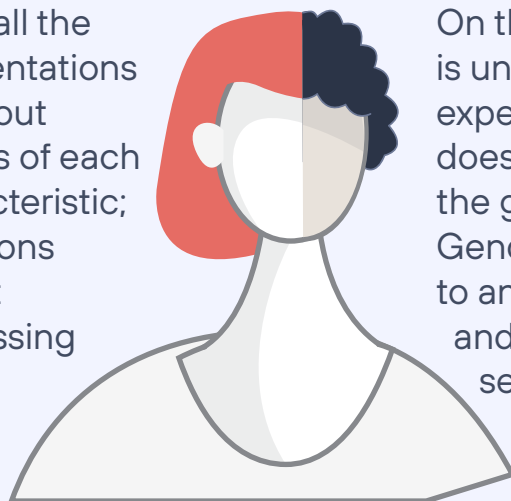


Sexual Diversity and Gender Identity

clarifying concepts





Sexual diversity refers to all the variety of sexes, sexual orientations and gender identities without developing the specificities of each identity, behavior or characteristic; that is, all the different options available to people when it comes to assuming, expressing and living sexuality.






On the other hand, **gender identity** is understood as the individual experience of each person, which does not necessarily coincide with the gender attributed at birth. Gender identity may not correspond to any gender or to more than one, and should not be confused with sexual orientation.

Terms to better understand gender and sexual diversity

Sexual orientation

-  **Asexual:** People with little or no interest in sexual activity. Not to be confused with celibacy or abstinence, which is a choice.
-  **Bisexual:** People who are attracted to people of the same or opposite gender.
-  **Heterosexual:** People who are attracted to people of the opposite gender.
-  **Homosexual:** People who are attracted to their own gender. In the specific case of women, the term lesbianism is used.

Gender identity

-  **Cisgender:** People whose gender coincides with the sex assigned at birth.
-  **Non-binary person:** Their gender identity does not match the gender assigned at birth.
-  **Transgender:** There are many options within this generic term (transsexuals, transvestites, gender queer, agender...) with the common feature that their gender identity does not correspond to conventional expectations about the gender and sex assigned at birth.

