Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Questioning (LGBQ) Youth

2018 DELAWARE STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE: SUBSTANCE USE AND RELATED ISSUES

Prepared by the

University of Delaware Center for Drug and Health Studies

&

Its State Partners

for

The Delaware SPF-PFS Program,
The Delaware Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health,

&

The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup
(SEOW, formerly the Delaware Drug and Alcohol Tracking Alliance/DDATA)

Sponsored by Award SP020704 to the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Delaware Health and Social Services, from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Please address all inquiries to: Laura Rapp, PhD, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Health Studies, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice: lrapp@udel.edu.
Introduction:
The Role of the Delaware SEOW and the Purpose of the Epidemiological Profile

All States, including Delaware, have received support from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s (SAMHSA’s) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to establish a statewide epidemiological workgroup or SEOW. In Delaware, the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH) in the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services is the recipient of a Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success Grant (SPF-PFS) and the SEOW is part of this initiative. The SEOW (formerly known as the Delaware Drug and Alcohol Tracking Alliance, or DDATA) is a group of stakeholders representing organizations that collect and use data on substance use, associated behaviors, and their consequences in order to establish and monitor indicators related to substance abuse prevention. The SEOW’s mission is to bring this data to the forefront of the prevention planning process. Its goals are:

- To build monitoring and surveillance systems to identify, analyze, and profile data from state and local sources;
- To provide current benchmarks, trends, and patterns of substance consumption and its consequences;
- To create data-guided products that inform prevention planning and policies;
- To train agencies and communities in understanding, using, and presenting data effectively in order to support prevention efforts.

This annual report highlights the most recently available data on substance use and related issues in Delaware. It also includes special topics, such as populations that experience disproportionate risk for substance use or related behaviors. The information is intended to help decision makers and stakeholders throughout Delaware accomplish their goals related to needs assessments, strategic planning, and evaluation. The 2018 report consists of twelve sections: a state demographic background; tobacco and electronic cigarettes; alcohol; marijuana; opioid use; other illegal drugs; substance exposed infants; gambling; mental health; substance use and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs); substance use among the LGBQ population and new data on Transgender youth in Delaware; and protective factors.

The 2018 Delaware Epidemiological Profile is available, along with all SEOW data products, from the Center on Drug and Health Studies at the University of Delaware website.
Thank You, SEOW Collaborators

for your participation and commitment to data-driven prevention planning, practice, and evaluation!

atTAcK Addiction
Christiana Care Health Systems
Delaware Academy of Medicine
Delaware Criminal Justice Council
Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Delaware Council on Gambling Problems
Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS)
Delaware Afterschool Network
Delaware Courts – Office of the Child Advocate
Delaware Department of Education
Delaware Department of Health and Social Services
Division of Medicaid and Medical Assistance
Division of Public Health
Division of Services for the Aging and Persons with Disabilities
Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Delaware Department of Homeland Security
Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement
Division of Forensic Medicine
Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families
Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Trauma Informed Care
Division of Professional Regulation, Prescription Monitoring Program
Mental Health Association of Delaware
Delaware Office of Controlled Substance Prevention Coalition
Delaware State Police
DEMC0
La Esperanza
KIDS COUNT in Delaware, University of Delaware
Delaware Center for Community Research & Service
Latin American Community Center
Nemours Health and Prevention Services
Open Door, Inc.
Wesley College
West End Neighborhood House
University of Delaware
Student Health and Wellness Promotion

SEOW Facilitator Team, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Health Studies: Laura Rapp, Sharon Merriman-Nai, James Highbarger, Dana Holz, David Borton, Brandie Pugh, Kai Lin, Luye Li, Lin Liu, Meisje Scales, Rachel Ryding, Roberta Gealt, Dan O’Connell, and Steve Martin
# Table of Contents

Introduction: 2  
The Role of the Delaware SEOW and the Purpose of the Epidemiological Profile 2  
Table of Figures 6  
Executive Summary 12  
  Introduction: The Role of the Delaware SEOW and the Purpose of the Epidemiological Profile 12  
  Delaware Data: State Demographic Background 13  
  Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes (Vaping) 13  
  Alcohol 14  
  Marijuana 15  
  Opioids and other Trends 15  
  Other Illicit Drug Use 16  
  Substance Exposed Infants 16  
  Gambling 17  
  Mental Health 17  
  Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) 18  
  Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Questioning (LGBQ) and Transgender Youth 18  
  Protective Factors 19  
Delaware Data: 20  
  State Demographic Background 20  
    New Castle County 21  
    Kent County 22  
    Sussex County 22  
    Medically Underserved Areas 23  
    An Overview of the 2018 Delaware State Epidemiological Profile Report 24  
Overview: Statewide Consumption Patterns of Select Substances 25  
Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes (Vaping) 40  
  National Context 40  
  Tobacco Use in Delaware 42  
  Tobacco Prevalence Indicators 44  
  Tobacco Exposure and Culture in Delaware 57  
  Tobacco Trends and Comparisons to U.S. and Region 67  
  Perceived Risks and Consequences 75  
Alcohol 78  
  National Overview 78  
  Alcohol Use in Delaware 78  
  Alcohol Prevalence Indicators 82  
  Alcohol Trends and Comparisons to U.S. and Region 91  
  Perceived Risk and Consequences Behavior 100  
Marijuana 110  
  National Overview 110  
  Use of Marijuana in Delaware 112
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana Prevalence Indicators</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana Trends and Comparisons to U.S. and Region</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived Risk and Consequences</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid Use and Other Trends</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Overview</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Context</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Illicit Drug Use</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Overview</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Context</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Illegal Drug Prevalence Indicators</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trends and Comparisons of Other Illegal Drug Use</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Illegal Drug Perceived Risks and Consequences</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 115 Number of alcohol and prescription drug suspected poisoning calls, 12-24, Delaware 2012-2017</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Exposed Infant Births (SEI) in Delaware</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Youth</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Youth</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Context</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Risk Behaviors for Students who have had Adverse Childhood Experiences:</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Questioning (LGBQ) Youth</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQ Student Risk and Protective Factors (Self-reported)</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Youth</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Factors</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Data Sources</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Questioning (LGBQ) Youth

Eleven percent of Delaware high school youth who responded to a 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) question about sexual orientation reported that they identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB). An additional three percent indicated that they were not sure of their sexual orientation (Q or questioning). Although when compared to data from the 2015 YRBS it appears the gap is narrowing, across several measures, LGBQ youth continue to appear to be at disproportionate risk for negative psychosocial concerns. This population reported increased rates of substance use and poorer mental health than their heterosexual peers. It is important to note that being gay, lesbian, or bisexual is not the cause of increased risk behaviors; rather, internal and interpersonal conflicts very likely contribute to the heightened risk that these teens experience. Uncertainty may create even greater challenges, as the following slides illustrate that the youth who report that they unsure of their sexual orientation report highest rates of smoking cigarettes, binge drinking, and the use of numerous illegal drugs.

In terms of mental health, more than half of LGBQ youth (52.5%) reported feeling sad or hopeless for two weeks or more in the preceding year. They also reported higher rates of always worrying and feeling afraid than their straight peers. LGBQ youth are also at elevated risk for self-harm and suicide comparatively. Almost 39% of LGBQ youth purposefully hurt themselves (without intending death) at least once in the last year compared to ten percent of heterosexual youth. Further, 30.6% of LGBQ youth planned suicide and 18% attempted suicide at least once within the last year, as opposed to nine and five percent respectively among their heterosexual peers.

Data at the national level shows similar patterns of health disparity in the LGBQ community. One meta-analysis and review found that on average LGBQ youth were 190 percent more likely to misuse substances than heterosexual youth (Marshal, et al. 2008). Another meta-analysis found significantly
higher rates of depression and suicidality for sexual minority youth compared to other youth (Marshal, et al. 2011). These studies suggest that victimization, discrimination, and the stress associated with both may be risk factors for both substance abuse and poor mental health status among LGBQ individuals.

Strategies to prevent substance use disorders and mental illness are designed to increase protective factors, and reduce risk factors. Risk and protective factors are relevant across several domains (individual, family, peers and communities), and during various stages of the life cycle. Data from the YRBS show two domains where sexual minority youth in Delaware have increased risk factors: LGBQ youth reported poorer relationships with their parents than other youth and increased rates of bullying victimization. Data from the 2017 Delaware YRBS show that across the entire student population, students who report positive relationships with their parents have lower rates of substance abuse, and better mental health status (see the Risk and Protective Factors chapter in this report). In this instrument, positive parental relationships are measured by youth perceived parental pride, parental interest in youth activities, and comfort in sharing thoughts and feelings with parents. As the following charts illustrate, straight teens reported higher rates of parental support compared to their LGBQ peers. LGBQ youth were also more likely to report that they avoided going to school due to feeling unsafe, and were bullied (on school property and electronically) at rates approximately twice that of their heterosexual peers. Additionally, LGBQ reported they were more likely to bring a weapon to school at least once within the last 30 days (6.3%) compared to 2.9% among heterosexual youth.

Data from the Delaware YRBS show LGBQ students report significantly higher rates of past thirty-day use of cigarette, alcohol, marijuana, and prescription painkillers (without a prescription) compared to other students. They were more than twice as likely to report current cigarette use than their heterosexual peers. Seventeen percent of sexual minorities report binge drinking in the past thirty days, compared to 15 percent of heterosexual students. Past thirty day marijuana use was also higher among LGBQ youth than their heterosexual peers (32% versus 23%). Sexual minorities reported more than twice the past-month use of prescription pain medicine (10.7%) of their
heterosexual peers (4.9%). Across all drug categories, sexual minorities reported significantly higher rates of ever using drugs than heterosexual students.

The following charts depict the rates of substance use, mental health concerns, protective factors, and bullying experienced by Delaware high school students by reported sexual orientation (heterosexual, gay/lesbian, bisexual, or unsure). It is important to remember that differences in these rates are not intrinsically associated with being LGBQ, but largely due to internal and external challenges that these youth may face related to their sexual orientation. Efforts to increase parental and peer support for all students, and for this group in particular, will be essential to prevention strategies for LGBQ youth.
LGBTQ Student Risk and Protective Factors (Self-reported)

Data Source and Notation

All data presented below comes from the 2017 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Because of small sample size in the subcategories, weights were turned off.
### 2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey

#### Reported sexual orientation of Delaware High School Youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>2309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 168 Percentage of high school students who reported identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or not sure

Note:
Unweighted Data
Source:
“2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

Back to table of figures
Tobacco Use

2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Percentage of high school students who reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (in percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Gay or Lesbian</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
<th>Statewide Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 169 Percentage of high school students who reported smoking in the past 30 days, by sexual orientation

2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Percentages of high school students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Gay or Lesbian</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
<th>Statewide Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 170 Percentage of high school students who reported first smoking before age 13

Note: Unweighted Data
Source: "2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).
Alcohol Use

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of high school students who reported having at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days (in percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Total</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 171 Percentage of high schools students who reported having at least one drink of alcohol in the past month, by sexual orientation

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of Students who had alcohol before age 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Total</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 172 Percentage of students who reported drinking before the age of 13, by sexual orientation

Note:
Unweighted Data
Source:
“2017 Delaware Youths Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).
2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Total</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 173 Percentage of students who reported binge drinking in the past month, by sexual orientation

Note:
Unweighted Data
Source:
“2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

Back to table of figures
Marijuana Use

**2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY**
Percentage of high school students who reported using marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days

![Bar chart showing marijuana use by sexual orientation](chart)

Figure 174 Percentage of high school students who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, by sexual orientation

**2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY**
Percentage of high school students who reported smoking marijuana before age 13

![Bar chart showing marijuana use before age 13 by sexual orientation](chart)

Figure 175 Percentage of high school students who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days by sexual orientation

Note:
Unweighted Data

Source:
“2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

[Back to table of figures]
Miscellaneous Drug Use

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of high school students who reported ever using other illegal drugs in their lifetime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Gay or Lesbian</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Not Sure</th>
<th>Statewide Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crack/Cocaine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX Pain killers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Unweighted Data
Source: “2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

Back to table of figures
Sexual Activity

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of high school students reporting sexual intercourse

![Percentage of high school students reporting sexual intercourse by sexual orientation.](image)

Figure 177 Percentage of high school students reporting sexual intercourse, by sexual orientation

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of high school students who reported using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (among sexually active students)

![Percentage of high school students who reported using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.](image)

Figure 178 Percentage of high school students who reported using a condom, by sexual orientation

Note:
Unweighted Data
Source: "2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).
Figure 179 Percentage of high school students reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last time having sexual intercourse (among sexually active students).

Note:
Unweighted Data
Source: “2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

Back to table of figures
Fighting and Weapon Use

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of high school students who reported getting into a fight in the past year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Statewide Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 180 Percentage of high school students who reported getting into a fight in the past year, by sexual orientation

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of high school students who reported carrying a weapon on school property in the past 30 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Statewide Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 181 Percentage of high school students who reported carrying a weapon on school property in the past 30 days, by sexual orientation

Note:
Unweighted Data
Source: “2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

Back to table of figures
Bullying

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of high school students who reported being bullied at school in the past year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Total</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 182 Percentage of high school students who reported being bullied in the past 30 days, by sexual orientation

2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Percentage of high school students who reported being electronically bullied in the past year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Total</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 183 Percentage of students who reported being bullied electronically, by sexual orientation

Note:
Unweighted Data
Source: “2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

Back to table of figures

234
Figure 184 Percentage of high school students who reported not going to school because they felt unsafe

Note:
Unweighted Data
Source: “2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

Back to table of figures
Parental Relationships

**2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY**
Percentage of high school students who reported their parent(s) show them they are proud of them

![Bar chart showing the percentage of high school students who reported their parent(s) show them they are proud of them, by sexual orientation.](chart)

Figure 185 Percentage of high school students who reported their parents show them they are proud of them, by sexual orientation

**2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY**
Percentage of high school students who reported their parent(s) take an interest in their activities

![Bar chart showing the percentage of high school students who reported their parent(s) take an interest in their activities, by sexual orientation.](chart)

Figure 186 Percentage of high school students who reported their parents take an interest in their activities, by sexual orientation

Note: Unweighted Data
Source: “2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

Back to table of figures
Figure 187 Percentage of high school students who reported their parents listen to them, by sexual orientation

Note:
Unweighted Data
Source:
“2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

Back to table of figures
Mental Health

**2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY**
Percentage of high school students who reported feeling sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in the past year

![Bar chart showing percentages by sexual orientation](chart1)

Figure 188 Percentage of high school students who reported feeling sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in the past year, by sexual orientation.

**2017 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY**
Percentage of high school students who reported self-harming, considering suicide, have a suicide plan, or attempting suicide in the past year

![Bar chart showing percentages by sexual orientation](chart2)

Figure 189 Percentage of high school students who reported self-harming, considering suicide, having a suicide plan, and attempting suicide, by sexual orientation.

Note:
Unweighted Data

Source:
“2017 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Administered by the Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware).

[Back to table of figures](#)
References
About Delaware


Tobacco


Alcohol


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). [Table of data from the Treatment Episode Data Set]. *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age Group, Race, and Ethnicity among Admissions Aged 12 and Older, Year = 2017*. Retrieved May 14, 2018 from https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DE17.htm


Marijuana


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). [Table of data from the Treatment Episode Data Set]. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age Group, Race, and Ethnicity among Admissions Aged 12 and Older, Year = 2017. Retrieved May 14, 2018 from https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DE17.htm


Opioids


Anderson, Tammy L., Martin, Steve, Fang, Yiqian and Jiamin Li. (2016). Report to the Delaware PDAC on Criteria of High Risk Prescribing for RIPAID [Centers for Disease Control Grant].


Neuman, W. (May 3, 2018). De Blasio moves to bring safe injection sites to New York City. New York Times. Retrieved from Figure 8 Percentage of high school students who reported smoking in the past 30 days, by sexual orientation


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). [Table of data from the Treatment Episode Data Set]. *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age Group, Race, and Ethnicity among Admissions Aged 12 and Older, Year = 2017*. Retrieved May 14, 2018 from https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DE17.htm


**Other Illicit Drugs**


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). [Table of data from the Treatment Episode Data Set]. *Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age Group, Race, and Ethnicity among Admissions Aged 12 and Older, Year = 2017*. Retrieved May 14, 2018 from https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DE17.htm
Gambling


Mental Health


Adverse Childhood Experiences


Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Questioning Youth


Transgender Youth


Risk and Protective Factors


## 2018 Data Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Instrument</th>
<th>Administered/Compiled by</th>
<th>Most Recent Data</th>
<th>Data Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Base/Diagnostics Plus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1989-1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELIJS)</td>
<td>DELIJS</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)</td>
<td>DE Division of Public Health (sponsored by the CDC)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Courts</td>
<td>Office of the Child Advocate</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Department of Health and Social Services</td>
<td>DE Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2012 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security</td>
<td>Medical Examiner, Division of Forensic Medicine</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2014 – 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Household Health Survey</td>
<td>Delaware Public Health Institute</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)</td>
<td>Delaware Office of Controlled Substance, Division of Professional Regulation</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2013 – 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware School Survey (DSS) – 5th, 8th, and 11th grades</td>
<td>Center for Drug and Health Studies, UD</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1995 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) – High School</td>
<td>Center for Drug and Health Studies, UD (sponsored by DE Division of Public Health and the CDC)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1999 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) – Middle School</td>
<td>Center for Drug and Health Studies, UD (sponsored by Nemours)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1999 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) – 6th =12th grades</td>
<td>Center for Drug and Health Studies, UD (sponsored by the DE Division of Public Health and the CDC)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Instruction</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring the Future</td>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2016 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Poison Data System</td>
<td>American Association of Poison Control Centers</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012-2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Admissions Data</td>
<td>US Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, DE Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2003 – 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to the data sources for the figures and tables in the 2018 report, the following data sources are also cited throughout the narrative:

- America’s Health Rankings
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Delaware Health Tracker
- Delaware State Police/Delaware Statistical and Analysis Center
- Health Resources and Services Administration
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- KIDS COUNT in Delaware
- PolicyMap
- Prescription Behavior Surveillance System at Brandeis University
- Tobacco21.org
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- U.S. Census Bureau