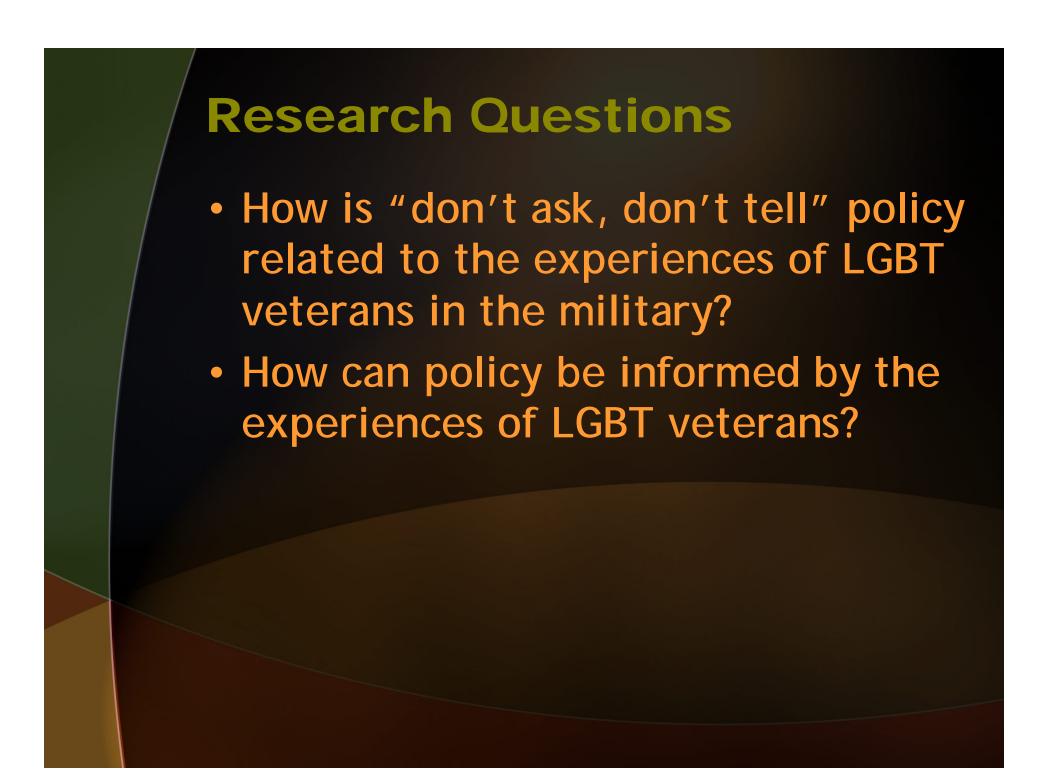
# Reflections on policy and practices: LGBT veterans' experiences while in the military

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## Background

- Barriers to LGBT veteran research
  - "Don't ask, don't tell" (1993)
  - Studies of veterans do not assess sexual orientation
  - Sampling difficulties
- Gates (2004) Urban Institute Report
  - Used 2000 Census data
    - Estimated 36,000 active duty gay men and lesbians
    - Nearly 1 million gay and lesbian Americans are veterans
      - (largest % in CA, FL, TX, NY, GA, DC metro)



### Measures

- Demographics
- Outness Inventory (Mohr & Fassinger, 2000), modified
- Military Experiences
  - Service history, branch, etc.
  - Newly-created (26 item) measure
- Trauma History
  - Assessed for Criterion A traumas before, during, and after military service
- Current Mental Health
  - Depression (PHQ-9)
  - PTSD (PCL-C; Weathers, Huska, & Keane, 1991)
  - Alcohol use (AUDIT)
  - Suicidal behavior history
- Current Physical Health
- Utilization of VA health care services
  - What services currently used?
  - Would like to use, but don't...?

## Sampling and Procedure

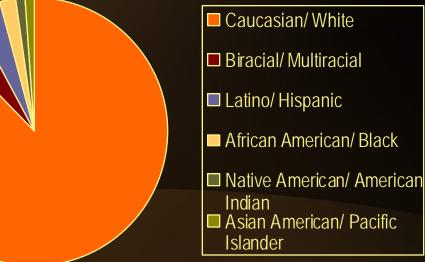
- Websites, email listserv recruitment
- National and regional LGBT periodicals
- Data collected online 5/2004-1/2005
  - Inherent sampling bias
  - Over 300 questions
  - No incentive provided for respondents

## **Participants**

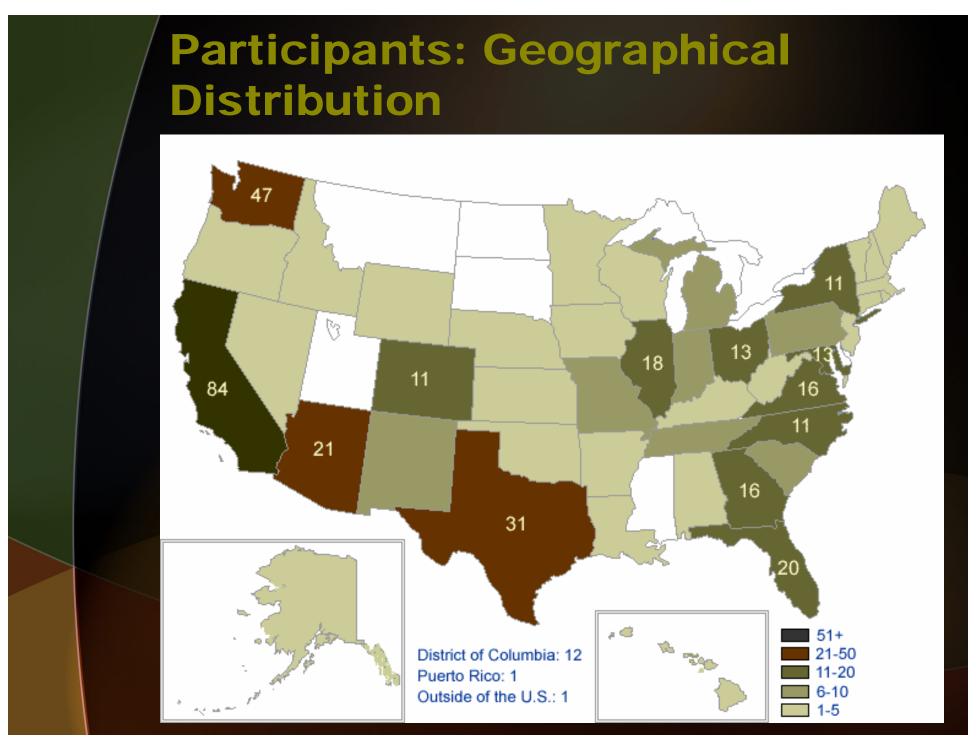
- 445 completed the survey
- Age: M = 45.4 (SD = 13.5)
- Gender:
  - 64.7% male, 27.2% female

8.1% transgender or "other"

• Ethnicity:



- Sexual orientation
  - 88.7% lesbian or gay
  - 7.2% bisexual
- Timing of Military Service
  - 58.1% left the military before "don't ask, don't tell" policy existed
  - 41.9% left the military after "don't ask, don't tell" policy was in place



#### Results

- Participants reported the following experiences due to their sexual orientation while in the military
  - Investigation regarding sexual orientation (36.2%, n=161)
  - Forced to leave the military (16.0%, n=71)
  - Isolation from their unit (14.8%, n=66)
    - 2.0% were incarcerated
  - Denial of promotion (12.4%, n=52)
  - Forced to undergo a psychiatric evaluation (11.7%, n=52)
- There were no differences in the frequency of these events before or after "don't ask, don't tell"

#### Results

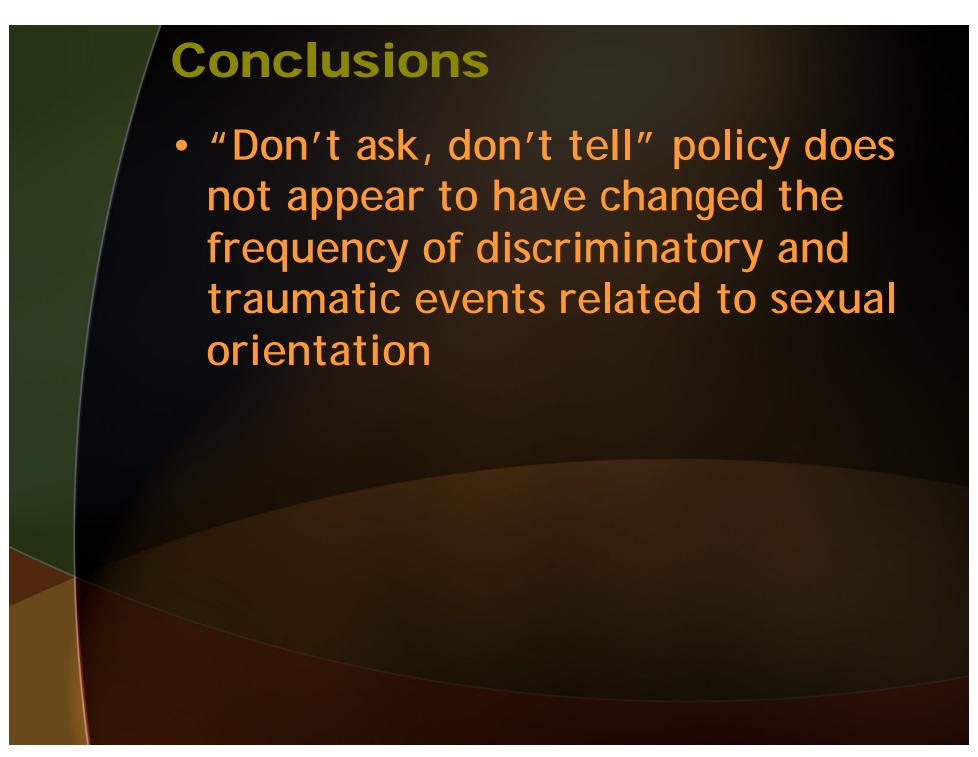
- Participants reported experiencing the following events due to sexual orientation while in the military
  - Verbal attacks (34.0%, n=141)
  - Unwanted sexual experiences (27.4%, n=113)
  - Threats of being "outed" to the military (26.1%, n=109)
  - Threats of physical violence (19.4%, n=80)
  - Property damage (8.7%, n=36)
  - Sexual assault (8.7%, n=36)
- There were no differences in the frequency of these events before or after "don't ask, don't tell"

#### Results

 Some violent events due to sexual orientation occurred less frequently after "don't ask, don't tell"

	Before	After	$\chi^2$	p
Being beaten	10.8%	4.6%	5.20	.02
Being assaulted with a weapon	4.9%	0.6%	6.37	.01

 Perception of a hostile attitude toward LGBT individuals while in the military appears to have decreased for veterans after "don't ask, don't tell" (t = 2.229, p = .026, d = .223)



## Conclusions

- Frequency of some acts of violence appear to have decreased
- Perception of hostile attitudes towards LGBT individuals does seem to have shifted with "don't ask, don't tell"
  - Cohort effect?

