

Leveraging Latent Class Modeling at the Intersection of Racism and Homonegativism Experienced by Black & Latino Sexual Minority Young Men: Identifying Subgroups and their Links with Substance Use

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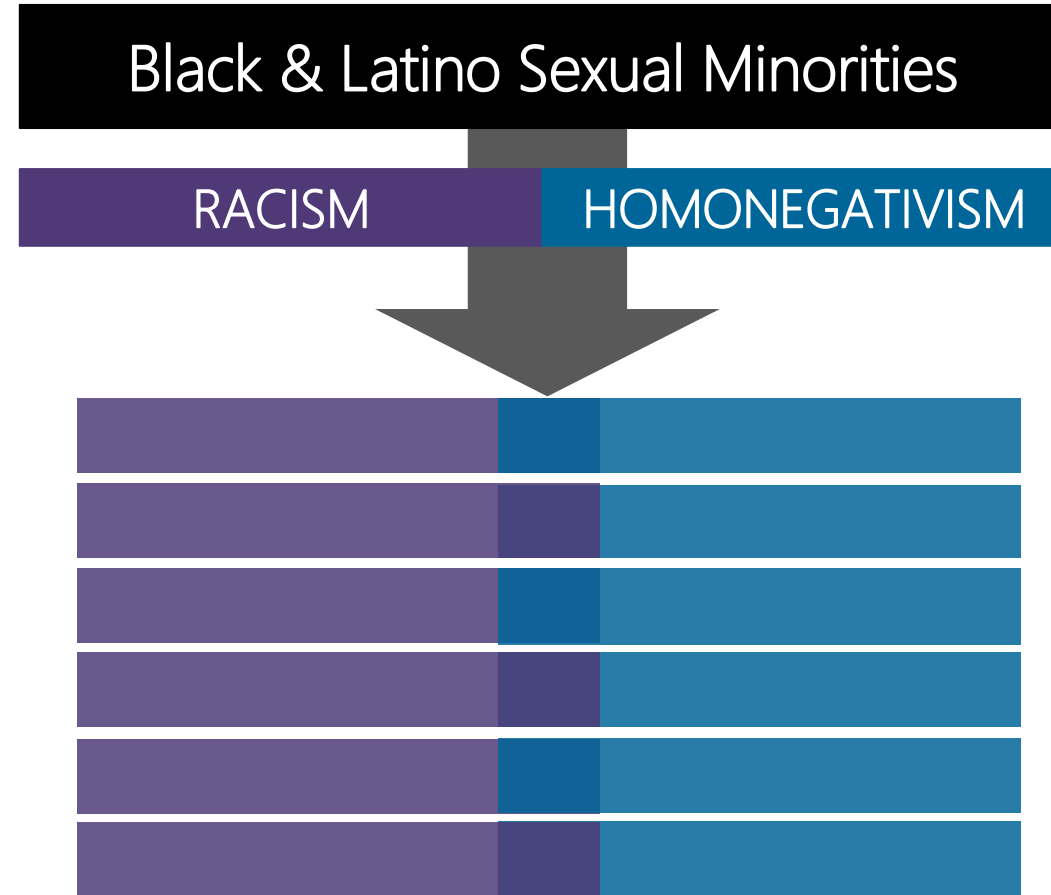
June 17, 2020

What do we know?



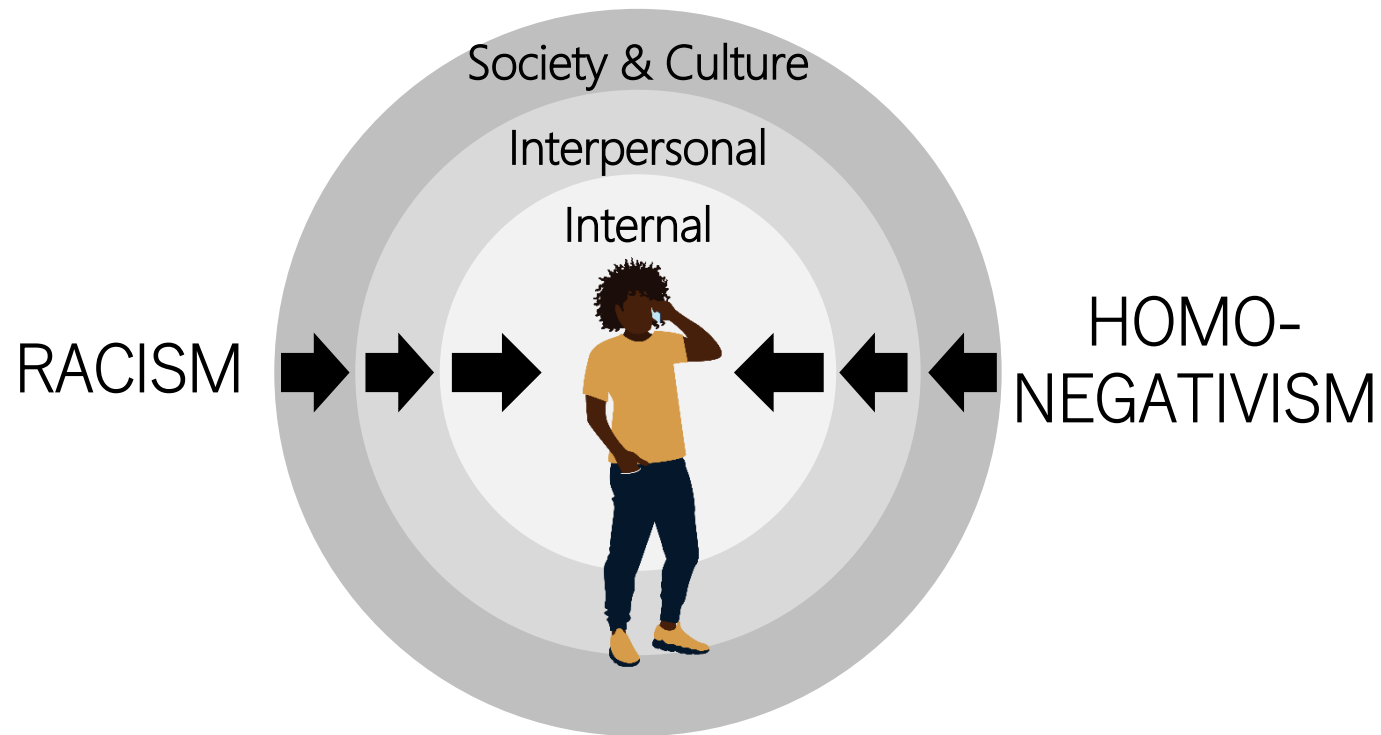
Western & Wildeman (2009); HHS (2015); CDC (2014); Lara et al. (2005); NCHS (2016); Levine et al. (2007); Dermody et al. (2014); Fish et al. (2019); Marshal et al. (2011); Millet et al. (2007); Blashill et al. (2020)

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Why this study?



- Substance Use disparities
 - Who is using substances?
- Can social support help?

What is intersectionality?

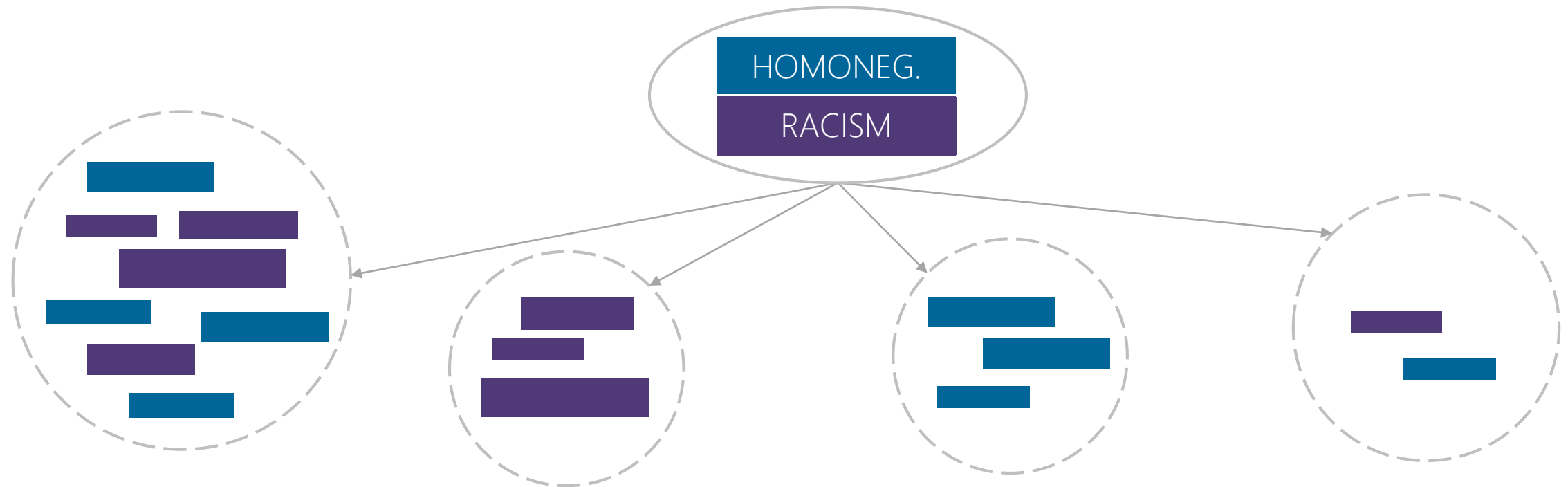


Image Credit: Columbia University

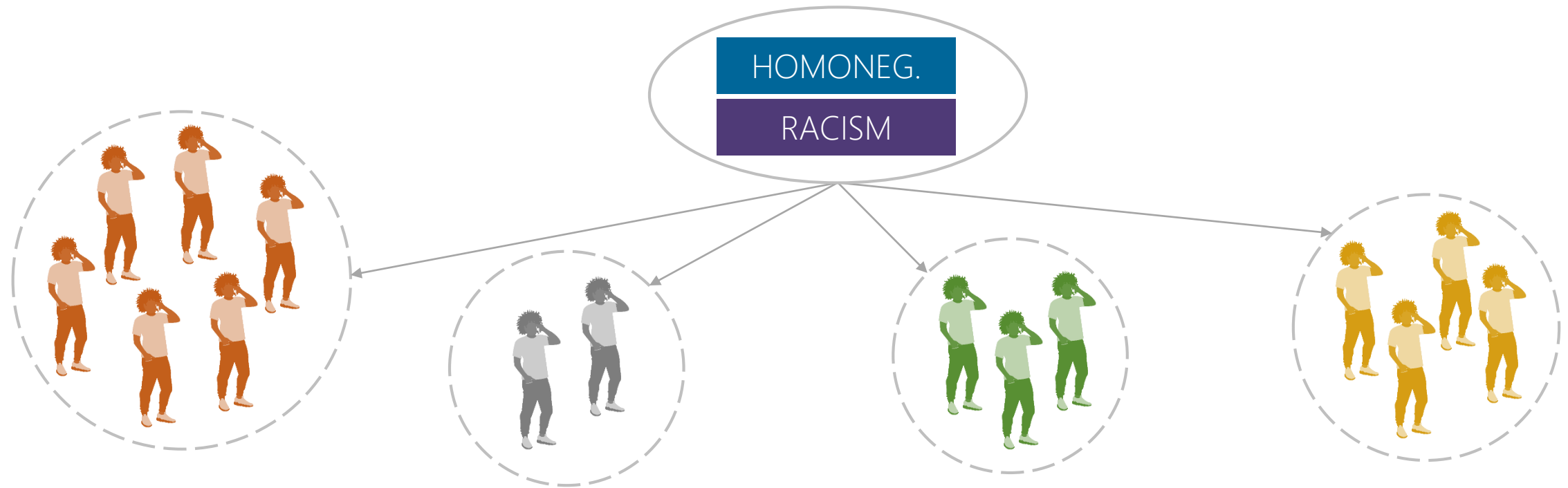
Because the intersectional experience is greater than the sum of racism and sexism, any analysis that does not take intersectionality into account cannot sufficiently address the particular manner in which Black women are subordinated.

-Kimberlé Crenshaw

Latent Class Analysis

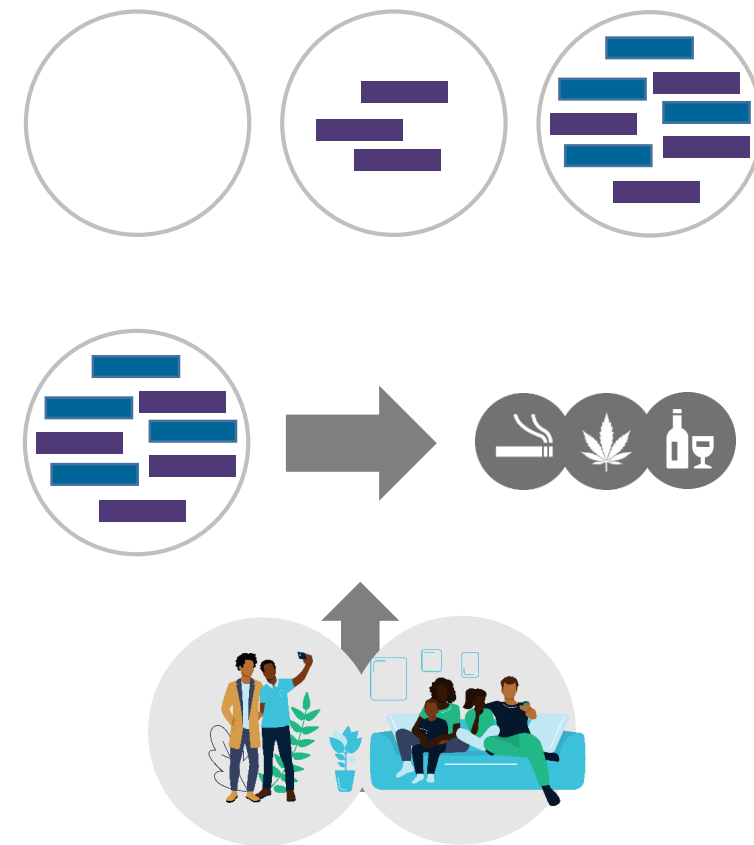


Latent Class analysis



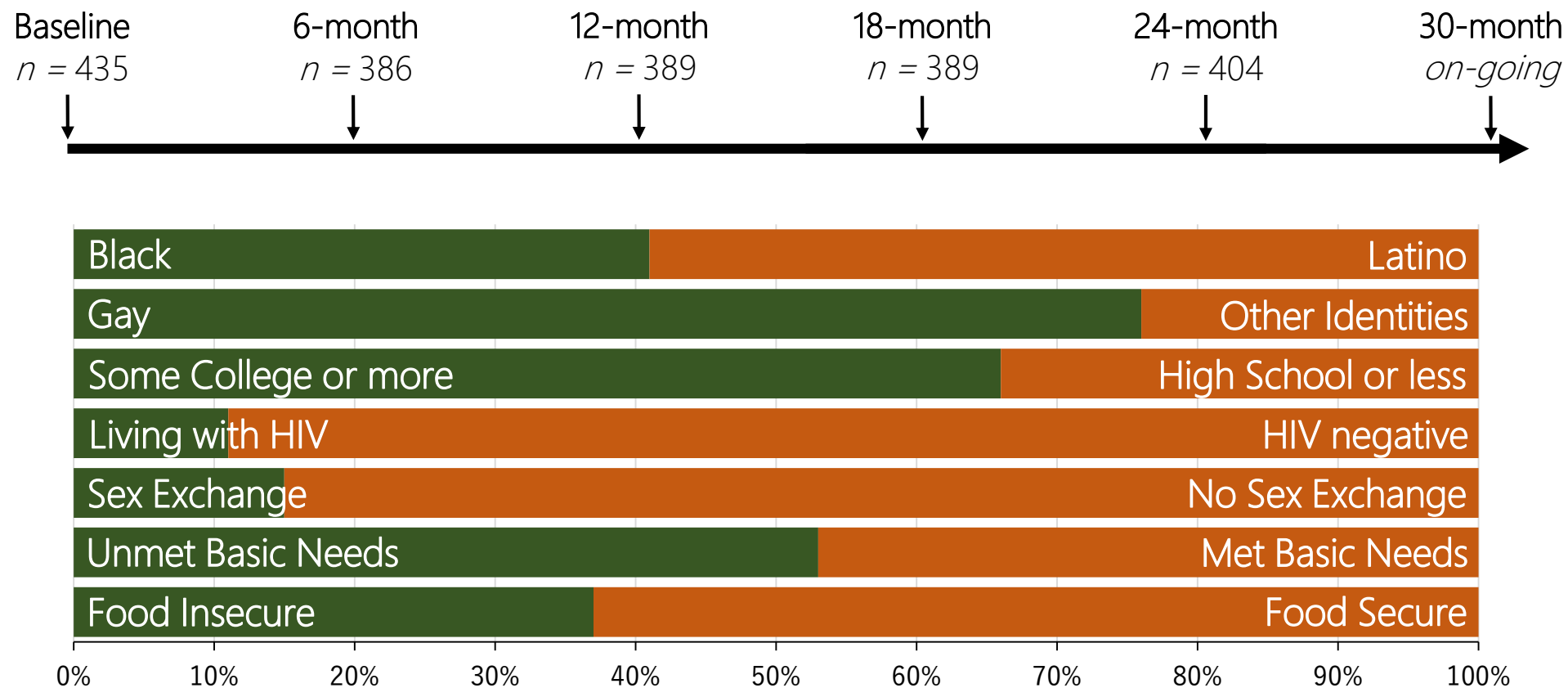
Research Questions

1. Do subgroups experience different patterns of stigma?
2. Is subgroup membership related to substance use?
3. Is the association weaker at greater levels of social support?



The Healthy Young Men's Cohort Study

Sample & Study Design



Survey Scales

- Racism & Homonegativism:

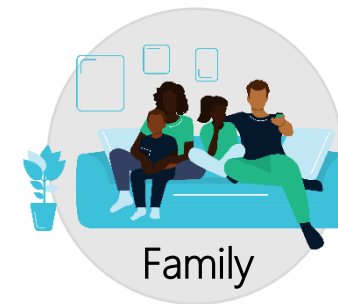
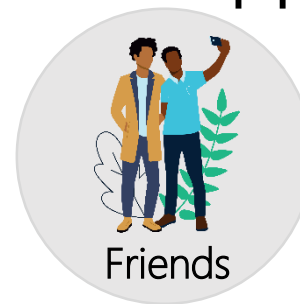
RACISM	Workplace	Relationships
Violence	Gay Bars	Rejection
Mistreatment	Preoccupation	Objectification
Police	Sexualization	

HOMONEG.	Embarrassment
Violence	Avoidance
Police	Concealment
Workplace	Internalized

- Substance Use:



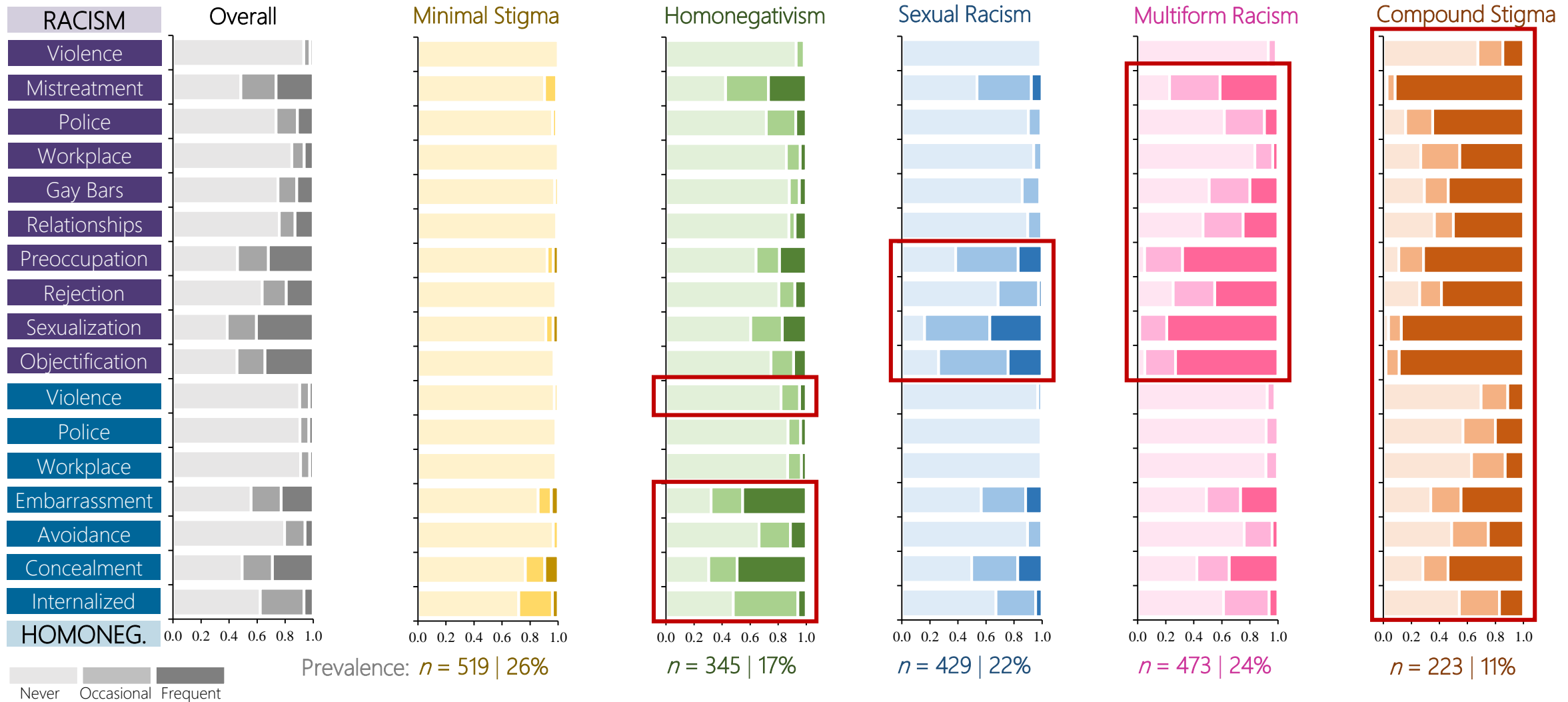
- Social Support:



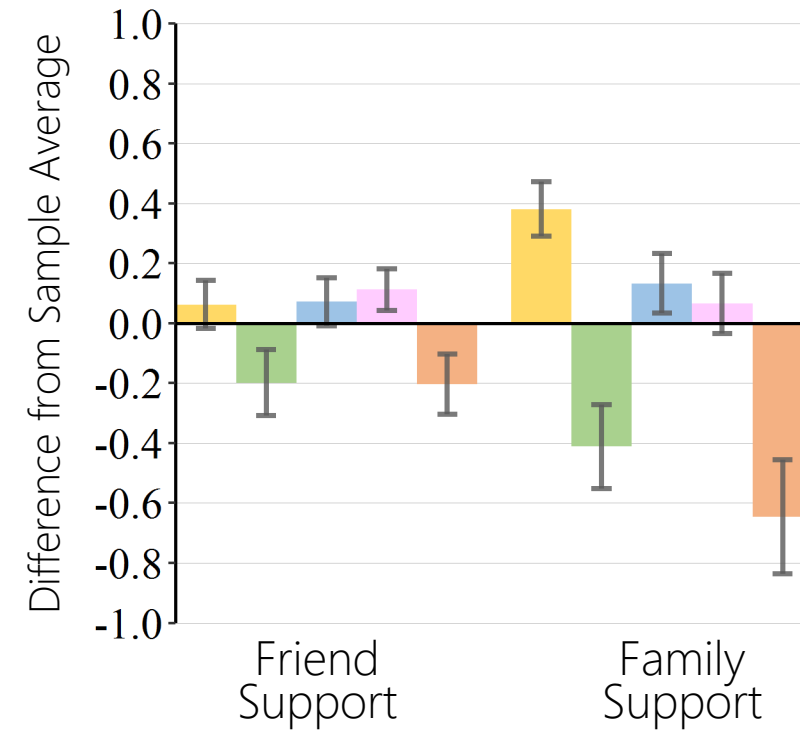
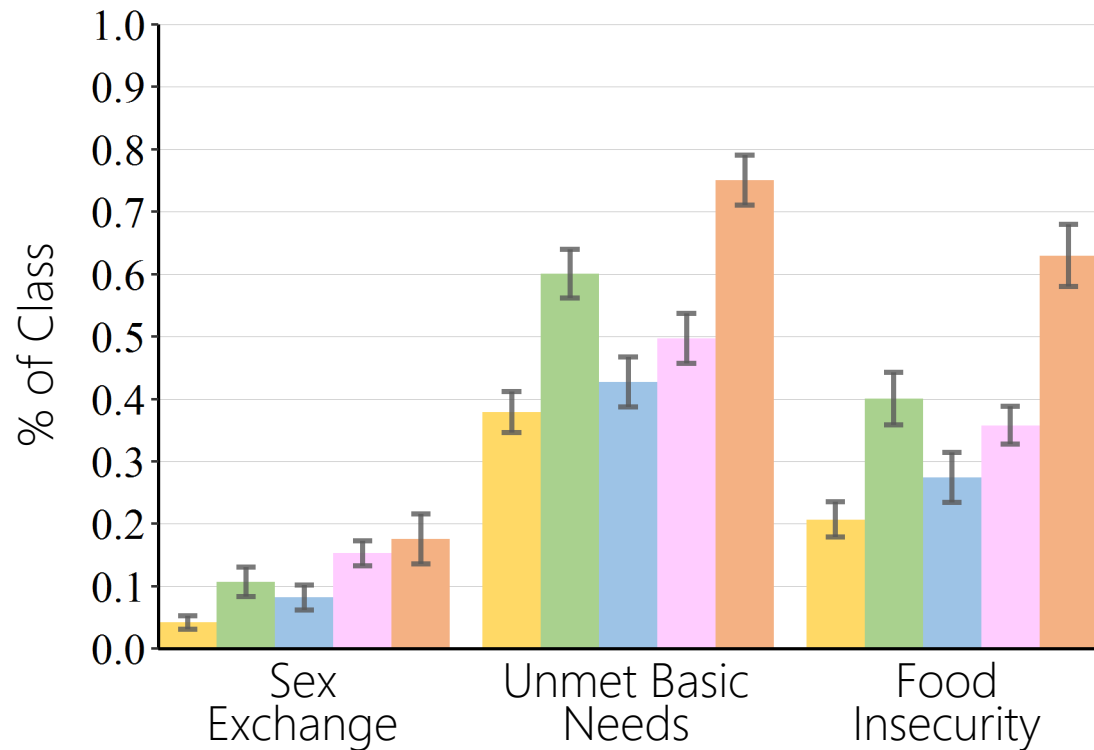
Data Analysis

1. Do subgroups experience different patterns of stigma?
 - Longitudinal Latent Class Analysis
2. Is subgroup membership related to substance use?
 - Multivariable logistic regression
3. Is the association weaker at greater levels of social support?
 - Moderated multivariable logistic regression

Results: Subgroups



Results: Subgroups in Context



Results: Subgroups & Substance Use

	Any Use			Marijuana			Alcohol		
	Nicotine	Marijuana	Alcohol	Abuse	Dependence	Disorder	Hazardous Drinking	Alcohol Dependence	Harmful Drinking
Minimal Stigma									
Homonegativism	47%			107%	216%	121%	82%	93%	106%
Sexual Racism			62%				56%	65%	63%
Multiform Racism		51%	83%	52%	146%	94%	58%	74%	88%
Compound Stigma				81%	290%	159%			58%

Note. $n = 1,995$ person records.

Models adjusted for race/ethnicity, sexual identity, HIV status, education, and socioeconomic status.

What do we learn from this study?

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- Despite progress, injustice and unequal treatment is common. More work is needed now.
- Black and Latino sexual minority men are not a monolith



Image credit: The Advocate, 2018

What do we learn from this study?

- Patterns of racism and homonegativity experiences are complex
- The intersectionality includes different experiences of stigma for people in the same groups



Image credit: The San Francisco Chronicle, 2019

What do we learn from this study?

- Subgroups and Substance Use
 - Elevated disordered use is of special concern
 - Who is most at risk?



Image credit: LifeBeyondTherapy, 2019

What do we do next?

- Social support and other options for intervention
- Positive aspects
- Focus on subgroups with greatest stigma and contextual strain
- Underlying mechanisms



Image credit: News360, 2019

Conclusion

- Latent class analysis is well-suited tool for modeling intersectionality
- Racism and homonegativism are not experienced uniformly
- Further research and policy change is needed to disrupt systems of white supremacy and heteronormativity that drive health disparities



Image credit: The Guardian, 2019