

INTRODUCTION

SOGI Microaggression

- subtle forms of aggression—verbal, non-verbal, or environmental—that sexual and gender minority people receive for possessing sexual or gender identities that diverge from heterosexist expectations
• can manifest in various forms, e.g., heterosexist and transphobic terminology, heteronormative or gender normative culture/behavior, exoticization

Minority Stress and Substance Use Outcomes

- Sexual and gender minorities were observed to have higher prevalence of substance use
• Disparity may be viewed in the light of minority stress model
• Microaggression is a minority stress process recently explored as potential mechanism at play in mental health outcomes, e.g., substance use

The Present Study

- Examines the nature and magnitude of association between SOGI microaggression and substance use outcomes, as well as the intermediary factors in this association

METHOD

- Used SCOPING REVIEW design
• Guided by the ScR-PRISMA process
• Literature searches conducted via database aggregators: Scopus and EBSCO
• Collaborative review process
• Conflicts resolved through consensus
• Yielded total of 19 eligible studies

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

- With sexual and/or gender diverse participants
• SOGI microaggression was a predictor or independent variable (either explicitly articulated or measured using a SOGI microaggression scale
• substance use was an outcome variable or a mediator between SOGI microaggression and another outcome
• Used SOGI Microaggression measure
• Non-SOGI related microaggression
• Microaggression not disaggregated from blatant violence

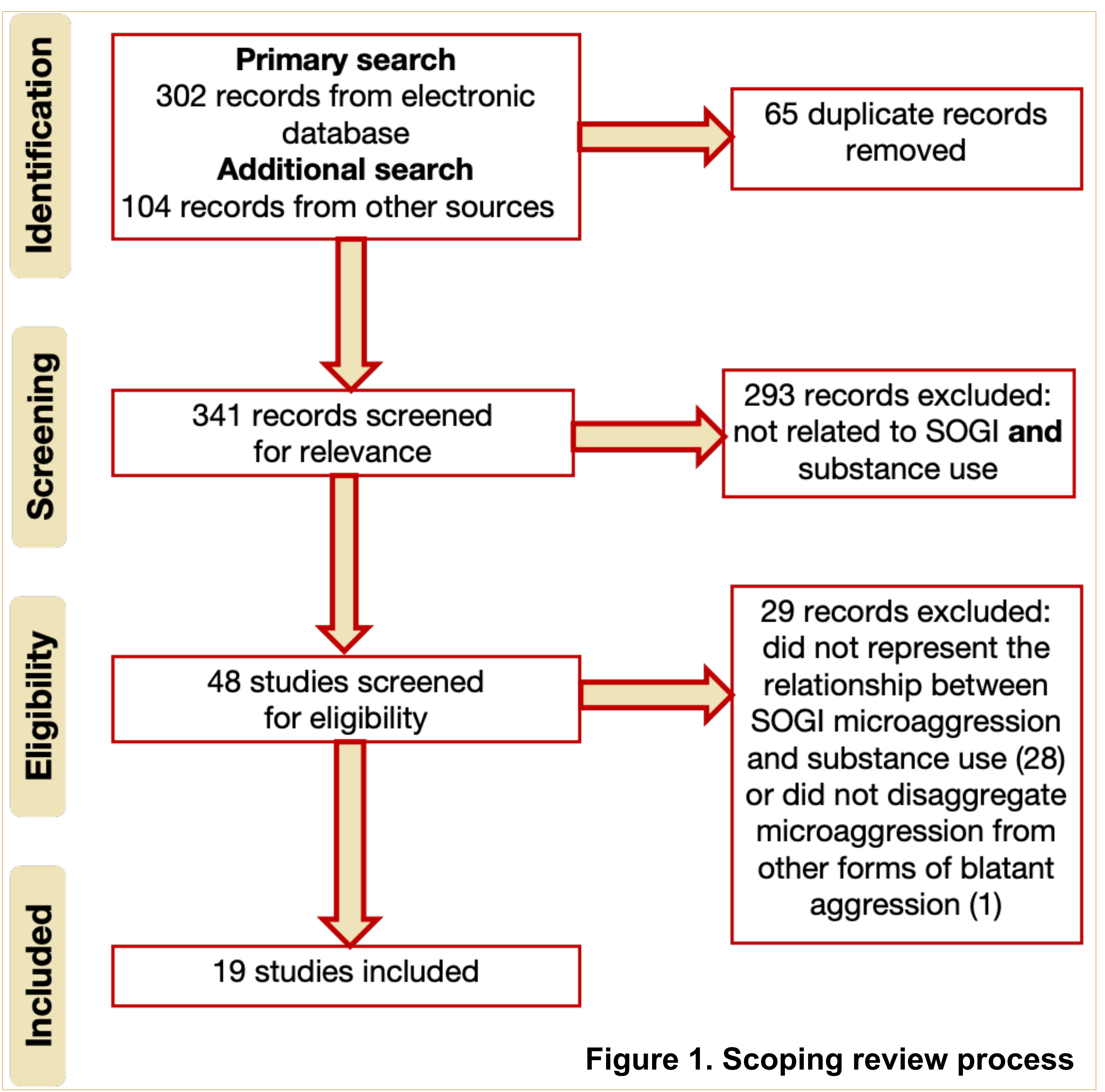


Figure 1. Scoping review process

SOGI microaggression experience has positive relationship with alcohol use outcomes and alcohol consequences, even when accounting for socio-demographic and personal variables. The relationship is influenced (moderated or mediated) by motivational, relational, and identity processes.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- need to explore link between SOGI microaggression and other substances
• increase representation of TGNC/NB/Gender diverse individuals
• continuously (re)examine the role of SOGI microaggression and other minority stress processes in addiction sciences
• aim at reducing health disparities among sexual and gender diverse populations

RESULTS

Table with columns: Study, SOGI Microaggression (Measure, Time frame), Substance Use Variables (Substance, Measurement), Bivariate, and Multivariate. Rows include cross-sectional studies, daily diary studies, longitudinal studies, and dyadic studies.

NOTE: *p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001; NS = not significant; r = correlation coefficient; b = unstandardized coefficient; beta = standardized coefficient; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; OR = odds ratio; OR_wpp = within-person level odds ratio; OR_wpc = between-person odds ratio; OR_wpc = within-person concurrent odds ratio; OR_wpp = within-person prospective odds ratio; OR_wpc = between-person concurrent odds ratio; IR = incident risk ratio; RR = rate ratio; RR_wpc = within-person concurrent rate ratio; RR_wpp = within-person prospective rate ratio; RR_wpc = between-person concurrent rate ratio; SOGI measures: ABES = Anti-Bisexual Experiences Scale (Brewster & Moradi, 2010); SOMI = Sexual Orientation Microaggression Inventory (Swann, 1999); HH = Heterosexist Harassment; WHEQ = Workplace Heterosexist Experiences Questionnaire (Wagner & Wright, 2016); Wright & Wegner, 2012); EDS = Everyday Discrimination Scale (Williams et al., 1997); BMMSW = Bisexual Microaggression and Microaffirmation Scales for Women (Flanders et al., 2019); LGBQCS = LGBQ Microaggressions on Campus Scale (Woodford et al., 2015); LGBT-PCMS = People of Color Microaggressions Scale (Balsam et al., 2011); SOMM = Sexual Orientation Microaggressions Measure (Scharer & Taylor, 2017). Substance use measures: AUDIT = Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (Saunders et al., 1993); AUDIT-C = three consumption items from AUDIT (Bush et al., 1998; Gordon et al., 2001); CUDT-R = Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test (Revised) (Adams et al., 2010); DDQ = Daily Drinking Questionnaire (Collins et al., 1985); DACE = Daily Alcohol-Related Consequences and Evaluations Measure (Lee et al., 2017); CAGE = Cutting down, Annoyance by criticism, Guilty feeling, and Eye-openers (Ewing, 1984); RAPI = Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (White & Labouvie, 1989); BYAACQ = Brief Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire (Kahler et al., 2005)

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