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Missing the 'B' in LGBTQ+

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MISSING THE 'B'
IN LGBTQ+

JENNA
HADDOCK

WHAT IS LGBTQ+?

L – lesbian

G – gay

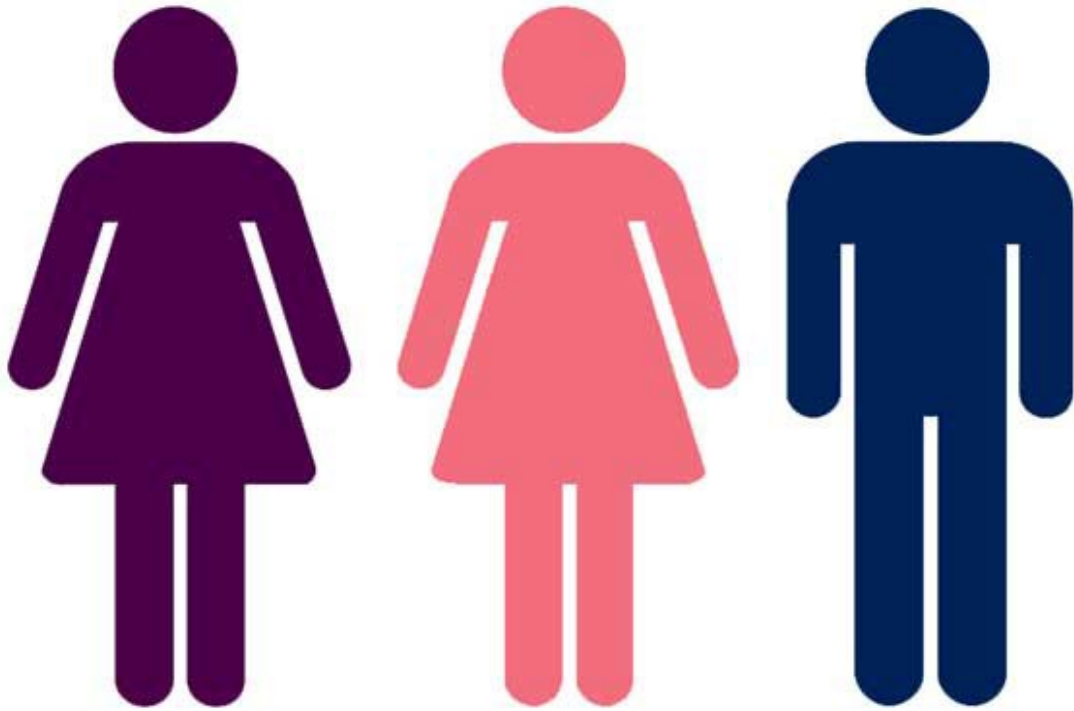
B – bisexual

T – transgender

Q – questioning

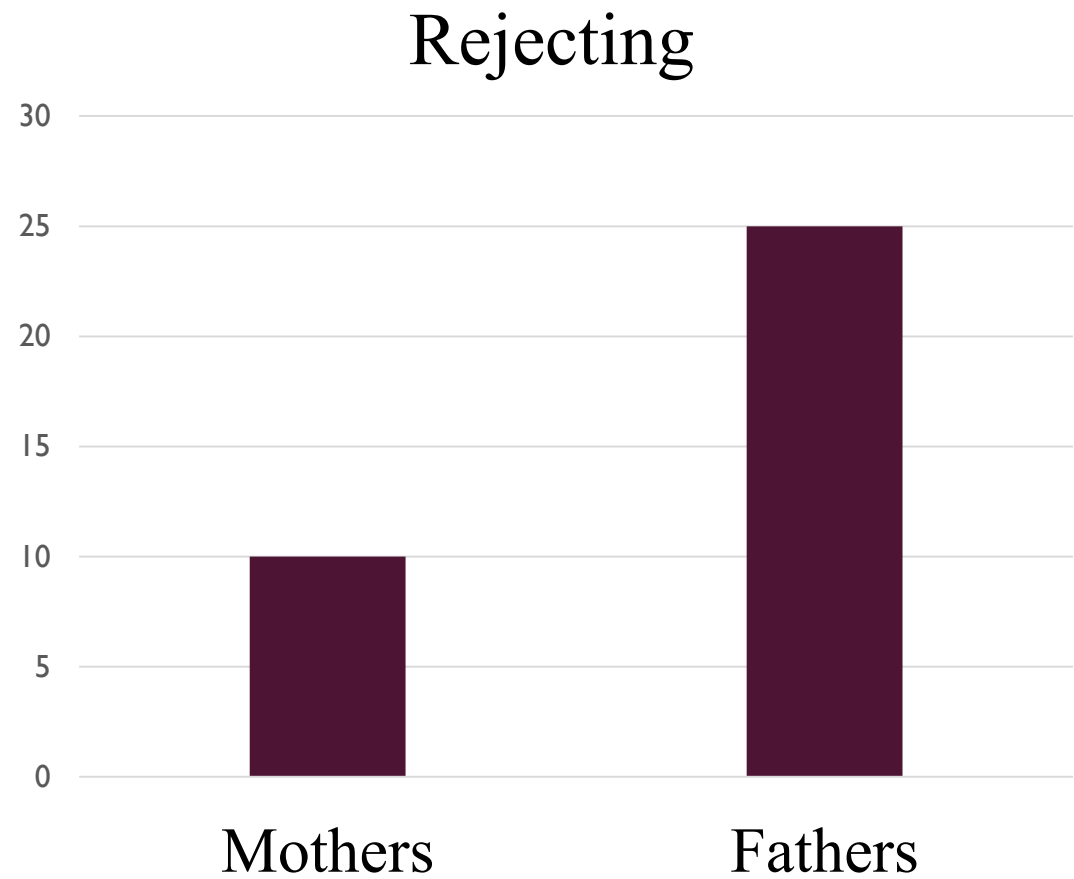
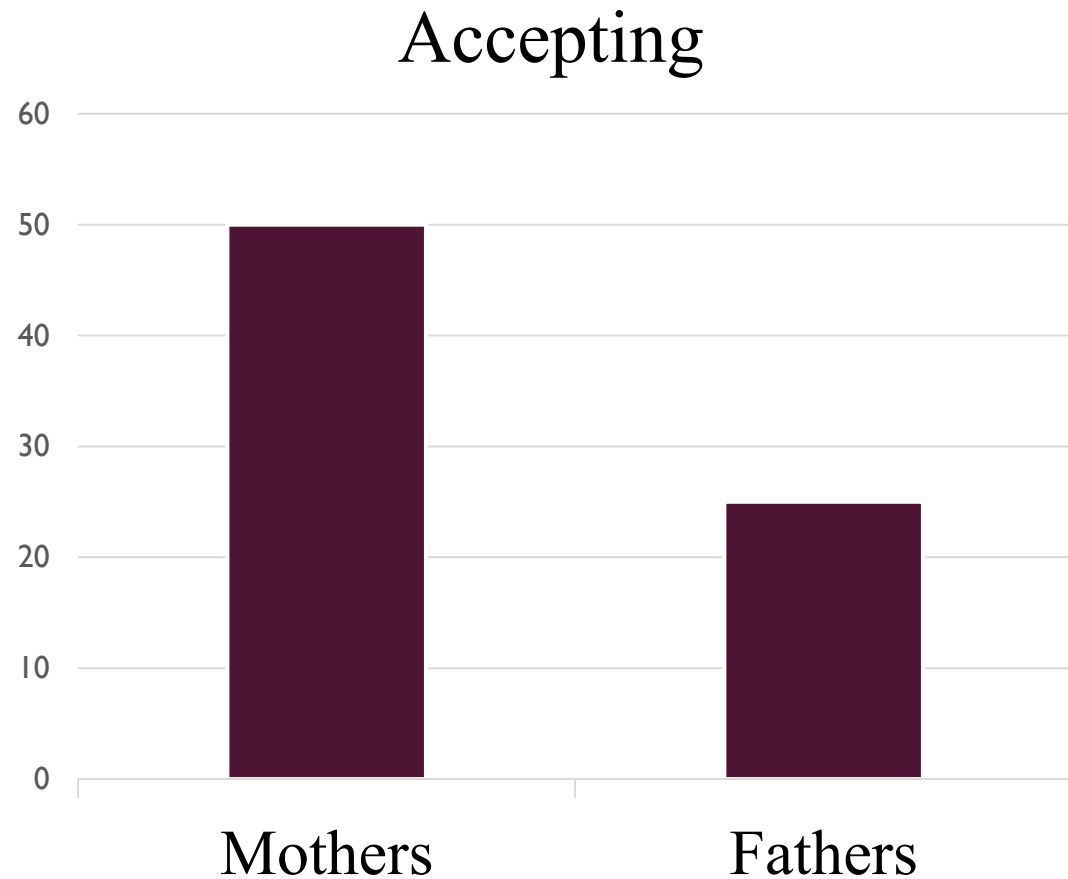
+ - everyone else not heterosexual

WHAT IS BISEXUALITY?



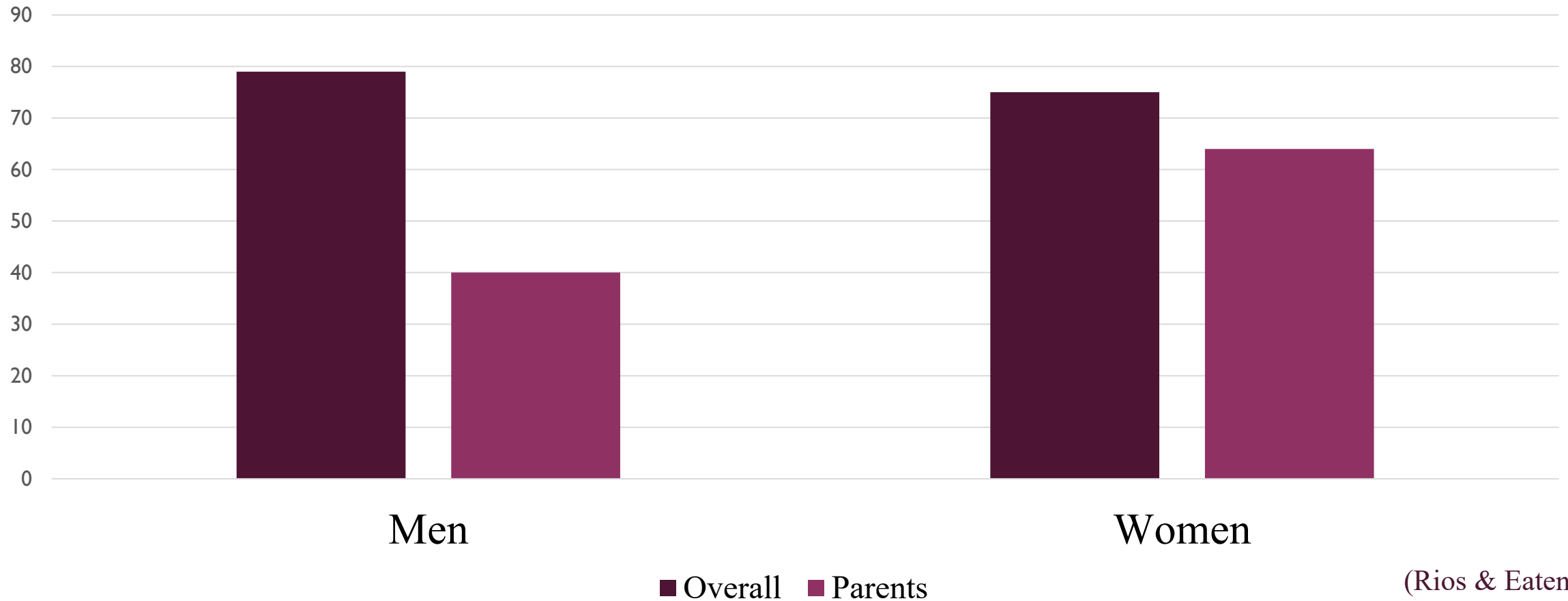
- Being romantically and sexually attracted to those of the same or other genders

WHAT WE KNOW: ACCEPTANCE RATES (1998)



WHAT WE KNOW: ACCEPTANCE RATES (2016)

Acceptance



(Rios & Eaton, 2016)

WHAT WE KNOW: SOCIAL SUPPORT

- Helps LGBTQ+ youth cope with sexuality related problems
(Doty, Willoughby, Lindahl, & Malik, 2010)
- Higher levels of distress associated with lack of family support
(McConnell, Birkett & Mustanski, 2016)
- Felt family members provided less support for sexuality related issues
(Doty et al., 2010)

WHAT WE KNOW: DEPRESSION AND SUICIDE

- 33% of LGB youth made suicide attempt; 17% were related to their orientation.
(D'Augelli et al., 2005)

- Experiences of heterosexism and victimization increase depression, attempted suicide, and substance use
(as cited in McConnell, Clifford, Korpak, Phillips II, & Birkett, 2017; Woodford et al. 2018)

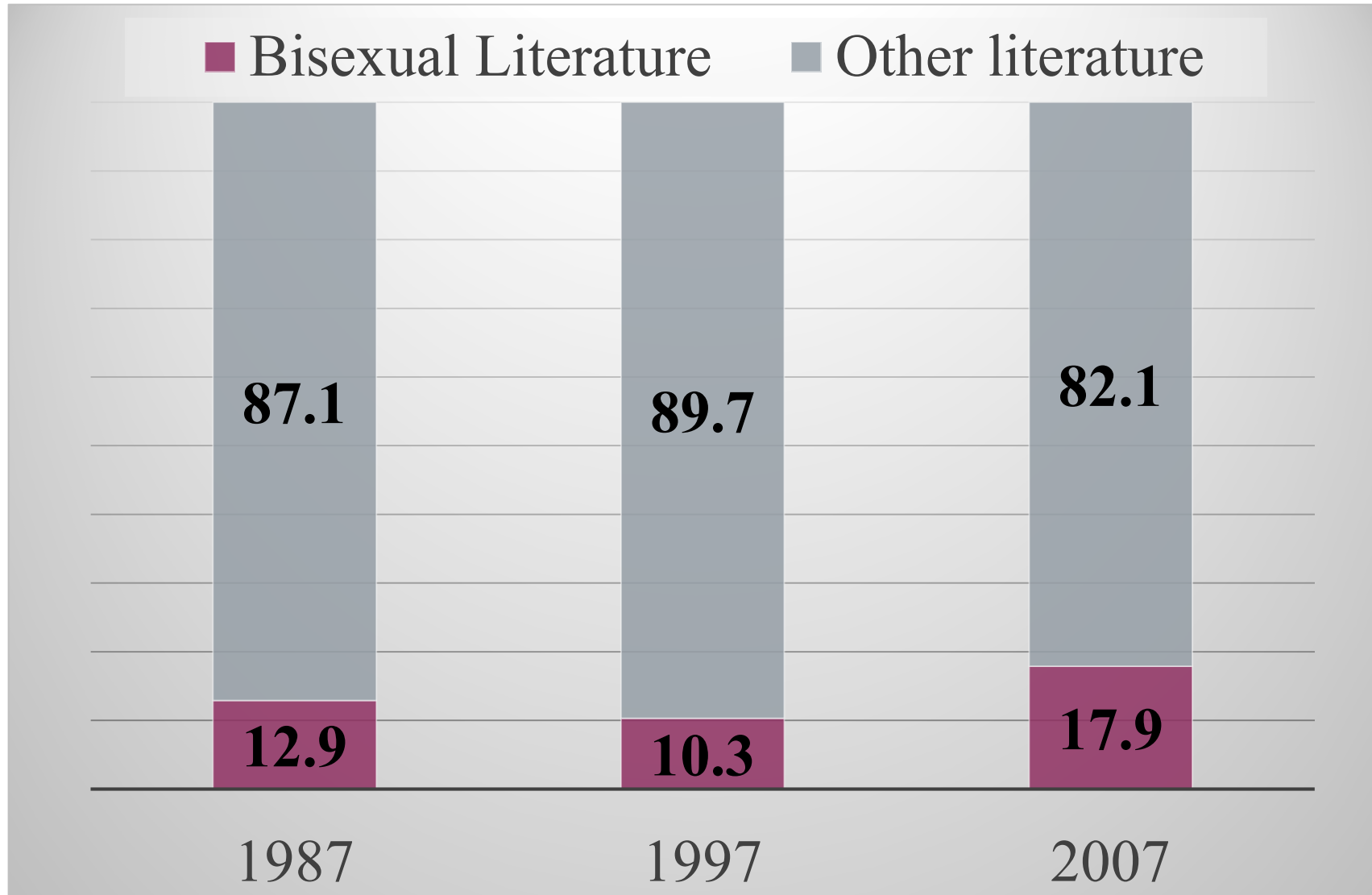
WHAT WE KNOW: SUBSTANCE USE

- Alcohol consumption goes up with discrimination-related stress in LGBTQ+ men
(Bryan, Kim, Fredriksen-Goldsen, 2016)
- LGBTQ+ youth who have left home are more likely to engage in poly substance use, riskier sex acts, and have more psychological distress
(Wright & Perry, 2006)
- Difficulties in growing up gay were the most likely cause of elevated substance use
(Rosario, Hunter, & Gwadz, 1997)

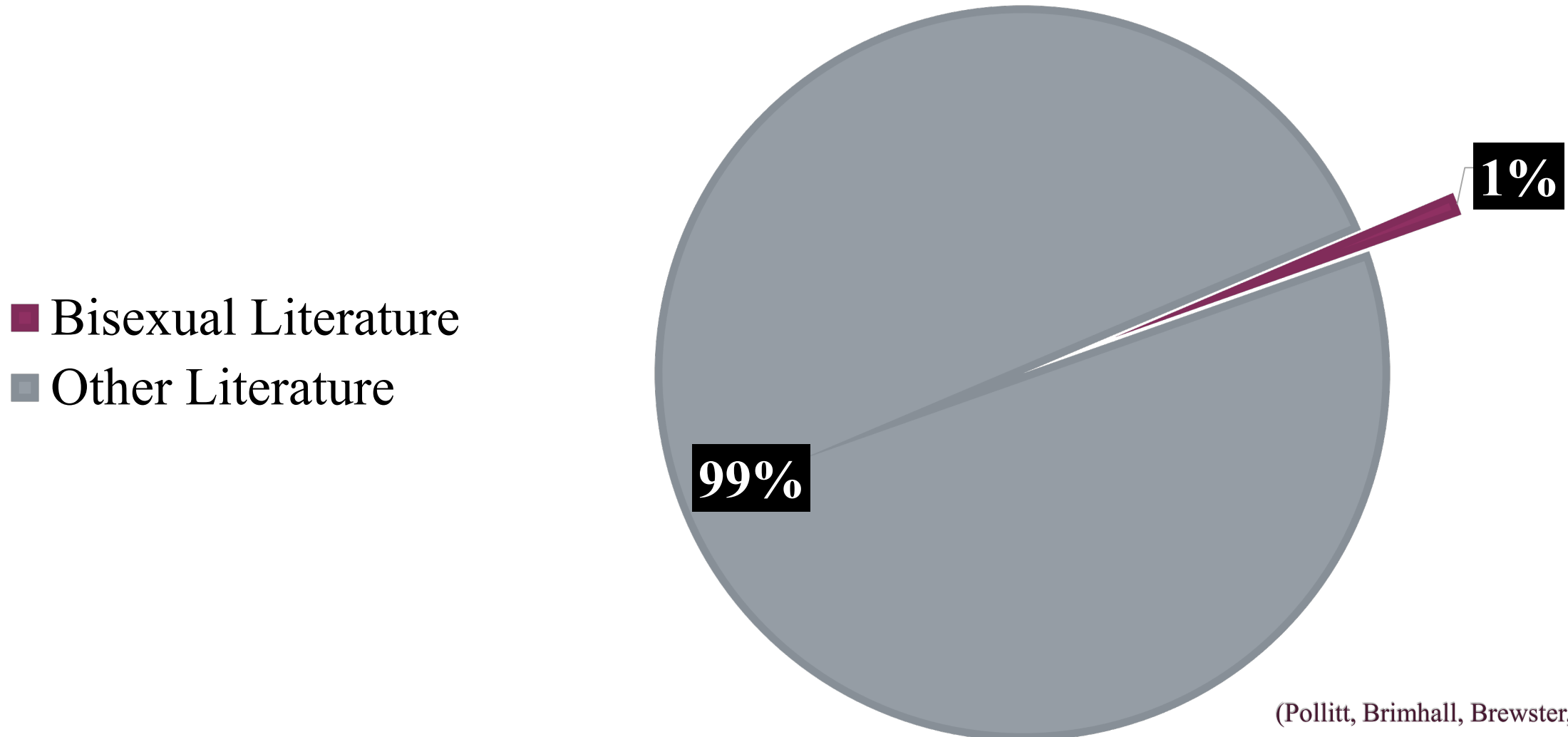
BISEXUAL SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE

- Exhibit higher or equivalent rates of depression and anxiety
 - Support from family and friends lowered the rates of depression
(as cited by Ross, Salway, Tarasoff, Mackay, Hawkins, and Fehr, 2018)
- Increased risk of suicide attempts
(as cited in Ross et al., 2018)
- Suicide attempts were higher in bisexual males than bisexual females
(D'Augelli et al., 2005)

Articles Containing the Term Bisexual

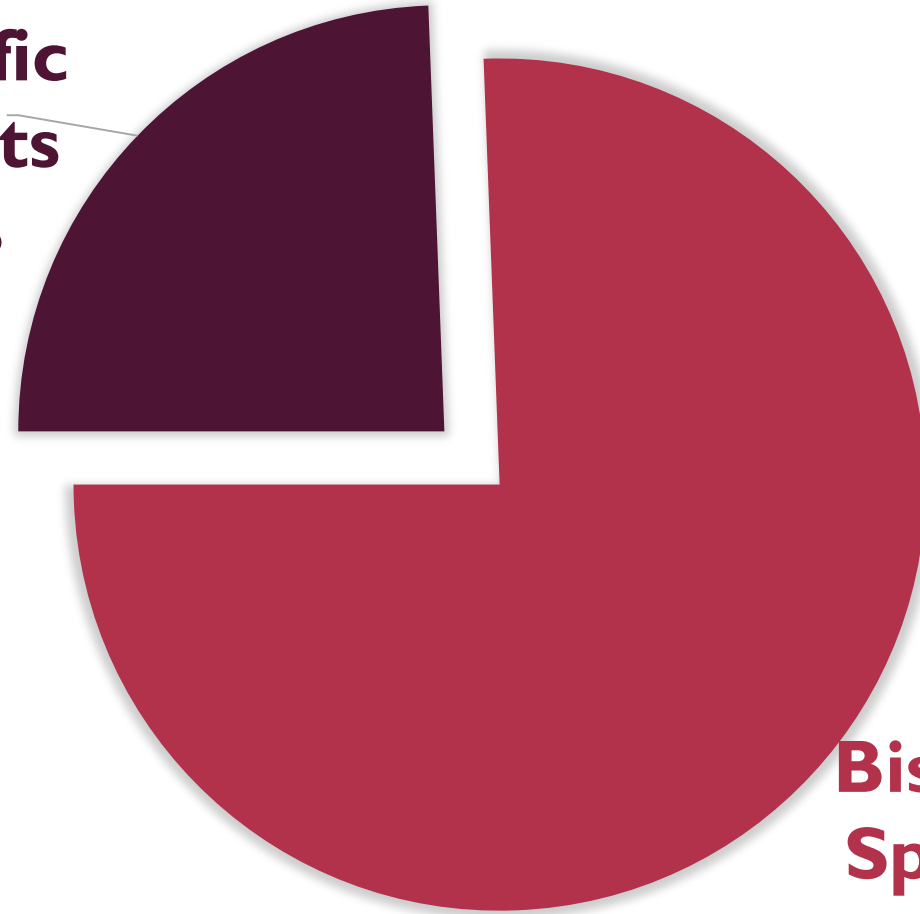


Analysis of Abstracts with Bisexuality



Articles With Bisexual Specific Results

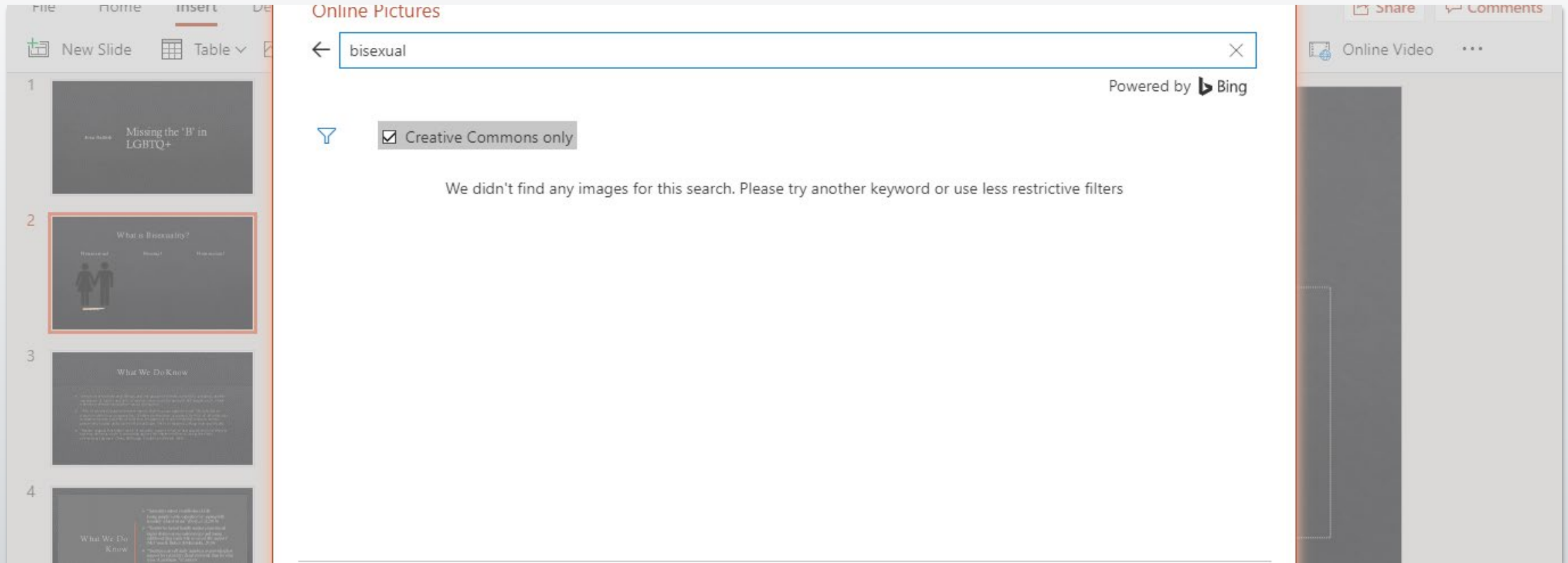
**Bisexual
Specific
Results
24%**



**No
Bisexual
Specific
Results
76%**

LACK OF REPRESENTATION

- 13 articles that were reviewed, all but one article were found to record demographics by categorizing each orientation.
(D'Augelli et al, 1998)
- The highest percent of bisexual individuals recorded in demographics is 43%.
(Schmitz & Tyler, 2017)
- None of the articles provide results by orientation. The results were grouped together.



EXAMPLE

THIS OCCURRED WHEN I WAS MAKING THIS POWERPOINT

WHY IT MATTERS

- Indications of higher rates of depression, anxiety, and suicide.
- Public Religion Research Institution (2015) found:
 - 2% gay
 - 1% lesbian
 - 4% bisexual

SUGGESTIONS TO CHANGE

The literature needs to be expanded regarding bisexual specific research.

Avoid the any variation of the phrase LGBTQ+ when instead sexual minority or exclusively same-gender attracted could be used.

Research should not contextualize the results into the broader sexual minority group but rather stay specific to bisexual individuals.

Use better key words and descriptors in titles and abstracts.

Thank you!

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