



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR  
TRANSGENDER HEALTH

2<sup>ND</sup> EPATH CONFERENCE

**CONTEMPORARY TRANS HEALTH  
IN EUROPE:  
FOCUS ON CHALLENGES  
AND IMPROVEMENTS**

**6-8 APRIL 2017  
BELGRADE, SERBIA**

# Who has the worst attitudes toward sexual minorities? Comparison of transphobia and homophobia levels in gender dysphoric individuals, the general population and health care providers.

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Friday, 7th April - 11:00 - Mental Health IIb: Discrimination and Stigma - Aegean

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## Background

To date, few studies have addressed attitudes toward transgender individuals. In addition, little is known about health care providers' (HCP) attitudes toward sexual minorities.

## Aim(s)

The aim of the present study is to compare attitudes toward homosexual and transgender individuals between individuals diagnosed with gender dysphoria (GDs), healthy controls (HC), and HCP.

## Methods

A total of 310 subjects were considered, including 122 GDs (63 transwomen and 59 transmen), 53 heterosexual HCP (26 males and 27 females) and 135 HC.

## Main Outcome Measures

Participants completed the Modern Homophobia Scale (MHS) and the Attitudes Toward Transgendered Individuals Scale (ATTI) in order to assess attitudes toward gay men and lesbian women, and toward transgender individuals, respectively. In addition, GDs completed the Gender Identity/Gender Dysphoria Questionnaire (GIDYQ-AA) and ATTI to measure, respectively, Gender Dysphoria levels and internalized transphobia. Religious attitudes were evaluated by means of the Religious Fundamentalism Scale (RFS), and discrimination and Stigma Scale (DISC-12) were used to measure perceived discrimination

## Results

(i) men showed significantly higher levels of homophobia and transphobia when compared to women ( $p < 0.001$ ); (ii) perceived discrimination was higher in lesbian women compared to gay men and in transwomen compared to transmen ( $p < 0.001$  and  $p < 0.05$ , respectively); (iii) religious fundamentalism was associated with both homophobia and transphobia (both  $p < 0.001$ ).

## Conclusion

Our results underline the need to promote awareness and acceptance of the sexual minorities, who are more

at risk of discriminatory attitudes, which are strongly dependent on religious precepts and dogma.