

# MODELS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

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## THE KINSEY SCALE (1948)

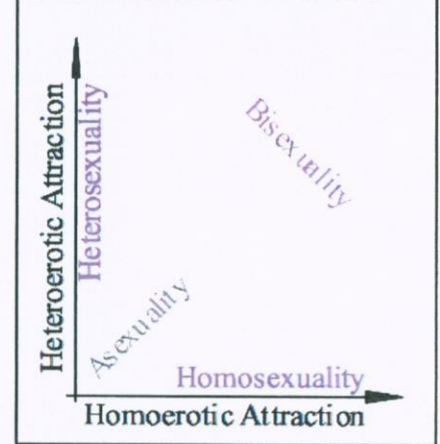
0	Exclusively heterosexual
1	Predominantly heterosexual, only incidentally homosexual
2	Predominantly heterosexual, but more than incidentally homosexual
3	Equally heterosexual and homosexual
4	Predominantly homosexual, but more than incidentally heterosexual
5	Predominantly homosexual, only incidentally heterosexual
6	Exclusively Homosexual

These first three “maps” of sexuality are often referenced in academic circles. They are presented here as stepping stones to our continuously evolving understanding of identity and sexuality.

**LIMITATIONS:** These models are all based on the presumption that sex is a binary category. Furthermore, sex and gender identity are conflated, at least in the common usage of these maps (as well as in mainstream culture). To their credit, these researchers did their work in a specific time and location (in the United States, 1940-1980), and each, using what was known in their time and place, made significant contributions to the field.

That said, our understanding of sex and gender continues to grow ever more complex, and there is growing awareness that SEX, GENDER IDENTITY and GENDER EXPRESSION are distinct categories, and that individuals may experience themselves between or beyond the binaries of each these categories. Thus, I present the OCHS MAP OF ATTRACTION, a community-informed work in progress.

## THE STORMS (1980) SEXUALITY AXIS



## KLEIN SEXUAL ORIENTATION GRID (1978)

On the Klein Sexual Orientation Grid, people rate themselves on a 7-point scale as follows:

	Past	Present	Ideal	
Sexual Attraction				1 Other sex Only
Sexual Behavior				2 Other Sex Mostly
Sexual Fantasies				3 Other Sex Somewhat More
Emotional Preference				4 Both Sexes Equally
Social Preference				5 Same Sex Somewhat More
Het/Homo Lifestyle				6 Same Sex (G/L) Mostly
Self-Identification				7 Same Sex (G/L) Only

## OCHS MAP OF ATTRACTION (2018\*)

