

Why Do We Like Izzy Hands?

Appendix B

The Background of the Participants

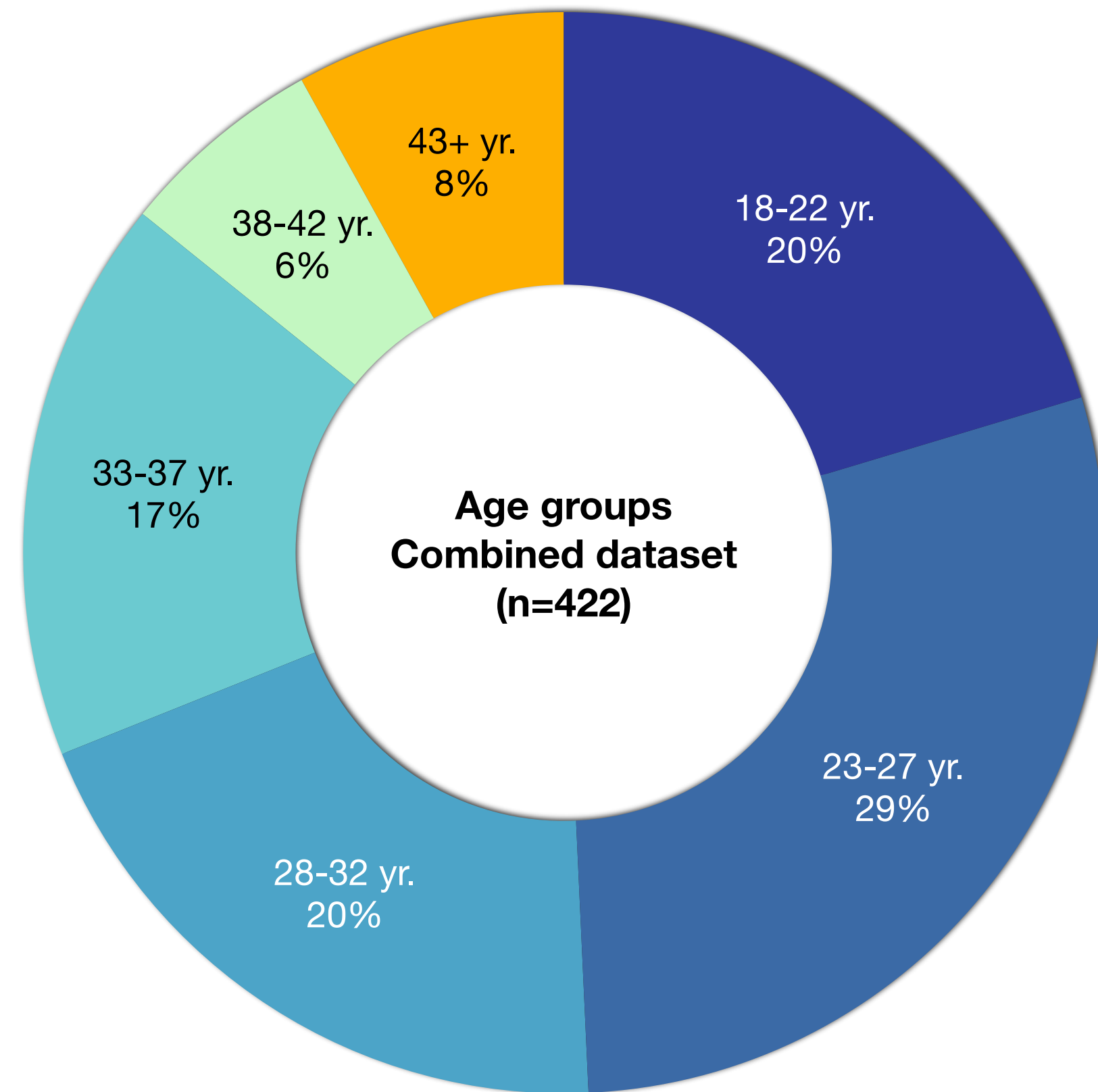


Figure B1. Age groups of the participants who voted on the Twitter polls or submitted a survey form without voting on the polls (n=422).

The biggest age group was 23-27 years with 29% of the participants. Age groups 18-22 years and 28-32 years were the second biggest, both with 20% of the participants. Third biggest age group was 33-37 years with 17% of the participants. 8% were 43 years or older and 6% were 38-42 years old.

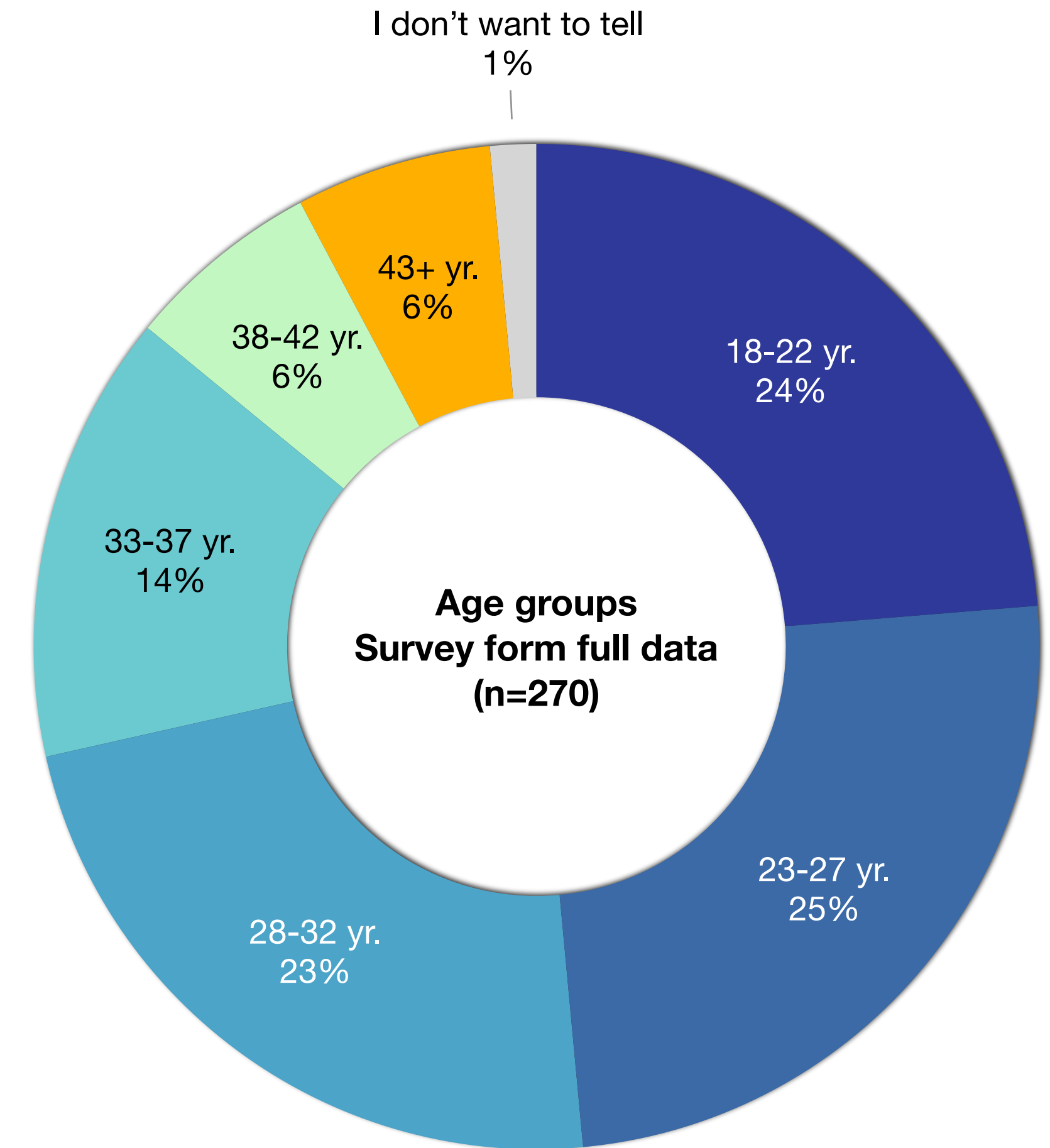


Figure B2. Age groups of all participants who submitted a survey form, including those who also voted on the Twitter polls (n=270).

The biggest age group was 23-27 years with 25% of the participants. The second and third biggest age groups were almost the same size: 24% of the participants were 18-22 years old and 23% were 28-32 years old. The fourth biggest age group was 33-37 years with 14% of the participants. Age groups 38-42 years and 43 years or older both had 6% of the participants. 1% of the participants didn't disclose this information.

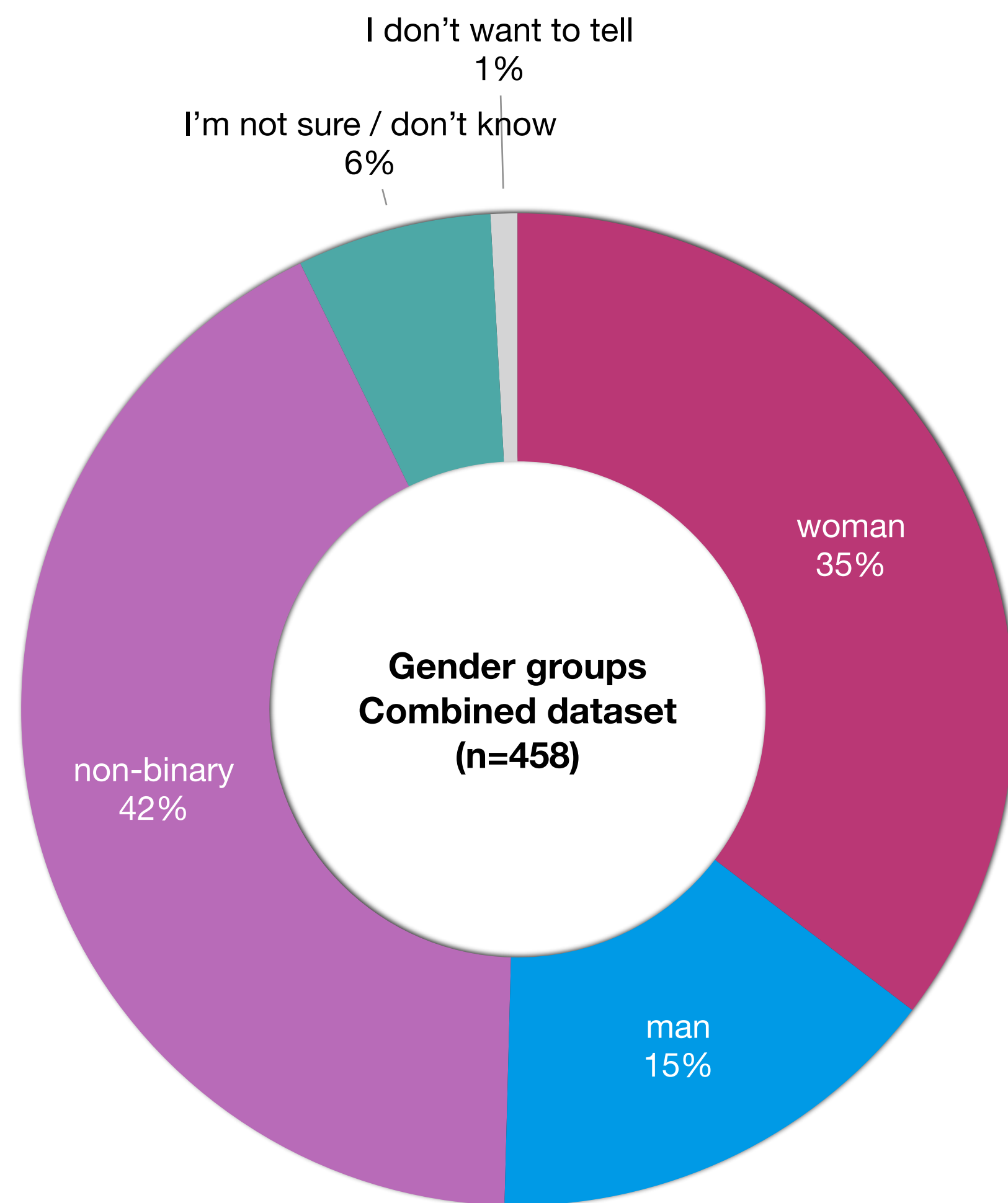


Figure B3. Gender groups of the participants who voted on the Twitter polls or submitted a survey form without voting on the polls (n=458).

The biggest gender group was formed from the different non-binary genders with 42% of the participants. 35% of the participants were women and 15% were men. 6% were not sure of their gender. 1% of the participants didn't disclose this information.

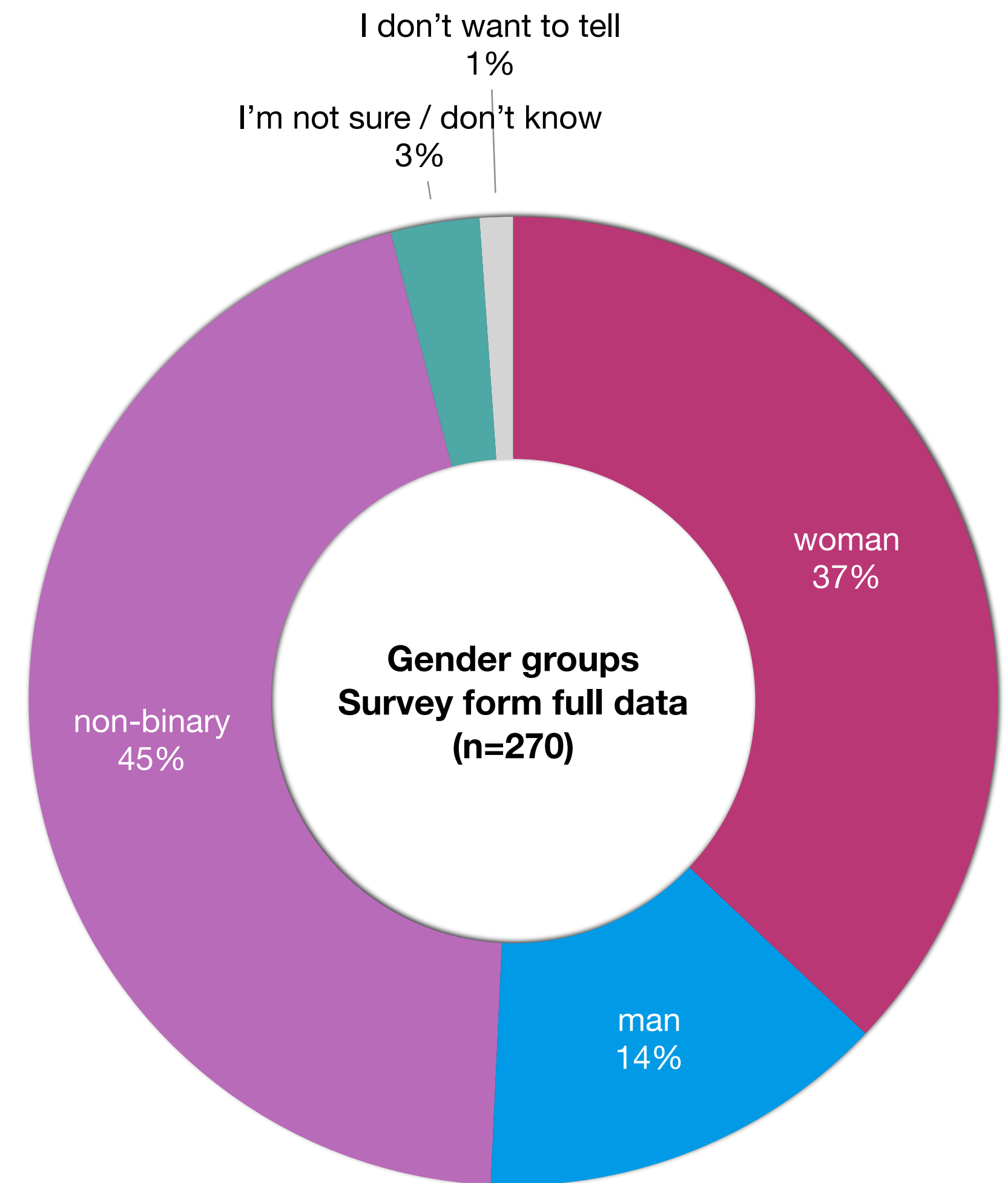


Figure B2. Gender groups of all participants who submitted a survey form, including those who also voted on the Twitter polls (n=270).

The biggest gender group was formed from the different non-binary genders with 45% of the participants. 37% of the participants were women and 14% were men. 3% were not sure of their gender. 1% of the participants didn't disclose this information.

Table B1. Definitions of romantic and sexual orientations.

<u>Biromantic</u>	Anyone who said they were romantically attracted to <i>both</i> genders or self-identified as biromantic.
<u>Bisexual</u>	Anyone who said they were sexually attracted to <i>both</i> genders or self-identified as bisexual.
<u>Panromantic</u>	Anyone who said they were romantically attracted to <i>all</i> genders or that gender <i>didn't matter</i> to them or self-identified as panromantic.
<u>Pansexual</u>	Anyone who said they were sexually attracted to <i>all</i> genders or that gender <i>didn't matter</i> to them or self-identified as pansexual.
<u>Polyromantic</u>	Anyone who said they were romantically attracted to <i>many</i> genders (both their <i>own</i> and <i>other</i> genders) but <i>not all</i> of them.
<u>Polysexual</u>	Anyone who said they were sexually attracted to <i>many</i> genders (both their <i>own</i> and <i>other</i> genders) but <i>not all</i> of them.
<u>Heteroromantic</u>	Anyone who said they were romantically attracted to the <i>opposite</i> gender or self-identified as straight.
<u>Heterosexual</u>	Anyone who said they were sexually attracted to the <i>opposite</i> gender or self-identified as straight.
<u>MLM</u>	A man/man-aligned person who said they were romantically/sexually attracted to men/men-aligned people (= <i>same</i> gender).
<u>WLW</u>	A woman/woman-aligned person who said they were romantically/sexually attracted to women/women-aligned people (= <i>same</i> gender).
<u>Diamoric</u>	Non-binary people who said they were romantically/sexually attracted to <i>only binary</i> genders (men/men-aligned people and/or women/women-aligned people).
<u>Aromantic</u>	Anyone who said they don't experience romantic attraction or self-identified as aromantic.
<u>Asexual</u>	Anyone who said they don't experience sexual attraction or self-identified as asexual.

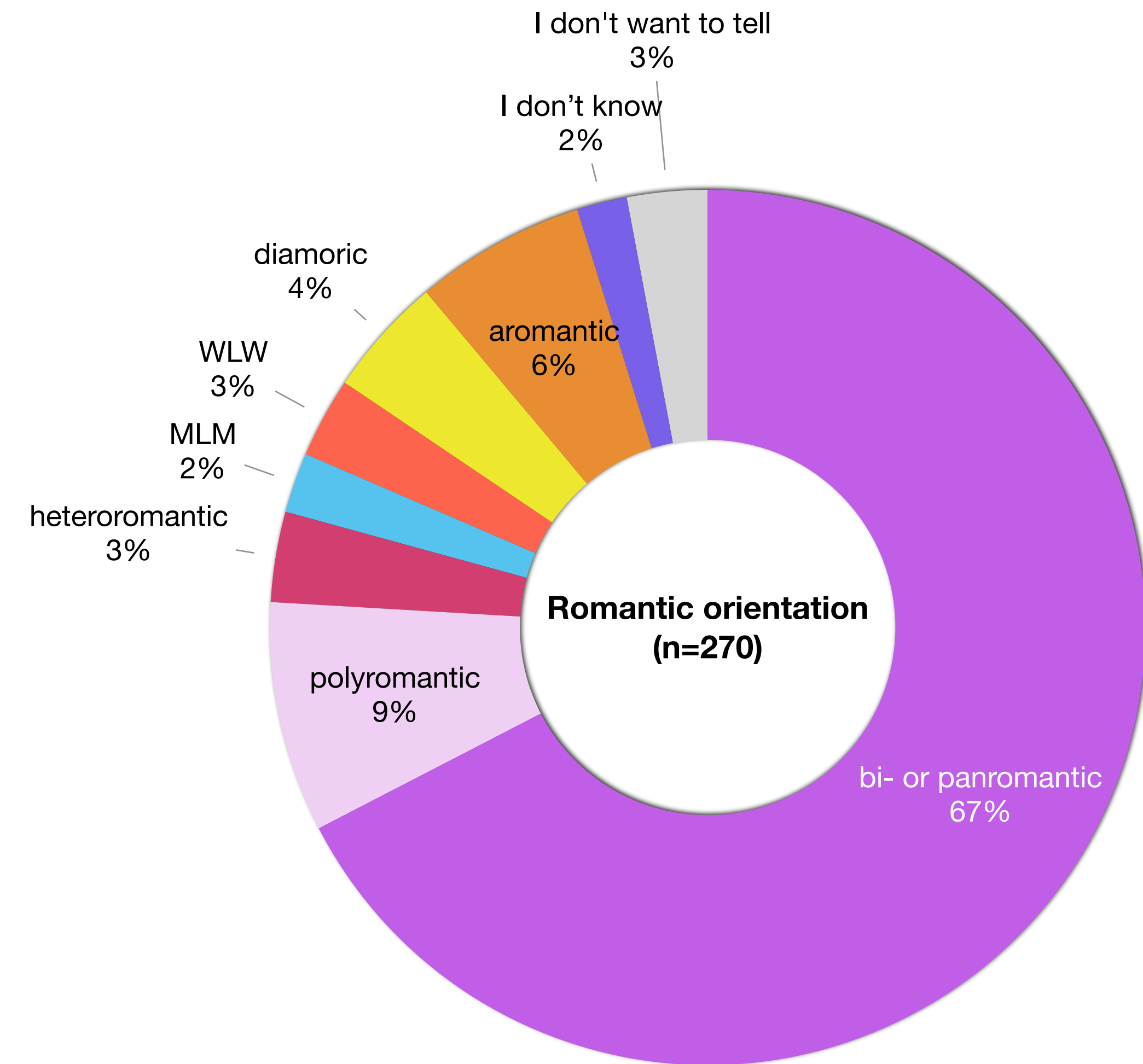


Figure B5. Romantic orientation of all participants who submitted a survey form, including those who also voted on the Twitter polls (n=270).

The most common romantic orientation was bi- or panromantic with 67% of the participants. Polyromantic was the second most common with 9% of the participants. 6% were aromantic and 4% were diamoric. 3% were heteroromantic, 3% WLW and 2% MLM. 2% of the participants didn't know their romantic orientation and 3% didn't disclose this information.

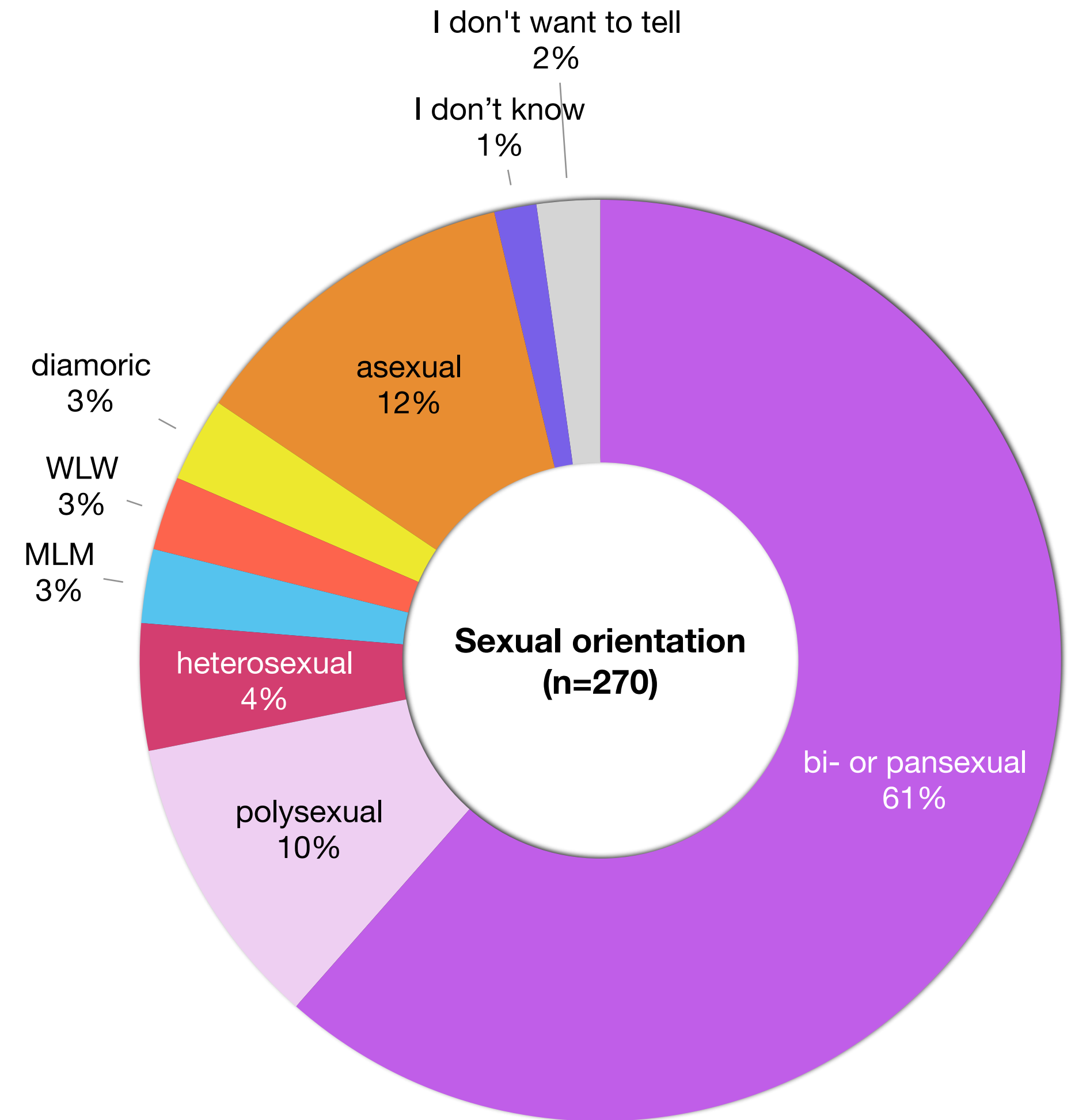


Figure B6. Sexual orientation of all participants who submitted a survey form, including those who also voted on the Twitter polls (n=270).

The most common sexual orientation was bi- or pansexual with 61% of the participants. Asexual was the second most common with 12% of the participants. 10% were polysexual and 4% were heterosexual. MLM, WLW and diamoric each had 3% of the participants. 1% of the participants didn't know their sexual orientation and 2% didn't disclose this information.

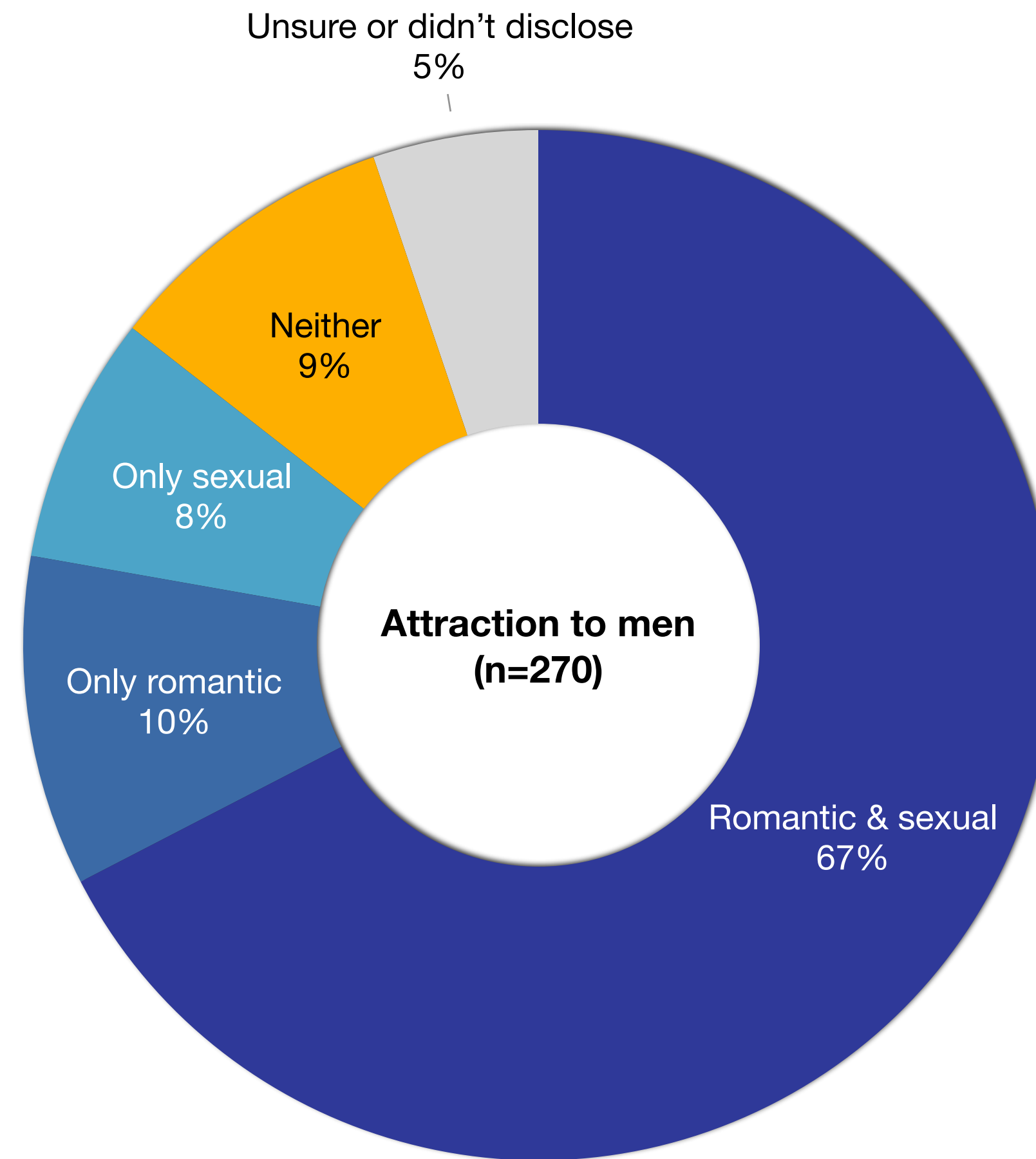


Figure B7. Romantic and sexual attraction to men among all participants who submitted a survey form, including those who also voted on the Twitter polls (n=270).

67% of the participants experienced both romantic and sexual attraction to men. 10% experienced only romantic attraction and 8% only sexual attraction. 9% weren't attracted to men at all. 5% were unsure if men were attractive to them or didn't disclose this information.

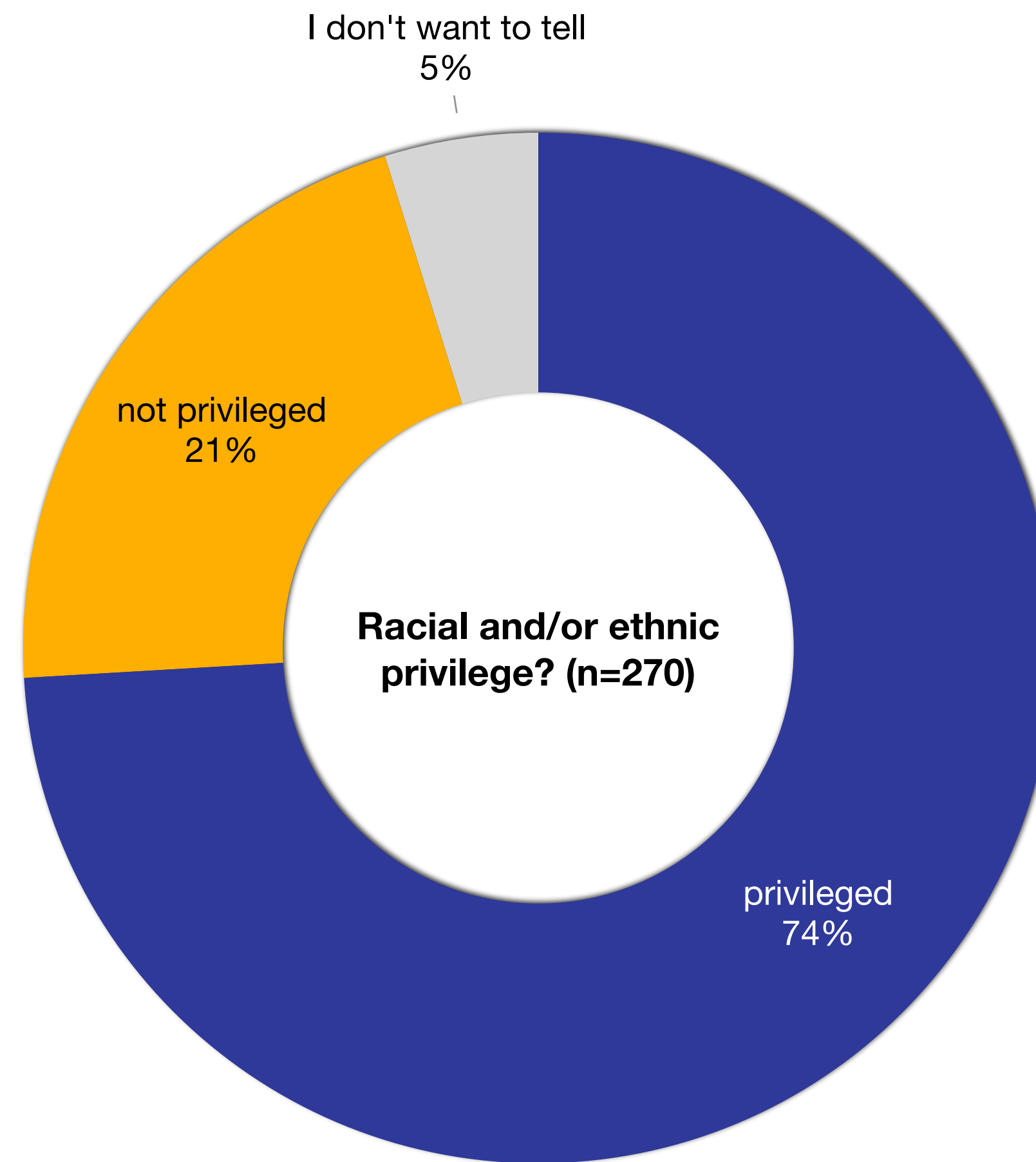
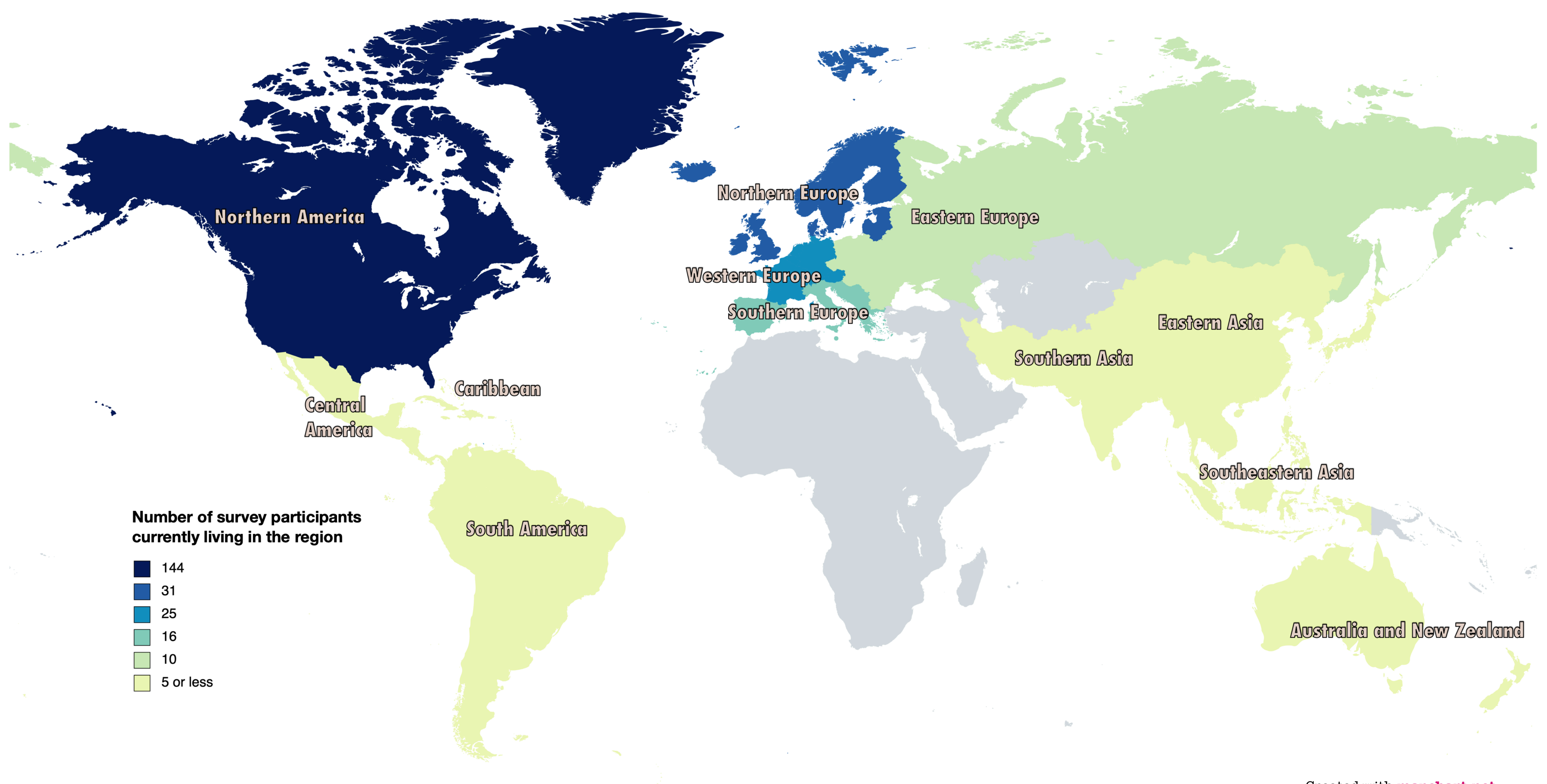


Figure B8. Racial and/or ethnic privilege among all participants who submitted a survey form, including those who also voted on the Twitter polls (n=270).

74% of the participants belonged to a racial and/or ethnic group that doesn't usually experience racism or racially charged oppression. This covers participants who described themselves as white or Caucasian and/or American/Canadian/European/Australian, with the exception of Jewish, Slavic and Romani participants. 21% of the participants weren't in this group. 5% of the participants didn't disclose this information.



Created with mapchart.net

Figure B9. The geographical distribution of all participants who submitted a survey form, including those who also voted on the Twitter polls (n=270).

144 participants (53%) lived in Northern America. 30% of the participants lived in Europe: 31 in Northern Europe, 25 in Western Europe, 16 in Southern Europe and 10 in Eastern Europe. Exact number of people is not shown for regions with 5 or less participants. This regions are Central America, Caribbean, South America, Southern Asia, Eastern Asia, Southeastern Asia and Australia & New Zealand. There were no participants from any region of Africa, from Western or Central Asia or from Micronesia, Melanesia or Polynesia.

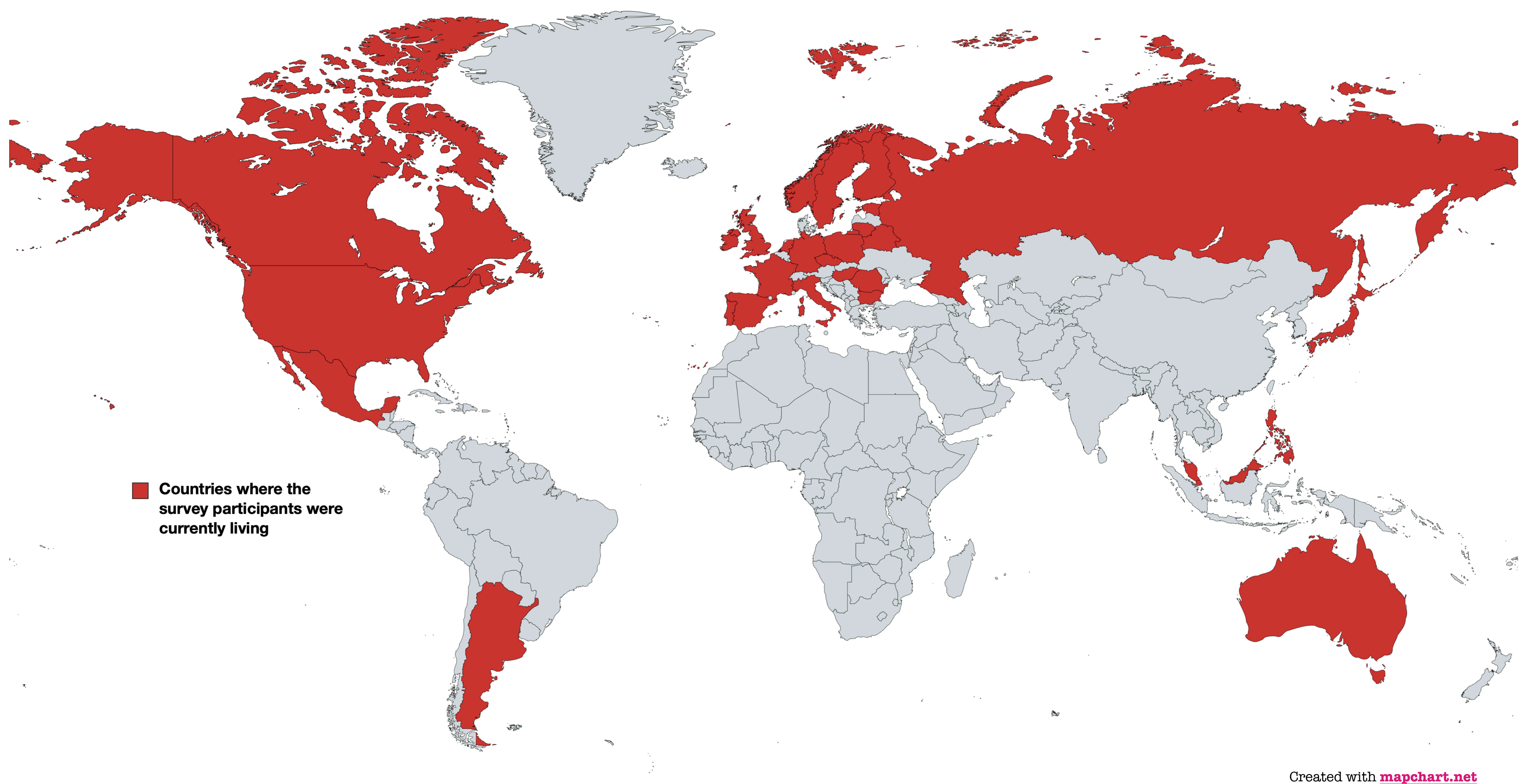


Figure B10. Countries of residence of all participants who submitted a survey form, including those who also voted on the Twitter polls (n=270).

There were 31 countries mentioned: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, UK and USA.

13% of the participants didn't share the exact country they lived in.

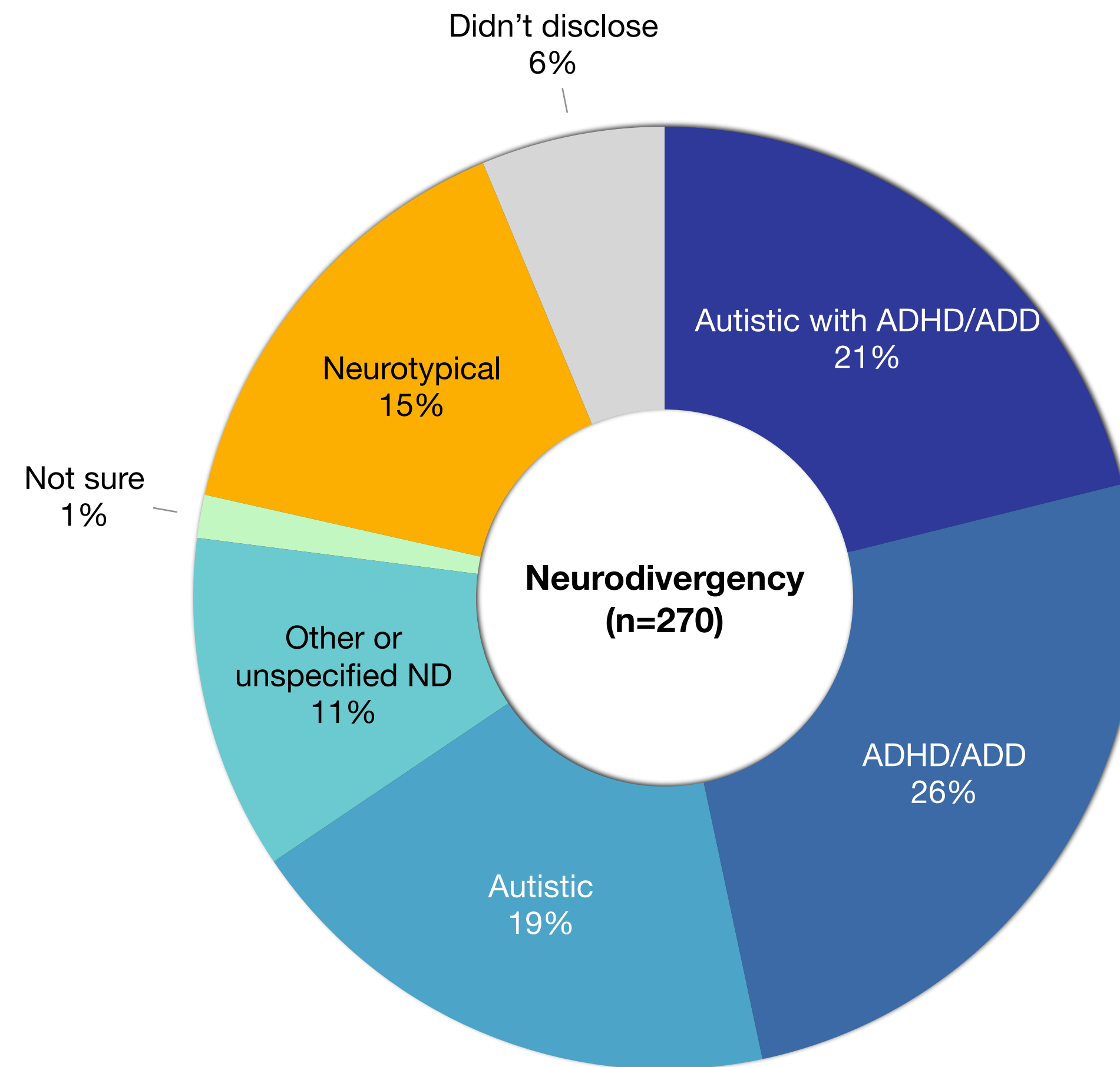


Figure B11. The distribution of neurodivergent aspects among all participants who submitted a survey form, including those who also voted on the Twitter polls (n=270).

More than 3 out of 4 participants were neurodivergent in some way. 47% had ADHD/ADD and 40% were autistic. 21% of the participants were autistic with ADHD/ADD. 11% of the participants didn't specify their type of neurodivergency or were neurodivergent in some other way than being autistic or having ADHD/ADD. 15% of the participants were neurotypical. 1% were not sure if they were neurodivergent and 6% didn't disclose this information.

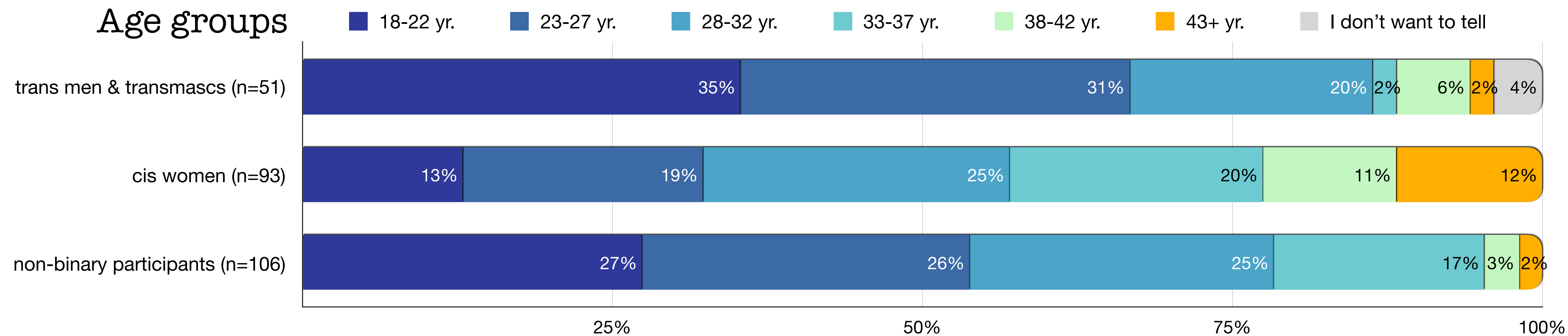


Figure B12. Age groups of trans men & transmascs (n=51), cis women (n=93) and non-binary participants (n=106).

18-22 years was the biggest age group among trans men & transmascs (35%) and non-binary participants (27%). It was only the fourth biggest age group among cis women (13%).

23-27 years was the second biggest age group among trans men & transmascs (31%) and non-binary participants (26%). It was the third biggest age group among cis women (19%).

25% of cis women and non-binary participants were 28-32 years old. This was the biggest age group among cis women and the third biggest age group among non-binary participants and trans men & transmascs (20%).

33-37 years was the second biggest age group among cis women (20%). It was the fourth biggest age group among non-binary participants (17%) and the smallest age group among trans men and & transmascs (2%, shared last place with age group “43 years or older”).

11% of cis women were 38-42 years old and 12% were at least 43 years old. The combined share of these two age groups was 8% among trans men & transmascs and 5% among non-binary participants.

4% of trans men & transmascs didn't tell their age.

Attraction to men

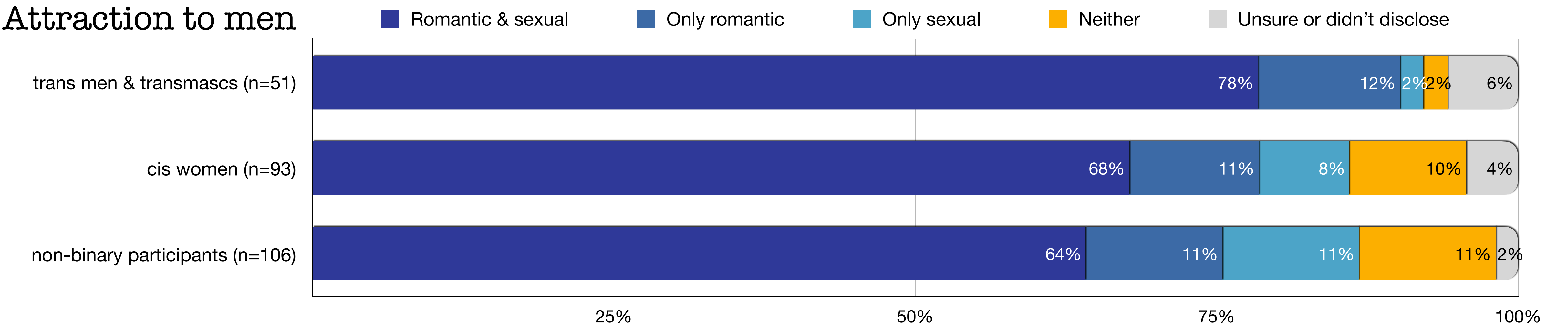


Figure B13. Romantic and sexual attraction to men among trans men & transmascs (n=51), cis women (n=93) and non-binary participants (n=106).

Experiencing both romantic and sexual attraction or only romantic attraction to men was most common among trans men and & transmascs. 78% of them were romantically and sexually attracted to men, compared to 68% of cis women and 64% of non-binary participants. 12% of trans men & transmascs were only romantically attracted to men, compared to 11% of cis women and non-binary participants.

Experiencing only sexual attraction to men was most common among non-binary participants. 11% of them were only sexually attracted to men, compared to 8% of cis women and 2% of trans men & transmascs.

Not being attracted to men at all was most common among non-binary participants. 11% of them weren't attracted to men, compared to 10% of cis women and 2% of trans men & transmascs.

6% of trans men & transmascs, 4% of cis women and 2% of non-binary participants weren't sure if they were attracted to men or didn't disclose this information.

Racial and/or ethnic privilege

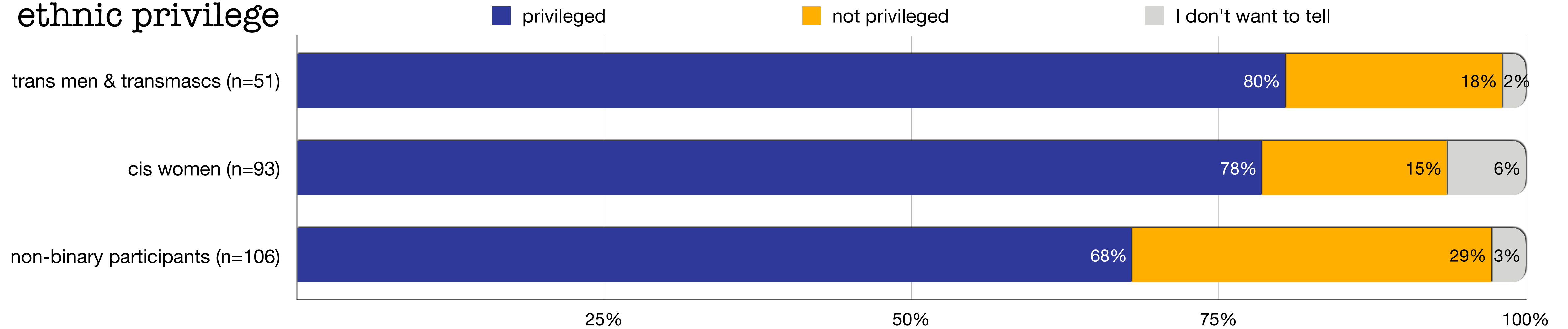


Figure B14. Racial and/or ethnic privilege among trans men & transmascs (n=51), cis women (n=93) and non-binary participants (n=106).

80% of trans men & transmascs, 78% of cis women and 68% of non-binary participants belonged to a racial and/or ethnic group that doesn't usually experience racism or racially charged oppression. This covers participants who described themselves as white or Caucasian and/or American/Canadian/European/Australian, with the exception of Jewish, Slavic and Romani participants. 29% of non-binary participants, 18% of trans men & transmascs and 15% of cis women weren't in this group. 6% of cis women, 3% of non-binary participants and 2% of trans men & transmascs didn't disclose this information.

Neurodivergency

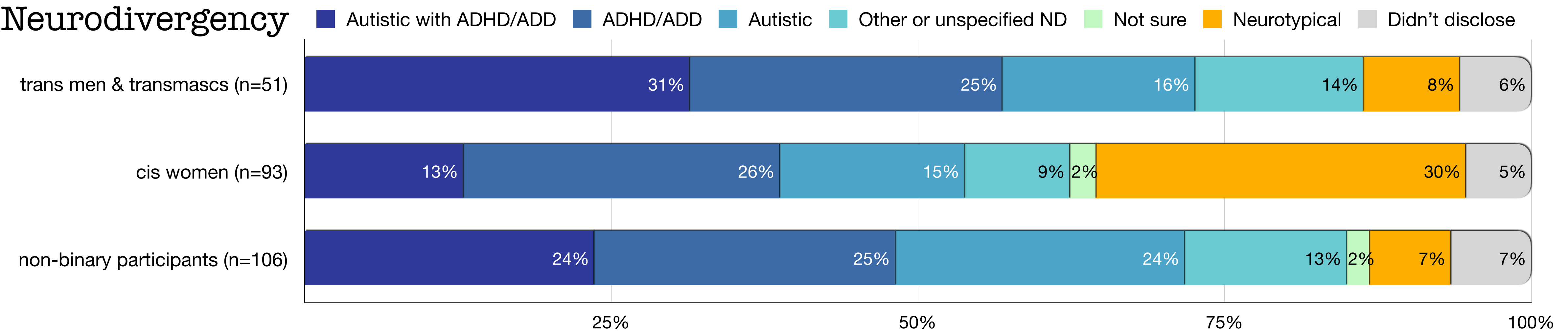


Figure B15. The distribution of neurodivergent aspects among trans men & transmascs (n=51), cis women (n=93) and non-binary participants (n=106).

Being neurotypical was the biggest group among cis women (30%). 8% of trans men & transmascs and 7% of non-binary participants were neurotypical.

The share of those who had ADHD/ADD but weren't autistic was similar in all groups: 26% of cis women and 25% of trans men & transmascs and non-binary participants. ADHD/ADD was the biggest group among non-binary participants, but only by one percentage point.

Autistic with ADHD/ADD was the biggest group among trans men & transmascs (31%). 24% of non-binary participants and 13% of cis women were autistic and had ADHD/ADD.

24% of non-binary participants were autistic without having ADHD/ADD, compared to 16% of trans men & transmascs and 15% of cis women.

14% of trans men & transmascs, 13% of non-binary participants and 9% of cis women had other neurodivergent traits or didn't disclose details of their neurodivergency.

7% of non-binary participants, 6% of trans men & transmascs and 5% of cis women didn't disclose this information.