

Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity, Co-occurring Disorders, and Substance Abuse Treatment Outcomes

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Presenter Disclosures

Sherry Lipsky, PhD, MPH

- (1) The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose

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Background

- ❑ Elevated substance use, mental health, and co-occurring disorders occur among LGB (Cochran & Mays, 2009, Cochran et al, 2003)
- ❑ Estimates vary by sexual orientation measures (identity, attraction, behavior) & gender (McCabe et al., 2009)
- ❑ LGB individuals may be more likely to access treatment than heterosexuals (Grella et al., 2009; Cochran et al., 2003)
- ❑ Few studies have assessed treatment outcomes among LGBT; none to our knowledge have used comparison groups

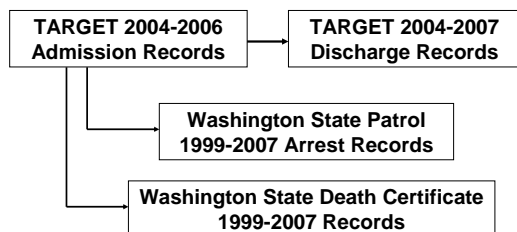
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Why We Conducted This Study

- ❑ Primary aims of this study:
 - ✓ Compare risk markers associated with orientation/ identity at admission to publicly-funded substance abuse treatment
 - ✓ Examine the relationship between orientation/ identity, COD and IPV
 - ✓ Estimate the effect of orientation/identity, COD, & IPV on one-year substance abuse treatment outcomes:
 - ✓ Treatment Completion
 - ✓ Treatment Re-entry
 - ✓ Arrest: Substance Use & IPV-related

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Methods



N=45,771 unduplicated female clients and
 27,762 unduplicated male clients

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How we defined COD based on TARGET data

- ❑ Psychological evaluation at admission
 - ✓ Psychological problem diagnosed
 - ✓ Referral for psychological evaluation made
 - ✓ Reevaluation needed
- ❑ Past year mental health treatment
- ❑ Currently receiving mental health services
- ❑ Currently on psychiatric medications

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How we defined sexual orientation and gender identity based on TARGET data

- ❑ Clients were asked: *How do you identify your sexual orientation?*
 - ✓ Heterosexual
 - ✓ Gay/Lesbian
 - ✓ Bisexual
 - ✓ Transgender
 - ✓ Questioning
 - ✓ Choosing not to disclose
- ❑ We categorized 'orientation/identity' as:
 - ✓ LGBTQ; Non-discloser; Heterosexual
 - ✓ Lesbian/Gay; Bisexual; Heterosexual

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How we defined Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

- ❑ IPV Victimization
 - ✓ Self-reported lifetime and current 'domestic violence' victimization (TARGET)
- ❑ IPV Perpetration
 - ✓ Self-reported past year arrest for 'domestic violence' (TARGET), or
 - ✓ Arrest for domestic violence-related crimes (State Patrol Arrest Records)
 - ✓ Court order violation (ex: DV restraining order)
 - ✓ Interference with reporting of DV

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Sample Characteristics I

	Females		Males	
	N	(%)	N	(%)
Gay/Lesbian	443	(1.6)	704	(1.5)
Bisexual	870	(3.1)	240	(0.5)
Transgender	14	(0.1)	12	(0.0)
Questioning	75	(0.3)	33	(0.1)
Non-Discloser	1501	(5.4)	2373	(5.2)
Heterosexual	24,859	(89.5)	42,409	(92.7)

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Sample Characteristics II

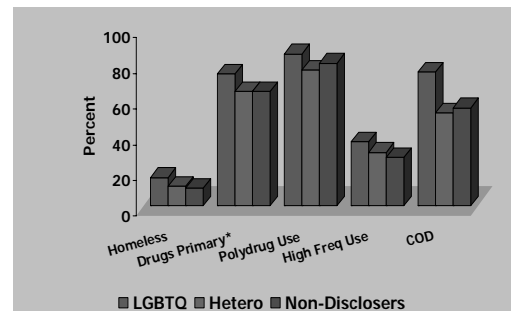
- ❑ Majority of Clients:
 - ✓ Male (62%)
 - ✓ Non-Hispanic White (64%) and Hispanic (12%)
 - ✓ 25-44 years of age (48%)
 - ✓ Unemployed (77%)
 - ✓ Admitted from Controlled Environment (81%)
 - ✓ Primary substance - Alcohol (43%)
 - ✓ Polysubstance users (74%)
 - ✓ Admitted to Outpatient (70%)

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Risk Markers Associated with Orientation/Identity at Admission

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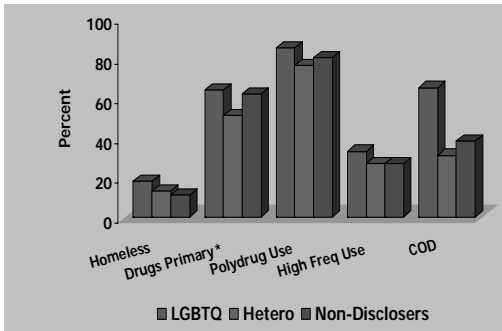
LGBTQ Orientation/Identity associated with higher risk profile among female clients



* Reference group: Alcohol as primary substance

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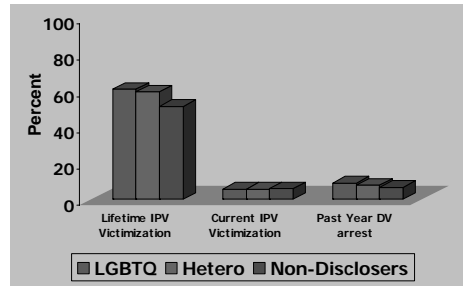
GBTQ Orientation/Identity associated with higher risk profile among male clients



* Reference group: Alcohol as primary substance

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LGBTQ and heterosexual female clients more likely to have IPV history

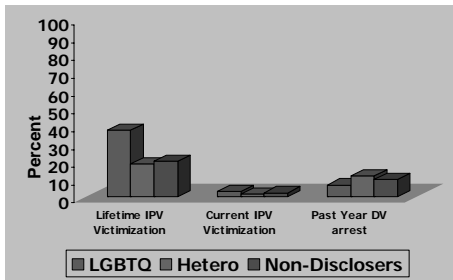


Proportion of female clients with IPV History

IPV=Intimate Partner Violence

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GBTQ male clients more likely to experience IPV and less likely to perpetrate IPV

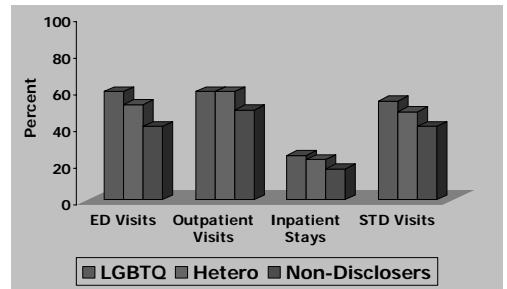


Proportion of male clients with IPV History

IPV=Intimate Partner Violence

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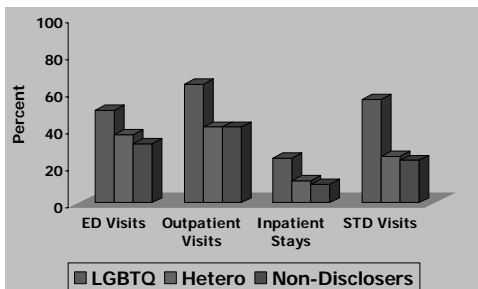
LGBTQ female clients more likely to be high utilizers of health services



Proportion of clients using healthcare services in year prior to substance abuse treatment admission

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GBTQ male clients more likely to be high utilizers of health services



Proportion of clients using healthcare services in year prior to substance abuse treatment admission

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Lesbian/Gay Female Clients Differed from Bisexual Female Clients

- Lesbian/Gay females more likely:
 - ✓ Alcohol users
 - ✓ Older
- ✓ Bisexual females more likely:
 - ✓ MJ or Meth users
 - ✓ Polysubstance users
 - ✓ STD visits

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Gay Male Clients Differed from Bisexual Male Clients

- Gay males more likely:
 - ✓ Admitted from controlled environment
 - ✓ Meth users
 - ✓ Older
 - ✓ Admitted to outpatient treatment
 - ✓ Increased STD visits
 - ✓ Increased COD
- Bisexual males more likely:
 - ✓ Polysubstance users
 - ✓ Admitted to opiate or group treatment

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Summary I

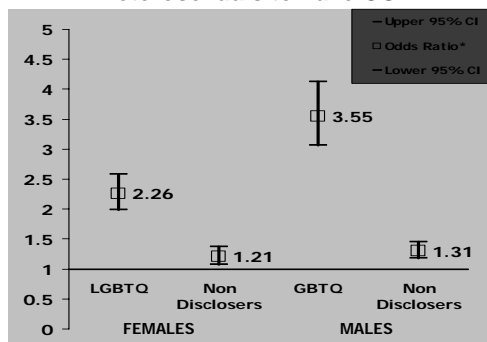
- LGBTQ Clients have multiple high-risk problems
 - ✓ Homeless
 - ✓ Polysubstance & High Frequency Use
 - ✓ COD
 - ✓ IPV Victimization
 - ✓ High Health Services Utilization

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Gender/Orientation and Co-Occurring Disorders

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LGBTQ Clients were more likely than heterosexuals to have COD

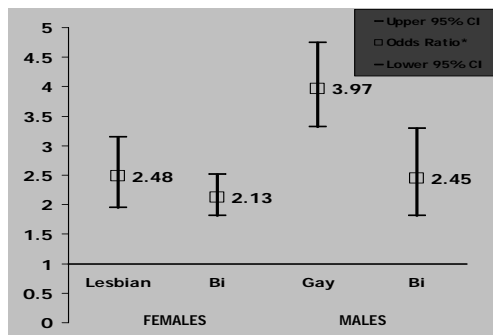


Reference group: Heterosexuals

* OR adjusted for demographic, substance use, & treatment factors

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Lesbian/Gay Clients were somewhat more likely than bisexual to have COD



Reference group: Heterosexuals

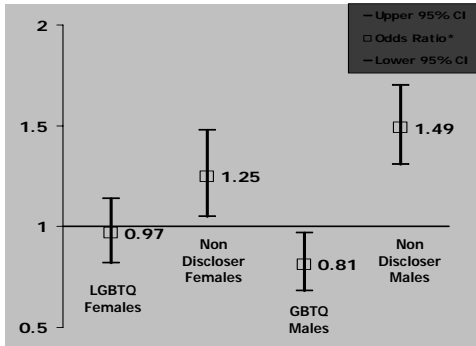
* OR adjusted for demographic, substance use, IPV & treatment factors

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Substance Abuse Treatment Outcomes Associated with Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity

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Male but not female LGBTQ clients were less likely than heterosexuals to complete treatment

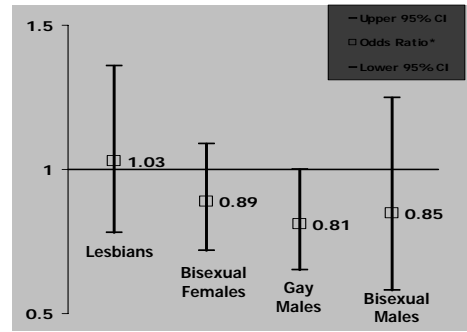


Reference group: Heterosexuals

* OR adjusted for demographic, substance use, COD, IPV & treatment factors

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Bisexual clients were more likely and gay male clients less likely to complete treatment



Reference group: Heterosexuals

* OR adjusted for demographic, substance use, COD, IPV & treatment factors

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Predictors of Treatment Completion among Female Clients

Risk Factor	AOR (95% CI)
Orientation/Identity	
LGBTQ	0.97 (0.82, 1.14)
Non-Disclosers	1.25 (1.05, 1.48)
Heterosexuals	Reference
COD	
COD	0.74 (0.69, 0.80)
IPV Victimization	
IPV Victimization	0.77 (0.66, 0.91)
Other Drug 1°	
Other Drug 1°	0.62 (0.56, 0.67)
Polysubstance Use	
Polysubstance Use	0.74 (0.67, 0.80)
Length of Stay	
0-2 months	0.07 (0.06, 0.08)
3-5 months	0.32 (0.30, 0.35)
≥6 months	Reference

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Predictors of Treatment Completion among Male Clients

Risk Factor	AOR (95% CI)
Orientation/Identity	
GBTQ	0.81 (0.68, 0.97)
Non-Disclosers	1.49 (1.31, 1.69)
Heterosexuals	Reference
COD	
COD	0.72 (0.68, 0.76)
IPV Perpetration	
IPV Perpetration	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)
Other Drug 1°	
Other Drug 1°	0.66 (0.62, 0.71)
Polysubstance Use	
Polysubstance Use	0.69 (0.64, 0.74)
Length of Stay	
1-2 months	0.08 (0.07, 0.08)
3-5 months	0.40 (0.38, 0.43)
≥6 months	Reference

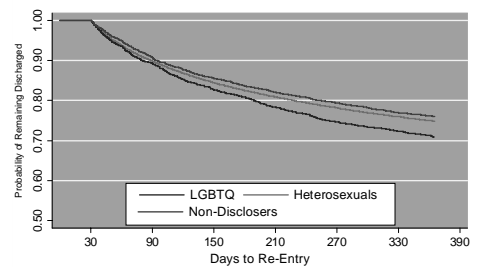
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Sociodemographic and other substance use & treatment factors predicted treatment completion

- ❑ Factors associated with decreased odds of completing treatment:
 - ✓ Black & NA/AN race
 - ✓ Young adulthood (compared to 45+)
 - ✓ Unemployed
 - ✓ Younger age at first use – especially preteen years
 - ✓ Higher frequency of primary drug use
 - ✓ Opiate substitution treatment modality (compared to OP)
- ❑ Factors associated with increased odds of completing treatment:
 - ✓ High school education and higher
 - ✓ Stable housing (compared to controlled environment)
 - ✓ Inpatient and group/residential treatment modality

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The probability of remaining discharged was lower among LGBTQ clients

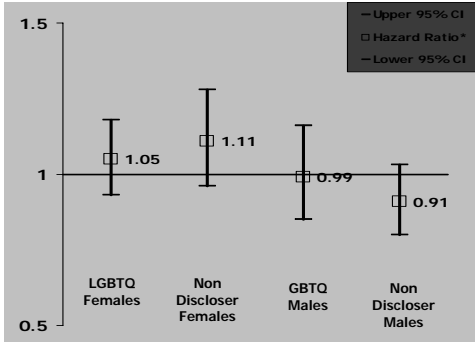


Log Rank Chi square test = 16.68; p<0.001

Time from Treatment Program Discharge to Re-entry

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LGBTQ Clients were no more likely than heterosexuals to re-enter treatment after accounting for other factors



Reference group: Heterosexuals

* OR adjusted for demographic, substance use, COD, IPV & treatment factors 31

Risk Markers other than sexual orientation/gender identity drive treatment re-entry among female clients

Risk Marker	HR (95% CI)	AHR (95% CI)	AHR (95% CI)	AHR (95% CI)
	Model 1 Unadjusted	Model 2 Adjusted for COD & IPV	Model 3 Adjusted for Demographics	Model 4 Adjusted for Substance Use & Treatment Factors
LGBTQ	1.19 (1.05-1.33)	1.12 (0.99-1.26)	1.08 (0.96-1.22)	1.05 (0.93-1.18)
Non-Disclosers	0.96 (0.84-1.10)	0.97 (0.84-1.11)	1.02 (0.89-1.17)	1.09 (0.95-1.25)
Heterosexuals	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
COD		1.30 (1.22-1.37)	1.22 (1.15-1.29)	1.13 (1.07-1.20)
IPV Perpetration		1.36 (1.24-1.49)	1.29 (1.18-1.42)	1.34 (1.22-1.48)

AHR – Adjusted Hazard Ratio; 95% CI – 95% Confidence Interval

COD- Co-occurring mental health and substance use disorder

IPV – Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration

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Risk Markers other than sexual orientation/gender identity drive treatment re-entry among male clients

Risk Marker	HR (95% CI)	AHR (95% CI)	AHR (95% CI)	AHR (95% CI)
	Model 1 Unadjusted	Model 2 Adjusted for COD & IPV	Model 3 Adjusted for Demographics	Model 4 Adjusted for Substance Use & Treatment Factors
GBTQ	1.11 (0.95-1.29)	0.98 (0.84-1.14)	0.99 (0.84-1.15)	0.99 (0.85-1.16)
Non-Disclosers	0.87 (0.76-0.98)	0.85 (0.75-0.97)	0.84 (0.74-0.96)	0.91 (0.80-1.03)
Heterosexuals	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
COD		1.43 (1.37-1.51)	1.22 (1.15-1.28)	1.11 (1.06-1.17)
IPV Perpetration		1.18 (1.10-1.27)	1.13 (1.05-1.21)	1.16 (1.08-1.25)

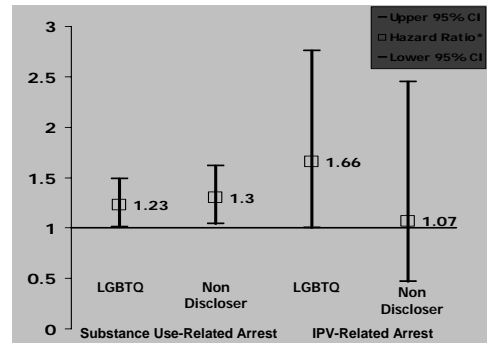
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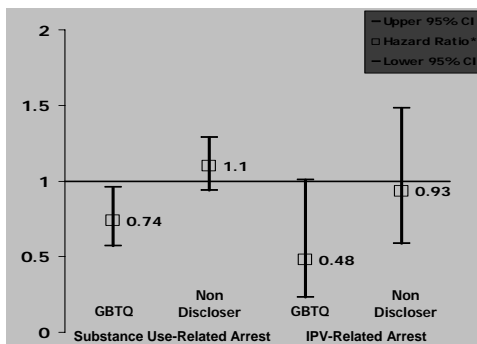
LGBTQ female clients were more likely than heterosexual females to be arrested post-treatment



Reference group: Heterosexuals

* OR adjusted for demographic, substance use, COD, prior arrest & treatment factors 34

GBTQ male clients were less likely than heterosexual males to be arrested post-treatment



Reference group: Heterosexuals

* OR adjusted for demographic, substance use, COD, prior arrest & treatment factors 35

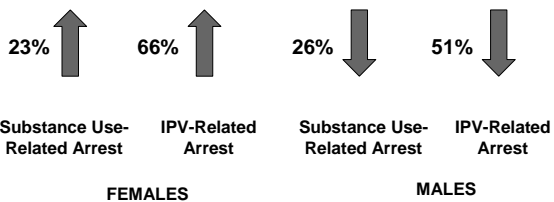
LGBTQ Clients were more likely to experience COD and less likely to complete treatment



...After accounting for all other factors

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Female LGBTQ Clients were more likely and male LGBTQ clients less likely to be arrested in the post-treatment year



...After accounting for all other factors

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Summary II

- LGBTQ clients *more* likely to have COD
- LGBTQ clients *more* likely to have poorer treatment outcomes:
 - ✓ Decreased likelihood of completing treatment among males
 - ✓ Increased risk of arrest among females
- LGBTQ clients *not* at increased risk of re-entering treatment
- LGBTQ male clients at *decreased* risk of arrest

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Conclusions

- COD and violence histories should be addressed among LGBTQ clients
- LGBTQ female clients may have improved outcomes when violence is addressed in the context of treatment
- Integrated COD treatment may improve outcomes
- LGBTQ-centered or LGBTQ-sensitive treatment programs may improve outcomes

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