

Inclusive identities: re-imagining the future of the retail brand?

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Published in:
International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management

DOI:
[10.1108/IJRDM-12-2019-0392](https://doi.org/10.1108/IJRDM-12-2019-0392)

Publication date:
2020

Document Version
Author accepted manuscript

[Link to publication in ResearchOnline](#)

Citation for published version (Harvard):
Boyd, CS, Ritch, EL, Dodd, CA & McColl, J 2020, 'Inclusive identities: re-imagining the future of the retail brand?', *International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management*, vol. 48, no. 12, pp. 1315-1335.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJRDM-12-2019-0392>

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Inclusive Identities: Re-imagining the future of the retail brand?

Journal:	<i>International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management</i>
Manuscript ID	IJRDM-12-2019-0392.R3
Manuscript Type:	Research Paper
Keywords:	Gender, LGBTQIA+, Diversity, Marketing, Retail brand value, social identity

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Inclusive Identities: Re-imagining the future of the retail brand?

Abstract

Purpose: To examine consumers' perceptions of retail brand representations of gender-oriented and/or sexuality-oriented identities. The authors explore the value of developing more progressive, inclusive brand values to support more effective retail brand communications and imagery.

Design: Photoelicitation, utilising LGBTQIA+/sexuo-gendered imagery from retail brand marketing communications, facilitated discussion within focus groups representing various genders, age generations and sexualities.

Findings: Younger generations indicate a preference for fluid gender and sexuality and endorse retail brands that represent this progressive understanding. Gender and age moderate preferences for representative imagery, with older males more resistant to sexuo-gendered messages and females of all ages more accepting.

Research limitations: The research is limited in generalisability, geography and demographics. The focussed approach did, however, enable collection of rich, insightful data to underpin evaluations of communicative brand values.

Practical implications: The inclusion of diverse and fluid sexuo-gendered identities within the brand values of retailers would enable effective targeting of consumers across a range of more traditional cohorts.

Social implications: The evolving ideology towards inclusiveness, identified within the generational cohorts, demonstrates social change through progressive acceptance of more fluid gendered and sexual identities.

Originality/value: The research adopts a novel approach to examining diverse, sexuo-gendered imagery within gendered and generational cohorts, offering qualitative examples of a progressive social ideology.

Paper Type: Research paper

Keywords: retail brands; gender; social identity; LGBTQIA+; gender/sexual fluidity; feminism

Introduction

Identity, sexuo-gendered diversity and retail brand values

Within mainstream society, identity constructs primarily represent dualistic heterosexual gendered identities (Ivory, 2019; Gong, 2019; Nölke, 2018; Schofield and Schmidt, 2005), which prescribe stereotypical masculine/feminine appearances and assumed roles (Schroeder and Zwick, 2004) that include, for instance, gendered fashion, make-up, body grooming, body-shapes and life-style choices. Extant research has long argued that marketers shape notions of gendered identities (McCraken, 1990). Although this influence has perhaps decreased over the last fifty years, it persists, especially for females (Grau and Zotos, 2016). Similarly, discourse around sexual identities is diffusing into mainstream communities (Nölke, 2018), with Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) identities becoming more prominent in mainstream society (Sha *et al.*, 2007; Pounders and Mabry-Flynn, 2016). These 'sexuo-gendered' identities (covering multiple sexual and gender representations), where gender and sexuality fuse within a more inclusive and progressive understanding, may offer a useful base from which to explore relationships between people and retail brands.

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3 This progressive acceptance of primarily sexuality-driven identities has not been replicated, however,
4 for other sexuo-gendered communities (e.g. transgender), for whom there appears to be a continued
5 taboo (Testa *et al.*, 2012). Over the last decade, what was termed the gay community has expanded
6 beyond LGB to LGBTQIA+, to those questioning (Q) their gender and sexuality, transsexuals (T),
7 intersex (I) and asexual (A) with the plus (+) illustrating the multiple other sexual and gender identities
8 (see Gold, 2019 for a full explanation on the terminology covering the gender and sexuality spectrum).
9 LGBTQIA+ terminology is not a Westernised concept, however, studies in Eastern European and Asian
10 markets tend to be sociological, based around human rights and erotic identities (Berry *et al.*, 2003).
11 Yet, where sexuo-gendered identities are acknowledged, this seems often to be conditional upon a
12 stereotypical, narrow characterisation of identities (Grau and Zotoz, 2016), potentially to avoid
13 anticipated offence taken by mainstream audiences (Hester and Gibson, 2007). Moreover, retail
14 marketing has focused on presenting idealistic lifestyles that mimic heteronormality which do not
15 threaten the dominant socially acceptable gender-constructs of most societies; examples include
16 sexuo-gendered characters that are aesthetically pleasing and fulfil stereotypical characteristics, such
17 as fashion-conscious gay men (Dotson *et al.*, 2009), middle-class white gay couples and nuclear
18 families (Nölke, 2018).
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25 Mainstream representation of sexuo-gendered identities may encourage acceptance of gender and
26 sexuality fluidity (Grau and Zotos, 2016). This appears to be contained, however, within normative
27 boundaries that continue to restrict diverse identity construction and fluidity. As sexuo-gendered
28 conceptualisations fragment (Schofield and Schmidt, 2005) (for instance, to include gender-neutral
29 and non-binary identities, amongst others), retail marketers are faced with the usual dilemma of
30 either retaining a narrower homogenised approach or embracing a growing multiplicity of
31 commodification opportunities (e.g. via hyper-segmentation strategies) (Nölke, 2018).
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35 This value of sexuo-gendered identities within retail marketing has received relatively little academic
36 or practitioner attention (Ivory, 2019; McIntyre, 2018; Dotson *et al.*, 2009). Grau and Zotos (2016)
37 called for more research on the consequences of how gender is represented in marketing. Most sexuo-
38 gendered research emerges from the USA and does not include perceptions of how diverse identities
39 can inform retail brand values. Academic research exploring mainstream perceptions of transgender
40 identities emerged in the mid-1990s, however, it is not gaining the same traction as sexuo-gendered
41 representation in mainstream media (e.g. television; film; advertising; social media) (Pounders and
42 Mabry-Flynn, 2016). The majority of related studies concern responses to advertising among the
43 LGBTQIA+ community and emanate from mainstream marketing (Akestam *et al.*, 2018) and sociology
44 (Nolke, 2018; Hensley *et al.*, 2019) literature, with few studies within retail literature. The authors
45 believe that there is considerable value in locating this research within a UK population with a focus
46 upon retail brands.
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51 Addressing diverse sexuo-gender identities can provide retail brands with a distinctive advantage. For
52 example, Rosenbaum *et al.* (2015) found that gay retail employees had a positive impact on the in-
53 store experience of female consumers, within hedonistic playfulness and innocuous sexual flirtations
54 that increased trust, loyalty and consumer satisfaction. Rosenbaum *et al.* (2017) note that retailing
55 academics are turning their attention to researching gay retail employee value but, also, acknowledge
56 the lack of attention within academic retail literature to a wider, sexuo-gendered understanding. The
57 value of retail employees as frontline ambassadors of the retail brand is widely accepted (Quach *et*
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3 *al.*, 2017). Quach *et al.* (2017) advise that embracing diversity (age, ethnicity, gender and perceived
4 sexual orientation) may attract a more diverse customer base. Issues of diversity become more
5 contentions when retailers appease the needs of more traditionally defined cohorts (e.g. through a
6 lack of engagement with consumer rights around access (e.g. toilet facilities; changing rooms; etc.)
7 (see Lui and Minton, 2018). Other service-orientated industries, such as tourism and events are
8 examining inclusivity via sexuo-gendered understandings (Hahm *et al.*, 2018). It would seem remiss,
9 therefore, for retailers to ignore this perspective.
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13 Lui and Minton (2018) found that consumers react negatively to retailers displaying religious values
14 and this may be an indication of the diffusion of progressive ideologies that embrace diversity and
15 tolerance (Quach *et al.*, 2017). Retailers should consider the implications of marketing retail brand
16 values, to avoid alienating potential consumers. Understanding how consumers interpret and respond
17 to sexuo-gendered imagery offers, therefore, particular advantage (Snyder, 2015). Therefore, this
18 research will utilise photoelicitation to explore consumer perceptions of LGBTQIA+ imagery which has
19 been used in marketing to better understand how this informs constructs of retail brand value.
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23 Assuming that recognising and servicing diversity within retail markets is a valid ambition, this paper
24 argues that a move towards full inclusion for all sexuo-gendered identities within societal discourse
25 offers the opportunity for retail brand values to play a positive role in diffusing these concepts through
26 mainstream consumer society. This research will be of interest to retailers who seek to signal a
27 progressive brand view of sexuo-gendered identities in marketing activities that appeal to both
28 transnormative and more mainstream consumers. The research adopts the stance that sexuo-
29 gendered identities are socially constructed (Sha *et al.*, 2007) and as societies move to be visibly more
30 diverse and accepting of transnormativity, there are opportunities for retailers to embrace diversity
31 to illustrate a progressive stance.
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35 Consequently, the aim of this exploratory research is to examine the perceptions of mainstream UK
36 consumers towards sexuo-gendered identities, as represented within retail marketing
37 communications. The objective of the paper is to explore the value of developing more progressive,
38 inclusive brand values to support effective, retail brand communications. The literature review
39 examines the nature and value of various representations of gender and sexuality within society,
40 marketing and retailing. The methodology explains the value of this small-scale, sexuo-gendered
41 sample as a basis for this interpretivist, social-constructivist viewpoint. Findings are presented within
42 a discussion of the evident, differential priorities of different identity groups and the value of this
43 knowledge to informing retail brand value creation, strategy and practice.
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49 **Literature review**

50 *Representations of gender in a marketised Society*

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52 Within societal discourse, perceptions of 'genderedness' are grounded within everyday lives,
53 constructed through individuals' perception of and engagement with objects, symbols and
54 commodities (McCracken, 1990). This offers opportunities for positioning products and activities that
55 appeal to consumers more directly, yet it also reinforces notions, assumptions and expectations of
56 gendered stereotypes (Grau and Zotos, 2016). For example, 'nappies (diapers) were once simply
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3 squares of towelling but today's disposable varieties are marketed in two different shapes, one for
4 boy babies and the other for girl babies, and the packages that they come in may well be coded in
5 blue and in pink' (Crisp *et al.*, 2013: 43). The temptation for marketers is clear - to assign characteristics
6 to offerings that differentiate genders, despite gender-neutral, utilitarian product attributes. Such
7 approaches narrow notions of how gender is defined, displayed and performed (Preziosi, 2009) and
8 often conform to a patriarchal ideology, particularly as females are presented in a decorative role
9 (Grau and Zotos, 2016). These issues, in part, underpin postfeminist arguments that reject prescribed,
10 stereotypical constructs of gender, sexuality, femininity and masculinity (Lewis *et al.*, 2017), proposing
11 that such conceptualisations are built upon a flawed and biased patriarchal society of meanings.
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16 More recently, consumer campaigns, such as 'Let Toys be Toys', 'Pink Stinks' and Mumsnet's 'Let girls
17 be girls', have challenged retailers to move beyond gendered products (Levinson-King, 2008). A few
18 retailers have responded with gender-neutral products, including fashion ranges (Saner, 2017). Whilst
19 this has demonstrated retailers' willingness to engage with societal issues around gendered identity,
20 it is still some way from broaching wider issues around sexuo-gendered diversity and, more
21 specifically, identities that represent the LGBTQIA+ community (Kitzinger, 2001). Um (2016) found
22 that gender role beliefs were higher in males than females; therefore, this research explores how
23 postfeminism ideology has progressed to include minority identities. In particular, it considers how
24 identity diverse imagery is perceived by mainstream consumers, within a social identification
25 approach (Turner, 1985). By understanding the discriminatory bias inherent within consumers'
26 construction of identity-relevant realities, marketers may be better able to map offerings to a
27 seemingly hyper-fragmented consumer space identity (Schofield and Schmidt, 2005).
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33 *Mapping social identities to markets - a social psychological perspective*

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35 Theories of social identification explain the nature and role of individuals' identity as a driver of their
36 cognitive and behavioural relations with others (Turner, 1999). Typically, these theories propose a
37 range of priorities. At one end sit the group dominance theories (e.g. Festinger's Social Comparisons
38 (1954) and various 'social' models) that see society and, therefore, marketing as a driver of
39 behavioural conformity. At the other end, the individual dominance theories (e.g. Turner *et al.*'s Self-
40 categorisations (1987)) propose that all behaviour is dependent upon the cognitive choices (conscious
41 or unconscious) made by each person. Between these, there is a broader set of ideas, located around
42 Social Identity and Social Categorisation theories (e.g. Tajfel, 1982). These perspectives offer a useful
43 space to understand consumers, as they appreciate the role of the consumer in determining
44 identifications but, also, appreciate that often this identification is dependent upon the existence of
45 clues or markers of expected position, such as those provided by existing social and cultural groups
46 (e.g. genders) (Dodd *et al.*, 2000; Woodruffe-Burton, 1998).
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52 In particular, social identity theory offers a useful perspective on intergroup discrimination (see
53 Turner, 1999), postulating that individuals categorise themselves and others into social segments,
54 where they find a commonality with others who have similar characteristics or common bonds (Ivory,
55 2019; Gong, 2019; Hahm *et al.*, 2018; Quach *et al.*, 2017). Quach *et al.* (2017) and Grier and
56 Brumbaugh (1999) note consumers' use of demographic cues to create meaning in retailing spaces
57 and marketing, validating perceived membership of audience groupings which, in turn, increases
58 affiliation with the retailer. This relates to a number of identity markers, such as race (Ivory, 2019);
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3 Quach *et al.*, 2017), gender, sexuality (Oakenfull and Greenlee, 2005; Quach *et al.*, 2017), values (Ritch
4 and Brownlie (2016) and age (Peters *et al.*, 2011; Cole and Yoon, 2008). Perhaps because consumers
5 prefer seeing models consistent with how they perceive their own identity (Ivory, 2019; Gong, 2019;
6 Quach *et al.*, 2017), marketers' like to use easily identifiable, often stereotypical representations
7 within their targeted marketing activities (Dotson *et al.*, 2009).
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11 One of the most accessible social markers is age (Woo, 2018), used by individuals as a heuristic device,
12 to make sense of others through assumptions of shared experiences and expectations. For retailers,
13 age is perhaps the first port of call when creating positioning strategies, offering relatively reliable,
14 stereotyped boundaries for the provision of products and services. This reliance upon generational
15 value perhaps over-rides a need to explore other drivers of cognition and behaviour. Researchers too
16 are guilty of disregarding the variable effects of age when combined with other identities. There is a
17 dearth of research that explores age and sexuality, though some evidence exists which explores the
18 enduring effect of age upon sexuo-gendered drivers of behaviour (Dodd *et al.*, 2005). The notion that
19 older males are less tolerant, whilst younger females are more accepting of difference also deserves
20 further examination (Smithson, 2000) and exploring generational effects across sexuo-gendered
21 identifications would seem to be of high value.
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27 Yet, Nölke (2018) questioned the value of using sexual orientation for target marketing, because much
28 of the advertisers' understanding may be constructed within stereotypical assumptions that exclude
29 the spectrum of sexuo-gendered identities. Gong (2019) and Nölke (2018) posited that minority sexuo-
30 gendered identities, such as genderqueer, 'femme' males, 'butch' lesbians, bisexuals and transsexuals
31 are invisible in media representations. Further, similar to heterosexual advertising, they suggested
32 that lean youthful identities are preferred by marketers, to sell a sense of perfectionism rather than
33 presenting destabilising gender and sexual identities that challenge social narratives. In particular,
34 Nölke (2018) found that gay and lesbian portrayals dominate sexuo-gendered marketing, whilst other
35 identities from the spectrum either remain invisible or are heteronormatively constructed. For
36 example, transsexuals portrayed in mainstream advertising tend to be male-to-female transitioning
37 to achieve a stereotypical feminine appearance. This hyperfemininity, Nölke argues, reaffirms a
38 gender binary position as well as trivialising transfemininity. Yet, reaffirming gendered binaries has
39 been central to marketing, serving as a cultural text that dictates gendered commodities, socially
40 acceptable roles, behaviours and expectations (McCracken, 1990).
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46 Indeed, marketing provides a social commentary on how identity should be constructed (Grau and
47 Zotos, 2016). Yet this does not speak to growing numbers of consumers who experiment with
48 heteroflexibility (e.g. straight men who sleep with other men), gender-fluidity and non-binary (those
49 who do not want to be defined by a gender) or asexuality (those who have no sexual feelings) (Nölke,
50 2018). Following Nölke's (2018) questioning of who marketers seek to appeal to, this research seeks
51 to explore consumers' understanding of contemporary marketing imagery and map this against a
52 social identity framework to enable more practical value for retailer brand values. Consequently, it
53 would be logical to explore perceptions of other members of the sexuo-gendered community that are
54 represented in marketing.
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Sexuo-Gendered identities in retail marketing

Although retailers and marketers have long recognised financial opportunities in attracting sexuo-gendered consumers (Ivory, 2019), even lesbian and gay marketing imagery has remained outside of mainstream advertising to avoid negative responses from heterosexual consumers (Ivory, 2019; Gong, 2019; Um, 2016; Dotson *et al.*, 2009). In mainstream marketing, symbols and markers that have meaning for the lesbian and gay community were used to subtly attract lesbian and gay consumers, remaining unobserved by mainstream consumers (Ivory, 2019); a strategy termed 'gay window advertising' (Kates, 1999). Although this has enabled retailers to attract lesbian and gay consumers without alerting heteronormative consumers, by using masculine, white middle-class gay men and feminine, slender, beautiful lesbians (Kates, 1999), it has contributed to a lack of diversity and inclusivity (Tsai, 2012). Heteronormative imagery may appeal to mainstream consumers but also continues to relegate sexuo-gendered identities to the fringes of society. As societal attitudes have become more accepting of same sex relationships (Ivory, 2019), mainstream organisations are beginning to illustrate their support for sexuo-gendered communities (Grau and Zotos, 2016) by featuring gay, lesbian and trans couples (for example, American Airlines; Abercrombie and Fitch; Proctor and Gamble; Dolce and Gabbana (see Ivory, 2019)). As mainstream marketing provides a wider reach than other, segment-specific channels, this not only extends market opportunities but, also, authenticates sexuo-gendered communities within wider society (Ivory, 2019; Gong, 2019; Nölke, 2018) as 'legitimate customers' (Sender, 1999: 175).

Underpinning mainstream consumers' acceptance of sexuo-gendered imagery is the acceptance of sexuo-gendered lifestyles; consumers with anti-homosexual attitudes prefer heterosexual imagery (Ivory, 2019; Dotson *et al.*, 2009). For social identity theorists, this is typical of in-group and out-group processes, where the parameters of membership are confirmed via specific, value-laden, perceived behavioural characteristics. Once identified, the fortunes of the individual become bound with the fortunes of their in-group and the drive to derogate out-group members becomes an imperative to support self-esteem and well-being (see Turner *et al.*, 1987). Discrimination is seen as natural and valued. Oakenfull and Greenlee (2005) examined mainstream, gay and lesbian perceptions of explicit and implicit gay and lesbian imagery and found that the homosexual audiences responded positively to both, which aligns with social identity-based explanations of preferences for imagery that reflects self-characteristics. Concurrently, the heterosexual audience felt alienated by explicit same-sex imagery, suggesting that inclusion of explicitly sexuo-gendered identities in marketing media reduces brand approval ratings in heterosexual audiences (Hester and Gibson, 2007).

On this evidence, the choices for marketers would appear to be fraught with risk. There is also risk, however, in continuing to alienate sexuo-gendered identities (Schofield and Schmidt, 2005). The clue to negotiating these choices may lie in evaluation of the nature and prominence of such imagery. For instance, Dotson *et al.* (2009) question what is meant by implicit/explicit. The implicit imagery used in Oakenfull and Greenlee's (2005) research is a beer advert with a pink triangle and a rainbow flag with the slogan 'Another one coming out', whereas the explicit image was a fashion advert with a same sex couple kissing on the cheek or forehead. As Dotson *et al.* (2009) point out, neither are particularly explicit; rather, this may be responsive to the lack of same-sex couples showing affection in mainstream media. Dotson *et al.* (2009) advanced this research by examining perceptions of overtly gay, lesbian and straight imagery – couples in intimate positions that featured in fashion adverts, as

well as ambiguous imagery. Consistent with Oakenfull and Greenlee (2005), they found heterosexual males and females preferred ambiguous homosexual imagery and neither reacted well to erotic heterosexual or homosexual imagery, which the researchers attribute to saturation of provocative imagery in fashion advertising. Although this research was carried out a decade ago, it finds support through Um's (2016) more recent research.

Dotson *et al.* (2009) also found that heterosexual males react to gay imagery less favourably than heterosexual women respond to lesbian imagery, suggesting that women are more accepting of same-sex relationships. This could be a reflection that lesbians are less visible and/or less conspicuous in marketing (Abelove, 2012). Herek (1988) posited that gendered ideologies built around heteronormative, hegemonic masculinity, lead to a rejection of gay males to affirm heterosexual masculinity by heteronormative society. Those studies are now dated, as illustrated by the participants in Hester and Gibson's (2007) research who describe the inclusion of sexuo-gendered imagery as a new concept. As sexuo-gendered identities have a greater presence in contemporary, mainstream society it could be assumed that acceptance is increasing (McIntyre, 2018; Nölke, 2018). This could also be reflected in assuming that younger cohorts are more tolerant of diverse sexuo-gender (Smithson, 2000). Yet, more recently, Ivory's (2019) participants also presented lower tolerance of gay imagery than lesbian imagery. Moreover, Oakenfull and Greenlee (2005) found that heterosexual men respond more favourably to lesbian than gay advertisements. Dotson *et al.* (2009) suggest that lesbian imagery carries more erotic capital for heterosexual males and this could reflect patriarchal assumptions that female identities and sexuality are for male pleasure, particularly as Nölke (2018: 226) suggests that, in marketing, lesbians are 'formulaically straightened to adhere to heteronormative forms of femininity'.

Lesbianism carries less of a threat to heteronormative hegemonic masculinity, yet little is known of how this notion of 'hypersexualised lipstick lesbianism' (Nölke, 2018: 226) impacts upon female identity constructs. More recently, Ivory (2019) found that participants who accepted homosexuality, regardless of their own sexuo-gendered identity, preferred gay and lesbian advertising over heterosexual. Similarly, Um (2016) found that gay-themed advertising improved a brand's reputation, increasing purchase intention and concludes that tolerance of sexuality is the important factor, rather than the explicitness or implicitness of the imagery. As gay and lesbian consumers also prefer to see themselves represented in marketing, Ivory (2019) suggests this is an effective strategy for increasing audience engagement as society becomes more tolerant to sexuo-gendered communities. There are fears, however, that brands are employing a transactional approach to the use of sexuo-gendered imagery in the pursuit of higher brand equity and financial gain, rather than seeking the development of meaningful relationships across diverse audiences (Ivory, 2019). This has been evident in the use of transgender models and gender-neutral fashion ranges.

Transfeminism and Gender-Neutral identities in retailing

Transfeminism seeks to alleviate prescribed gender and sexuality confines by embracing the notion of intersex bodies and including equal rights for all representations of femininity (Erickson-Schroth, 2014). The discourse around transgender is less developed than that around sexuo-gendered identities and this is a cohort that continues to experience victimisation and discrimination (Testa *et al.*, 2012). Stotzer (2009) believes this is due to societal confusion over what defines a transgender

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3 person. Similarly, when McPhail and DiNitto (2005) investigated transgender discrimination, they had
4 to define transgender and explain the distinction between gender and sex to almost every participant.
5 Although confusion about transgenderism filters into postfeminism (Knauer, 2007), transfeminist
6 movements have enriched the debate around gender-constructs and heightened social awareness for
7 transgenderism in society (McIntyre, 2018). Given that McPhail and DiNitto's (2005) research carried
8 out over a decade ago found little understanding of transgenderism, it would be timely to investigate
9 how transfeminism has impacted on mainstream consumer perceptions and whether there is
10 increased acceptance of the transgender community.
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15 Retailers are still entrenched within dualistic, gendered societal norms and the transgender
16 community therefore experience conflict by having little choice but to select masculine or feminine
17 products, which they feel misrepresent their identity (Levi, 2006). Although some retailers, such as
18 Zara and ASOS, have introduced gender-neutral collections, the response is mixed. Some consumers
19 have enjoyed the freedom from conforming to gendered expectations but acknowledge that it is more
20 acceptable for women to look 'tomboyish' than for males to wear dresses, skirts or blouses (Kane,
21 2006). In particular, John Lewis, who stopped segmenting children's clothing into girls' and boys'
22 categories to avoid reinforcing gender stereotypes (Geddes *et al.*, 2017), have been both applauded
23 and criticised for an approach that is at 'the frontline of modern gender politics' (Sender, 2017).
24 Viewing gender-neutral clothing through a postfeminist lens offers the potential to relieve women of
25 the hypersexualised erotic imagery that is often prevalent in the media, especially within fashion
26 (Rysst, 2010) and food (Stewart and Cole, 2019) marketing.
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32 The literature illustrates how marketing contributes to patriarchal sexuo-gendered constructs. This
33 has resulted in the development of new social narratives that illustrate progressive acceptance for
34 gendered roles. Whilst this embraces diversity and inclusivity, critics believe that the journey still has
35 some distance to travel to fully embrace minority identities that are perceived to threaten patriarchal
36 social systems.
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39 **Methodology**

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41 The preceding review of sexuo-gendered identities in retailing and marketing proposes exploration
42 within a social identity framework. Few studies exist which apply this theoretical perspective to gender
43 and/or sexuality within the retail or marketing context (Ivory, 2019; Dotson *et al.*, 2009). In order to
44 gain rich and detailed data concerning consumer perspectives of sexuo-gendered identities, this
45 exploratory research adopts an interpretivist approach (Yin, 2003). Interpretivism recognises that
46 social constructs emerge through idiographic experiences that are subjectively evaluated (Kakkuri-
47 Knuuttila *et al.*, 2008; Nölke, 2018). An ongoing narrative would offer insight into the influences that
48 shape notions of gender and sexuality, given the discord described in the literature review. Focus
49 groups were created to facilitate in-depth discussions and debate, with the purpose of facilitating
50 insights into the beliefs, behaviour and attitudes of respondents (Langford and McDonagh, 2003). To
51 enable social identifications to be observable within this context, and to better understand how sexuo-
52 gendered identities suffuse within society, two generational cohorts were examined: Generation-X
53 and Generation-Y. As Smithson (2000) advises, minimising the diversity of focus groups reduces the
54 potential tensions of contrasting views. Hence, the generational cohorts were further divided by
55 dualistic gender, making four demographically homogenous focus groups in total:
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1. Generation X females (aged 42-48 years; all heterosexual)
2. Generation Y females (aged 18-21 years; all heterosexual)
3. Generation X males (aged 42-48 years; all heterosexual)
4. Generation Y males (aged 18-21 years; all homo/bisexual)

Smithson's (2000) identification of lower tolerance in older male cohorts and higher tolerance in younger and female cohorts is given space within this sample frame. The participants were recruited via a snowball sample, through personal contacts and social media. A benefit of adopting snowball sampling is that the participants have some familiarity with one another, which can aid discourse. Additionally, snowball sampling enabled access to participants with similar lifestyles and ideology, offering depth within the discussion (Berger and Luckmann, 1966). The respondents were required to meet the minimum requirements of age and dualistic gender identity. Sexuality was not a prescribed criterion but was recorded (with permission) and, subsequently, was used to further differentiate focus groupings. All participants were UK nationals.

Discussions were audio-recorded and transcribed and the focus groups each lasted between 45 and 90 minutes, generating substantial amounts of qualitative data. To stimulate discussion, the participants were shown advertising imagery of fashion retail brands that portray gay, lesbian and transgender individuals (a description of each advertisement is recorded in Table 1 below). The imagery was selected because it was used by brands to support Pride (the annual celebration of sexual and gender diversity) or to illustrate progressive brand value (Ivory, 2019; Grau and Zotos, 2016). Therefore, the imagery challenges perceptions of in-group and out-group identities, especially as the images present more explicit content, such as intimacy between same gender/transgender models (Dotson et al., 2009). As two of the images include transgender models, typically underrepresented in mainstream communications, the research seeks to update Testa et al.'s (2012) assumption that the transgender cohort are still unaccepted, as well as provide insight into what is considered explicit or challenging lifestyles. All of the imagery emerged from well-established international retail brands. Although Playboy is primarily an American men's lifestyle and entertainment magazine, there are associated commodities sold with the brand logo that signify a particular lens of gender and sexuality – therefore the inclusion of a transgender model by this brand challenges notions of hyper-masculinity.

Insert Table 1: Images used to stimulate discussion

Thematic analysis across the four focus groups enabled the data to be examined for identifying recurring concepts, resulting in the generation of four themes that are presented next:

1. Generational Perceptions of Sexuo-Gendered Imagery
2. Socionormative Perceptions of Sexuo-Gendered Imagery
3. Perceptions of Transgender Imagery and Gender-Neutral (Clothing – Products?)
4. Perceptions of Gender Binary Imagery

Findings and Discussion

The research seeks to examine consumers' perceptions of retail brand representations of gender-oriented and/or sexuality-oriented identities and utilises a dual-generational and dual-gendered sample. This section explores the perceptual data within four broad viewpoints, as noted within the literature review, each framed within a social identity understanding. First, age is considered, through generational effects upon perceptions of sexuo-gendered imagery. Second, traditional, socialised expectations are explored within socionormative effects upon perceptions of that imagery. Both of these moderators are then brought to a sharper focus, through consideration of perceptions of transgender imagery, gender-neutral products and binary gender Imagery.

Generational Effects upon Perceptions of Sexuo-Gendered Imagery

There was consensus across all focus groups that sexuo-gendered identities were more visible in society and this was recognised when seeking to appeal to younger generations:

It's more accepted now to be gay, bisexual or transgender. Before [marketers] wouldn't have used a transgender or gay person because it would have put [consumers] off. (2A)

Fashion brands are pitching to a younger audience; as generations evolve, people's intolerance is reducing and people are far more open to people of all sexualities. (1A)

Although indicative of increasing acceptance, the above quotes emerged from the female-only focus groups (both Generation-X and Generation-Y), supporting notions that female identities are less threatened by sexuo-gendered representations. This may also be reflective of the evolution of femininity portraying diverse role models over the last few decades (Grau and Zotos, 2016), with this fluidity facilitating acceptance of heterogeneity and heteroflexibility. For some, this presumption that sexuo-gendered identities are becoming more acceptable came with age-based ownership rights:

Our generation [Y] is the generation that's coming to terms with [gender-fluidity]. Younger [people] don't know any different but we are the starting point. Anybody older, they don't really understand it. (2B)

This quote illustrates that discourse around gender-fluidity for Generation-Y is less constrained by gendered stereotypes, perhaps a consequence of gender-neutral campaigns. For the Generation-X males, however, repositioning gendered social conditioning limited their ability to embrace fluidity:

I don't really understand the concept [of] 'gender-neutral.' I was brought up to think cars are for boys and dolls are for girls. (3C)

The traditional approach to advertising commodities by gender has constructed societal notions of gendered expectations (Grau and Zotos, 2016; Crisp *et al.*, 2013; McCracken, 1990) that lead to assumed roles, activities and characteristics (Grau and Zotos, 2016; Schroeder and Zwick, 2004), despite some brands challenging stereotypes. Generation-X males expressed discomfort with transnormativity and, emboldened by collective opinions, vocally advocated abhorrence for the homosexual imagery within mainstream media:

If people want to look at [non-heterosexual imagery in advertising] they can look at it in their own time. Forcing it in advertising or on the front of magazines is just unfair. It assumes that

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3 *everyone wants to see that. If you are going be so bold as to put [non-heterosexual imagery]*
4 *into the public eye, you've got to expect people to say something about it. (3B)*
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7 *All this special treatment towards [non-heterosexual communities]. It's not equality, it's one-*
8 *sided. (3A)*
9

10 Such quotes illustrate this cohort's enduring discomfort around transnormativity and perceived
11 disenfranchisement from societal norms. Consider participant 3B's reference to the imagery as
12 'forced', 'unfair' and 'bold', alluding to a preference for non-heterosexual identities remaining
13 excluded from mainstream society (Lombardi *et al.*, 2002) and to a low tolerance of progressive
14 identity construction. Similarly, 3A claims that accepting diverse identities is a 'one-sided' approach,
15 which can be interpreted as being one or the other: as in male or female, rather than gender/sexuality
16 fluid. This fixed, narrow lens facilitates neither a multiplicity of gendered identities, nor a fluidity for
17 adaptation. As the imagery presented was both implicit and explicit, the quotes support Um's (2016)
18 assertion that tolerance towards heteroflexibility and transgenderism is more important than the
19 explicitness of the imagery. It also assumes that equality equates to heteronormative constructs of
20 gender that are a key component of the hegemonic masculinity that is currently embedded in society
21 (Connell, 1987). The challenge for retailers is to reflect this tolerance within their mainstream imagery
22 on an ongoing and not simply occasional basis.
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28 The generational boundaries visible within these data offer evidence for a social identity
29 understanding, with in-group versus out-group language and sentiment clearly communicated.
30 Tactics seem to include the derogation of out-group priorities, claims of 'unfairness' from all sides and,
31 further, the consolidation of a 'them v us' rationale for answers.
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35 *Socionormative Effects upon Perceptions of Sexuo-Gendered Imagery*

36
37 Such positions move into sharper focus when viewed through the lens of traditional social groupings
38 that espouse adherence to traditional constructs of gender/sexuality, as expressed by the participant
39 who adhered to the teaching of Hinduism:
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42 *I don't think [homosexuality] is normal. That's not how we were brought up and I don't think*
43 *it's acceptable. I would avoid [homosexual imagery]. (3C)*
44
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46 Previous research (Dotson *et al.*, 2009; Oakenfull and Greenlee, 2005) found negative consumer
47 attitudes to homosexual advertising, yet this did not identify a link with religion. Although Ivory (2019)
48 reported that Christian evangelist organisation Franklin Graham and the American Family Association
49 both reacted negatively to advertisements that featured gay and lesbian couples, these organisations
50 both represent attempts to maintain traditional patriarchal dualistic social systems. Referring to
51 gender-fluidity and same-sex relationships as 'not normal' and contrasting to 'how we were brought
52 up' illustrates a lack of penetration of progressive identity construction beyond dualistically gendered
53 identities and a preference for patriarchal social systems (Schroeder and Zwick, 2004). This is,
54 however, incongruent with societal developments that are portrayed in mainstream advertising as
55 embracing transnormativity, as evident in TV and social media (McIntyre, 2018; Nölke, 2018). Further,
56 over the last decade, consumer campaigns have sought to move beyond the commodification of
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dualistic gendered constructs to embrace multiple gendered roles (Levinson-King, 2008). This implies firstly, that the infusion of transnormativity is slowly superseding religious teaching, as evident within the other three focus groups who expressed tolerance for diversity as well as the increased numbers of the UK population categorising themselves as having no religion (BBC News, 2017). Lui and Minton (2018) advised that consumers found retailers displaying religious values as unappealing. Concurrently, many religions are exhibiting more tolerance towards sexuo-gendered communities (Hunt, 2018). Secondly, current and future generations are more exposed to socialisation pressure to accept fluidity and diversity of identity-formation, which will also lead to increased tolerance in future generations (Um, 2016). Supported by legislation for LGBTQIA+ rights, especially the right to live free from discrimination, new notions of 'normality' become embedded within mainstream society, offering heterogeneous identities as the new norm (Nölke, 2018).

Of course, all societies are culturally and temporally bound and less tolerant sentiments may persist to varying degrees of intensity and longevity (Hester and Gibson, 2007). Consider, for instance, the higher prevalence of homophobia reported within Asian countries relative to other countries (Nölke, 2018). Preferences for sexuo-gendered identities to remain on the fringes of society may explain the prevalence of 'gay window advertising' being used to avoid brand rejection (Tsai, 2012). Yet, marketing can play a role in democratising traditional notions of sexuo-gendered appearance (Grau and Zotos, 2016). Further, if retailers do not embrace diversity, they risk being rejected not only by the LGBTQIA+ community but, also, by younger more progressive consumers for failing to represent the diversity of identities (Ivory, 2019; Um 2016; Ablove, 2012). The consequences of such thinking are clear and noted within this cohort, through assertions that retailers should not discourage acceptance of sexuo-gendered identities:

If a company negatively talked against LGBT rights and women's rights, it would deter me from consuming their products. (4A)

[Sexuo-gendered advertising] is beneficial, it's raising awareness]. (1E)

It is perhaps unsurprising that women support advances in sexuo-gendered identities (the literature reported greater tolerance for homosexuality from females) (Dotson *et al.*, 2009). Additionally, postfeminism seeks to free identity from sexual scrutiny within patriarchal ideology, politicising and democratising identity, fashion, commodities and ideology (Sender, 2017). Although Hester and Gibson (2007) found that negative attitudes towards the LGBTQIA+ community were reflected in consumption, similar to the findings from Um (2016), this research has found a positive response to embracing diversity and that brands who publicise negativity towards sexuo-gendered identities may risk being ostracised by consumers. The fashion industry is renowned for progressive and provocative advertising, yet much of this supports patriarchal gender-constructs. This research suggests that advertising can challenge societal discourse, particularly around notions of clothing.

From a social identity perspective, normality is 'achieved' via adherence to the perceived norms of the in-group and distancing from out-groups. Within this framework, it is easy to see the power of established traditional groupings and ideologies. From the intense, unrequested socialisation of family, to devolved socialisation of religion and the sought influence of friends, the socionormative pressure will weigh heavily upon consumers as they seek to negotiate routes to positive self-esteem

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3 and coherent identities. For retailers, adherence to existing stereotypical representations (through
4 imagery, product provision, accessibility, etc.) simplifies this journey but, simultaneously, compounds
5 the validity of a narrow and non-progressive system. The challenge in projecting modernised retail
6 communications is to broaden and challenge ideals of normality to respond to the needs of an
7 increasingly self-aware and socially conscious consumer.
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10 11 *Perceptions of Transgender Imagery and Gender-Neutral Products*

12
13 Younger consumers' acceptance of gender/sexual fluidity filtered into embracing transgender
14 imagery, recognising this was important to promote societal acceptance:
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16
17 *I think it's really cool that Playboy have a transgender woman in their marketing. [It is]*
18 *something that's still not accepted these days and it's important that they push that. (4A)*
19

20
21 Not only were the Generation-Y participants aware of transgenderism, illustrating a progressive
22 societal awareness for the community, they were also keen to embrace diverse identity-construction
23 and move beyond discrimination for this cohort (McIntyre, 2018; Nölke, 2018; Testa *et al.*, 2012). This
24 is especially pertinent when considering that Playboy is already a gender-contentious forum, with
25 arguments as to whether Playboy represents the objectification or empowerment of women, within
26 patriarchal assumptions of femininity and sexuality. Yet, for the Generation-Y cohorts, this was
27 considered as the first stage in societal acceptance of moving beyond gender binaries (Nölke, 2018).
28 Consequently, this research reports preferences for embracing diverse identities rather than adopting
29 the 'gay window advertising' that masks or disembodies sexuo-gendered communities, as evident in
30 opinions that perceived growth in products and services that cater for diverse identities:
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35 *[Gender-neutral clothing] has only started to evolve and maybe in ten years there will be a*
36 *section in Superdrug for men's makeup and [fashion] shops which are all gender-neutral. (2A)*
37

38
39 Although acceptance of gender-neutral fashion was evident in the Generation-Y cohorts, there was
40 clearly a perception that mainstreaming products, such as fashion and make-up, for non-traditional
41 audiences is some way off. There was also an expressed disappointment by the Generation-Y males
42 (which included gay participants) that, currently, gender-fluid or gender-neutral products are a
43 superficial response to embracing diverse identities and not one which would enable a creative
44 identity-construction:
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47
48 *I saw Zara released a [gender-neutral] line of, just grey jumpers [and] bland baggy clothes.*
49 *(4C)*
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52 The notion that gender-neutral is interpreted as 'bland' and 'grey' illustrates a lack of creativity in
53 embracing diversity, neither challenging gender or sexual identities. The collection may appeal
54 heteronormatively, but the use of neutral colours plays to traditional assumptions while baggy clothes
55 mask gendered body-shapes (Preziosi, 2009) and collectively reinforce socially acceptable hegemonic
56 gendered fashion codes (Nölke, 2018). Consequently, the collection perpetuates the myth that men
57 should not wear feminine clothing and women should refrain from masculine garments (Geddes *et*
58 *al.*, 2017; Kane 2006).
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3 Rather than becoming more accepted in society, it seems that deviating from gendered conformity is
4 still perceived as socially unacceptable. It could also be argued that the acceptance of diverse
5 identities indicates a trajectory:
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8 *It's fine for women to wear trousers to work, but it would be weird for a man to turn up in*
9 *makeup and a dress. They'd just laugh at them. (3B)*
10

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12 Within many cultures, women are discouraged from wearing trousers (or equivalent 'male' clothing)
13 and considered 'queer' if they adopt male clothing. The fear that feminine commodities would
14 undermine societal norms for hegemonic masculinity (Connell, 1987) transferred to ensuring that
15 their children aligned with prescribed gender clothing and commodities. Cottin Pogrebin's (1980)
16 identification of parents' reluctance to allow their children to experiment with their identity, due to
17 fear of association with homosexuality, seems still to be prevalent today. This preference to construct
18 a conventional appearance was not only male driven, one Generation-X female expressed her fear
19 that:
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21

22
23 *If I was wearing it, and people were staring at me, I would be like: oh, do they think I am ...*
24 *(1C)*
25

26
27 This fear of clothing signifying unwanted sexuo-gendered identity was noted by Takács (2006), who
28 also confirmed the drivers of fear of ridicule and personal safety. This notion could emerge from
29 sexualised fashion marketing that prioritises female appearance in terms of propensity to attract
30 males. The quote also supports Tsai's (2012) assertion that marketers are reluctant to deviate from
31 societal norms by playing with gender-fluidity, for fear of rejection from mainstream consumers. This
32 assumes, however, that commodities exist primarily to consolidate gender binaries, rather than
33 encourage freedom from patriarchal social structures, as expressed by a Generation-Y female
34 participant:
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37
38 *It's a human being advertising a piece of clothes. Who cares about their sexuality? There are*
39 *definitely some closed-minded people who have a problem with it. (2A)*
40
41

42
43 This quote suggests that meaning constructed around clothing should be acknowledged as benign.
44 Yet, social narratives imbue upon constructed pieces of fabric social and political ammunition that
45 restricts and confines creative expression to adhere to patriarchal ideologies within dualistic gender
46 binaries (Schroeder and Zwick, 2004). Societal acceptance of sexuo-gender depends on transcending
47 notions of gender binary to embracing diversity.
48

49
50 By emphasising the nature of choice and potential negative effects of choosing from restricted retail
51 offerings, this discussion challenges social identity approaches. If retailers offer consumers the chance
52 to construct identity via product adoption but there is insufficient variety to cater for some identities,
53 the consumer may exist within an incomplete evidence base for their identity. Whilst this is not
54 necessarily the retailers' fault, it suggests that many retailers are missing opportunities to make this
55 process better for all by broadening offerings and, therefore, identities. Retailers are challenged,
56 therefore, to create retail formats that are not simply based around dualistic gender identities but
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respond to the challenges of managing diverse identities, through non-gendered product categorisation and service.

Perceptions of Gender Binary Imagery

Noting how the portrayal of women has transcended from domestic roles in the household to powerful and independent societal figures (Grau and Zotos, 2016), demonstrated awareness of the potential fluidity of gendered-identities:

I suppose [women] are portrayed [as] more empowered. Obviously, it's good for them. (3C)

I think feminism has encouraged a lot of women to work and be independent; before, women were just encouraged to stay at home and look after the kids. Nowadays it's changing and in my opinion that's good. Women should be free to do what they want and have the same rights as men. (3E)

That female 'empowerment' was perceived as enabling progressive advancements that support equality in gendered roles, both within and out with the home, was noted across all four focus groups, correlating with Akestam *et al.*'s (2017) assertion that marketing illustrates women's' evolvement in society. Yet, for the female focus groups, this was considered to be superficial, to avoid being criticised for creating gender stereotypes. The above quotes both emerged from the Generation-X male focus group and illustrate, not only embracing gender equality, but actively supporting the emancipation of women. In contrast, the Generation-X female focus group did not recognise feminism as releasing them from gendered expectations:

I don't think that feminism has had any impact whatsoever. Things are still marketed the same way as they always have been. (1A)

It is interesting that the Generation-X male focus group perceive advancement over the last few decades (Grau and Zotos, 2016), yet this is not experienced by the female focus group. Generation-X women may consider gendered roles as evolving, but this exists among social norms that prescribe assumptions of gendered appearance, as advertising still focuses on 'young, pretty, attractive women' (1A). This was also the opinion of the Generation-Y women when reflecting on marketing imagery:

This will make you sexy; this will make you beautiful; this will make men fancy you. (2A)

Despite greater societal discourse around gender equality, both female cohorts expressed cynicism for the way in which their gender is represented in marketing. The narrow vision of femininity illustrates there is little understanding for how women still struggle with restrictive identity pressures dictating their appearance and body-shape (Grau and Zotos, 2016). Patriarchal assumptions that female identity aesthetics exist for male pleasure (Bates, 2019) is something that is contested by both postfeminism (Lewis *et al.*, 2017) and transfeminism (Erickson-Scroth, 2014). That both female cohorts present perceptions of objectification, suggests that whilst advertising may acknowledge gender equality advances and, to an extent, utilise this movement to reflect the synergy within society (Grau

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3 and Zotos, 2016; Levinson-King, 2008), advertisers still peddle the same dated narratives to elicit
4 sexual desire (Rysst, 2010).
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7 Although brands are more astute to avoid criticism of gender stereotypes, this could be due to the
8 prevalence of feminist and equality debates in society that heighten sensitivity to the issues or,
9 perhaps, subliminal messages that female identities still have to conform within patriarchal
10 assumptions. Nölke (2018: 239) noted that even lesbian representation in advertising depicted
11 heteronormative feminine ideals for the 'straight male gaze'. Within a patriarchal society there are
12 also links to hegemonic masculinity (Connell 1987) and hyperfemininity (Nölke 2018), both of which
13 have implications for sexuo-gender. Similarly, patriarchal assumptions of objectification and
14 exploitation of appearance were considered to frame sexuo-gendered identities with sexual
15 implications:
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20 *If you're a good-looking gay guy, they'll use you for sex appeal as well as promoting LGBT*
21 *rights. (2F)*
22

23 Although this quote was stated by a Generation-Y female, there is still the acknowledgement of using
24 dualistic gender-normative representations that mimic heteronormative lifestyles, to maintain the
25 boundaries of stereotypical masculine/feminine identities and avoid offending homophobic
26 consumers (Schroeder and Zwick, 2004; Tsai, 2012; Kates, 1999). Additionally, there was cynicism that
27 evolving attitudes towards acknowledging sexuo-gender in marketing and that gender-neutral fashion
28 collections were more about increasing profits and the visibility of branding than progressing
29 acceptance of the sexuo-gendered community:
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34 *I think that being too explicit [with the use of sexuo-gendered imagery]. [It] puts me off. [I feel*
35 *that] they are kind of exploiting it. (4B)*
36

37 It is interesting to note that this participant was a Generation-Y homosexual and yet he expresses
38 disillusionment with sexuo-gendered advertising. This could be due to overly stylised imagery that
39 falls under heteronormative narratives or simply that the overtly sexualised aspect of the imagery is
40 less palatable for some. Such disingenuous approaches do not necessarily challenge social
41 commentary on diverse identities, especially as it is recognised that promoting sexuo-gendered
42 communities improves brand reputation (Um, 2016). Consequently, this could be considered an
43 attempt to exploit the sexuo-gendered communities to maximise profits, with the potential to
44 backfire.
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48 Social identity theories assume that individuals are able to construct identities via imagination as much
49 as by practice. Stereotypes form a major part in this process, as individuals cherry-pick characteristics
50 that suit their desires. These data would seem to suggest that, for some at least, stereotypes employed
51 by marketers and retailers are jarring and obtuse. The aim for retailers should be the mainstream
52 inclusion of sexuo-gendered communication images which are not necessarily motivated by profit or
53 brand visibility. Should retailers fail to keep pace with changing attitudes to such imagery and
54 provision, they risk exclusion of potential consumers from their business.
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Concluding Comments

This research contributes to the extant literature by exploring mainstream perceptions of sexuo-gendered identities in mainstream media and, in particular, presents the perspective of UK consumers from a mixed sample of sexuo-gendered and generationally differentiated individuals. Some of the discourse in this paper concurs with research from the USA that confirms Generation-X males' intolerance of gay imagery (Um, 2016). The paper also illustrates an acceptance of sexuo-gendered identities by younger consumers (Gong, 2019). Specifically, this research progresses our understanding of gender binaries and how gender is portrayed in mainstream society. This research evidences perceptions of female empowerment. It also notes antipathy towards the paucity of sexuo-gendered identities and to the overtly sexualised imagery (both same-sex and heterosexual) of dualistic identities that prescribe constructs of hyperfemininity and hegemonic masculinity. Although the Generation-X males endorsed female representations of empowerment and felt that this was positively progressive, this was within the confines of stereotypical patriarchal expectations representative of gender. This narrow view continues to be encapsulated within marketing and the Generation-Y focus groups expressed frustration at this superficial messaging.

Such positions offer support to a social identity conceptualisation. The younger cohort and the Generation-X females feel confined by patriarchal ideology, rejecting overly stylised imagery illustrating perfection and seek liberation for gender/sexual fluidity. This research advances social identity theory by illustrating consumer preferences for marketing that is representative of an inclusive ideology, diverse and non-discriminatory, rather than seeking similar characteristics mirroring their self-image. Specifically, social identity theory may struggle to move beyond representations of actual self within a fluid, non-traditional framework to include political ideologies as bases of identity. The theory may itself be locked within a biased, gender locked discourse. For this sample, this manifests as a cynicism for how identity is represented. Their discourse reveals an acceptance of sexuo-gender fluidity as a preference to move beyond restrictive binary labels. Nölke (2018) introduced the notion of moving beyond sexual orientation bases for market segmentation, because of the inherent reliance upon stereotypical gender binaries presented as perfection. This research supports Nölke's (2018) assumptions that younger consumers may prefer marketing that presents destabilising gender/sexual identities to create new binary constructs that challenge social narratives. This offers insight into how best to develop activities that increase affiliation with branding and marketing, whilst being mindful to avoid explicit imagery, which may threaten patriarchal and religious ideology.

Although the Generation-X females displayed more tolerance towards sexuo-gendered imagery than the Generation-X males, they sometimes delivered homophobic comments. They also expressed preferences to conform to patriarchal representations of femininity. For some, this was to avoid being mistaken as belonging to the LGBTQIA+ community. Their tolerance illustrates both a desire to avoid being discriminatory as well as seeking to avoid being discriminated against. Although they illustrate only partial acceptance of gender/sexual diversity, there was clear empathy for multiple sexuo-gender-constructs. In contrast, the Generation-Y focus groups conveyed positive attitudes towards sexuo-gendered imagery, stating they would avoid retailers who did not support LGBTQIA+ rights. Whilst Generation-Y applauded the inclusion of sexuo-gendered diversity in marketing, there was criticism of the gender-neutral fashion collections for the lack of imagination for gender-fluidity.

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3 Whilst there was opportunity to embrace diversity and destabilise assumptions around gender/sexual
4 identities, brands were believed to prefer to play safe within the confines of hegemonic social codes.
5 This underpinned cynical assumptions that a brand's imperative was to exploit the suffusion of sexuo-
6 gendered diversity, rather than embrace and support these communities.
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10 There are clearly opportunities for retailers to utilise the edginess of sexuo-gendered identifications,
11 both in imagery and in product development, to indicate progressive retail brand values (Rosenbaum
12 *et al.*, 2017; Rosenbaum *et al.*, 2015; Quach *et al.*, 2017) that appeal to transnormative and
13 mainstream consumers. Contrasting with consumers negative perceptions of retail brands portraying
14 religious values (Lui and Minton, 2018), the current model of using gender-heteronormative models
15 seems outdated. This lack of representation of diverse sexuo-gendered identities does little to detach
16 from the 'gay window dressing' (Kates, 1999) of contemporary campaigns and perpetuates the
17 portrayal of an inferior woman alongside a dominant man (regardless of their sexuality or gender).
18 Rather, social identity theory in this instance posits that ideology rather than physical attributes are
19 sought by younger consumers. That is, retail marketing that represents a wider, inclusive spectrum
20 of identities. Given that this research has illuminated progressive ideologies that encompass diversity
21 and tolerance for inclusive retail marketing imagery, future retailing research should address this more
22 widely. This is especially important as younger consumers appear to feel misrepresented by dualistic
23 binaries.
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29 **Limitations and Recommendations**

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31 The research is limited by generalisability, as is typical of interpretative research. It should be
32 acknowledged that this is a biased sample. Both the Generation-X focus groups comprised
33 heterosexual participants, as did the Generation-Y female focus group and most had not continued
34 education after high school. The Generation-Y male focus group consisted of two homosexuals, one
35 bisexual and one heterosexual, who all attended university. It could be assumed that this diversified
36 their social spheres. This does not represent consistent cohorts throughout all four focus groups,
37 particularly as LGBTQIA+ representation was missing from focus groups one to three. This has a couple
38 of implications: first, the Generation-X males did not taper their language to avoid conformation or
39 discrimination and they may have moderated their tolerance if members of the LGBTQIA+ community
40 were part of the group. Second, no respondent is treated as representative of all consumers affiliated
41 to their grouping. For instance, many Generation-X males abhor homophobic views. Nevertheless,
42 hearing directly from the LGBTQIA+ community in focus group four enabled the notion that sexuo-
43 gendered imagery is cynically exploited and this was not identified in the other three groups. Further,
44 the advertisement imagery presented was not necessarily related to all of the focus group
45 demographics – the advertising was not designed to reach a Generation-X male audience and this
46 would have restricted a connection with the marketing message. Furthermore, the research is limited
47 by the sexuo-gendered imagery available in mainstream media. This constrained the opportunity to
48 present diverse identities for discussion. Consequently, this leads to recommendations for future
49 research to expand the reach of research to explore how larger samples of sexuo-gendered consumers
50 perceive identities used in advertising. This could also include attitudes towards gender-neutral
51 products which would benefit product development and brand engagement. There are opportunities
52 for expanding mainstream consumer research to examine the extent of acceptance for sexuo-
53 gendered communities and, moreover, future research could include the effects of different cultural
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and religious bases upon consumer attitudes and behaviour towards sexuo-gendered imagery in advertising.

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Response to the reviewers May2020

Reviewer 1

	Comment	Response
1a	<p>please take a look at the format and organization of articles published by International Journal of retail and Distribution Management. Your paper in its current form does not fit into the format in terms of parts and titles. Your titles are neutral and descriptive, they should help the reader move ahead in your arguments.</p>	<p>We have changed the title to reflect output value better. We have changed sub-headings to reflect section value better.</p>
1b	<p>Introduction : your research objective does not currently comes across. it seems that you want to address the difficulty of managing diversity in terms of image for retailers? If so, you have to tell us why this "diverse" clientèle is interesting for retailers (generational shifts that bring younger and more open-minded consumers to retailers, but difficulty of managing senior and younger customers' expectations ...) : please include numbers. For example, look at this : https://observatoirecetelem.com/wp-content/themes/obs-cetelem-V3/publications/2018/observatoire-cetelem-consommation-2018.pdf</p>	<p>We have clarified the purpose of the work with clear statements of aim and objectives in the introduction (final paragraph) and a revised abstract statement:</p> <p>‘the aim of this exploratory research is to examine the perceptions of mainstream UK consumers towards sexuo-gendered identities, as represented within retail marketing communications. The objective of the paper is to explore the value of developing more progressive, inclusive brand values to support effective, retail brand communications.’</p> <p>The reviewer is correct in suggesting that part of our position is that generational shifts will bring strategic caveats into focus for retailers and we seek to clarify this within the work:</p> <p>‘...evident, differential priorities of different identity groups and the value of this knowledge to informing retail brand value creation, strategy and practice.’</p> <p>We have also added a section that discusses age and its moderating role within sexuo-gendered understandings – within the section ‘mapping social identities to markets...’</p>
1c	<p>Please tell us at the end of your introduction how you are going to address the issue of retailers brands and "diversity". Please include some definitions, historical perspectives on the development of categories such as LGBTQIA+ or "sexuo gendered".</p>	<p>Thanks for pointing out that this needs more clarity.</p> <p>In terms of offering a historical perspective and definition, the following sentence was added to page 2” Over the last decade, what was termed the gay community has expanded beyond LGB to LGBTQIA+, to those questioning (Q) their gender and sexuality, transsexuals, intersex and asexual with the plus illustrating the multiple other sexual and gender identities (see Gold, 2019 for a full explanation of the terminology covering the gender and sexuality spectrum). On page 3, there is a sentence on how LGBTQIA+ diversity will be researched:</p> <p>Therefore, this research will utilise photoelicitation to explore consumer perceptions of LGBTQIA+ imagery which has been used in marketing to better understand how this informs constructs of retail brand value.</p>

1 2 3 4 5 6 7		Also on page 3 the research aim and objective are established: Consequently, the aim of this exploratory research is to examine the perceptions of mainstream UK consumers towards sexuo-gendered identities, as represented within retail marketing communications. The objective of the paper is to explore the value of developing more progressive, inclusive brand values to support effective, retail brand communications.
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	1d	What is the impact of digital spaces on these categories? Thank you for questioning the use of digital space. This was not part of our investigation, nor was it addressed in the literature sourced for developing the literature review – despite the online retail sector being established when the literature was published. Data collection focused upon investigating perceptions of diverse sexual and gendered identities of retail brand value constructs, from imagery that can be found online and through other marketing channels. We could find literature that suggests retailers have a consistent message throughout all marketing channels, but this would be taking the aim and objective of the paper in another direction. Further, we could address niche LGBTQIA+ retailers, who are perhaps accessible through digital spaces, but this does not align with our argument that diversity should be more reflected in mainstream markets.
18 19 20	1e	In the results part, please focus on retail and on the issues that retailers have to cope with with regards to these issues. Thank you. Noted throughout the discussion are recommendations for retail marketers to respond to these issues, particularly with regard to the mainstream inclusion of sexuo-gendered images in brand advertising.
21 22 23 24	1f	At some point, you also have to explain where you are speaking from : are you based in Europe? in which country? You are addressing these issues from that point of view, which might be different then the point of view of a researcher based in Australia or in Spain. We note in the abstract and the methods that this is a sample drawn from a UK population. We also seek to make clearer that this is UK based in response to an over-representation of US-centric studies on this broader area.
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	1g	Literature review : please open to feminist and post feminist literature as well as the one on body positivism. The paper demonstrate in some respect an adequate understanding of the literature on the different issues related to "diversity" or "inclusivity". But large areas of the feminist, post feminism literature is not mobilized (De Beauvoir? Butler ? Kristeva? Delphy???). While we acknowledge that there is a vast amount of interesting work on feminism, post-feminism and body positivism, this was not the aim of the research – the aim was on diverse identity construction. Specifically, the research was designed by a gay male, with a focus on the diversity of gay and lesbian representations. What emerged organically was the perceptions of the two female cohorts that there were still patriarchal messages that insinuate ‘sex sells’ in marketing, which is replicated in lesbian and gay imagery also. While we acknowledge that this falls under the remit of feminism, post feminism and body positive movements, as this is not the focus of this research it is not included. However, it is a research agenda that we aim to take forward with the collection of more data to cover those themes.
34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	1h	Additionally, no precise definitions or historical perspectives are given to the different terms of "gender", "sexuo-gender", LGBTQIA+... How have these categories emerged in the literature? In which literature? We agree that this can seem confusing and thank you for requesting this is addressed. Historical advances of the LGBTQIA+ and the terminology expansion are included on page 2. On page 1 there is an explanation of how we coined the term sexuo-gender: These ‘sexuo-gendered’ identities (covering multiple sexual and gender representations), where gender and sexuality fuse within a more inclusive and progressive understanding, may offer a useful base from which to explore relationships between people and retail brands.

		<p>These categories have emerged from Gong (2019) and Nölke (2018) commenting that minority sexuo-gendered identities are not represented in mainstream media representations (see page 5):</p> <p>Yet, Nölke (2018) questioned the value of using sexual orientation for target marketing, because much of the advertisers' understanding may be constructed within stereotypical assumptions that exclude the spectrum of sexuo-gendered identities. Gong (2019) and Nölke (2018) posited that minority sexuo-gendered identities, such as genderqueer, 'femme' males, 'butch' lesbians, bisexuals and transsexuals are invisible in media representations.</p>
1i	<p>Are these categories only western categories? When and how have they emerged in the marketing and retail literature? Please give us some perspectives. It might be usefull to tie your topic to body positivism and the work of Alexandra Sastre. Could the socialisation theory be rediscovered through the lens of your work in a more innovative way?</p>	<p>Thank you for highlighting this. Although not purely western categories, research on LGBTQIA+ issues in non-western societies has tended to be in the area of sociology and gender identity (Berry, et al., 2003). Literature on gender identities in marketing emerged in the mid 1990s, however, there are few studies in the area of retail marketing (p2)</p>
1j	<p>Methodology : be more explicit in terms of construction of focus groups and choice of images.</p>	<p>We agree that by establishing the criteria and rationale for selecting the imagery will help to contextualise the data and offer more validity. Added to age 9:</p> <p>The imagery was selected as it was used by brands to support Pride (the annual celebration of sexual and gender diversity) or to illustrate progressive brand value (Ivory, 2019; Grau and Zotos, 2016). Therefore, the imagery challenges perceptions of in-group and out-group identities, especially as the images present more explicit content, such as intimacy between same gender/transgender models (Dotson et al., 2009). As two of the images include transgender models, typically underrepresented in mainstream communications, the research seeks to update Testa et al.'s (2012) assumption that the transgender cohort are still unaccepted, as well as provide insight into what is considered explicit or challenging lifestyles. All of the imagery emerged from well-established international retail brands. Although Play Boy is primarily an American men's lifestyle and entertainment magazine, there are associated commodities sold with the brand logo that represents a particular lens of gender and sexuality – therefore the inclusion of a transgender model challenges hyper-masculinity.</p>
1k	<p>The methodology is very interesting with different focus groups with male and female informants. Nevertheless, one can question the notion of generations (why does it appear in the methodology and not more clearly in the literature review? what are your hypothesis with regards to generations?), the composition of the focus groups dedicated to women (why no homosexual women?).</p>	<p>See 1b for the hypothesis on focus group selection</p> <p>Agree that Smithson's generational insight should be introduced in the literature review and so we have inserted the sentence below on page 7:</p> <p>This could also be reflected in assuming that younger cohorts are more tolerant of diverse sexuo-gender (Smithson, 2000).</p> <p>Sexuality was not a criterion for participating in a focus group, this is reflected in the following sentence on page 8:</p>

		Sexuality was not a prescribed criterion but was recorded (with permission) and, subsequently, was used to further differentiate focus groupings.
1l	Other questions that need to be addressed : how did you choose the images, according to which criterias? what is the relationship to the question of retail?	As above, in 1j for explanation of image selection and criteria as well as relationship to retail.
1m	Results are currently too descriptive because they are not related to a clear question in relation to retail.	We have tried to clarify this throughout and have tailored the aims of the work to include the retail focus (retail brand creation)
1n	Results are interesting but currently are not well presented or organized. The issue of religion for example comes up which should be addressed earlier in more extent.	We tried to formalise the discussion of data. Namely, 4 sections are identified within the discussion and these emanate from the literature review. Also, each of the four sections has dedicated discussion of its relevance to a social identity framework
1o	The second difficulty is that results are related to "marketing" in general and do not clearly address "retail" issues.	We've tried to be clearer about the place of retailing within the work
1p	Nevertheless and despite these difficulties, your contribution is very relevant and interesting.	Thank you for your positive comments, we too have found the research interesting ☺
1q	The theme of the paper must be addressed by retail marketers, but in its actual form, it does not provide clear management recommendations. The issue of better representing "diversity" in its different forms has to be addressed by marketers, in order to better answer society needs and evolutions. I think it could make a very valuable contribution by going back to concepts and categories and addressing these in the context of retail.	Thank you. P17 and 18 postulates the need for marketing and retail marketing to represent a wider inclusive spectrum of identity to indicate progressive brand values, particularly younger consumers who feel misrepresented by dualistic binaries.
1r	The paper is well written but not well structured and problematised. It is difficult to follow the reasoning and how it ties into retail issues in a constructive way. The author uses a lot of references (some of them are too frequently mentioned) but does not help the reader to go from one point to the next. By going back to basic notions and categories, your paper, that addresses important issues for retailers and society, will gain in quality and readability.	We have amended the paper to further emphasise throughout and in particular in the setup of the paper, the value to retailers and retail marketing more general. Some areas also show relevance to wider marketing value and societal value. The work is structured more clearly (we hope) to show how the problem stated within the objective is operationalised and explored within the work.

Reviewer 2

2a	The rationale behind working on this topic is well explained. However, the rationale behind choosing to research "sexuo-gendered imagery" is not discussed in a way that the reader may understand it in his/her first attempt.	We have tried to clarify the rationale for the research within the introduction and hope this may facilitate faster appreciation within the wider readership.
2b	Your argument is well taken as below: "paper argues that a move towards full inclusion for all sexuo-gendered identities within societal discourse offers the opportunity for brand values to play a positive role in	Thank you for clarifying that the premise of the argument is clear and would contribute as a basis for further research. We also feel that the findings are novel and capture change in societal perceptions.

1	diffusing these concepts through mainstream consumer society.”	
2	The paper may act as a base for further research on this topic in marketing,	
3	advertising and other areas.	
4	2c	Thank you for noting that the opening statement required updating. Added some more recent
5	2. Relationship to Literature: Does the paper demonstrate an adequate	work to the first sentence to better locate the study.
6	understanding of the relevant literature in the field and cite an appropriate	
7	range of literature sources? Is any significant work ignored?: Literature is	
8	adequate	
9	a. In the opening para, the author may cite some latest research work.	
10	2d	We have included a short summary of the subsequent sections and content at the end of the
11	b. Please add a small paragraph at the end of the introduction section,	introduction.
12	describing the structure of the manuscript.	
13	2e	Thank you! ☺
14	c. The discussion on social identity theory is well taken.	
15	2f	We have expanded on the rationale behind adopting and interpretivist approach and hope
16	The approach ‘interpretivist approach’ is ok. However, please justify and	this is sufficiently justified on page 8:
17	mention why this approach was most suitable to be used.	
18		Interpretivism recognises that social constructs emerge through idiographic experiences that
19		are subjectively evaluated (Kakkuri-Knuuttila et al., 2008; Nölke, 2018). An ongoing narrative
20		would offer insight into the influences that shaped notions of gender and sexuality, given the
21		contentiousness described in the literature review.
22	2g	Agree, this should have been established as it has implications for the data collection and
23	Discuss why snowball sampling was used,	findings, the sentence below has been added to page 8-9:
24		A benefit of adopting snowball sampling is that the participants have some familiarity with
25		one another which can aid discourse; additionally, snowball sampling enabled access to
26		participants with similar lifestyles and ideology (Berger and Luckmann, 1966).
27	2h	We have revised the language here.
28	Please see if it is required to mention or you can revise the language.	
29	See below:	
30	“Discussions were audio-recorded and transcribed, resulting in 33 A4 pages.”	
31	2i	We tried to formalise the discussion of data. Namely, 4 sections are identified within the
32	Results and findings are ok. I feel the authors must mention the process of data	discussion and these emanate from the literature review. Also, each of the four sections has
33	collection in detail for enhanced research reliability.	dedicated discussion of its relevance to a social identity framework
34	2j	Thank you for recognising that the results infer implications for marketers and retail managers
35	Implications are Ok	
36	For example:	
37	“Their tolerance illustrates both a desire to avoid being discriminatory as well as	
38	seeking to avoid being discriminated against.”	
39	The results have implications for marketers.	
40	2k	We have tried to clarify meanings where we feel these may be susceptible to multiple
41	The language used is not easy to follow and some terms are used without its	interpretations. The difficulty with this request lies in the nature of the subjects discussed.
42	further explanation. You will agree that the language and the technical/field-	

1	specific terms must be used by keeping the average-readers into consideration. Hence, this paper is not having the ease of reading.	These tend to have prescribed terminology (at least by convention) and, by modifying the terminology, we risk losing the accepted meaning. We hope that our changes will suffice.
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3	21 Moreover, the abstract can be revised for more clarity coupled with simplistic language.	We have sought to clarify and simplify the abstract.
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Table 1: Images used to stimulate discussion

Brand	Year	Campaign	Description of imagery	Purpose
American Apparel	2012	In launching a line of LGBT clothing in celebration of Pride month, 2 marketing images were created: 1 featured a female couple and 1 featured a male couple.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Female couple kissing on the lips with their arms wrapped round each other, one wearing a dress and the other wearing a pinafore with no top underneath and the side of her breasts visible – this is a sexualised image 2. Male couple kissing on the lips with their arms wrapped round each other, both wearing a t-shirt that supports LGBT pride – less sexualised image <p>In both images, the models are attractive, slim and white.</p>	Marketing
Calvin Klein	2015	The advertisement features a gay couple for the first time to advertise the jeans range.	Two males facing each other as though about to kiss, this is a tender image. Both models are attractive, well-groomed and white.	Marketing
Jean Paul Gaultier	2011	SS11 featuring transgender model Andrej Pejic.	Female and trans male to female couple, facing forward with one arm around each other and their legs entwined. Their faces are very close, mouths parted as though about to kiss. As expected in a fashion advertisement, this is very stylised and the models are thin, aesthetically pleasing and white.	Marketing
GAP	2012	Public endorsement for the LGBT community	Male couple, facing forward and looking directly at the camera. Both heads are in the neck of one t-shirt, and the advert has the tag line 'Be One'. Both models are attractive and white.	Social Marketing
Playboy	2017	Playboy feature their first ever transgender playmate, Ines Rau, in the November/December 2017 issue.	The transgender model is lying on her front wearing a white bra and a g-string with white socks and trainers. She is well-groomed, toned, tanned and looking directly at the camera.	Entertainment

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