

Binge drinking more common in sexual- and gender-minority students

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Sexual- and gender-minority (SGM) students report a higher prevalence of binge drinking than their peers, according to a study <u>published</u> online Aug. 6 in *Pediatrics*.



Meg D. Bishop, Ph.D., from the University of Maryland in College Park, and colleagues used data from 925,744 secondary school students participating in the California Healthy Kids Survey (2017 to 2019) to assess prevalence rates of past 30-day binge drinking by grade level, race and ethnicity, and <u>sexual orientation</u> or <u>gender identity</u>.

The researchers found that SGM-related binge drinking differences were present early in secondary school. Compared with same-grade, white, non-SGM youths, several subgroups of SGM adolescents with minoritized racial and ethnic identities reported higher binge-drinking rates.

"In a statewide sample of secondary school students, SGM students, and particularly those with minoritized gender, racial, and ethnic identities, often reported early and disproportionately higher prevalence of binge drinking than white non-SGM students," the authors write.

"Developmentally and culturally appropriate prevention and intervention strategies are needed to reduce these disparities. Programs and policies developed in collaboration with community members that center intersectional stigma, access to inclusive education and health care, and cultural diversity in family contexts can help to reduce disparities."

More information: Meg D. Bishop et al, Binge Drinking Disparities by Grade, Race and Ethnicity, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity, *Pediatrics* (2024). DOI: 10.1542/peds.2023-063978

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