Substance Abuse and Sexual Orientation: The Key to Helping LGBTQ+ Students in Higher Education Misty Rhoads, Ph.D. May 15th, 2017

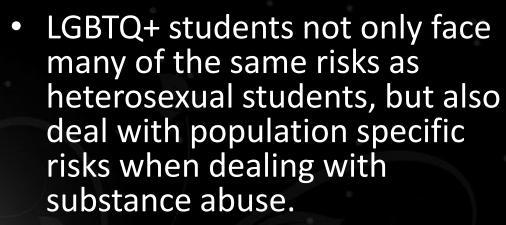


Welcome!



- Associate Professor
- Focus on Human Sexuality and Gender Issues
- Completed a practicum with a renowned gender reassignment surgeon to better understand the medical, physical, emotional, and spiritual support needs for trans-identified persons and their support systems
- Why is this topic is important?

Brief Summary:



 This Webinar addresses substance abuse statistics, risk factors on a college campus affecting substance abuse, and the social/administrative support needed to better serve this population.

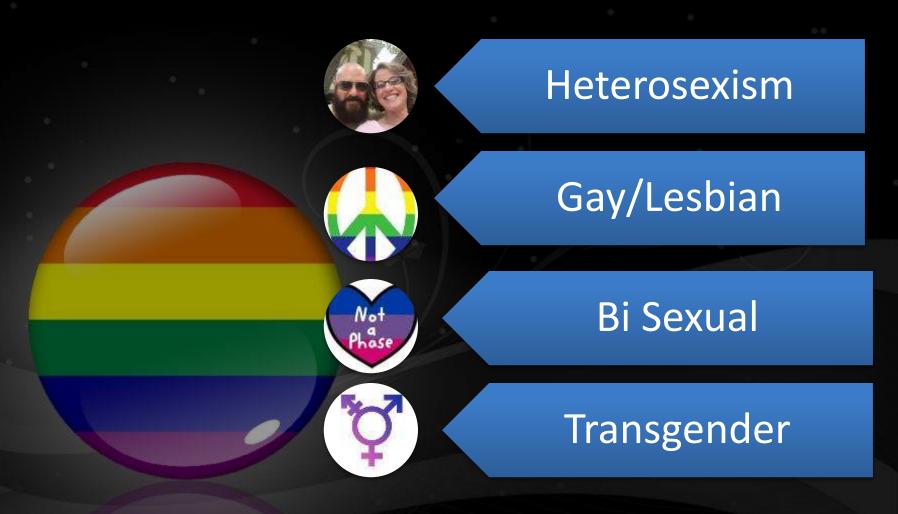
Learning Objectives

- To become familiar with appropriate terms for the LGBTQ+ community
- To identify major factors affecting substance abuse in the LGBTQ+ community
- To discuss changes needed on a college campus to better serve the LGBTQ+ community

Know What You Are Talking About



Basic Terms



Shocking Stats

- 20-30% of the GLBTQ+ population abuses substances vs. 9% of the general population ^{3,}
- 25% of GLBTQ+ abuse alcohol compared to 5-10% of general population ³
- The LGBTQ+ population is more than 2x as likely to have experienced any kind of mental illness in the past year.

Substance Abuse in Lesbians

Studies suggest that Lesbians are significantly more likely to drink in a heavy manner vs. heterosexual women. ¹¹

Lesbian and bisexual women are more likely to drink more often, binge drink, and experience negative consequences from alcohol use 11

They are also more likely to seek professional help for these problems ¹¹

Substance Abuse in Bisexual Men and Women

 Bisexual adults exhibit higher rates of binge drinking (22.6%) than their counterparts (14.3%) ¹¹

 Rates for binge drinking in bisexual women can be as high as (23.7%) ¹¹

Substance Use in Gay Men

- Gay men use substances at a higher rate than the general population ^{3, 11}
- 3.5% more likely to use marijuana and other illicit drugs and become dependent.³
- 12.2% more likely to use amphetamines ³
- 9.5% more likely to use heroin ³

Substance Use in Transgender/Gender Queer Populations

 More likely to use marijuana, crack, and alcohol along with using meth and other injectable drugs. ^{3, 11}

200% more likely to smoke tobacco ³

Why Turn to Substance Abuse?



- Cultural competency
- Lack of Family Support
- Invisibility
- Financial issues
- Lack of effective advising
- Bullying and ostracizing
- Sexual Assault
- Socialize, Cope, and Conform



Emotions



The Experience

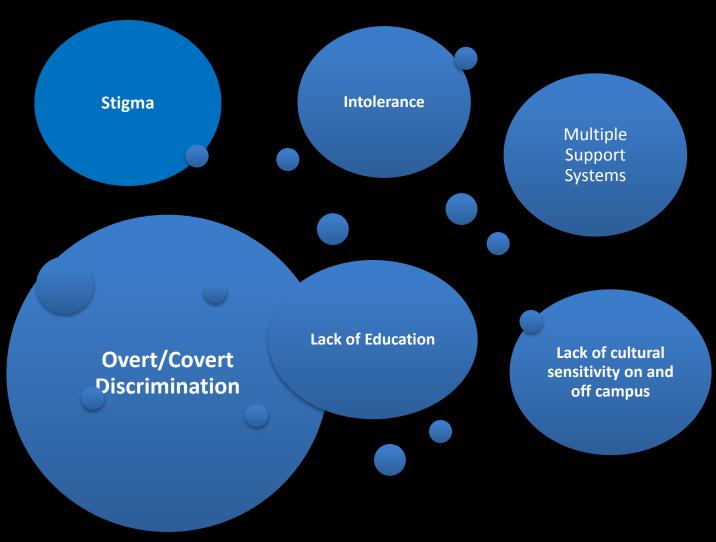
•1 million LGBTQ+ Students •160,000 faculty Higher Ed. • Most people struggle with identity issues in their 20's **Attendance** •Heterosexist/Phobic terminology •Endorsing Heteronormative culture Micro- Discomfort with LGBTQ issues/experiences **Aggressions** Assumptions of Abnormality Denial of Privacy Admit **Making A** Apologize Mistake? •Learn/Grow/Change

I am Sam: A Personal Experience

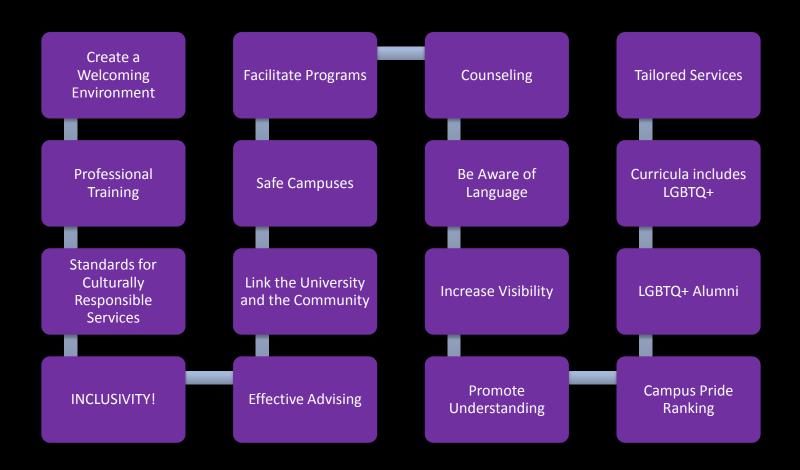
- I am Sam
- *Disclaimer some violence and disturbing actions

Stop at 1:39

Barriers to Seeking Support



Changes that Need to be Made



References

- 1. Moorhead, C. (2005). Advising lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender students in higher education. http://www.nacada.ksu.edu/Resources/Clearinghouse/View-Articles/Advising-Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-and-Transgender-Students-in-Higher-Education.aspx
- 2. Trammell, J. (2014). LGBT challenges in higher education. Today: 5 core principles for success. Association of Governing Boards. Trustee magazine. https://www.agb.org/trusteeship/2014/5/lgbt-challenges-higher-education-today-5-core-principles-success
- 3. Hunt, J. (2012). Why the gay and transgender population experiences higher rates of substance use. Center for American Progress.
- https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/lgbt/reports/2012/03/09/11228/why-the-gay-and-transgender-population-experiences-higher-rates-of-substance-use/
- 4. Windmeyer, S., Humphrey, K., & Barker, D. (2013). An institutional responsibility: Tracking retention & academic success of out LGBT students. Campus Pride. https://www.campuspride.org/resources/an-institutional-responsibility-tracking-retention-academic-success-of-out-lgbt-students/
- 5. Renn, K. (2017). LGBTQ students on campus: Issues and opportunities for higher education leaders. Higher Education Today.
- https://www.higheredtoday.org/2017/04/10/lgbtq-students-higher-education/
- 6. Redding, B. (2014). LGBT substance abuse-Beyond statistics. Social Work Today, 14(8). http://www.socialworktoday.com/archive/070714p8.shtml
- 7. Gutierrez-Morfin, N. (2016). Report: Lesbian, gay, and bi adults have higher drug abuse rates. NBC Out. http://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/report-lesbian-gay-bi-adults-face-higher-substance-abuse-rates-n671876

References

- 8. Green, A., & Wong, A. (2015). LGBT students and campus sexual assault. The Atlantic. https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2015/09/campus-sexual-assault-lgbt-students/406684/
- 9. Henshaw, A. (2017). LGBT college statistics. Campus Explorer. http://www.campusexplorer.com/college-advice-tips/DC54CA9B/LGBT-College-Statistics/
- 10 Pratt, T. (2014). Colleges ssee gay students as growth market. Time.com. http://time.com/3211813/lgbt-gay-colleges-resources/
- 11. Landreneau, A., (2014). Substance use an lgbtq students: What we need to know. Louisiana State University. https://www.lsu.edu/lacasu/site_files/item71303.pdf

Contact Information

• If you wish to contact me for further discussions, presentations, or information:

Dr. Misty Rhoads
mlrhoads@eiu.edu
or
dochealthed2010@gmail.com



