INTRODUCTION
- Sexual minority women (SMW) are at heightened risk of trauma compared to heterosexual women
- Minority stressors partly account for SMW’s increased risk of trauma
- Trauma and minority stressors synergistically erode SMW’s behavioral and mental health
- Existing research is limited by its use of cross-sectional and longitudinal methods
- Longitudinal designs (e.g., ecological sampling methods [ESM]) hold promise for examining the adversity, coping, and health among SMW
- Few studies have used ESM with SMW
- We aimed to examine the feasibility and acceptability of using ESM to assess trauma-exposed SMW’s stressors, coping, and stress-sensitive health issues

METHODS
- We assessed feasibility and acceptability of using once-daily, interval-contingent ESM with 161 trauma-exposed SMW (Mage = 29.1, SD = 7.57); 20.5% nonbinary; 32.3% queer; 52.2% people of color; 14.3% with annual incomes ≤$9,999
- SMW completed one online baseline assessment and once-daily brief online surveys for 14 days
- SMW answered three open-ended questions about participating and about SMW research

RESULTS: ESM Acceptability Quotes
- “My record of these 14 days, I feel much better, I have the right direction.”
- “...participating in this survey [gave] me a place to express my inner thoughts.”
- “When we talk about feeling insecure or being verbally harassed as women, that experience is often because we’re perceived as straight and harassed as [a] woman but is more traumatizing as a queer woman.”
- Other SMW noted that the study “made me pay attention more to my feelings and surroundings” and “helped me realize that I...always try to ignore the problem. I appreciated being able to quantify that experience.”
- “After participating, I have more confidence to face people.”
- One participant noted that having space to contextualize responses would enable them to “feel comfortable answering questions honestly.”

RESULTS: ESM Feasibility
- This study had an 81% retention rate, 78% compliance rate, and 45% completion rate, which varied by SMW’s sociodemographic characteristics.
- Survey completion rate was 78%
- An average of 11.70 (Median = 13, SD = 3.31) daily surveys (83.50%) were completed by those who initiated the ESM
- There were 8.87% missing data across daily surveys
- Multiracial/multiethnic SMW and SMW living in the Northeast were more likely to be high vs. low completers
- White SMW were more likely to be low vs. high completers compared to SMW of color

RESULTS: ESM Acceptability Themes
- Theme 1: SMW enjoyed participating and felt positively about the ESM experience
- Theme 2: SMW felt supported to reflect on the impact of early and ongoing stressors
- Theme 3: SMW appreciated the chance to self-reflect and challenge existing thought patterns and coping behaviors
- Theme 4: SMW recognized their capacity to tolerate trauma-related distress
- Theme 5: SMW recommended that researchers focus on SMW’s diverse stressors and daily experiences
- Theme 6: SMW wanted a rationale for providing sensitive information and more space to narrate their experiences
- Theme 7: SMW recognized the need for affirmative treatment and policies

CONCLUSION
- Our novel findings suggest that ESM is feasible and acceptable among trauma-exposed SMW
- Researchers should consider our feasibility and acceptability findings to improve ESM studies with SMW, including:
  - structural adherence barriers
  - need for write-in boxes
  - intersectional stressors as treatment targets
  - feelings of discomfort and empowerment when answering trauma-related questions

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