLchanges5_w1<9999 |
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 // stat significant
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if SLchanges5_w1>0 & SLchanges5_w1<9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 // stat significant
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if SLchanges5_w1>0 & SLchanges5_w1<9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 // stat significant
*****satisfaction and watching pornogrpahy
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 Pract9_w1 if Pract9_w1 != 9999, col chi2
tab SLchanges5_w1 D_Pract9Cat_w1, col chi2 // stat sig
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 D_Pract9Cat_w1 if D_Pract9Cat_w1 != 9999, col chi2 // stat aig
tab SLchanges5_w1 D_Pract9Cat_w1 if Sex_Binary == 1 & D_Pract9Cat_w1 != 9999, col chi2
//stat sig// heterosexual link between porn and sex satisfaction
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 D_Pract9Cat_w1 if Sex_Binary == 1, col chi2 //stat sig//
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 D_Pract9Cat_w1 if Sex_Binary == 2, col chi2 //stat sig//
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract9Cat_w1 == 0, col chi2 // stat sig (0.002)
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract9Cat_w1 == 1, col chi2 // stat sig (0.015)
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 Pract9_w1 if Pract9_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1, col chi2
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 Pract9_w1 if Pract9_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2, col chi2
****the interaction between sexting and being queer
tab Pract5_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2 // stat significant
tab D_Pract5Cat_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2 //stat significant
tab D_Pract5Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract5Cat_w1< 9999, col chi2 // stat significant
**lets look at living with a partner
tab Pract5_w1 Sex_Binary if Pract5_w1 < 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2
tab Pract5_w1 Sex_Binary if Pract5_w1 < 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2
tab D_Pract5Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract5Cat_w1< 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 //
stat significant
tab D_Pract5Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract5Cat_w1< 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 //
stat significant
*****the interaction between looking at porn and being queer
tab Pract9_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2 // stat significant
tab D_Pract9Cat_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2 // stat significant
tab D_Pract9Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract9Cat_w1< 9999, col chi2 // stat significant
***living with a partner
tab D_Pract9Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract9Cat_w1< 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 //
stat sig big difference
tab D_Pract9Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract9Cat_w1< 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 //
stat sig big difference
*****the interaction between using sex toys and being queer
tab Pract8_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2 // stat sig
tab D_Pract8Cat_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2 // stat sig // more queer usage
*****living with partner?
```

```
tab D_Pract8Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract8Cat_w1< 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 // stat sig // not with partner
tab D_Pract8Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract8Cat_w1< 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 //stat sig // with partner
*****Using video of voice calls to interact with soemone sexually and being queer
tab Pract6_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2 //stat sig
tab D_Pract6Cat_w1 Sex_Binary, col chi2 // more heterosexual than queer prefer not to say
tab D_Pract6Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract6Cat_w1 < 9999, col chi2 // stat sig
********living with partner???
tab D_Pract6Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract6Cat_w1 < 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0, col chi2 // stat sig (0.003)
tab D_Pract6Cat_w1 Sex_Binary if D_Pract6Cat_w1 < 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1, col chi2 // stat sig
*******
tab Pract2_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 1
tab Pract3_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 1
tab Pract4_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 1
tab Pract5_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 1
tab Pract6_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 1
tab Pract7_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 1
tab Pract8_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 1
tab Pract9_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 1
tab Pract10_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 1
tab Pract2_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 2
tab Pract3_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 2
tab Pract4_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 2
tab Pract5_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 2
tab Pract6_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 2
tab Pract7_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 2
tab Pract8_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 2
tab Pract9_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 2
tab Pract10_Binary3 if Sex_Binary == 2
**********histogram**********
histogram resp_age_5yr_w1, frequency
histogram resp_age_5yr_w1, frequency normal title("Histogram of Ages of MATSAL Covid Wave 1 respondents") color(ebblue) width(1)
**********Scatterplot**********
**********bar charts**********
**stacked bar chart using excel***
**********Regressions
*regress depvar indepvars if in weight, options
regress Pract2_w1 HHBLwho2_w1 qsg_w1 qethnicity_w1 D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 resp_age_5yr_w1
tab SLchanges5_w1, nol
regress SLchanges5_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6
```

```
regress SLchanges5_w1 b0.Pract9_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6
[aw=weight2_w1]
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract9_w1
b0.Pract2_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 [aw=weight2_w1]
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1  b0.Pract9_w1
b0.Pract2_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m1
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b0.Pract9_w1
b0.Pract2_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m2
esttab m1 m2

******regression for sexual activities**********
tab Pract2_w1
regress Pract2_w1 if Pract2_w1 !=9999 [aw=weight2_w1]
regress Pract2_w1 b1.Sex_Binary if Pract2_w1 !=9999
regress Pract2_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract2_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m3
regress Pract2_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract2_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m4
esttab m3 m4
regress Pract3_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract3_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m5
regress Pract3_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract3_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m6
regress Pract4_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract4_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m7
regress Pract4_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract4_w1 !=9999 &
```

```
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m8
regress Pract5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract5_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m9
regress Pract5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract5_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m10
regress Pract6_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract6_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m11
regress Pract6_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract6_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m12
regress Pract7_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract7_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m13
regress Pract7_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract7_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m14
regress Pract8_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract8_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m15
regress Pract8_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract8_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m16
regress Pract9_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract9_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
```

```
est sto m17
regress Pract9_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract9_w1 !=9999 &
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m18
regress Pract10_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract10_w1 !=9999
& D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m19
regress Pract10_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract10_w1 !=9999
& D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m20
regress FLHH_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract10_w1 !=9999
& D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & FLHH_w1 > -1 & FLHH_w1 !=
9999 [aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m23
regress FLHH_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if Pract10_w1 !=9999
& D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & FLHH_w1 > -1 & FLHH_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 [aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m24
esttab m3 m4 m5 m6 m7 m8 m9 m10 m11 m12 m13 m14 m15 m16 m17 m18 m19 m20
*regressions for do not live with partner
esttab m3 m5 m7 m9 m11 m13 m15 m17 m19 m23
esttab m3 m5 m7 m9 m11 m13 m15 m17 m19 m23 using test3.csv
*regressions for live with partner
esttab m4 m6 m8 m10 m12 m14 m16 m18 m20 m24 using test4.csv
***add in FLHH_w1 (breaking lockdown) and HHBLwho4_w1 (living with children)
tab FLHH_w1, nol
tab HHBLwho4_w1, nol
**********logistic regressions**********
*logistic regressions seem to be matching the story of the linear regressions
logit D_Pract2Cat_w1 Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0. HHBLwho2_w1 if D_Pract2Cat_w1 !=
9999 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999
logit D_Pract2Cat_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0. HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_Pract2Cat_w1 !=9999 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
logit D_Pract3Cat_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0. HHBLwho2_w1 if
```

```
D_Pract3Cat_w1 !=9999 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
logit D_Pract4Cat_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0. HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_Pract4Cat_w1 !=9999 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
logit D_Pract5Cat_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_Pract5Cat_w1 !=9999 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
logit D_Pract6Cat_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_Pract6Cat_w1 !=9999 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
**************************************************
*logits looking at hypersexuality (variables are coded less that once a day///Once a day or
more)
*non stat sig for queer
logit Pract2_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary
logit Pract2_Binary3 Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
est sto m30
*no stat sig for queer
logit Pract3_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
est sto m31
*****yes there is evidence of a statistical difference between queer and non-queer
hypersexualit when looking at messaging via dating apps via online
logit Pract4_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
est sto m32
logit Pract4_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
logit Pract4_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
***also stat sig ---- sexting
logit Pract5_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
est sto m34
****video or voice calls to interact sexually not stat sig
```

```
logit Pract6_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
est sto m35
*masturbation stat sig
logit Pract7_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
est sto m36
***using sex toys yourself or someone else stat sig
logit Pract8_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
est sto m37
***porn stat sig
logit Pract9_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
est sto m38
*****not stat sig
logit Pract10_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
est sto m39
esttab m30 m31 m32 m34 m35 m36 m37 m38 m39
**********creating two tables - one for heterosexual and one for queer, /// scratch this
tables don't really say much
logit Pract2_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
est sto m50
logit Pract2_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
est sto m51
logit Pract3_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
est sto m52
logit Pract3_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
est sto m53
logit Pract4_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
est sto m54
```

```
logit Pract4_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
est sto m55
logit Pract5_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
est sto m56
logit Pract5_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
est sto m57
logit Pract6_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
est sto m58
logit Pract6_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
est sto m59
logit Pract7_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
est sto m60
logit Pract7_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
est sto m61
logit Pract8_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
est sto m62
logit Pract8_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
est sto m63
logit Pract9_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
est sto m64
logit Pract9_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
est sto m65
logit Pract10_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
```

```
est sto m66
logit Pract10_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
est sto m67
****queer
esttab m51 m53 m55 m57 m59 m61 m63 m65 m67 using test5.csv
****heterosexual
esttab m50 m52 m54 m56 m58 m60 m62 m64 m66 using test6.csv
**************two tables by lives with partner and does not
logit Pract2_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m70
logit Pract2_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m71
logit Pract3_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m72
logit Pract3_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m73
logit Pract4_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m74
logit Pract4_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m75
logit Pract5_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m76
logit Pract5_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
```

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D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m77
logit Pract6_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m78
logit Pract6_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m79
logit Pract7_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m80
logit Pract7_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m81
logit Pract8_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m82
logit Pract8_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m83
logit Pract9_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m84
logit Pract9_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m85
logit Pract10_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
```

```
est sto m86
logit Pract10_Binary3 b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m87
logit Binary_lockdownbreak b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m88
logit Binary_lockdownbreak b1.Sex_Binary##D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
HHBLwho2_w1 == 1  [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m89
********not living with partner
esttab m70 m72 m74 m76 m78 m80 m82 m84 m86 m88
esttab m70 m72 m74 m76 m78 m80 m82 m84 m86 m88 using test15.csv
*******partner
esttab m71 m73 m75 m77 m79 m81 m83 m85 m87 m89
esttab m71 m73 m75 m77 m79 m81 m83 m85 m87 m89 using test16.csv
tab FLHH_w1, nol
***********linear regression**************************
***porn, sex frequency and queerness impact of sex satisfactions
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract9_w1 b0.Pract2_w1
b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1  b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1
if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 &
Pract2_w1 !=9999 & Pract9_w1 !=9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 [aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m21
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract9_w1 b0.Pract2_w1
b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1  b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1
if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 &
Pract2_w1 !=9999 & Pract9_w1 !=9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 [aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m22
esttab m21 m22
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract9_w1 b0.Pract2_w1
b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1  b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1
b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1
!= 9999 & Pract2_w1 !=9999 & Pract9_w1 !=9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1
!= 9999 [aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m25
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract9_w1 b0.Pract2_w1
b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1  b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1
b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1
!= 9999 & Pract2_w1 !=9999 & Pract9_w1 !=9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1
!= 9999 [aw=weight2_w1]
```

```
est sto m26
esttab m25 m26
**********binary variables to look at hypersexuality*****
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract9_w1 b0.Pract2_Binary3
b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1  b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1
b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1
!= 9999 & Pract2_w1 !=9999 & Pract9_w1 !=9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1
!= 9999 [aw=weight2_w1]
************************************************************
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract2_w1 b0.Pract3_w1 b0.Pract4_w1
b0.Pract5_w1 b0.Pract6_w1 b0.Pract7_w1 b0.Pract8_w1 b0.Pract9_w1 b0.Pract10_w1
b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1  b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1
b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1
!= 9999 & Pract2_w1 !=9999 & Pract3_w1 !=9999 & Pract4_w1 !=9999 & Pract5_w1 !=9999
& Pract6_w1 !=9999 & Pract7_w1 !=9999 & Pract8_w1 !=9999 & Pract9_w1 !=9999 &
Pract10_w1 !=9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 0 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 [aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m27
regress SLchanges5_w1 b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract2_w1 b0.Pract3_w1 b0.Pract4_w1
b0.Pract5_w1 b0.Pract6_w1 b0.Pract7_w1 b0.Pract8_w1 b0.Pract9_w1 b0.Pract10_w1
b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1  b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1
b0.HHBLwho4_w1 if SLchanges5_w1 > 0 & SLchanges5_w1 < 6 & D_EthnicityCombined_w1
!= 9999 & Pract2_w1 !=9999 & Pract3_w1 !=9999 & Pract4_w1 !=9999 & Pract5_w1 !=9999
& Pract6_w1 !=9999 & Pract7_w1 !=9999 & Pract8_w1 !=9999 & Pract9_w1 !=9999 &
Pract10_w1 !=9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 == 1 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 [aw=weight2_w1]
est sto m28
esttab m27 m28
*the only activity significant was sex itself for sexual satisfaction but only for those who
lived with their partners
************************************************************
**********Logistic regressions for sexual satisfaction****
tab D_SLchanges5Cat_w1
*coding a bianry
generate Sat_Binary = .
replace Sat_Binary = 0 if D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == 0 | D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == 1 // no
change and decreased
replace Sat_Binary = 1 if D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == 2 // positive change
replace Sat_Binary = . if D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == 9999 | D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == -9 |
D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == -1  // Exclude from binary variable
tab Sat_Binary
label define Sat_BinaryLbl 0 "No change or negative" 1 "Positive change"
label values Sat_Binary Sat_BinaryLbl
tab Sat_Binary, nol
generate Sat_Binary2 = .
replace Sat_Binary2 = 1 if D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == 0  //  decreased
replace Sat_Binary2 = 0 if D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == 1 | D_SLchanges5Cat_w1 == 2
tab Sat_Binary2
label define SatBinary2Lbl 1 "Decrease" 0 "Increase or stay same"
```

```
label values Sat_Binary2 SatBinary2Lbl
tab Sat_Binary2
logit Sat_Binary b1.Sex_Binary b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
****different results dependent on how we code the bianry
logit Sat_Binary b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract2_Binary3 b0.Pract3_Binary3 b0.Pract4_Binary3
b0.Pract5_Binary3 b0.Pract6_Binary3 b0.Pract7_Binary3 b0.Pract8_Binary3
b0.Pract9_Binary3 b0.Pract10_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m40
logit Sat_Binary2 b1.Sex_Binary b0.Pract2_Binary3 b0.Pract3_Binary3 b0.Pract4_Binary3
b0.Pract5_Binary3 b0.Pract6_Binary3 b0.Pract7_Binary3 b0.Pract8_Binary3
b0.Pract9_Binary3 b0.Pract10_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999
[pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m41
esttab m40 m41
*****increase and decrease models for het and queer
logit Sat_Binary b0.Pract2_Binary3 b0.Pract3_Binary3 b0.Pract4_Binary3 b0.Pract5_Binary3
b0.Pract6_Binary3 b0.Pract7_Binary3 b0.Pract8_Binary3 b0.Pract9_Binary3
b0.Pract10_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 1
[pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m100
logit Sat_Binary b0.Pract2_Binary3 b0.Pract3_Binary3 b0.Pract4_Binary3 b0.Pract5_Binary3
b0.Pract6_Binary3 b0.Pract7_Binary3 b0.Pract8_Binary3 b0.Pract9_Binary3
b0.Pract10_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1 b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1
b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if D_EthnicityCombined_w1 !=
9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 & Sex_Binary == 2
[pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m101
logit Sat_Binary2 b0.Pract2_Binary3 b0.Pract3_Binary3 b0.Pract4_Binary3
b0.Pract5_Binary3 b0.Pract6_Binary3 b0.Pract7_Binary3 b0.Pract8_Binary3
b0.Pract9_Binary3 b0.Pract10_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
Sex_Binary == 1 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m102
logit Sat_Binary2 b0.Pract2_Binary3 b0.Pract3_Binary3 b0.Pract4_Binary3
b0.Pract5_Binary3 b0.Pract6_Binary3 b0.Pract7_Binary3 b0.Pract8_Binary3
b0.Pract9_Binary3 b0.Pract10_Binary3 b1.D_GenSelfID_analysis_w1 b1.qsg_w1
b1.D_EthnicityCombined_w1 b1.resp_age_5yr_w1 b0.HHBLwho4_w1 b0.HHBLwho2_w1 if
```

```
D_EthnicityCombined_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho2_w1 != 9999 & HHBLwho4_w1 != 9999 &
Sex_Binary == 2 [pw=weight2_w1]
est sto m103
esttab m100 m101 m102 m103 using test11.csv
tab Sex_Binary, nol
```