INTRODUCTION
Suicide rates for sexual minorities are higher than the heterosexual/cisgender population. The purpose of this study is to explore circumstances surrounding suicide completion for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals as compared to their heterosexual counterparts to inform future intervention strategies for this population.

METHODS
We completed an analysis of data from the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) from 2013-2017. Victims identified as transgender were considered separately, as this is an important population with unique characteristics. Data was further excluded from state/year combinations when sexual orientation was documented for <20% of patients. We stratified analysis by identified sex of the victim (male or female) for the LGB population.

RESULTS
- 479 (2.8%) of victims were identified as LGBT; of these, 53 (11%) were transgender
- LGBT victims were younger than non-LGBT victims.
- Male LGB victims were more likely to have a history of prior suicide attempts, past or current mental illness diagnosis, and were less likely to use firearms than male heterosexual victims.
- Female LGB victims were more likely to have known problems in an intimate partner relationship than heterosexual women.
- LGBT men were more likely to have problems in family or other relationships.
- Transgender victims were again more likely to have mental health problems and a history of prior attempts, but less likely to have intimate partner problems and more likely to have a history of child abuse.
- All LGBT victims were more likely to disclose intent, with female LGB victims most often disclosing to an intimate partner, while male LGB and transgender individuals were most likely to disclose to a family member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Years of Suicide Death</th>
<th>Minority Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Used a Firearm</th>
<th>Past Treatment Mental Illness</th>
<th>IPV Related</th>
<th>Prior Suicide Attempts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male (N=270)</td>
<td>LGB 49 (34.61) &lt; 0.001</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (N=156)</td>
<td>LGB 44 (33.7) &lt; 0.001</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender (N=53)</td>
<td>LGB 48 (34.60) &lt; 0.001</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Characteristics of LGBT suicide victims versus heterosexual counterparts. *Male & Female combined

CONCLUSION
Circumstances surrounding suicide have important distinctions between LGBT and heterosexual/cisgender individuals. It is important to note that post-mortem identification of sex presents issues of misgendering and could contribute to a degree of bias in understanding the way suicide circumstances differ for transgender individuals. These results highlight the importance of promoting suicide interventions that recognize the complex intersection between stated gender, sex, and sexuality and the different cultural impacts these interplaying identities can have.

REFERENCES

CONTACT INFORMATION
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