

SYMPOSIUM REPORT

Enhancing the Health and Well-Being of LGBT Individuals, Families, and Communities: Building a Social Work Research Agenda

INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH



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For more information contact:

Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research

750 First Street, NE, Suite 700

Washington, DC 20002-4241

202.336.8385

FAX 202.336.8351

iaswr@naswdc.org

www.iaswresearch.org

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Introduction

This report provides an overview of the purpose, content, and recommendations of a symposium entitled *Enhancing the Health and Well-being of LGBT Individuals, Families, and Communities: Building a Social Work Research Agenda*, that was convened by the Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research (IASWR) in Washington, DC, on June 23–24, 2005. The report describes the development of the symposium in the context of IASWR's role as convener and disseminator of knowledge to advance research and to enhance social work practice and policy. Section 1 summarizes each of the presentations and their respective recommendations for building a related social work research agenda. Section 2 provides a comprehensive set of strategies and recommendations, drawn from the presentations and discussions that will provide educators, researchers, practitioners, advocates, and policy makers an organized frame of reference for executing a social work research agenda around the health and well-being of LGBT individuals. The appendices contain the symposium agenda, a list of the participants and a bibliography of LGBT research and publications conducted by the presenters.

Background

The impetus for the symposium grew from a Congressional challenge to sexuality-related research in 2003 that threatened to derail research being conducted by a social work researcher relating to sexuality within the Native American community, along with three other separate studies. IASWR's response to the Congressional challenge included:

- Releasing a Statement on Research Freedom, that was distributed widely through a coalition of professional social and behavioral research organizations, the Coalition for the Advancement of Health through Behavioral and Social Science Research (CAHT-BSSR). See www.iaswresearch.org.
- Informing the social work research community about the issue through a Special IASWR Listserv Announcement (7/15/03) and through updates in the weekly e-alert announcements;
- Becoming a charter member of the Coalition to Protect Research which focuses on advocating for support for peer-reviewed research, especially relating to sexuality-related research through the National Institutes of Health (NIH). See www.cossa.org/cpr.
- Working with members of the social work Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community who encouraged IASWR to expand its leadership by focusing attention on the importance of and the need to further advance social work research related to LGBT issues. This could be accomplished by assessing the current state of science in the social work research community, providing opportunity for disseminating that knowledge, and identifying gaps for which resources, both financial and research interest, need to be marshaled. IASWR submitted a successful proposal to the Gill Foundation which provided a grant to help underwrite a national symposium.

In keeping with its mission to connect research with practice and policy and to promote contributions from social work, IASWR developed this symposium to present research findings and commentary by a national spectrum of social work researchers and identified LGBT researchers from other disciplines, including psychology, and public health. The event was endorsed by the IASWR board, which includes leaders from six major social work practice, education, and research membership organizations. Representatives from those organizations were actively involved in planning and presentation. See Appendix 1 (symposium agenda) for representatives and affiliation.

Symposium Development

During the initial planning stage, IASWR staff assembled an advisory group to the symposium development and sought external funding to support the event. In addition, IASWR sponsored a 3-hour related workshop in Miami, Florida, in January 2005 prior to the annual Society for Social Work and Research conference to function as a pilot to the June symposium yet to come. Later in January, IASWR learned that its funding proposal to the Gill Foundation for a grant to support a national research symposium was approved. Additional support was later provided by Haworth Press for the purpose of a reception. Planning for the June event built on the momentum generated at the January workshop, and the symposium planning group was expanded to include those workshop presenters. This group identified other noted LGBT researchers to invite to the symposium and, with one exception, every one of those identified to present accepted the invitation. Through this symposium IASWR planned to:

- Present a state-of-the-art review of research issues concerned with the well-being of LGBT individuals;
- Develop a research agenda for enhancing practice, education, and policy with LGBT individuals, their families, and their communities;
- Provide a forum in which LGBT social work practitioners, educators, and researchers from across the United States can cooperate in furthering that research agenda; and,
- Further the inclusion, visibility and understanding of LGBT people within the organizations that support IASWR, including the primary social work practice, education, and research membership organizations of the profession.

Symposium Structure

To fulfill the purpose of creating a social work research agenda on issues around LGBT health and well-being, the conference organizers wanted to present a thorough overview of the current status of social work researchers' attention to the subject matter. Planners invited noted researchers in the field to present their knowledge and experience and link that research to the state of the science, theory, ethics, and methodology. Representatives of major federal research funding were also invited to provide an overview of research priorities and mechanisms. Representatives from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), specifically from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) addressed the symposium. A representative from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) was unable to attend but provided a PowerPoint presentation to be used. A representative from the National Institute of Justice attended as did representatives from national LGBT policy and advocacy organizations. (See Appendix 2.)

The 2-day symposium, attended by 35 people, was organized into four modules. A moderator from one of IASWR's supporting organizations introduced each session. Three researchers presented an overview of the topic, followed by a discussant. With one exception, the presenters were social work researchers, and discussants were drawn from other behavioral or social science disciplines. After each module's presentations, small group discussions offered recommendations for the planned LGBT social work research agenda. The modules included:

June 23 Morning: State of the Science

June 23 Afternoon: Methodology

June 24 Morning: Theoretical and Ethical Issues

June 24 Afternoon: Translation and Dissemination

The summaries that follow highlight content of these modules and are intended to provide educators, researchers, practitioners, and policy makers with an overview of the most current knowledge base for defining and advancing a social work research agenda on LGBT individuals, families, and communities.

Section 1

Symposium Presentations

Joan Levy Zlotnik, IASWR executive director, opened the symposium with welcoming remarks, a brief introduction of IASWR, an agenda overview, and a description of the symposium's purpose and process. She then invited self-introductions. Greetings were also offered by the NASW president, Gary Bailey, and executive director, Betsy Clark. Mr. Bailey expressed his pleasure at being invited to this event in one of his final days in office. He spoke briefly about his forthcoming leadership role in the NASW National Public Education Campaign "Help Starts Here." Dr. Clark referred to the symposium as "an extremely important event" and acknowledged IASWR and Dr. Zlotnik's role as "openers" and "brokers" for the profession.

MODULE 1: STATE OF SCIENCE

Jeane Anastas, MSW, PhD, Moderator

New York University

Chair, Group for the Advancement of Doctoral Education (GADE)

Dr. Anastas offered remarks in introduction of the module. She thanked IASWR staff, the Gill Foundation, and Haworth Press for their support in providing this opportunity and framed the endeavor's purpose as "not only to present what's going on, but to pull together, and map out a future agenda for where the profession most needs to put its efforts." She described two major challenges:

- Integrating emerging theories from other disciplines into our work, such as postmodern theories of identity, new concepts of community, social network theory, and social geography, many of which address the interface between personal and public issues.
- Improving efforts to get the word out to other disciplines about the scholarship we are doing in social work, as well as the services and programs we have developed.

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING FORWARD:

ISSUES IN THE WAYS IN WHICH GAY PARENTING HAS BEEN STUDIED AND HOW THEY ARE BEING ADDRESSED

William Meezan, DSW, ACSW

Ohio State University

Based on his extensive review of the body of literature describing gay and lesbian families with children, Dr. Meezan presented an overview from these past findings, and addressed needs for the future. His review of research in the area of gay parenting demonstrates that:

- Gay fathers are much like other fathers and may be stronger on some qualities important to positive child outcomes.
- Lesbian co-parents appear to be more positively involved in children's lives than biological fathers in some important areas of family life.
- No study has found issues of gender confusion in children of same-sex families in childhood or later life.

- There is no evidence that children from same-sex environments are more likely to be homosexual.
- In general, children raised in same-sex households show no difference from others in terms of emotional functioning.
- Parents from same-sex families worry about their children getting teased.
- Children from same-sex families appear to be socially competent and able to navigate their social systems.
- Implement comparative research involving geographic, family formation, and marital status contextual variables which include an increasing diversity, including artificial insemination versus traditionally conceived children.
- Develop consistency in construct definitions for cross-study comparison.

**AGING AND CAREGIVING RESEARCH:
OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS IN
LGBT COMMUNITIES**

Karen Fredriksen-Goldsen, PhD

University of Washington

Dr. Meezan noted that limitations of past studies include: small sample sizes, the lack of racial diversity, methodological issues of power, poorly matched variables, the mixing of samples, e.g. types of family structures, and a lack of supported and detailed data (tables) and research analysis. It was noted that most studies pertaining to LGBT families rely primarily on LGBT parents for data versus gathering data from the children. Dr. Meezan emphasized the need for population-based studies in addition to larger data sets as a means of strengthening the current research capacity in this area of study. He suggested the need for comparative studies looking at the environment in which children are being raised, vis à vis legal sanction of parental relationships, as well as more direct inquiry with children. He suggested undertaking such studies among a cluster of Northeast states that have a range of sanction from none to legalized marriage.

In his remarks he referred to a forthcoming resource, for which he conducted the systematic review which informed this presentation: *Gay Marriage, Same-Sex Parenting, and America's Children. The Future of Children, 15(2), 2005.*

***Recommendations for a Social Work
Research Agenda***

- Undertake research involving large data sets to strengthen issues of power.
- Gather data directly from children, not only from others about children of LGBT parents.

Based on her review of 20 years of literature on gay and lesbian aging in addition to her current work, *Caring With Pride: Caregiving of GLBT Elders*, Dr. Fredriksen-Goldsen addressed the value of caregiving research, noted the trends and limitations of the current body of knowledge, and provided an overview of her current research. Research shows that more than one third of LGB older adults receive care in the form of informal caregiving assistance, while more than two thirds provide care to other LGB adults. Dr. Fredriksen-Goldsen also noted that there are unique issues related to LGBT aging such as oppression and victimization, health disparities, and the lack of access to legal protections. Limitations of general caregiving research include studies that tend to look at the care given without considering the care recipient, in addition to a lack of attention to historically disadvantaged communities. It was noted that early gay and lesbian aging studies had limitations of refuting stereotypes, lacking theoretical/conceptual frameworks, and having a variety of methodological limitations (descriptive, convenience samples, homogeneity of participants). Two noted stereotypes that can be dispelled are: (a) older gays are dysfunctional, and (b) young gays are healthy, wealthy, and wise. Dr. Fredriksen-Goldsen's current research project

Caring With Pride: Caregiving of GLBT Elders, is based on the conceptual model of resilience and will examine what background characteristics, types of risk and protective factors predict health outcomes among informal caregivers and care recipients. This study addresses the need to look at the caregiving dyad through a series of interviews with 50 pairs of informal caregivers and care recipients.

Recommendations for a social work research agenda

- Articulate the contributions of LGBT research and its relevance to the wider research community as well as to the practice community.
- Address funding constraints, encouraging models such as the Hartford Foundation Geriatric Initiative.
- Incorporate sexual orientation and gender identity into large-scale national studies.
- Provide career enhancement opportunities for LGBT researchers.
- Research both parties in dyads, e.g. partnerships, caregiving relationships, including non-LGBT and LGBT.
- Conduct more research relating to historically disadvantaged communities.

HIV RISK AS AN OUTCOME OF SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION: THE CASE OF LATINO GAY MEN IN THE USA

Rafael M. Diaz, PhD

San Francisco State University

In this presentation, Dr. Diaz introduced his theoretical model of HIV risk amidst Latino gay men as a product of social oppression. Dr. Diaz shared data from his empirical test of this model and his experiences in developing, implementing, and evaluating a community-based intervention in response to the study's findings. This socio-culturally sensitive model

exemplifies the ecological perspective that what you do is determined by your environment. Dr. Diaz noted that the oppressive socio-cultural factors (machismo/homophobia, family loyalty and sexual silence, poverty and racism, violence and sexual abuse) have contributed to psychosocial impacts (loneliness, isolation, lowered self-esteem, internalized homophobia, and hopelessness) that have led to an increase in high-risk behavior in the Latino gay male culture. Risk is often defined theoretically in terms of personal deficit. Rather, he states, it is a result of oppression that places people in positions of abject loneliness, of having to choose between family and personal identity, which often comes with a sense of hurting those one loves the most. Dr. Diaz also noted the following resiliency factors contribute to a decrease in risky behavior, noting that they were all social context factors rather than personal attributes:

- Family acceptance—having parents with whom they could talk openly
- Social and sexual satisfaction—finding a lover or partner
- Social/political network and activism
- Gay role model in childhood

In his National Institute of Child Health and Human Development funded study, Dr. Diaz interviewed 912 men at 35 Latino gay bars in New York, Los Angeles, and Miami. Although national statistics claim that only 4% of the population is infected with HIV, Dr. Diaz found that 22% of the participants reported that they were HIV-positive. Dr. Diaz's findings supported his hypothesis that HIV risk in Latino gay men was related to the socio-psychological distress which itself is a result of oppression from the majority culture. In response, Dr. Diaz implemented a community-based intervention that uses group work, empowerment, and individualized counseling to provide a social support network, enhance self-esteem, increase awareness of the impacts of oppressive socio-cultural factors, expand participants' sexual self-knowledge, and facilitate community involvement and activism.

Recommendations for a social work research agenda

- Research must be theory focused.
- Social justice values must guide research relating to oppression's impact on communities.
- More research to test community intervention models is needed.

Richard Nakamura, Discussant

Deputy Director, National Institute of Mental Health

Dr. Nakamura introduced his discussion noting that as a neuroscientist specializing in neural information processing, he felt “out of my depth” in commenting on methodology. He continued, however, to express his appreciation for the quality of the presentations. He noted NIMH Director Tom Insel was particularly gratified that NIMH got this invitation and was very encouraging of his coming and encouraging research applications to advance the health of the LGBT community.

The mission of NIMH is to reduce the burden of mental and behavioral disorders through research. In addition, prevention of HIV is of particular concern, because about 13% of the budget is for AIDS research. Finally NIMH has a keen interest in social work research, because for many individuals social work is where much of the care is provided for mental and behavioral disorders. He stated that Dr. Insel is interested in reducing disease burden through studies coming out of social and behavioral context.

He raised a number of questions for researchers to consider:

- What are the principal factors causing disorder or illness in LGBT populations?
- What are the keys to behavior change?
- Drawing from his research perspective he noted that a sense of control has been found in both humans and animals as an important factor in mental health and clearly changes the brain's response to environmental events. How does this affect communities that may feel oppressed as in certain LGBT communities? NIMH has been trying to identify what ways an individual can re-establish a sense of control.
- With regard to disease and disorder, to what extent is a risk related to sexual behavior or social behavior? Caregiving research concerns not only the stress, but its health aspects.
- What is unique to LGBT populations and what is simply an extension or exacerbation of disorder common to all groups suffering discrimination?
- He also raised the question of international perspective—does what we find in the United States apply in other countries as well? How does one identify universal factors? How does being LGBT make a difference?

He said that he hears two themes—that it doesn't make a huge difference, and that it does. In what cases is it one or the other, and most importantly, why? He noted the political awareness suffusing how we do research—especially when the researchers have a vested interest in the outcome. How do we assure objective results, so that we can convince others of the value of this research?

He called attention to the rapidly changing civil rights environment, and suggested research based on comparisons between different states' ideas of rights. How do these changes in rights influence outcomes? NIMH would be interested in outcomes that directly linked to mental disorder or HIV risk.

MODULE 2: METHODOLOGY

William Meezan, DSW, ACSW, Moderator

Ohio State University

Immediate Past Secretary, Society for Social Work and Research

**DEFINING SEXUAL ORIENTATION:
RESEARCH ON LESBIAN ALCOHOL USE AS AN
ILLUSTRATION OF THE NEED FOR
CONCEPTUAL CLARITY**

Cheryl A. Parks, MSW, PhD

University of Connecticut

This presentation addressed the need for conceptual clarity with regard to research inconsistencies in labeling/defining and measuring sexual orientation. It was noted that sexual orientation is a highly complex, overarching construct that is comprised of three distinct albeit related dimensions: sexual desire/attraction, sexual behavior, and sexual identity. Each dimension, when separately measured, results in different estimates of the LGBT population. The limited overlap between groups defined by these different dimensions often yields study samples that are quite distinct and incomparable, yet all are included, and compared, under the generalized rubric of "LGBT research." This lack of conceptual clarity is further complicated by (1) the "fluidity" of identity and behavior over time; and (2) the variability in response that individuals of different ages, genders, and racial/ethnic backgrounds have to the different measures. As a result, concerns and criticism persist regarding the validity, comparability and generalizability of findings that appear in published reports of LGBT research. Examples of various measures of same-sex orientation were provided in addition to the strengths and limitations of these measures.

***Recommendations for a social work
research agenda***

- Provide explicit and consistent conceptual and operational definitions of sexual orientation in all reported research.
- Be consistent in the terminology used, temporal periods assessed, and response categories provided in measures employed across studies.
- Allow for confidential administration of measures to improve response rates.
- Report the measures used in referenced studies when discussing their relevance to current findings.
- Work for inclusion of sexual orientation measures in national studies.

**TRANS/GENDER/SEXUALITY:
A RESEARCH AGENDA**

Darryl B. Hill, PhD

College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Based on Dr. Hill's experience as a researcher with the Trans community and his reporting from recent presentations by Dean Spade and Katherine Rachlin from the Trans research collective Trans NYC, this presentation addressed ethically and socially conscious research methodology for working within the Trans community. Participants were cautioned about the historically disenfranchised experiences of this community and were advised to educate themselves on the true needs of this dynamic community. Dr. Hill emphasized employing an empowerment method of research that utilizes a participatory design which can eventually be handed

over to the community. Dr. Hill also noted the importance of acknowledging the unique experiences of members of the Trans community, which differs from the LGB experience and process. The Trans community is greatly under-researched and there is a vast need for both qualitative and quantitative research in the areas of:

- Basic demographic information (population percentage, youth, socio-economics),
- Health needs (short/long-term, harm reduction, HIV, barriers to services),
- Discrimination (school, work, community),
- Biological/health concerns (endocrine and surgical follow-up)
- Legal issues (anti-discrimination protections and ramifications of the Patriot Act on the trans community).

Dr. Hill suggested that participants seek funding opportunities for Trans studies under the umbrella of agencies that fund LGB studies and recommended that researchers frame their research question in terms of basic content versus participant identities when seeking public funding. In closing, Dr. Hill urged participants to carefully consider the impact and effect of a study on the Trans community in order to ensure full community benefit.

Recommendations for a social work research agenda

- The Trans community itself includes a diversity of Trans-peoples, is greatly under-researched, and therefore more research, both qualitative and quantitative, is needed.
- Research should focus on content, e.g. demographic information, health, discrimination, legal, not merely on the definitional aspects of the “Trans” group, especially in publicly funded research.
- Researchers should thoroughly educate themselves about the Trans community before venturing into research involving it.

- Research must be participatory in design and implementation.
- Research should explore the barriers this community experiences in obtaining services and maintaining civil rights.

QUEERING IDEAS: USING QUALITATIVE FINDINGS ON GAY AND LESBIAN FAMILIES TO MODIFY EXISTING THEORY

Michael C. LaSala, PhD, LCSW
Rutgers University

This presentation described how qualitative research methodology and findings can be used not only to describe the experiences of gay and lesbian families but to modify existing theories. Dr. LaSala provided examples of his own qualitative research findings and the implications that these findings have for theory and practice. One study demonstrated that gay youth from functional families reported a sense of obligation to their parents to avoid HIV, while youth from families with histories of mental illness, substance abuse, divorce, or rejection, or some combination, denied any parental influence on their sexual behavior. In a second study, Dr. LaSala found that even though it was important for gay and lesbian couples to prioritize their relationships with their partners over their parents, there were differences between lesbian and gay couples regarding their parental relationships. Gay men were found to be more distant from their parents if there was intergenerational conflict while lesbians were found to seek intergenerational closeness, even in the face of parental disapproval. Dr. LaSala discussed his third study, which compared sexually monogamous and nonmonogamous gay male couples and examined how nonmonogamous couples functioned. He found that with certain rules and guidelines in place, gay men could engage in extradyadic sex without harming their relationships with their primary partners. In conclusion, Dr. LaSala summed up the possible transferable findings:

- Feelings of obligation to parents to stay healthy and safe might be a manifestation of differentiation/healthy autonomy among youth in general and perhaps should be encouraged by family practitioners assisting families in which parents are worried about their children's risky behaviors.
- Our ideas of what constitutes "healthy" inter-generational boundaries for couples might need to be modified, particularly for families in which parents disapprove of an adult child's lifestyle, partner choice, etc.
- The findings on gay male couples suggest that, with the right guidelines in place, sexual non-monogamy could be a workable option for other types of couples.
- Qualitative findings can be used to describe phenomena occurring in under investigated populations like LGBT people. However, qualitative researchers should also aim to develop findings that modify and build theory.

Judy Bradford, PhD, Discussant
Virginia Commonwealth University

Dr. Bradford began by noting that LGBT research asks many questions: How can we understand what's happening in the closet? Who's behind the door? What is knowledge? (more than an aggregation of findings). She noted that three lenses can be used: social ecology and levels of influence (concepts often used for practice); participatory research, and social research.

Dr. Bradford noted that many pay a heavy price for not maintaining relationships with our family of origin. Researchers need to explore health pathways—behavioral, psychological, and physiologic. She described each presenter's contribution to furthering research methodology, referring to her own work as a methodology specialist. Finally, she provided a discussion on respondent-driven sampling based on: "Finding the beat: Using respondent-driven sampling to study jazz musicians," by Douglas D. Heckathorn and Joan Jeffri [*Poetics* 28 (2001) 307–329].

Each of these ideas could be considered hypotheses for future research.

Recommendations for a social work research agenda

- More research is needed on the family as protective factor in HIV prevention.
- More research is needed on issues of monogamy, commitment, intimacy, and affiliation in gay (and other) relationships.
- Researchers should recognize that there are differences between gay men and lesbians, and that gender should be controlled for in research.
- Issues of inter-generational boundaries should be explored as, preliminary findings indicate differences between gays and lesbians in this area.

MODULE 3: THEORETICAL ISSUES AND RESEARCH ETHICS

David A. Jenkins, PhD, LCSW

Texas Christian University

Co-Chair, Council on Social Work Education
(CSWE) Council on Sexual Orientation and
Gender Expression

Dr. Jenkins prefaced his introduction of the speakers by referring to previous discussions of the impact of oppressive contexts, including the church, noting his religiously affiliated academic setting as indication that not all contexts are necessarily oppressive. He also related the importance of this symposium's relevance to his role with the social work education arena through CSWE.

APPLYING OUR ETHICAL PRINCIPLES TO THEORETICAL MODELS FOR RESEARCH ON HIV PREVENTION

James I. Martin, PhD, MSW

New York University

This presentation emphasized the importance of intertwining the ethical values of social work with theories underpinning HIV prevention research. It was pointed out that non-social workers are conducting the majority of HIV prevention research and that research efforts would benefit from research based on social work principles that include social justice, dignity and worth, and the importance of human relationships. Yet current theories lack attention to structural and situational factors, lack a consideration of the interpersonal nature of sexual behavior, and lack an understanding of the personal meaning of sexual behavior. Dr. Martin stressed the importance of examining factors of social injustice, people's dignity and worth, and the importance of human relationships when considering HIV preven-

tion. He raised a number of questions to further the research discourse in this area.

- To what extent is the population of interest under chronic stress due to discrimination and marginalization?
- What impact does such stress have on sexual behavior?
- What impact on people's self-worth does maintenance of safer sex habits have?
- Does safer sex interfere with the development or maintenance of intimate relationships?
- How important to populations of interest is avoiding HIV transmission compared to other life priorities?
- What personal meaning does risky sexual behavior have for various people?
- What personal meanings are attached to safer sex?
- What impact do risky sexual behaviors have on intimate relationships?

Dr. Martin noted that it is important to understand that sex occurs on an interpersonal level, among people who are impacted by multiple systems that change over time. Finally, Dr. Martin offered the following guidance: "Prevention has to start by imagining a mode of life that seems livable" (Warner, 1999).

Recommendations for social work research agenda

- More social workers should become engaged in HIV prevention research.
- The field would benefit from research based on social work values of social justice, dignity and

worth of individuals, and the importance of human relationships.

- Research should address the interpersonal nature of sexual behavior and the understanding of personal meaning of sexual behavior.
- Research should address systemic perspectives and lifespan changes.

**ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCTING
RESEARCH WITH GLBT ADOLESCENTS: SETTING
AN AGENDA FOR ETHICALLY RESPONSIBLE
RESEARCH PRACTICES**

Diane Elze, PhD

Washington University

This presentation examined the ethical considerations and structural barriers to conducting research with LGBT youth. She recalled the Belmont Report¹ as providing the ethical framework for research, to include the principles of respect, beneficence, and justice. It was noted that researchers tend to shy away from studies with LGBT youth because of anticipated hurdles in securing Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval, difficulties in balancing parental rights with youth's rights, and the lack of clarity in requirements for parental permission. IRBs vary widely in their interpretations of federal regulations governing research with minors. IRBs often prohibit the participation of minors in research unless parental permission can be secured, despite federal regulations that allow for waivers under certain circumstances. Dr. Elze emphasized the ethical responsibility of researchers to minimize risks posed to LGBT adolescent participants in research. Safeguards, such as certificates of confidentiality, clinical back-up support services, and the use of alternative mechanisms to protect youth when parental permission is waived (e.g., participant advocates) were discussed. Dr. Elze advocated that we use the participant consultation model to engage in dialogues with LGBT youths

and their families on the ethical issues involved in the conduct of research, such as their perceptions of the risks and benefits associated with particular characteristics of research studies, and the conditions under which they would support waivers of parental permission.

Recommendations for social work research agenda

- Conduct research on IRB review and approval of LGBT-focused proposals.
Share strategies related to navigating IRBs.
- Set an agenda for the investigation of ethical issues involved in the conduct of research with LGBT youth and families.
- Use LGBT youth and parents as consultants in research.

**AFRICAN AMERICAN MSM: THEORETICAL
ISSUES IN RESEARCH DESIGN FOR MEANINGFUL
TRANSLATION AND DISSEMINATION**

Darrell Wheeler, PhD, MPH, ACSW

Hunter College

Dr. Wheeler introduced his remarks by noting that his identities as a gay, African American male converge in his research, and he posited that the LGBT culture does not supersede other cultural factors and contexts. Furthermore, he stated, "If we disconnect from the why we're doing the work and what it's supposed to do, then we're only talking to ourselves." Thus, his presentation addressed the need for a research agenda that is contextually aware of the experience of subcultures within subcultures with a specific focus on the experience of African American men who have sex with men (MSM). He stated that a major gap in research is the inability to take into consideration the combination of racism, homophobia, and the individual's cultural context. Dr. Wheeler urged researchers to consider the whole

individual when working with African American MSM populations with particular attention to:

- The meaning ascribed to life (sexual, racial, and ethnic identities)
- Mental health and mental well-being
- Spiritual needs
- Increased understanding of the barriers and resources available to Black MSM

In discussing his community participatory approach to research Dr. Wheeler offered a statement from one participant—“I’ve given word to something that exists” as recognition of a validation that findings reflect reality, and that participants can value their role in knowledge building through their expressions of their reality. He cited as barriers that “our research is not comprehensive, or covering a continuum of care.... Stigma still impacts efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS. Morality is still bound up with it.” He cautioned that “just because it’s published in a peer reviewed journal it must be good science”—is not necessarily true, indicating the need for critical reviews of research. Addressing both the oppression faced by subcultures and the role of professional ethics, he noted that “social work calls us to challenge the oppressor, rather than the oppressed.”

Recommendations for social work research agenda

- Research should address bio-psycho-social-spiritual and ecological paradigms.
- Research should address subcultures within the larger LGBT culture.
- Research should ask the individual: What meaning do you ascribe to life?
- Research should explore relationship as intervention.
- Research should address the macro level of context.

Ilan Meyer, PhD, Discussant

Columbia University

Noting that these presentations were a challenging way to begin the day, he affirmed their attention to the importance of theory, noting that “which methodology is used is really a theory question.” “We, in academe, are entrusted to go beyond the immediate issues that come up from the ground. We need to look at the structural issues that may not appear on the ground. We tend to look at things that we can measure in individuals. We need to go to other modes of thinking—social, economic, public health. We rarely measure structural issues.” In addressing intersectionality and identity he noted that “we work from our identity models. Many of these theories spring from Eriksonian theory, from conflict resolution theory, yet postmodern understanding of identity is that they are fluid and multiple.... Identities co-exist in many ways, e.g., being a Black woman is different from being a woman and Being black.” He cautioned that we sometimes make the mistake that research is co-terminus with social justice work. He stated that research should be done when we have specific questions that can be answered by research, but we need to recognize when the issue we are concerned with is a matter that does not require a research answer, but rather requires social justice work toward changing values and policies. For example we should not study the impact of discrimination on health in order to “prove” that discrimination is bad. We know that discrimination is bad regardless of its health impact. He noted that for questions like that we have a responsibility to act as citizens as well as researchers.

Recommendations for social work research agenda

- Research must explore structural issues that may not be obvious from an individual perspective.
- Theory must be related to methodology, and research must be related to practice.
- Research should highlight value issues.

MODULE 4: RESOURCES, TRANSLATION, AND DISSEMINATION

Jean Quam, PhD, MSW, Moderator

University of Minnesota

President, National Association of Deans and Directors of Schools of Social Work (NADD)

In introducing the final panel, Dr. Quam expressed gratitude to this forum for the discussion it has afforded her and her colleagues, and noted the importance of the presence of the panel members who attend as representatives from important sources of support for research and dissemination of research into practice.

THE CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE

TREATMENT: RESOURCES AND TRANSLATION AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES FOR LGBT COMMUNITIES

Edwin M. Craft, DPH, LCPC

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

This presentation outlined the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment's (CSAT) efforts to integrate culturally sensitive service initiatives relating to substance abuse treatment for the LGBT population into mainstream health care. The development of "A Provider's Introduction to Substance Abuse Treatment for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Individuals" was highlighted in addition to the Counseling Competencies Model as a tool to increase cultural competencies within the substance abuse treatment system. CSAT's Knowledge Application Program, a program designed to increase dissemination of evidence-based knowledge to substance abuse treatment providers was also presented. This program is based on the framework that

integrates:

1. Social marketing theory
2. Diffusion of innovations theory
3. Adult learning models
4. Principles of cultural competency

Information on CSAT's resources can be found at <http://kap.samhsa.gov>. In conclusion, Dr. Craft discussed SAMHSA's Science to Service Initiative, which is an initiative designed to disseminate scientific knowledge to clinical practice, while in return clinical practice is able to influence research priorities and direction.

Steve Coughlin, PhD

Centers for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC)

Dr. Coughlin was unable to attend but provided a Power Point presentation that outlined CDC mechanisms that focus on LGBT issues as well as the CDC's current effort to solicit input into its own research agenda setting process. Dr. Coughlin's Power Point presentation, as well as that of several other presenters, is available at www.iaswresearch.org.

NIDA EPIDEMIOLOGY, SERVICES AND PREVENTION RESEARCH

Jack Stein, PhD

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Dr. Stein expressed regret that schedule conflicts prevented his attending more of the symposium, and reviewed his experience in the increasing attention being paid by NIH to LGBT research. His pre-

sentation provided a synopsis of LGBT research efforts, studies, and funding opportunities available at the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and other NIH Institutes and Centers. He referenced the longstanding involvement of Howard Kurtzman of NIMH in providing consult and support for LGBT research. A meeting held in 1999 entitled “New Approaches to Research on Sexual Orientation, Mental Health and Substance Abuse” addressed limitations of LGBT research, and resulted in a call for LGBT research in 2001 with “Behavioral, Social, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Research with Diverse Populations,” which outlined major interests in LGBT research, including:

- Basic research. Behavioral and social characteristics of LGBT people at all stages of the lifespan
- Clinical/interventional research. Characteristics/underlying process of mental disorders and substance abuse in LGBT people leading to more efficacious interventions.
- Practice/service research. Improved implementation and delivery of interventions for LGBT people.
- Methodology development research. Innovative methodologies for research on LGBT topics.

Since then, there have been numerous inquiries, grant applications, and NIDA grants awarded that have led to an increase of studies comprising a diverse array of LGBT topics. Recent findings on LGBT substance abuse show that:

- The majority of LGBT people do NOT suffer from clinical disorders.
- The prevalence rates of substance abuse appear to be higher for LGBT populations than for the general population.
- Stigmatization, discrimination, harassment, threats of violence, and actual acts of violence may lead to substance abuse.
- Limited knowledge, experience, and comfort level among providers resulting in substandard care.

Other studies have provided valuable knowledge in the area of:

- The impact of 9/11 on men who have sex with men (MSM)
- LGBT youth and substance abuse
- HIV risk among women who have sex with women (WSW)
- Transgender and substance abuse
- Information on drug use among msm
- Behavioral therapy for gay male methamphetamine abusers

In closing, Dr. Stein emphasized that NIDA continues to be committed to supporting support LGBT research related to drug abuse and addiction and encouraged researchers to contact NIDA at www.drugabuse.gov.

Anthony D’Augelli, PhD, Discussant
Pennsylvania State University

Dr. D’Augelli reflected on his 20 years of LGBT related research in commenting on the panel presentations and the 2-day symposium. He noted that while there is still much to be done, this field of research is not only much better positioned than in previous years in terms of support of research studies as well as the quality of research being conducted. He expressed appreciation for being invited as a psychologist to provide an interdisciplinary perspective. He recalled the ground-breaking time during the Clinton Administration when a letter was delivered to a CDC meeting stating that this field of research would now be considered for funding. He recognized Howard Kurtzman’s leadership within NIH for “almost singlehandedly moving along” support for LGBT research. Dr. D’Augelli stated, “to hear what’s going on now—it’s a different world.” He spoke of the risks involved in being a researcher in this field, noting that two of his research projects were targets of the “hit list”—a

list of sexuality-related, federally funded research that provided background for a Congressional effort to defund several grants (referenced earlier in this report as influencing the development of this symposium). Referring to earlier presenters' com-

ments on societal oppression of the LGBT community, he noted that "there are still people who want us to be invisible." He concluded his comments by stating, "It may be easier to do this research, but it is not easy to do this research."

Agenda Recommendations Emerging From Group Discussions

Following each module's presentations, a question, answer, and comment period involved the entire assembly. Following that, discussion continued at table-groupings of about six people each. Each group then reported two key points from their discussion that were responsive to the following questions:

- What more do we need to know?
- Where do these presentations lead us?
- What else do we need to be listening for during the symposium?

From these discussions and the presentations the following agenda for guiding future research emerged.

STRENGTHENING THE STATE OF THE SCIENCE

Research Infrastructure

- Develop research projects through which senior scientists can mentor developing scientists.
- Take leadership in developing multi-disciplinary studies to demonstrate the social work researcher's perspective and abilities in managing complex systems exploration.
- Explore effective methods to study oppression, affiliation, motivation, majority impact on minority communities, minority community strength-building, adversity management, etc.
- Be as diligent in translation and diffusion of research findings as in developing research designs by publishing in both social work-related and journals of other disciplines, and through participation in training practitioners.
- Develop mechanisms for cross-site studies that can compare outcomes related to setting, laws, environment (e.g. rural/urban) as well as international perspectives.
- Create strategies to work with Institutional Review Boards (IRB) to understand and support LGBT research.
- Strengthen communication mechanisms to assure knowledge transfer. Knowledge built must be knowledge used, and transferability and dissemination are as important as the conduct of research.
- Build Community Based Participatory Research designs into the research-practice continuum.
- Increase interdisciplinary research and collaboration
 - » Interdisciplinary research and collaboration depends on the acknowledgement by educators, researchers, and other stakeholders that a social work research agenda is not just relevant to social work. Social work professionals need to maintain, continue, and strengthen partnerships with other disciplines. However, it should be noted that there is a missing link as there is

currently no organization/entity focused on interdisciplinary LGBT research to facilitate such efforts.

Scope of Research

- Increase studies that explore the cultural contexts that affect LGBT communities.
 - » Professionals can make better use of the contextual (theory and methodology) to capture cohort, culture, economic well-being, and other demographic and social issues. A deeper examination is called for that can study the role and impact of specific oppressions on LGBT health and behavior.
- Research overarching issues: resilience; non-pathological approaches to intervention; intersections between communities and sub-populations; risk reduction; affirming and promoting health.
- Address oppression.
 - » There is a need for more sophisticated measures of oppression, and measures of micro-aggression should include daily personal injustices as well as systemic forces. Researchers must inquire how methodology and outcomes may vary if the oppressed is not aware of the oppression, in that adaptation may occur in individuals who accept external definitions of oppression but remain unconscious of the stress caused by being oppressed. Particular attention must be paid to the oppressor as well as the oppressed, specifically around issues of heteronormative communities who fear, judge, and reject LGBT communities.
- Strengthen science through greater engagement of more LGBT practitioners and researchers in research studies specific to both LGBT and to non-LGBT issues. For example: Greater LGBT research involvement can mean: exploring how groups within the LGBT community are the same and different; investigating and testing theory related to identity development in the context of culture, race, and

gender; and examining outcomes of reparative therapy and developing research-based policy statements, as well as political advocacy to challenge those who promote reparative therapies. Findings can then be used in advocacy efforts; and for exploring how and when to integrate transgenderism and bisexuality into the LGBT cultural construct, as both have been greatly under-researched.

- Increase emphasis on areas of concern to all people, e.g., caregiving, aging, achieving and maintaining mental health, strengthening families and social systems, child development, family formation, identity formation, health maintenance and management of chronic illness.
- Undertake international studies that provide cross-cultural comparisons.

Social Work Professional Organizations

- Increase social work focus on LGBT research and practice through involving the social work practice, education, and research membership organizations to focus on these issues. Disseminate this agenda and the output and engage the IASWR sister organizations, i.e., CSWE, Association of Baccalaureate Social Work Program Directors (BPD), SSWR, National Association of Social Workers, National Association of Deans and Directors of Schools of Social Work (NADD) and GADE.
 - » CSWE's Council on Sexual Orientation and Gender Expression and its Commission on Diversity and Social Economic Justice are natural vehicles for promoting attention to and disseminating LGBT research. An LGBT research-related session can be planned for the CSWE Annual Program Meeting, and the organization's Reporter newsletter could feature an article on the research symposium. Similarly, it was suggested that BPD could publish an article in its Update newsletter. SSWR and NASW

are poised to highlight LGBT research articles in its journals, such as *Research on Social Work Practice* and *Social Work Research*.

Members of GADE can increase efforts to support doctoral students who pursue an LGBT social work research agenda.

METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT

- Build on the profession's experience and expertise in engaging hard-to-reach or "hidden" populations and develop an empirical basis for demonstrating this to others engaged in research and in translation and dissemination.
- Use qualitative methodology to further explore and describe under-researched communities, such as persons and communities of people who are bisexual or transgender.
- Develop sophisticated methodologies to explore practice modalities, including engagement, guided interviewing, and involving multiple systemic elements in problem solving.
- Increase exploration of the dyadic dynamic, e.g., relationships and contextual impact on persons and communities.
- Strengthen quantitative methodology through the use of existing data sets, development of culturally appropriate measurements (based on diverse sexual orientations), and increase the use of comparative groups to explore commonalities and differences within and between groups.
- Assure that secondary data analysis of data sets clearly discusses the limitations of findings when LGBT populations are under-represented or in which this demographic is not identified
- Clearly specify sample size, and the demographics and characteristics of the sample as well as methods used for sample selection when reporting research.
- Use personal experience and identity to establish trust in the engagement process and in building community participation in all stages and components of research.
- In consort with other researchers, endeavor to use similar language and constructs for measurements so that replication and reliability can be strengthened and systematic reviews and meta-analyses can be strengthened.
- Efforts should be made to undertake longitudinal studies to assess well-being or change over-time, to build the body of research that is currently mostly cross-sectional studies.

ETHICAL IMPERATIVES

- All research should adhere to human participant protections guidelines, such as that provided by the NASW Code of Ethics and the Belmont Report.
- Assure that key values/principles guide the conduct and priority setting of all social work research: social justice, diversity, community embeddedness.
- While using one's identity in furthering engagement, assure that professional boundaries are maintained and documented as part of reporting the research findings.
- Researchers and practitioners should identify and ameliorate elitist attitudes and tendencies that might interfere with the collaboration essential to the building of meaningful knowledge.
- Using the lenses of the Code and its values, conduct research related to those structures designed to protect human research participants, including the operations of Institutional Review Boards, and issues of privacy and confidentiality in community-oriented research and in engagement with families.

THEORY FORMATION

- All research should be theory related, and such theories explicated clearly in the design and reporting of findings, whether theory-building or theory testing.
- Social work's traditional focus on the person-in-the-environment should guide all research, e.g. ecological perspectives, strengths-building, the dynamics of oppression, and of building resilience.
- Attempt to address the element of generational differences and rapidly-changing cultural contexts in relation to LGBT issues, such as differences in perspectives among those age 25 and those older, as well as differences in communities with varying levels of legal and civil rights protections for LGBT individuals, couples, and families.
- Draw on theory from research occurring in the humanities and other social and behavioral disciplines.

RESEARCH SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT

- Through social work professional organizations develop priorities to assure the development of empirically based practice, education, and policies.
- Engage with social work professional organizations to develop relationships with public and private funders of research to assure funding for LGBT-related issues.
- Assure that scholarship occurs even when external support is minimal and that independence of scholarly pursuit is maintained, i.e., recognize one's professional obligation to demonstrating practice efficacy and effectiveness.
- Explore avenues and mechanisms to engender interdisciplinary LGBT research endeavors and dialogue.

Section 3

Summary and Conclusions

The Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research provided a unique forum for the gathering of social workers engaged in research, practice, and education to focus on an issue of concern to the profession growing not merely from external threat, but from internally driven ethical concerns. Those concerns include social justice for an oppressed minority group, concerns regarding relative under-researching of dynamics and services and intervention models, and concerns for those within the social work community who identify themselves as being part of the LGBT community as well as concerns for the social work workforce engaged in services with the LGBT community. Using a community participatory approach to planning and implementing this focus on LGBT research, the symposium was assessed by all involved to be a quality endeavor which furthered the profession's knowledge and awareness, offered a supportive environment for those engaged in LGBT research to discuss issues, and, finally, presenting recommendations for future research agenda setting. Participants had a high level of satisfaction with the symposium (as noted in the evaluations and follow-up comments). However it should be noted that this symposium alone is insufficient to address the necessary outcomes. The strategies and recommendations serve as a blueprint for further actions by the social work profession and those who seek to enhance the LGBT research enterprise and the health and well-being of LGBT individuals, families, and society as a whole.

Given the aforementioned Congressional challenge to sexuality research, a question was raised as to the receptivity of federal agencies to supporting LGBT research. The federal presentations indicate that such research continues to be included in national research priorities for quality research among hidden, stigmatized communities known to experience health disparities. Those presenters who have been principal investigators of federally funded research provided their experience in seeking and conducting their research.

In one step toward furthering the outcomes, Jeane Anastas, editor of the journal *Gay and Lesbian Social Services*, issued an invitation for presenters to submit articles for a special journal issue.

This report has provided an overview of the process of convening researchers to provide a current overview of the state of science, discussion of methodology, exploration into ethics and theory, as well as information relating to future support for LGBT-related research. Strategies for next steps toward a strategic social work research agenda have been elicited based on presentations and discussions.

NOTES

1. *The Belmont Report*

The Belmont Report is a statement of basic ethical principles and guidelines that should assist in resolving the ethical problems that surround the conduct of research with human subjects. By publishing the Report in the Federal Register, and providing reprints upon request, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services intends that it may be made readily available to scientists, members of Institutional Review Boards, and Federal employees. The two-volume Appendix, containing the lengthy reports of experts and specialists who assisted the Commission in fulfilling this part of its charge, is available as DHEW Publication No. (OS) 78-0013 and No. (OS) 78-0014, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Retrieved from the United States Health and Human Services website on 8/26/05 <http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/humansubjects/guidance/belmont.htm>

2. *Heteronormativity*

Heteronormativity is a term used in the discussion of sexual behavior, gender, and society, primarily within the field of gender theory. It is used to describe (and frequently to criticize) the manner in which many social institutions and social policies are seen to reinforce certain beliefs. These include the belief that human beings fall into two distinct and complementary categories, male, and female; that sexual and marital relations are normal only when between two people of different genders; and that each gender has certain natural roles in life. Thus, physical sex, gender identity, and gender roles should in any given person all align to either male or female norms, and heterosexuality is considered to be the only normal sexual orientation. The norms this term describes or criticizes might be overt, covert, or implied. Those who identify and criticize heteronormativity say that it distorts discourse by stigmatizing alternative concepts of both sexuality and gender and makes certain types of self-expression more difficult.

Retrieved from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia on 7/27/05 at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heteronormativity>

Appendix 1

Symposium Agenda

ENHANCING THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF LGBT INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES: BUILDING A SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AGENDA

750 First Street, N.E. Washington, DC.20002
Ninth Floor Conference Rooms A, B, C
June 23–24, 2005

Thursday, June 23

8:30 am Registration and continental breakfast

9:00 am Introductions and symposium
overview

Joan Levy Zlotnik, IASWR Executive
Director

Gary Bailey, NASW President

Elizabeth J. Clark, NASW Executive
Director

9:30 am Module 1: State of Science

Moderator: Jeane Anastas, GADE
President; Editor, Journal of Gay and
Lesbian Social Services

Presenters

William Meezan: Looking Back,
Looking Forward: Issues in the Ways
in Which Gay Parenting Has Been
Studied and How They Are Being
Addressed

Karen Frederiksen-Goldsen:
Aging and Caregiving Research:
Opportunities and Constraints in
LGBT Communities

Rafael Diaz: HIV Risk As An
Outcome Of Social Discrimination:
The Case of Latino Gay Men in the
USA

Discussant: Richard Nakamura,
Deputy Director, NIMH

11:00 am Break

11:15 am Small workgroups and discussion

12:30 pm Lunch provided

1:30 pm Module 2: Methodology

Moderator: William Meezan, IASWR
Board member; Co-editor, Research
Methods with Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual,
and Transgender Populations

Presenters

Cheryl Parks: Defining Sexual
Orientation: Research on Lesbian
Alcohol Use as an Illustration of the
Need for Conceptual Clarity

	Darryl Hill: Trans/Gender/Sexuality: A Research Agenda		Adolescents: Setting an Agenda for Ethically Responsible Research Practices
	Michael LaSala: Queering Ideas: Using Qualitative Findings on Gay and Lesbian Families to Modify Existing Theory		Darrell Wheeler: African American MSM, Theoretical Issues in Research Design for Meaningful Translation and Dissemination
	Discussant: Judith B. Bradford, Virginia Commonwealth University		Discussant: Ilan Meyer, Columbia University
3:00 pm	Workgroups and discussion		
4:30 pm	Summary and wrap-up Barbara Solt, IASWR Senior Program Associate	11:00 am	Break
		11:15 am	Small workgroups and discussion
5:00 pm	Adjourn	12:30 pm	Lunch provided
6:00pm	Reception (see informational flyer)	1:30 pm	Module 4: Resources, translation, and dissemination
			Moderator: Jean Quam, President, National Association of Deans and Directors of Schools of Social Work
			<i>Presenters</i>
8:30 am	Continental breakfast		SAMHSA: Edwin Craft, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
9:00 am	Outline for outcomes: Joan Levy Zlotnik		CDC: Steven Coughlin, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control
9:30 am	Module 3: Theoretical issues and research ethics Moderator: David A. Jenkins, CSWE Commission on Sexual Orientation & Gender Expression		NIH: Jack Stein, NIDA Epidemiology, Services & Prevention Research
	<i>Presenters</i>		Discussant: Anthony D'Augelli, Pennsylvania State University
	James Martin: Applying Our Ethical Principles to Theoretical Models for Research on HIV Prevention	3:00 pm	Workgroups and discussion
	Diane Elze: Ethical Considerations in Conducting Research with GLBT	4:00 pm	Summary, wrap-up, and recommendations: Joan Levy Zlotnik
		5:00 pm	Adjourn

Appendix 2

Symposium Participants

Jeane W. Anastas

New York University School of Social Work

Gary Bailey

National Association of Social Workers

Judith B. Bradford

Virginia Commonwealth University

Brenda Bustos

Institute for the Advancement of Social Work
Research

Elizabeth J. Clark

National Association of Social Workers

Harriet Cohen

University of North Texas

Steven S. Coughlin

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Edwin M. Craft

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
Administration, Center for Substance Abuse
Treatment, Division of Services Improvement

Anthony R. D'Augelli

Pennsylvania State University

Rafael M. Diaz

San Francisco State University

Rick Dulin

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
Administration, Center for Substance Abuse
Treatment

Diane E. Elze

George Warren Brown School of Social Work

Larry Ferguson

Us Helping Us, Inc.

Karen I. Fredriksen-Goldsen

University of Washington School of Social Work

Nicole D. Gaskin-Laniyan

National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice
Programs

Darryl Hill

College of Staten Island, City University of New
York

David Allen Jenkins

Texas Christian University Department of Social
Work

Michael C. LaSala

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
School of Social Work

Luisa Lopez

National Association of Social Workers

James I. Martin

New York University School of Social Work

William Meezan

Ohio State University College of Social Work

Lori Messinger

University of Kansas School of Social Welfare

Ilan H. Meyer

Columbia University

Michele Morales

University of Michigan

Richard K. Nakamura

National Institute of Mental Health

Cheryl A. Parks

University of Connecticut School of Social Work

Dean Pierce

Council on Social Work Education

Jean K. Quam

University of Minnesota School of Social Work

Caitlin Ryan

Cesar Chavez Institute, San Francisco State University

Cathryne L. Schmitz

Radford University School of Social Work

Michael Shernoff

Private Practice

Barbara E. Solt

Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research

Jack B. Stein

National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health

Lyn Stoesen

National Association of Social Workers

Hank Tomlinson

American Psychological Association

Rita Webb

National Association of Social Workers

Darrell P. Wheeler

Hunter College, School of Social Work

Bethany Wilfert

Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research

Joan Levy Zlotnik

Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research

Appendix 3

Selected Publications by Symposium Presenters

JEANE W. ANASTAS, MSW, PH.D.

- Appleby, G. A., & Anastas, J. W. (1998). *Not just a passing phase: Social work with gay, lesbian and bisexual people*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Anastas, J. W. (in press) [Review of *Intersex and identity: The contested self*, by S. E. Preves, 2003, Rutgers University Press] in *Affilia: The Journal of Women in Social Work*.
- Swann, S. K., & Anastas, J. W. (2003). Dimensions of lesbian identity during adolescence and young adulthood. *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services*, 15(1/2), 109-125. Simultaneously published as a chapter in W. Meezan & J. I. Martin, eds, *Research methods with gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender populations*. Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press.
- Anastas, J. W. (2001). Economic rights, economic myths, and economic realities. *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services*, 13 (1/2), 99-116. Simultaneously published as a chapter in M. E. Swigonski, R. S. Mama, & K. Ward, Eds., *From hate crimes to human rights: A tribute to Matthew Shepard* (pp. 99-116). Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press.
- Anastas, J. W. (1998). Working against discrimination: Gay, lesbian and bisexual people on the job. *Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services*, 8(3), 83-98. Simultaneously published as a chapter in: L. M. Sloan & N. S. Gustavssen (Eds.), *Violence and social injustice against lesbian, gay and bisexual people* (pp. 83-98). Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press .
- Appleby, G. A., & Anastas, J. W. (1998). Social work practice with lesbian, gay and bisexual people. In A. Morales & B. W. Shaefer (Eds.), *Social work: A profession of many faces* (8th ed.), (pp. 313-345). Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- Appleby, G. A., & Anastas, J. W. (1992). Social work practice with lesbians and gays. In A. Morales & B. W. Shaefer (Eds.), *Social work: A profession of many faces* (6th ed.), (pp. 347-381). Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.

JUDITH B. BRADFORD, PH.D., MPH

- 10th Annual Summer Public Health Research Videoconference on Minority Health. *Foundations for Sexual Minority Health*. School of Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C., June 2005. <http://www.minority.unc.edu/institute/2004/materials/slides/2004sphrimh-bradford-DIS.ppt>

Peer-Reviewed Papers

- Bradford J, Ryan CC, Rothblum EM. (1994). National lesbian health care survey: Implications for mental health care. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 62:2, 228-242.
- Bradford J, Honnold JA, Ryan CC. (1997). Disclosure of sexual orientation in survey research on women. *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association*, 1:3, 169-177.
- Bradford J, Ryan CC, Rothblum EM. (1997). Classics in Lesbian Studies: National lesbian health care survey: Implications for mental health care. *Journal of Lesbian Studies*, 1:2, 217-249.
- Carroll N, Linde R, Mayer K, Lara, AM, Bradford J. (1999). Developing a lesbian health research program: Fenway Community Health Center's Experience and Evolution. *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association*, 3:4, 145-152.
- Ryan CC, Bradford J, Honnold JA. (1999). Social workers' and counselors' understanding of lesbians' needs. *The Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services*, 9:4, 1-26.
- Descamps M, Rothblum E, Bradford J, Ryan, CC. (2000). Mental health impact of child sexual abuse, rape, intimate partner violence and hate crimes in the National Lesbian Health Care Survey. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 11(1), 27-55.
- Bradford JB, Ryan CC, Honnold JA, Rothblum ED. (2001). Expanding the research infrastructure for lesbian health. *AJPH*, 91:7, 1029-32.
- Scout, Bradford J, Fields, C. (2001). Removing the Barriers: Improving Practitioners' Skills in Providing Health Care to Lesbians and Women who Partner with Women. *AJPH*, 91:6, 989-990.
- Bradford, JB, Honnold, JA, White, J, Ryan, CC. (2001). Improving accuracy of lesbians' responses to telephone surveys. *Women's Health Issues*, 11:1.
- Bradford JB, Hilbert JA. Advocacy meets the scientific method, in *Everyday Mutinies: Funding Lesbian Activism*. Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press, 2001.
- Bradford J. (2001). Research outside the box. *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association*; 5:2, 41-42.
- Bradford JB, Hilbert JA. (2001). Advocacy meets the scientific method. *Journal of Lesbian Studies*, Vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 33-41.
- Bradford J, Barrett K, Honnold J. Census 2000: Understanding Same-Sex Households. Policy Institute of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. 2002.
- Bradford J. (July 2002). Lesbian and bisexual women's health: An overview for healthcare providers. *Journal Watch Women's Health*.
- Kenamer JD, Honnold JA, Bradford JB. (2000). Differences in disclosure of sexuality among African American and white gay/bisexual men: Implications for HIV/AIDS prevention. *AIDS Education and Prevention*. 12(6):519-31.
- Rogers TL, Emanuel K, Bradford J. Sexual Minorities Seeking Services: A Retrospective Study of the Mental Health Issues of Lesbian and Bisexual Women. *J Lesbian Studies*.
- Meyer I, Ellis J, Bradford J. (2002). A brief telephone interview to identify lesbian and bisexual women in random digit dialing sampling. *Journal of Sex Research*. 39(2):139-44.
- Dean L, Meyer IH, Robinson K, Sell RL, Sember R, Silenzio VMB, Bowen DJ, Bradford J, Rothblum E,

- Scout, White J, Dunn P, Lawrence A, Wolfe D, Xavier J. (2002). Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender health: Findings and concerns. *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association*, 4:3; 101-151.
- Bowen D, Powers D, Linde R, Murphy BC, Ellis J, Bradford J. (2004). Comparing women of differing sexual orientations using population-based sampling. *Women and Health*, 40(3):19-34.
- Leidolf E, Curran M, Scout, Bradford J. (In press). Intersex mental health and social support options in pediatric endocrinology training programs. *Journal of Homosexuality*, Special Issue in Collaboration with the *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association*, Special Issue Editor.

Book Chapters and Other Significant Publications

- Bradford JB, Ryan C. Who we are: Health concerns of middle-aged lesbians. In B. Sang, et al (Eds.) *Lesbians at midlife: The creative transition* (pp. 147-163). San Francisco: Spinsters Book Co., 1991.
- Ryan C, Bradford J. The national lesbian health care survey: An overview. In D. Garnets & D.C. Kimmel (Eds.), *Psychological perspectives on lesbian and gay male experiences* (pp. 541-556). New York: Columbia University Press, 1993.
- Ryan C, Bradford JB. (1996). Lesbian research network, final report from Year 1. For An Uncommon Legacy Foundation, NY, NY.
- Bradford JB, Ryan C, Rothblum EM. National lesbian health care survey: Implications for mental health care. In E. Rothblum (Ed.), *Classics in Lesbian Studies*. Binghamton, NY: Haworth, 1997.
- Bradford JB, White JA. (2000). Lesbian health research, in Goldman MB and Hatch MC (eds.), *Women and Health*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- Ryan C, Bradford J. Methodological problems in lesbigay research. In J. Carmichael (Ed.), *Daring to Find Our Names: The Search for Lesbighay Library History*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 1998.
- Bradford J, White J. Lesbian health research. In MB Goldman & MC Hatch (Eds.), *Women and Health*. Academic Press, 1999.
- Sell R, Bradford J. 2001. Sexual orientation measurement in Healthy People 2010. Report prepared for the U.S. Surgeon General's Office, Washington, DC.
- Healthy People 2010: Companion Document for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Health*. (2001). Written by a national panel of experts with funding from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). Bradford a writer and member of the editorial board.
- Mayer KH, Mimiaga M, VanDerwarker R, Goldhammer H, Bradford J. (in press). Fenway Community Health's Model of Integrated Community-Based LGBT Care, Education and Research, in I. Meyer and M. Northridge, *Handbook of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Health*.

ANTHONY R. D'AUGELLI, PH.D.

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