# Article information:

Study finds a bidirectional link between same-sex attraction and psychological distress
<https://www.psypost.org/2023/03/study-finds-a-bidirectional-link-between-same-sex-attraction-and-psychological-distress-70189>

# Article summary:

1. A study published in Genetics found evidence of a bidirectional link between same-sex attraction and psychological distress.

2. The study used data from the UK Twins Early Development Study and found that victimization was significantly correlated with both same-sex attraction and psychological distress.

3. The researchers used Mendelian Randomization-Direction of Causation models to investigate potential causal relationships and found evidence of a bidirectional relationship between same-sex attraction and psychological distress, which was attenuated by higher childhood gender nonconformity.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article presents a new study that explores the bidirectional link between same-sex attraction and psychological distress. The study found evidence that experiencing same-sex attraction can lead to higher levels of depression and anxiety, but psychological distress can also result in same-sex attraction. The research used data from the UK Twins Early Development Study, which allowed the researchers to control for potential genetic confounds.

The article provides a detailed overview of the study's findings and methodology, including its use of Mendelian Randomization-Direction of Causation models. However, it does not provide much information about potential biases or limitations of the study. For example, the article notes that sexual orientation was defined statistically in the study, which may have affected some of the results. Additionally, the article mentions that victimization was significantly correlated with both same-sex attraction and psychological distress but notes that this effect was not statistically significant.

The article could benefit from exploring potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for the study's findings. For example, while the study supports minority stress theory, which suggests that marginalized groups experience higher levels of mental health issues due to their experiences, it does not explore other possible factors that may contribute to these outcomes.

Overall, while the article provides a useful summary of an interesting new study on same-sex attraction and psychological distress, it could benefit from more critical analysis and exploration of potential biases or limitations.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative explanations for the link between same-sex attraction and psychological distress
* Criticisms of Mendelian Randomization-Direction of Causation models
* Limitations of the UK Twins Early Development Study
* Intersectionality and mental health outcomes for LGBTQ+ individuals
* The impact of social support on mental health outcomes for LGBTQ+ individuals
* The role of internalized homophobia in mental health outcomes for LGBTQ+ individuals

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/a40445f2b70688c409a63d3bef613b13>