



HENNEPIN COUNTY
MINNESOTA

Hennepin County LGBTQ Health

February 18 2020, presented to Hennepin County Library (updated on Feb. 19, 2020)



LGBT Health data sources

Data sources on LGBTQ in Hennepin County

- **SHAPE-** Survey of the Health of All, the Population and the Environment
- Others
 - **College Student Health Survey** by University of Minnesota
 - **Minnesota Student Survey** by Minnesota Department of Education
 - **Voice of Health** survey by JustUs Health

Data source: SHAPE

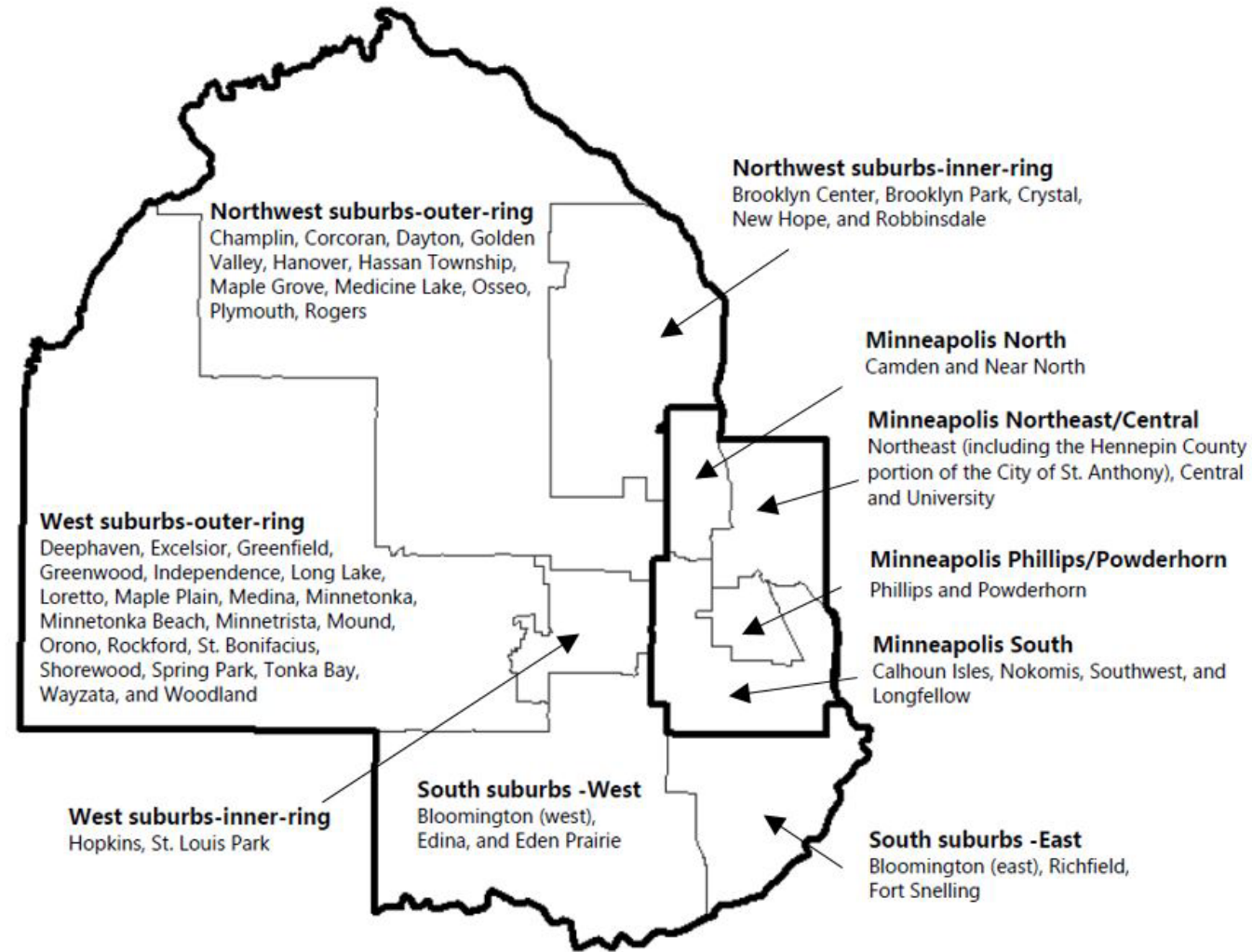
SHAPE: Survey of Health of All the Population and the Environment

- Longstanding Public Health project, since 1998
 - Adheres to best practices in population health surveillance - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Minnesota Dept of Health
- Innovation a key tenet of SHAPE
 - Current challenges in survey research led to 2018 innovations
- Provides most detailed local data about the health of Hennepin County adults
 - One of several data sources in Public Health

Using data to advance health equity

- Assure data are available and reliable
- Evaluate and identify racial and other disparities
- Examine effect of social determinants of health on outcomes
- Identified need to increase reach among populations generally under-represented

Figure 1. Geographic reporting areas in Hennepin County for the SHAPE 2018 Adult Data Book



Hennepin County Disparities Reduction



SHAPE 2018 – survey content

Overall health

- General health, health related quality of life
- Chronic diseases and conditions
- Overweight and obesity
- Mental health
- Activity limitations and disabilities

Access to health care

- Health insurance coverage
- Usual places of care
- Unmet health and mental health care need
- Prevention care
- Dental care, prescription use

Healthy lifestyles and behaviors

- Diet, nutrition, beverage intake
- Physical activity and exercise
- Cigarettes, e-cig, other tobacco products
- Alcohol use

Social-environmental factors

- Community connectedness,
- Social support, Social isolation
- Neighborhood safety
- Race and gender identity discrimination
- Housing, food, transportation security
- Sexual orientation and gender identity
- Education, income, country of birth, race/ethnicity..

SHAPE 2018- What we did, how we did it, and who we reached

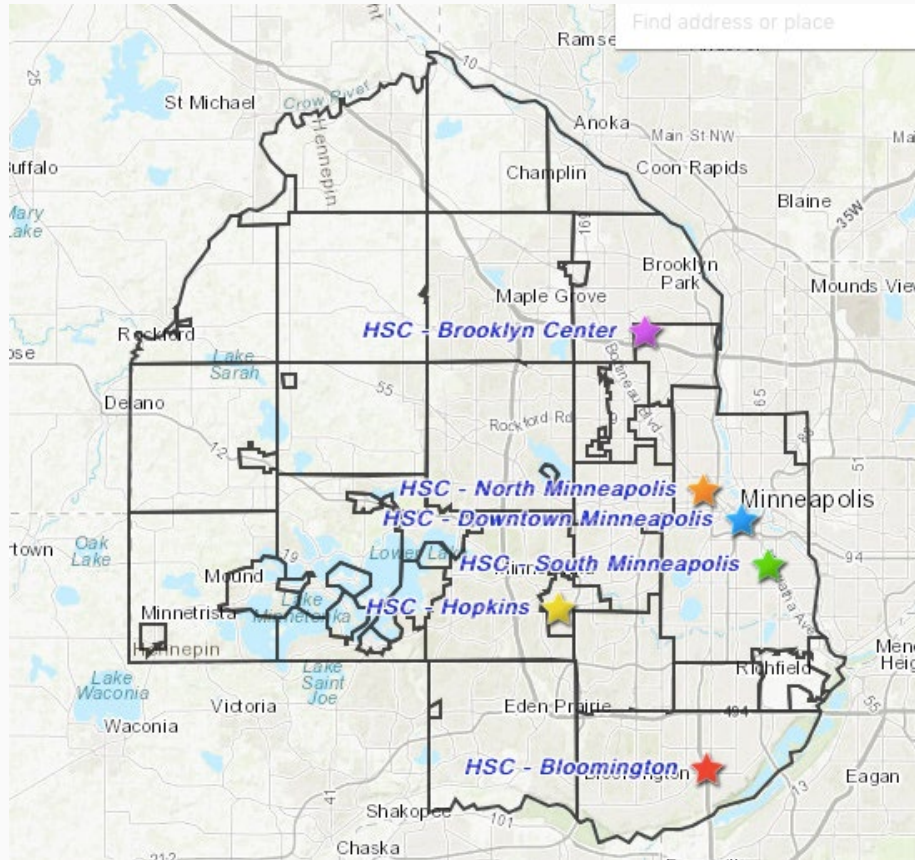
SHAPE 2018: What we did

- Traditional mailed survey
 - 40,000 households
 - Sampled based on characteristics of populations within census tracts
- 9,783 surveys received by mail; response rate: 23.7%
- Outreach - libraries, HSCs, OMS
- Targeted postcards – NorthPoint and Whittier Clinic
- Social media/Facebook endorsers
- Enhanced telephone support/translation
- Shortened instrument

SHAPE 2018: How we did it

- In-person strategy
 - Reach populations generally under-represented
 - Match in-person respondents to non-responding households
- Data collection at 8 county sites
 - Human Service Centers
 - Office of Multicultural Services
 - NorthPoint Health and Wellness (FQHC)

Human Service Center data collection



Enhanced mail survey + in person strategy:

- Reached 3,300+ in person
- 2,700+ provided address
 - 219 identified as homeless
- Participants from the HSCs replaced households that did not complete the mailed survey, and live nearest to them
 - 205 matched exactly
 - 840+ matched at the building
 - 1200+ matched within 200m

Enhanced mail survey + in person strategy:

- Improved number of young adult respondents – reportable in 2018
- Improved representation of populations of color and American Indians
 - Reportable in 2018 - Respondents identifying as foreign-born black, southeast Asian, American Indian
- Improved representation of respondents with limited English proficiency
 - 281 surveys completed in Spanish; nearly 100 in Somali; dozens in other languages
- Reached 12,000+ Hennepin County residents

Reporting considerations

- American Indian
 - Critical to reflect population in data books, reports, presentations
 - Consulted with SME
 - Compared demographics of respondents vs. census
 - Close for age, education, and <200% FPL vs. \geq 200% FPL
 - Expanded to include those identifying as American Indian + one other race (226 respondents)
 - More measured approach to using and sharing data

SHAPE data on Sexual Orientation & Gender Identify (SOGI)

SHAPE Sexual Orientation & Gender Identity (SOGI) Questions

1998

2002

2006

2010

2014

2018

Which of the following best describes your sexual identity?

- Heterosexual or straight
- Bisexual
- Homosexual, gay, or lesbian
- Transgender

Do you consider yourself....

- Heterosexual or straight
- Gay or lesbian
- Bisexual
- Transgender

Do you think of yourself as ... ?

- Heterosexual or straight
- Gay, lesbian, or homosexual
- Bisexual
- Transgender

Do you consider yourself to be transgender?

- Yes
- No

Do you consider yourself..?

- Heterosexual or straight
- Gay, lesbian, or homosexual
- Bisexual

Phone mode

Phone & mail mixed mode

Mail mode

Web to mail mixed mode

Mail mode

Single response option (read, stop with response)

Multiple response options/ check all that apply

Two questions

Age 18-65

Age 18 & over

Age 18 and over

**Data report:
Age >=25**

SHAPE 2018

–number of respondents by sexual orientation & gender identity

Category		# of respondents (Unweighted)
Transgender	Yes	98
	No	10863
LGB identity	Heterosexual or straight	9583
	Lesbian or gay	444
	Bisexual	448
LGBT any		948
Total survey respondents		11143

SHAPE 2018

–number of respondents by sexual orientation & gender identity

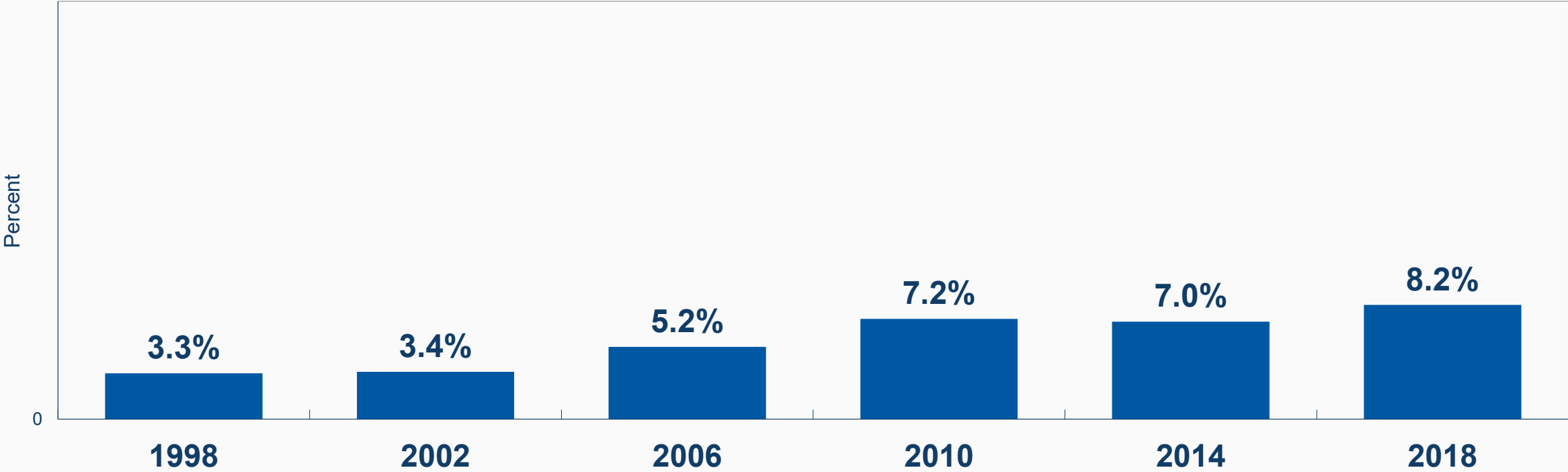
Category	# of respondents age≥18 (unweighted, N=11143)			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Hennepin County total
Heterosexual or straight	3271	6269	5	9545
Lesbian or gay	270	166	0	436
Bisexual	92	231	1	414
Transgender	46	50	2	98
Unknown (blank/missing)	188	456	6	650
LGBT any	408	537	3	948

Reporting considerations

- LGBT(Q)
 - Critical to reflect populations in data books, reports, presentations
 - Asked transgender separately from LGBT questions
 - Omission of queer as a response option = mistake
 - Deep consultation with SMEs and people with lived experience in HC staff + recommendation from GLAAD lead to imperfect but acceptable reporting
 - Transgender: missing due to small sample size, but reflected in databook
 - LGBT self-identified vs. not LGBT self-identified

Percent LGBT trend 1998- 2018

Hennepin County adults aged 25-64¹



Sources: SHAPE 1998, SHAPE 2002, SHAPE 2006, 2010 and Metro SHAPE 2014.

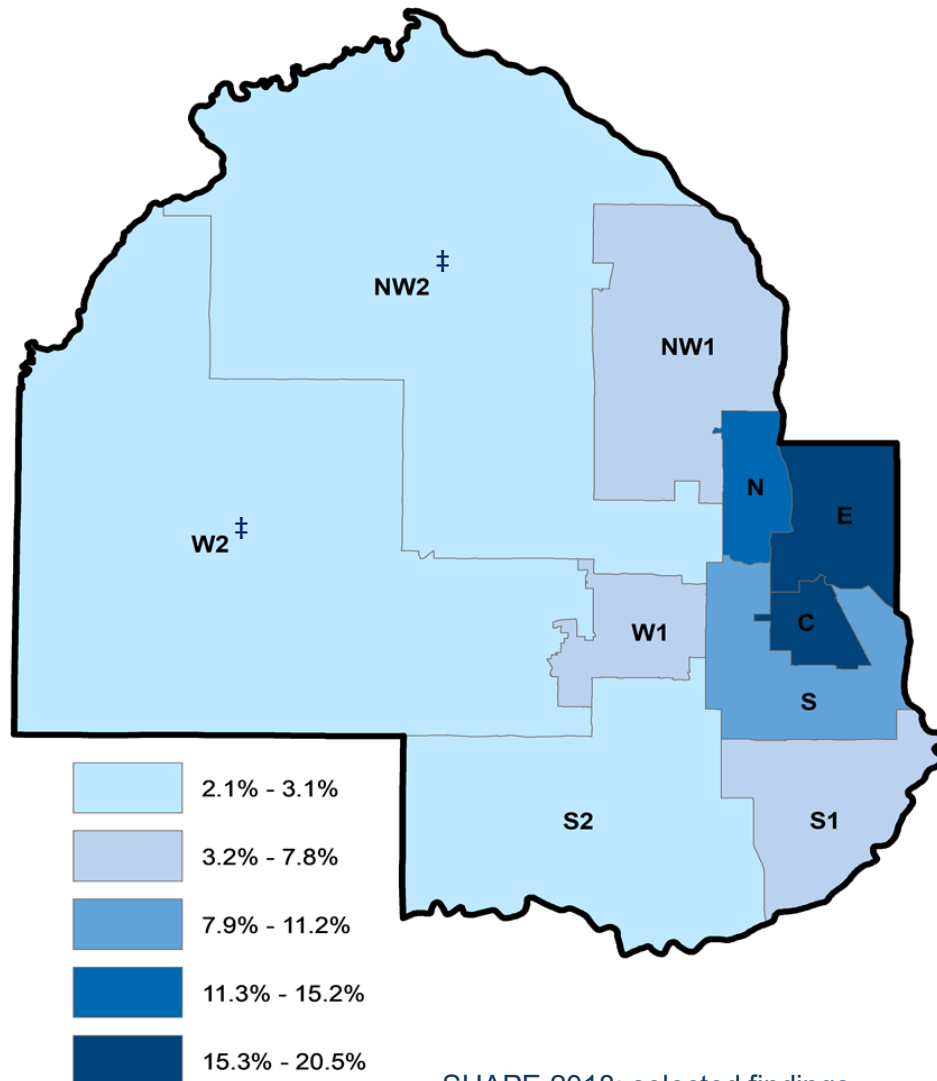
1: The survey languages and response options, survey modes changed across surveys .

In 1998 and 2002, the LGBT survey question was not asked for adults aged 65 and older. For the Metro SHAPE 2014, respondents aged 18-24 are not included in data reporting due to small sample size



Percent LBG^T in Hennepin County by geographic areas*

Adults 18 years and older



Hennepin County 8.3%

Minneapolis 15.8%**

- N** Camden, Near North
- E** Central, Northeast, University, St. Anthony
- C** Phillips, Powderhorn
- S** Calhoun-Isles, Longfellow, Nokomis, Southwest

Suburban Hennepin 4.3%

- NW1** Northwest suburbs - inner
- NW2** Northwest suburbs - outer
- W1** West suburbs - inner
- W2** West suburbs - outer
- S1** South suburbs - east
- S2** South suburbs - west

SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates across geographic areas is statistically significant @ $p < 0.05$

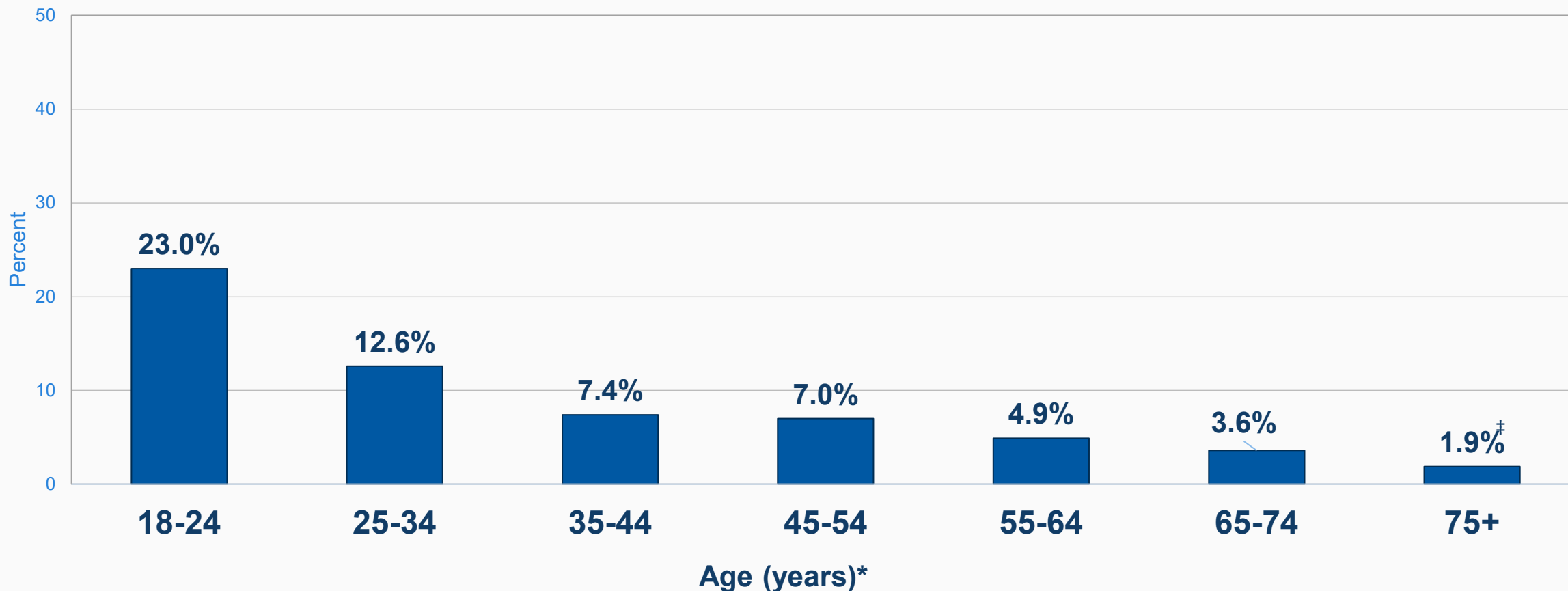
** Difference in rates between Minneapolis and suburban is statistically significant @ $p < 0.05$

‡ Estimate is potentially unreliable and should be used with caution. (Relative Standard Error is $> 30\%$ and $\leq 50\%$)



Percent LGBT by age

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018



SHAPE 2018: selected findings

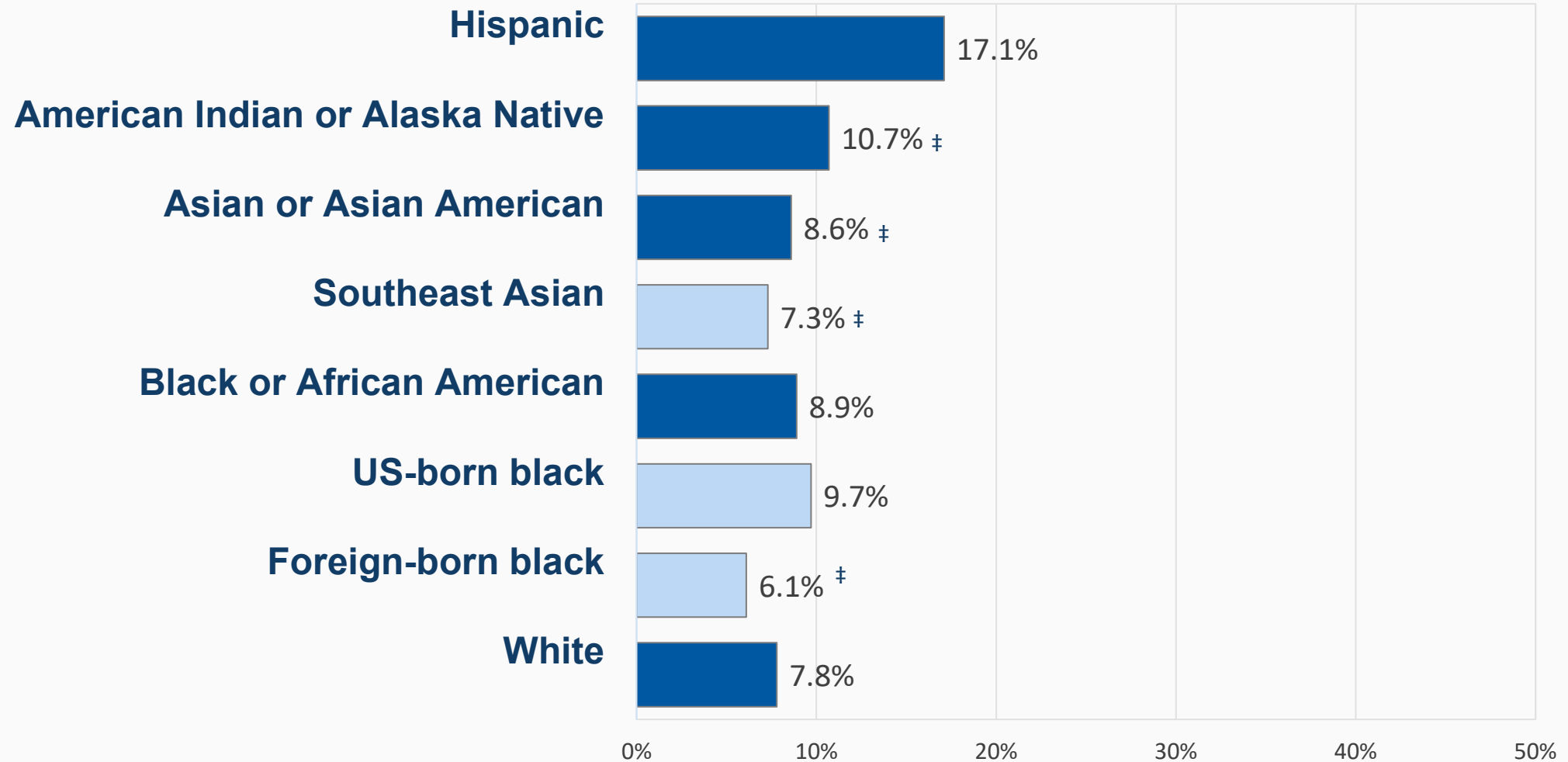
* Difference in results across groups is statistically significant @ $p < 0.05$.

‡ Estimate is potentially unreliable and should be used with caution. (Relative Standard Error is $>30\%$ and $\leq 50\%$)



% LGBT by selected race/ethnicities*

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018



SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates across major race and ethnicity categories is statistically significant @ $p < 0.05$. The test doesn't include subgroups, i.e. Southeast Asian, US-born black, Foreign-born black.

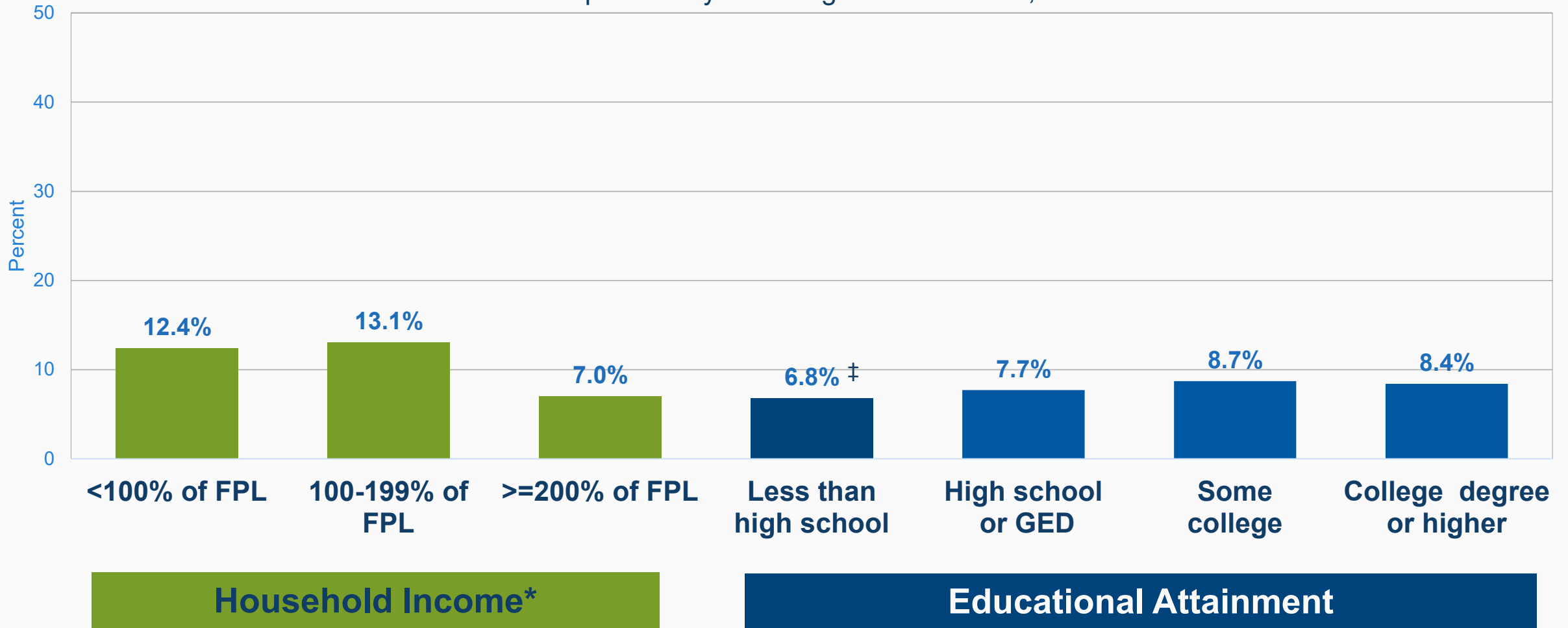
Race and ethnicity are mutually exclusive. If a respondent said that he/she is Hispanic, and at the same time, indicated one or more race, he /she will be classified as Hispanic only.

‡ Estimate is potentially unreliable and should be used with caution. (Relative Standard Error is $>30\%$ and $\leq 50\%$)



Percent LGBT by income and education

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018



SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates across groups is statistically significant @ $p < 0.05$

‡ Estimate is potentially unreliable and should be used with caution. (Relative Standard Error is $>30\%$ and $\leq 50\%$)



SHAPE 2018 selected findings LGBT health and health disparities

Overall health, chronic diseases and conditions

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018

Indicators	LGBT self-identified	Not LGBT self-identified
Poor or Fair health Self rated overall health	15.2%	10.2%*
Diabetes Ever being diagnosed	7.7%	7.1%
Hypertension Ever being diagnosed	14.5%	21.1%*
Obese BMI>=30	27.6%	24.3%

SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates between the two groups is statistically significant @ p<0.05

Mental health

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018

Indicators	LGBT self-identified	Not LGBT self-identified
Frequent mental distress Mental health was not good for ≥14 days during the past 30 days	22.0%	11.3%*
High risk depression Patient Health Questionnaire-2(PHQ-2) scale is used to gather data that screens high risk depression. High risk depression has a score ≥3.	18.7%	8.1%*
Serious psychological distress (SPD) SPD measures serious mental illness (SMI) in population. It is based on a scale ranging from 0-24, derived from 6 psychological distress questions. SPD has a scale ≥ 13.	14.1%	4.1%*
Any psychological distress See SPD above, any psychological distress has a scale ≥ 7	41.7%	17.9%*
Stress Feel stressed <i>most of the time</i> or <i>all of the time</i>	22.2%	8.2%*
Isolation Feel isolated from others <i>usually</i> or <i>always</i>	19.5%	8.4%*

SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates between the two groups is statistically significant @ p<0.05

Activity limitation and disability

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018

Indicator	LGBT self-identified	Not LGBT self-identified
Activity limitation Respondent is limited in any activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems	32.3%	21.1%*
Functional limitation Respondent needs help from another person with ADL (activity of daily living) or IADL (instrumental activity of daily living) because of impairment or health problems.	10.1%	7.5%

Health access and utilization

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018

Indicator	LGBT self-identified	Not LGBT self-identified
Currently uninsured	4.2%	2.7%
Having NO regular place of care (i.e. when sick or need medical care, USUALLY has no place to go or use ER, urgent care, minute clinic)	30.8%	24.4%*
Prescription insecurity due to cost (i.e. skipped doses, took smaller amount or did not fill a prescription due to cost. among those who taking prescription medication on a regular basis)	20.1%	8.3%*
No dental care during the past year (i.e. did not visit a dentist or dental clinic for any reason during the past year)	34.9%	23.6%*
Not always treated with respect by health care provider i.e. during the past year, being treated with respect <i>some of the time</i> or <i>none of the time</i> , among those saw a healthcare provider)	7.4%	3.8%*

SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates between the two groups is statistically significant @ p<0.05

Unmet health care needs

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018

Indicator	LGBT self-identified	Not LGBT self-identified
Needed medical care during the past 12 months	66.4%	60.0%*
Experienced unmet medical care needs (Among those needed medical care in the past 12 months)	40.5%	22.9%*
Unmet medical care needs due to cost / coverage (Among those delayed or did not get needed medical care in the past 12 months)	66.8%	62.7%
Needed mental health care during the past 12 months	56.0%	26.5%*
Experienced unmet mental health care needs (Among those needed mental health care in the past 12 months)	64.1%	58.6%
Unmet mental health care needs due to cost / coverage (Among those delayed or did not get needed mental health care in the past 12 months)	51.0%	43.4%

SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates between the two groups is statistically significant @ p<0.05

Life styles and risk behaviors

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018

Indicators	LGBT self-identified	Not LGBT self-identified
Having five a day i.e. ≥ 5 servings of fruit, 100% fruit or vegetables a day	33.4%	37.6%
Engaging in NO leisure time physical activity	17.0%	13.5%
Getting adequate physical activity. i.e. meeting physical activity guideline, moderate physical activity ≥ 30 min, ≥ 5 days/week or vigorous physical activity ≥ 20 min, ≥ 3 days a week	41.9%	50.2%*
Currently smoking i.e. smoked cigarettes in past 30 days	12.0%	9.0%**
Other tobacco product use in past 12 months e.g. cigars, pipes, snuff, chewing tobacco, bidis, kreteks, snus, hookah water pipe,	12.1%	8.7%*
Currently use electronic cigarettes e.g. e-cig, e-hookahs, vaping pens	6.6%	2.0%*
Problem drinking i.e. either engaging in heavy drinking or binge drinking during the past month	51.4%	39.6%*

SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates between the two groups is statistically significant @ $p < 0.05$

** Difference in rates between the two groups is marginally statistically significant @ $0.05 \leq p < 0.10$

Community & neighborhood

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018

Indicators	LGBT self-identified	Not LGBT self-identified
No community involvement (i.e. <i>Never</i> involved in school, community or neighborhood activities)	24.3%	21.2%
Low social and emotional support (i.e. <i>Never</i> or <i>rarely</i> get the social and emotional support needed)	15.4%	9.5%*
(Agree or strongly agree with the statement) This is a good community to raise children	83.0%	91.4%*
In general, consider neighborhood to be very safe/somewhat safe from crime	81.8%	91.9%*

Economic distress and residential stability

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018

Indicators	LGBT self-identified	Not LGBT self-identified
<p>Experienced food insecurity (i.e. Worried that food would run out before had money to buy more <i>sometimes</i> or <i>often</i> during the past 12 months)</p>	<p>24.0%</p>	<p>10.6% *</p>
<p>Experienced transportation insecurity (i.e. lack of transportation keep you from getting places where you needed to go, such as jobs, medical appointments or shopping <i>often</i> or <i>sometimes</i> during the past 12 months)</p>	<p>13.7%</p>	<p>6.2%*</p>
<p>Experienced housing insecurity Miss or delay a rent or mortgage payment in past 12 months due to lack of money, and/or experience homelessness in past 12 months</p>	<p>17.4%</p>	<p>7.8%*</p>
<p>Below 200% Federal Poverty Level (Based on household income in 2017)</p>	<p>36.2%</p>	<p>22.5%*</p>

SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates between the two groups is statistically significant @ $p < 0.05$

** Difference in rates between the two groups is marginally statistically significant @ $0.05 \leq p < 0.10$

Economic distress and residential stability

Hennepin County adults aged 18 and older, 2018

Indicators	LGBT self-identified	Not LGBT self-identified
Frequently feel being discriminated due to race, culture, religion or immigration status (Q. How often do are you In a situation where you feel you are not accepted because of <i>Once or twice a month</i> or more often)	12.2%	4.5% *
Frequently feel being discriminated due to sexual orientation or gender identity (Q. How often do are you In a situation where you feel you are not accepted because of <i>Once or twice a month</i> or more often)	21.6%	1.1%*

SHAPE 2018: selected findings

* Difference in rates between the two groups is statistically significant @ p<0.05

SHAPE 2018 www.Hennepin.us/SHAPE

Considering SHAPE results

- Results demonstrate inequities in access to and opportunities for health among Hennepin County residents
- SHAPE is one tool to identify disparities and ground our collective understanding of health in our community to advance equity
- Putting meaning to results requires stakeholder and community input

SHAPE limitations

- Selection bias - People who participate in surveys may be different from those who do not
- Information/measurement bias - self-reported data, method changes over time impact trending
- Some results show size and direction of differences in health between county adult and county client populations. However, cannot determine whether differences between two populations is significantly different or not.

Q: Summary measures
Overall health

Table 1	Very Good or Excellent Health		Poor or Fair Health		Frequent Physical Health Distress		Frequent Mental Distress	
	N	% ± 95% C.I.	N	% ± 95% C.I.	N	% ± 95% C.I.	N	% ± 95% C.I.
Hennepin County total	11,094	59.5% ± 1.5	11,094	11.0% ± 1.0	10,795	8.7% ± 0.9	10,817	12.3% ± 1.1
Minneapolis	4,725	56.9% ± 2.5	4,725	12.5% ± 1.9	4,600	9.1% ± 1.6	4,609	15.1% ± 1.9
Camden, Near North	1,356	40.8% ± 5.8	1,356	25.7% ± 5.7	1,312	14.8% ± 4.4	1,313	20.8% ± 4.9
Central, Northeast, University, St. Anthony	1,126	58.2% ± 4.9	1,126	10.7% ± 3.4	1,104	8.8% ± 3.1	1,107	15.6% ± 3.9
Phillips, Powderhorn	1,241	49.8% ± 5.2	1,241	11.4% ± 3.9	1,202	9.3% ± 3.4	1,204	19.4% ± 4.7
Calhoun-Isles, Longfellow, Nokomis, Southwest	1,002	66.4% ± 4.4	1,002	9.1% ± 3.5	982	6.9% ± 3.1	985	10.0% ± 3.3
Suburban Hennepin County	6,369	60.9% ± 1.9	6,369	10.2% ± 1.2	6,195	8.5% ± 1.1	6,208	10.8% ± 1.4
Northwest suburbs	2,202	57.1% ± 3.1	2,202	11.2% ± 2.1	2,146	8.7% ± 1.9	2,144	12.2% ± 2.4
Northwest - inner	1,248	50.1% ± 4.5	1,248	13.4% ± 3.6	1,217	10.3% ± 3.1	1,211	13.7% ± 3.6
Northwest - outer	954	62.7% ± 4.2	954	9.4% ± 2.7	929	7.5% ± 2.6	933	11.0% ± 3.3
West suburbs	1,961	65.6% ± 3.4	1,961	7.8% ± 2.0	1,912	6.9% ± 1.8	1,925	8.6% ± 2.2
West - inner	1,059	62.0% ± 5.2	1,059	8.3% ± 3.3	1,029	7.2% ± 3.3	1,035	10.7% ± 3.6
West - outer	902	67.8% ± 4.5	902	7.5% ± 2.7	883	6.7% ± 2.3	890	7.3% ± 2.9
South suburbs	2,206	62.2% ± 3.2	2,206	10.7% ± 2.2	2,137	9.5% ± 2.1	2,139	10.8% ± 2.5
South - east	1,101	44.8% ± 5.3	1,101	17.0% ± 4.6	1,059	13.4% ± 4.5	1,059	17.3% ± 5.4
South - west	1,105	69.7% ± 3.9	1,105	7.9% ± 2.6	1,078	7.9% ± 2.4	1,080	8.0% ± 2.8
Age								
18-24	490	61.7% ± 7.6	490	6.9% ± 5.0	474	3.0% ± 3.8	470	12.9% ± 5.4
25-34	1,778	66.9% ± 3.6	1,778	5.8% ± 2.2	1,743	6.1% ± 2.2	1,740	15.6% ± 3.0
35-44	1,635	63.2% ± 3.8	1,635	10.2% ± 2.8	1,599	7.2% ± 2.4	1,591	12.6% ± 2.9
45-54	1,487	61.2% ± 3.8	1,487	11.4% ± 2.7	1,463	9.0% ± 2.4	1,465	13.3% ± 2.8
55-64	2,103	56.5% ± 3.1	2,103	12.8% ± 2.2	2,070	11.1% ± 2.1	2,076	11.2% ± 2.1
65-74	1,997	49.8% ± 3.2	1,997	13.8% ± 2.7	1,939	11.1% ± 2.4	1,949	7.2% ± 2.0
75 and older	1,533	41.1% ± 3.4	1,533	21.2% ± 3.4	1,444	16.0% ± 3.1	1,464	7.7% ± 2.8
Gender								
Male	3,855	59.5% ± 2.5	3,855	11.5% ± 1.7	3,770	7.9% ± 1.4	3,768	10.6% ± 1.7
Female	7,225	59.7% ± 1.9	7,225	10.3% ± 1.2	7,013	9.4% ± 1.2	7,038	13.8% ± 1.5
Transgender	Sample size is too small to report data. See LGBT self-identification below.							
LGBT self-identification								
LGBT self-identified	944	51.3% ± 5.5	944	15.2% ± 4.7	925	12.0% ± 4.3	921	21.9% ± 5.0
Not LGBT self-identified	9,505	60.8% ± 1.6	9,505	10.2% ± 1.0	9,295	8.2% ± 0.9	9,324	11.3% ± 1.1

Overall Health

Q: Summary measures
Overall health

Table 1	Very Good or Excellent Health		Poor or Fair Health		Frequent Physical Health Distress		Frequent Mental Distress	
	N	% ± 95% C.I.	N	% ± 95% C.I.	N	% ± 95% C.I.	N	% ± 95% C.I.
Selected race/ethnicity								
Hispanic	546	43.1% ± 6.4	546	18.5% ± 5.2	503	12.7% ± 4.9	494	18.3% ± 5.5
Non-Hispanic								
American Indian or Alaska Native	226	41.9% ± 10.2	226	23.4% ± 7.9	219	17.3% ± 7.8	218	40.7% ± 10.0
Asian or Asian American	363	49.0% ± 7.4	363	14.2% ± 5.6	350	15.9% ± 6.9	352	13.8% ± 5.5
Southeast Asian	173	34.9% ± 11.2	173	18.7% ± 9.7	170	16.6% ± 10.4	171	18.3% ± 10.0
Black or African American	1,685	49.1% ± 3.6	1,685	20.5% ± 2.7	1,612	16.2% ± 2.6	1,600	18.1% ± 2.5
US-born black	1,140	38.8% ± 4.4	1,140	25.6% ± 3.7	1,100	18.3% ± 3.4	1,095	25.0% ± 3.3
Foreign-born black	453	61.8% ± 6.2	453	13.7% ± 4.4	428	13.1% ± 4.5	422	9.0% ± 3.3
White	7,912	61.2% ± 1.6	7,912	9.7% ± 1.0	7,755	8.3% ± 0.9	7,796	11.9% ± 1.1
Household income								
< 200% of Federal Poverty Level	3,919	36.6% ± 3.3	3,919	26.6% ± 3.0	3,747	18.6% ± 2.7	3,747	25.5% ± 3.3
< 100% of Federal Poverty Level	2,042	32.3% ± 5.2	2,042	34.8% ± 5.1	1,951	24.7% ± 4.8	1,945	31.1% ± 5.5
100 - 199% of Federal Poverty Level	1,743	40.6% ± 4.5	1,743	19.7% ± 3.5	1,678	13.8% ± 3.0	1,687	20.9% ± 3.3
≥ 200% of Federal Poverty Level	6,802	67.3% ± 1.6	6,802	5.7% ± 0.9	6,707	5.5% ± 0.9	6,726	8.2% ± 1.1
Educational attainment								
Less than high school	676	31.2% ± 8.1	676	31.7% ± 7.9	634	22.0% ± 7.5	631	23.5% ± 7.7
High school or GED	1,792	40.9% ± 4.3	1,792	20.8% ± 3.7	1,697	16.4% ± 3.5	1,696	18.9% ± 3.3
Some college	3,054	52.1% ± 2.9	3,054	13.0% ± 1.9	2,967	10.3% ± 1.7	2,980	14.5% ± 2.2
College degree or higher	5,471	72.8% ± 1.8	5,471	4.3% ± 0.8	5,406	4.0% ± 0.7	5,415	7.9% ± 1.1
Housing insecurity								
Yes	1,621	33.9% ± 5.5	1,621	27.8% ± 5.3	1,567	18.8% ± 4.8	1,565	32.4% ± 5.5
No	9,437	62.1% ± 1.5	9,437	9.2% ± 1.0	9,193	7.7% ± 0.9	9,217	10.3% ± 1.1
Self-reported disability								
Yes	3,200	21.9% ± 2.7	3,200	35.4% ± 3.1	3,087	28.0% ± 3.0	3,112	29.9% ± 3.3
No	7,815	70.2% ± 1.6	7,815	4.0% ± 0.8	7,637	3.3% ± 0.7	7,635	7.4% ± 1.1
Frequent mental distress								
Yes	1,559	29.1% ± 4.4	1,559	34.9% ± 4.5	1,537	40.8% ± 4.6	1,560	N/A



The health of Hennepin County Adolescents - MSS 2019

What is the Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

- One of the longest-running youth surveys in the nation
- Primary source of comprehensive data on youth at the state, county and local level in Minnesota, and in the only consistent source on the health and well-being of youth for smaller population groups, such as racial or ethnic groups, students experience economic hardship, etc.
- Provide data for program planning, evaluation and to meet state and federal reporting requirements, address relevant issues confronting students
- Monitor trends over time – conducted every 3 years *since* 1989
- Collaboration between local schools and four state agencies (education, health, human services and public safety)

Survey Coordination and Administration

- Population-based survey for students in grades **5, 8, 9, 11** and in non-traditional learning settings
- Grades surveyed changed from the past, which had been grades 6, 9 and 12
- Concerns about 12th grade data quality
- Maintains 3 year interval between grades
- Voluntary to school districts and students, and is anonymous

Topics on the MSS 2019

Wide range of topics

- Academic and school connectedness
- School climate
- Violent and anti-social behaviors
- Alcohol, tobacco and other drug use
- Other health behaviors
- Sexual behaviors
- Families and relationships
- Out-of-school activities
-

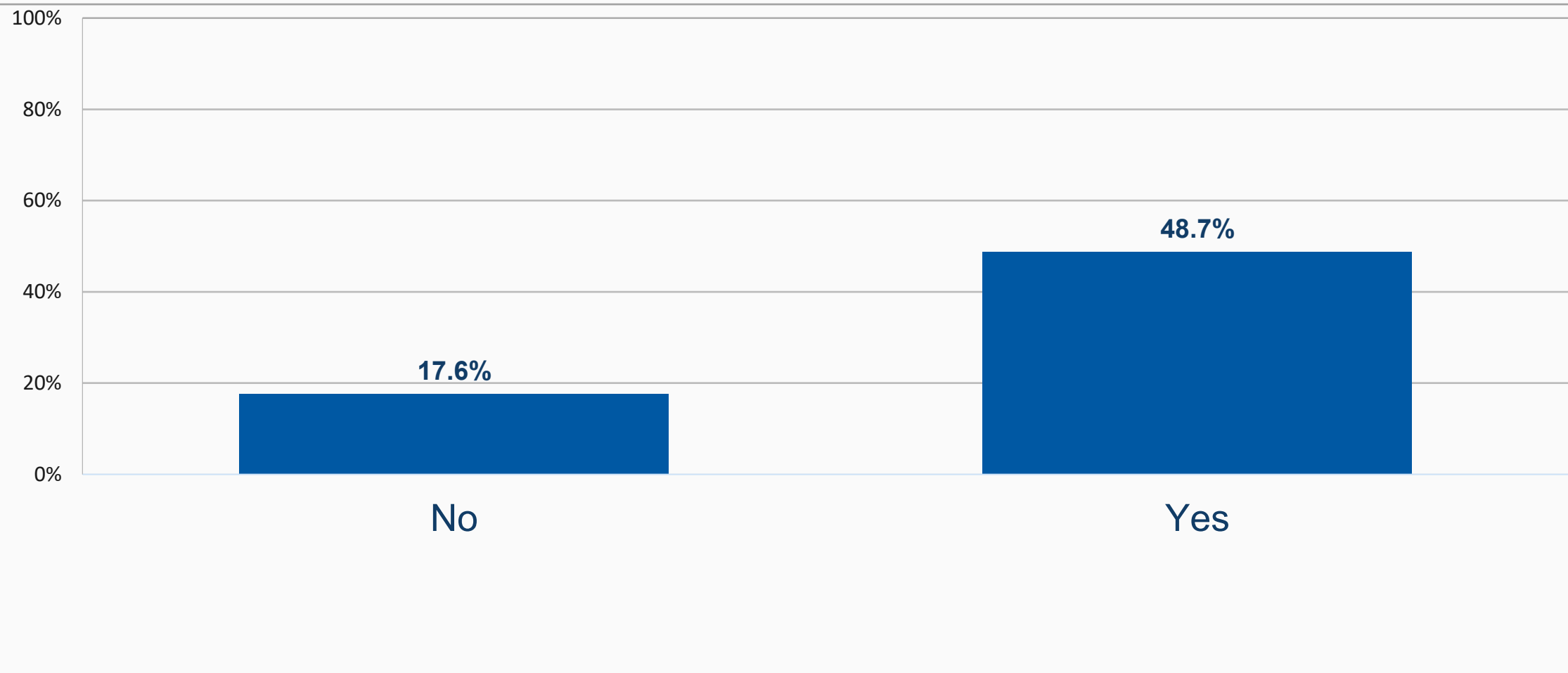
Mental health & emotional well-being

- Self-description
- Emotional well-being and distress
- Long term mental, emotional problem
- Mental health treatment
- Self-inflicted injury
- Suicidal thoughts and suicidal behaviors
-

About students

Grade, gender, LGBTQ self-identification, race/ethnicity, free reduced price lunch, experience of economic hardship, weight status, adverse childhood experience.....

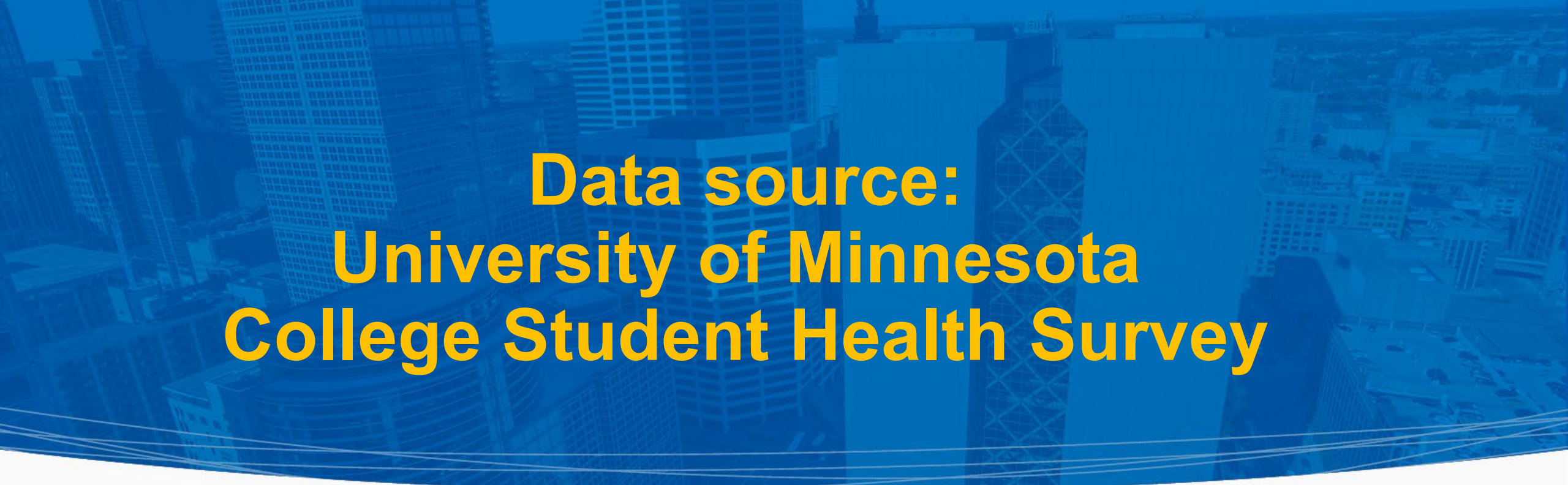
% high risk depression by LGBTQ self-identification



MSS 2019 Hennepin County 9th graders

* Students who self-identified either of the following:
transgender, genderqueer, genderfluid, bisexual, gay, lesbian
questioning/not sure, pansexual, queer.





**Data source:
University of Minnesota
College Student Health Survey**

**A survey by UMN Boynton Health
that gathers health data from RANDOMLY SELECTED
post-secondary students in Minnesota
annually since 1995**



BOYNTON HEALTH



College Student Health Survey Reports

The College Student Health Survey (CSHS) was designed by Boynton Health to give postsecondary institutions a comprehensive look at the health of their students.

College Student Health Survey

The survey measures eight key areas: Health Insurance and Health Care Utilization, Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Use, Tobacco Use, Personal Safety, Financial Health, Nutrition and Physical Activity, and Sexual Health.

For more information about the College Student Health Survey, contact Katherine Lust at lustx001@umn.edu.

2018 College Student Health Survey Report

Health and Health-Related Behaviors Minnesota Postsecondary Students

2018 College Student Health Survey Methodology Highlights

- **28,895** students from 18 Minnesota colleges and universities were randomly selected to participate in this survey.
- **10,579** students completed the survey.
- **36.6%** of the students responded.

H9 Demographic Information

Q100 What is your sex or current gender? (Check all that apply)

- Male (1)
- Female (1)
- TransMale/Transman (1)
- TransFemale/Transwoman (1)
- Genderqueer (1)
- I prefer an alternative identifier. (1)

Gender	
Male	28.8%
Female	56.1%
TransMale, TransFemale, Genderqueer, Preferred Another Descriptor (Write-in)	1.8%
Preferred to Not Answer	13.3%

Sexual Identity	
Heterosexual or Straight	84.0%
Gay or Lesbian	2.8%
Bisexual	7.0%
Not Sure Yet	2.6%
Not Sure What Question Means	0.8%
Preferred Another Descriptor (Write-in)	2.7%

. (4)

at this question means. (5)

Q101 What alternative identifier do you prefer?

ative identifier. (6)

Q113 What alternative identifier do you prefer?

2018 College Student Health Survey Report

Health and Health-Related Behaviors
Minnesota Postsecondary Students

Gender

Male	28.8%
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Preferred Another Descriptor (Write-in)	2.7%

Special data analysis for LGBTQ students has not been done for the recent surveys iterations

Boynton Health Service
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Driven to Discover™



Minnesota
STATE COLLEGES
& UNIVERSITIES

College Student Health Survey

**Selected
results from
UMN 2007-
2011 SOGI
data
(combined
5 years data)**

Health and Health-Related Behaviors Merged Data 2007-2011 –Sexual Orientation

Katherine Lust, PhD, MPH, RD
Director of Research, Boynton Health Service
Adjunct Assistant Professor, Epidemiology & Community Health, School of Public Health,
University of Minnesota

January 29, 2013

Methodology

Merged Data 2007 -2011 CSHS

63,915 students were sent a survey



**Of the 63,915 surveys sent -
26,965 surveys were completed**

**40 post-
secondary
institutions
across
Minnesota**

**42.2%
Response
rate**

Merged data 2007-2011

Sexual Orientation Data

Among the 26,965 respondents:


- 25,093 (**93.1%**) reported being heterosexual
- 502 (**1.9%**) reported being gay/lesbian
- 801 (**3.0%**) reported being bisexual
- 481 (**1.8%**) reported being unsure of their sexual orientation
- 88 (**0.3%**) declined to answer

The analysis based only on those respondents who identified as being heterosexual, gay/lesbian or bisexual and indicated their gender as male or female.


Areas to be Examined

- Insurance Status
- Health Status
- Mental Health
- Tobacco
- Alcohol/Other Drugs
- Personal Safety
- Financial Issues
- Sexual Health

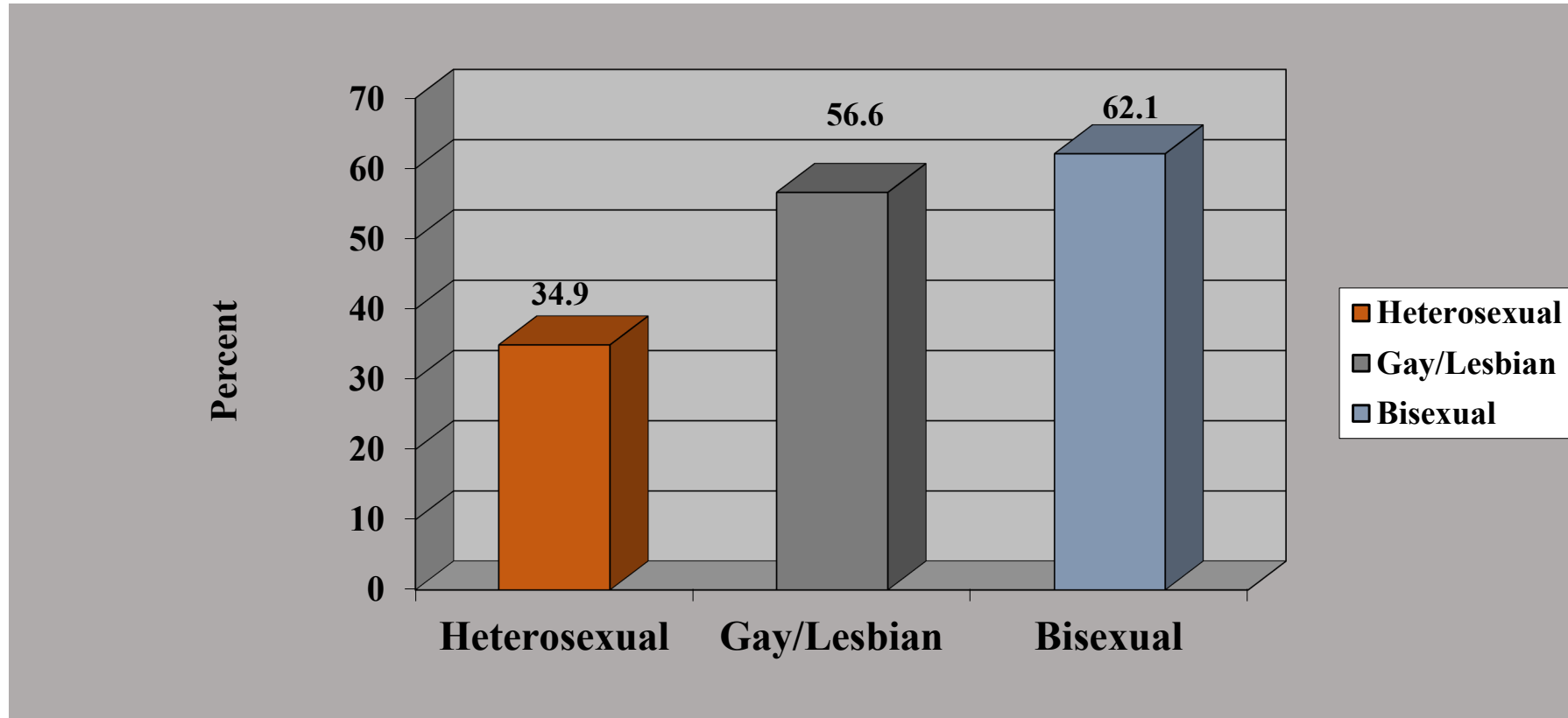
Average Number of Days of Poor Health By Sexual Orientation Males

Illness	Average Number of Days Affected-Past 30 Days			
	Males			p-value
	Heterosexual	Gay	Bisexual 	
Poor Physical Health	2.9	3.4	4.0	F(2,9305)=4.88 p=0.008
Poor Mental Health	4.1	6.6	7.3	F(2,9305)=39.84 p<0.0001
Poor Physical and/or Mental Health Affected Daily Activities	2.3	3.7	4.4	F(2,9305)=25.95 p<0.0001

Average Number of Days of Poor Health By Sexual Orientation Females

Illness	Average Number of Days Affected-Past 30 Days			p-value
	Females			
	Heterosexual	Gay	Bisexual 	
Poor Physical Health	3.9	4.9	5.2	F(2,16908)=19.49 p<0.0001
Poor Mental Health	6.2	8.1	9.7	F(2,16908)=72.88 p<0.0001
Poor Physical and/or Mental Health Affected Daily Activities	3.1	4.2	5.4	F(2,16908)=58.26 p<0.0001

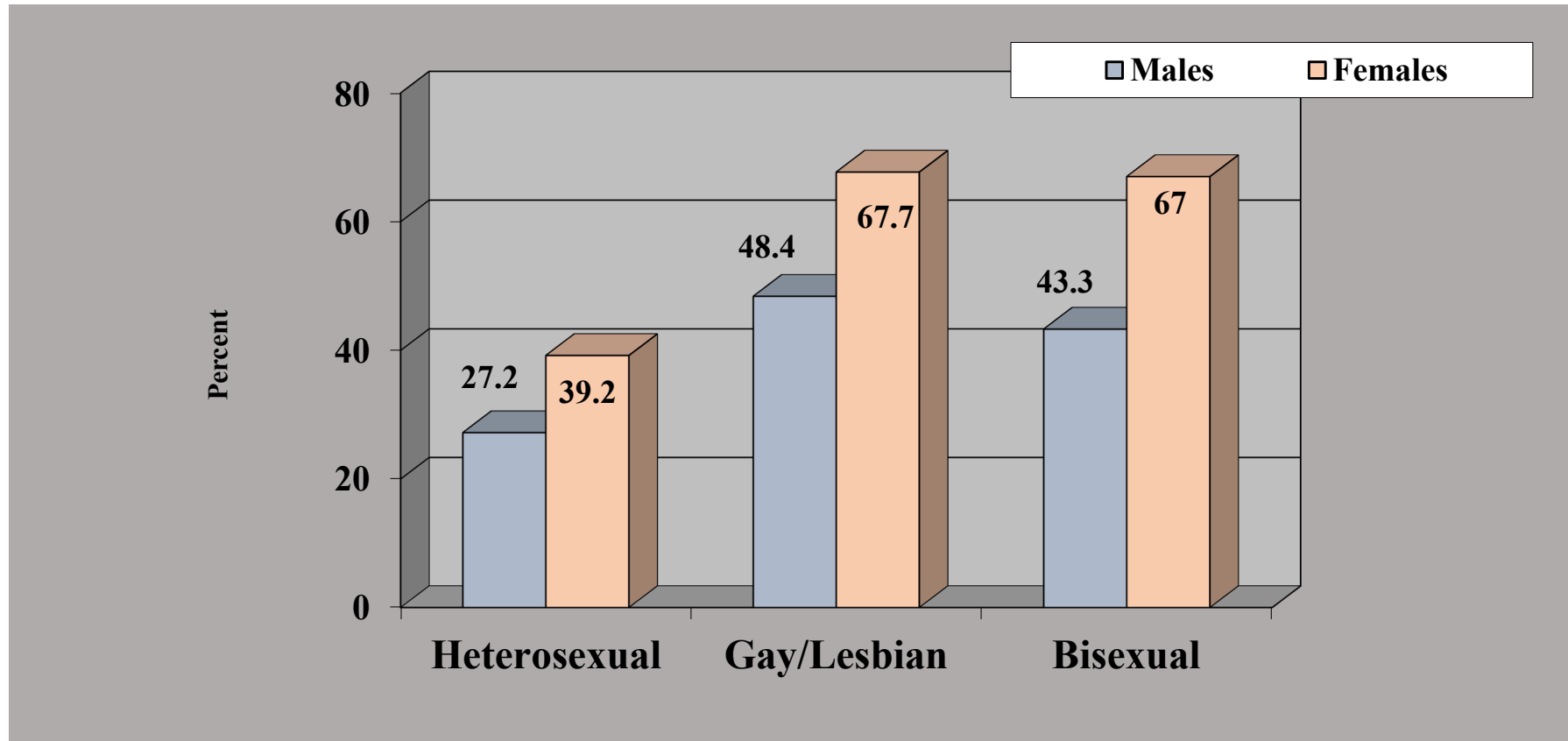
Diagnosis with Any Mental Health Condition-Lifetime 2007-2011 CSHS By Sexual Orientation



Statistical difference:
Gay/lesbian and bisexual compared to heterosexual

Alcohol and drug problem
included within the merged
dataset

Diagnosis with Any Mental Health Condition-Lifetime 2007-2011 CSHS By Sexual Orientation

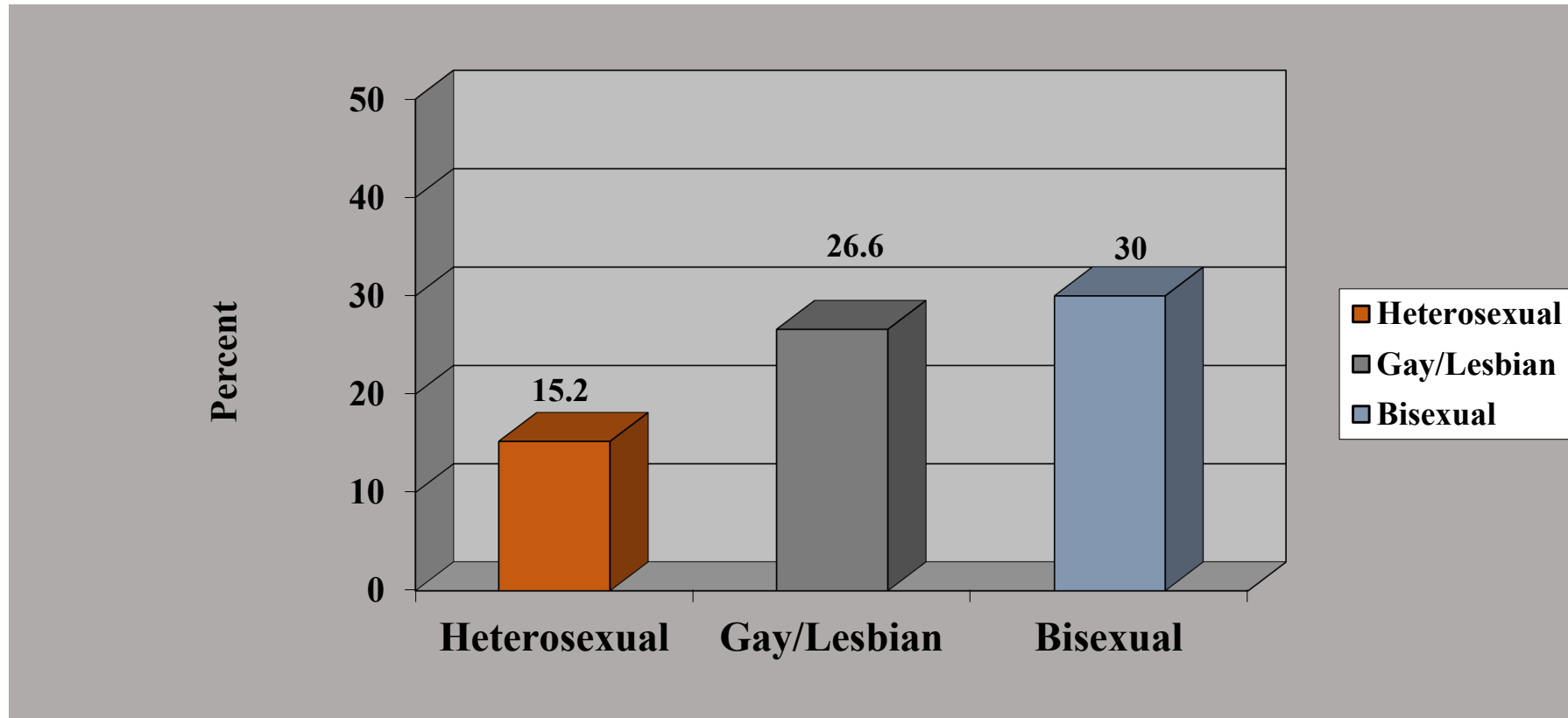


Statistical difference:

Gay and bisexual males higher rates than male heterosexuals

Gay/lesbian and bisexual females higher rates than heterosexual females

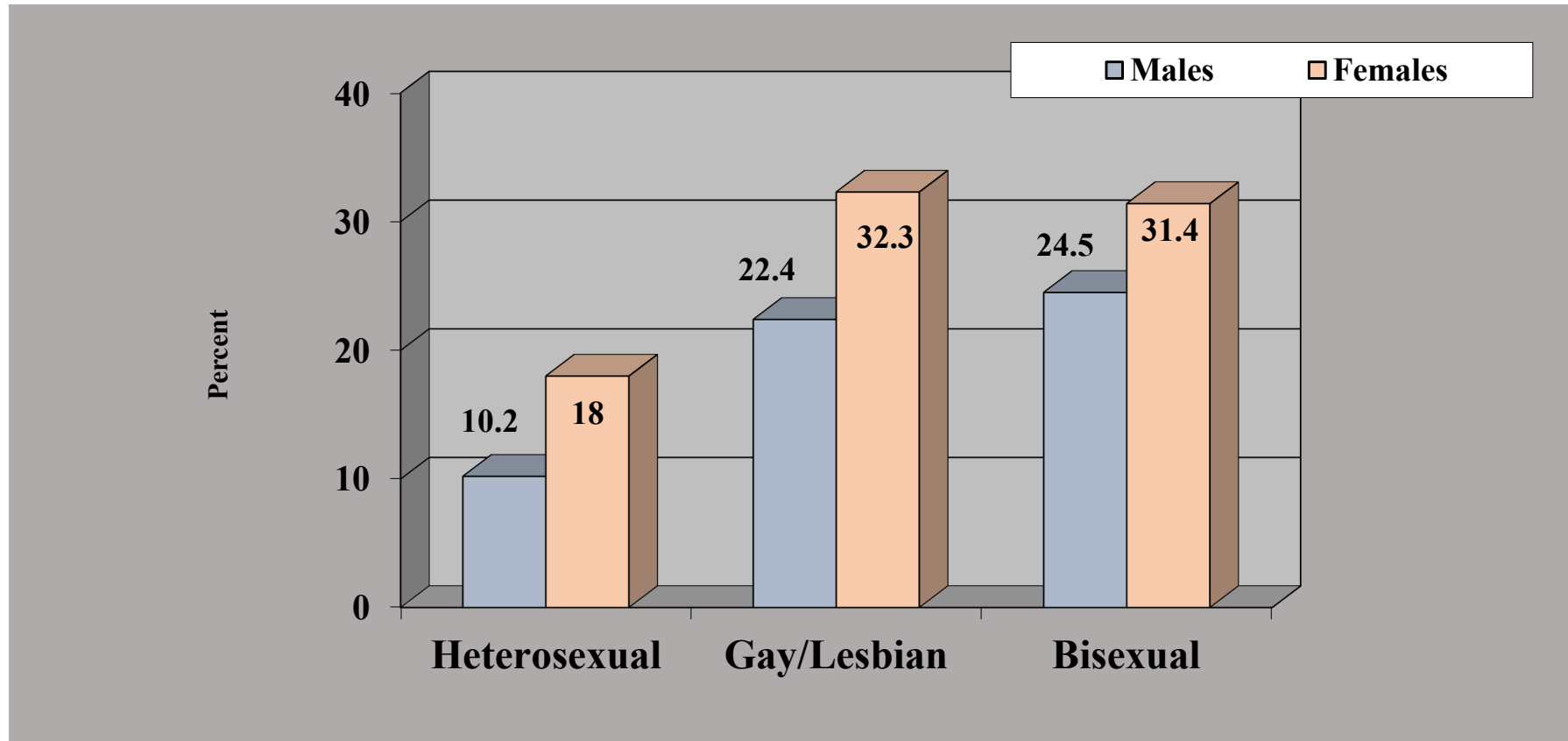
Diagnosis with Any Mental Health Condition-Past 12 Months 2007-2011 CSHS By Sexual Orientation



Statistical difference:
Gay/lesbian and bisexual compared to heterosexual

Alcohol and drug problem
included within the merged
dataset

Diagnosis with Any Mental Health Condition-Past 12 Months 2007-2011 CSHS By Sexual Orientation

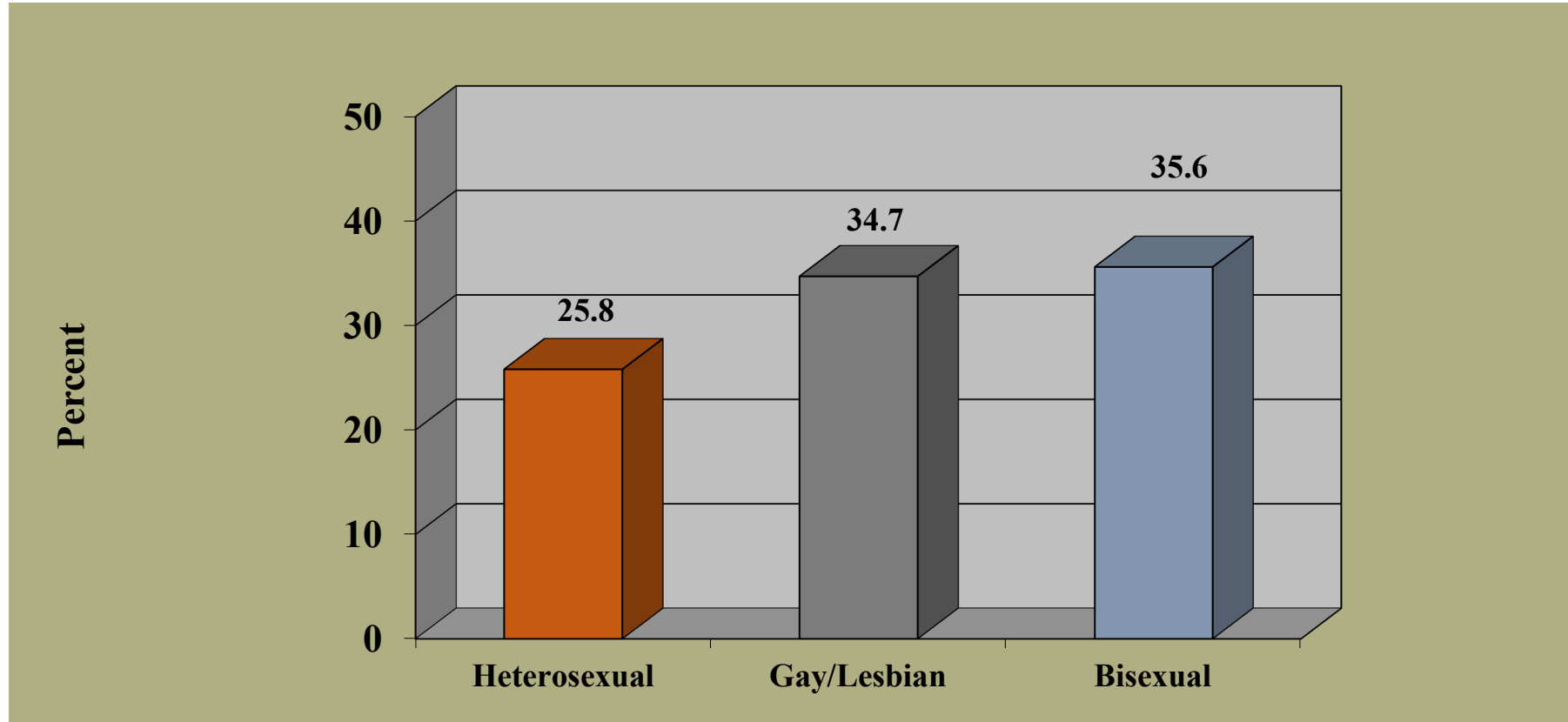


Statistical difference:

Gay and bisexual males higher rates than male heterosexuals

Gay/lesbian and bisexual females higher rates than heterosexual females

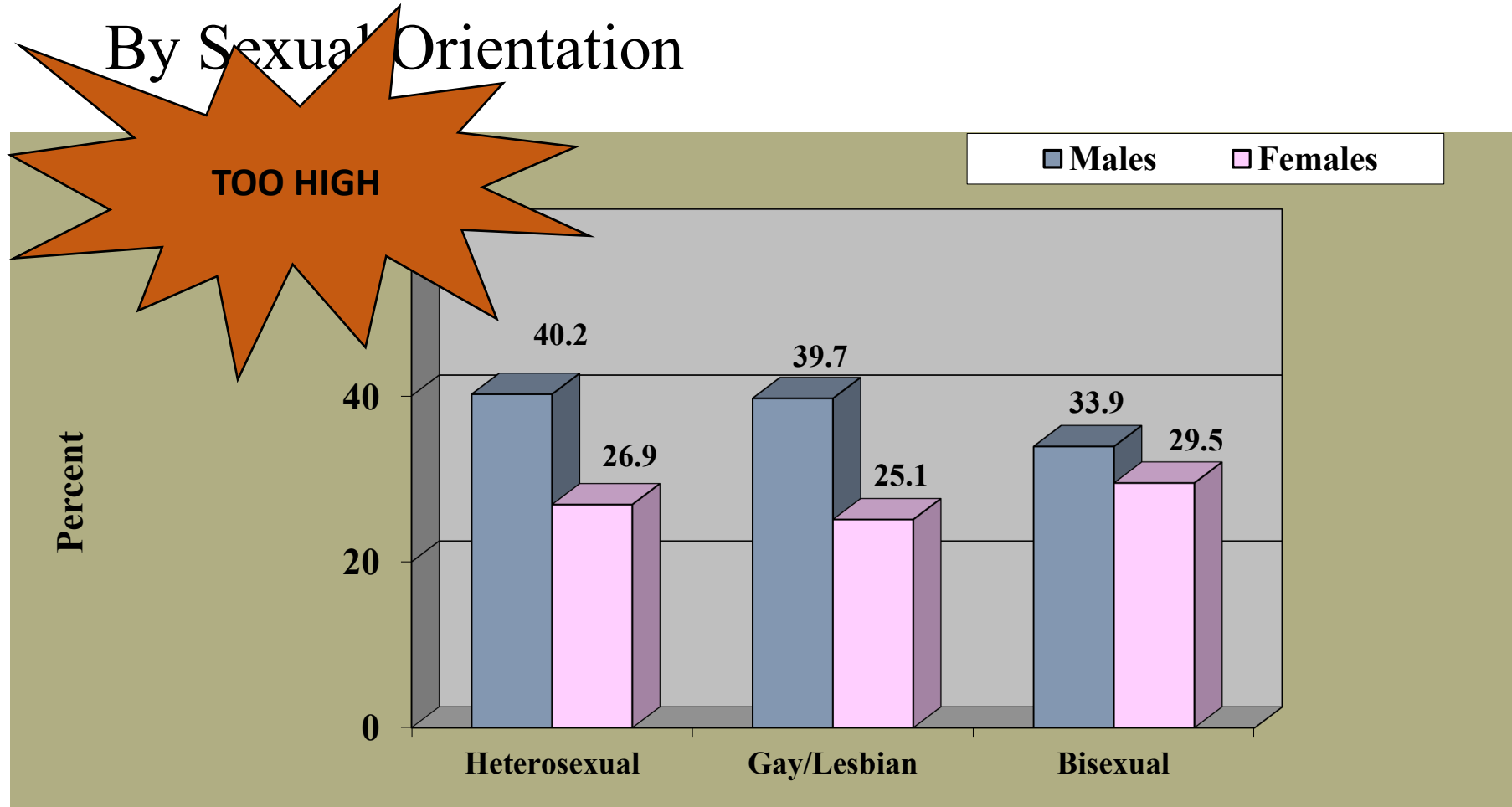
Current Tobacco Use 2007-2011 CSHS By Sexual Orientation



Statistical difference:
Gay/lesbian and bisexual compared to heterosexual

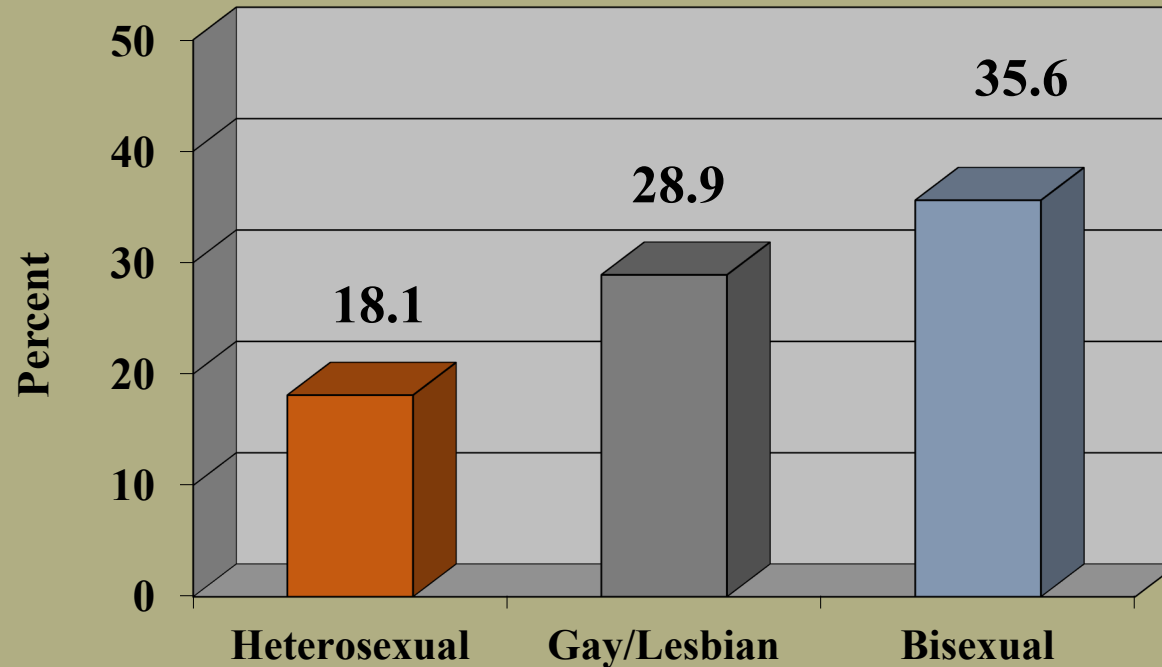
The difference is being driven by
the lower rate of current tobacco
use among female heterosexuals

High Risk Drinking 2007-2011 CSHS By Sexual Orientation



No statistical difference

Marijuana Use-Past 12 Months 2007-2011 CSHS By Sexual Orientation

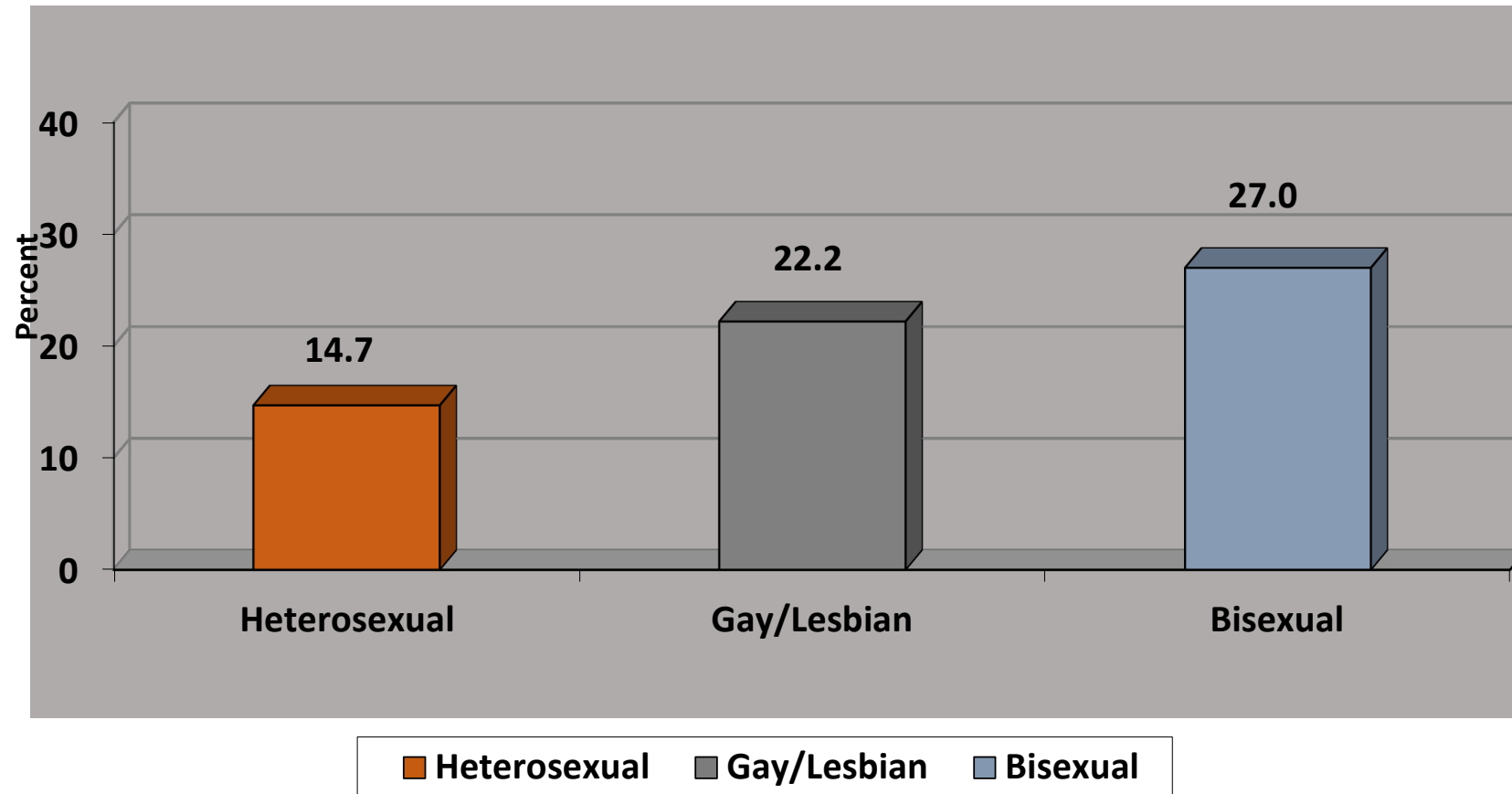


Statistical difference:

Gay/lesbian and bisexual rates compared to heterosexual rates

Bisexual rates compared to gay/lesbian rates

Binge Eating Behavior-Past 12 Months 2007-2011 CSHS By Sexual Orientation



Statistical difference:
Gay/lesbian and bisexual students compared to heterosexual students



Data source: Voice of Health Survey

**A survey (non-randomly) of LGBTQ health in Minnesota
by JustUs Health**

**(formed in 2018 by joining Minnesota AIDS Project & Rainbow Health Initially)
annually since 2010**

<https://www.justushealth.org/VOH>

TAKE THE 2019 VOICES OF HEALTH SURVEY!

Previous Voices of Health reports

Since 2012, we have conducted an annual survey collecting information on social determinants of health and individual health outcomes for LGBTQ Minnesotans. View our [Press Release](#) about this year's data. This information was collected online and in-person at community Pride events across the state, and published annually as the *Voices of Health* report.

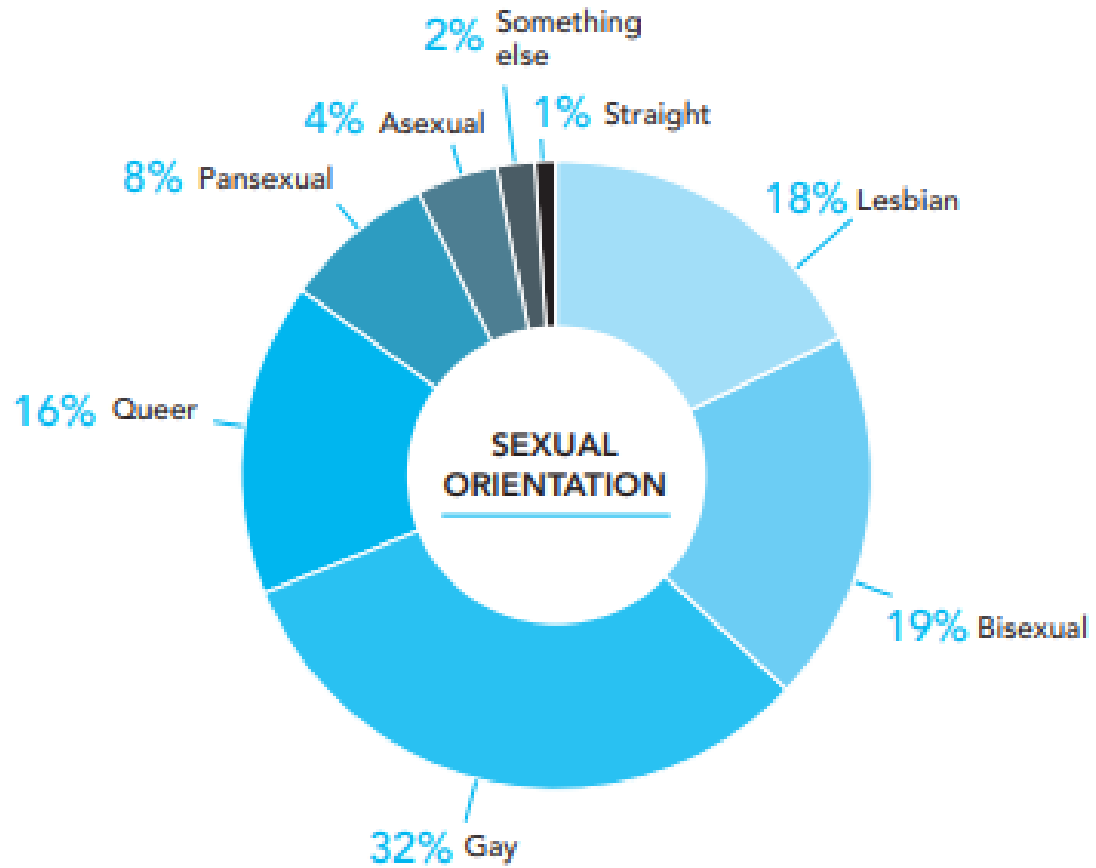
- [2018 Snapshot](#)
- [2018 Full Report](#)
- [2017 Snapshot](#)
- [2016 Full Report](#)



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Voices of Health
2018 Survey Results Snapshot

N=1222 LGBTQ Minnesotans



Voices of Health

2018 Survey Results Snapshot

GENDER



29%

of LGBTQ respondents identified as **transgender**.



70%

identified as **cisgender**.
Cisgender means their current gender matches their sex assigned at birth.

Overall,
38% of respondents are cisgender women and **4%** are trans women.

33% of respondents are cisgender men, and **8%** are trans men.

17% of respondents are non-binary, genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or genderfluid.

1% of respondents chose not to respond to the question about gender.

INTERSEX



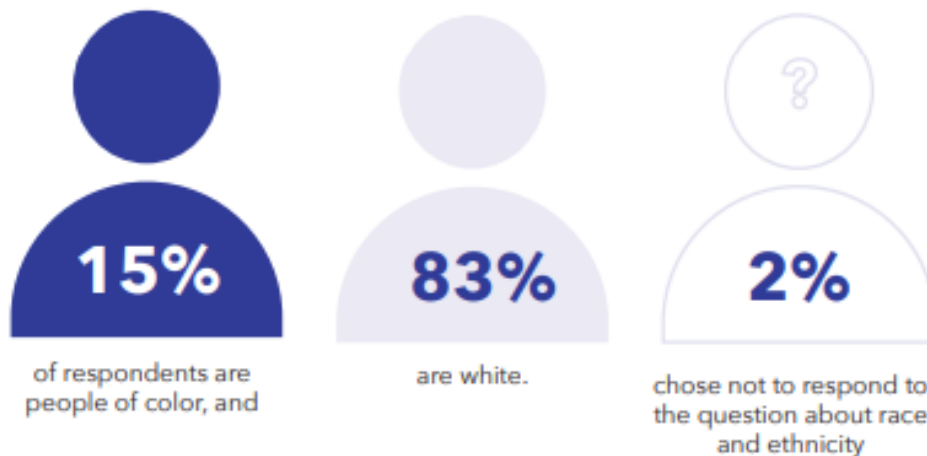
2%

of respondents report they have been diagnosed with a medically-recognized intersex condition.

Voices of Health

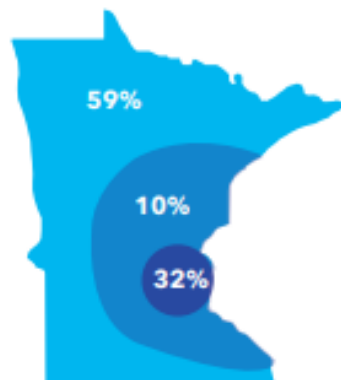
2018 Survey Results Snapshot

RACE AND ETHNICITY



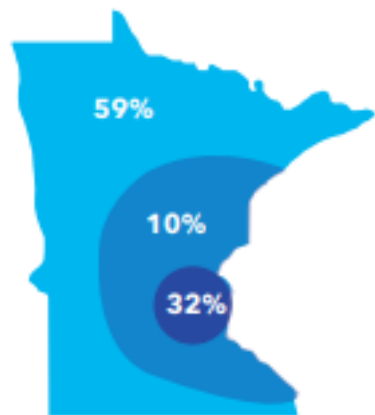
Overall, **3%** of respondents are black, **2.5%** are Latinx or Hispanic, **1%** are Native American, **2.4%** are Asian or Pacific Islander, **.3%** are Arab or Middle Eastern, and **6.1%** identified as mixed race or checked two or more racial categories

LOCATION



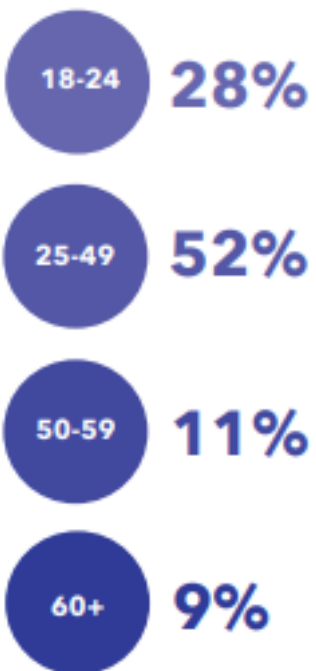
Of LGBTQ respondents who chose to provide their zip code, **32%** live in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. **10%** live in cities outside of the Twin Cities Metro Area (Duluth, Moorhead, Mankato, Rochester, and St. Cloud), while **59%** live in small towns.

LOCATION

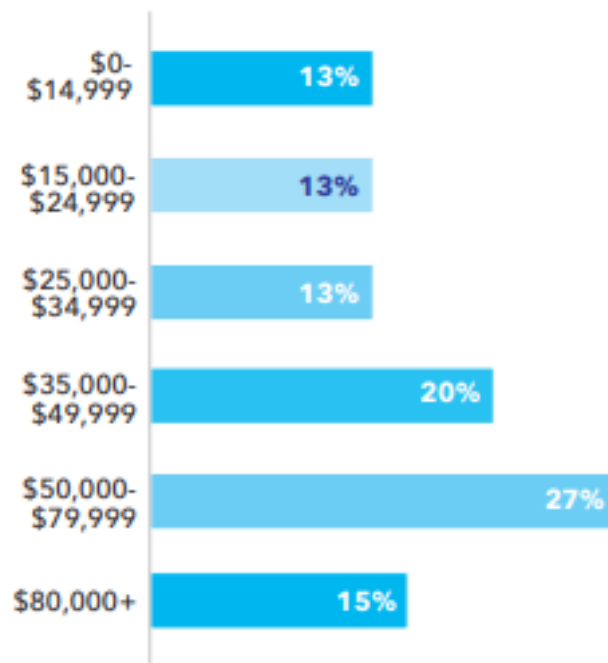


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AGE



INCOME



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Voices of Health

2018 Survey Results Snapshot

FOOD SECURITY



Overall, **35%** of LGBTQ respondents experienced some form of food insecurity in the past 12 months. LGBTQ people of color experienced food insecurity (**46%**) at higher rates than white LGBTQ people (**33%**).

In the past 12 months in your household:

LGBTQ respondents

Did you or other members of your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

30%

Did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

33%

Were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

28%

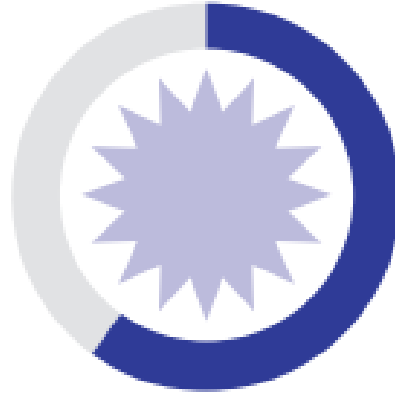
HOMELESSNESS



2% of respondents were homeless at the time they took the survey.

29% of LGBTQ respondents had experienced homelessness at least once in their life.

UNWANTED SEX



60%

of LGBTQ respondents
have experienced unwanted
physical sexual activity in
their lifetime.

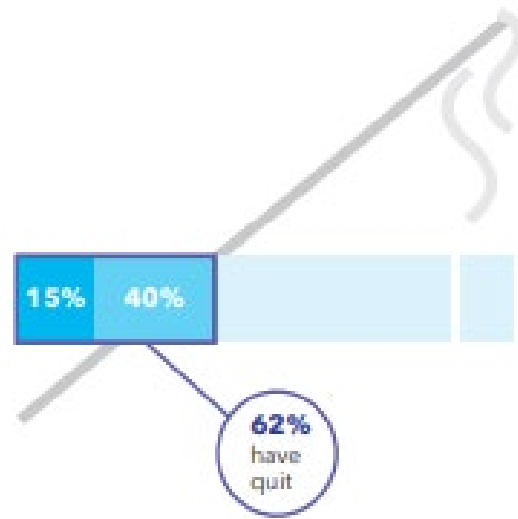
PHYSICAL ASSAULT

49%


of LGBTQ respondents
have experienced
physical assault in
their lifetime.



TOBACCO USE



40% of LGBTQ respondents are "ever smokers" (have smoked 100 cigarettes or more in their lifetime), and **15%** of all LGBTQ respondents are current smokers. Of the **40%** of LGBTQ people who have ever smoked, **62%** have quit smoking.



34% of LGBTQ respondents reported having ever used an e-cigarette/vaping, and **13%** had used an e-cigarette/vaped in the past 30 days.

MENTAL HEALTH



3 in 4 LGBTQ respondents were experiencing moderate to severe mental distress at the time of the survey.

46% were experiencing moderate mental distress and

29% were experiencing severe mental distress at the time of the survey.

25% were experiencing no mental distress or mild mental distress at the time of the survey. Mental distress is measured by the Kessler 6 scale.

Questions

Amy Leite Bennett

Amy.Leite-Bennett@hennepin.us, 612-348-7416

Hennepin County

