

Abstract

The mark of homosexuality is unique in its sense of concealability. Considerable researches support that people determine one's sexual orientation (SO) using cues such as gender atypicality. The concealability within homosexual population thus differs. The present study examined the links between concealability of SO and important homosexual concepts including level of outness, homosexual identity, disclosure level and psychological well-being among 419 lesbians and gays in Hong Kong. Results of hierarchical regression analyses showed that concealability of SO yielded significant value in explaining the experience of lesbians and gays, particularly in their level of outness. Moreover, within the homosexual circle, there are popular subgroups based on gender roles. As indicated by the *t*-test and ANOVA findings, the concealability of SO among these subgroups significantly differed from each other. Limitations and implications of the current study were discussed.