

## Introduction

Who collected this data?

This data was collected by people who attend BiCon on behalf of the bi community. This includes BiUK ([www.biuk.org](http://www.biuk.org)), the national organisation for bisexual research and activism.

Why was this data collected?

There's very little known about bisexual people, so collecting data about people who attend BiCon helps to fill that gap in the knowledge base. Knowing about things like rates of mental health issues amongst BiCon attendees helps us to make the case for better and more bi-specific services. Information about the people who attend BiCon also helps people planning future BiCons to make them as accessible as possible to everyone who wants to attend.

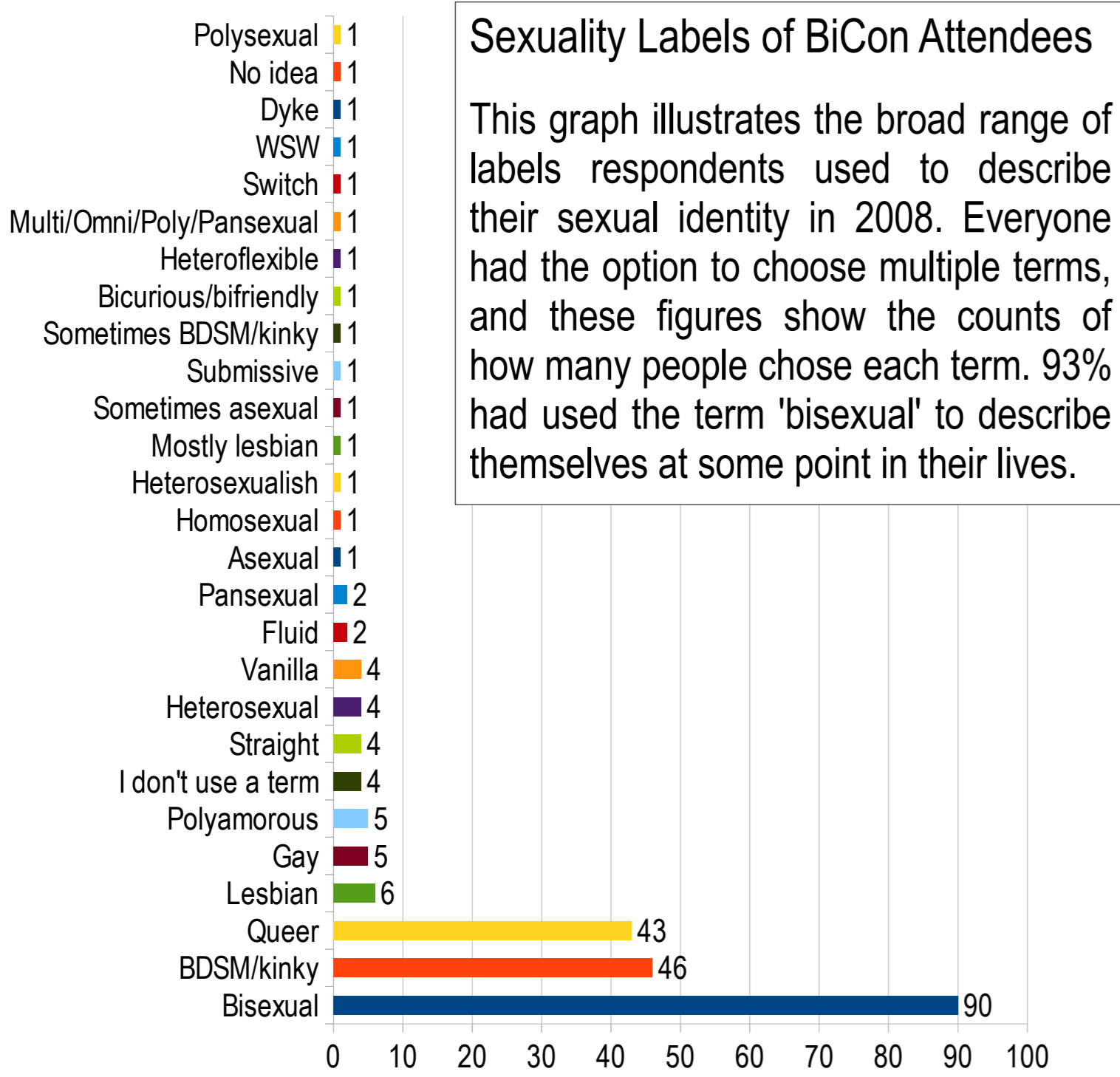
When was this data collected?

The majority of the data presented here is from the 2008 BiCon Survey. 105 people filled in the questionnaire. Many of the questions allowed respondents to choose multiple answers, so some counts add up to more than 105.

# BI RESEARCH GROUP SURVEY

The annual survey to find out all about who comes to BiCon

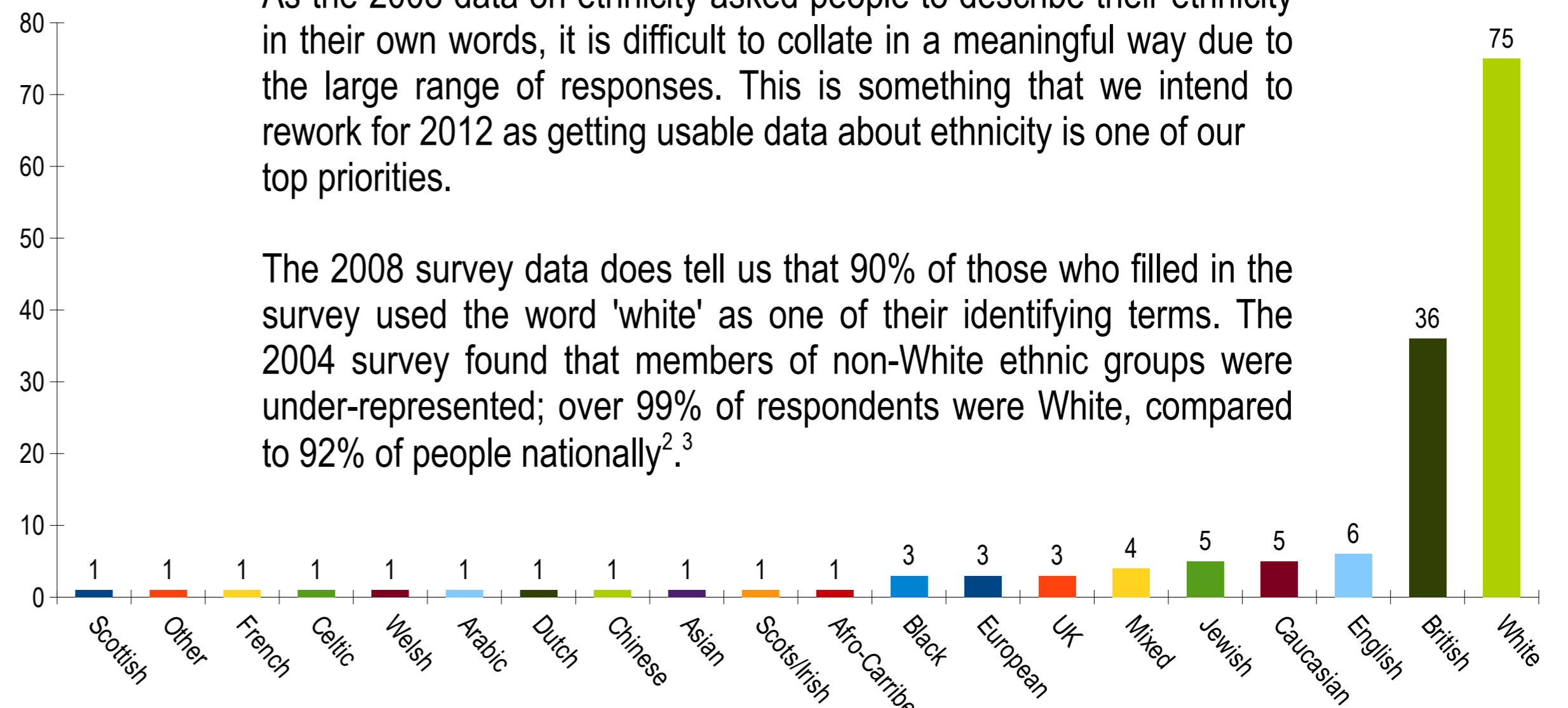
## Sexual Identity



## Ethnicity

As the 2008 data on ethnicity asked people to describe their ethnicity in their own words, it is difficult to collate in a meaningful way due to the large range of responses. This is something that we intend to rework for 2012 as getting usable data about ethnicity is one of our top priorities.

The 2008 survey data does tell us that 90% of those who filled in the survey used the word 'white' as one of their identifying terms. The 2004 survey found that members of non-White ethnic groups were under-represented; over 99% of respondents were White, compared to 92% of people nationally<sup>2,3</sup>.

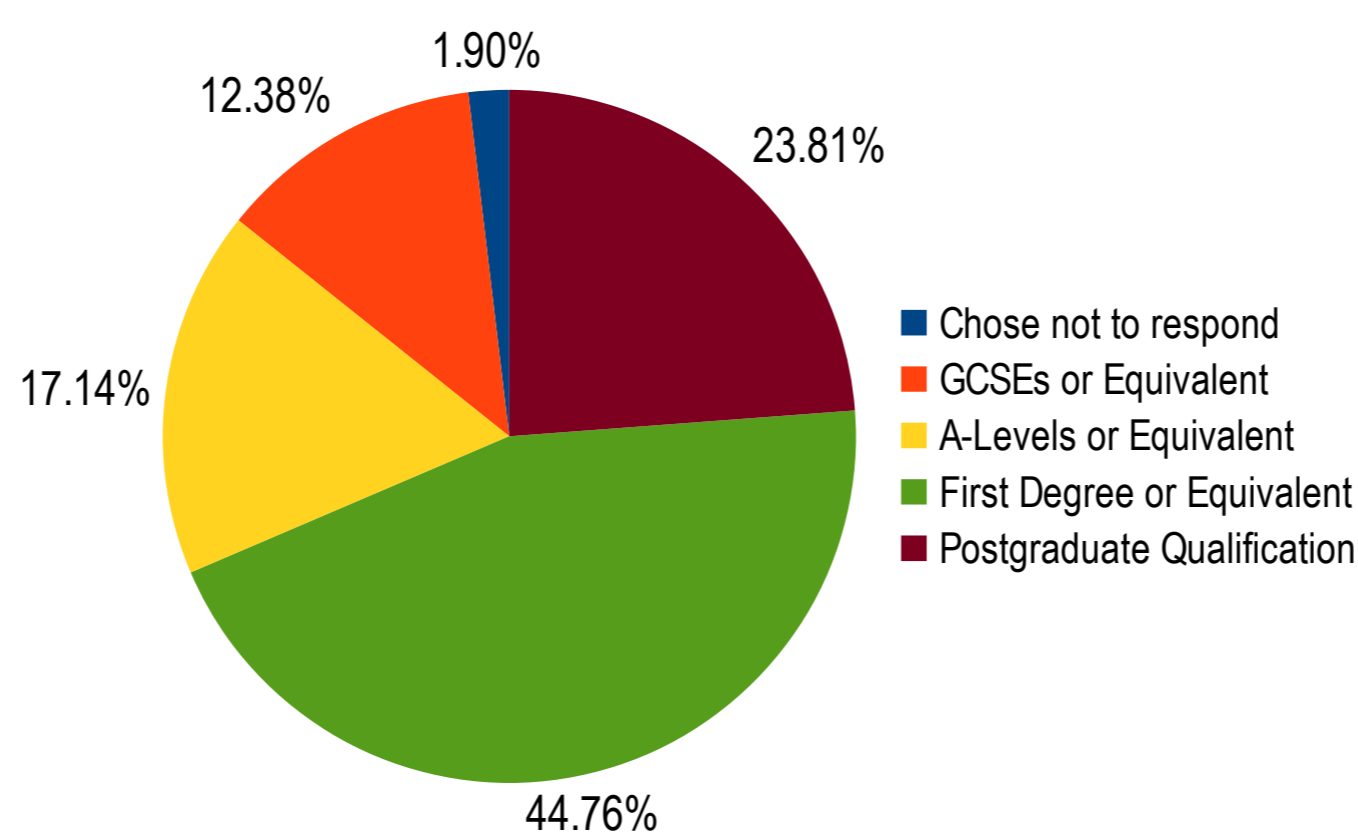


## Education and Class

This graph shows a high level of education amongst BiCon attendees compared with the general population of the UK. Almost 69% of attendees surveyed in 2008 held an undergraduate degree or higher.

Education and class are often related because people in higher social classes may have access to more opportunities, though income data for 2008 attendees of BiCon showed that 62% earned below the UK average.<sup>1</sup>

Highest Education Levels of BiCon Attendees 2008



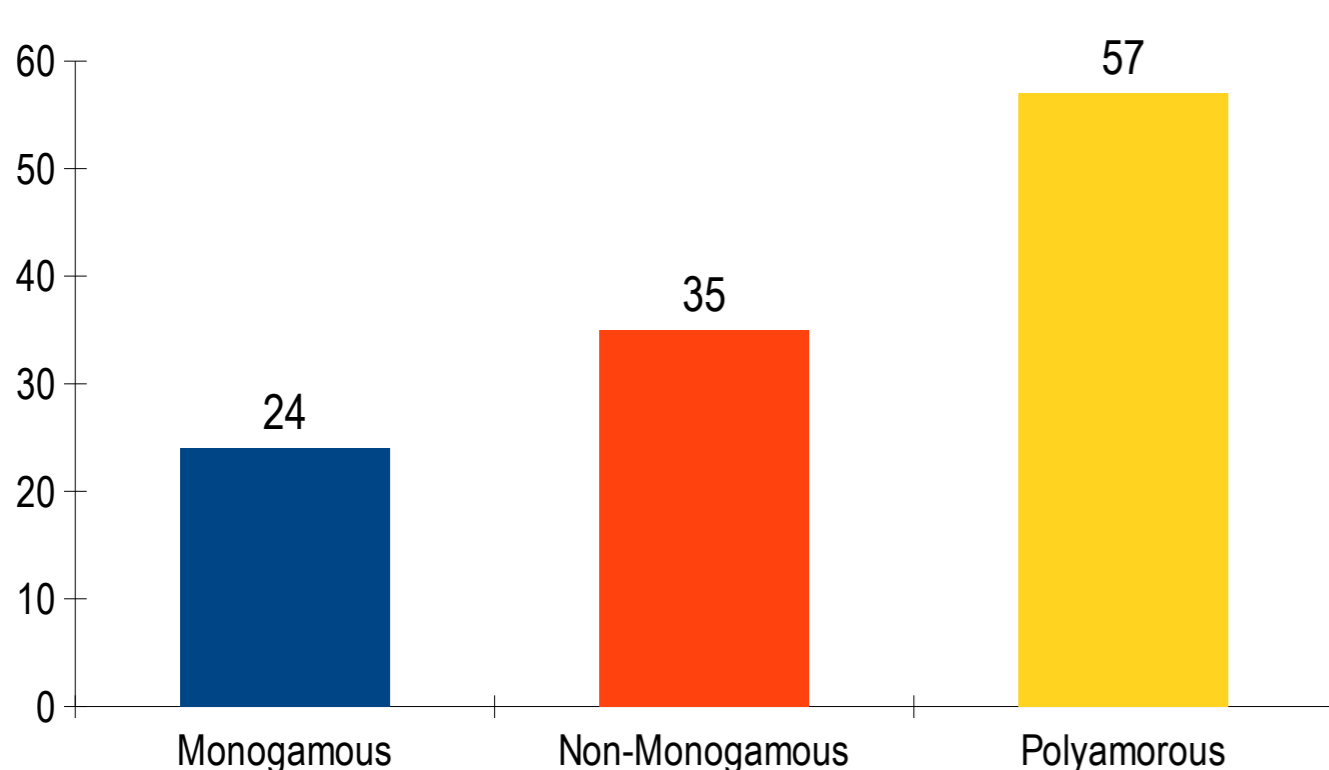
## Inclusivity

Data such as this can be used to help judge how inclusive spaces like BiCon are. Knowing particular areas are lacking in diversity means community members can think about how to make sure future events are moving in the right direction and changing in order to actively welcome a broad range of people.

## Relationship Styles

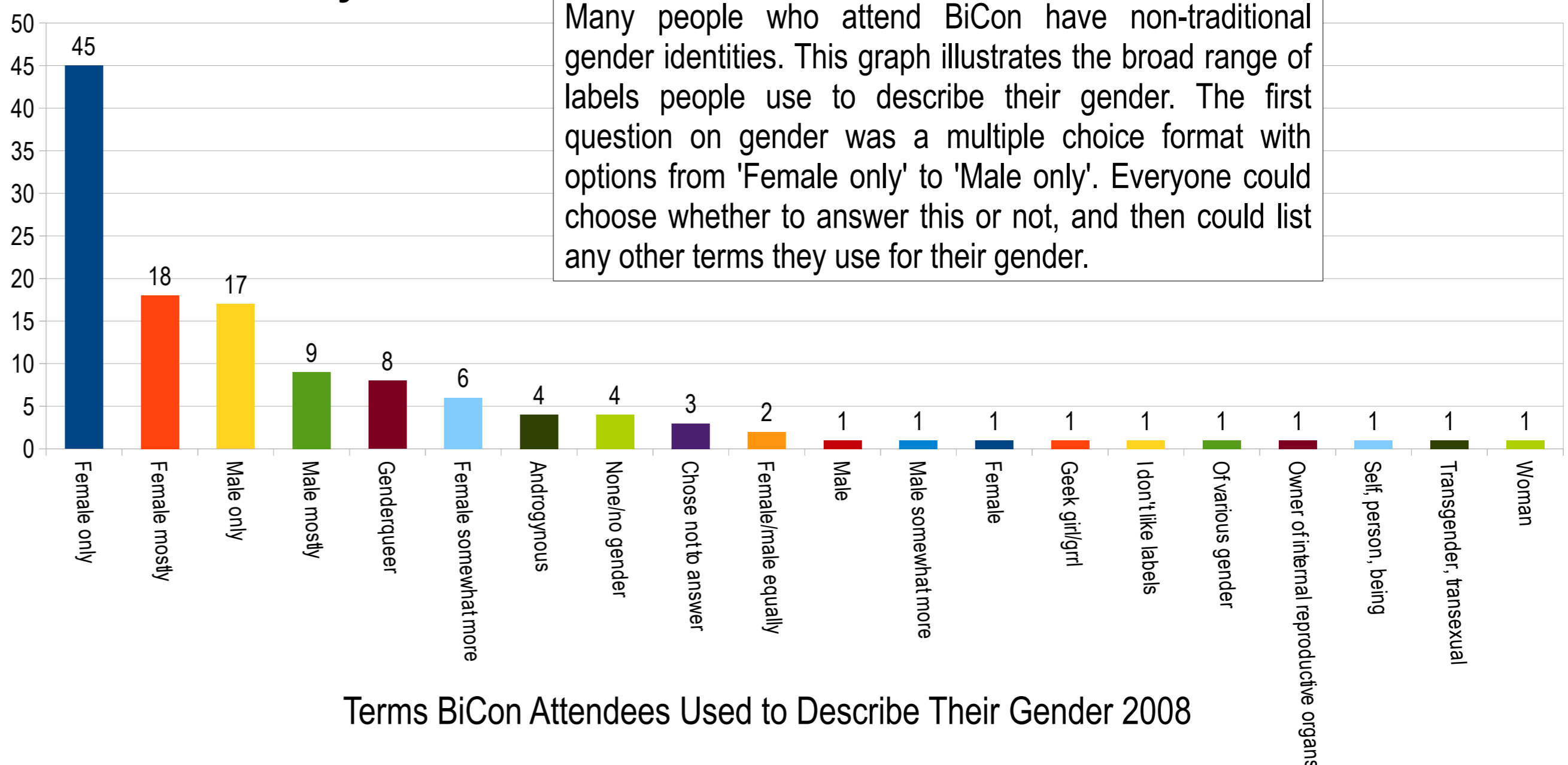
A high number of BiCon attendees who completed the survey in 2008 identified as non-monogamous and/or polyamorous. Relationship style was not asked about in an 'either/or' format. Instead, people were asked, for example, "Are you monogamous?". The figures refer to the number of people who answered 'yes'.

Relationship Styles of BiCon Attendees 2008



## Gender Identity

Many people who attend BiCon have non-traditional gender identities. This graph illustrates the broad range of labels people use to describe their gender. The first question on gender was a multiple choice format with options from 'Female only' to 'Male only'. Everyone could choose whether to answer this or not, and then could list any other terms they use for their gender.



<sup>1</sup>Office for National Statistics (2008). <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/ashe1108.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>Office for National Statistics (2004). <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=764&Pos=2&ColRank=1&Rank=176>

<sup>3</sup>Barker, M., Bowes-Catton, H., Iantaffi, A., Cassidy, A. & Brewer, L. (2008). British bisexuality: A snapshot of bisexual identities in the UK. *Journal of Bisexuality*, 8, 141-162.