



# **Sexual and Gender Minority PA Students: Wellness and Student Experiences**

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### BACKGROUND

People who are sexual and gender minorities (SGM) experience stress, poverty, discrimination, impaired health access, and healthcare disparities, at higher rates than the general population. It has been shown that diversity in healthcare providers is important for narrowing these gaps. This requires the recruitment and retention of diverse students to join the workforce. There are currently no studies describing Physician Assistant/Associate PA students who identify as SGM status. This study aims to assess the current status of PA students who self-identify as SGM status with a focus on outcomes related to wellbeing and student experience

### **METHODS**

Data was collected via surveys of matriculating (n=13,877) and graduating (n=9,344) PA students by the PA Education Association (PAEA) Research team in 2018, 2019, and 2021. Chi-square tests were used to compare means for overall mental, physical, emotional, and spiritual wellbeing, financial concerns, overall quality of life, and negative experiences.

# RESULTS

- Overall, 5.8% of matriculating student and 4.6% of graduating students identified as SGM (Figure 1).

- At graduation, SGM students were similar to non-SGM students in that they identified as White (76%), non-Hispanic (87%), have a Bachelors Degree (84%), be single (78%), and indicate they did not currently or previously live in a rural area (70%). They also tended to be older (26.4 years vs 25.5 years old) and have fewer legal dependents.

## RESULTS

(see Table 1).



#### Table 1. Overall Self Report Measures by Survey

For matriculating and graduating students,	Self-Report Measure	Matriculating Students			Graduating Students		
		SGM	Non-SGM	χ2	SGM	Non-SGM	χ2
there was a <b>statistically</b>	Overall Mental Well-Being	7.2	7.7	59.72***	6.8	7.4	72.1***
significant difference	Overall Physical Well-Being	7.2	7.6	60.4***	6.6	7.2	61.5***
for overall quality of life and overall	Overall Emotional Well-Being	7.1	7.5	60.0***	6.7	7.3	60.3***
mental, physical,	Overall Spiritual Well-Being	7.0	7.5	72.6***	6.5	7.2	53.4***
emotional, and	Financial Concerns	6.0	5.6	25.0**	6.7	6.3	12.9
spiritual well-being	Overall Quality of Life	7.9	8.2	58.8***	7.4	7.9	41.1***
between SGM and	PSS-4 Score	5.1	4.8	18.7	6.2	5.5	47.4***
non-SGM students	*** = .000 ** < .01						

#### Figure 2. Negative Experiences by Year & SGM Among Graduating Students



Overall, significantly more SGM students (42%; **p<0.000)** compared to non-SGM students (27%) reported having a negative experience or **behavior** (such as public humiliation or threatened with physical harm; see Figure 2).

# CONCLUSIONS

This study is the first of its kind to analyze associations between student SGM status and multiple outcome variables. SGM students reported significantly poorer mental, physical, spiritual, and emotional health than non-SGM students. Additionally, differences were found between students identifying as SGM and those who do not in several self-reported negative experiences in PA School. These findings indicate disparities between SGM and non-SGM learners that warrant further exploration and development of targeted strategies at the program and potentially national levels to improve belonging and student experiences. Further research could explore SGM student qualitative experiences to contextualize these findings and support the development of improvement strategies

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#### REFERENCES

