Bisexual people experience worse health outcomes than other adults in England, finds UK study

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Self-reported data from lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) patients shows these groups have poorer health outcomes compared to those who identify as heterosexual, but bisexual people disproportionally experience the worst outcomes in England.

These new findings, published today in the peer-reviewed journal The Journal of Sex Research, indicate that bisexual people face additional
health disparities within an already marginalized community.

Experts, from the Brighton and Sussex Medical School and Anglia Ruskin University who led the analysis of more than 835,000 adults in England, suggests the disparities could result from unique prejudice and discrimination that can come from both mainstream society and LGBTQ+ communities.

"Minority stress could put bisexual individuals at increased risk of psychological problems and negative behaviors—and ultimately at greater risk of poorer health outcomes," explains lead author Professor Carrie Llewellyn, Head of the Department of Primary Care & Public Health at Brighton and Sussex Medical School.

"Our results suggest that there is a greater prevalence of long-standing physical health conditions among people identifying as LGB. Furthermore, nearly all LGB individuals across all gender responses in the survey felt less confident in managing their own health."

Llewellyn, a Professor of Applied Behavioral Medicine a behavioral scientist and a Chartered Psychologist, adds, "While it is well-established that persistent health disparities exist among LGB patients, very little is known about the specific experiences of bisexual people.

"Our study goes some way to addressing this gap—finding that bisexual people, especially women, have the worst experiences in health care and the worst health outcomes of any sexuality."

The team's study used data from 836,312 adults—including 23,834 people who identified as LGB or 'other'—from Ipsos MORI's 2015/16 English General Practice Patient Survey (GPPS), which collects health data from approximately 1% of the adult English population each year.
They compared the health outcomes of people identifying as LBG with heterosexual groups through their self-reported quality of life, physical and mental health, and confidence in managing their own health. After adjusting the data to account for age, ethnic group, working status and socioeconomic status, they found that:

- Long-term physical and mental health problems were more than twice as likely to be reported for people within LGB groups compared to heterosexual groups—except for bisexual women where the odds were more than four times greater.

- Bisexual women reported to be half as likely to be living without a long-term health condition.

- LGB groups across the genders felt less confident in managing their own health and experienced significantly worse quality of life compared to heterosexuals.

"It is important to recognize that interventions addressed to the LGB population as a whole may neglect the needs of subgroups further marginalized within this community, such as bisexual people," adds Professor Carrie Llewellyn.

"A better understanding of the different spectrum of health needs across LGBTQ+ subpopulations is required to provide adequate and equitable health care services for all.

"Modification of health care settings to increase perceived accessibility and providing services that better meet these specific health needs are essential."

This cross-sectional dataset had a population sampled from 99% of the adult population in England, which is a key strength of this study.
However, it cannot separate marginalized sexual orientations who are cisgender, transgender and non-binary due to limitations with the survey design at the time of data collection (2015/16). It also relies on the self-reporting of health conditions by patients, which may not be clinically diagnosed or accurate.


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