Intersectional minority stressors as determinants of mental health among sexual minority women

Campbell Loi with Mary Andrews

SUMR Symposium Wednesday August 16, 2023



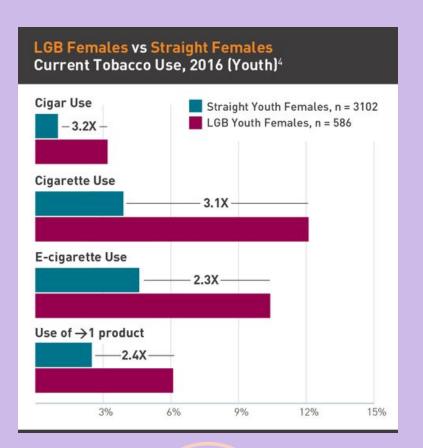
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Project Resist Overview







Stress: victimization, sexual orientation concealment, discrimination events

Demographics: race, education, income, partnership status **Health:** substance use, mental health, health status, health insurance

Cultural: identification with LGBT community, salience of LGBT identity

Social: bonding, social support, social norms of smoking and alcohol use, bar culture

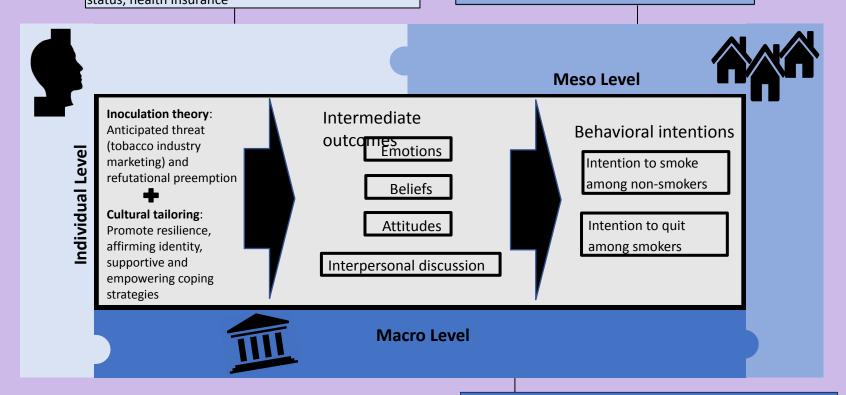


Figure 1 – Conceptual model

Policy: state level tobacco environments, tobacco control policies **Tobacco industry**: LGBT-targeted advertising, positive smoking- related imagery

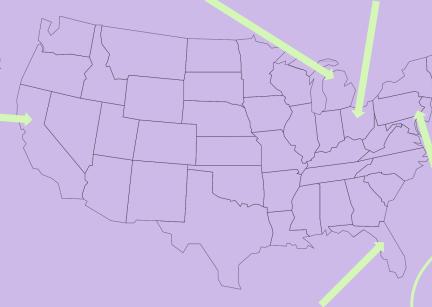
Ashley Sanders-Jackson, Qijia Ye, Faith Delle, Dominik Neumann, Lou Schiavone, Maral Zakharia (Michigan State University)

Julia Applegate (OSU)

K Viswanath (DFCI) Shoba Ramanadhan, Jarvis Chen, Meg Salvia, Ryan Keen (Harvard Chan) Jennifer Potter (The Fenway Institute, HMS, BIDMC)

Bob Gordon (CA LGBTQ Tobacco Education Partnership)

Mitchell Lunn, Juno Obedin-Maliver Zubin Dastur (Stanford University School of Medicine, The PRIDE Study)



Ana Machado, (CenterLink)

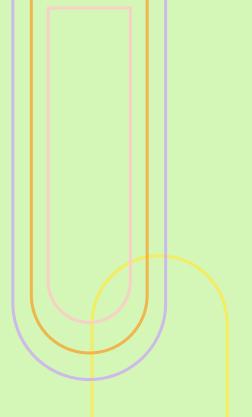
Scout (National LGBT Cancer Network)

+Campbell!

Andy Tan, Elaine Hanby, Jenine Pilla, David Cordero, Mary Andrews, Vivian Liu, Brittany Zulkiewicz, Danielle Clark (UPenn Annenberg)



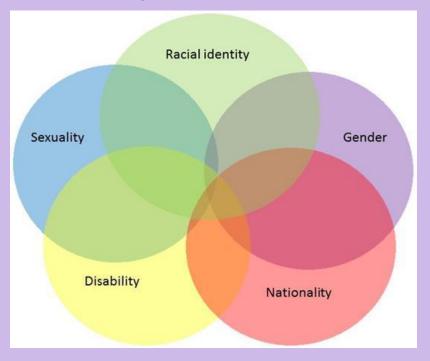
My Role

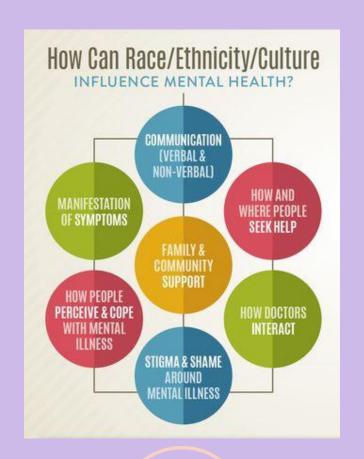




On Intersectionality...





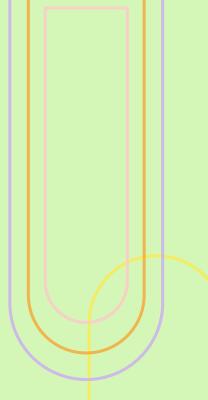


Research Question

How do sexual identity-based stressors, coping mechanisms, and mental health outcomes differ by race and ethnicity?



Methods





Measures

- Race/ethnicity
- Depression / Depressive symptoms
- Victimization
- Concealment
- Connectedness to LGBTQ community

Construct	Item	Answers/Format	
Minority Stressor: Victimization	Please think carefully about your life as you answ Read each question and select the best option for that happened in the PAST YEAR.		
	How many times has each of the following happen sexual orientation?	ned because of your	
Harassment and	Been rejected by friends	1 = Never 2 = Once in a while 3 = Sometimes 4 = A lot 5 = Most of the time	
Rejection	Been verbally insulted		
	Been made fun of, picked on, pushed, shoved, hit or threatened		
	Heard discriminatory remarks from family members	6 = Almost all of the time	
	Been rejected by family members	time	
	Been called an offensive name		
	Been treated unfairly by your family		
Workplace and School	Been treated unfairly by your employer, boss, or supervisors		
Discrimination	Been denied a raise, promotion, tenure, a good assignment, a job, or other such things that you deserved		
	Been treated unfairly by teachers or professors		
	Been treated unfairly by your co-workers, fellow students, or colleagues		
Other Discrimination	Been treated unfairly by people in service jobs (by store clerks, waiters, bartenders, waitresses, bank tellers, mechanics, and others)?		
	Been treated unfairly by strangers?		
	Been treated unfairly by people in helping jobs (by health care providers or social workers)?		

Construct	Item	Answers/Format	
Minority Stressor: Concealment	How many of each of the following individuals know about your sexual orientation?		
	Family	1 = None	
	Close friends	2 = Some 3 = Most	
	Casual friends	4 = All	
	LGBTQ+ friends	s	
	Straight friends		
	Coworkers		

Construct	Item	Answers/Format	
Depression	Over the LAST 2 WEEKS , how often have y the following problems?	ou been bothered by	
	Little interest or pleasure in doing things	0= Not at all	
	Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	1= Several days 2= More than half the days 3=Nearly every day	

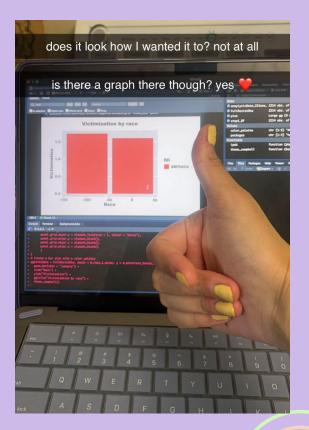
Baseline Sample Characteristics	Overall	
	(n=2214)	
Sexual Orientation (n, %)		
Bisexual	664 (30.0)	
Lesbian or Gay	945 (42.7)	
Other	605 (27.3)	
Gender Identity (n, %)		
Cisgender Woman	1,678 (75.7)	
Transgender woman	78 (3.5)	
Woman (not otherwise specified)	458 (20.7)	
Race/Ethnicity (n, %)		
White	1364 (61.6)	
Black	257 (11.6)	
Asian/Pacific Islander	214 (9.7)	
Hispanic	262 (11.8)	
Other	58 (2.6)	
Age (Years) at Baseline (n, %)		
18 - 23	902 (40.7)	
>23 - 30	1312 (59.3)	

Table 1. Characteristics of the study sample at baseline and loss to follow-up by smoking status and treatment assignment (non-tailored vs. tailored intervention)

Sample Characteristics	Currently Smoking			Not Cu	rrently Smokin	g
	Non-tailored	Tailored	p-value	Non-tailored	Tailored	p-value
	N = 599	N = 613		N = 501	N = 501	
Sociodemographic variables						
Sexual Orientation (n, %)			>0.9			>0.9
Bisexual	123 (21)	124 (20)		207 (41)	210 (42)	
Lesbian or gay	388 (65)	398 (65)		80 (16)	79 (16)	
Other	88 (15)	91 (15)		214 (43)	212 (42)	
Gender Identity (n, %)			0.3			0.9
Cisgender woman	473 (79)	467 (76)		370 (74)	368 (73)	
Transgender woman	19 (3.2)	30 (4.9)		13 (2.6)	16 (3.2)	
Woman (no other specified)	107 (18)	116 (19)		118 (24)	117 (23)	
Race/Ethnicity (n, %)			0.9			>0.9
Non-Hispanic White	229 (38)	231 (38)		322 (64)	320 (64)	
Non-Hispanic Black	66 (11)	69 (11)		26 (5.2)	28 (5.6)	
Non-Hispanic Asian/ Pacific Islander	44 (7.3)	46 (7.5)		41 (8.2)	38 (7.6)	
Non-Hispanic Arab	118 (20)	110 (18)		5 (1.0)	7 (1.4)	
Non-Hispanic Other	84 (14)	100 (16)		34 (6.8)	34 (6.8)	
Hispanic	58 (9.7)	57 (9.3)		73 (15)	74 (15)	
Age (years) at Baseline (n, %)			0.8			>0.9
18-23	198 (33)	199 (32)		253 (50)	252 (50)	
24-30	401 (67)	414 (68)		248 (50)	249 (50)	
Education (n, %)			0.4			0.4
High school graduate or less	127 (21)	111 (18)		43 (8.6)	56 (11)	
Some college	118 (20)	130 (21)		151 (30)	145 (29)	
College graduate	247 (41)	265 (43)		208 (42)	207 (41)	
(Missing)	107 (18)	107 (17)		99 (20)	93 (19)	

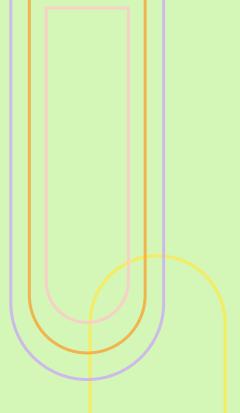
Methods



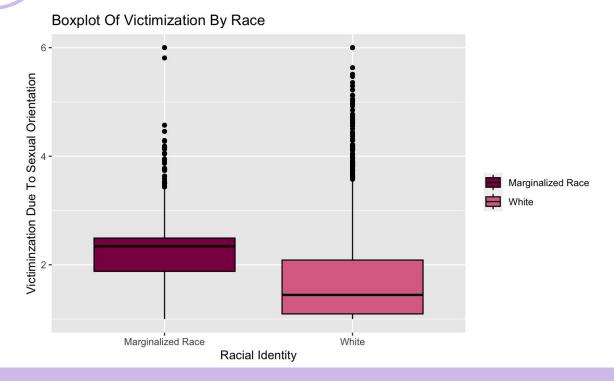




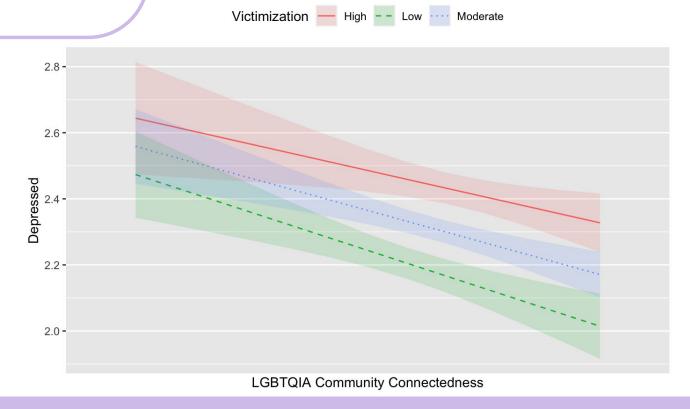
Findings



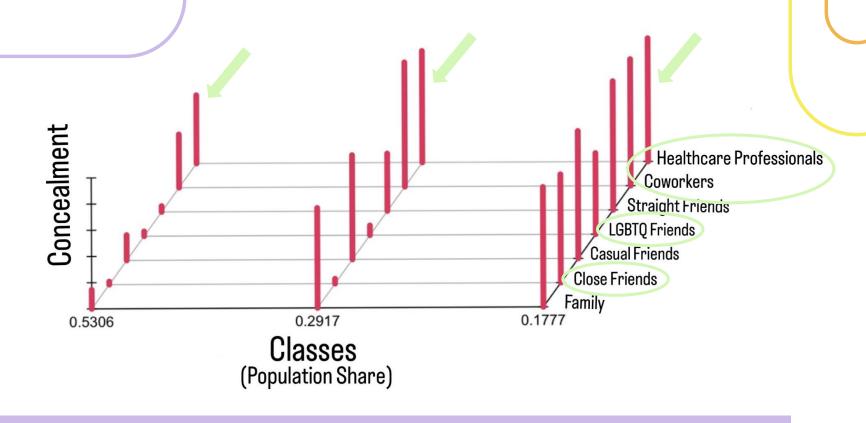


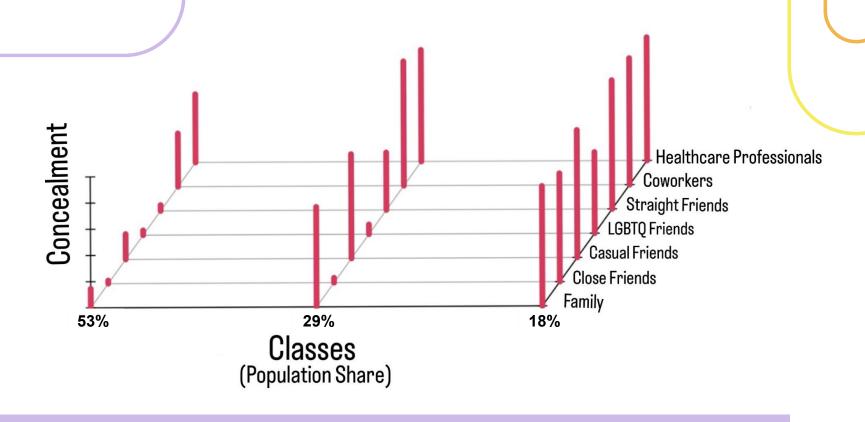


Victimization by Race



Depression and Connection to Community

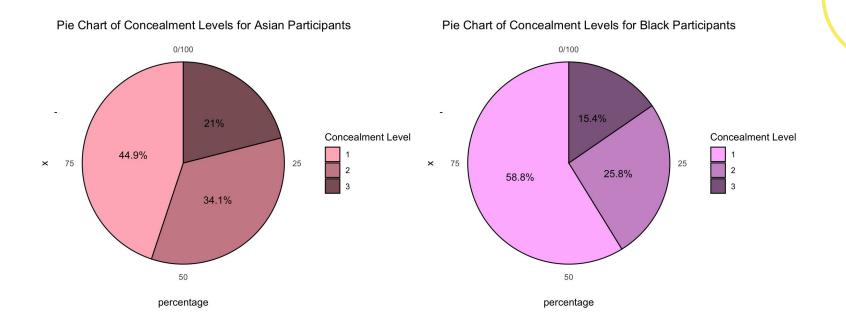




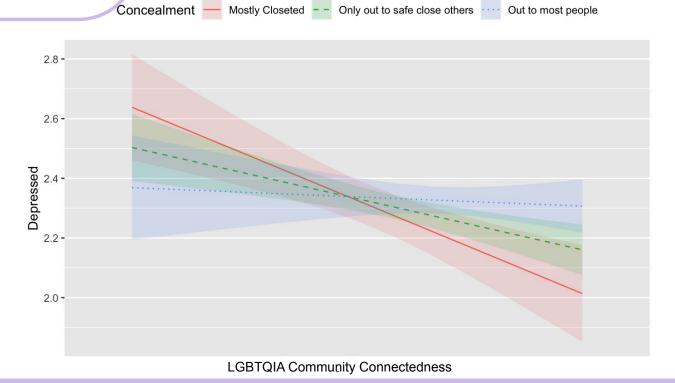




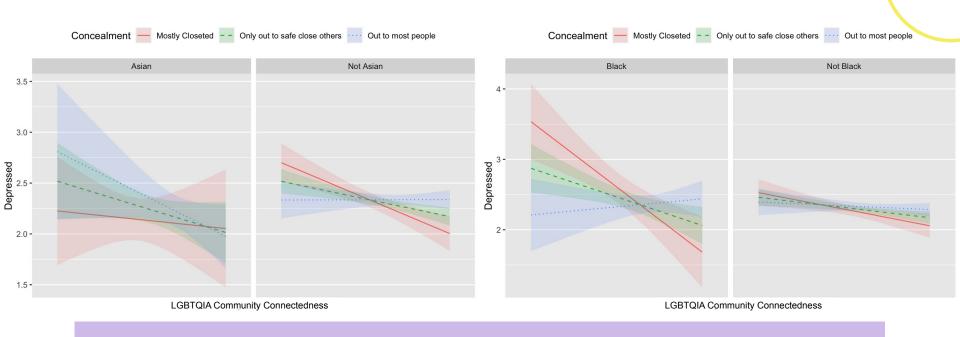




Concealment by Race



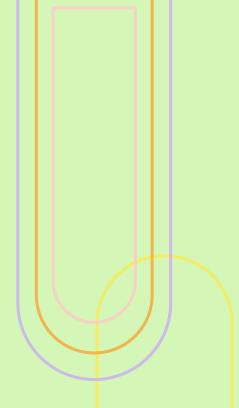
Depression and Connection to Community



Differences by Race



Significance

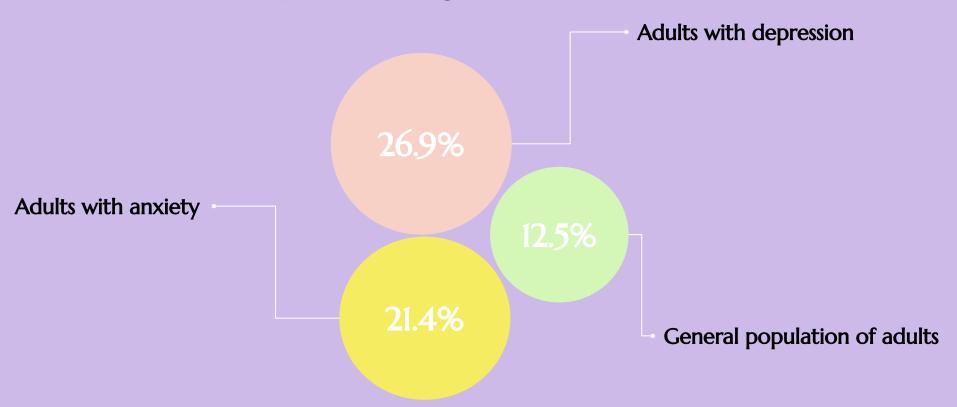




In summary...

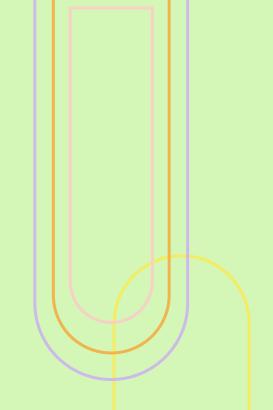
- Sexual identity-based stressors vary greatly across racial groups
- Connection to community moderates the effects of sexual identity-based stressors on depressive symptoms
 - These effects vary based on race

Adults with psychological distress smoke more



06

Lessons Learned





Limitations

- Cross-sectional data collection
- Non-random recruitment
- Aims of the broader Project Resist study

Lessons Learned

- Quantitative analysis
 - Rstudio
 - Basic stats
- Familiarity with intersectionality
- Latent class analysis
- Connections to data

Thank You!











The slide title goes here!

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest one in the entire Solar System. This planet's name has nothing to do with the liquid metal, since Mercury was named after the Roman messenger god. Despite being closer to the Sun than Venus, its temperatures aren't as terribly hot as that planet's.

Speaking of craters, many of them were named after artists or authors who made significant contributions to their respective fields. Mercury takes a little more than 58 days to complete its rotation, so try to imagine how long days must be there! Since the temperatures are so extreme, albeit not as extreme as on Venus, and the solar radiation is so high, Mercury has been deemed to be non-habitable for humans





"This is a quote, words full of wisdom that someone important said and can make the reader get inspired."

—Someone Famous

Maybe you need to divide the content

Jupiter and Mars

Jupiter is a gas giant and the biggest planet in the Solar System. It's the fourth-brightest object in the night sky. It was named after the Roman god of the skies and lightning

Despite being red, Mars is actually a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust, which gives Mars its reddish cast

Venus and Mercury

Venus has a beautiful name and is the second planet from the Sun. It's terribly hot, even hotter than Mercury, and its atmosphere is extremely poisonous. It's the second-brightest natural object in the night sky after the Moon

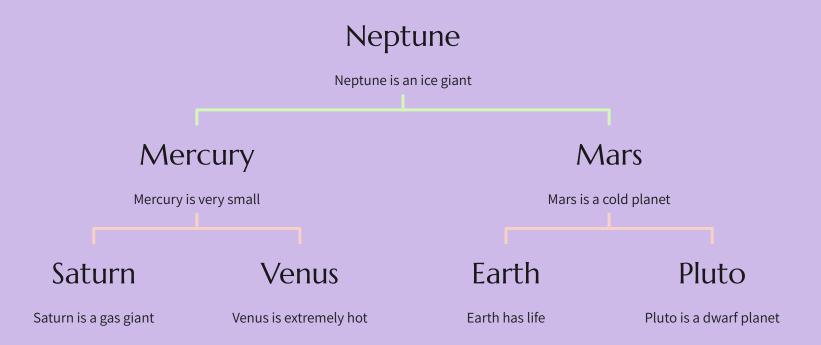
Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest one of them all

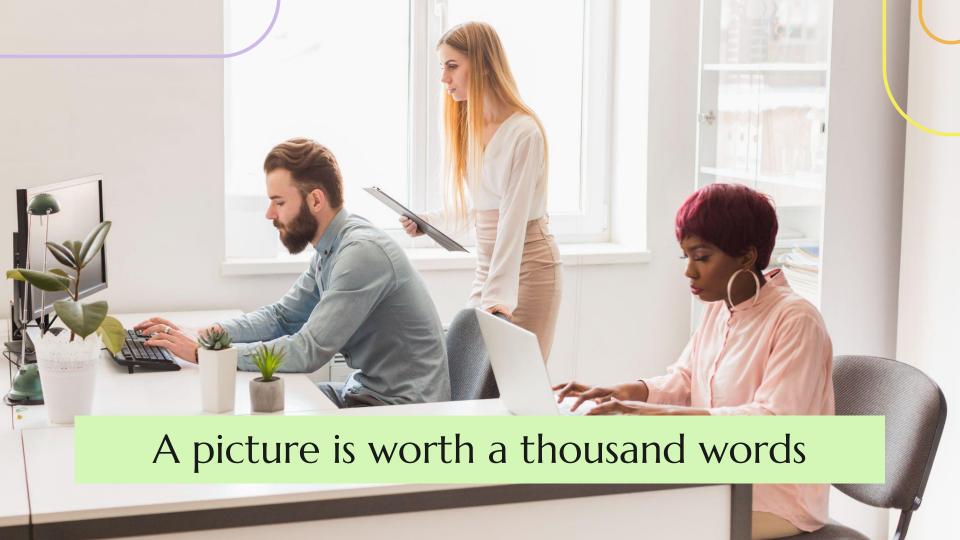


You can use bullet points

- Venus has a beautiful name and is the second planet from the Sun. It's terribly hot, even hotter than Mercury, and its atmosphere is extremely poisonous. It's the second-brightest natural object in the night sky after the Moon
- Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only one that harbors life in the Solar System.
 We all live on this planet
- Jupiter is a gas giant and the biggest planet in the Solar System. It's the fourth-brightest object in the night sky. It was named after the Roman god of the skies and lightning

Infographics are always useful





Long text slide

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest of them all. This planet's name has nothing to do with the liquid metal, since Mercury was named after the Roman messenger god. Despite being closer to the Sun than Venus, its temperatures aren't as terribly hot as that planet's. Its surface is quite similar to that of Earth's Moon, which means there are a lot of craters and plains. Speaking of craters, many of them were named after artists or authors who made significant contributions to their respective fields. Mercury takes a little more than 58 days to complete its rotation, so try to imagine how long days must be there! Since the temperatures are so extreme, albeit not as extreme as on Venus, and the solar radiation is so high, Mercury has been deemed to be non-habitable for humans

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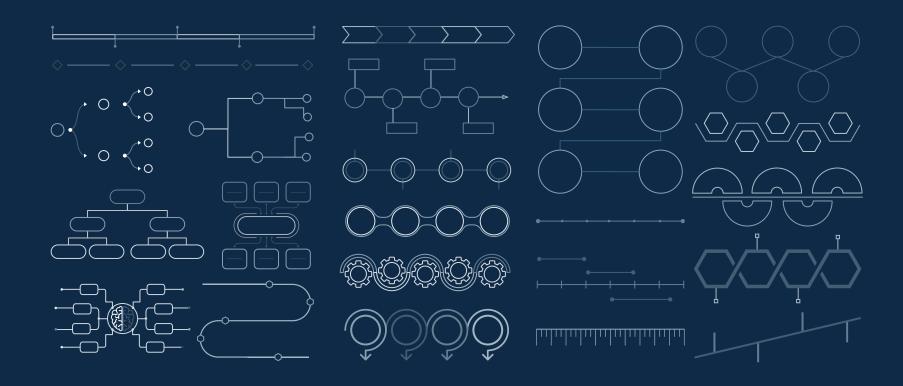
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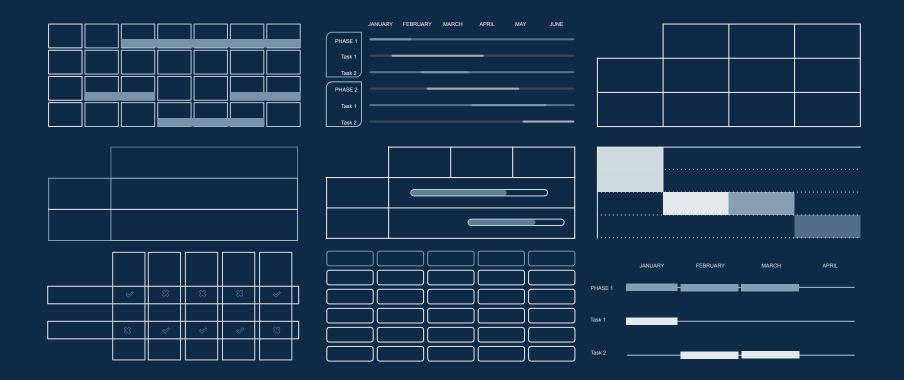
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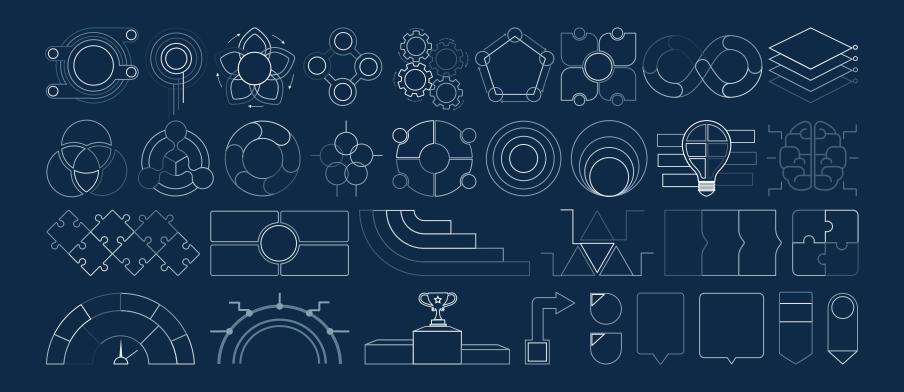
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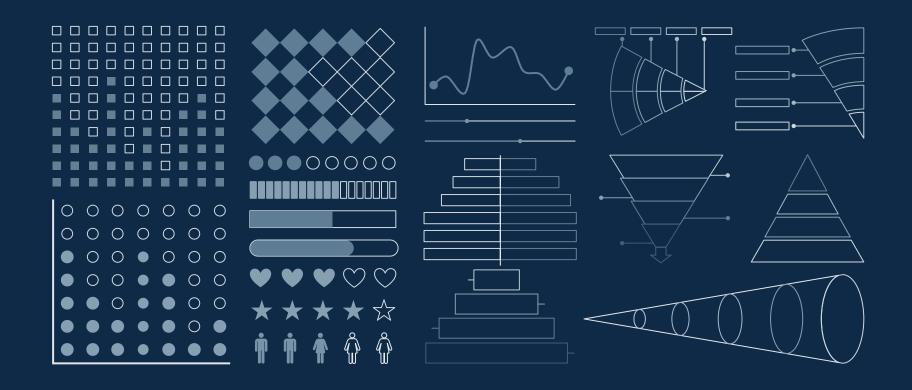












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