Supplementary Table S1: Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Studies (COREQ): 32-item checklist. (Table developed from: Tong, A.; Sainsbury, P.; Craig, J., Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ): a 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups. *Int J Qual Health Care* **2007**, 19, (6), 349-57) [39]).

No	Item	Guide question/description	Content Reported	on page
Domain 1: Research team and reflexibility				
Personal Characteristics				
1.	Interviewer/facilitator	Which author/s conducted the interview?	C.P.	4
2.	Credentials	What were the researcher's credentials? e. g. PhD, MD	M.Sc. Public Health, M.A. Educational Science	4
3.	Occupation	What was their occupation at the time of the study?	Research Associate	4
4.	Gender	Was the researcher male or female?	female	4
5.	Experience and Training	What experience or training did the researcher have?	experienced in conducting qualitative interviews through prior studies	4
Relationship with participants				
6.	Relationship established	Was a relationship established prior to study commencement?	None of the interviewees was prior known to the researcher. Participants responded to recruitment (presentation of the study in queer youth contexts and Instagram posts shared by youth organisations) themselves. Then a date, place, and time were arranged individually.	5
7.	Participant knowledge of the interviewer	What did the participants know about the researcher? e. g. personal goals, reasons for doing the research	The researcher presented as an ally of the queer community within research and as the study's goal to further develop gender portrayal and tailoring within health promotion and prevention. Participants were aware of the purpose of the study though before out-handed study information sheets.	5
8.	Interviewer characteristics	What characteristics were reported about the interviewer/facilitator? e. g. bias, assumptions, reasons, and interests in the research topic	The researcher presented a researcher and former social worker interested in further development of gender aspects within health promotion and prevention.	5
Domain 2: study design				
Theoretical framework				
9.	Methodological orientation and Theory	What methodological orientation was stated to underpin the study? e. g. grounded theory, discourse analysis, ethnography, phenomenology, content analysis	A thematic analysis with an orientation towards reflexive thematic analysis by Braun and Clarke [37] with an inductive approach was applied.	4
Participant selection				

10. Sampling	How were participants selected? e. g. purposive, convenience, consecutive, snowball	Convenience sample	4
11. Method of approach	How were participants approached? e. g. face-to-face, telephone, mail, email	Potential participants were approached via the personal presentation of the study in queer youth contexts and via Instagram posts shared by queer youth organisations.	4
12. Sample size	How many participants were in the study?	16	1, 7
13. Non-participation	How many people refused to participate or dropped out? Reasons?	Two interested participants were aged older than 19 years and thus did not meet including criteria	-
Setting			
14. Setting of data collection	Where was the data collected? e. g. home, clinic, workplace	Interviews were conducted at the Institute of Health and Nursing Science, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin and upon wish by participants in collaborating youth clubs.	4
15. Presence of non-participants	Was anyone else present besides the participants and researchers?	No one else was present.	4
16. Description of sample	What are the important characteristics of the sample? e. g. demographic data, date	Inclusion criteria are presented in the methods section; participants´ characteristics are presented in the results section and Table 1. Interviews took place between January and August 2022.	4, 7
Data collection			
17. Interview guide	Were questions, prompts, guides provided by the authors? Was it pilot tested?	The interview guide is described in the paper. It was pilot tested with colleagues and a similar version was used in a prior study [16].	5
18. Repeat interviews	Were repeat interviews carried out? If yes, how many?	No repeated interviews.	-
19. Audio/visual recording	Did the research use audio or visual recording to collect the data?	Interviews were digitally audio-recorded.	5
20. Field notes	Were field notes made during and/or after the interview or focus group?	Field notes were made after the interviews, including observations and ideas.	5
21. Duration	What was the duration of the interviews or focus group?	Interviews´ duration ranged between 18 to 77 minutes with an average duration of 46 minutes.	7
22. Data saturation	Was data saturation discussed?	Data saturation is discussed within the methods and limitations section	2, 15
23. Transcripts returned	Were transcripts returned to participants for comment and/or correction?	Transcripts were not returned.	
Domain 3: analysis and findings			
Data analysis			

24.	Number of data coders	How many data coders coded the data?	C.P. and K.H. coded the data of the 3 interviews appearing as "the richest" to the interview conductor C.P. The remaining 13 interviews were coded by C.P. alone.	6
25.	Description of the coding tree	Did authors provide a description of the coding tree?	The coding tree is presented as the final thematic map in the results and illustrated graphically in figure 1.	7
26.	Derivation of themes	Were themes identified in advance or derived from the data?	Themes were identified inductively from the data.	5
27.	Software	What software, if applicable, was used to manage the data?	MAXQDA software (2022) (VERBI Software GmbH, Berlin, Germany) was used for computer-assisted organisation and analysis of transcripts.	5
28.	Participant checking	Did participants provide feedback on the findings?	The paper was sent to participants prior to publishing to enable providing feedback on the findings. One participant provided positive feedback.	5
Reporting				
29.	Quotations presented	Were participant quotations presented to illustrate the themes/findings? Was each quotation identified? e. g. participant number	Participant quotations are presented to illustrate the findings. Each quotation is identified by a participant letter (randomly attributed to all participants during pseudonymisation).	8-13
30.	Data and findings consistent	Was there consistency between the data presented and the findings?	Results are supported by data with direct quotations of participants.	8-13
31.	Clarity of major themes	Were major themes clearly presented in the findings?	Major themes are presented, explained, and illustrated by direct and indirect quotations of participants in the results, also graphically in figure 1.	7-13
32.	Clarity of minor themes	Is there a description of diverse cases or discussion of minor themes?	Each code and sub-code is presented, named, explained, and illustrated by at least one direct quotation of participants in the results, also graphically in figure 1. Diverse cases and opinions are described throughout the results section.	7-13