A map of the state of Wisconsin, filled with a light blue color. The map is centered on the page and serves as a background for the title text.

Physical and Mental Health Disparities Among Sexual Minority Youth in Wisconsin 2007-2011

*Safe Schools, Safe Communities
State Superintendent's Conference on LGBT Youth
March 29, 2012*

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for the Department of Health Services



Overview

- 1. National and state climate**
- 2. Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)**
- 3. Sexual minority demographics**
- 4. Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 (HW2020)**
- 5. Data by HW2020 health focus area**
- 6. Implications**
- 7. Questions**



Acknowledgments

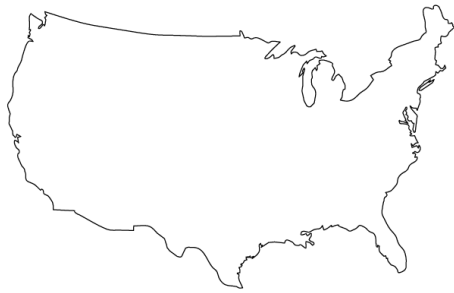
- **Mari Gasiorowicz**, Epidemiologist, DHS
- **Chitra Kakri**, Data Analyst, formerly of DHS
- **Gary Hollander**, Executive Director, Diverse & Resilient
- **Emily Holder**, Consultant- Coordinated School Health Programs, DPI
- **Ron Gangon**, Assistant Professor, UW School of Medicine & Public Health
- Michigan YRBS Analysis Team





1. NATIONAL AND STATE CLIMATE





National Climate

- Suicides on the rise among LGBTQ youth
- Bullying contributes to suicides
- Celebrities offer support to LGBTQ youth





State Climate

The *Wisconsin Research Brief* based on GLSEN's 2009 National School Climate Survey found that:

- **55%** of schools had a **Gay-Straight Alliance**
- **55%** had **LGBT library resources**
- **24%** had **comprehensive bullying/harassment policy**
- **18%** had **inclusive curriculum**

“Students attending schools with these resources and supports report lower victimization and absenteeism and higher academic achievement”

Source: Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Education Network (GLSEN)
http://www.glsen.org/binary-data/GLSEN_ATTACHMENTS/file/000/001/1825-2.pdf





2. YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) AND LGBT DATA COLLECTION



Youth Risk Behavior Survey

- Coordinated every other year by
 - Administered at state & local level
 - Middle and high schools



- States can add optional questions to identify sexual minorities

- In 2011 the CDC released



Sexual Identity, Sex of Sexual Contacts, and Health-Risk Behaviors Among Students in Grades 9-12 – Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, Selected Sites, United States, 2001-2009

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss60e0606a1.htm>



“Sexual Minority” an umbrella term for...

1. Behavior

- *Men who have sex with men (MSM), women who have sex with women (WSW)*

During your life, with whom have you had sexual contact?

1. Females
2. Males
3. Females and males

2. Attraction

- *Attracted to same-sex, opposite-sex only, or both sexes*

3. Sexual identity

- *Lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, or questioning (LGBQ)*

Which of the following best describes you?

1. Heterosexual (straight)
2. Gay or lesbian
3. Bisexual
4. Not sure

4. Gender identity

- *Transgender* (Born male, identify as female or born female, identify as male)
- *Genderqueer* (Identify as neither female nor male)



Sexual Minority Questions

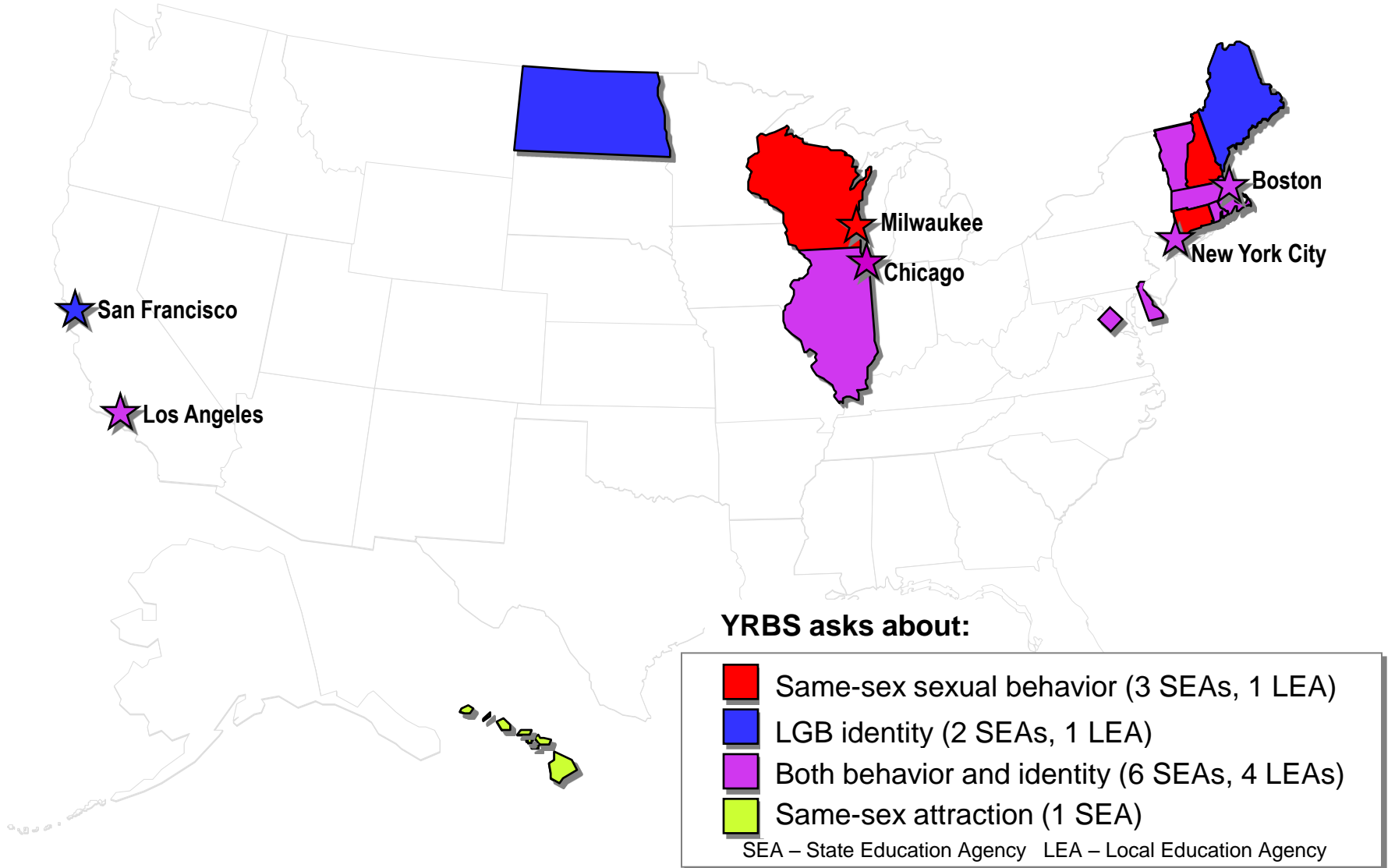
Wisconsin High School YRBS

Year	Sexual Minority item(s) asked
2007	Behavior
2009	Behavior
2011	Behavior + Sexual identity

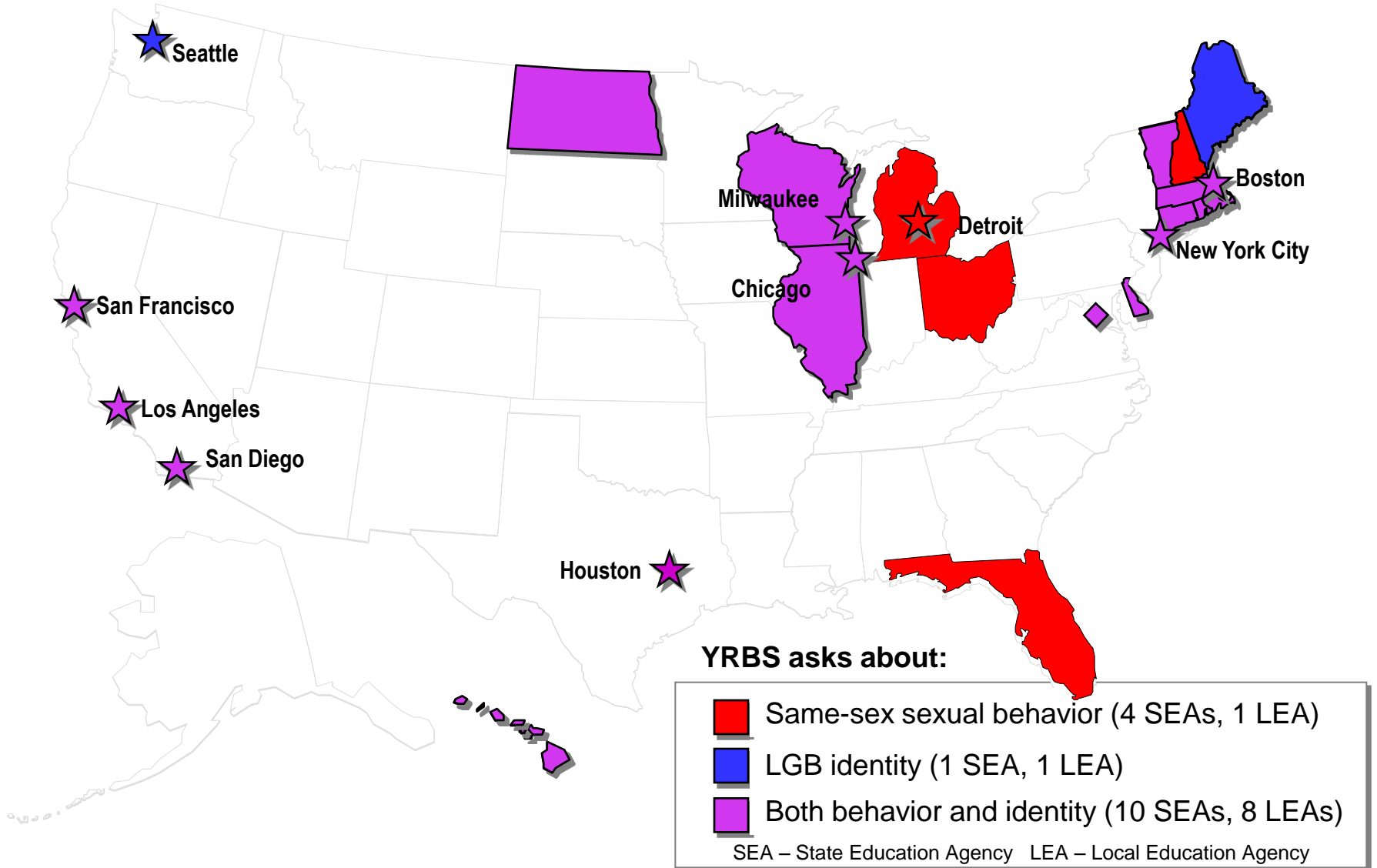
- Gender identity not currently asked in any state
- Adding sexual minority questions was a collective effort between Diverse & Resilient, DPI, and DHS



2009: Sexual Minority Questions on YRBS in 12 States, 6 Districts



2011: Sexual Minority Questions on YRBS in 15 States, 10 Districts



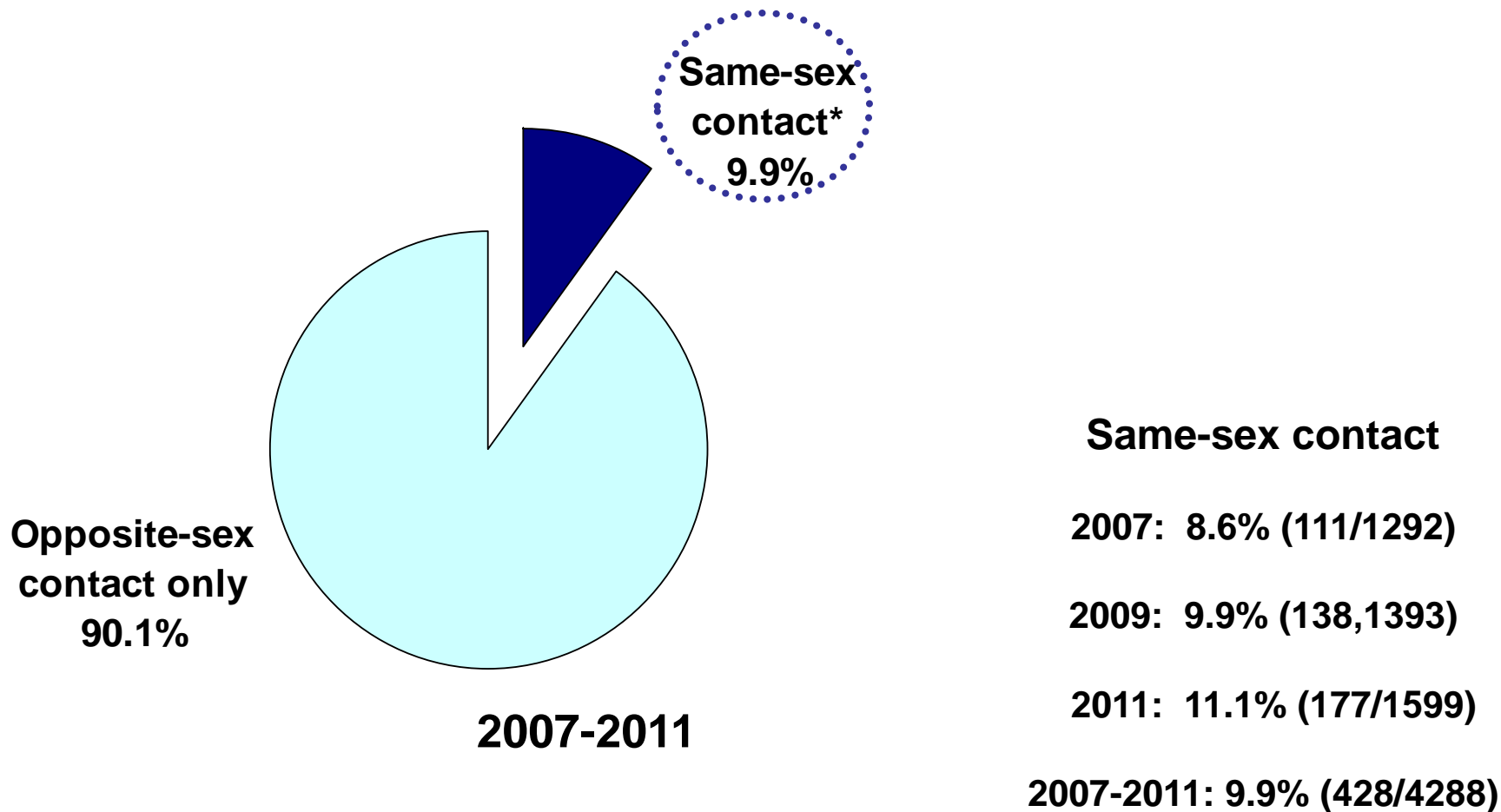


3. SEXUAL MINORITY DEMOGRAPHICS IN THE YRBS





Percent of sexually-active students who have had same-sex contact, Wisconsin YRBS, 2007-2011



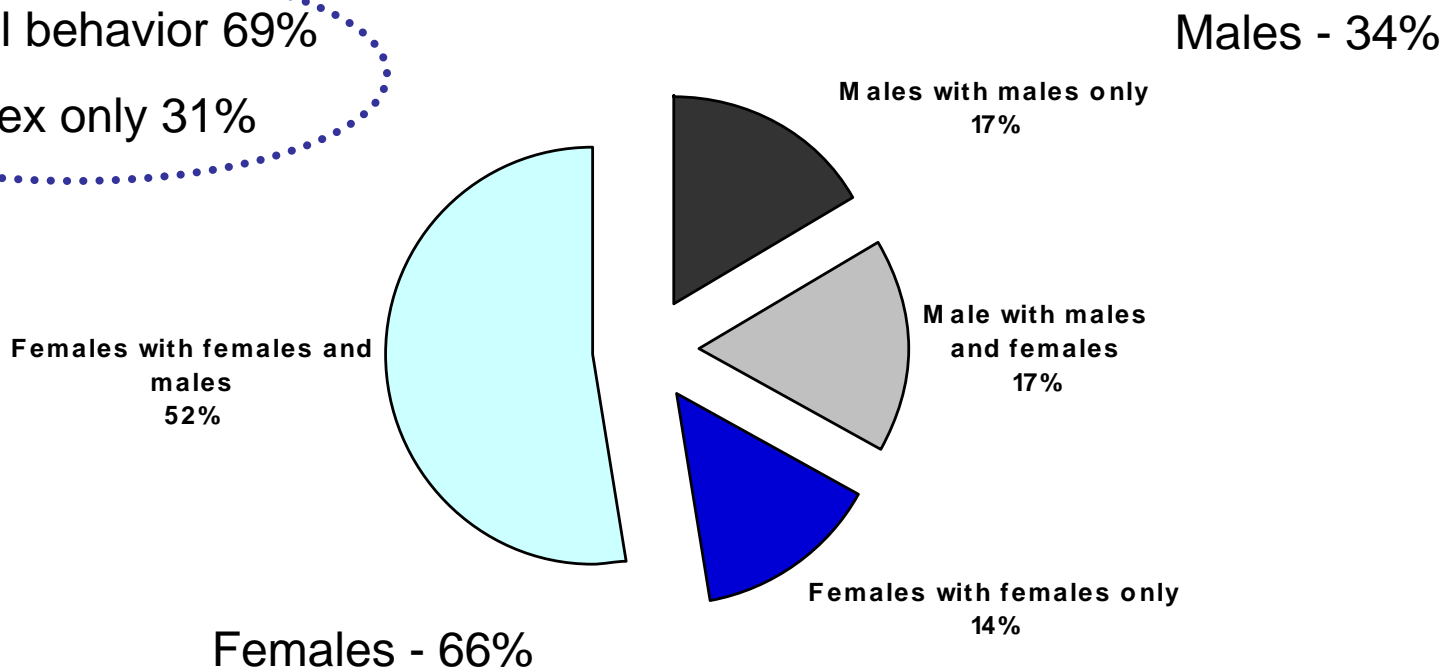
* Students with same-sex contact may also have had opposite-sex contact.

Source: Wisconsin YRBS



Students who have had same-sex contact, by sex of respondent and partners, Wisconsin YRBS, 2007-2011

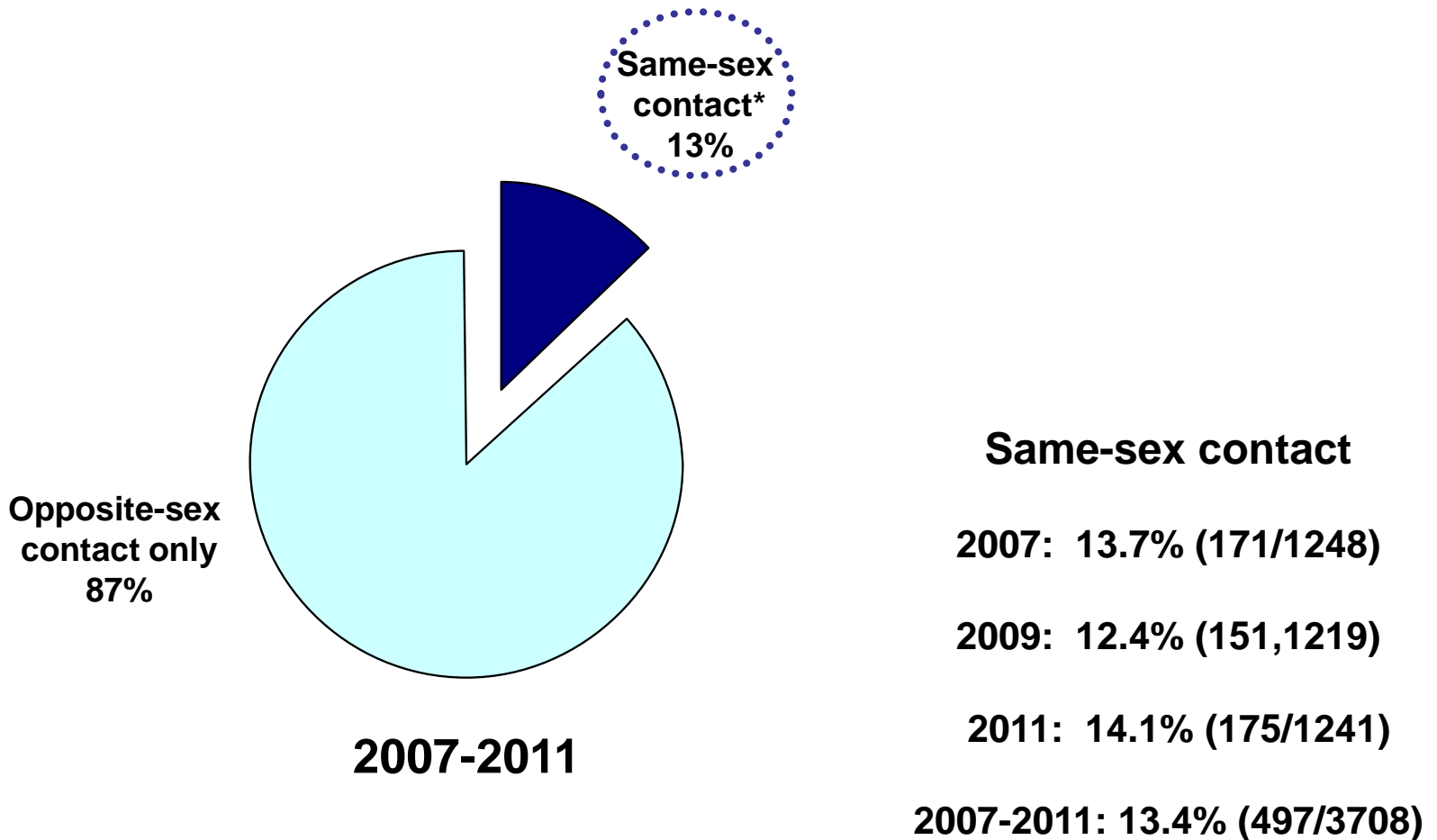
Bisexual behavior 69%
Same-sex only 31%



2007-2011

* Students with same-sex contact may also have had opposite-sex contact.
Source: Wisconsin YRBS

Percent of sexually-active students who have had same-sex contact, **Milwaukee** YRBS, 2007-2011



** Students with same-sex contact may also have had opposite-sex contact.*

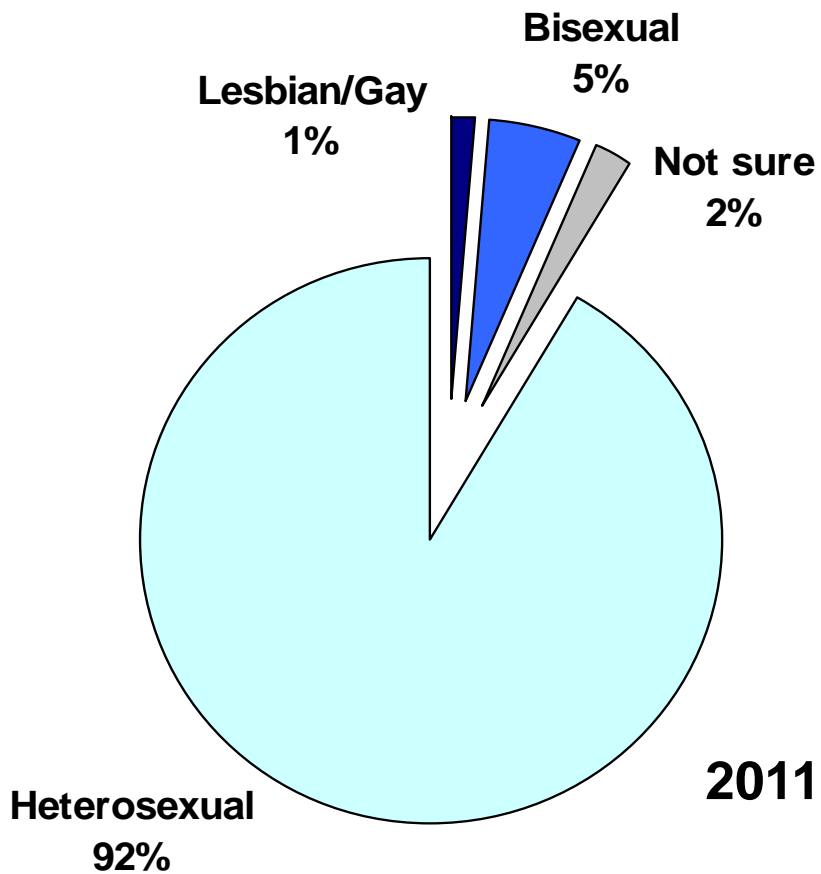
Source: Milwaukee YRBS





Sexual orientation, Wisconsin YRBS, 2011

n=2,707



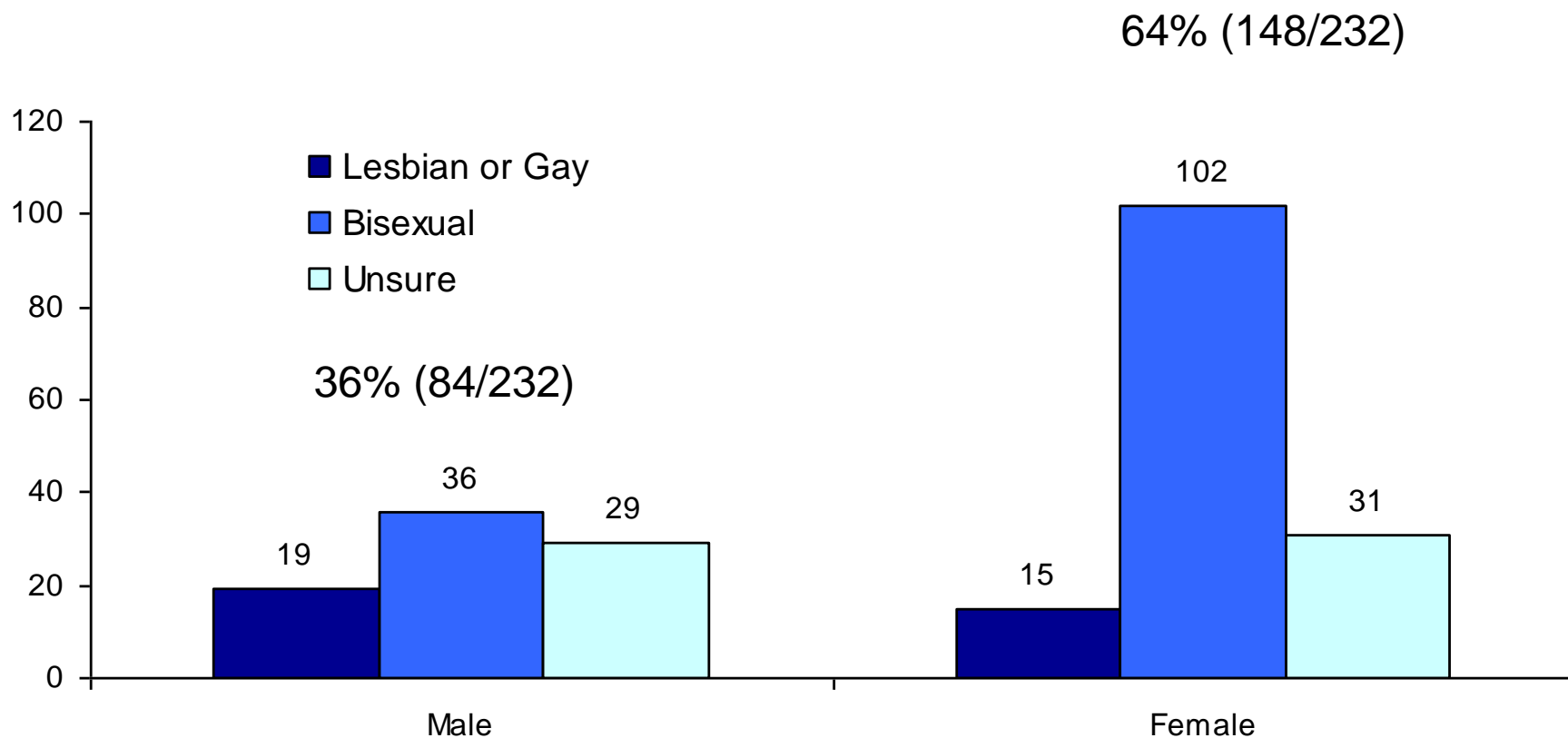
8% identify as LGB or unsure

2011



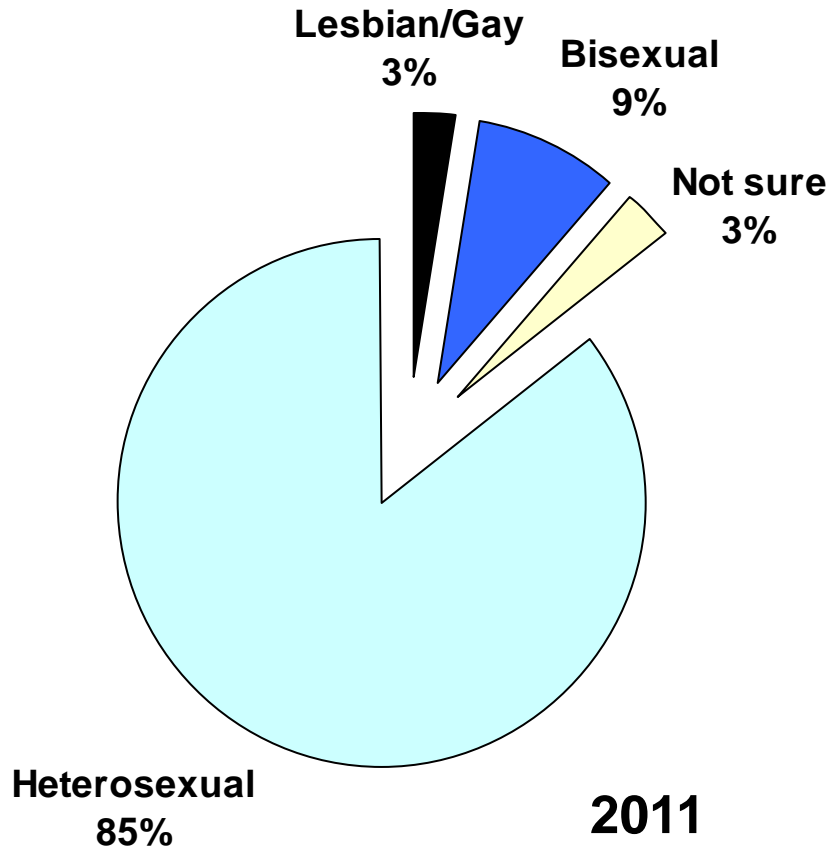
Sexual orientation by sex of respondent, Wisconsin YRBS, 2011

n=232



Sexual orientation, Milwaukee YRBS, 2011

n = 1,823



15% identify as
LGB or unsure



4. HEALTHIEST WISCONSIN 2020





Healthiest Wisconsin 2020

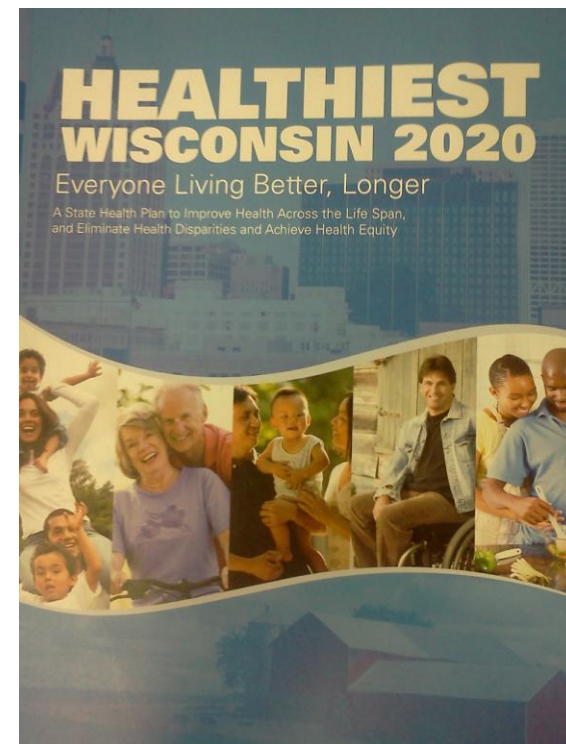
Ten year plan with two major goals:

1. Improve health across the lifespan
2. Reduce disparities

12 Health Focus Areas:*

- 1. Alcohol and Drug Use**
- 2. Injury and Violence Prevention**
- 3. Mental Health**
- 4. Nutrition and Healthy Foods**
- 5. Physical Activity**
- 6. Reproductive and Sexual Health**
- 7. Tobacco Use and Exposure**
8. Chronic Disease Prevention and Management
9. Communicable Disease
10. Environmental and Occupational Health
11. Healthy Growth and Development
12. Oral Health

*The YRBS asks questions related to the 7 bolded items

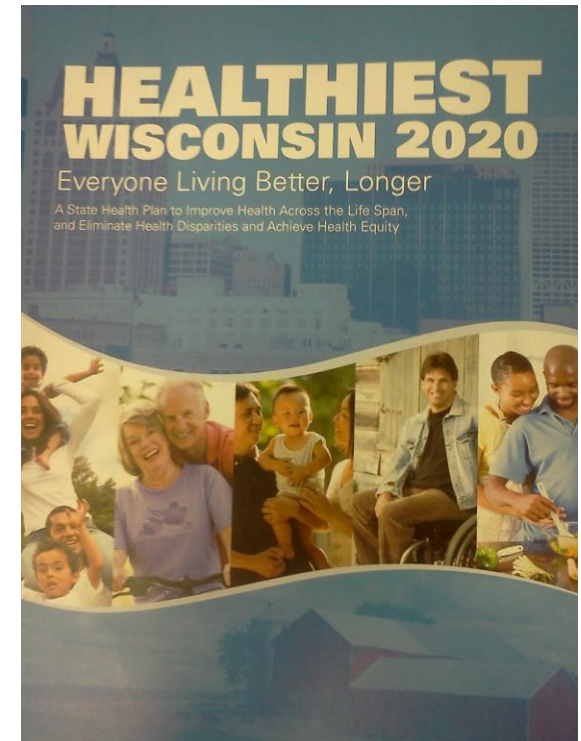




Healthiest Wisconsin 2020

Vulnerable population groups

- Race and ethnicity
 - Sexual orientation and gender identity
 - Socioeconomic status
 - Disability status
- + Geography





5. SEXUAL MINORITY DATA BY HW2020 HEALTH FOCUS AREA

1. Alcohol and Drug Use
2. Injury and Violence Prevention (Bullying)
3. Mental Health
4. Nutrition and Healthy Foods
5. Physical Activity
6. Reproductive and Sexual Health
7. Tobacco Use

Bonus: Protective Factors



Methods

Software: SAS 9.2

Sample: 2007-2011 - Behavior - *Students who report sexual contact*
2011 - Identity - *All students*

Analysis: 1) Weighted percent

-Accounts for sampling to make results generalizable to population

2) Unadjusted Odds Ratio (OR)

-Based on sample only, not adjusted to generalize to population

-Reference group (the majority) has an odds of 1

2007-2011 - *Opposite sex*

2011 - *Heterosexual*

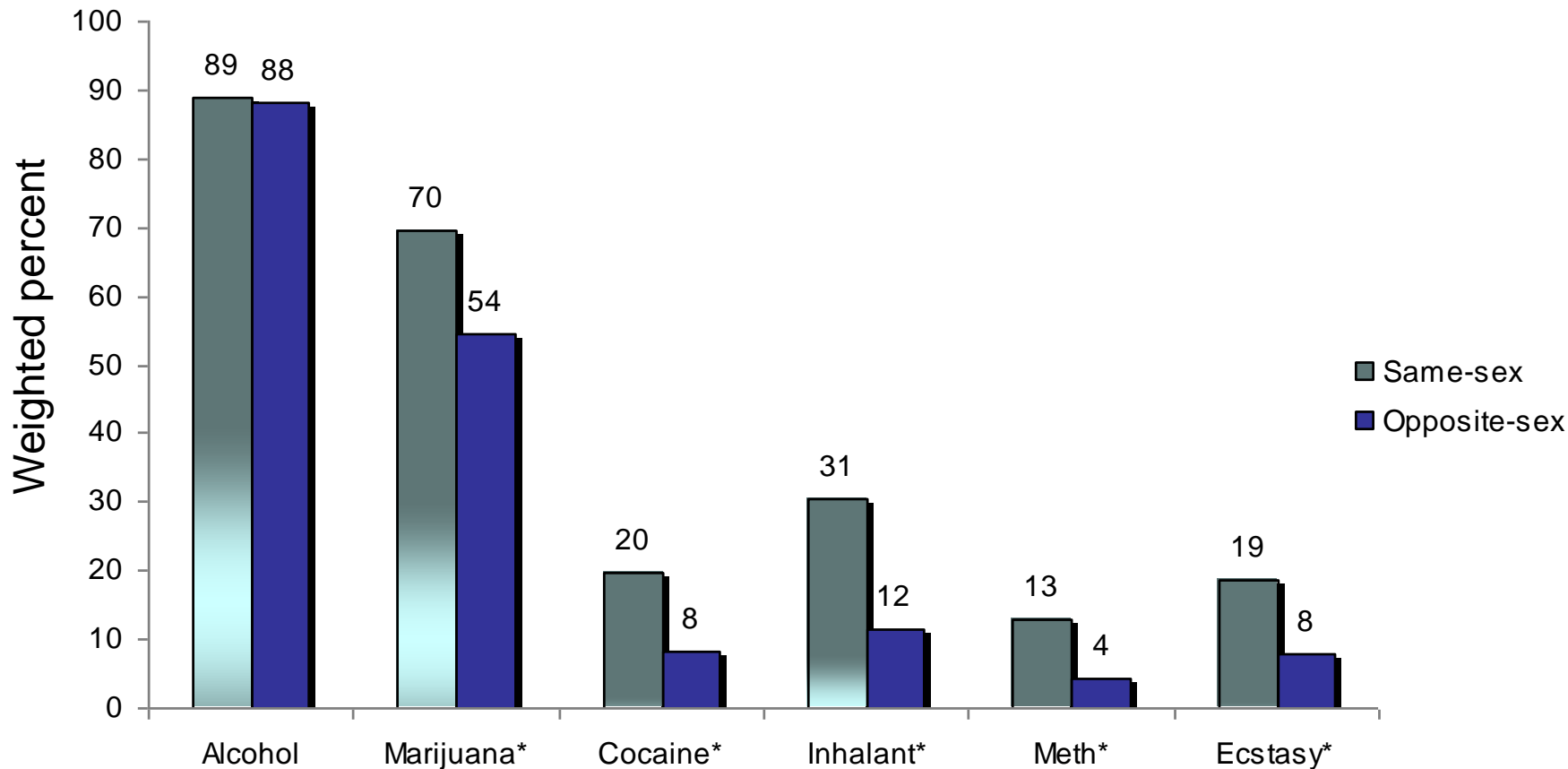
-The further from 1 the OR for sexual minority, the greater the disparity

-An OR of <1 means the item is less likely for sexual minorities



1. Alcohol and Drug Use

Figure 1. Lifetime alcohol and drug use among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

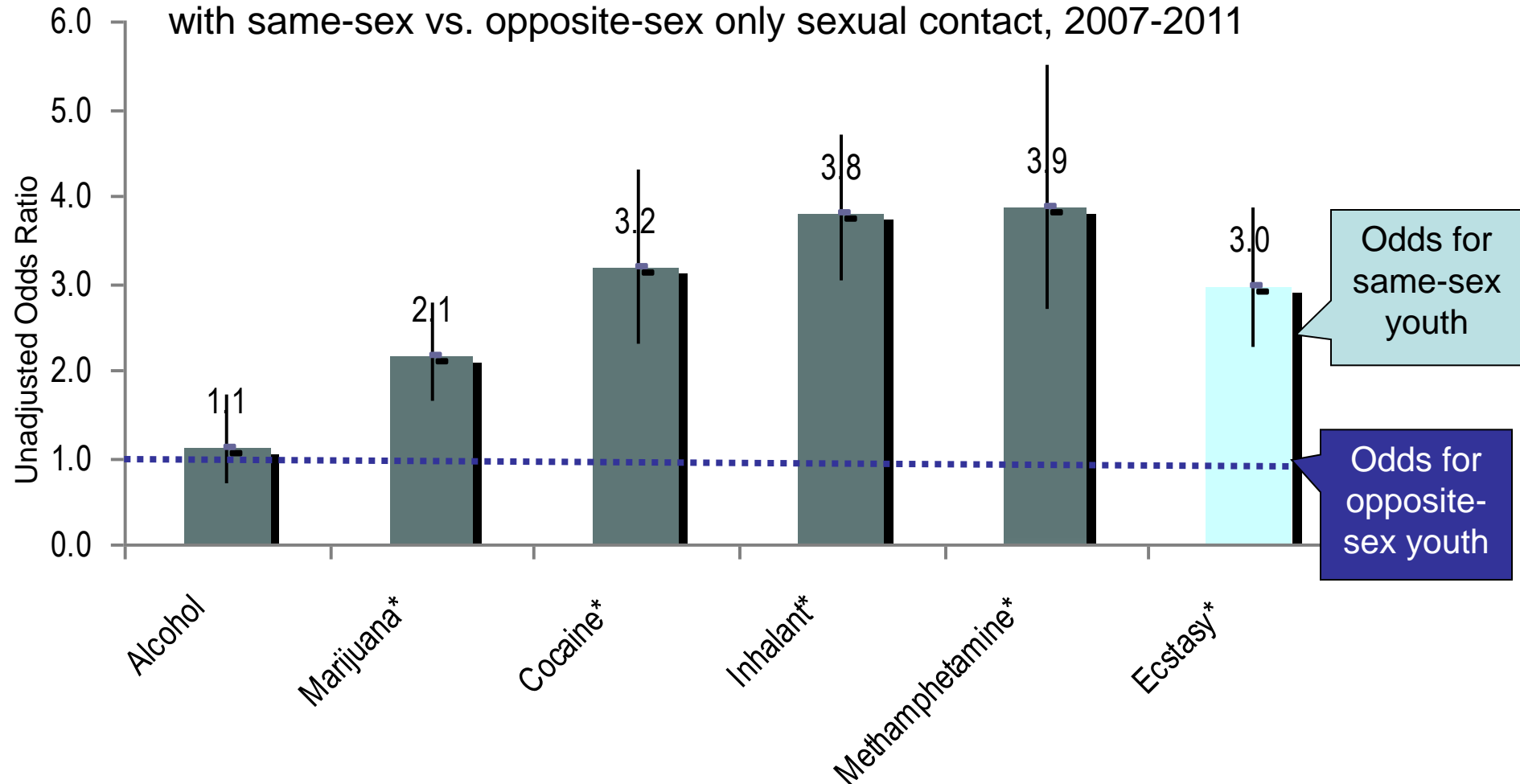


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact



1. Alcohol and Drug Use

Figure 2. Unadjusted odds ratio of alcohol and drug use among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

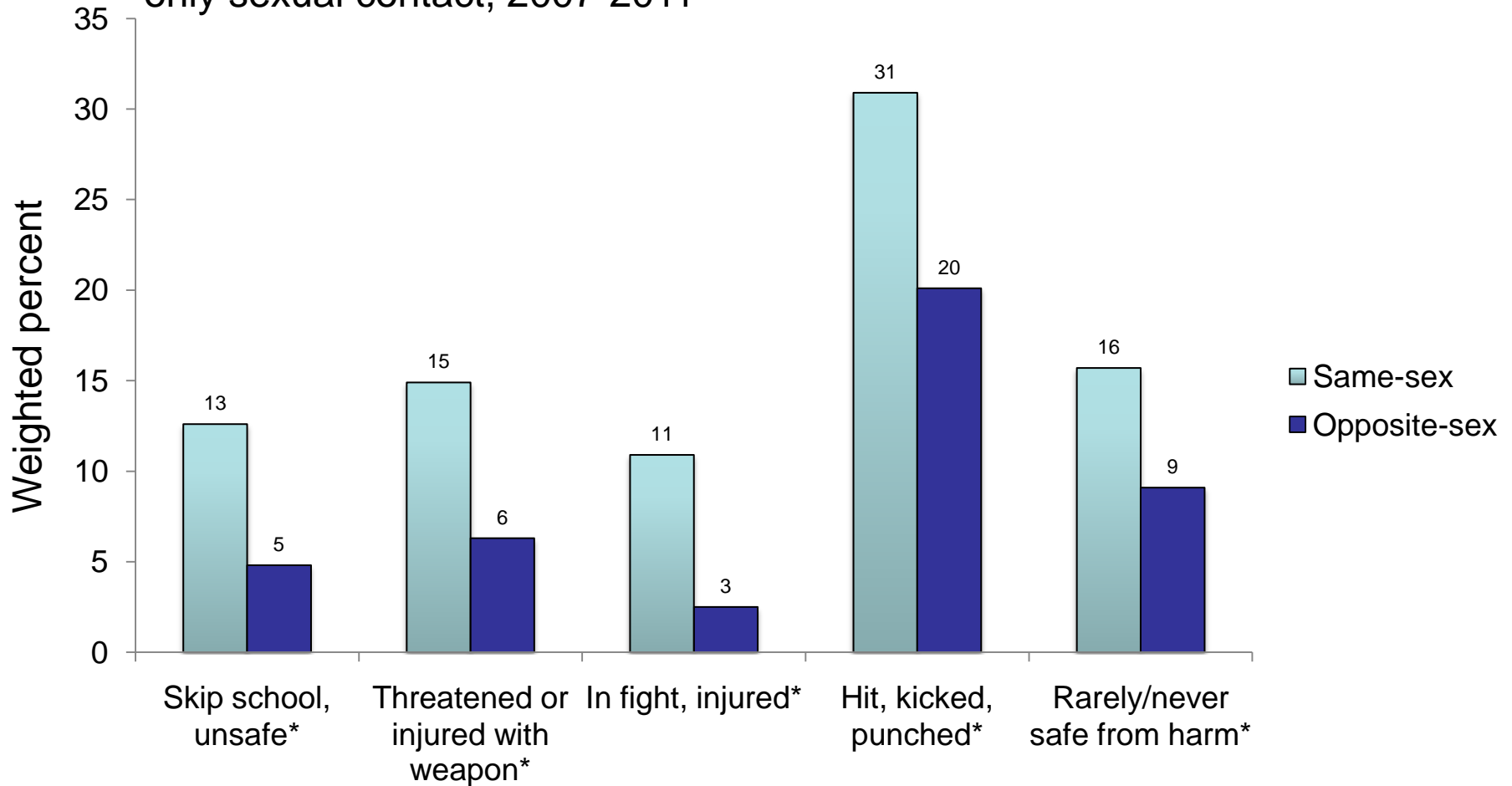


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact



2. Injury & Violence Prevention

Figure 3. School safety among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

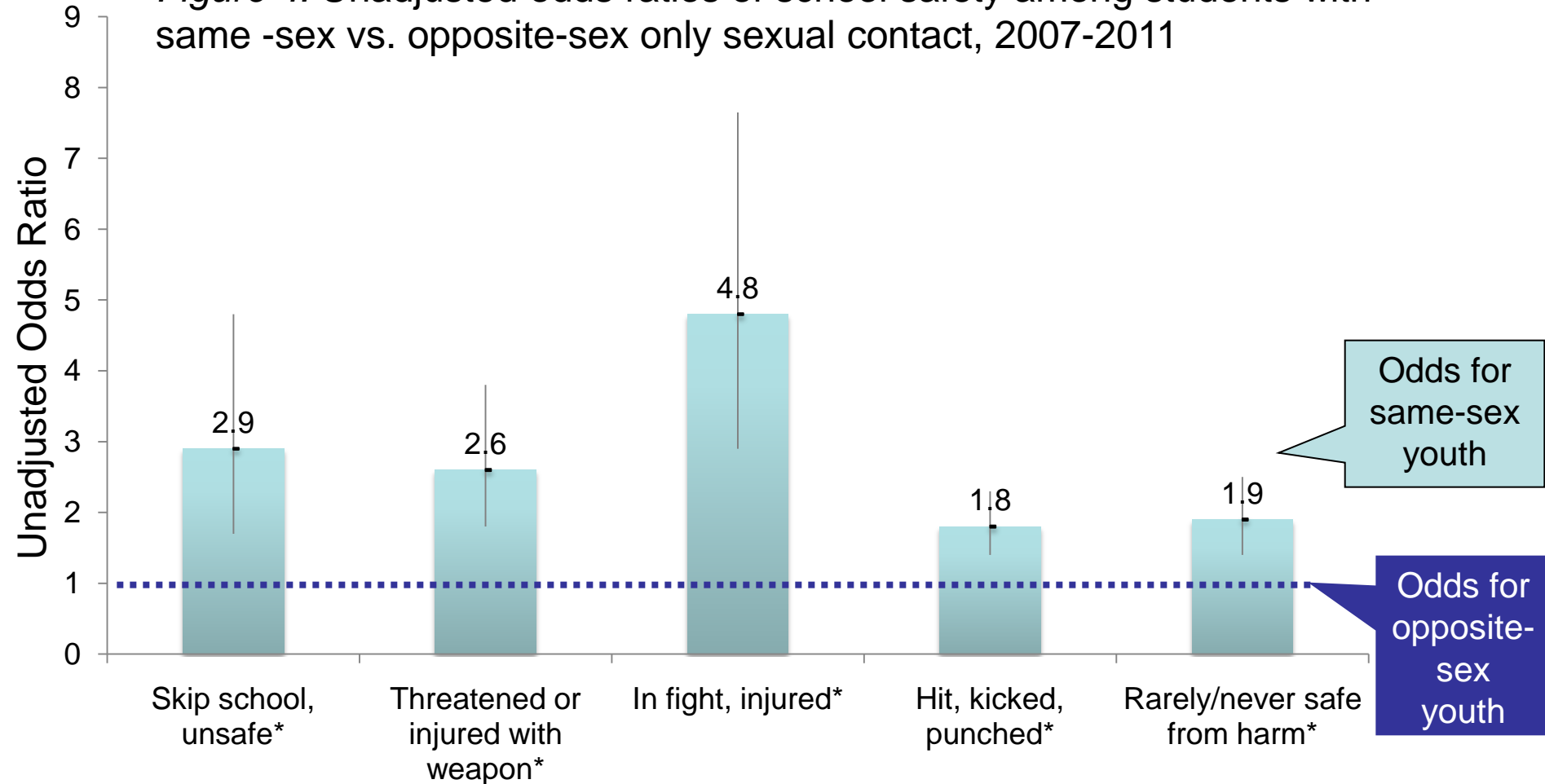


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact



2. Injury & Violence Prevention

Figure 4. Unadjusted odds ratios of school safety among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

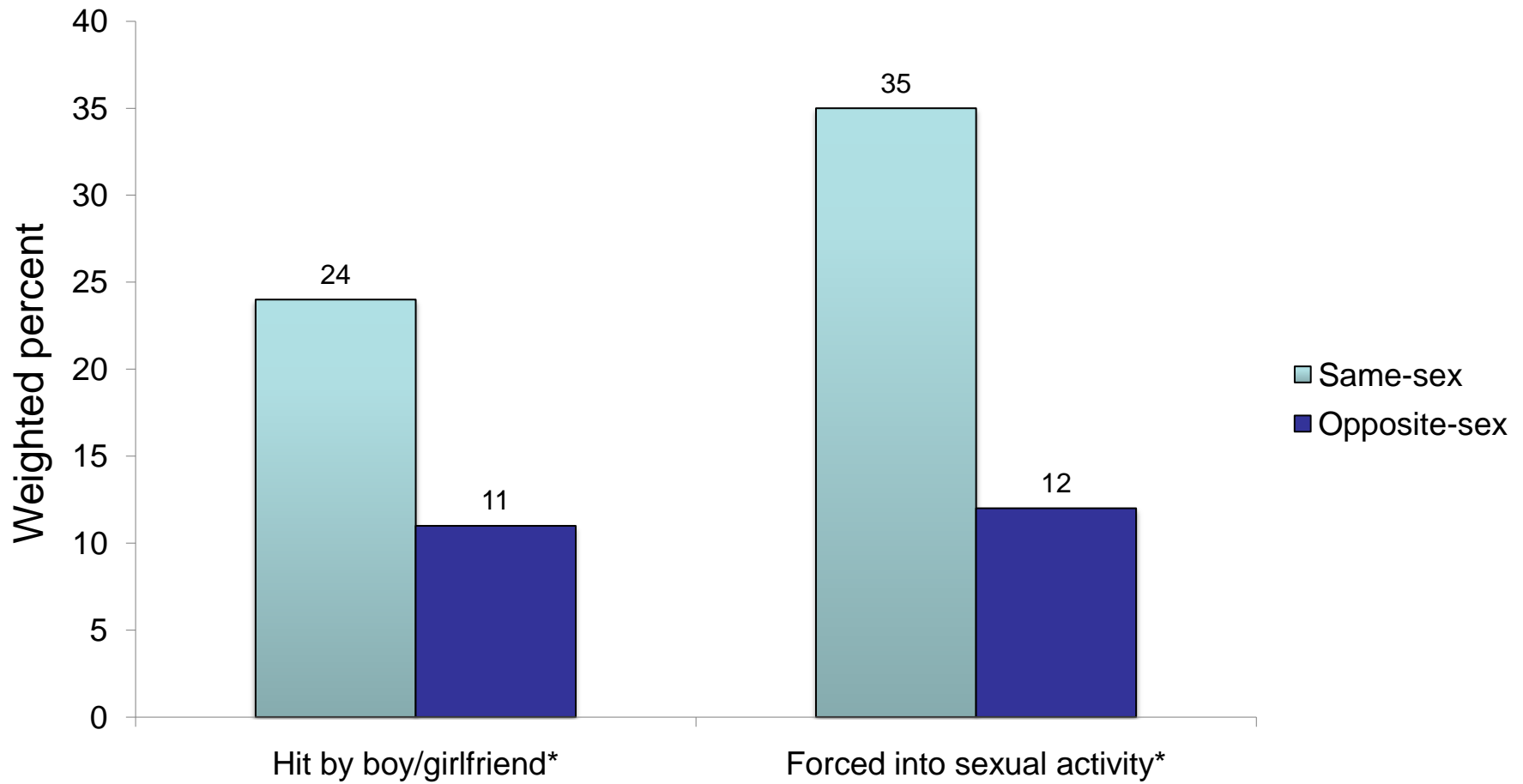


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact

Source: Wisconsin YRBS

2. Injury & Violence Prevention

Figure 5. Intimate partner violence among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

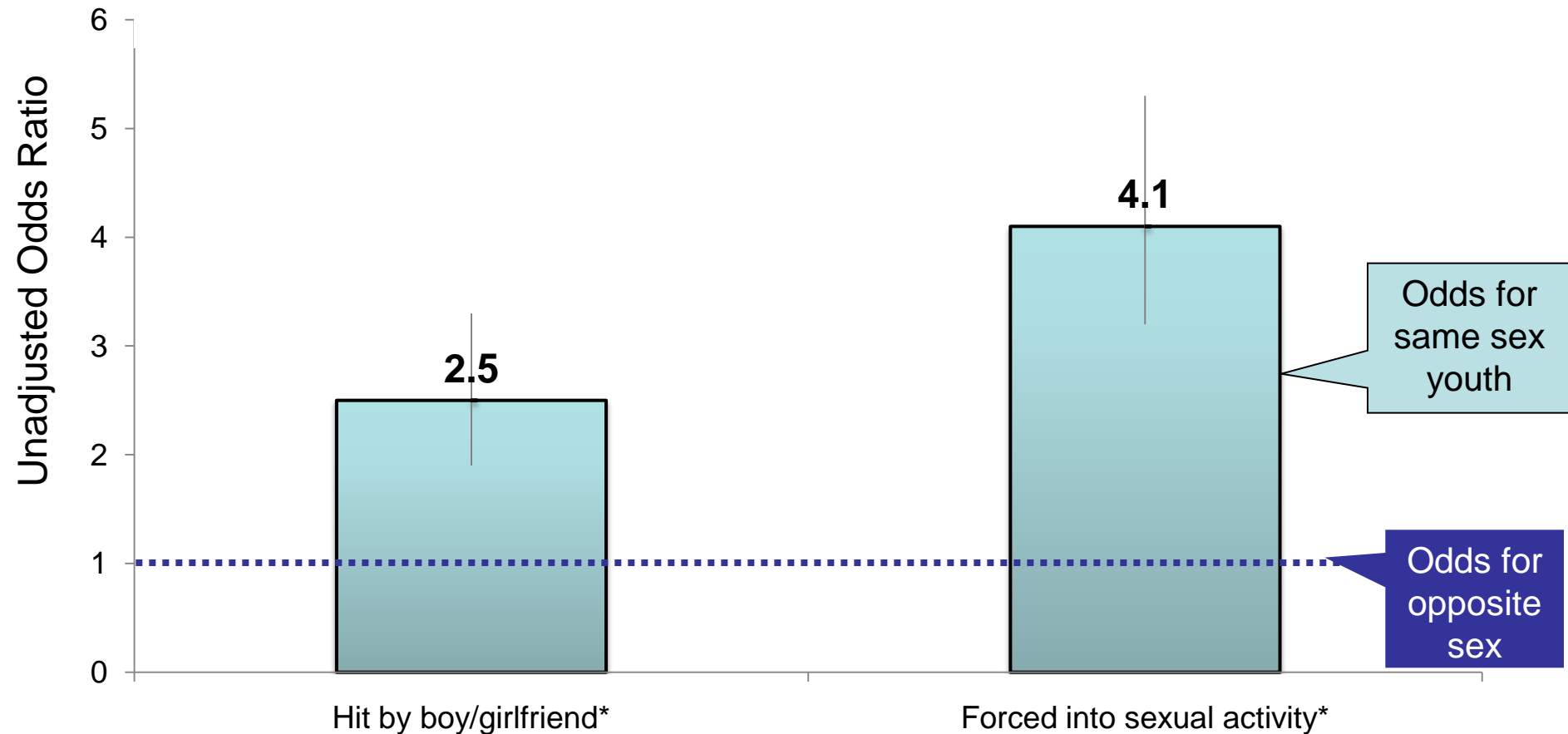


**Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact*



2. Injury & Violence Prevention

Figure 6. Unadjusted odds ratios of intimate partner violence among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

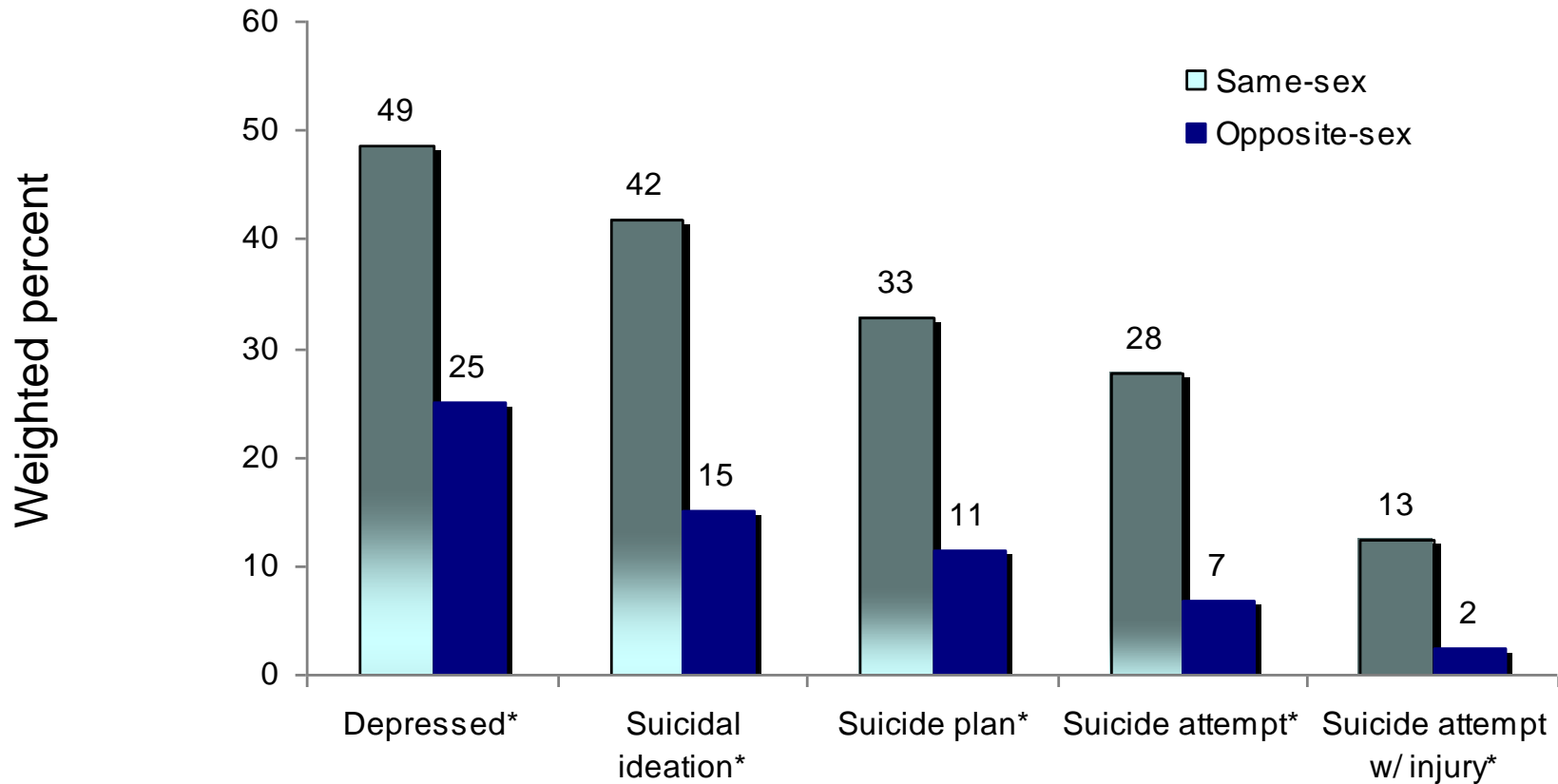


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact

Source: Wisconsin YRBS

3. Mental Health

Figure 7. Depression and suicide risk among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

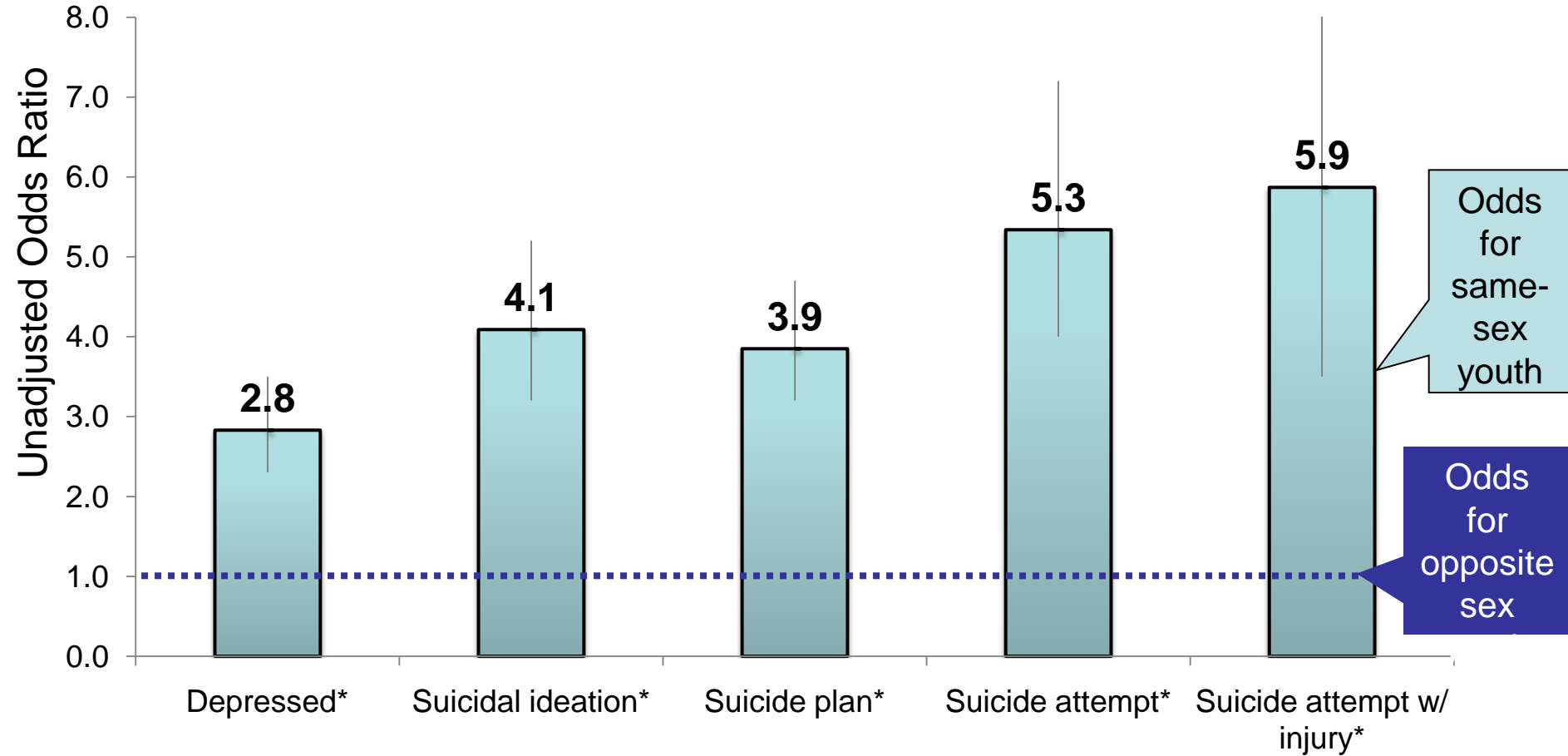


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact



3. Mental Health

Figure 8. Unadjusted odds ratios of depression and suicide risk among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011



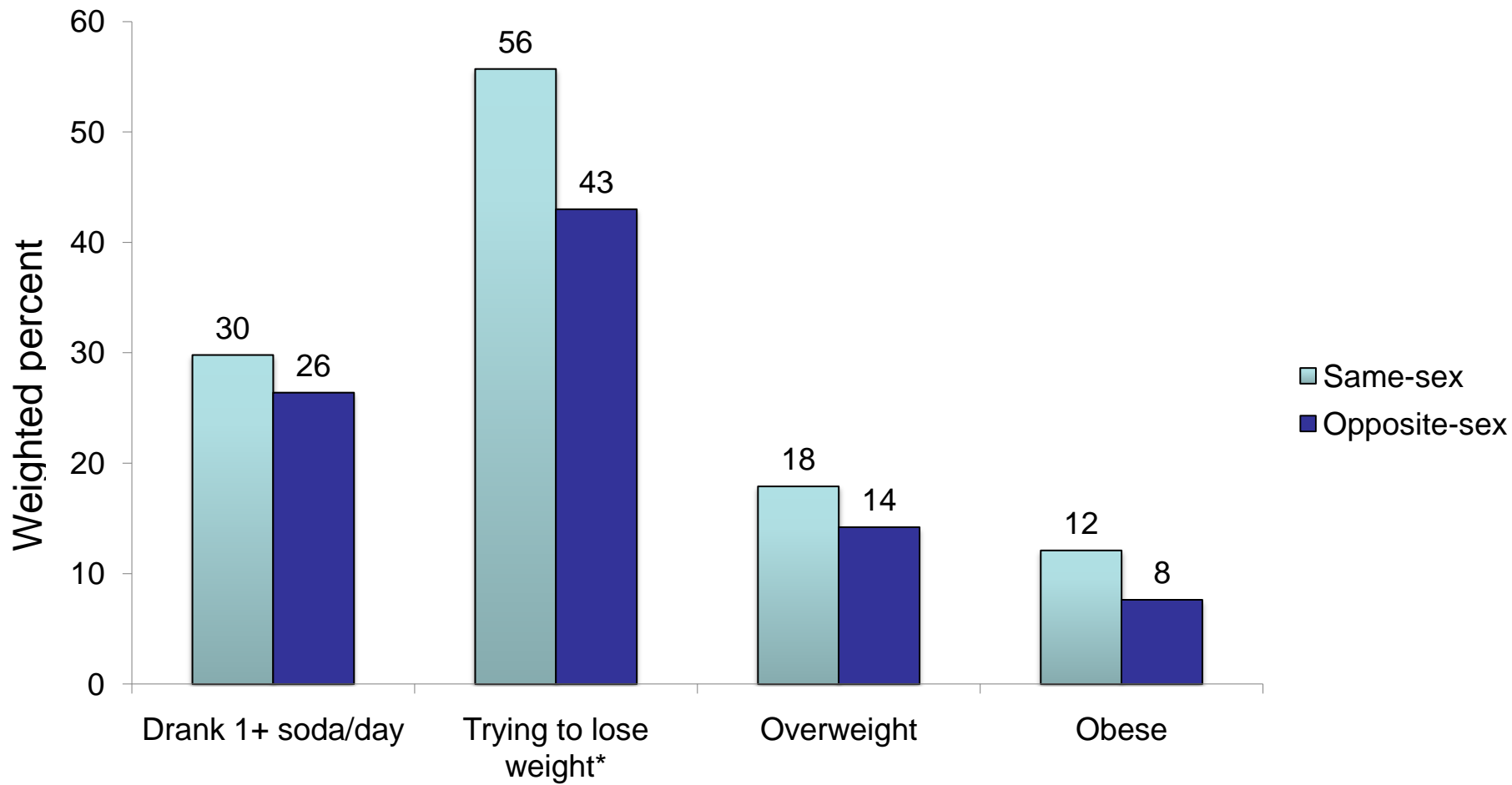
*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact

Source: Wisconsin YRBS



4. Nutrition

Figure 9. Nutrition and obesity among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

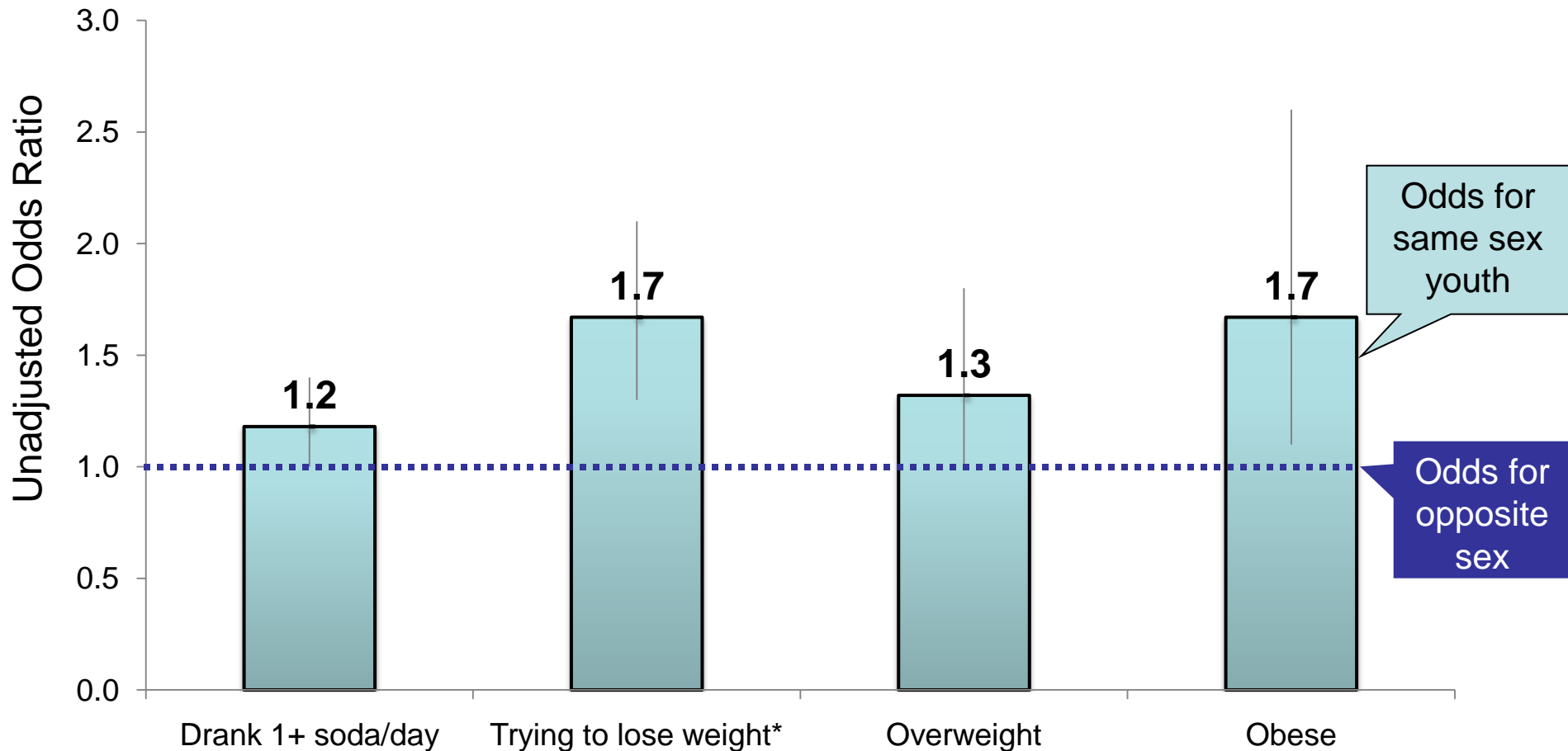


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact



4. Nutrition

Figure 10. Unadjusted odds ratios of nutrition and obesity among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

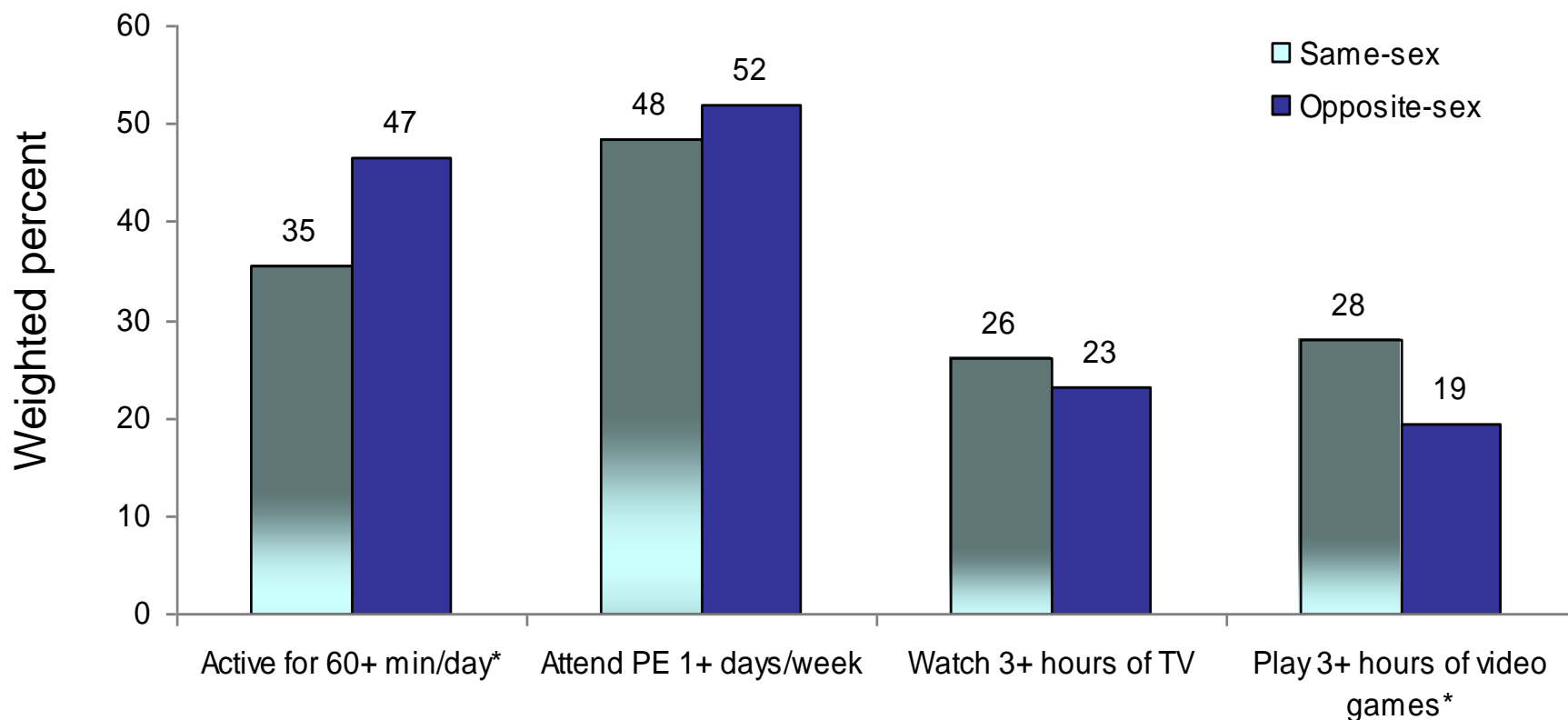


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact

Source: Wisconsin YRBS

5. Physical activity

Figure 11. Physical activity among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

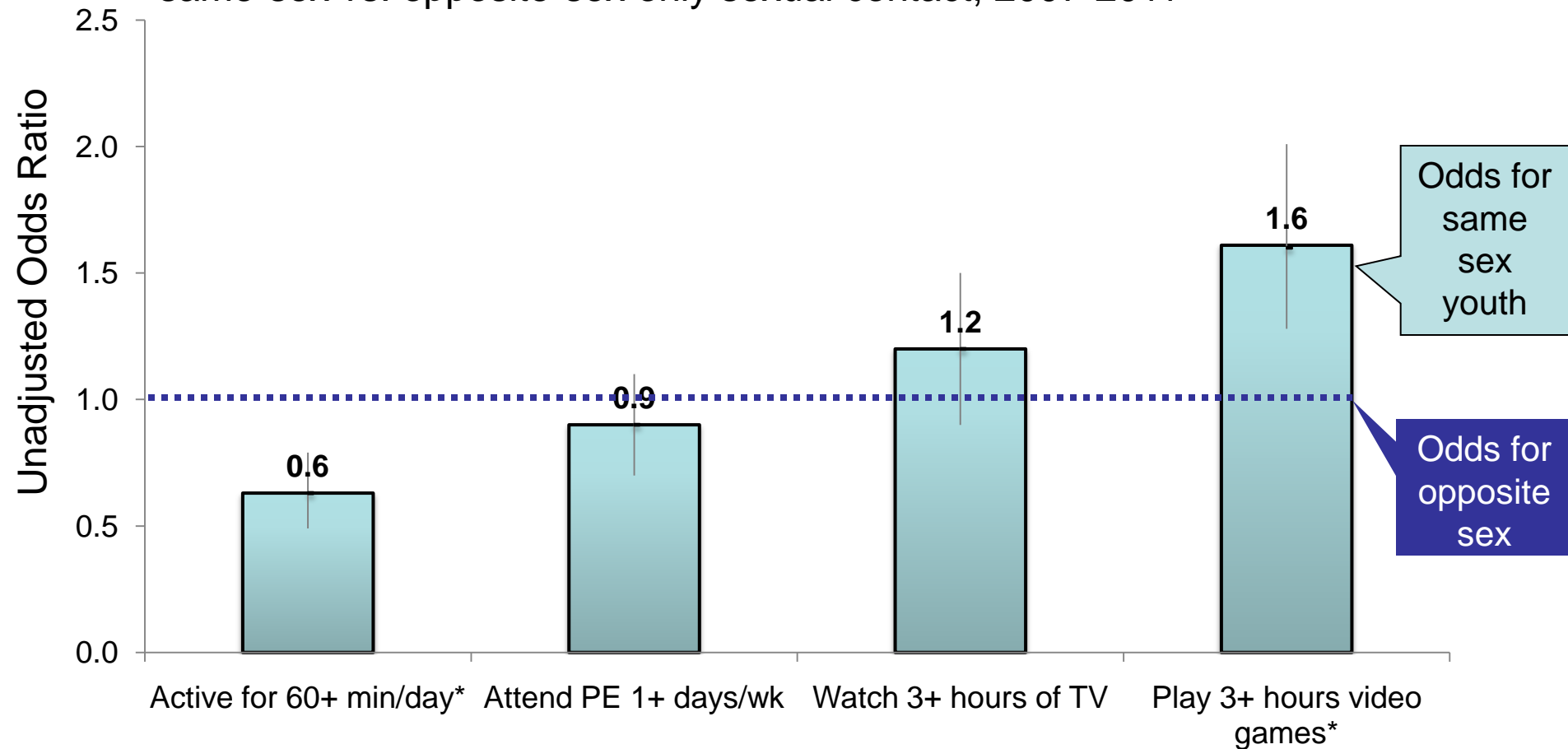


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact



5. Physical Activity

Figure 12. Unadjusted odds ratios of physical activity among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

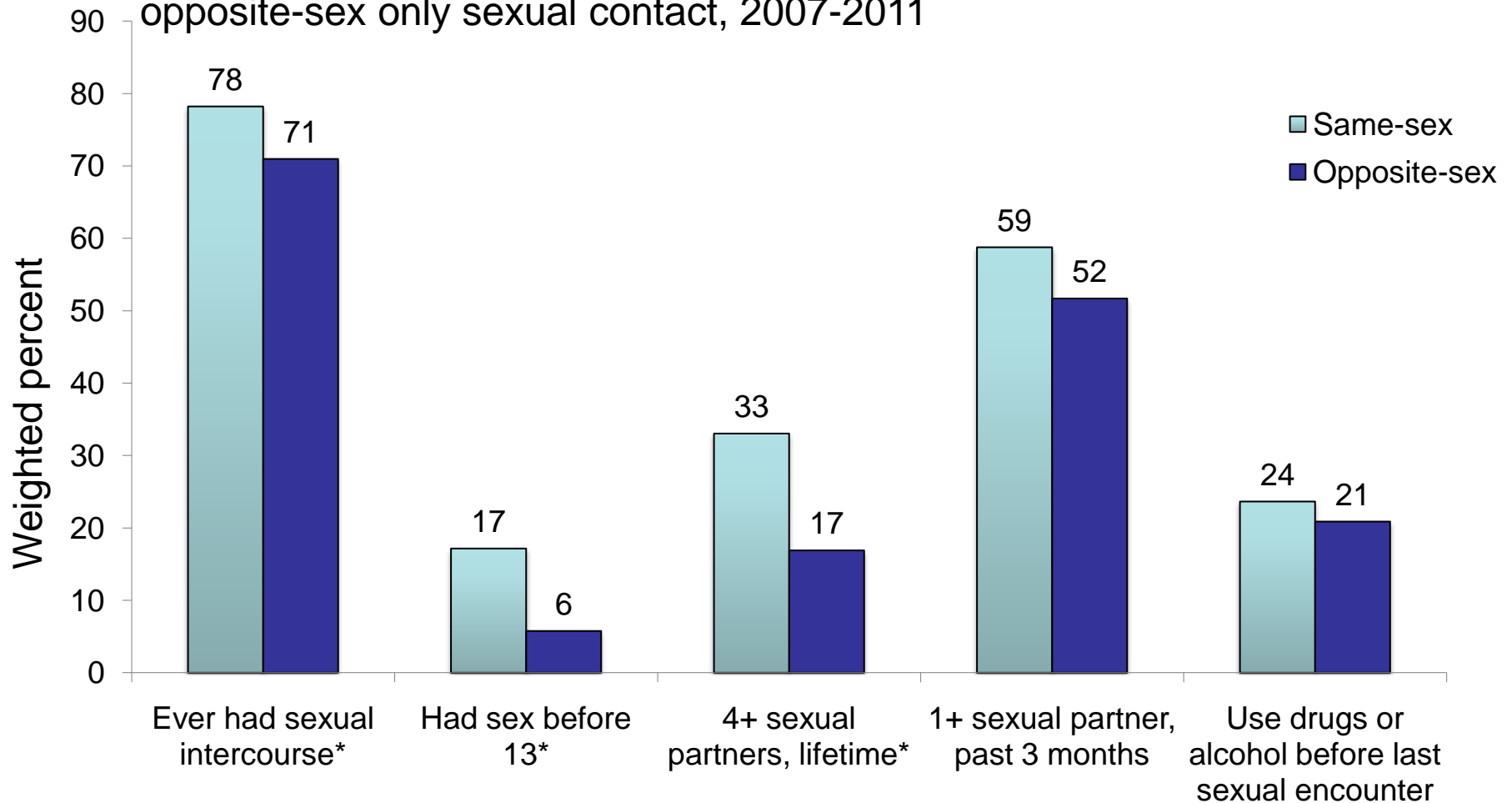


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact

Source: Wisconsin YRBS

6. Reproductive and Sexual Health

Figure 13. Sexual risk behaviors among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

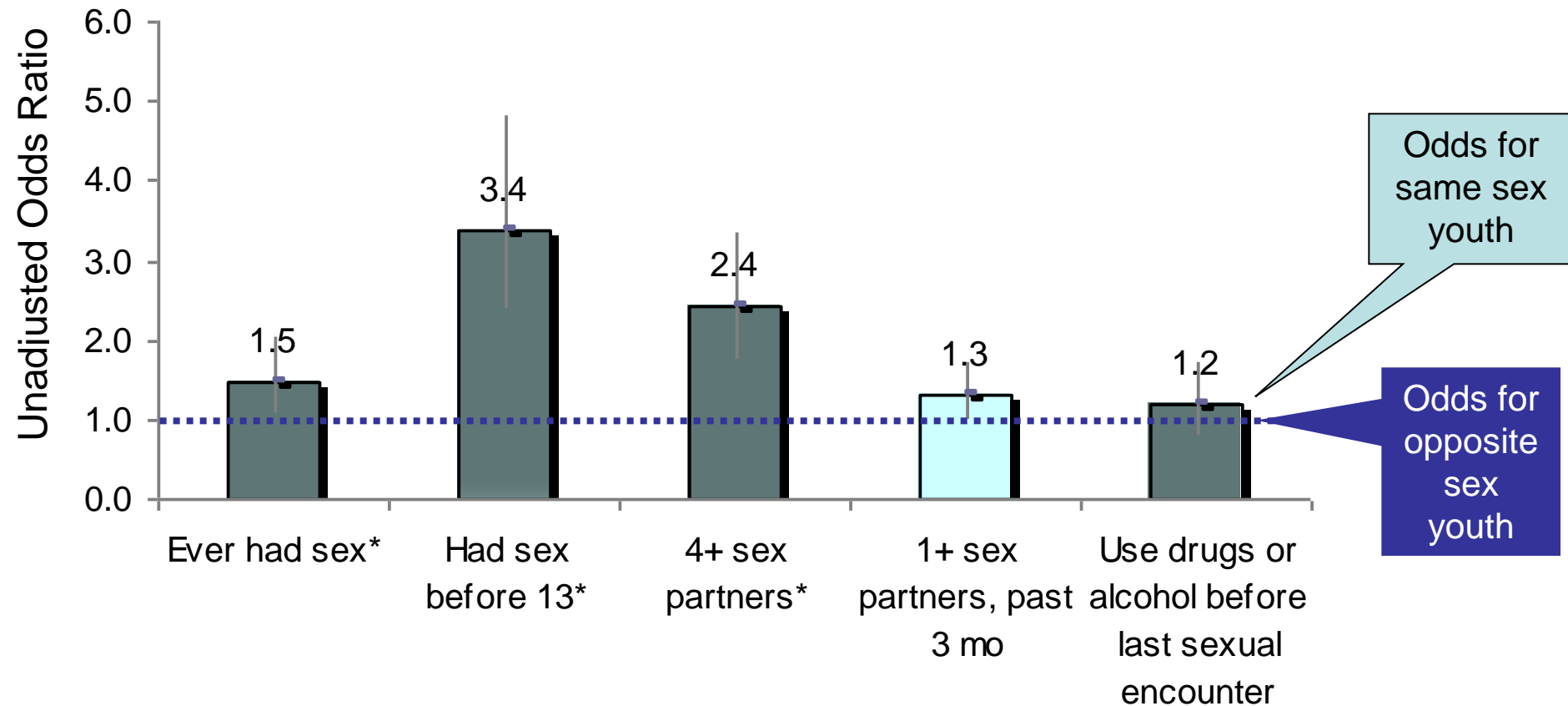


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact



6. Reproductive and Sexual Health

Figure 14. Unadjusted odds ratios of sexual risk among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

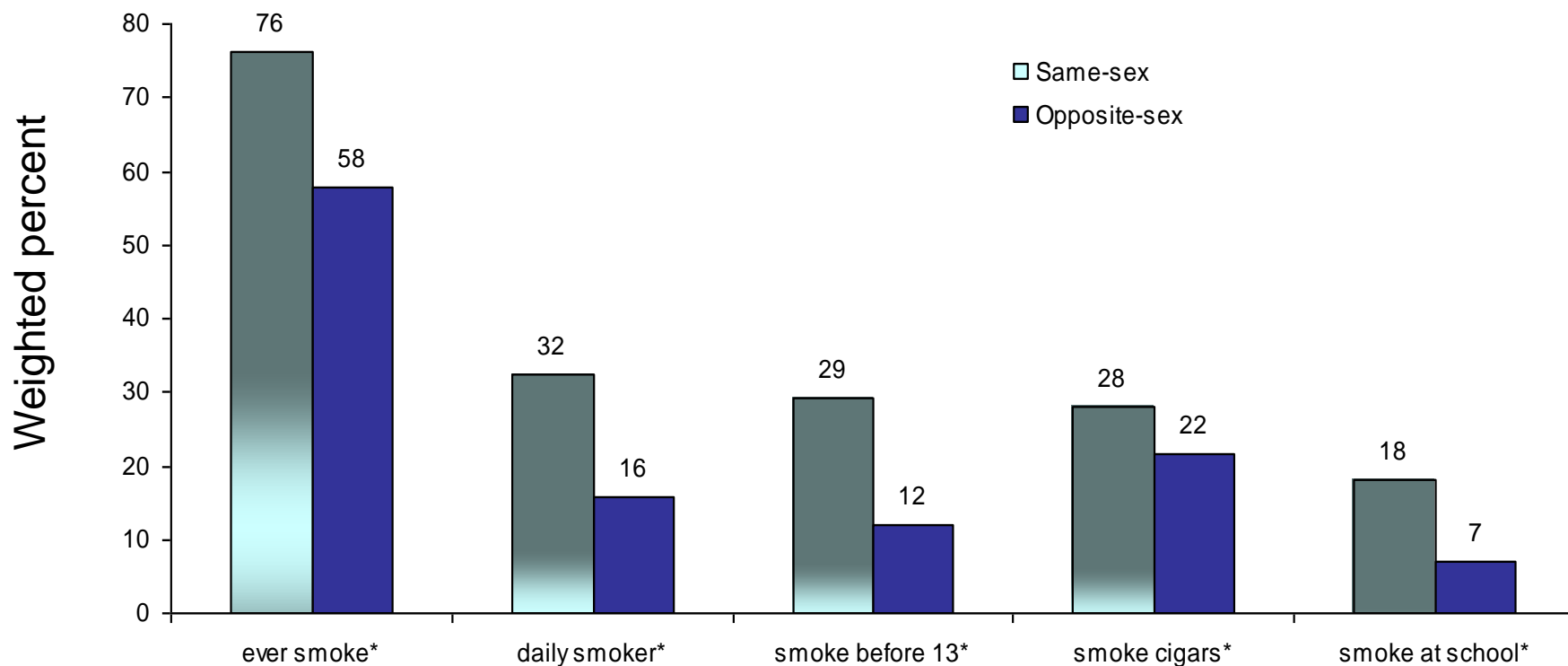


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact



7. Tobacco Use

Figure 15. Tobacco use among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

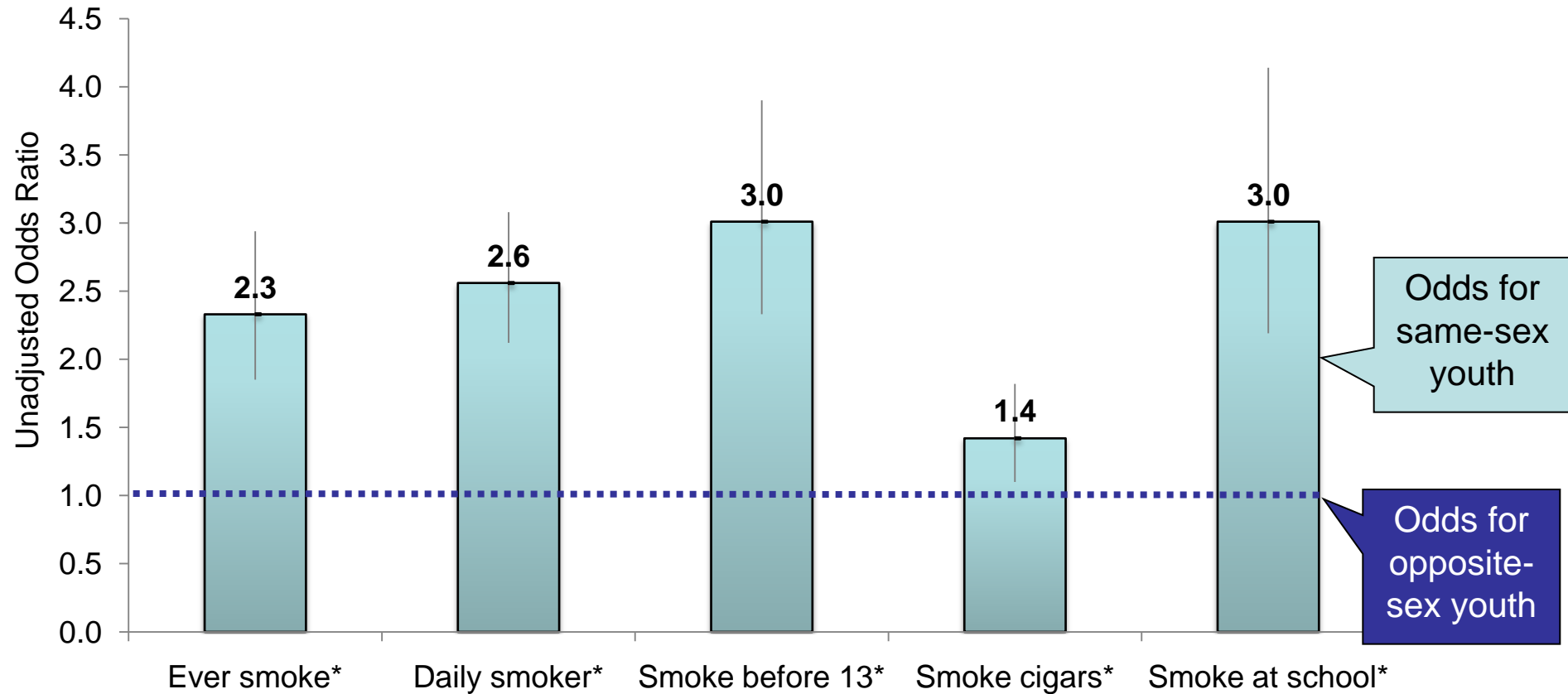


*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact



7. Tobacco Use

Figure 16. Unadjusted odds ratio of alcohol and drug use among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011



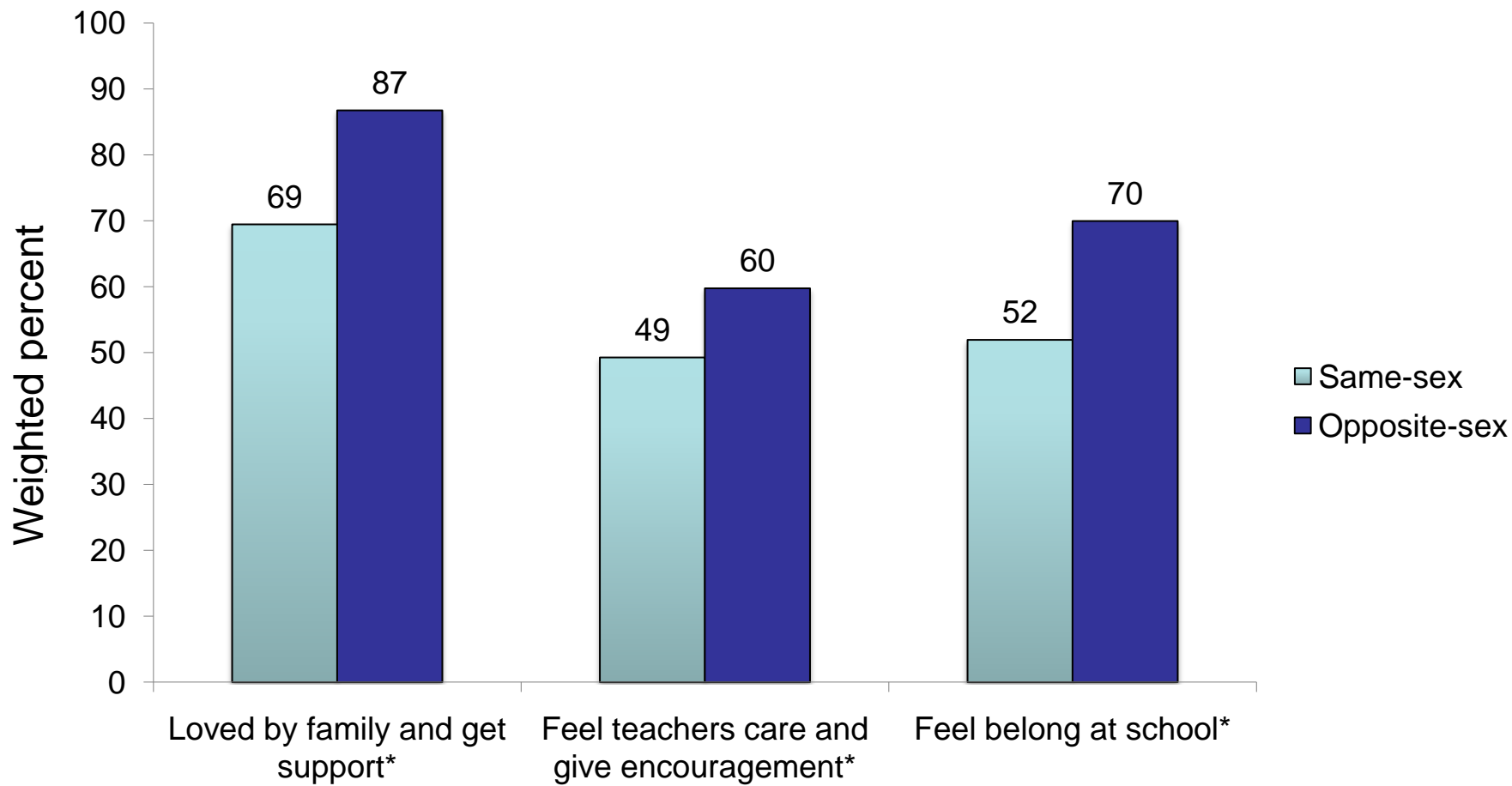
*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact

Source: Wisconsin YRBS



Bonus: Protective Factors

Figure 17. Protective factors among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011

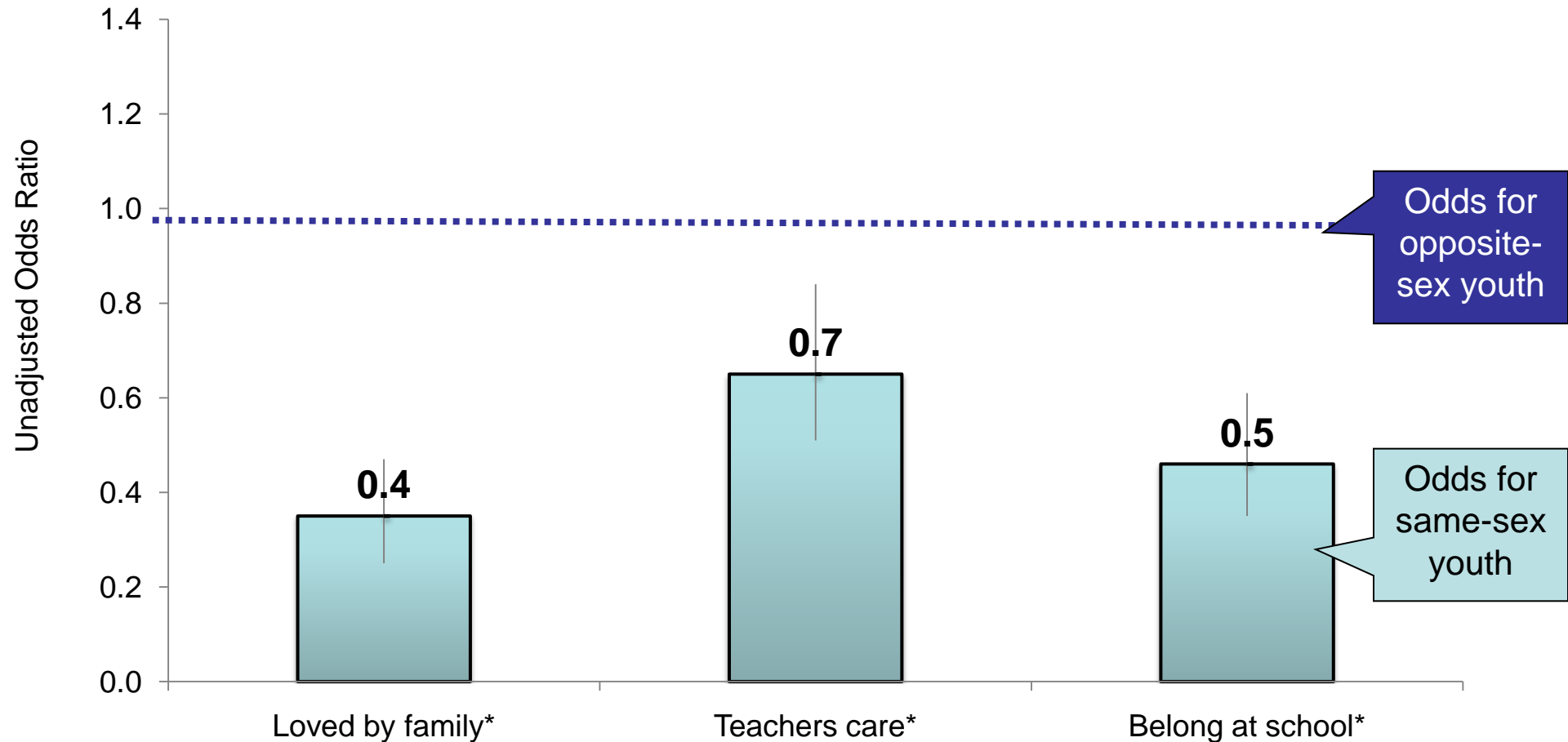


**Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact*



Bonus: Protective Factors

Figure 18. Unadjusted odds ratio of support and belonging among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011



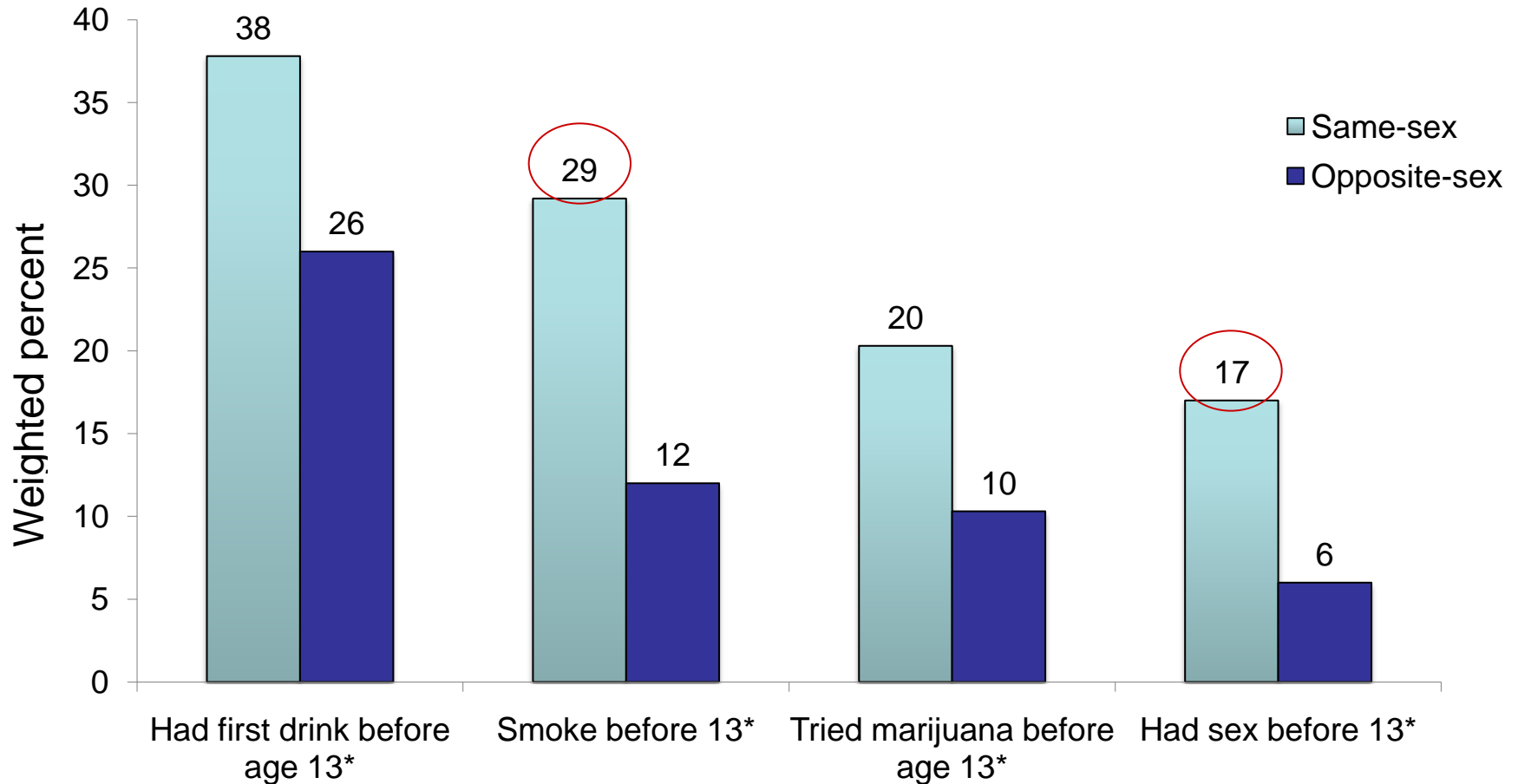
*Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact

Source: Wisconsin YRBS



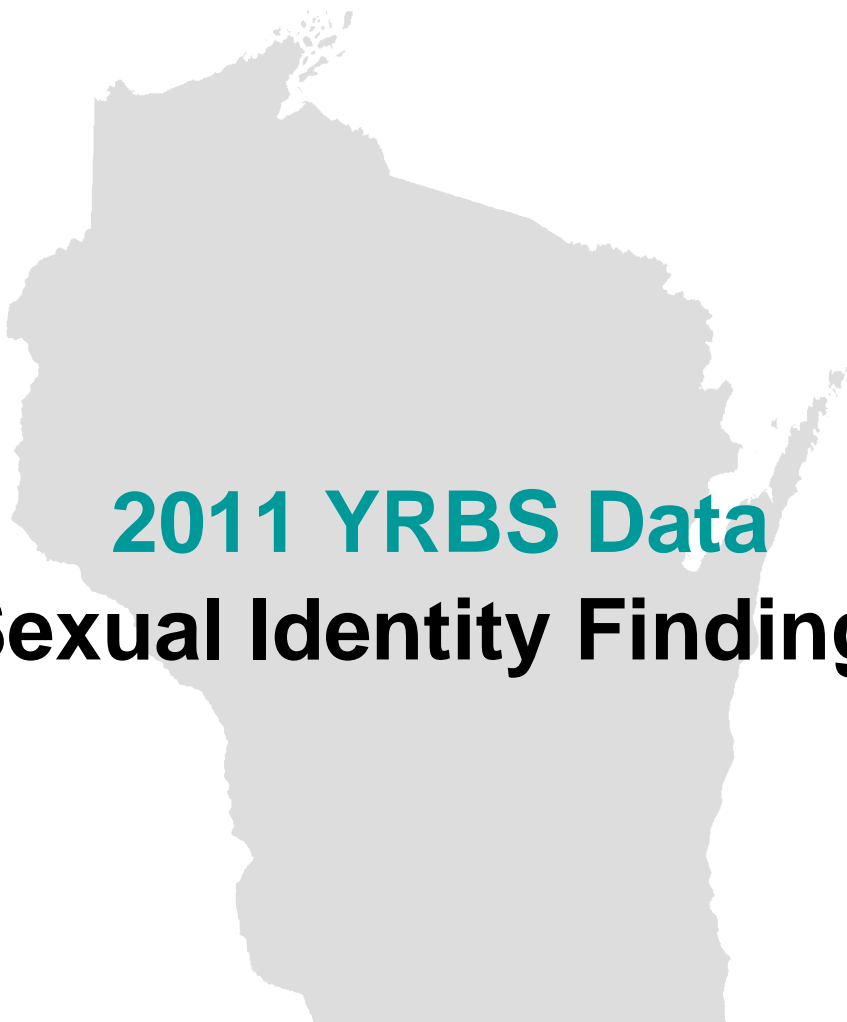
Early initiation of risk

Figure 19. Risk behaviors before age 13 among students with same-sex vs. opposite-sex only sexual contact, 2007-2011



**Statistically significant difference between students with same-sex and opposite-sex only sexual contact*



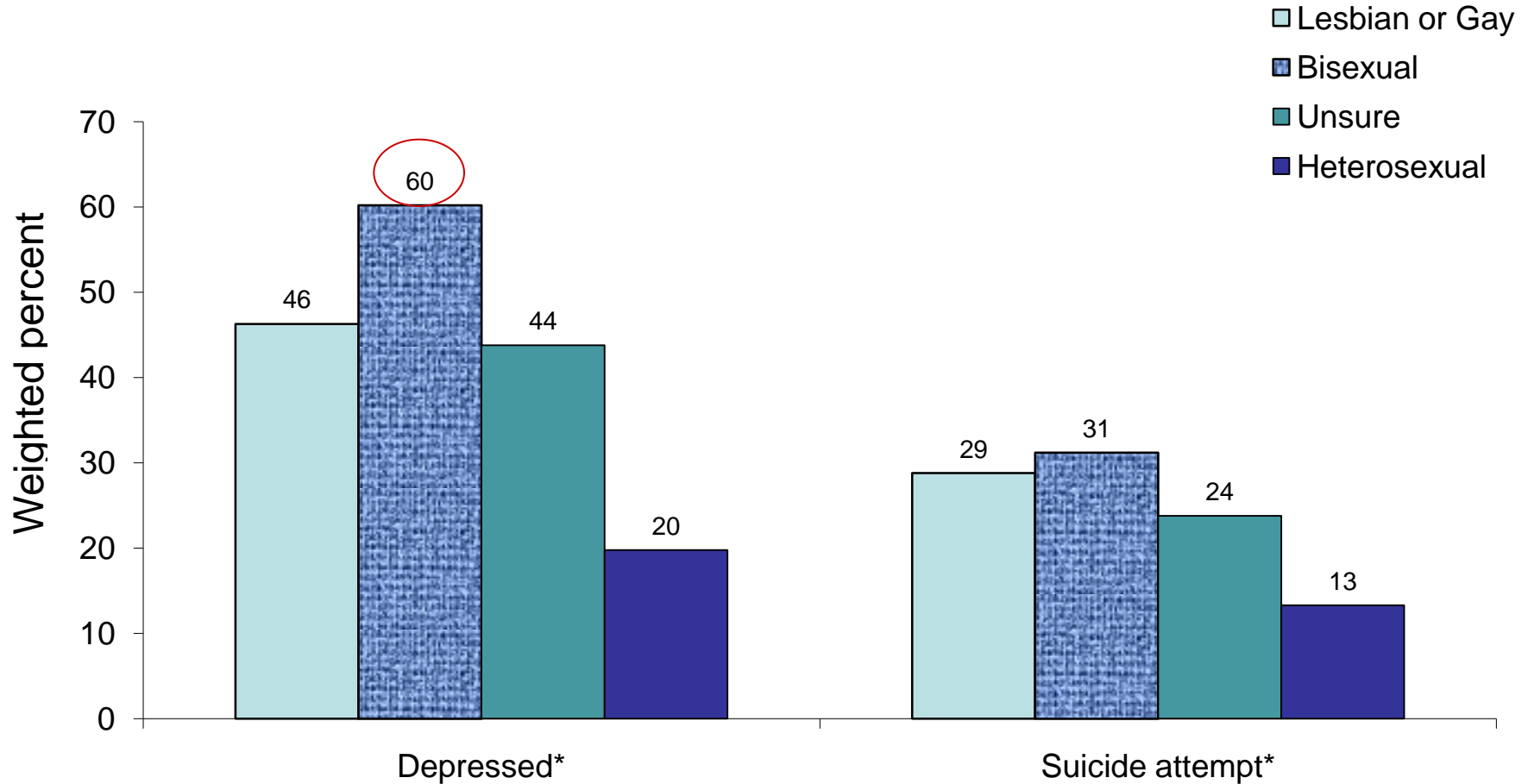


2011 YRBS Data
Sexual Identity Findings



Sexual Identity findings, 2011

Figure 20. Mental health among students who identify as LGB or unsure vs. heterosexual, 2011

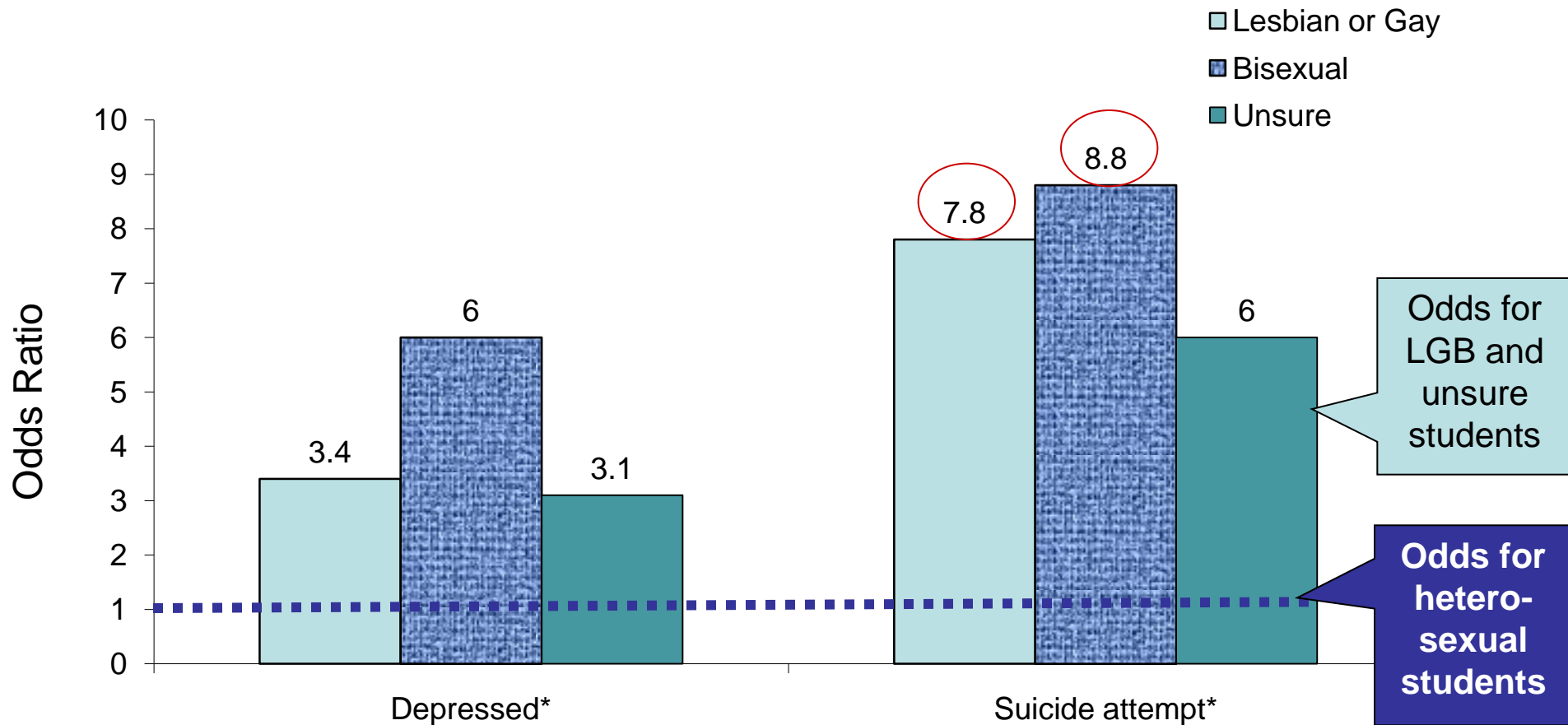


*Statistically significant difference between students with LG, B, or unsure identity and heterosexual identity



Sexual Identity findings, 2011

Figure 20. Mental health among students who identify as LGB or unsure vs. heterosexual, 2011

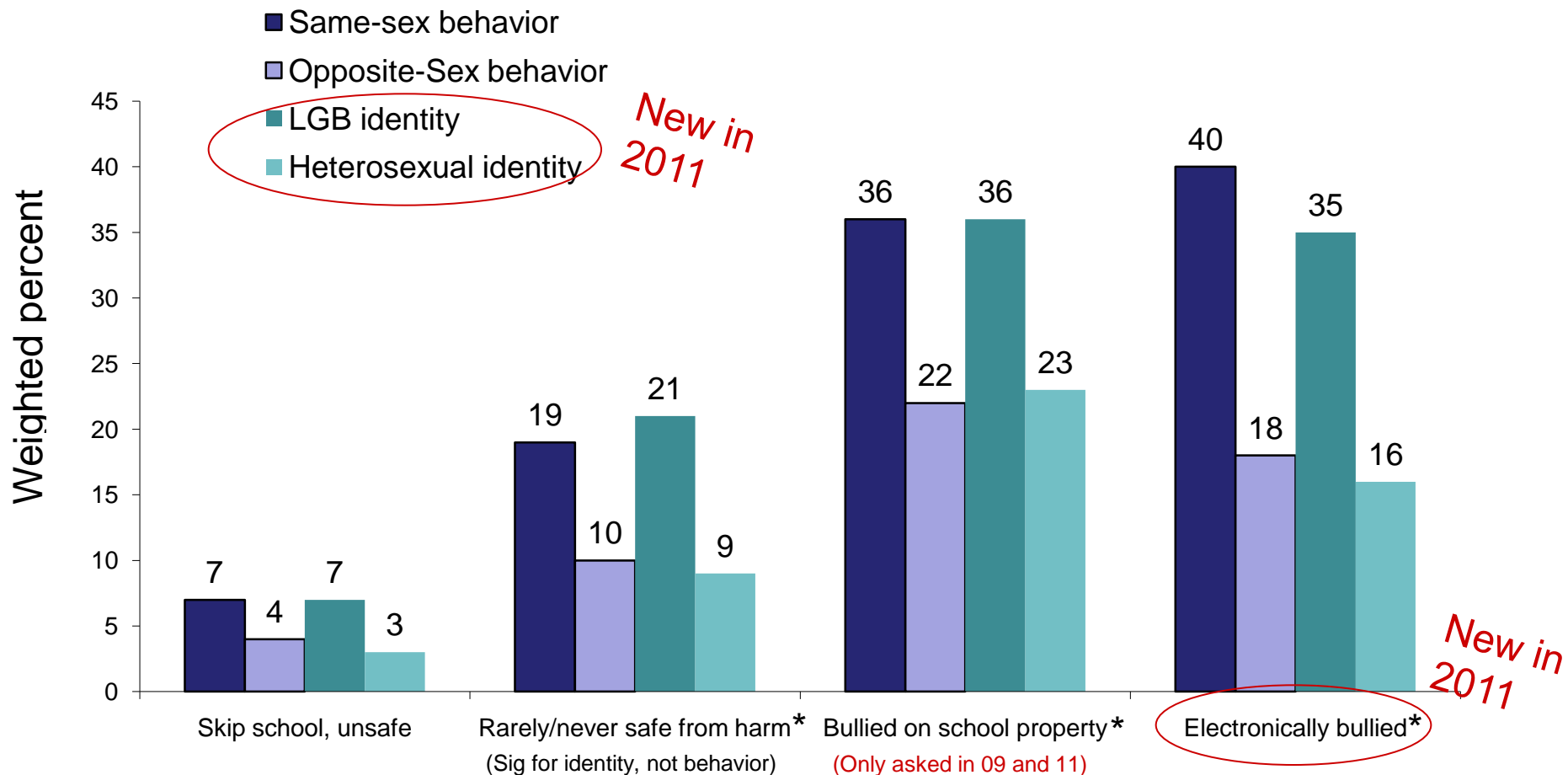


*Statistically significant difference between students with LG, B, or unsure identity and heterosexual identity



Sexual Identity findings, 2011

Figure 21. School safety and bullying among same-sex and LGB students, 2011



*Statistically significant difference between students with LG, B, or unsure identity and heterosexual identity





5. IMPLICATIONS



Key Stats

10% of sexually-active students statewide report same-sex contact (**13%** in MKE)

8% of all students statewide identified at L,G,B or unsure in 2011 (**15%** in MKE)

Same-sex youth were...

6 times as likely to attempt suicide with injury

5 times as likely to be in a fight and get injured

4 times as likely to be forced into sexual activity

3 times as likely to skip school because they feel unsafe

2 times as likely to be a daily smoker

$\frac{1}{2}$ as likely to feel they belong at school



Implications

1. Significant disparities exist for sexual minority youth both by behavior and identity
2. School violence, mental health, and suicide risk among sexual minority youth must be addressed
3. Protective factors should also be addressed





6. QUESTIONS?

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