Introduction

In his short story, *The Rich Boy*, F. Scott Fitzgerald (1926/2003) opens with the lines: "Begin with an individual and before you know it you find that you have created a type; begin with a type and you find that you have created – nothing. That is because we are all queer fish, queerer behind our faces and voices than we want anyone to know or than we know ourselves" (p.1). In these lines, Fitzgerald hints at the complex relationship between self and society. Fitzgerald implicitly understands that the self is a multi-faceted concept – capable at times of being reduced to an understandable, knowable type and yet also complicated and unique. That we are all "queerer behind our faces than we want anyone to know" suggests that for many, the interaction between self and society produces both an inherent anxiety – a fear of being discovered as somehow "queer" or strange – and a desire to conform to social norms and thereby conceal our strangeness. In these two lines, Fitzgerald neatly encapsulates the motivation and capability that may lead us to sometimes perceive ourselves according to our type in order to reduce anxiety and make the uniquely complicated self seem predictable and conventional.

Explanations of the Influence of Gender on the Individual

Psychological research on gender has typically focused on the differences between each gender in a wide variety of domains – including but not limited to personality (Costa, Terraciano & McCrae, 2001), aggression (Archer, 2004), pro-social behaviour (Balliet, Li, Macfarlan & Van Vugt, 2011), empathy (Baron-Cohen & Wheelwright, 2004), sexuality (Savin-Williams & Ream, 2007) and psychopathology (Eaton et al., 2012). Explanations for observed differences are commonly divided into two camps – those which posit that gender differences are largely determined by one's physiology (the biological perspective) and those which posit that gender is a social category and that gender differences are largely determined by differences in normative cultural expectations for men and women (the social-

constructionist position). It should be noted that most accounts from each perspective acknowledge the role of both biological *and* social factors in shaping identity and behaviour. Biological perspectives, for instance, maintain that in-built gender differences in one's physiology are heightened (rather than caused) by social factors (Fine, 2010). Some social-constructionist accounts often figure biological considerations as one of a number of factors that may influence the *degree* to which social factors influence perception and behaviour (Fine).

The Biological Perspective. Numerous researchers have sought to explain observed gender differences with reference to physiological differences between men and women. Differences in hormones, specifically increased testosterone in men and increased oestrogen in women have been held to account for differences in a number of behaviours. These behaviours have included both emotional factors, such as aggression (Simpson, 2001) and empathy (Knickmeyer, Baron-Cohen, Raggatt, Taylor & Hackett, 2006), and cognitive abilities, such as spatial rotation tasks (Grimshaw, Sitarenios & Finegan, 1995) and mathematical ability (Finegan, Nicols & Sitarenios, 1992).

More recently, researchers have posited that neurological differences in the brains of men and women may be responsible for average gender differences. Cahill (2006) maintains that regions of the brain associated with emotional processing reveal clear sexual dimorphism in structure and function. Other studies have found activation differences in regions associated with a wide variety of tasks, such as emotional responding (Schulte-Rüther, Markowitsch, Shah, Fink & Piefke, 2008), mood disorders (Miller et al., 2014), mental rotation (Jordan, Wüstenberg, Heinze, Peters & Jäncke, 2002) and even appetite (Wang et al., 2009). Despite this, Fine (2010) notes that the evidence from neurological studies of gender differences is mixed and sometimes over-stated. Miller and Halpern (2014) also note that neurological accounts of gender differences are often complex, and some findings (e.g.,

Jausˆovec & Jausˆovec, 2012) indicate that men and women use different regions to produce equal performance – suggesting that the relationship between neurological difference and observed difference is more complex than previously thought. Fine (2012) argues that essentialist explanations of observed differences between men and women may serve to actively reinforce these differences and that any investigation of gender should consider the role of social context in shaping self-perceptions and behaviour.

The Socio-Cultural Perspective. Gender has been described as a social label that allows us to simultaneously divide humans into one of two social categories (male and female), as well as specify the traits and behaviours that are considered characteristic of each group (Smith, Johnston-Robledo, McHugh & Chrisler, 2010). Gender is more than simply a sexual demographic of an individual; it is a social construction that "is learned and achieved at the interactional level, reified at the cultural level, and institutionally enforced via the family, law, religion, politics, economy, medicine, and the media" (Gagné, Tewksbury, & McGaughey, 1997, p. 479). In terms of social categories, gender has been proposed to be one of the most fundamental (Bem, 1993; Ridgeway, 2009) and its salience in our environment may be considered ubiquitous (Fiske, Haslam & Fiske, 1991; Ryan, David & Reynolds, 2004; Stangor, Lynch, Duan & Glass, 1992). Leinbach and Fagot (1993) propose that gender is the first social category that humans recognize and that infants are capable of distinguishing between genders from as young as nine months old.

As with other social categories, each gender has a specific set of behavioural codes that prescribe normative behaviour for its members, and these are referred to as gender roles (Eagly, 1987). Gender roles develop from stereotypes, or the set of standard beliefs about the characteristics of an identifiable group (Fagot, Leinbach & Boyle, 1992). Like the distinction between male and female, the distinction between what is appropriate and inappropriate for males and females to do is understood early in the lifespan. Hill and Flom (2007) found

evidence to show that an understanding of gender roles develops at two years of age. Much research has been done on the composition of gender roles and this has routinely revealed that gender roles are widely understood, can exist across cultures, and are likely to exert a powerful influence over our behaviour and sense of self (Kolodny & Kolodny, 1997). Although gender roles can exist across culture, Lips (2006) notes that tests designed to measure adherence to gender roles indicate variation across cultures – suggesting that our understanding of gender normative behaviour is also dependent on social context.

Gender is popularly viewed as a uni-dimensional, binary construct. That is, in order to be more masculine one must be less feminine and vice versa. Bem (1974) and later Spence (1993) challenged this and instead proposed that masculinity and femininity are separate and unique dimensions. Despite this, lay accounts of gender continue to figure the construct as uni-dimensional. This concept is most readily understood when one thinks of the commonly used phrase, the 'opposite' gender, which is used to describe one gender with reference to another, and signals both the unquestioning belief in difference and the relational, polarized nature of such difference. Bem (1993) maintains that the belief that men and women have different psychological natures, and that this difference is natural and in many instances, desirable, is widely accepted in both the lay community and by some researchers (e.g. Baron-Cohen, 2004).

Some researchers, such as Hyde (2005), posit that men and women may be more similar than they are different and the traditional focus on gender differences in research and culture may sustain the erroneous belief of significant variation. Despite the potential similarities between genders noted by Hyde, any individual identity or behaviour that deviates from publically understood gender roles is often viewed as problematic and potentially abnormal, immoral or pathological (Kolodny & Kolodny, 1997).

Consequences of Gender Norm Deviation

Often one's gender and one's biological sex correspond and individuals are perceived to behave congruently with the social expectations placed on them owing to their biological sex. Any account of gender difference however, must consider the fact that those who behave incongruently to the roles expected of their biological sex face negative social consequences. Eagly and Karau's (2002) role congruity theory proposes that negative evaluation and prejudice are directed toward those who act incongruously with their gender role. Those who reject their gender role to the extent that they choose to identify as an individual of the other gender are frequently subject to prejudice, violence and harassment (Lombardi, Wilchins, Priesing & Malouf, 2001). Studies have shown that deviation from one's gender role often results in negative consequences. Heilman, Wallen, Fuchs and Tamkins (2004) found that men and women who were successful at jobs that deviated from their typical gender role were significantly less liked and less respected. These consequences have also been shown to apply early in the lifespan. Parents, peers and teachers have been found to experience concern when a child deviates from their gender role and that this concern may be more sharply pronounced when such deviations occur in male children (Archer, 1993; Kane, 2006). McCreary (1994) found evidence to suggest that the negative consequences that occur for gender atypical displays of social behaviour may be worse for males than females.

The Social Identity Approach

Perhaps one of the most parsimonious accounts of the mechanisms by which the social category of gender may influence one's self perceptions is the Social Identity Approach. This approach is comprised of Social Identity Theory (Tajfel, 1978) and its extension, Self-Categorisation Theory (Turner, Hogg, Oakes, Reicher, & Wetherell, 1987). Although these theories are distinct, their shared theoretical premise of the importance of social groups to identity and behaviour, and the development of one from the other, has led

them to commonly be referred to collectively as the Social Identity Approach (Hornsey, 2008).

Social Identity Theory developed from experiments (Billig & Tajfel, 1973; Tajfel, Billig, Bundy, & Flament, 1971) exploring the minimal group paradigm. These experiments showed that even when the nature of group membership was fairly arbitrary (e.g., whether one was an over-estimator or under-estimator of dots on a page), group members would tend to allocate benefits to others in their group than to those of the other group. These experiments showed the importance of group membership in determining behaviour and led to the articulation of Social Identity Theory as a method of explaining the manner by which social groups influence the individual.

Tajfel and Turner (1979) posited that human interaction existed on a spectrum – from the interpersonal to the intergroup. At the interpersonal level, one views one's self and others as relatively unique and idiosyncratic. At the intergroup level, one views one's self and others in terms of membership of, or exclusion from, the social categories that have been made salient. This process of categorisation involves a subtle emphasis on similarities between in-group members as well as an emphasis on the differences between in-group members and out-group members. This categorisation involves a process in which one comes to perceive one's self so that one is similar to other group members and that these similarities are perceived as temporarily more important than one's individual characteristics. This assimilation of self has been shown to affect both one's sense of self as well as one's attitudes (Verkuyten, 2011). The motivation to perceive one's self in line with the characteristics of one's social group is believed to be due to the benefits to one's self concept of being included within a group and in-group inclusion facilitates a sense of self that is both positive and secure (Tajfel & Turner, 1979).

Turner et al. (1987) extended Social Identity Theory by examining the cognitive processes that were involved in categorisation – calling this extended theory "Self-Categorisation Theory." In this manner, self-categorisation theory has been posited as an interface between social identity theories and theories of social cognition (Abrams & Hogg, 1999). Turner et al. (1987) posited that one's self concept was comprised not simply of a continuum from the interpersonal to the intergroup, but of three distinct levels: the superordinate, the intermediate and the subordinate. The superordinate level involved thinking of one's self as a human (rather than as an animal or plant). The intermediate level involved thinking of one's self as a member of one group of humans that was distinguishable from another group of humans (such as a man or woman). The subordinate level involved thinking of one's self as an individual as distinct from other individuals. Hornsey (2008) maintains that in-built in the theory was the idea of functional antagonism – in that as one level becomes more relevant, the other levels must necessarily become less so.

The degree to which a particular social category would influence one's self-concept at the intermediate level was seen to vary as a function of fit and accessibility (Oakes, 1987; Oakes, Turner, & Haslam, 1991). The degree of fit was determined by how well a social category was perceived by the individual to match their social reality and this was facilitated by two distinct concepts: normative fit and comparative fit. Normative fit relates to how well the perceiver feels that the group in question matches their expectations and comparative fit relates to how well the perceiver feels that the group in question is able to maximise the difference between itself and the other group and minimise differences between group members. The degree of accessibility is determined by how salient a social category is during a particular situation. Some categories may be primed by relatively discrete situations, and thus their accessibility is specific to the situation. Other categories may be more chronically accessible and may thus be relevant across a range of situations.

Key to the understanding of how a social group may shape self-perception are the norms associated with this group (Hogg, 2000). When a particular social group becomes salient, individuals will internalise such norms in order to see themselves as prototypical members of the group and will de-emphasise individual qualities that may distinguish them from other group members. This adoption of group norms into one's self concept is known as depersonalisation. One's understanding of the group prototype is both *subjective* and *context dependent* and in this manner, self-categorisation theory posits that self-perception and identity can be highly permeable to social context (Turner et al., 1987).

The theory acknowledges that one's sense of self is not constantly changing according to relatively minor variations in subjective appraisal and context (Turner, Oakes, Haslam, & McGarty, 1994). Although some social categories may be primed so that they are relatively situation-specific, other categories may be far more frequently activated and thus may exert a near-continuous influence, resulting in relative stability in the self-concept.

A number of theorists have further examined the social identity approach by attempting to explain the motivational aspects of prototypical depersonalization. Initially the motivation to perceive one's self in line with one's group was thought to derive from a drive for positive self-enhancement (Turner, 1982). This was later elaborated into the self-esteem hypothesis (Abrams & Hogg, 1988). This hypothesis held that low self-esteem motivated individuals to identify and this identification resulted in elevated self-esteem. Subsequent research on the self-esteem hypothesis revealed inconsistent results, suggesting that the relationship between self-esteem and group identification was far from being as clearly delineated as suggested by the initial theory (Hogg & Abrams, 1990, 1993; Rubin & Hewstone, 1998). Hogg (2000) proposed that the motivation to perceive one's self in line with group norms is due to the desire to reduce personal uncertainty. According to Hogg (2007), this personal uncertainty will be especially relevant during events that prompt self-

conceptions, and especially when those conceptions relate to subjectively important matters that may typically generate a degree of anxiety about one's functioning or behaviour. This uncertainty will lead individuals to reduce their subjective anxiety by perceiving one's self in line with group models. Supporting this theory, Grant and Hogg (2012) reported evidence that showed that group models are especially effective in shaping perceptions when there is both a clearly salient and prescriptive in-group prototype and when situations provoke personal uncertainty.

Therefore, a core tenet of self-categorisation theory is that the self should not be considered to be a foundational aspect of cognition, but rather the self should be seen as a product of the cognitive system at work (Turner et al., 1994). Moreover, social categories, and the group norms entailed by these, are shaped both by the perceiver's subjective interpretation as well as the manner in which prototypical members are presented, which can vary according to context (Hogg & Reid, 2006). In accordance with Hogg's (2000) suggestion, the motivation to perceive one's self in line with group norms is due to the desire to reduce subjective uncertainty. This process will be most apparent when individuals are considering their functioning in areas that commonly generate a high degree of personal anxiety and when prescriptive group norms are clearly presented by a prototypical model. Since the development of the social identity approach, there has been strong evidence to support the theory's proposition that individuals will perceive themselves in accordance with the normative models of their group when such groups are made salient in the environment (e.g., Dijksterhuis & Van Knippenberg, 1998; Haslam, Oakes, Reynolds, & Mein, 1999; Haslam, Oakes, Reynolds, & Turner, 1999; Hogg & Turner, 1987; Hundhammer & Mussweiler, 2012; Kawakami et al., 2011; Levy, 1996; Lorenzi-Cioldi, 1991; Simon & Hamilton, 1994; Steele & Aronson, 1995; Spears, 2001).

Gender and the Social Identity Approach

The Social Identity Approach to the influence of group on identity has been proposed to apply to a variety of social groups. It may be especially pertinent to research on gender for a number of reasons. Gender's influence, owing to its status as one of the most fundamental social categories, means that as a social category it is salient across contexts (Ryan et al., 2004). In this way, gender may exert a near-continuous influence and may be conceptualized as an especially potent shaper of self-perceptions. The dichotomous manner in which gender is presented facilitates comparative fit – categories of male and female are frequently defined based on one group having qualities that the other does not. The generally accepted view that psychological difference between genders exists and is desirable facilitates normative fit. Individuals expect difference and the tendency for men and women to behave in congruence with their gender role more often than not confirms and reinforces these expectations. Gender roles are analogous to group norms in that they specify prototypical behaviour for each group. The consequences of deviating from one's gender role (or group norm) may serve to make these norms far more potent than many other group norms – further strengthening gender's influence over the individual. This potency may increase the likelihood that individuals will match their self-perceptions and behaviour to gender group norms, and this process of depersonalization will likely facilitate an effective reduction of personal uncertainty.

Evidence for the Social Influence of Gender on the Individual

A number of studies have shown that when gender is made salient in the social environment, individuals will match their identities so that they are more in line with gender group norms. Hogg and Turner (1987) found that both female and male participants perceived themselves as being more gender stereotypic (in terms of their perceptions of their own dependence and independence) when the social category of gender was made salient

than when it was not. Onorato and Turner (2004) replicated these central findings. They found that when the social category of gender was made salient in the environment, participants were significantly more likely to rate themselves as being gender-typical (i.e., dependent or independent) than in conditions in which gender was not presented as a salient social category.

Findings have also supported the assimilation of self-perceptions to gender models in other areas of functioning. Chatard, Guimond and Selimbegovic (2007) found that, when exposed to information that suggested that it was normative for men to outperform women in mathematics, both male and female participants significantly altered their perceptions of their own abilities so that they were more in line with the relevant prototypical model for their gender. The effect of gender on the individual has also been shown to be strong enough to affect not only self-perceptions but also behaviour. When female motorists in a driving simulator were informed that women were poorer drivers than men, they were significantly more likely to hit a pedestrian during the simulation than women who were not given information on gender normative driving (Yeung & von Hippel, 2008). Likewise, when male golfers were told that women were better at putting than men, the accuracy of their own putting was found to be significantly poorer than controls (Beilock, Jellison, Rydell, McConnell & Carr, 2006). Koenig and Eagly (2005) found that men who were told that women were more socially sensitive than men performed significantly worse than controls on a test of social sensitivity.

Importantly for the research presented here, variations in what is presented as normative for each gender have also been shown to result in perceptual shifts to match such presentations. Hundhammer and Mussweiler (2012) found evidence for a close link between sexual behaviour and gender. In a series of six studies, they were able to show that when exposed to a sexual image, participants were faster to classify themselves as male or female

and also perceived themselves as possessing more gender-typical traits than participants who were exposed to a neutral image. This suggests that sexual content increases the salience of gender, and perhaps may also indicate that sexual behaviour is a domain in which participants typically experience a degree of subjective anxiety about their own attitudes and behaviour. In line with Hogg's (2000) theory, this may increase their motivation to perceive themselves according to normative information about their gender. In their final study, however, Hundhammer and Mussweiler found that variation in the behaviour that is modelled for one's gender can significantly alter perceptions. Participants who were shown a sexual image and then read an account of either a career man or housewife (i.e., an account conveying traditional gender roles) perceived themselves as possessing significantly more gender typical qualities than controls. Participants who were shown a sexual image and then read an account of either a house-husband or career woman (i.e., an account conveying non-traditional gender roles) endorsed significantly less gender typical attitudes than those in the first condition. This indicates that not only do models of gendered behaviour influence self-perception, but that self-perceptions will vary according to what particular attitude or behaviour is presented as gender normative in a given context.

The Current Research

The evidence presented so far in this chapter suggests that gender is not simply a function of one's biological sex but also a social category (Smith et al., 2010). The Social Identity Approach provides a theoretical framework for explaining how social categories, such as gender, may come to influence not only one's behaviours, but also one's self-perceptions as well (Hornsey, 2008). Empirical research has supported the theoretical premise of the Social Identity Approach by showing that individuals will alter their behaviours to match the norms that are presented for their own gender and to differentiate themselves from those of the other gender (Beilock et al., 2006; Yeung & von Hippell, 2008).

Research has also shown that individuals will match their self-perceptions so that they are more in line with prototypical models for their gender (Chatard et al., 2007; Onorato & Turner, 2004). In line with the theory's articulation that norms are context dependent (Hogg & Reid, 2006), Hundhammer and Mussweiler (2012) found that self-perceptions also varied to match appropriate gender models, even if the prototypical model presented was somewhat atypical for stereotypical gender roles.

The research reported in this thesis adopted a Social Identity Approach in order to investigate the degree of influence that gender may have in domains in which it has previously been theorized to be a critical factor. These domains are: emotional functioning (Study 1), sexuality (Study 2) and sexual functioning (Study 3). In each of these domains there has traditionally been a tension between essentialist explanations and explanations that note the role of gender norms in the social context. The overall aim of this research was to investigate whether variations in what is presented as gender normative could result in variation in self-reported self-perceptions. If this was the case, this might then provide caution for those who would seek to underestimate the role of gender as a social construct in shaping self-perception and behaviour. If it was not the case, this may indicate that some researchers may overstate the role of gender in the social context.

This thesis combines research on gender normativity and the social identity approach in order to explore the effect that gender group norms may have on one's self-perceptions. More specifically, it examines whether relatively simple manipulations of information regarding the normative behaviour of one's gender are capable of influencing one's self-perceptions. These self-perceptions relate to domains that may typically produce a degree of normative anxiety about gender functioning, such as empathy and emotional functioning (Study 1); sexual identity, attraction and behaviour (Study 2); and sexual dysfunction (Study 3).

The first study investigated the commonly observed difference between men and women in self-report measures of empathy and emotional intelligence. Numerous researchers have observed that women tend to rate themselves as being significantly higher on self-report measures of empathy (Baron-Cohen & Wheelwright, 2004; Wakabayashi et al., 2007) and emotional intelligence (Carmeli & Josman, 2006; Petrides et al., 2004; Saklofske, Austin, Galloway & Davidson, 2007). Some scholars (e.g., Baron-Cohen, 2004) have stressed that differences in self-reports reflect physiological differences in aspects of emotional functioning, such as empathy. Other scholars have suggested that differences between men and women in self-reports of emotional functioning may be influenced by gender norms in the social context, and the general belief that women are better at emotional functioning than men (Michalska, Kinzler & Decety, 2013; Petrides, Furnham & Martin, 2004). Our study examined whether increasing the salience of gender, and then varying the degree to which empathy and emotional intelligence were presented as being gender normative, would affect the difference between men and women on self-report measures of empathy and emotional intelligence. Following the Social Identity Approach, we expected that when written information suggested that men were superior to women in empathy and emotional intelligence that participants would alter their perceptions of their empathic skills and emotional intelligence so that they were more in line with norms presented for their gender. This alteration was expected to result in there being no significant difference between men and women on these measures.

Building on the close links already established by Hundhammer and Mussweiler (2012) between gender and sexuality, we designed the second study to investigate the role that gender normative information has on shaping individuals' perceptions of their sexual attraction, orientation and behaviour. Disparity currently exists between rates of reported bisexual attractions and reported bisexual identity (Vrangalova & Savin-Williams, 2012).

Low rates of bisexual identification has led some (e.g., Rieger, Chivers & Bailey, 2005) to propose that its scarcity may be due to the fact that there is no difference between bisexual physical arousal patterns and heterosexual or homosexual physical arousal patterns. Rieger, Chivers and Bailey (2005) go on to speculate that this lack of difference indicates that bisexuals may simply be sexually adventurous heterosexuals. Countering such an essentialist explanation, some have suggested that low rates of bisexual identification are due to socio-cultural factors and prejudice from both the gay and heterosexual communities (Yoshino, 2000). Whitley and Ægisdo´ttir (2000) maintain that prejudice toward same-sex sexual behaviour is due to the fact that it is not perceived as being gender normative. In this second study we aimed to investigate whether the rates of endorsement of same-sex sexual behaviour, attraction, and identity for each gender could be increased by presenting a written account of a gender group model in which the normativity of bisexual experience for that gender is increased relative to the other gender. In this study, we also examined whether prejudice toward bisexuals of the gender for whom bisexuality was presented as less normative would be increased by the manipulation.

In the third and final study, we investigated the role that perceptions regarding normative male sexual functioning have on men's endorsement of dysfunctional sexual beliefs and perceptions of their own sexual functioning. Dysfunctional sexual beliefs are believed to exacerbate and maintain instances of sexual dysfunction in men (Nobre & Pinto-Gouveia, 2009; Quinta Gomes & Nobre, 2012). These beliefs are based on socio-cultural influences and contribute to the idea that sexual dysfunction is not traditionally gender normative and that traditional accounts of sexual functioning for men stress potency and physical stamina (Nobre & Pinto-Gouveia, 2009). Our research presented men with pictorial cues of men in which the gender-typicality of men in these images was varied, so that they were either gender typical (male rugby players), gender atypical (men cooking) or neutral

(men not engaged in any obvious activity). In line with Hundhammer and Mussweiler's (2012) research, it was expected that models that conveyed traditional gender norms that stressed physical performance and strength in contexts relating to sex would lead our sample of non-clinical, relatively youthful participants to endorse more dysfunctional beliefs and perceive themselves as experiencing fewer instances of sexual dysfunction.

Overall, the current research aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To examine whether gender normative group models affect perceptions of empathy and emotional intelligence.
2. To provide evidence that may support the importance of social factors in accounting for gender observed differences in self-reported empathy and emotional intelligence.
3. To examine whether perceptions of gender normativity affect individuals' perceptions of their own sexual attractions, behaviour and identity.
4. To provide evidence that may support a socio-cultural interpretation for the disparity between rates of bisexual attraction and behaviour and bisexual identity.
5. To examine whether gender normative accounts of same-sex attractions and behaviour affect individuals' attitudes toward bisexuals of their gender in-group and their gender out-group.
6. To examine whether presentations that vary prototypically masculine norms affect men's endorsement of dysfunctional sexual beliefs and perceptions of personal instances of sexual dysfunction.
7. To provide empirical evidence that may support theoretical models regarding the role that perception of gender normativity plays in the endorsement of dysfunctional sexual beliefs.

References

Abrams, D., & Hogg, M. A. (1988). Comments on the motivational status of self‐esteem in social identity and intergroup discrimination. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *18*, 317-334. doi:10.1002/ejsp.2420180403

Abrams, D., & Hogg, M.A. (1999). *Social identity and social cognition*. Oxford, UK: Blackwell.

Archer, J. (1993). The organization of childhood gender roles. In H. McGurk (Ed.), *Contemporary issues in childhood social development.* London, UK: Rutledge.

Archer, J. (2004). Sex differences in aggression in real-world settings: A meta-analytic review. *Review of General Psychology*, *8*, 291. doi:10.1037/1089-2680.8.4.291

Balliet, D., Li, N. P., Macfarlan, S. J., & Van Vugt, M. (2011). Sex differences in cooperation: A meta-analytic review of social dilemmas. *Psychological Bulletin*, *137*, 881. doi:10.1037/a0025354

Baron-Cohen, S. (2004). *The Essential Difference: Male and Female Brains and the Truth about Autism*. New York, NY: Basic Books.

Baron-Cohen, S., & Wheelwright, S. (2004). The empathy quotient: an investigation of adults with Asperger syndrome or high functioning autism, and normal sex differences. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *34*, 163-175. doi:10.1023/B:JADD.0000022607.19833.00

Beilock, S. L., Jellison, W. A., Rydell, R. J., McConnell, A. R., & Carr, T. H. (2006). On the causal mechanisms of stereotype threat: Can skills that don't rely heavily on working memory still be threatened?. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *32*, 1059-1071. doi:10.1177/0146167206288489

Bem, S. L. (1974). The measurement of psychological androgyny. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *42*, 155-162. doi:10.1037/h0036215

Bem, S.L. (1993). The lenses of gender: Transforming the debate on sexual inequality. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Billig, M., & Tajfel, H. (1973). Social categorization and similarity in intergroup behaviour. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *3*, 27–52. doi:10.1002/ejsp.2420030103

Cahill, L. (2006). Why sex matters for neuroscience. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, *7*, 477-484. doi:10.1038/nrn1909.

Carmeli, A., & Josman, Z. E. (2006). The relationship among emotional intelligence, task performance, and organizational citizenship behaviours. *Human Performance*, *19*, 403-419. doi:10.1207/s15327043hup1904_5

Chatard, A., Guimond, S., & Selimbegovic, L. (2007). "How good are you in math?" The effect of gender stereotypes on students' recollection of their school marks. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *43*, 1017-1024. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2006.10.024

Costa Jr, P., Terracciano, A., & McCrae, R. R. (2001). Gender differences in personality traits across cultures: Robust and surprising findings. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *81*, 322. doi: 10.1037/0022-3514.81.2.322

Dijksterhuis, A., & van Knippenberg, A. (1998). The relation between perception and behaviour, or how to win a game of Trivial Pursuit. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 74*, 865-877. doi: 10.1037/0022-3514.74.4.865

Eagly, A. H. (1987). *Sex differences in social behaviour: A social-role interpretation*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Eagly, A. H., & Karau, S. J. (2002). Role congruity theory of prejudice toward female leaders. *Psychological Review*, *109*, 573-592. doi:10.1037/0033295X.109

Eaton, N. R., Keyes, K. M., Krueger, R. F., Balsis, S., Skodol, A. E., Markon, K. E., ... & Hasin, D. S. (2012). An invariant dimensional liability model of gender differences in mental disorder prevalence: evidence from a national sample. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, *121*, 282. doi:10.1037/a0024780

Fagot, B. I., Leinbach, M. D., & O'Boyle, C. (1992). Gender labeling, gender stereotyping, and parenting behaviours. *Developmental Psychology*, *28*, 225-246 doi:10.1037/0012-1649.28.2.225

Fine, C. (2010). *Delusions of gender: How our minds, society, and neurosexism create difference*. London, UK: Icon Books.

Fine, C. (2012). Explaining, or sustaining, the status quo? The potentially self-fulfilling effects of 'hardwired'accounts of sex differences. Neuroethics, 5(3), 285-294. doi: 10.1007/s12152-011-9118-4

Finegan, J. A. K., Niccols, G. A., & Sitarenios, G. (1992). Relations between prenatal testosterone levels and cognitive abilities at 4 years. *Developmental Psychology*, *28*, 1075. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.28.6.1075

Fiske, A. P., Haslam, N., & Fiske, S. T. (1991). Confusing one person with another: what errors reveal about the elementary forms of social relations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *60*, 656-664. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.60.5.656

Fitzgerald, F.S. (2003) *The rich boy*. London, UK: Hesperus Press. (Original work published 1926).

Gagné, P., Tewksbury, R., & McGaughey, D. (1997). Coming out and crossing over identity formation and proclamation in a transgender community. *Gender & Society*, *11*(4), 478-508. doi:10.1177/089124397011004006

Grant, F., & Hogg, M. A. (2012). Self-uncertainty, social identity prominence and group identification. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *48*, 538- 542. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2011.11.006

Grimshaw, G.M., Sitarenios, G., & Finegan, J.K. (1995). Mental rotation at 7 years: Relations with prenatal testosterone levels and spatial play experiences. *Brain and Cognition*, *29*, 85–100. doi:10.1006/brcg.1995.1269

Haslam, S. A., Oakes, P. J., Reynolds, K. J., & Turner, J. C. (1999). Social identity salience and the emergence of stereotype consensus. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *25*, 809-818. doi:10.1177/0146167299025007004

Hill, S. E., & Flom, R. (2007). 18-and 24-month-olds' discrimination of gender- consistent and inconsistent activities. *Infant Behaviour and Development, 30*, 168-173. doi:10.1016/j.infbeh.2006.08.003

Heilman, M. E., & Wallen, A. S. (2010). Wimpy and undeserving of respect: Penalties for men's gender-inconsistent success. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *46*, 664-667. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2010.01.008

Heilman, M. E., Wallen, A. S., Fuchs, D., & Tamkins, M. M. (2004). Penalties for success: reactions to women who succeed at male gender-typed tasks. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, *89*, 416-434. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.89.3.416

Hogg, M. A. (2000). Subjective uncertainty reduction through self-categorization: A motivational theory of social identity processes. *European Review of Social Psychology*, *11*, 223-255. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2005.12.008

Hogg, M. A. (2007). Uncertainty-identity theory. In M. P. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in experimental social psychology* (pp. 69–126). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Hogg, M. A., & Abrams, D. (1990). Social motivation, self-esteem and social identity. In D. Abrams & M. A. Hogg (Eds.), *Social identity theory: Constructive and critical advances* (pp.17-43). New York, NY: Springer-Verlag.

Hogg, M. A., & Reid, S. A. (2006). Social identity, self‐categorization, and the communication of group norms. *Communication Theory*, *16*, 7-30. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2885.2006.00003.x

Hogg, M. A., & Terry, D. J. (2000). Social identity and self-categorization processes in organizational contexts. *Academy of Management Review*, *25*, 121–140. doi:10.2307/259266

Hogg, M. A., & Turner, J. C. (1987). Intergroup behaviour, self‐stereotyping and the salience of social categories. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, *26*, 325-340. doi: 10.1111/j.2044-8309.1987.tb00795.x

Hornsey, M. J. (2008). Social identity theory and self-categorization theory: A historical review. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, *2*, 204-222. doi:10.1111/j.1751-9004.2007.00066.x

Hundhammer, T., & Mussweiler, T. (2012). How sex puts you in gendered shoes: Sexuality-priming leads to gender-based self-perception and behaviour. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 103*, 176-193. doi:10.1037/a0028121

Hyde, J. S. (2005). The gender similarities hypothesis. *American psychologist*,*60*, 581-590. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.60.6.581

Jausˆovec, N., & Jausˆovec, K. (2012) Sex differences in mental rotation and cortical activation patterns: can training change them? *Intelligence*, *40*, 151–162. doi: 10.1016/j.intell.2012.01.005

Jordan, K., Wüstenberg, T., Heinze, H. J., Peters, M., & Jäncke, L. (2002). Women and men exhibit different cortical activation patterns during mental rotation tasks. *Neuropsychologia*, *40*, 2397-2408. doi: 10.1016/S0028-3932(02)000763

Kane, E. W. (2006). "No way my boys are going to be like that!" Parents' responses to children's gender nonconformity. *Gender & Society*, *20*, 149-176. doi:10.1177/0891243205284276

Kawakami, K., Phills, C. E., Greenwald, A. G., Simard, D., Pontiero, J., Brnjas, A., . . . Dovidio, J. F. (2012). In perfect harmony: Synchronizing the self to activated social categories. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 102*, 562-575. doi:10.1037/11059-00010.1037/11059-0002006-07508-000

Knickmeyer, R., Baron-Cohen, S., Raggatt, P., Taylor, K., & Hackett, G. (2006). Fetal testosterone and empathy. *Hormones and Behaviour*, *49*, 282-292. doi:10.1016/j.yhbeh.2005.08.010

Koenig, A. M., & Eagly, A. H. (2005). Stereotype threat in men on a test of social sensitivity. *Sex Roles*, *52*, 489-496. doi:10.1007/s11199-005-3714-x

Kolodny, L.H. & Kolodny, N.J. (1997). Gender roles. In Masters, W.H., Johnson, V.E., Kolodny, R.C. (Eds.). *Human Sexuality* (5th Ed). New York, NY: Harper Collins Ltd.

Leinbach, M. D., & Fagot, B. I. (1993). Categorical habituation to male and female faces: Gender schematic processing in infancy. *Infant Behaviour and Development*, *16*, 317-332. doi:10.1016/0163-6383(93)80038-A

Lips, H. (2006). *A new psychology of women: Gender culture and ethnicity* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: McGraw Hill.

Lombardi, E. L., Wilchins, R. A., Priesing, D., & Malouf, D. (2002). Gender violence: Transgender experiences with violence and discrimination. *Journal of Homosexuality*, *42*, 89-101. doi:10.1300/J082v42n01_05

Lorenzi‐Cioldi, F. (1991). Self‐stereotyping and self‐enhancement in gender groups. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *21*, 403-417. doi:10.1002/ejsp.2420210504

Masters, W.H., Johnson, V.E., Kolodny, R.C. (1997). *Human Sexuality* (5th Ed). New York, NY: Harper Collins Ltd.

Michalska, K. J., Kinzler, K. D., & Decety, J. (2013). Age-related sex differences in explicit measures of empathy do not predict brain responses across childhood and adolescence. *Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience*, *3*, 22-32. doi:10.1016/j.dcn.2012.08.001

Miller, A., Fox, N. A., Cohn, J. F., Forbes, E. E., Sherrill, J. T., & Kovacs, M. (2014). Regional patterns of brain activity in adults with a history of childhood-onset depression: gender differences and clinical variability. doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.159.6.934

Miller, D. I., & Halpern, D. F. (2014). The new science of cognitive sex differences. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, *18*, 37-45. doi.10.1016/j.tics.2013.10.011

Nobre, P., & Pinto-Gouveia, J. (2009). Cognitive Schemas Associated with Negative Sexual Events: A Comparison of Men and Women with and Without Sexual Dysfunction. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour, 38*, 842-851. doi:10.1007/s10508-008-9450-x

Oakes, P. J. (1987). The salience of social categories. In J. C. Turner, M. A. Hogg, P. J. Oakes, S. D. Reicher, S., & Wetherell, M. S. *Rediscovering the Social Group: A Self-categorization Theory* (pp. 117–141). Oxford, UK: Blackwell.

Oakes, P. J., Turner, J. C., & Haslam, S. A. (1991). Perceiving people as group members: The role of fit in the salience of social categorizations. British *Journal of Social Psychology*, *30*, 125–144. doi:10.1111/j.2044-8309.1991.tb00930.x

Onorato, R. S., & Turner, J. C. (2004). Fluidity in the self-concept: the shift from personal to social identity. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *34*, 257-278. doi:10.1002/ejsp.195

Petrides, K. V., & Furnham, A. (2000). On the dimensional structure of emotional intelligence. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *29*, 313-320. doi:10.1016/S0191-8869(99)00195-6

Petrides, K. V., Furnham, A., & Martin, G. N. (2004). Estimates of emotional and psychometric intelligence: Evidence for gender-based stereotypes. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, *144*, 149-162. doi:10.3200/SOCP.144.2.

Quinta Gomes, A., & Nobre, P. (2012). Early Maladaptive Schemas and Sexual Dysfunction in Men. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour, 41*, 311-320. doi:10.1007/s10508-011-9853y

Ridgeway, C. L. (2009). Framed Before We Know It: How Gender Shapes Social Relations. *Gender & Society, 23*, 145-160. doi: 10.1177/0891243208330313

Rieger, G., Chivers, M.L., & Bailey, J.M. (2005). Sexual arousal patterns of bisexual men. *Psychological Science*, *16*, 579-584. doi:10.1111/j.14679280.2005.x

Rubin, M., & Hewstone, M. (1998). Social identity theory's self-esteem hypothesis: A review and some suggestions for clarification. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, *2*, 40-62. doi: 10.1207/s15327957pspr0201_3

Ryan, M. K., David, B., & Reynolds, K. J. (2004). Who cares? The effect of gender and context on the self and moral reasoning. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, *28*, 246-255. doi: 10.1111/j.1471-6402.2004.00142.x

Saklofske, D. H., Austin, E. J., & Minski, P. S. (2003). Factor structure and validity of a trait emotional intelligence measure. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *34*, 707-721. doi:10.1016/S0191-8869(02)00056-9

Savin-Williams, R. C., & Ream, G. L. (2007). Prevalence and stability of sexual orientation components during adolescence and young adulthood. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *36*, 385-394. doi: 10.1007/s10508-006-9088-5

Schulte-Rüther, M., Markowitsch, H. J., Shah, N. J., Fink, G. R., & Piefke, M. (2008). Gender differences in brain networks supporting empathy. *Neuroimage, 42*, 393-403. doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2008.04.180

Simon, B., & Hamilton, D. L. (1994). Self-stereotyping and social context: The effects of relative in-group size and in-group status. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *66*, 699-713. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.66.4.699

Simpson, K. (2001). The role of testosterone in aggression. *McGill Journal of Medicine*, *6*, 32-40. doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.1595.934

Smith, C. A., Johnston-Robledo, I., McHugh, M. C., & Chrisler, J. C. (2010). Words matter: The language of gender. In Chrisler & McCreary (Eds.), *Handbook of gender research in psychology* (pp. 361-377). New York: Springer.

Spears, R. (2001). The interaction between the individual and the collective self: self-categorization in context. In C. Sedikides, & M.B. Brewer (Eds.), *Individual Self, Relational Self, and Collective Self: Partners, Opponents or Strangers?* (pp.56-87) Philadelphia, PA: Psychology Press.

Spence, J. T. (1993). Gender-related traits and gender ideology: evidence for a multifactorial theory. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, *64*, 624-635. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.64.4.624

Stangor, C., Lynch, L., Duan, C., & Glas, B. (1992). Categorization of individuals on the basis of multiple social features. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *62*, 207.doi:10.1037/0022-3514.62.2.207

Steele, C. M., & Aronson, J. (1995). Stereotype threat and the intellectual test performance of African Americans. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 69*, 797-811. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.69.5.797

Tajfel, H. (Ed.) (1978). *Differentiation Between Social Groups: Studies in the Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations*. London, UK: Academic Press.

Tajfel, H., Billig, M., Bundy, R. P., & Flament, C. (1971). Social categorization and intergroup behaviour. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *1*, 149–178. doi:10.1002/ejsp.2420010202

Tajfel, H., & Turner, J. C. (1979). An intergrative theory of intergroup conflict. In W. G. Austin & S. Worchel (Eds.), *The Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations* (pp. 33-47). Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole.

Turner, J. C. (1982). Towards a cognitive redefinition of the social group. In H. Tajfel (Ed.), Social identity and intergroup relations (pp. 15- 40). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Turner, J. C., Hogg, M. A., Oakes, P. J., Reicher, S. D., & Wetherell, M. S. (1987). *Rediscovering the Social Group: A self-categorization Theory.* New York, NY: Blackwell.

Turner, J. C., Oakes, P. J., Haslam, S. A., & McGarty, C. (1994). Self and collective: Cognition and social context. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *20*, 454-463. doi:10.1177/0146167294205002

Verkuyten, M. (2011). Assimilation ideology and outgroup attitudes among ethnic majority members. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, *14*, 789-806. doi:10.1177/1368430211398506

Vrangalova, Z., & Savin-Williams, R. C. (2012). Mostly heterosexual and mostly gay/lesbian: Evidence for new sexual orientation identities. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *41*, 85-101. doi:10.1007/s10508-012-9921-y

Wakabayashi, A., Baron-Cohen, S., Uchiyama, T., Yoshida, Y., Kuroda, M., & Wheelwright, S. (2007). Empathizing and systemizing in adults with and without autism spectrum conditions: cross-cultural stability. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *37*, 1823-1832. doi:10.1007/s10803-006-0316-6

Wang, G. J., Volkow, N. D., Telang, F., Jayne, M., Ma, Y., Pradhan, K., ... & Fowler, J. S. (2009). Evidence of gender differences in the ability to inhibit brain activation elicited by food stimulation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *106*, 1249-1254. doi:10.1073/pnas.0807423106

Whitley, B. E., & Ægisdóttir, S. (2000). The gender belief system, authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, and heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. *Sex Roles*, *42*, 947-967. doi:10.1023/A:1007026016001

Yeung, N. C. J., & von Hippel, C. (2008). Stereotype threat increases the likelihood that female drivers in a simulator run over jaywalkers. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, *40*, 667-674. doi:10.1016/j.aap.2007.09.003

Yoshino, K. (2000). The epistemic contract of bisexual erasure. *Stanford Law Review*, *52*, 353-461. doi:10.2307/1229482

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

Study 1

We, the PhD candidate and the candidate's Principal Supervisor, certify that the following text, figures and diagrams are the candidate's original work.

Type of Work	Page Number/s
All aspects except for the assistance described in the Statement of Authors' Contributions (below).	N/A

Name of Candidate: Michael Clarke

Name/title of Principal Supervisor: Dr Anthony Marks

[redacted]

16.05.2015

Candidate

Date

[redacted]

18.05.2015

Principal Supervisor

Date

STATEMENT OF AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Study 1

We, the PhD candidate and the candidate's Principal Supervisor, certify that all co-authors have consented to their work being included in the thesis and they have accepted the candidate's contribution as indicated in the *Statement of Originality*.

	Author's Name (please print clearly)	**% of contribution**
Candidate	Michael Clarke	70
Other Authors	Dr Anthony Marks – theoretical design, methodological and editorial advice	20
	Dr Amy Lykins – theoretical design, methodological and editorial advice	10

Name of Candidate: Michael Clarke

Name/title of Principal Supervisor: Dr Anthony Marks

[redacted]

16.05.2015

Candidate Date

[redacted]

18.05.2015

Principal Supervisor Date

Bridging the Gap: The Effect of Gender Normativity on Differences in Empathy and Emotional Intelligence

Michael J. Clarke, Anthony D. G. Marks and Amy D. Lykins

The Journal of Gender Studies (ahead of print)

doi: 10.1080/09589236.2015.1049246

Research Progression to Study 2

In Study 1, we found that traditional differences between men and women in self-reports of empathy can be ameliorated by the type of gender normative information present in the environment. This finding suggests that caution should be taken by those who seek to link self-reported gender differences to observable physiological difference in empathy. Differences in motivation, which have previously been used to explain the gap between men and women, may in fact align with the social identity approach. The social identity approach posits that individuals are motivated to perceive themselves in line with group models due to benefits to their self-concept and the reduction of personal uncertainty and anxiety (Grant & Hogg, 2012). The drive to reduce such personal anxiety may conceivably be greater in domains in which gender group norms are typically more salient and the negative consequences of deviation from gender norms are more potent. Sexual behaviour is likely to be one such domain, owing to its close relationship with gender norms and capacity to incite normative uncertainty (Hundhammer & Mussweiler, 2012). Taking this into account, in Study 2 we investigated whether manipulations of the gender normativity of bisexual attraction and behaviour for each gender would produce shifts in individuals' sense of their own sexual attractions, behaviour and identity.

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

Study 2

We, the PhD candidate and the candidate's Principal Supervisor, certify that the following text, figures and diagrams are the candidate's original work.

Type of Work	Page Number/s
All aspects except for the assistance described in the Statement of Authors' Contributions (below).	N/A

Name of Candidate: Michael Clarke

Name/title of Principal Supervisor: Dr Anthony Marks

[redacted]

16.05.2015

Candidate

Date

[redacted]

18.05.2015

Principal Supervisor

Date

STATEMENT OF AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Study 2

We, the PhD candidate and the candidate's Principal Supervisor, certify that all co-authors have consented to their work being included in the thesis and they have accepted the candidate's contribution as indicated in the *Statement of Originality*.

	Author's Name (please print clearly)	**% of contribution**
Candidate	Michael Clarke	70
Other Authors	Dr Anthony Marks – theoretical design, methodological and editorial advice	20
	Dr Amy Lykins – theoretical design, methodological and editorial advice	10

Name of Candidate: Michael Clarke

Name/title of Principal Supervisor: Dr Anthony Marks

[redacted] 16.05.2015

Candidate Date

[redacted] 18.05.2015

Principal Supervisor Date

Effects of Gender Group Norms on the Endorsement of Same-Sex Attraction, Behaviour and Identity

Michael J. Clarke, Anthony D. G. Marks and Amy D. Lykins

The Journal of Bisexuality (ahead of print)

doi: 10.1080/15299716.2015.1050537

Appendix A

Experimental Cue for Gender Normative Conditions

Memory Test of Findings Related to Sexual Attraction. The sex researcher Alfred Kinsey noted, more than 50 years ago, that sexual attraction varies along a continuum. At one end of this continuum are those who are completely heterosexual. At the other end of the continuum are those who are completely homosexual. Roughly in the middle of this continuum, are those who are more or less bisexual, in that they have experienced attractions to both genders.

Recent studies have provided further insight into human sexuality. In 2009, Edgerton and Smull found that the brains of male and female participants demonstrated significantly different patterns of activation to erotic images. In particular, female/male brains showed less activation than male/female brains when presented with sexual images of the same gender. This finding has been used to explain why bisexual behaviour is much more common for men/women than for women/men.

In 2012, Travers and Smedley showed that lesbian and bisexual women/homosexual men and bisexual men had an identical pattern of brain activation when looking at erotic images. In contrast, bisexual men/bisexual women exhibited a pattern that was the same as most heterosexual men/heterosexual women and *markedly* different from gay men/lesbians.

This finding led Travers and Smedley to propose that *males/females* may be more naturally *bisexual* than females.

Appendix B

Sample Cue for Control Condition

Memory Test of Findings Related to Sexual Functioning. In a study involving 193 participants, Smith and Glasser (2010) found evidence to suggest that when humans are sexually aroused, a broad pattern of cellular activation is visible in the human brain.

During other tasks, such as counting or spelling, cellular activation is only visible in specific areas of the brain, such as the amygdala and corpus collosum.

Some social theorists, such as Heighton (2011) have used this to partially explain why human sexuality is such a big part of being human.

Research Progression to Study 3

Study 2 found that men were significantly more likely than controls to match their perceptions of their own sexual attractions to gender group norms in the environment. Contrary to our hypothesis, women did not show such a pattern. This indicates that, when considering aspects of their sexuality, perceiving one's self in line with gender norms may be more important for men than women. Taking this into account, in Study 3 we sought to focus solely on men in a sexual domain that typically produces a high degree of personal anxiety and in which perceptions of gender normativity are believed to be key: male sexual dysfunction. In Study 3 we investigated whether more subtle manipulations of gender normative functioning (i.e., pictorial cues and word lists) that have been used in previous studies (e.g., Hundhammer & Mussweiler, 2012) would produce variations in men's dysfunctional sexual beliefs and sexual attitudes as well as differences in their perceptions of their own sexual functioning.

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

Study 3

We, the PhD candidate and the candidate's Principal Supervisor, certify that the following text, figures and diagrams are the candidate's original work.

Type of Work	Page Number/s
All aspects except for the assistance described in the Statement of Authors' Contributions (below).	N/A

Name of Candidate: Michael Clarke

Name/title of Principal Supervisor: Dr Anthony Marks

[redacted]

16.05.2015

Candidate

Date

[redacted]

18.05.2015

Principal Supervisor

Date

STATEMENT OF AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Study 3

We, the PhD candidate and the candidate's Principal Supervisor, certify that all co-authors have consented to their work being included in the thesis and they have accepted the candidate's contribution as indicated in the *Statement of Originality*.

	Author's Name (please print clearly)	**% of contribution**
Candidate	Michael Clarke	70
Other Authors	Dr Anthony Marks – theoretical design, methodological and editorial advice	20
	Dr Amy Lykins – theoretical design, methodological and editorial advice	10

Name of Candidate: Michael Clarke

Name/title of Principal Supervisor: Dr Anthony Marks

[redacted]

16.05.2015

Candidate Date

[redacted]

18.05.2015

Principal Supervisor Date

Effect of Normative Masculinity on Men's Dysfunctional Sexual Beliefs, Sexual Attitudes and Perceptions of Sexual Functioning

Michael J. Clarke

Anthony D. G. Marks *

Amy D. Lykins

University of New England

Journal of Sex Research, *52* (2015) 327-337

doi:10.1080/00224499.2013.860072

General Discussion

In the three studies reported in this thesis, we adopted a social identity approach to investigate the role of gender group norms on individuals' self-perceptions and attitudes.

The objectives of this research were:

1. To examine whether gender normative group models affect self-reports of empathy and emotional intelligence.
2. To provide evidence that may support the importance of social factors in accounting for gender difference in empathy and emotional intelligence.
3. To examine whether perceptions of gender normativity affect individuals' perceptions of their own sexual attractions, behaviour and identity.
4. To provide evidence that may support a socio-cultural interpretation for the disparity between rates of bisexual attraction and identity.
5. To examine whether gender normative accounts of bisexual attractions and behaviour affect individuals' attitudes toward bisexuals of their gender in-group and their gender out-group.
6. To examine whether presentations that vary prototypically masculine norms affect men's endorsement of dysfunctional sexual beliefs and perceptions of personal instances of sexual dysfunction.
7. To provide empirical evidence that may support theoretical models regarding the role that perception of gender normativity plays in the endorsement of dysfunctional sexual beliefs.

Review of Objectives

The first study was designed to investigate objectives 1 and 2. Results showed that typically significant differences between men and women in self-reports of

empathic functioning that have been reported in other studies (e.g., Baron-Cohen & Wheelwright, 2004; Davis, 1994; Lawrence, Shaw, Baker, Baron-Cohen, & David, 2004; Schieman & Van Gundy, 2000; Wakabayashi et al., 2007; Wheelright et al., 2006) were ameliorated when gender group models challenged the stereotype that women were superior to men in empathic skills. Our prediction that the typically significant difference between men and women in self-reports of emotional intelligence (e.g., Carmeli & Josman, 2006; Petrides Furnham & Martin, 2004; Saklofske, Austin, Galloway & Davidson, 2007; Schutte et al., 1998; Van Rooy, Alonso & Viswesvaran, 2005) would be similarly ameliorated in the condition in which gender group models challenged the stereotype that women were superior to men was not supported. Although the predicted interaction effect approached significance, results revealed no significant variation among conditions. Interestingly however, supplemental analyses of the subscales for the AES did indicate that the subscale of Managing Others' Emotions was affected by the type of gender normative group model that was presented. This subscale measured interpersonal, rather than intrapersonal, competencies. As has been suggested by Lopez-Zafra and Gartzia (2014), interpersonal skills are those most associated with stereotypically feminine behaviour. Thus, it may be plausible that gender normativity is most relevant to interpersonal aspects of emotional functioning, such as managing others' emotions or empathy. Such aspects of emotional functioning may consequently provoke a degree of normative anxiety for both men and women due to the perceived concern about whether they adhere to, or deviate from, their assigned gender role. This may lead individuals to seek to reduce such anxiety by more closely matching their behaviour to gender models in the environment.

In the first study we also sought to investigate whether significant differences in self-reports of emotional functioning could be affected by social factors. Our results suggested that self-reports of empathy were indeed subject to social influence, but were somewhat equivocal in relation to self-reported emotional intelligence. Nevertheless, the fact that the predicted interaction effect approached significance, as well as the significant result for one of the subscales of the AES, indicates that social factors may exert some degree of influence over self-reports of emotional intelligence. Taken together, our findings support the work of scholars such as Fine (2010), who have suggested that researchers who seek to link self-reports of emotional functioning to physiological differences between men and women need also to consider the role of the social environment and the degree to which empathy and interpersonal aspects of emotional intelligence may be commonly perceived as being more normative for women than men.

The second study addressed objectives 3, 4 and 5. Overall, the results provided only partial support for our prediction that manipulating the gender normativity of bisexuality would produce variation in individuals' perceptions of their own sexual attractions, behaviour and identity. Results revealed that men's perceptions of their own present and past sexual attractions *were* influenced by gender normative models. Specifically, men in the condition in which bisexuality was presented as more normative for men than women indicated a greater number of present and past same-sex attractions than men in the control condition. This pattern was not found for men in terms of their present or past sexual behaviours or identity. Results revealed no significant difference between conditions in terms of women's perceptions of their present or past sexual attractions, behaviour or identity. These results suggest that social factors may affect the perception of aspects of sexuality, such as attractions, but

that their influence is more significant for men than for women. This may accord with previous research (e.g., Archer, 1993; Carter & McCloskey, 1984; Kane, 2006; McCreary, 1994; Moller, Hymel & Rubin, 1992) that has suggested that behaving in a gender normative manner may be more important for males rather than females.

By extension, the study gathered evidence for whether social factors, such as the perceived lack of the gender normativity of bisexuality, might be implicated in the frequent disparity between rates of acknowledged bisexual attraction and same-sex sexual behaviour and rates of bisexual identification. Unfortunately, the lack of unity in the findings from this study limited the inferences that can be drawn in this domain. Although our study indicated that perceptions of gender normativity affected men's endorsement of their same-sex attractions, no clear association between gender normativity and men's or women's sexual identity and behaviour emerged. A review of effect sizes indicated that the manipulation was only weakly associated with men's present behaviour (Cramér's V = .125) and past behaviour (Cramér's V = .136) and past identity (Cramér's V = .111). Effect sizes for women indicated that manipulations of gender normativity were not associated with the endorsement of same-sex attraction, behaviour or identity. Perhaps participants were not used to nominating their identity using more than three classification points and were uncomfortable selecting from the broader range of points in our study. Moreover, it is likely that only a relatively small proportion of the sample had any instances of same-sex sexual behaviour for their memory to draw upon. This may have reduced the number of participants who could display variation in their perceptions of their behaviour. From the present findings, however, it must be concluded that no clear evidence exists for the role of perceived gender normativity as a factor that might be used to explain the

disparity between same-sex sexual behaviour and identity for men and women and same-sex attraction for women.

The final objective of Study 2 was to examine whether gender normative accounts of bisexual attractions and behaviour affected individuals' attitudes toward bisexuals of their gender in-group and their gender out-group. Results indicated no clear association between conditions in which the gender normativity of bisexuality was manipulated and men's or women's prejudicial attitudes toward bisexuals of either gender. Despite this, results indicated that irrespective of condition, men and women endorsed more biphobia towards male rather than female bisexuals. This finding was surprising, and by itself may indicate that gender is a consideration in prejudice toward bisexuals. Whether this is due to a greater sense that it is more important for men to adhere to their gender role (McCreary, 1994) or other factors, such as the increased erotic appeal of female bisexuality for male heterosexuals (Louderback & Whitley, 1997) and the association of male bisexuals with the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (Yoshino, 2000), remains unclear. We feel that the lack of significant findings in terms of expressions of biphobia and gender normativity found in this study may be attributable to a lack of power and a lack of potency in the manipulation. Nevertheless, it must be concluded that the results of Study 2 found little evidence to support an association between perceptions of gender normativity and expressions of biphobia.

Objectives 6 and 7 were examined in the third study. This study found that variations to prototypical male gender group norms did, as predicted, result in variations to men's endorsements of dysfunctional sexual beliefs and perceptions of their own sexual functioning. Specifically, men in the traditionally masculine condition reported significantly more dysfunctional sexual beliefs than men in the

modern masculine and control conditions. Men in the traditionally masculine condition also reported more conservative sexual attitudes and lower levels of sexual dysfunction due to performance failure than men in the modern masculine and control conditions. This study found that, in terms of participants' perceptions of their sexual functioning, the manipulation did not affect participants' perceptions of their sexual excitation or sexual inhibition due to performance consequences. This suggests that the perception of male group norms may be more associated with sexual dysfunction that has a psychogenic component (anxiety) and that this type of dysfunction may prompt individuals to compare their own functioning to prototypical models. This finding accords with Grant and Hogg's (2012) suggestion that anxiety, and the desire to reduce uncertainty and anxiety, is an important factor in individuals' drive to match themselves to salient social models.

This study provides empirical evidence (objective 7) for the links between 'macho beliefs' (such as those conveyed by traditionally masculine group norms), dysfunctional sexual beliefs and men's perceptions of sexual dysfunction as outlined in Nobre's (2010) cognitive-emotional model of male erectile dysfunction. The findings from Study 3 indicated that male group norms may play a role in fostering dysfunctional beliefs and influencing perceptions of sexual functioning among sexually functional men. The pattern of results found in Study 3 lends support to Nobre's (2010) contention that sexually functional men who are influenced by macho beliefs are likely to perceive themselves as less affected by instances of sexual dysfunction. The findings from our study support this, with men in the traditionally masculine condition reporting significantly more dysfunctional sexual beliefs and significantly lower levels of sexual dysfunction due to performance failure.

Theoretical Implications

Although the three studies presented in this thesis investigated different areas of emotional and sexual self-perceptions and attitudes, they all provide evidence for key assertions of the social identity approach and the relationship between self-perceptions and gender. Each of the three studies provided support for one of the central premises of the approach—that individuals will alter their attitudes and self-perceptions so that they are more in line with normative models for their social group (Turner, Hogg, Oakes, Reicher, & Wetherell, 1987). Each of the three studies also provides evidence for the theory's assertion that the self should not be considered a fixed construct that is stable across different contexts, but that the self is essentially a context-dependent product of the cognitive system at work (Turner, Oakes, Haslam, & McGarty, 1994). Moreover, the meaning of social categories, and the group norms entailed by these, can be influenced by the manner in which prototypical members are presented, which is dependent on context (Hogg & Reid, 2006).

In Study 1, individuals matched their self-perceptions of their empathic functioning as well as some facets of their emotional intelligence to salient gender models. Study 3 also showed evidence that participants will alter their attitudes and self-perceptions to be more in line with the prototypical models presented for the salient social group to which they belong. Interestingly, Study 3 employed a more subtle methodology, in which the in-group (male) and the out-group (female) as well as the prototypical expectations for normative in-group behaviour were more subtly cued. Study 3 speaks to the fact that even subtle representations of gender-normative behaviour, and variation to these, have the ability to influence participants' beliefs. Studies 1 and 3 also showed that social categories, and the meanings that are ascribed

to social categories, are far from fixed and that context-dependent variations affect their interpretation and the nature of their influence.

In Study 2, the variation in self-perceptions was less evident and a significant effect emerged only for men and only in terms of present and past sexual attractions. This suggests that while the matching of one's self to social models may indeed be more effective in situations that provoke personal anxiety (Grant & Hogg, 2012), this effect may also be influenced by other factors, such as the potency of the consequences of deviation and the degree to which the domain of interest is open to interpretation. Some scholars have posited that women display greater erotic plasticity than men (Baumeister, 2000; Diamond, 2008). Consequently, the manipulation in our study may have been less effective for women as they may have been less anxious than men about nominating same-sex attractions, behaviour and identity as the negative consequences of doing so may have been initially less potent than they are for men. Allied to this, is Levy's (2005) suggestion that female sexuality is becoming increasingly masculinised, which again suggests that the importance of adhering to female group models may have been initially less important for women than men.

In Study 2, the fact that men showed variation only in the domain of sexual attractions, but not in the domains of behaviour or identity, may indicate that the domain in which self-perceptions are related to has bearing on the strength of the effect. Sexual attractions are conceivably more open to interpretation than instances of behaviour (which may be more readily quantifiable – especially if there have been relatively few, if any, previous instances of the behaviour). Although sexual identity may be conceivably more subjective than behaviour, participants may have been used to nominating their sexuality using only three classification points (heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual). The rigidity with which these categories are typically

constructed may have meant that they were less affected by the influence of social factors. Therefore, the consequences for adhering to, or deviating from, social models, as well as the degree of interpretation that the domain of interest is open to, may be important considerations when considering the influence of social groups upon the individual.

Taken together the studies presented in this thesis provide evidence to suggest that social context is an important consideration in research, even in investigations of personal perceptions and attitudes. These studies highlight the importance of greater awareness that gender norms do exert influence upon individual self-perceptions, and perhaps especially so in domains in which gender normativity or gender difference are conceived to be key factors. In Study 1, the influence of varying gender normative models was strong enough to ameliorate the typically significant difference between men and women in self-reports of empathic functioning. This finding has implications for researchers of empathic functioning, such as Baron-Cohen (2004), who may seek to explain typically observed gender difference with reference to physical, and consequently more fixed, factors. Perhaps more broadly than this, our findings may draw attention to the role of the social environment in creating and sustaining gender difference in particular domains and the importance of not discounting this when investigating the causes of such difference. Each of our studies provides evidence for the role that the social category of gender plays in influencing participants' attitudes and self-perceptions. Our studies speak to the fact that gender is far from simply an innate and immutable personal characteristic but is instead a dynamic social construct capable of shaping not only one's behaviour but also one's sense of self.

Future Research

In each of the three studies presented here we have suggested a number of avenues for further work. In Study 1, scope exists to explore whether the effect of the manipulation varies with age (as has been suggested by Lopez-Zafra & Gartzia, 2014) and whether age may make individuals more or less sensitive to group models in which information on prototypical emotional functioning is varied. The lack of unity in the results in Study 2 may suggest that gender normativity may not play a key role in determining men's and women's self-perceptions of their sexual behaviours and identities as well as women's perceptions of their attractions. Despite this, the fact that men but not women recorded significant variation in their sexual attractions due to bisexuality being presented as more gender normative for their own gender suggests that considerations of gender normativity are more important for men than for women in this area of their sexuality. Further research might seek to explore why this difference exists. In Study 3, the sample used was a non-clinical one. Future work on this topic might seek to examine whether the demonstrated effect in our study generalises to a clinical sample. Beyond this, research could also investigate the practical utility of targeting sexually-dysfunctional men's perceptions of their gender role and masculinity in treatment and whether this is effective in helping to alleviate the cognitive dissonance and anxiety that occur with instances of dysfunction.

Each of the studies presented here provide data that suggest that individuals are indeed highly influenced by gender models in the social environment. Qualitative data investigating individuals' associations of normative masculinity and femininity in each domain would provide richer information on how gender norms guide perceptions and their particular influence on behaviour. A limitation of our study was that the materials were not pilot tested and Studies 2 and 3 did not include typical manipulation checks. Qualitative information about the materials used would serve to

increase our confidence that the effect we believe that these materials are having is indeed correct. Finally, including measures of participants' anxiety or uncertainty about each of the domains investigated may lend further support to Grant and Hogg's (2012) assertion that the reduction of personal uncertainty sharpens participants' desire to align themselves with social models.

Conclusions

Overall, this research lends support to the social identity approach and its explanation of how social categories, such as gender, may come to influence attitudes and self-perceptions. This research also speaks to the malleability of self-perceptions to social context. The studies presented in this thesis show that in domains in which gender normativity and gender difference have been identified, social factors, such as prototypical representations of in-group and out-group behaviour, have bearing on individuals' reports of their own attitudes and behaviour.

In conclusion, these studies point to a self-concept that both perceives and incorporates considerations of gender normativity to guide not only how one presents to the world but also how one presents to one's self. In this, it seems that Fitzgerald (1926/2003) was correct, in that we may very well seek to soothe the anxiety that we are somehow "queer" (p.1) or strange by hiding from each other, and even from ourselves, behind our type. This research suggests that Fitzgerald was not entirely correct, however, when he wrote: "begin with a type and you find that you have created – nothing" (p.1.) From the evidence presented here, perhaps it can be said that each of us begins with a type when we consider ourselves, and far from creating nothing, that type shapes and guides our self-concept and beliefs. Moreover, understanding of the type is essential if we are to properly understand both our own self-concepts and beliefs and those of others.

References

Archer, J. (1993). The organization of childhood gender roles. In H. McGurk (Ed.), *Contemporary issues in childhood social development.* London, UK: Rutledge.

Baron-Cohen, S. (2004). *The Essential Difference: Male and Female Brains and the Truth about Autism*. New York, NY: Basic Books.

Baron-Cohen, S., & Wheelwright, S. (2004). The empathy quotient: an investigation of adults with Asperger syndrome or high functioning autism, and normal sex differences. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *34*, 163-175. doi:10.1023/B:JADD.0000022607.19833.00

Baumeister, R. F. (2000). Gender differences in erotic plasticity: the female sex drive as socially flexible and responsive. *Psychological Bulletin*, *126*, 347-374. doi:10.1037//0033-2909.126.3.347

Carmeli, A., & Josman, Z. E. (2006). The relationship among emotional intelligence, task performance, and organizational citizenship behaviours. *Human Performance*, *19*, 403-419. doi:10.1207/s15327043hup1904_5

Carter, D. B., & McCloskey, L. A. (1984). Peers and the maintenance of sex-typed behaviour: The development of children's conceptions of cross-gender behaviour in their peers. *Social Cognition*, *2*, 294-314. doi:10.1521/soco.1984.2.4.294

Davis, M. H., & Franzoi, S. L. (1991). Stability and change in adolescent self-consciousness and empathy. *Journal of Research in Personality*, *25*, 70-87. doi:10.1016/0092-6566(91)90006-C

Diamond, L. M. (2008). Female bisexuality from adolescence to adulthood: Results from a 10-year longitudinal study. *Developmental Psychology*, *44*, 5–14. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.44.1.5

Fine, C. (2010). *Delusions of gender: How our minds, society, and neurosexism create difference*. London, UK: Icon Books.

Fitzgerald, F.S. (2003) *The rich boy*. London, UK: Hesperus Press. (Original work published 1926).

Grant, F., & Hogg, M. A. (2012). Self-uncertainty, social identity prominence and group identification. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *48*, 538-542. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2011.11.006

Hogg, M. A., & Reid, S. A. (2006). Social identity, self‐categorization, and the communication of group norms. *Communication Theory*, *16*, 7-30. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2885.2006.00003.x

Kane, E. W. (2006). "No way my boys are going to be like that!" Parents' responses to children's gender nonconformity. *Gender & Society*, *20*, 149-176. doi:10.1177/0891243205284276

Lawrence, E. J., Shaw, P., Baker, D., Baron-Cohen, S., & David, A. S. (2004). Measuring empathy: reliability and validity of the Empathy Quotient. *Psychological Medicine*, *34*, 911-919. doi:10.1017/S0033291703001624

Levy, A. (2005). Female chauvinist pigs: Women and the rise of raunch culture. New York, NY: Free Press.

Lopez-Zafra, E. & Gartzia, L. (2014). Perceptions of gender differences in self-report measures of emotional intelligence. *Sex Roles*, *70*, 479-495. doi:10.1007/s11199-014-0368-6

Louderback, L. A., & Whitley, B. E. (1997). Perceived erotic value of homosexuality and sex-role attitudes as mediators of sex differences in heterosexual college students' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. *Journal of Sex Research*, *34*, 175-182. doi:10.1080/00224499709551882

McCreary, D. R. (1994). The male role and avoiding femininity. *Sex Roles*, *31*, 517-531. doi:10.1007/BF01544277

Moller, L. C., Hymel, S., & Rubin, K. H. (1992). Sex typing in play and popularity in middle childhood. *Sex Roles*, *26*, 331-353. doi:10.1007/BF00289916

Nobre, P. J. (2010). Psychological Determinants of Erectile Dysfunction: Testing a Cognitive-Emotional Model. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, *7*, 1429-1437. doi:10.1111/j.1743-6109.2009.01656.x

Petrides, K. V., Furnham, A., & Martin, G. N. (2004). Estimates of emotional and psychometric intelligence: Evidence for gender-based stereotypes. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, *144*, 149-162. doi:10.3200/SOCP.144.2.

Saklofske, D. H., Austin, E. J., Galloway, J., & Davidson, K. (2007). Individual difference correlates of health-related behaviours: Preliminary evidence for links between emotional intelligence and coping. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *42*, 491-502. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2006.08.006

Schieman, S., & Van Gundy, K. (2000). The personal and social links between age and self-reported empathy. *Social Psychology Quarterly*. *63*, 152-174. doi:10.2307/2695889

Schutte, N.S., Malouff, J.M., Hall, L.E., Haggerty, D.J., Cooper, J.T., Golden, C.J., Dornheim, L. (1998). Development and validation of a measure of emotional intelligence, *Personality and Individual Differences*, *25*, 167-177. doi:10.1016/S0191-8869(98)00001-4.

Turner, J. C., Hogg, M. A., Oakes, P. J., Reicher, S. D., & Wetherell, M. S. (1987). *Rediscovering the Social Group: A self-categorization Theory.* New York, NY: Blackwell.

Turner, J. C., Oakes, P. J., Haslam, S. A., & McGarty, C. (1994). Self and collective: Cognition and social context. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *20*, 454-463. doi:10.1177/0146167294205002

Van Rooy, D. L., Alonso, A., & Viswesvaran, C. (2005). Group differences in emotional intelligence scores: Theoretical and practical implications. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *38*, 689-700. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2004.05.023

Wakabayashi, A., Baron-Cohen, S., Uchiyama, T., Yoshida, Y., Kuroda, M., & Wheelwright, S. (2007). Empathizing and systemizing in adults with and without autism spectrum conditions: cross-cultural stability. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *37*, 1823-1832. doi:10.1007/s10803-006-0316-6

Wheelwright, S., Baron-Cohen, S., Goldenfeld, N., Delaney, J., Fine, D., Smith, R., Weil, L., & Wakabayashi, A. (2006). Predicting autism spectrum quotient (AQ) from the systemizing quotient-revised (SQ-R) and empathy quotient (EQ). *Brain Research*, *1079*, 47-56. doi:10.1016/j.brainres.2006.01.012

Yoshino, K. (2000). The epistemic contract of bisexual erasure. *Stanford Law Review*, *52*, 353-461. doi:10.2307/1229482

Consolidated References

Abrams, D., & Hogg, M. A. (1988). Comments on the motivational status of self‐esteem in social identity and intergroup discrimination. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *18*, 317-334. doi:10.1002/ejsp.2420180403

Abrams, D., & Hogg, M.A. (1999). *Social identity and social cognition*. Oxford, UK: Blackwell.

Adams, S. G. Jr., Dubbert, P. M., Chupurdia, K. M., Jones, A. Jr., Lofland, K.R., & Leermakers, E. (1996). Assessment of sexual beliefs and information in aging couples with sexual dysfunction. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour, 25*, 249-260. doi:10.1007/BF02438164

Ahmad, S., & Bhugra, D. (2010). Homophobia: An updated review of the literature. *Sexual and relationship therapy*, *25*, 447-455. doi:10.1080/14681994.2010.515206

Allison, C., Baron-Cohen, S., Wheelwright, S. J., Stone, M. H., & Muncer, S. J. (2011). Psychometric analysis of the Empathy Quotient (EQ). *Personality and Individual Differences*, *51*, 829-835. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2011.07.005

American Psychiatric Association, (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental health disorders: DSM-5* (5th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing.

Andersen, B.L., Cyranowski, J.M. & Espindle, D. (1999). Men's sexual self-schema. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *76*, 645-61. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.76.4.645

Anderson, E. (2005). Orthodox and inclusive masculinity: Competing masculinities among heterosexual men in a feminized terrain. *Sociological Perspectives, 48*, 337-355. doi:10.1525/sop.2005.48.3.337

Anderson, E., & McGuire, R. (2010). Inclusive masculinity theory and the gendered politics of men's rugby. *Journal of Gender Studies, 19*, 249-261. doi:10.1080/09589236.2010.494341

Andersen, R., & Fetner, T. (2008). Cohort differences in tolerance of homosexuality attitudinal change in Canada and the United States, 1981–2000. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *72*, 311-330. doi:10.1093/poq/nfn017

Antill, J. K., Cunningham, J. D., Russell, G., & Thompson, N. L. (1981). An Australian sex-role scale. *Australian Journal of Psychology, 33*, 169-183. doi:10.1080/00049538108258734

Archer, J. (1993). The organization of childhood gender roles. In H. McGurk (Ed.), *Contemporary issues in childhood social development.* London, UK: Rutledge.

Archer, J. (2004). Sex differences in aggression in real-world settings: A meta-analytic review. *Review of General Psychology*, *8*, 291. doi:10.1037/1089-2680.8.4.291

Auyeung, B., Baron-Cohen, S., Ashwin, E., Knickmeyer, R., Taylor, K., & Hackett, G. (2009). Fetal testosterone and autistic traits. *British Journal of Psychology*, *100*, 1-22. doi:10.1348/000712608X311731

Bailey, J. M. (2003). *The man who would be queen: The science of gender-bending and transsexualism*. Washington DC: Joseph Henry Press.

Baker, C. D., & Silva, P. D. (1988). The relationship between male sexual dysfunction and belief in zilbergeld' s myths: An empirical investigation. *Sexual and Marital Therapy, 3*, 229-238. doi:10.1080/02674658808407714

Balliet, D., Li, N. P., Macfarlan, S. J., & Van Vugt, M. (2011). Sex differences in cooperation: A meta-analytic review of social dilemmas. *Psychological Bulletin*,*137*, 881-893. doi:10.1037/a0025354

Barker, M., Richards, C., Jones, R., Bowes-Catton, H., Plowman, T., Yockney, J., & Morgan, M. (2014). *The Bisexuality Report*. Retrieved from the Open University Website: http://www.open.ac.uk/ccig/files/ccig/The%20Bisexuality Report%20Feb. 2012.pdf

Barlow, D. H. (1986). Causes of sexual dysfunction: The role of anxiety and cognitive interference. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 54*, 140-148. doi:10.1037/0022-006X.54.2.140

Baron-Cohen, S. (2004). *The Essential Difference: Male and Female Brains and the Truth about Autism*. New York, NY: Basic Books.

Baron-Cohen, S., & Wheelwright, S. (2004). The empathy quotient: an investigation of adults with Asperger syndrome or high functioning autism, and normal sex differences. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *34*, 163-175. doi:10.1023/B:JADD.0000022607.19833.00

Barrett, L. F., Lane, R. D., Sechrest, L., & Schwartz, G. E. (2000). Sex differences in emotional awareness. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *26*, 1027-1035. doi:10.1177/01461672002611001

Basow, S. A., & Johnson, K. (2000). Predictors of homophobia in female college students. *Sex Roles*, *42*, 391-404. doi:10.1023/A:1007098221316

Baumeister, R. F. (2000). Gender differences in erotic plasticity: the female sex drive as socially flexible and responsive. *Psychological Bulletin*, *126*, 347-374. doi:10.1037//0033-2909.126.3.347

Beckwith, A., Green, J., Goldmeier, D., & Hetherton, J. (2009). Dysfunctional ideas ('male myths') are a result of, rather than the cause of, psychogenic erectile dysfunction in heterosexual men. *International journal of STD & AIDS, 20*, 638-641. doi:10.1258/ijsa.2008.008468

Beilock, S. L., Jellison, W. A., Rydell, R. J., McConnell, A. R., & Carr, T. H. (2006). On the causal mechanisms of stereotype threat: Can skills that don't rely heavily on working memory still be threatened?. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *32*, 1059-1071. doi:10.1177/0146167206288489

Bem, S. L. (1974). The measurement of psychological androgyny. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *42*, 155-162. doi:10.1037/h0036215

Bem, S. L. (1981). Gender schema theory: A cognitive account of sex typing. *Psychological Review*, *88*, 354-363. doi:10.1037//0033-295X.88.4.354

Bem, S.L. (1993). The lenses of gender: Transforming the debate on sexual inequality. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Berry, M. D. (2013). The History and Evolution of Sex Therapy and its Relationship to Psychoanalysis. *International Journal of Applied Psychoanalytic Studies, 10*, 53-74. doi:10.1002/aps.1315

Berthoz, S., Wessa, M., Kedia, G., Wicker, B., & Grezes, J. (2008). Cross-cultural validation of the empathy quotient in a French-speaking sample. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry. Revue Canadienne de Psychiatrie*, *53*, 469-477. Retrieved from: http://www.cpa-apc.org

Billig, M., & Tajfel, H. (1973). Social categorization and similarity in intergroup behaviour. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *3*, 27–52. doi:10.1002/ejsp.2420030103

Bird, S. R. (1996). Welcome to the men's club: Homosociality and the maintenance of hegemonic masculinity. *Gender & Society*, *10*, 120-132. doi:10.1177/089124396010002002

Black, D., Gates, G., Sanders, S., & Taylor, L. (2000). Demographics of the gay and lesbian population in the United States: Evidence from available systematic data sources. *Demography*, *37*, 139–154. doi:10.2307/2648117

Blair, I. V., & Banaji, M. R. (1996). Automatic and controlled processes in stereotype priming. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 70*, 1142-1163. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.70.6.1142

Brackett, M. A., & Mayer, J. D. (2003). Convergent, discriminant, and incremental validity of competing measures of emotional intelligence. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *29*, 1147-1158. doi:10.1177/0146167203254596

Brizendine, L. (2006). *The female brain*. New York, NY: Random House.

Cahill, L. (2006). Why sex matters for neuroscience. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, *7*, 477-484. doi:10.1038/nrn1909.

Carmeli, A., & Josman, Z. E. (2006). The relationship among emotional intelligence, task performance, and organizational citizenship behaviours. *Human Performance*, *19*, 403-419. doi: 10.1207/s15327043hup1904_5

Carr, T. H., McCauley, C., Sperber, R. D., & Parmelee, C. M. (1982). Words, pictures, and priming: On semantic activation, conscious identification, and the automaticity of information processing. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 8*, 757-777. doi:10.1037/0096-1523.8.6.757

Carroll, J. M., & Chiew, K. Y. (2006). Sex and discipline differences in empathising, systemising and autistic symptomatology: Evidence from a student population. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *36*, 949-957. doi:10.1007/s10803-006-0127-9

Carter, D. B., & McCloskey, L. A. (1984). Peers and the maintenance of sex-typed behaviour: The development of children's conceptions of cross-gender behaviour in their peers. *Social Cognition*, *2*, 294-314. doi:10.1521/soco.1984.2.4.294

Chatard, A., Guimond, S., & Selimbegovic, L. (2007). "How good are you in math?" The effect of gender stereotypes on students' recollection of their school marks. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *43*, 1017-1024. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2006.10.024

Chivers, M. L. (2005). A brief review and discussion of sex differences in the specificity of sexual arousal. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, *20*, 377-390. doi:10.1080/14681990500238802

Choudhury, S., Nagel, S. K., & Slaby, J. (2009). Critical neuroscience: Linking neuroscience and society through critical practice. *BioSocieties*, *4*, 61-77. doi:10.1017/S1745855209006437

Clarke, M. J., Marks, A. D., & Lykins, A. D. (2015). Effect of normative masculinity on males' dysfunctional sexual beliefs, sexual attitudes, and perceptions of sexual functioning. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 327-337. doi:10.1080/00224499.2013.860072

Connell, R. (1995). *Masculinities*. Berkely, CA: University of California Press.

Cocks, H. G. (2007). Homosexuality between Men in Britain since the Eighteenth Century. *History Compass*, *5*, 865-889. doi: 10.1111/j.14780542.2007.00430.x

Costa Jr, P., Terracciano, A., & McCrae, R. R. (2001). Gender differences in personality traits across cultures: Robust and surprising findings. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *81*, 322-334. doi: 10.1037/0022-3514.81.2.322

Costanzo, M., & Archer, D. (1989). Interperting the expressive behaviour of others: The Interpersonal Perception Task. *Journal of Nonverbal Behaviour*, *13*, 225-245.doi:10.1007/BF00990295

Davis, M. H., & Franzoi, S. L. (1991). Stability and change in adolescent self-consciousness and empathy. *Journal of Research in Personality*, *25*, 70-87. doi:10.1016/0092-6566(91)90006-C

Decety, J. (2011). Dissecting the neural mechanisms mediating empathy. *Emotion Review*, *3*, 92–108. doi:10.1177/1754073910374662

Diamond, L. M. (2008). Female bisexuality from adolescence to adulthood: Results from a 10-year longitudinal study. *Developmental Psychology*, *44*, 5–14. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.44.1.5

Dijksterhuis, A., & van Knippenberg, A. (1998). The relation between perception and behaviour, or how to win a game of Trivial Pursuit. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 74*, 865-877. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.74.4.865

Dimitrijević, A., Hanak, N., Vukosavljević-Gvozden, T., & Opačić, G. (2012). Psychometric properties of the Serbian version of the Empathy Quotient (S-EQ). *Psihologija*, *45*, 257-276. doi:10.2298/PSI1203257D

Doherty, R.W. (1997). The Emotional Contagion Scale: A measure of individual differences. *Journal of Nonverbal Behaviour*, *21*, 131-154. doi:10.1023/A:1024956003661

Dodge, B., Reece, M., & Gebhard, P. H. (2008). Kinsey and beyond: Past, present, and future considerations for research on male bisexuality. *Journal of Bisexuality*, *8*, 175-189. doi:10.1080/15299710802501462

Doidge, N. (2007), *The Brain That Changes Itself. Stories of Personal Triumph from the Frontiers of Brain Science*. New York, NY: Penguin.

Driscoll, I., Hamilton, D. E., Yeo, R. A., Brooks, W. M., & Sutherland, R. J. (2005). Virtual navigation in humans: The impact of age, sex, and hormones on place learning. *Hormones and Behaviour*, *47*, 326−335. doi:10.1016/j.yhbeh.2004.11.013

Druckman, J. N., & Kam, C. D. (2011). Students as experimental participants: A defense of the "narrow data base." In J. N. Druckman, D. Green, J. H. Kuklinski, & A. Lupia (Eds.), Handbook of experimental political science. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Dunne, M. P., Bailey, J. M., Kirk, K. M., & Martin, N. G. (2000). The subtlety of sex-atypicality. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *29*, 549-565. doi:10.1023/A:1002002420159

Eagly, A. H. (1987). *Sex differences in social behaviour: A social-role interpretation*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Eagly, A. H., & Karau, S. J. (2002). Role congruity theory of prejudice toward female leaders. *Psychological Review*, *109*, 573-592. doi:10.1037/0033295X.109

Eardley, I. (2013). The incidence, prevalence, and natural history of erectile dysfunction. *Sexual Medicine Reviews*, *1*, 3-16. doi: 10.1002/smrj.2

Eaton, N. R., Keyes, K. M., Krueger, R. F., Balsis, S., Skodol, A. E., Markon, K. E., ... & Hasin, D. S. (2012). An invariant dimensional liability model of gender differences in mental disorder prevalence: evidence from a national sample. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, *121*, 282-294. doi:10.1037/a0024780

Ebsworth, M., & Lalumiere, M.L. (2012). Viewing time as a measure of bisexual interest. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *41*, 161-172. doi:10.1007/s105080129923-9

Eisenberg, N., & Lennon, R. (1983). Sex differences in empathy and related capacities. *Psychological Bulletin*, *94*, 100-113. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.94.1.100

Eliason, M. J. (1997). The prevalence and nature of biphobia in heterosexual undergraduate students. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *26*, 317-326. doi:10.1023/A:1024527032040

Eliason, M. (2001). Bi-negativity: The stigma facing bisexual men. *Journal of Bisexuality*, *1*, 137-154. doi:10.1300/J159v01n02_05

Ellis, L., Robb, B., & Burke, D. (2005). Sexual orientation in United States and Canadian college students. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *34*, 569-581. doi:10.1007/s10508-005-6283-8

Fagot, B. I., Leinbach, M. D., & O'Boyle, C. (1992). Gender labeling, gender stereotyping, and parenting behaviours. *Developmental Psychology*, *28*, 225-246 doi:10.1037/0012-1649.28.2.225

Fahs, B. (2009). Compulsory bisexuality?: The challenges of modern sexual fluidity. *Journal of Bisexuality*, *9*, 431-449. doi:10.1080/15299710903316661

Fine, C. (2010). *Delusions of gender: How our minds, society, and neurosexism create difference*. London, UK: Icon Books.

Fine, C. (2012). Explaining, or sustaining, the status quo? The potentially self-fulfilling effects of 'hardwired'accounts of sex differences. Neuroethics, 5(3), 285-294. doi:10.1007/s12152-011-9118-4

Finegan, J. A. K., Niccols, G. A., & Sitarenios, G. (1992). Relations between prenatal testosterone levels and cognitive abilities at 4 years. *Developmental Psychology*, *28*, 1075-1094. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.28.6.1075

Fiske, A. P., Haslam, N., & Fiske, S. T. (1991). Confusing one person with another: what errors reveal about the elementary forms of social relations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *60*, 656-663. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.60.5.656

Fitzgerald, F.S. (2003) *The rich boy*. London, UK: Hesperus Press. (Original work published 1926).

Flood, M. (2008). Men, sex, and homosociality: How bonds between men shape their sexual relations with women. *Men and Masculinities*, *10*, 339-359. doi:10.1177/1097184X06287761

Gagné, P., Tewksbury, R., & McGaughey, D. (1997). Coming out and crossing over identity formation and proclamation in a transgender community. *Gender & Society*, *11*, 478-508. doi:10.1177/089124397011004006

Gorman-Murray, A. (2008). Masculinity and the home: a critical review and conceptual framework. *Australian Geographer, 39*, 367-379. doi:10.1080/00049180802270556

Graham, T., & Ickes, W. (1997). When women's intuition isn't greater than men's. In W. Ickes (Ed.), *Empathic accuracy* (pp. 117-143). New York, NY: Guilford.

Grant, F., & Hogg, M. A. (2012). Self-uncertainty, social identity prominence and group identification. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *48*, 538-542. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2011.11.006

Grimshaw, G.M., Sitarenios, G., & Finegan, J.K. (1995). Mental rotation at 7 years: Relations with prenatal testosterone levels and spatial play experiences. *Brain and Cognition*, *29*, 85–100. doi:10.1006/brcg.1995.1269

Gross, J.J., & John, O.P. (1998). Mapping the domain of expressivity: Multimethod evidence for a hierarchical model. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *74*, 170-191. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.74.1.170

Haslam, S. A., Oakes, P. J., Reynolds, K. J., & Turner, J. C. (1999). Social identity salience and the emergence of stereotype consensus. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *25*, 809-818. doi:10.1177/0146167299025007004

Hall, P. (2004). Online psychosexual therapy: a summary of pilot study findings. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy, 19*, 167-178. doi:10.1080/14681990410001691389

Herek, G. M. (1986). On heterosexual masculinity: Some psychical consequences of the social construction of gender and sexuality. *American Behavioural Scientist*. *29*, 563-577. doi:10.1177/000276486029005005

Herek, G. M. (2002). Heterosexuals' attitudes toward bisexual men and women in the United States. *Journal of Sex Research*, *39*, 264-274. doi:10.1080/00224490209552150

Herek, G. M., Cogan, J. C., Gillis, J. R., & Glunt, E. K. (1998). Correlates of internalized homophobia in a community sample of lesbians and gay men. *Journal of the Gay and lesbian Medical Association*, *2*, 17-26. Retrieved from: http://psychology.ucdavis.edu

Hill, S. E., & Flom, R. (2007). 18-and 24-month-olds' discrimination of gender-consistent and inconsistent activities. *Infant Behaviour and Development, 30*, 168-173. doi:10.1016/j.infbeh.2006.08.003

Heilman, M. E., & Wallen, A. S. (2010). Wimpy and undeserving of respect: Penalties for men's gender-inconsistent success. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *46*, 664-667. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2010.01.008

Heilman, M. E., Wallen, A. S., Fuchs, D., & Tamkins, M. M. (2004). Penalties for success: reactions to women who succeed at male gender-typed tasks. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, *89*, 416.doi:10.1037/0021-9010.89.3.416

Hofer, A., Siedentopf, C. M., Ischebeck, A., Rettenbacher, M. A., Verius, M., Felber, S., & Fleischhacker, W. W. (2006). Gender differences in regional cerebral activity during the perception of emotion: a functional MRI study. *Neuroimage*, *32*, 854-862. doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2006.03.053

Hoffman, M. L. (1977). Empathy, its development and prosocial implications. *Nebraska symposium on motivation*, *25*, 169-217. Retrieved from: http://psychology.unl.edu

Hogg, M. A. (2000). Subjective uncertainty reduction through self-categorization: A motivational theory of social identity processes. *European Review of Social Psychology*, *11*, 223-255. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2005.12.008

Hogg, M. A. (2007). Uncertainty-identity theory. In M. P. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in experimental social psychology* (pp. 69–126). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Hogg, M. A., & Abrams, D. (1990). Social motivation, self-esteem and social identity. In D. Abrams & M. A. Hogg (Eds.), *Social identity theory: Constructive and critical advances* (pp.17-43). New York, NY: Springer-Verlag.

Hogg, M. A., & Reid, S. A. (2006). Social identity, self‐categorization, and the communication of group norms. *Communication Theory*, *16*, 7-30. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2885.2006.00003.x

Hogg, M. A., & Terry, D. J. (2000). Social identity and self-categorization processes in organizational contexts. *Academy of Management Review*, *25*, 121–140. doi:10.2307/259266

Hogg, M. A., & Turner, J. C. (1987). Intergroup behaviour, self‐stereotyping and the salience of social categories. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, *26*, 325-340. doi:10.1111/j.2044-8309.1987.tb00795.x

Hornsey, M. J. (2008). Social identity theory and self-categorization theory: A historical review. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, *2*, 204-222. doi:10.1111/j.1751-9004.2007.00066.x

Hundhammer, T., & Mussweiler, T. (2012). How sex puts you in gendered shoes: Sexuality-priming leads to gender-based self-perception and behaviour. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 103*, 176-193. doi:10.1037/a0028121

Hyde, J. S. (2005). The gender similarities hypothesis. *American psychologist*,*60*, 581-590. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.60.6.581

Israel, T., & Mohr, J. J. (2004). Attitudes toward bisexual women and men: Current research, future directions. *Journal of Bisexuality*, *4*, 117-134. doi:10.1300/J159v04n01_09

Janssen, E., Vorst, H., Finn, P., & Bancroft, J. (2002). The sexual inhibition (SIS) and sexual excitation (SES) scales: I. Measuring sexual inhibition and excitation proneness in men. *Journal of Sex Research, 39*, 114-126. doi: 10.1080/00224490209552130

Jackson, L. A., & Cash, T. F. (1985). Components of gender stereotypes: Their implications for inferences on stereotypic and nonstereotypic dimensions. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *11*, 326-344. doi:10.1177/0146167285113008

Jausˆovec, N., & Jausˆovec, K. (2012) Sex differences in mental rotation and cortical activation patterns: can training change them? *Intelligence*, *40*, 151–162. doi:10.1016/j.intell.2012.01.005

Jordan, K., Wüstenberg, T., Heinze, H. J., Peters, M., & Jäncke, L. (2002). Women and men exhibit different cortical activation patterns during mental rotation tasks. *Neuropsychologia*, *40*, 2397-2408. doi:10.1016/S0028-3932(02)000763

Jordan-Young, R. M. (2010). *Brain Storm*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Kane, E. W. (2006). "No way my boys are going to be like that!" Parents' responses to children's gender nonconformity. *Gender & Society*, *20*, 149-176. doi:10.1177/0891243205284276

Karniol, R., Gabay, R., Ochion, Y., & Harari, Y. (1998). Is gender or gender-role orientation a better predictor of empathy in adolescence?. *Sex Roles*, *39*, 45-59. doi:10.1023/A:1018825732154

Katenbrink, J. (2006). Translation and standardization of the Sex-Role Egalitarianism Scale (SRES-B) on a German sample. *Sex Roles*, *54*, 485-493. doi:10.1007/s11199-006-9013-3

Kawakami, K., Phills, C. E., Greenwald, A. G., Simard, D., Pontiero, J., Brnjas, A., . . . Dovidio, J. F. (2012). In perfect harmony: Synchronizing the self to activated social categories. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 102*, 562-575. doi:10.1037/11059-00010.1037/11059-0002006-07508-000

King, L. A., & King, D. W. (1993). *SRES—sex role egalitarianism scale manual*. Port Huron, MI: Sigma Assessment Systems.

Kinsey, A. C., Pomeroy, W. B., & Martin, C. E. (1948). *Sexual behaviour in the human male*. Philadelphia: Saunders.

Kinsey, A. C, Pomeroy, W. B., Martin, C. E., & Gebhard, P. H. (1953). *Sexual behaviour in the human female*. Philadelphia: Saunders.

Klein, F., (1978). *The bisexual option: A concept of one hundred percent intimacy*. New York: Priam Books.

Klein, F., Sepekoff, B., & Wolf, T. J. (1985). Sexual orientation: A multi-variable dynamic process. *Journal of Homosexuality*, *11*, 35-49. doi:10.1300/J082v11n01_04

Klein, F., & Weinrich, J. D. (2014). Homogeneous gynephiles and heterogeneous androphiles: A factor analysis of differences and similarities in attractions to the sexes as a function of sexual orientation. *Journal of Bisexuality, 14*, 468-501. doi:10.1080/15299716.2014.938285

Klein, K. J., & Hodges, S. D. (2001). Gender differences, motivation, and empathic accuracy: When it pays to understand. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *27*, 720-730. doi:10.1177/0146167201276007

Koenig, A. M., & Eagly, A. H. (2005). Stereotype threat in men on a test of social sensitivity. *Sex Roles*, *52*, 489-496. doi:10.1007/s11199-005-3714-x

Kolodny, L.H. & Kolodny, N.J. (1995). Gender roles. In Masters, W.H., Johnson, V.E., Kolodny, R.C. (Eds.). *Human Sexuality* (5th Ed). New York, NY: Harper Collins Ltd.

Knickmeyer, R., Baron-Cohen, S., Raggatt, P., Taylor, K., & Hackett, G. (2006). Fetal testosterone and empathy. *Hormones and Behaviour*, *49*, 282-292. doi:10.1016/j.yhbeh.2005.08.010

Laner, M. R., & Laner, R. H. (1980). Sexual preference or personal style? Why lesbians are disliked. *Journal of Homosexuality*, *5*, 339-356. doi:10.1300/J082v05n04_01

Lanis, K., & Covell, K. (1995). Images of women in advertisements: Effects on attitudes related to sexual aggression. *Sex Roles, 32*, 639-649. doi:10.1007/BF01544216

Laumann, E. O., Nicolosi, A., Glasser, D. B., Paik, A., Gingell, C., Moreira, E., & Wang, T. (2004). Sexual problems among women and men aged 40–80: Prevalence and correlates identified in the Global Study of Sexual Attitudes and Behaviours. *International Journal of Impotence Research*, *17*(1), 39-57. doi:10.1038/sj.ijir.3901250

Lawrence, E. J., Shaw, P., Baker, D., Baron-Cohen, S., & David, A. S. (2004). Measuring empathy: reliability and validity of the Empathy Quotient. *Psychological Medicine*, *34*, 911-919. doi:10.1017/S0033291703001624

Leinbach, M. D., & Fagot, B. I. (1993). Categorical habituation to male and female faces: Gender schematic processing in infancy. *Infant Behaviour and Development*, *16*, 317-332. doi:10.1016/0163-6383(93)80038-A

Lenskyj, H. (1990). Power and play: Gender and sexuality issues in sport and physical activity. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport, 25*, 235-245. doi:10.1177/101269029002500305

Leusink, P. M., & Aarts, E. (2006). Treating Erectile Dysfunction through Electronic Consultation: A Pilot Study. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 32*, 401-407. doi:10.1080/00926230600835361

Levy, A. (2005). Female chauvinist pigs: Women and the rise of raunch culture. New York, NY: Free Press.

Leyens, J. P., Désert, M., Croizet, J. C., & Darcis, C. (2000). Stereotype threat: Are lower status and history of stigmatization preconditions of stereotype threat?. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *26(*10), 1189-1199. doi:10.1177/0146167200262002

Lipman-Blumen, Jean. 1976. Toward a homosocial theory of sex roles: An explanation of the sex segregation of social institutions. *Signs: Journal of Women and Culture and Society*, *1*, 15-31

Lips, H. (2006). *A new psychology of women: Gender culture and ethnicity* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: McGraw Hill.

Lombardi, E. L., Wilchins, R. A., Priesing, D., & Malouf, D. (2002). Gender violence: Transgender experiences with violence and discrimination. *Journal of Homosexuality*, *42*, 89-101. doi:10.1300/J082v42n01_05

Lopez-Zafra, E. & Gartzia, L. (2014). Perceptions of gender differences in self-report measures of emotional intelligence. *Sex Roles*, *70*, 479-495. doi:10.1007/s11199-014-0368-6

Lorenzi‐Cioldi, F. (1991). Self‐stereotyping and self‐enhancement in gender groups. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *21*, 403-417. doi:10.1002/ejsp.2420210504

Louderback, L. A., & Whitley, B. E. (1997). Perceived erotic value of homosexuality and sex-role attitudes as mediators of sex differences in heterosexual college students' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. *Journal of Sex Research*, *34*, 175-182. doi:10.1080/00224499709551882

Lutchmaya, S., Baron-Cohen, S., & Raggatt, P. (2002). Foetal testosterone and eye contact in 12-month-old human infants. *Infant Behaviour and Development*, *25*, 327-335. doi:10.1016/S0163-6383(02)00094-2

Malamuth, N. M., & Check, J. V. (1981). The effects of mass media exposure on acceptance of violence against women: A field experiment. *Journal of Research in Personality, 15*, 436-446. doi:10.1016/0092-6566(81)90040-4

Martin, C. L. (1990). Attitudes and expectations about children with nontraditional and traditional gender roles. *Sex Roles*, *22*, 151-166. doi:10.1007/BF00288188

Masters, W. H., & Johnson, V. E. (1970). *Human sexual inadequacy*. Toronto: Bantam Books.

Masters, W.H., Johnson, V.E., Kolodny, R.C. (1997). *Human Sexuality* (5th Ed). New York, NY: Harper Collins Ltd.

McCabe, M. P. (2005). The role of performance anxiety in the development and maintenance of sexual dysfunction in men and women. *International Journal of Stress Management, 12*, 379-388. doi:10.1037/1072-5245.12.4.379

McCabe, M. P., Price, E., Piterman, L., & Lording, D. (2008). Evaluation of an internet-based psychological intervention for the treatment of erectile dysfunction. *International Journal of Impotence Research, 20*, 324-330. doi:10.1038/ijir.2008.3

McCreary, D. R. (1994). The male role and avoiding femininity. *Sex Roles*, *31*, 517-531. doi:10.1007/BF01544277

Mewett, P., & Toffoletti, K. (2008). Rogue Men and Predatory Women Female Fans' Perceptions of Australian Footballers' Sexual Conduct. *International review for the sociology of sport, 43*, 165-180. doi:10.1177/1012690208095377

Michalska, K. J., Kinzler, K. D., & Decety, J. (2013). Age-related sex differences in explicit measures of empathy do not predict brain responses across childhood and adolescence. *Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience*, *3*, 22-32. doi:10.1016/j.dcn.2012.08.001

Miller, A., Fox, N. A., Cohn, J. F., Forbes, E. E., Sherrill, J. T., & Kovacs, M. (2014). Regional patterns of brain activity in adults with a history of childhood-onset depression: gender differences and clinical variability. doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.159.6.934

Miller, D. I., & Halpern, D. F. (2014). The new science of cognitive sex differences. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, *18*, 37-45. doi.10.1016/j.tics.2013.10.011

Moè, A. (2009). Are males always better than females in mental rotation? Exploring a gender belief explanation. *Learning and Individual Differences*, *19*(1), 21-27. doi:10.1016/j.lindif.2008.02.002

Moè, A. (2012). Gender difference does not mean genetic difference: Externalizing improves performance in mental rotation. *Learning and Individual Differences*, *22*, 20-24. doi:10.1016/j.lindif.2011.11.001

Mohr, J. J., & Rochlen, A. B. (1999). Measuring attitudes regarding bisexuality in lesbian, gay male, and heterosexual populations. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, *46*, 353-369. doi:10.1037/0022-0167.46.3.353

Moller, L. C., Hymel, S., & Rubin, K. H. (1992). Sex typing in play and popularity in middle childhood. *Sex Roles*, *26*, 331-353. doi:10.1007/BF00289916

Morton, T. A., Haslam, S. A., Postmes, T., & Ryan, M. K. (2006). We Value What Values Us: The Appeal of Identity‐Affirming Science. *Political Psychology*, *27*, 823-838. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9221.2006.00539.x

Moss-Racusin, C. A., & Rudman, L. A. (2010). Disruptions in women's self-promotion: The backlash avoidance model. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, *34*, 186- 202. doi:10.1111/j.1471-6402.2010.01561.x

Muehlenhard, C. L., & Quackenbush, D. M. (2010). Sexual double standard scale. In T. D. Fisher, C. M. Davis, W. L. Yarber & S. L. Davis (Eds.), *Handbook of sexuality-related measures* (pp. 186-188). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage

Muir, K. B., & Seitz, T. (2004). Machismo, misogyny, and homophobia in a male athletic subculture: a participant-observation study of deviant rituals in collegiate rugby. *Deviant Behaviour, 25*, 303-327. doi:10.1080/01639620490267294

Muncer, S. J., & Ling, J. (2006). Psychometric analysis of the empathy quotient (EQ) scale. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *40*, 1111-1119. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2005.09.020

Nobre, P., & Pinto-Gouveia, J. (2009). Cognitive Schemas Associated with Negative Sexual Events: A Comparison of Men and Women with and Without Sexual Dysfunction. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour, 38*, 842-851. doi:10.1007/s10508-008-9450-x

Nobre, P. J. (2010). Psychological Determinants of Erectile Dysfunction: Testing a Cognitive-Emotional Model. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, *7*, 1429-1437. doi:10.1111/j.1743-6109.2009.01656.x

Nobre, P., Gouveia, J. P., & Gomes, F. A. (2003). Sexual Dysfunctional Beliefs Questionnaire: An instrument to assess sexual dysfunctional beliefs as vulnerability factors to sexual problems. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy, 18*, 171-204. doi:10.1080/1468199031000061281

Nobre, P. J., & Pinto‐Gouveia, J. (2006). Dysfunctional sexual beliefs as vulnerability factors for sexual dysfunction. *Journal of Sex Research, 43*, 68-75. doi:10.1080/00224490609552300

Nosek, B. A., Smyth, F. L., Sriram, N., Lindner, N. M., Devos, T., Ayala, A., . . . Steele, C. M. (2009). National Differences in Gender-Science Stereotypes Predict National Sex Differences in Science and Math Achievement. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 106*, 10593-10597. doi:10.2307/40483597

Oakes, P. J. (1987). The salience of social categories. In J. C. Turner, M. A. Hogg, P. J. Oakes, S. D. Reicher, S., & Wetherell, M. S. *Rediscovering the Social Group: A Self-categorization Theory* (pp. 117–141). Oxford, UK: Blackwell.

Oakes, P. J., Turner, J. C., & Haslam, S. A. (1991). Perceiving people as group members: The role of fit in the salience of social categorizations. British *Journal of Social Psychology*, *30*, 125–144. doi:10.1111/j.20448309.1991.tb00930.x

Ochs, R. (1996). Biphobia: It goes more than two ways. In B. A. Firestein (Ed.), *Bisexuality: The psychology and politics of an invisible minority* (pp. 217-239). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Onorato, R. S., & Turner, J. C. (2004). Fluidity in the self‐concept: the shift from personal to social identity. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *34*, 257-278. doi:10.1002/ejsp.195

Pathela, P., Hajat, A., Schillinger, J., Blank, S., Sell, R., & Mostashari, F. (2006). Discordance between sexual behaviour and self-reported sexual identity: A population- based survey of New York City men. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, *145*, 416–425. doi:10.7326/0003-4819-145-6-200609190-00005

Petrides, K. V., & Furnham, A. (2000). On the dimensional structure of emotional intelligence. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *29*, 313-320. doi:10.1016/S0191-8869(99)00195-6

Petrides, K. V., & Furnham, A. (2001). Trait emotional intelligence: Psychometric investigation with reference to established trait taxonomies. *European Journal of Personality*, *15*, 425-448. doi:10.1002/per.416

Petrides, K. V., Furnham, A., & Martin, G. N. (2004). Estimates of emotional and psychometric intelligence: Evidence for gender-based stereotypes. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, *144*, 149-162. doi:10.3200/SOCP.144.2.

Petrides, K. V., Pita, R., & Kokkinaki, F. (2007). The location of trait emotional intelligence in personality factor space. *British Journal of Psychology*, *98*, 273-289. doi:10.1348/000712606X120618

Preti, A., Vellante, M., Baron-Cohen, S., Zucca, G., Petretto, D. R., & Masala, C. (2011). The Empathy Quotient: A cross-cultural comparison of the Italian version. *Cognitive Neuropsychiatry*, *16*, 50-70.doi: 10.1080/13546801003790982

Quinta Gomes, A., & Nobre, P. (2012). Early Maladaptive Schemas and Sexual Dysfunction in Men. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour, 41*, 311-320. doi:10.1007/s10508-011-9853y

Richters, J., Altman, D., Badcock, P. B., Smith, A. M., de Visser, R. O., Grulich, A. E., Rissel C. & Simpson, J. M. (2014). Sexual identity, sexual attraction and sexual experience: The second Australian study of health and relationships. *Sexual Health*, *11*, 451-460. doi:10.1071/SH14117

Ridgeway, C. L. (1997). Interaction and the Conservation of Gender Inequality: Considering Employment. *American Sociological Review, 62*, 218-235. doi:10.2307/2657301

Ridgeway, C. L. (2009). Framed Before We Know It: How Gender Shapes Social Relations. *Gender & Society, 23*, 145-160. doi:10.1177/0891243208330313

Rieger, G., Chivers, M.L., & Bailey, J.M. (2005). Sexual arousal patterns of bisexual men. *Psychological Science*, *16*, 579-584. doi:10.1111/j.14679280.2005.x

Rieger, G., & Savin-Williams, R. C. (2012). The eyes have it: Sex and sexual orientation differences in pupil dilation patterns. *PloS one*, *7*, e40256. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0040256

Robinson, M. D., & Clore, G. L. (2002). Belief and feeling: evidence for an accessibility model of emotional self-report. *Psychological Bulletin*, *128*, 934- 960. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.128.6.934

Rosenthal, A.M., Sylva, A., Safron, A. & Bailey, M. (2012). The male bisexuality debate revisited: Some bisexual men have bisexual arousal patterns. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *41*, 135-147. doi:10.1007/s10508-011-9881-7

Rubin, M., & Hewstone, M. (1998). Social identity theory's self-esteem hypothesis: A review and some suggestions for clarification. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, *2*, 40-62. doi:10.1207/s15327957pspr0201_3

Rudman, L. A., & Mescher, K. (2013). Penalizing men who request a family leave: Is flexibility stigma a femininity stigma?. *Journal of Social Issues*, *69*, 322-340.doi: 10.1111/josi.12017

Ryan, M. K., David, B., & Reynolds, K. J. (2004). Who cares? The effect of gender and context on the self and moral reasoning. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, *28*, 246-255. doi:10.1111/j.1471-6402.2004.00142.x

Saklofske, D. H., Austin, E. J., Galloway, J., & Davidson, K. (2007). Individual difference correlates of health-related behaviours: Preliminary evidence for links between emotional intelligence and coping. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *42*, 491-502. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2006.08.006

Saklofske, D. H., Austin, E. J., & Minski, P. S. (2003). Factor structure and validity of a trait emotional intelligence measure. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *34*, 707-721. doi:10.1016/S0191-8869(02)00056-9

Salovey, P.. & Mayer, J. D. (1990). Emotional intelligence. *Imagination, Cognition and Personality*, *9*, 185-211. doi:10.2190/DUGG-P24E-52WK-6CDG

Savin-Williams, R.C., Pardo, S.T., Vrangalova, Z., Mitchell, R.S., & Cohen, K.M. (2010). In Chrisler & McCreary (Eds.), *Handbook of gender research in psychology* (pp. 359-378). New York, NY: Springer.

Savin-Williams, R. C., & Ream, G. L. (2007). Prevalence and stability of sexual orientation components during adolescence and young adulthood. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *36*, 385-394. doi:10.1007/s10508-006-9088-5

Sbrocco, T., & Barlow, D. H. (1996). *Conceptualizing the cognitive component of sexual arousal: Implications for sexuality research and treatment*. New York: Guilford Press.

Schieman, S., & Van Gundy, K. (2000). The personal and social links between age and self-reported empathy. *Social Psychology Quarterly*. *63*, 152-174. doi:10.2307/2695889

Schulte-Rüther, M., Markowitsch, H. J., Shah, N. J., Fink, G. R., & Piefke, M. (2008). Gender differences in brain networks supporting empathy. *Neuroimage, 42*, 393-403. doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2008.04.180

Schutte, N.S., Malouff, J.M., & Bhullar, N. (2009). The Assessing Emotions Scale. In C. Stough, D. Saklofske & J. Parkers (Eds.), *The Assessment of Emotional Intelligence*. (pp.119-135). New York: Springer Publishing.

Schutte, N.S., Malouff, J.M., Hall, L.E., Haggerty, D.J., Cooper, J.T., Golden, C.J., Dornheim, L. (1998). Development and validation of a measure of emotional intelligence, *Personality and Individual Differences*, *25*, 167-177. doi:10.1016/S0191-8869(98)00001-4.

Schutte, N. S., Malouff, J.M., Simunek, M. McKenley, J., & Hollander, S. (2002). Characteristic emotional intelligence and emotional well-being. *Cognition & Emotion,*16, 769-785. doi:10.1080/02699930143000482.

Scott, J., Alwin, D. F., & Braun, M. (1996). Generational changes in gender-role attitudes: Britain in a cross-national perspective. *Sociology*, *30*, 471-492. doi: 10.1177/0038038596030003004

Sell, R. L. (1997). Defining and measuring sexual orientation: A review. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *26*, 643-658. doi:10.1023/A:1024528427013

Siegling, A. B., Saklofske, D. H., Vesely, A. K., & Nordstokke, D. W. (2012). Relations of emotional intelligence with gender-linked personality: Implications for a refinement of EI constructs. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *52*, 776–781. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2012.01.003

Simon, B., & Hamilton, D. L. (1994). Self-stereotyping and social context: The effects of relative in-group size and in-group status. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *66*, 699-713. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.66.4.699

Simon, R.W., & Nath, L.E. (2004). Gender and emotion in the United States: Do men and women differ in self-reports of feelings and expressive behaviour? *American Journal of Sociology*, *109*, 1137-1176. doi:10.1086/382111

Simopoulos, E. F., & Trinidad, A. C. (2013). Male erectile dysfunction: integrating psychopharmacology and psychotherapy. *General Hospital Psychiatry, 35, 33–38*. doi:10.1016/j.genhosppsych.2012.08.008

Simpson, K. (2001). The role of testosterone in aggression. *McGill Journal of Medicine*, *6*, 32-40. doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.1595.934

Smith, C. A., Johnston-Robledo, I., McHugh, M. C., & Chrisler, J. C. (2010). Words matter: The language of gender. In Chrisler & McCreary (Eds.), *Handbook of gender research in psychology* (pp. 361-377). New York: Springer.

Soares, C., & Nobre, P. J. (2013). Sexual Problems and psychotherapy in Portugal. In Kathryn Hall and Cynthia Graham (Eds.) The Cultural Context of Sexual Pleasure and Problems: *Psychotherapy with Diverse Clients*. (pp. 278-306). Routledge.

Spears, R. (2001). The interaction between the individual and the collective self: self- categorization in context. In C. Sedikides, & M.B. Brewer (Eds.), *Individual Self, Relational Self, and Collective Self: Partners, Opponents or Strangers?* (pp.56-87) Philadelphia, PA: Psychology Press.

Spence, S. H. (1991). *Psychosexual therapy: a cognitive-behavioural approach*. London: Chapman & Hall.

Stangor, C., Lynch, L., Duan, C., & Glas, B. (1992). Categorization of individuals on the basis of multiple social features. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *62*, 207.doi:10.1037/0022-3514.62.2.207

Steele, C. M., & Aronson, J. (1995). Stereotype threat and the intellectual test performance of African Americans. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 69*, 797-811. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.69.5.797

Stein, E. (1999). *The mismeasure of desire: The science, theory, and ethics of sexual orientation*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Steinman, E. (2000). Interpreting the invisibility of bisexuality. *Journal of Bisexuality*, *1*, 15- 45. doi:10.1300/J159v01n02_02

Swain, J. (2006). Reflections on patterns of masculinity in school settings. *Men and masculinities, 8*(3), 331-349. doi: 10.1177/1097184X05282203

Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2007). *Using multivariate statistics*. Boston, MA: Pearson/Allyn & Bacon.

Tajfel, H. (Ed.) (1978). *Differentiation Between Social Groups: Studies in the Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations*. London, UK: Academic Press.

Tajfel, H., Billig, M., Bundy, R. P., & Flament, C. (1971). Social categorization and intergroup behaviour. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *1*, 149–178. doi:10.1002/ejsp.2420010202

Tajfel, H., & Turner, J. C. (1979). An intergrative theory of intergroup conflict. In W. G. Austin & S. Worchel (Eds.), *The Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations* (pp. 33-47). Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole.

Theodore, P. S., & Basow, S. A. (2000). Heterosexual masculinity and homophobia: A reaction to the self? *Journal of Homosexuality*, *40*, 31-48. doi:10.1300/J082v40n02_03

Timmers, M., Fischer, A., & Manstead, A. (2003). Ability versus vulnerability: Beliefs about men's and women's emotional behaviour. *Cognition & Emotion*, *17*(1), 41-63. doi:10.1080/02699930302277

Turner, J. C. (1982). Towards a cognitive redefinition of the social group. In H. Tajfel (Ed.), Social identity and intergroup relations (pp. 15- 40). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Turner, J. C., Hogg, M. A., Oakes, P. J., Reicher, S. D., & Wetherell, M. S. (1987). *Rediscovering the Social Group: A self-categorization Theory.* New York, NY: Blackwell.

Turner, J. C., Oakes, P. J., Haslam, S. A., & McGarty, C. (1994). Self and collective: Cognition and social context. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *20*, 454-463. doi:10.1177/0146167294205002

Van Diest, S. L., Van Lankveld, J. J. D. M., Leusink, P. M., Slob, A. K., & Gijs, L. (2007). Sex Therapy through the Internet for Men with Sexual Dysfunctions: A Pilot Study. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 33*, 115-133. doi:10.1080/00926230601098456

Van Rooy, D. L., Alonso, A., & Viswesvaran, C. (2005). Group differences in emotional intelligence scores: Theoretical and practical implications. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *38*(3), 689-700. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2004.05.023

Van Rooy, D. L., Viswesvaran, C., & Pluta, P. (2005). An evaluation of construct validity: what is this thing called emotional intelligence? *Human Performance*, *18*, 445-462. doi:10.1207/s15327043hup1804_9

Verkuyten, M. (2011). Assimilation ideology and outgroup attitudes among ethnic majority members. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, *14*, 789-806. doi:10.1177/1368430211398506

Voyer, D., Voyer, S. D., & Bryden, M. P. (1995). Magnitude of sex differences in spatial abilities: A meta-analysis and consideration of critical variables. *Psychological Bulletin*, *117*, 250−270. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.117.2.250

Vrangalova, Z., & Savin-Williams, R. C. (2012). Mostly heterosexual and mostly gay/lesbian: Evidence for new sexual orientation identities. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *41*, 85-101. doi:10.1007/s10508-012-9921-y

Wakabayashi, A., Baron-Cohen, S., Uchiyama, T., Yoshida, Y., Kuroda, M., & Wheelwright, S. (2007). Empathizing and systemizing in adults with and without autism spectrum conditions: cross-cultural stability. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *37*, 1823-1832. doi: 10.1007/s10803-006-0316-6

Wang, G. J., Volkow, N. D., Telang, F., Jayne, M., Ma, Y., Pradhan, K., ... & Fowler, J. S. (2009). Evidence of gender differences in the ability to inhibit brain activation elicited by food stimulation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *106*, 1249-1254. doi:10.1073/pnas.0807423106

Weinrich, J. D. (2014a). Multidimensional measurement of sexual orientation: Present. *Journal of Bisexuality*, *14*, 373-390. doi:10.1080/15299716.2014.951

Weinrich, J. D. (2014b). Notes on the Kinsey Scale. *Journal of Bisexuality*, *14*, 333-340. doi:10.1080/15299716.2014.951139

Weinrich, J. D., Snyder, P. J., Pillard, R. C., Grant, I., Jacobson, D. L., Robinson, S. R., & McCutchan, J. A. (1993). A factor analysis of the Klein Sexual Orientation Grid in two disparate samples. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, *22*, 157-168. doi:10.1007/BF01542364

Wheeler, S. C., & Petty, R. E. (2001). The effects of stereotype activation on behaviour: A review of possible mechanisms. *Psychological Bulletin, 127*, 797-826. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.127.6.797

Wheelwright, S., Baron-Cohen, S., Goldenfeld, N., Delaney, J., Fine, D., Smith, R., Weil, L., & Wakabayashi, A. (2006). Predicting autism spectrum quotient (AQ) from the systemizing quotient-revised (SQ-R) and empathy quotient (EQ). *Brain Research*, *1079*(1), 47-56. doi:10.1016/j.brainres.2006.01.012

Whitehead, J. M. (1996). Sex stereotypes, gender identity and subject choice at A‐level. *Educational Research, 38*, 147-160. doi: 10.1080/0013188960380203

Whitley, B. E., & Ægisdóttir, S. (2000). The gender belief system, authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, and heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. *Sex Roles*, *42*, 947-967. doi:10.1023/A:1007026016001

Yeung, N. C. J., & von Hippel, C. (2008). Stereotype threat increases the likelihood that female drivers in a simulator run over jaywalkers. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, *40*, 667-674. doi:10.1016/j.aap.2007.09.003

Yoshino, K. (2000). The epistemic contract of bisexual erasure. *Stanford Law Review*, *52*, 353-461. doi:10.2307/1229482

Zilbergeld, B. (1978). *Male sexuality*. New York: Bantam.

Zilbergeld, B. (1999). *The new male sexuality: The truth about men, sex and pleasure*. New York: Bantam Books.

Zurbriggen, E., & Morgan, E. (2006). Who Wants to Marry a Millionaire? Reality Dating Television Programs, Attitudes Toward Sex, and Sexual Behaviours. *Sex Roles, 54*, 1-17. doi: 10.1007/s11199-005-8865-2