

ZERVOULIS, K., REED. R., SMITH, D.S. and DINOS, S. 2018. *Use of "gay dating apps" (GDAs) by men who have sex with men: different patterns and evaluation of such use in relation to individual well-being and collective identity processes*. Presented at the 2018 International LGBTQ psychology pre-conference: preaching to the choir (Preach 2018), 24-25 June 2018, Montreal, Canada.

# Use of "gay dating apps" (GDAs) by men who have sex with men: different patterns and evaluation of such use in relation to individual well-being and collective identity processes.

ZERVOULIS, K., REED. R., SMITH, D.S. and DINOS, S.

2018

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## Data Blitz!

# Use of 'gay dating apps' (GDAs) by men who have sex with men: Different patterns and evaluation of such use in relation to individual well-being and collective identity processes

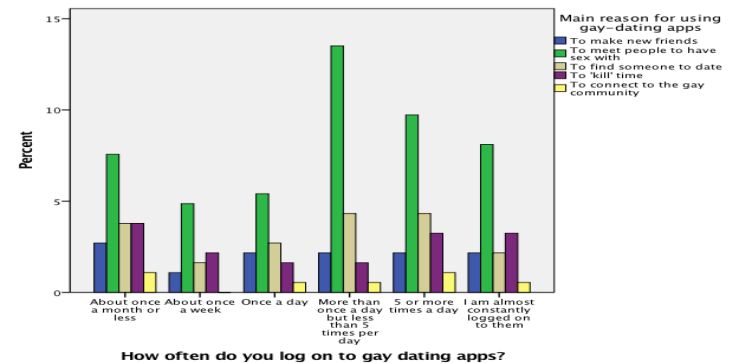
*Zervoulis, K., Reed, R., & Smith, D.S., Dinos, S.*

### A UK cross-sectional study with an online questionnaire

- Demographics (age, ethnic background, place of residence, education, relationship status, sexuality)
- Nebraska **outness** scales (Meidlinger & Hope, 2014)
- Short **internalised homonegativity** scale (Curry, Cunningham & Findlay, 2004)
- Psychological Sense of **LGBT community** scale (Lin & Israel, 2012)
- Global **self-esteem** (Rosenberg, 1965)
- UCLA **loneliness** scale (Russell, 1996)
- **Satisfaction with life** scale (Pavot & Diener, 1993)
- **Gay dating apps' use** (based on Rice et al., 2012)
- **Gay dating apps' intensity scale** (based on Taylor, Hutson & Alicea, 2017)

### Sample (N = 191)

- Mean age: **37 years** (from 18 to 72 years)
- **86.3% Caucasian** (39.6% Caucasian British)
- **73.8% living in London** – 9.9% living in a small town or rural UK
- **80.1% with at least a University degree**
- **60.2% single**, 18.8% in an exclusive relationship, 21% in an open relationship
- **90.1% gay**, 9.9% bisexual



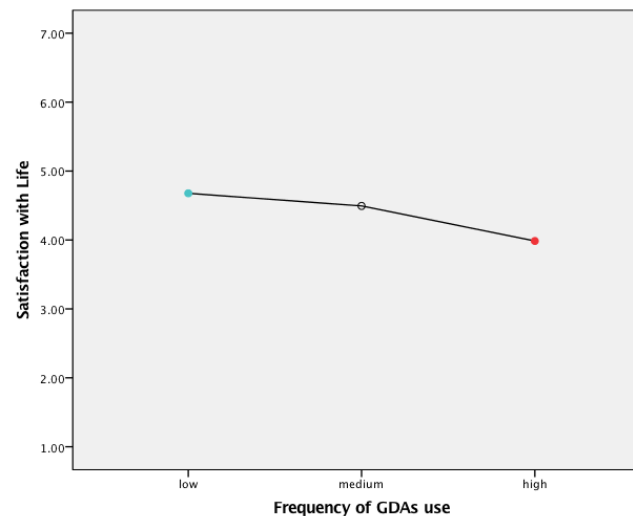
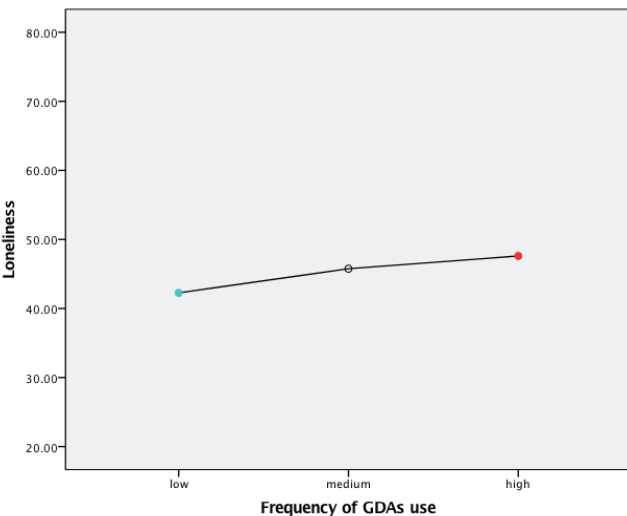
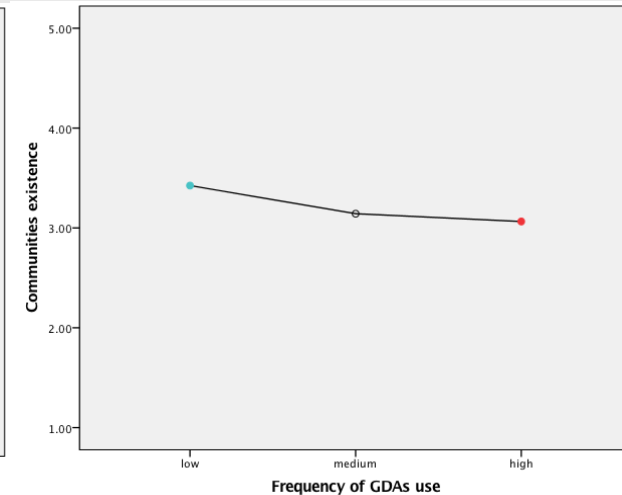
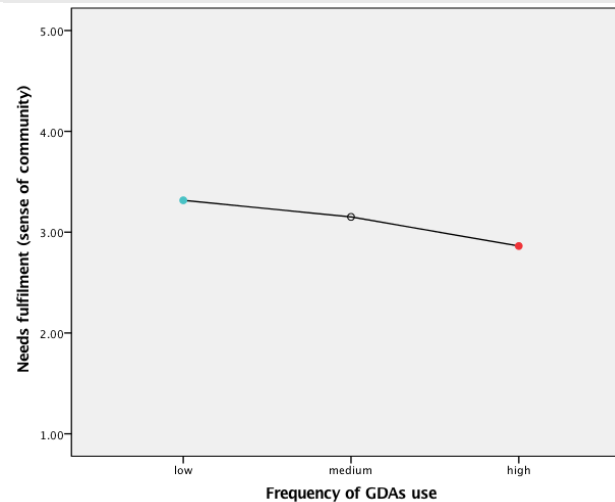
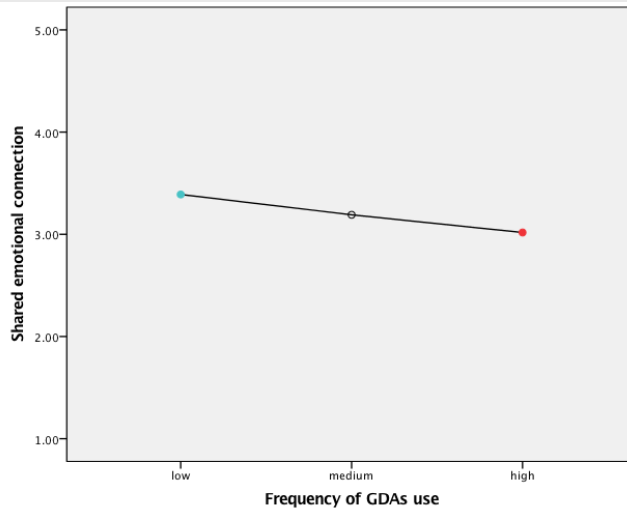
## Correlations between selected measurements (subscales)

	Hiding sexuality	Public id as gay	Needs met	Self-esteem	Feeling lonely	Satisfied by life	Use of GDAs	Needing GDAs
Hiding sexuality	--							
Public id as gay	-.395**	--						
Needs met	-.122*	.330**	--					
Self-esteem	-.252**	.165*	.172*	--				
Feeling lonely	.287**	.180*	-.354**	-.545**	--			
Satisfied by life	-.187**	-.198**	.318**	.590**	-.540**	--		
Use of GDAs	n/s	n/s	-.210**	n/s	.176*	-.215**	--	
Needing GDAs	n/s	-.219**	n/s	-.197**	.290**	-.173*	.479**	--

1-tailed bivariate parametric zero-order correlations; non-parametric & 2-tailed only for GDA use/need variables  
n/s = non significant; \*p<.05 and \*\*p<.001



# Differences between low and high users of GDAs



- Graphs show statistically significant differences
- No differences were found in terms of:
  - Self-esteem
  - Outness
  - Internalised homonegativity
  - Other subscales on sense of LGBT community



# THANK YOU

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***Questions via email:***

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