# The Impacts of State-Level LGBTQ Policies on the Mental Health of Youth

•••

Does related legislation affect mental health outcomes?

# The Team



Dr. April Ancheta, PhD, RN

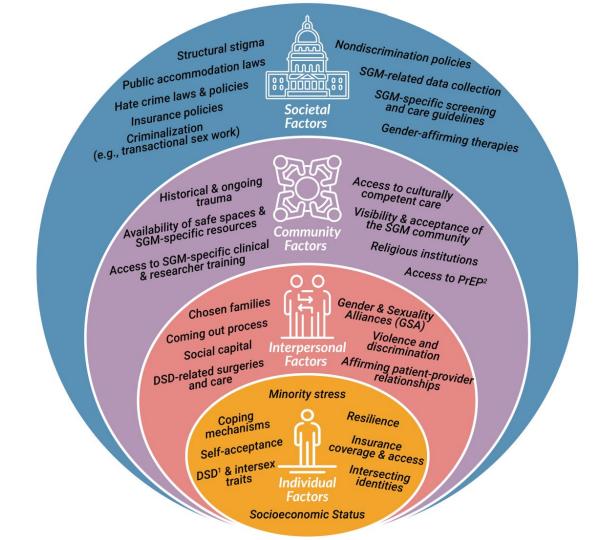


Srikar Yelamarthy, UPenn c'24

# Project Overview

How do policies impact people?

Minority stress theory



Sexual & Gender Minority Research Office, 2021

# Significance

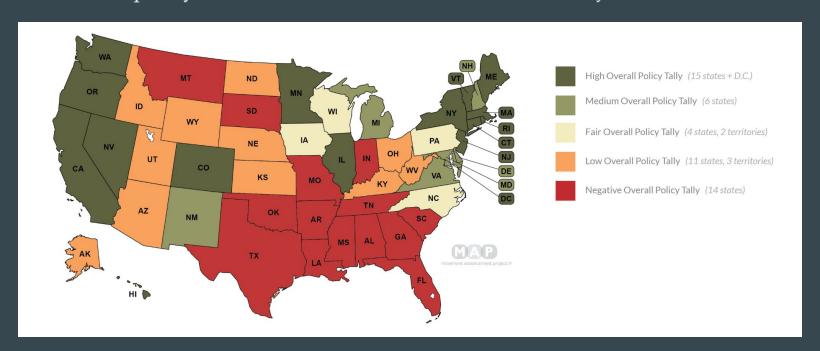
- 1. Highly politicized topic
- 2. Patchwork of laws
- 3. Lack of state-level policy research on LGBTQ youth
- 4. Existing Disparities
  - Suicide is the 3rd leading cause of death for high schoolers
  - Significantly higher odds of attempting suicide for LGBTQ youth compared to heterosexual youth

#### Aims

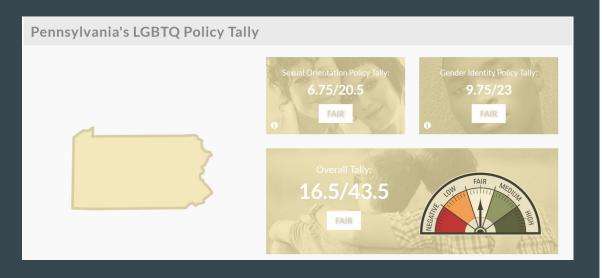
- 1. To examine the relationship between state-level LGBTQ policy scores and outcomes of (1) mental health and (2) suicidality among adolescents in U.S.
- 2. To examine if the relationship between state-level LGBTQ policy scores and outcomes differs by sexual identity; race/ethnicity; and U.S. region.

#### Methods: Measures, Policy-Level

2020 state-level policy data from the Movement Advanced Project (MAP)



#### MAP Methodology



#### LGBTQ Youth

Anti-Bullying

Bans on Medical Care for Transgender Youth

Bans on Transgender Youth Sports Participation

Bans on Transgender Youth Using School Facilities

Conversion "Therapy" Bans

"Don't Say Gay or Trans" School Censorship Laws

Forced Outing of Transgender Youth in Schools

LGBTQ-Inclusive Curricular Standards

Parental Opt-Out of LGBTQ-Related Curricula

Preventing LGBTQ Protections in Schools

Protections for LGBTQ Youth in Child Welfare System

School Nondiscrimination

(Movement Advancement Project, 2023)

#### Methods: Measures, Individual-Level

2021 state-level youth outcomes data from the Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS)

Collected by the CDC

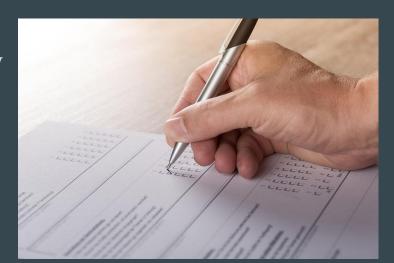
Measures health-related behaviors and experiences that can lead to death and disability

among youth and adults

Outcomes: Sad or hopeless, measures of suicidality



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2023



#### **Methods: Statistical Analyses**

Predictor- state-level LGBTQ policy tally scores

Outcomes- feelings of sad or hopelessness and attempted suicide

Logistic regression to model each outcome as a binary Y/N variable

Control for appropriate covariates



### **Findings**

Due to lack of state-level 2021 YRBS data, instead chose to work with available past data

Only 2010 and 2020 MAP data available

#### 2011 YRBS:

- N = 33,905 from 9 states
- 51% Female, 66% White, 70% from Northeast region
- 91% heterosexual, 9% sexual minority

Relationship between attempting suicide in past 12 months and overall youth policy tallies

		Model	.l 1			Model 2				Model 3			
		95%	95%			95%	95%			95%	95%		
		lower	upper			lower	upper			lower	upper		
	Odds ratio	bound	bound	p-value	Odds ratio	bound	bound	p-value	Odds ratio	bound	bound	p-value	
Age													
14 or younger	1.00				1.00				1.00				
15	1.03	(0.77,	1.40)	0.82	1.03	(0.76,	1.39)	0.84	1.03	(0.76,	1.39)	0.84	
16	1.00	(0.74,	1.36)	1.00	0.99	(0.73,	1.35)	0.97	1.00	(0.73,	1.36)	0.98	
17	0.84	(0.63,	1.13)	0.26	0.84	(0.63,	1.13)	0.24	0.84	(0.63,	1.13)	0.25	
18 or older	0.92	(0.64,	1.32)	0.65	0.91	(0.63,	1.31)	0.60	0.91	(0.63,	1.31)	0.61	
Sex													
Female	1.00				1.00				1.00				
Male	0.79	(0.66,	0.95)	0.01*	0.79	(0.66,	0.95)	0.01*	0.79	(0.66,	0.94)	0.01*	
Race/Ethnicity													
White	1.00				1.00				1.00				
Black or African American	1.74	(1.33,	2.28)	0.00***	1.76	(1.35,	2.30)	0.00***	1.76	(1.35,	2.30)	0.00***	
Hispanic/Latino	2.01	(1.67,	2.42)	0.00***	2.05	(1.70,	2.46)	0.00***	2.04	(1.70,	2.46)	0.00***	
Asian	0.91	(0.62,	1.33)	0.63	0.92	(0.63,	1.34)	0.66	0.92	(0.63,	1.34)	0.65	
Multiple Race (Non-	1.58	(1.13,	2.23)	0.01**	1.57	(1.12,	2.21)	0.01**	1.56	(1.11,	2.20)	0.01*	
Hispanic)	1.50	(1.15,	2.23		1.57	(1.12,	2.21		1.50	(1.11,	2.201	0.000	
Other	1.96	(1.28,	3.01)	0.00**	1.92	(1.26,	2.93)	0.00**	1.92	(1.25,	2.95)	0.00**	
Region													
Northeast	1.00				1.00				1.00				
Midwest	1.15	(0.98,	1.36)	0.09	1.19	(1.02,	1.39)	0.03*	1.20	(1.02,	1.40)	0.02*	
West	1.15	(0.86,	1.53)	0.35	1.06	(0.79,	1.43)	0.70	1.05	(0.78,	1.42)	0.74	
Sexual Identity													
Heterosexual	1.00				1.00				1.00				
Sexual Minority	4.42	(3.38,	5.77)	0.00***	4.42	(3.39,	5.78)	0.00***	5.54	(4.49,	6.84)	0.00***	
Overall youth tally					0.85	(0.73,	1.00)	0.05*	0.94	(0.78,	1.13)	0.52	
Heterosexual x overall									1.00				
youth tally									1.00				
Sexual minority x overall									0.63	(0.41,	0.97)	0.03*	
youth tally									0.03	(0.41,	0.971	0.03	
Constant	0.05	(0.04,	0.07)	0.00***	0.05	(0.04,	0.07)	0.00***	0.05	(0.04,	0.07)	0.00***	
Constant	0.05	(0.04,	0.071	0.00	0.05	(0.04,	0.07)	0.00	0.05	(0.04,	0.071	0.00	

<sup>\*</sup> p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

#### **Findings**

- Only policy that was significant for both outcomes was SO anti-bullying policy
- Overall youth, youth SO, and youth SO non-discrimination were significant for attempted suicide
- Could be sad or hopeless due to several unrelated factors to sexual orientation
  - Family and friend environments
    - Stressful childhood events
    - Genetics and family history
- Attempting suicide could be more closely related to items found in LGBTQ youth policy tally more so than feeling sad or hopeless
- Non-significant interaction terms mean LGBTQ policies good for ALL youth
- Significant term for overall youth tally and attempting suicide is important to note
- Meaning that this is the only policy that worked "better" or "more" for sexual minorities vs. heterosexual youth

	Sad or Hopeless	Attempted Suicide
Overall Policy Tally	×	×
Overall Youth Tally	*	SIGNIFICANT OR = .84 P = 0.05 Interaction SIGNIFICANT OR = 0.63 P = 0.03
Youth Sexual Orientation Tally	*	SIGNIFICANT OR = .72 P = 0.000 Interaction non-sig
Youth Sexual Orientation Non-Discrimina- tion	*	SIGNIFICANT OR = .85 P = 0.000 Interaction non-sig
Youth Sexual Orientation Anti-Bullying	SIGNIFICANT OR = .9175771 P = 0.003 Interaction non-sig	SIGNIFICANT OR = .84 P = 0.000 Interaction non-sig

#### **Limitations and Next Steps**

#### Limitations

- Cannot infer causality, just an association
- Missing data
- Old data

#### Future Directions

- Analyze 2020 MAP data with 2021 YRBS data
  - Include transgender and gender diverse kids and gender identity policies

## My Role and Lessons Learned

Literature Review

Data analysis using STATA

Updated Policy Maps in Excel

Data management skills

#### References

Gaylor EM, Krause KH, Welder LE, et al. Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors Among High School Students — Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2021. MMWR Suppl 2023;72(Suppl-1):45–54. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.su7201a6.

Chien YS, Schwartz G, Huang L, Kawachi I. State LGBTQ policies and binge drinking among sexual minority youth in the US: a multilevel analysis. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2022 Jan;57(1):183-194. doi: 10.1007/s00127-021-02119-4. Epub 2021 Jun 18. PMID: 34143248.

Raifman J, Moscoe E, Austin SB, McConnell M. Difference-in-Differences Analysis of the Association Between State Same-Sex Marriage Policies and Adolescent Suicide Attempts. JAMA Pediatr. 2017 Apr 1;171(4):350-356. doi: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2016.4529. Erratum in: JAMA Pediatr. 2017 Apr 1;171(4):399. Erratum in: JAMA Pediatr. 2017 Jun 1;171(6):602. PMID: 28241285; PMCID: PMC5848493.

McDowell A, Raifman J, Progovac AM, Rose S. Association of Nondiscrimination Policies With Mental Health Among Gender Minority Individuals. JAMA Psychiatry. 2020 Sep 1;77(9):952-958. doi: 10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2020.0770. PMID: 32374362; PMCID: PMC7203670.

Raifman J, Moscoe E, Austin SB, Hatzenbuehler ML, Galea S. Association of State Laws Permitting Denial of Services to Same-Sex Couples With Mental Distress in Sexual Minority Adults: A Difference-in-Difference-in-Differences Analysis. JAMA Psychiatry. 2018 Jul 1;75(7):671-677. doi: 10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2018.0757. PMID: 29799924; PMCID: PMC6129969.

Tebbe EA, Simone M, Wilson E, Hunsicker M. A Dangerous Visibility: Moderating Effects of Antitrans Legislative Efforts on Trans and Gender-Diverse Mental Health. Psychol Sex Orientat Gend Divers. 2022 Sep;9(3):259-271. doi: 10.1037/sgd0000481. Epub 2021 May 27. PMID: 36188191; PMCID: PMC9518927.

Pharr JR, Chien LC, Gakh M, Flatt J, Kittle K, Terry E. Serial Mediation Analysis of the Association of Familiarity with Transgender Sports Bans and Suicidality among Sexual and Gender Minority Adults in the United States. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Aug 26;19(17):10641. doi: 10.3390/ijerph191710641. PMID: 36078355; PMCID: PMC9518152.

Nelson CL, Wardecker BM, Andel R. Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Related State-Level Policies and Perceived Health Among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Older Adults in the United States. J Aging Health. 2023 Mar;35(3-4):155-167. doi: 10.1177/08982643221116762. Epub 2022 Jul 20. PMID: 35857422.

Du Bois SN, Yoder W, Guy AA, Manser K, Ramos S. Examining Associations Between State-Level Transgender Policies and Transgender Health. Transgend Health. 2018 Dec 26;3(1):220-224. doi: 10.1089/trgh.2018.0031. PMID: 30596149; PMCID: PMC6308272.

# THANK YOU!

Questions? ysrikar@sas.upenn.edu