

Body image and weight control in sexual minority and non-minority youth in Ireland

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- BMI is unrelated to sexual orientation, but sexual minority youth have poorer body image than heterosexual youth (French et al., 1996 – USA)
- Hazardous weight control mechanisms (Hadland et al., 2014 – USA)
- Sexual orientation and body dissatisfaction are risk factors of eating disorders and disordered eating behaviours in LGBT adolescents (Parker & Harriger, 2020 – review from USA, with no reference to geographical distribution)
- **Are these associations universal?**

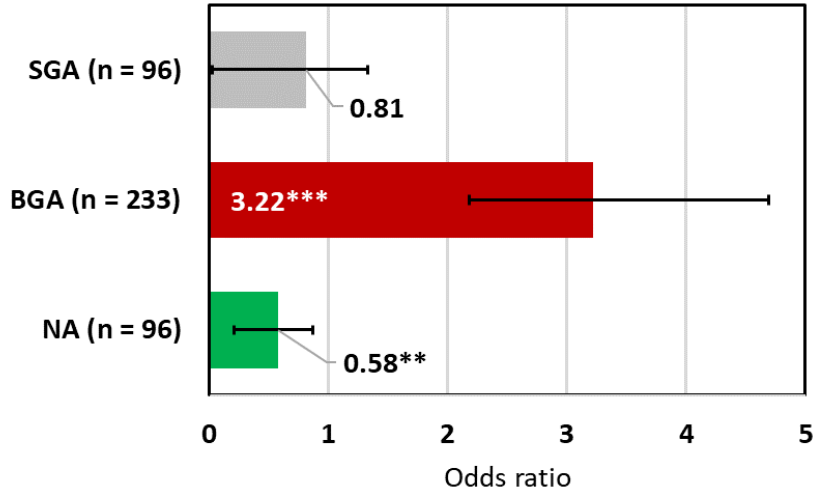
Method



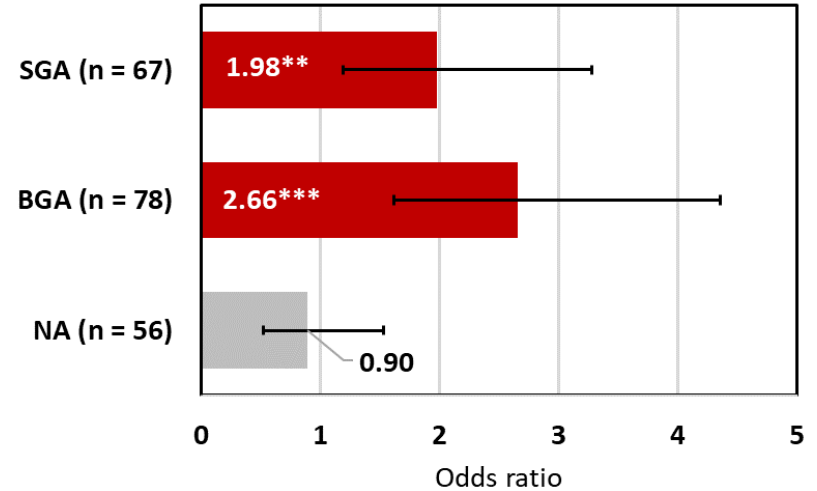
- A nationally representative sample of 4816 adolescents aged 14–18 (15.74±1.09 years, 55.4% girls)
- Predictor: romantic attraction (opposite gender: 87.5%, same gender: 2.9%, both gender: 6.5%, not attracted: 3.2%)
- Outcomes: happiness with self (n/y), body satisfaction (too thin/right size; too fat/right size), weight control (y/n)
- Binary logistic regression **stratified for gender** and controlled for social class

Unhappiness with self ($*** p < .001$, $** p < .01$, $* p < .05$)

GIRLS: Unhappy with self (Opposite-gender attracted OR = 1)



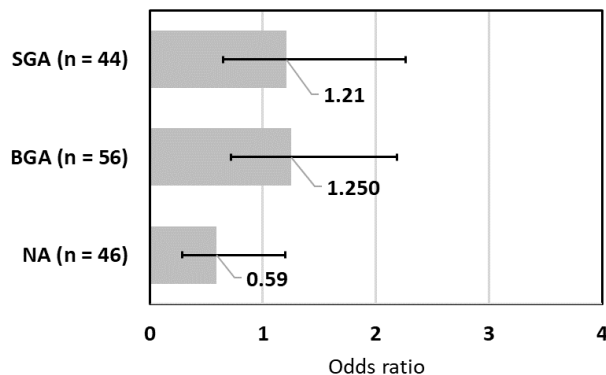
BOYS: Unhappy with self (Opposite-gender attracted OR = 1)



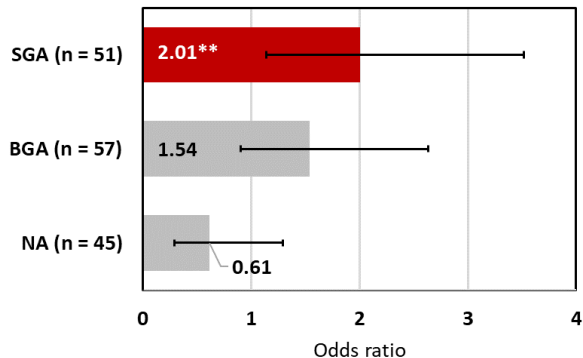
SGA: Same-gender attracted
BGA: Both-gender attracted
NA: Not attracted

Body image dissatisfaction and weight control (*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$)

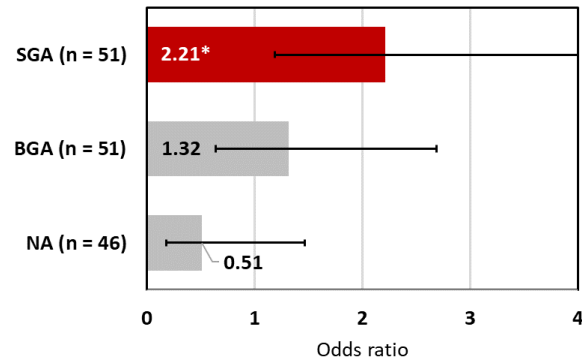
BOYS: Too thin (Opposite-gender attracted OR = 1)



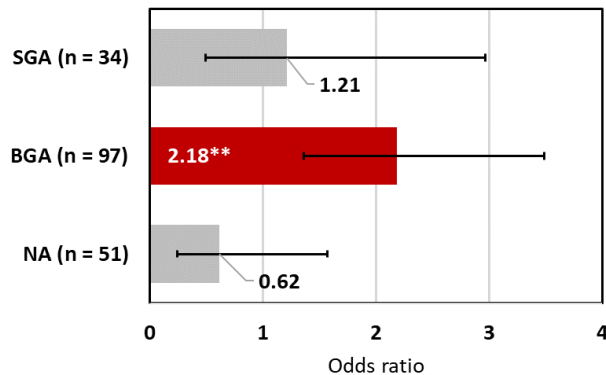
BOYS: Too fat (Opposite-gender attracted OR = 1)



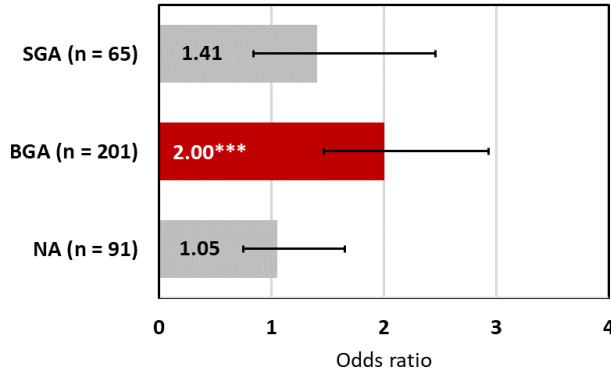
BOYS: Weight control (Opposite-gender attracted OR = 1)



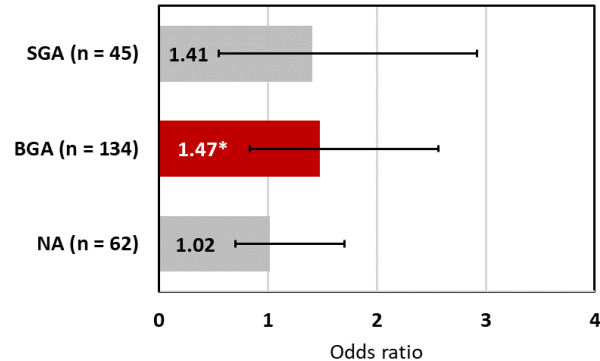
GIRLS: Too thin (Opposite-gender attracted OR = 1)



GIRLS: Too fat (Opposite-gender attracted OR = 1)



GIRLS: Weight control (Opposite-gender attracted OR = 1)



Discussion

- In line with earlier (mainly US) findings
- Gender and SO differences: gay boys and bisexual girls
- Stigma; internalised homo-/binegativity; body objectification; toxic environments (e.g. dating apps)
- Interventions? Self-esteem, stress management, assertiveness, body positivity

- Strengths: international HBSC methodology; nationally representative sample
- Limitations: small subsample sizes; unadjusted for BMI; binary gender
- Next steps: cross-national analysis; oversampling of LGBTI+ friendly schools; new sexual orientation and gender identity items