AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE LGBT ADULTS IN THE US

LGBT Well-Being at the Intersection of Race

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

More than 11.3 million LGBT adults live in the U.S.[1] They are a part of every community throughout the country, and they are diverse in terms of personal characteristics, socioeconomic outcomes, health status, and lived experiences. While LGBT people are similar to their non-LGBT counterparts in many ways, they also show differences that illuminate their unique needs and experiences related to sexual orientation and gender identity.

About 40% of LGBT adults are people of color, including 1% who identify as American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) only, and 1% who identify as AIAN in combination with at least one other race or ethnicity.[2] In this report, we analyze data from several sources to provide information about adults who self-identify as AIAN and LGBT. We present an overview of their demographic characteristics and focus on several key domains of well-being, including mental health, physical health, economic health, and social and cultural experiences. In addition, we compare AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults across these indicators in order to explore differences related to sexual orientation and gender identity among AIAN Americans. For several key indicators, we also compare AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT women with AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT men in order to explore differences related to gender. Where possible, we distinguish between those who identify only as AIAN (AIAN-only) and those who identify as AIAN in combination with at least one other race or ethnicity (AIAN-multiracial). This research suggests that the reason for those differences are related to the degree of support and vulnerability to oppression connected to living on or near American Indian land.

This report is part of a larger series, LGBT Well-Being at the Intersection of Race, which provides the same information for each racial/ethnic minority group in the United States. A final comparative report examines differences across racial groups among LGBT people.

Overall, we found that AIAN LGBT people report high levels of discrimination and violence, and yet many report strong social support and connection to LGBT and AIAN communities. Fewer AIAN-only adults, regardless of LGBT status, were under 25 years of age and living in urban areas compared to AIAN multiracial adults. AIAN-only LGBT adults typically reported similar outcomes to their non-LGBT counterparts, whereas AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults tend to fare worse than their non-LGBT counterparts. This could be in part explained by the age and race differences between the AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial groups.

KEY FINDINGS

Demographic Characteristics

- An estimated 285,000 American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) LGBT adults live in the U.S., including those who only identify as AIAN (161,000) and those who identify as AIAN and an additional racial group(s), i.e., multiracial (124,000). Approximately 6% of all AIAN-only adults identify as LGBT.

- AIAN-multiracial adults identified with a range of other ethnicities, most commonly White, Black and Latinx. However, fewer AIAN-multiracial LGBT people identified as White than non-LGBT people.

- More than 60% of AIAN LGBT adults in the U.S. live in the West and South.
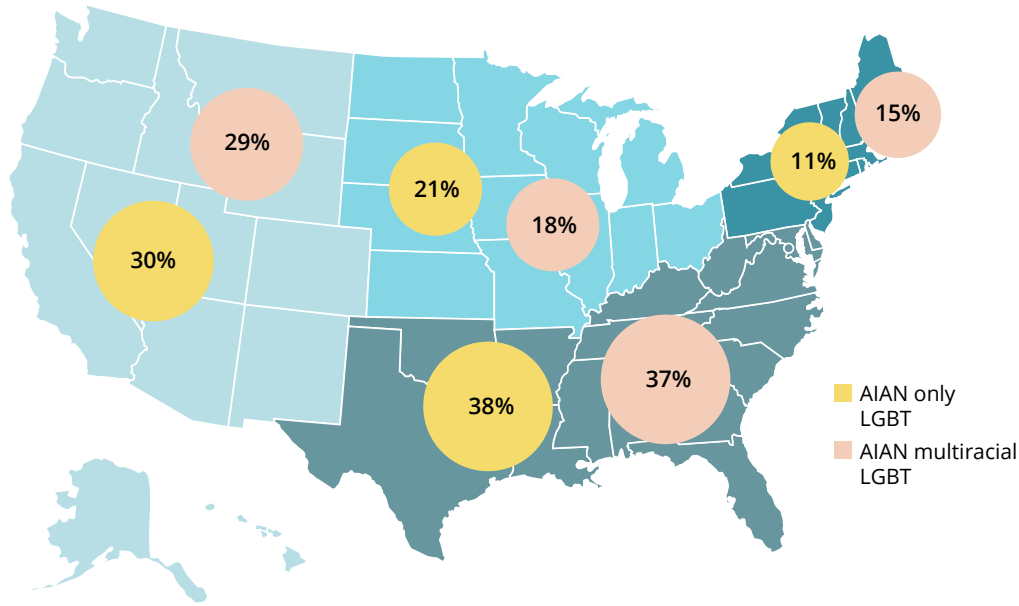
- The AIAN LGBT adult population is younger than the population of AIAN non-LGBT adults, with this difference most prominent among AIAN-multiracial adults. Fifty-seven percent of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are under age 35, compared to 33% of non-LGBT adults.

- Overall, educational attainment among AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults is similar. However, among AIAN-multiracial men who are 25 years and older, more LGBT than non-LGBT adults have a college education (26% vs. 21%).

Percentage of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a college education, overall and by gender
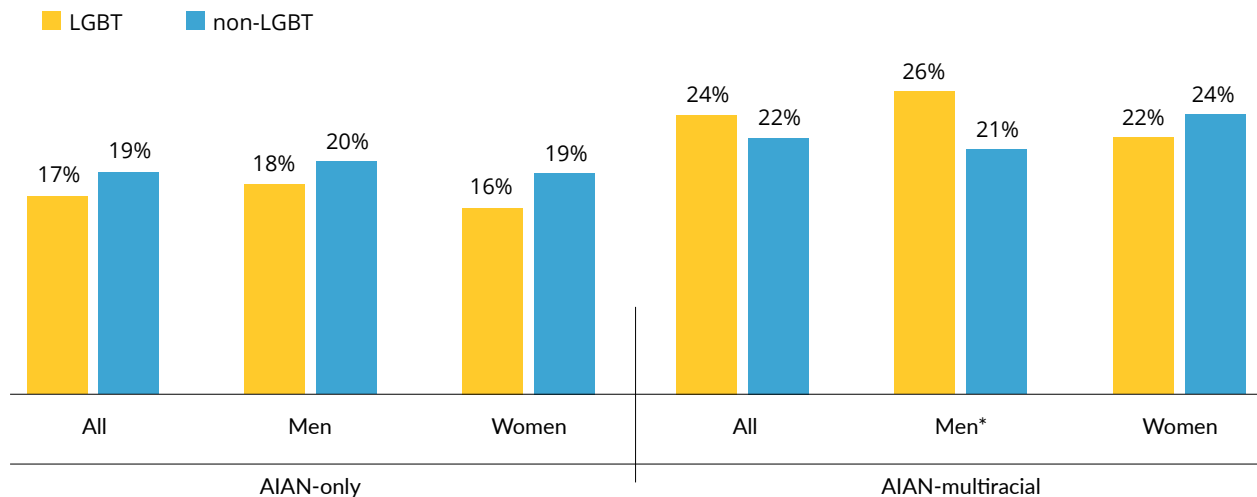
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

- Among AIAN-only adults, LGBT women were more likely to have served in the military than non-LGBT women (8% vs. 4%), while LGBT men and non-LGBT men served at a similar rate. Among those who identify as AIAN-multiracial, more non-LGBT adults served in the military than LGBT adults.

- More AIAN LGBT adults live in cities than non-LGBT adults (74% vs. 65% among AIAN only, and 82% vs. 79% among AIAN multiracial). Fewer AIAN-only LGBT adults live in urban areas than AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults (74% vs. 82%).

- More than half of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults consider themselves to be religious. Nonetheless, more AIAN LGBT adults—particularly AIAN-multiracial adults—indicate they are "not religious" compared to non-LGBT adults.

- Among AIAN LGBT adults that are partnered, more AIAN-multiracial adults have a different-sex partner compared to AIAN-only adults. Across all AIAN LGBT women, the majority reported being in different-sex relationships.

- Similar proportions (approximately 40%) of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT women are raising children. However, AIAN LGBT men are less likely to be raising children than non-LGBT men (29% vs. nearly 40%).

Economic Characteristics

- More than 50% of all AIAN-only adults (54% among LGBT and 52% among non-LGBT) live in low-income households—that is, below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). Among AIAN-multiracial adults, however, more LGBT women in this group are low-income compared to non-LGBT women (47% vs. 38%).

- Among AIAN-only adults, unemployment and food insecurity rates are similar across LGBT status. Nearly one-third of AIAN-only adults reported recently experiencing food insecurity.

  - However, among AIAN-multiracial adults, both unemployment and food insecurity are significantly higher among LGBT adults compared to non-LGBT adults. Over 40% of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported food insecurity, compared to 29% of non-LGBT adults.

Proportion of LGBT and non-LGBT AIAN adults living in low-income households, overall and by gender
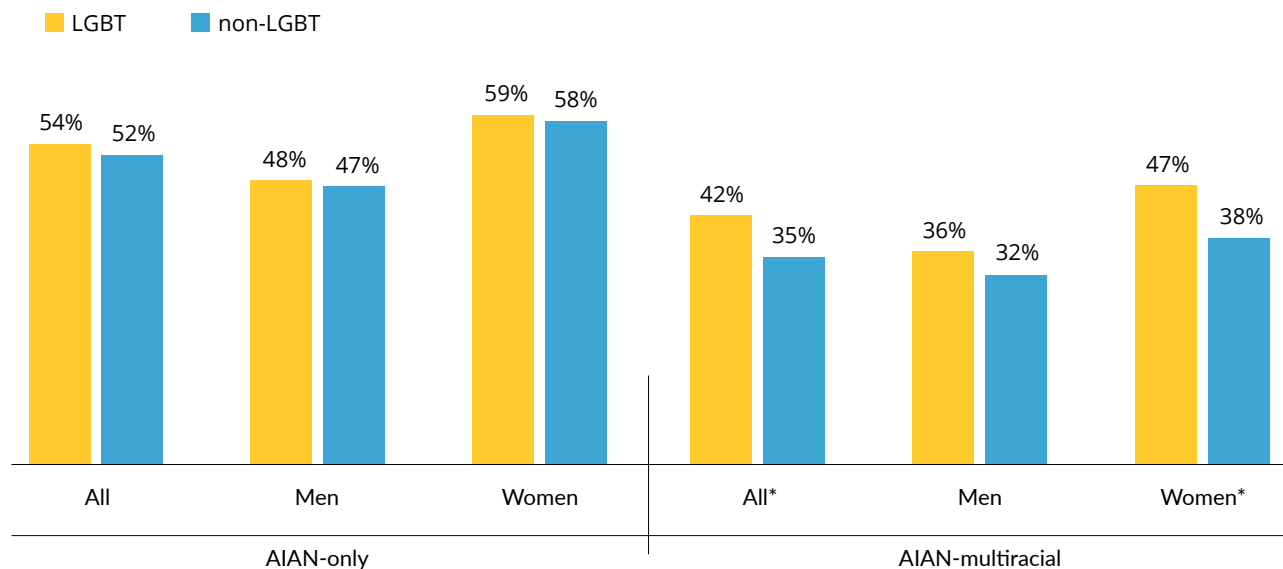
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Mental and Physical Health

- More AIAN-only LGBT men (23%) and AIAN-multiracial LGBT women (34%) reported fair or poor health compared to their non-LGBT counterparts (18% and 28%, respectively).

- Among all AIAN adults, more LGBT than non-LGBT people have been diagnosed with depression, with the largest difference in rates among AIAN-multiracial adults (43% among LGBT vs. 25% among non-LGBT).

Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults diagnosed with depression, overall and by gender
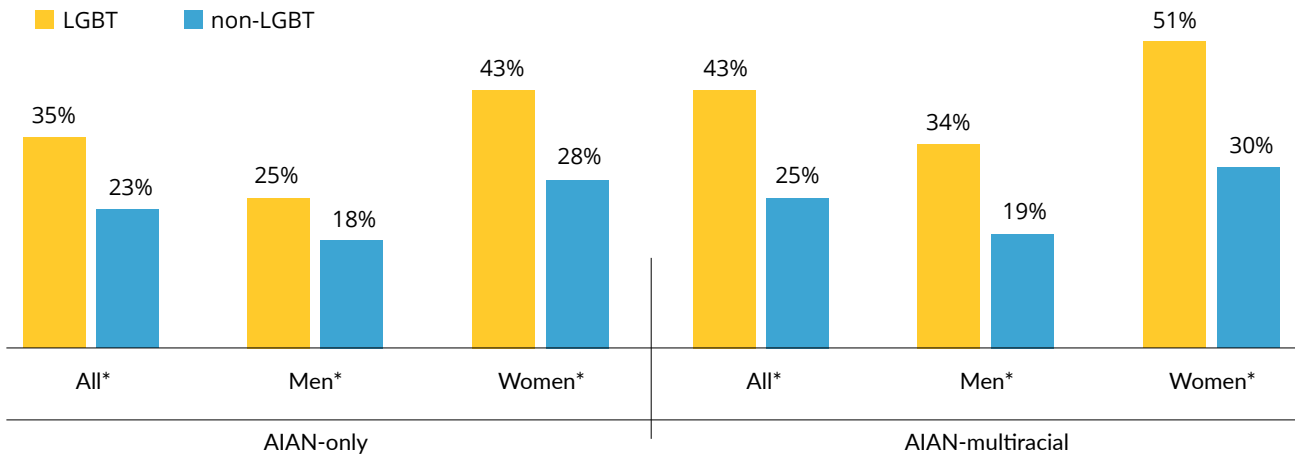
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

- AIAN LGBT adults, particularly women, are more likely to engage in high-risk health behaviors than AIAN non-LGBT adults. For example, among AIAN LGBT women, 16% of AIAN-only and 8% of AIAN-multiracial women reported heavy drinking, compared to approximately 3% of all AIAN non-LGBT adults.

- Compared to non-LGBT adults, AIAN-multiracial adults have a higher prevalence of several serious health conditions, including asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol. Among AIAN-only adults, LGBT adults have a higher prevalence of asthma (19% vs. 16%) and heart attacks (8% vs. 5%) compared to non-LGBT adults. The higher prevalence of heart attacks among AIAN-only LGBT adults appears to be driven by the high rate among women.

Access to Health Care

- AIAN LGBT adults are more likely to lack health insurance than non-LGBT adults: 25% of AIAN LGBT adults are uninsured, compared to about 20% of non-LGBT adults.

- Similar proportions of AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT adults are receiving Medicaid. However, a higher proportion of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults receive Medicaid.

- Additionally, AIAN LGBT women are more likely to receive Medicaid (approximately 20%) than AIAN LGBT men (approximately 10%).

- AIAN women with children are more likely to receive Medicaid than women without children and men with or without children. The rate of Medicaid enrollment for LGBT women with children is particularly high (approximately 30%).

- Overall, fewer AIAN-only (64%) and AIAN-multiracial (68%) LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults (71% and 74%, respectively) reported having a personal doctor.

Discrimination and Stressful Events

- More AIAN LGBT adults reported feeling unsafe compared to their non-LGBT counterparts. Approximately 20% of AIAN LGBT adults said that they disagreed with the statement "You always feel safe and secure," compared to 14% of AIAN non-LGBT adults.

- Many AIAN LGBT adults reported experiences of discrimination and victimization. For example, 81% of AIAN LGBT adults reported having experienced everyday forms of discrimination in the prior year (such as being treated with less courtesy than other people), 57% reported experiencing physical or sexual assault at some point as an adult, and 81% reported experiencing verbal assault or abuse at some point as an adult.

- Many AIAN LGBT adults experience financial and job-related stress. For example, 75% reported not having had enough money to make ends meet in the prior year, 19% reported that they were fired or laid off in the prior year, and 49% reported experiencing a major financial crisis in the prior year.

Resiliency

- The majority (55%) of AIAN cisgender LGB adults reported feeling connected to the LGBT community. However, only 37% of AIAN transgender adults reported feeling connected.

- About one-third (34%) of AIAN LGBT adults reported feeling connected to the AIAN community.

- About three -quarters (75%) of AIAN LGBT adults reported feeling supported through their social circles.

In addition to presenting national data, we compared AIAN-only and -multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults on several key outcomes by region in the U.S.: West, Midwest, South, and Northeast. Overall, patterns identified within each region reflect what we found across the U.S. Full details on the regional analyses can be found on page 37 of this report.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND ON REPORT SERIES

"No issue has proved more vexing to this nation than the issue of race."[3]

Race is arguably the most distinguishing factor delineating the U.S. population's health,[4,5] economic status,[6,7] and freedom.[8] In these reports, we examine the significance of another key social status — LGBT identity — in the context of race. We assess differences within racial groups by LGBT status and differences by race among LGBT people, not as a biological characteristic, but as a social construct that has evolved in numerous ways in the U.S. in the interests of White supremacy.[9] The aim for this series is to provide updated data on the well-being of LGBT adults by racial groups in the U.S., with attention to areas in which racial and/or sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) disparities may exist. Our series LGBT Well-Being at the Intersection of Race includes descriptive reports for each racial/ethnic group,[i] providing information on core outcomes and demographics by sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as a final comparative report on differences across racial groups among LGBT adults.

CURRENT REPORT INTRODUCTION

The current report is focused on the U.S. population that we categorize as American Indian and/or Alaska Native (AIAN). The U.S. Census defines the group of people categorized as American Indian or Alaska Native as including people with "origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment."[10] While the Census and most major surveys in the U.S. use "AIAN" as a simplistic umbrella term for many sovereign nations, other terms used by AIAN peoples include Indigenous, Native American, tribal citizen, First Nations, or specific tribal affiliations.[11]

The current report is focused on the health and well-being among AIAN adults, highlighting differences by sexual and gender minority status in. However, there is a key limitation to providing information about AIAN adults using nationally representative data. One common term used to indicate gender and/or sexual minority status among American Indian and Alaska Native people is "two-spirit."[12] However, the population-based data with the range of outcomes covered in this report assess LGBT identity and not the culturally specific term used by many Indigenous peoples. As such, the findings of this study apply to the AIAN population that identify as LGBT and not those who only identify as two-spirit and not LGBT.

Across all of the reports in this series examining outcomes for various LGBT racial groups, we begin with an overview of LGBT population estimates with regard to key demographic variables; we then

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[i] We use the terms "race" and "race/ethnicity" interchangeably throughout the report. We recognize that ethnicity specifically refers to a group bound by culture and sometimes nationality, and that it can be distinct from race as a social grouping and may include racially diverse populations (Ford, C. L., & Harawa, N. T. [2010]. A new conceptualization of ethnicity for social epidemiologic and health equity research. *Social Science and Medicine, 71*(2), 251–258. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2010.04.008). Yet, in the U.S., the ethnic groups we are including — adults of Latinx or Hispanic descent, Asian descent, and many Black subpopulations—are treated socially and economically as racial groups (Gómez, Laura E. [2020]. *Inventing Latinos: A New Story of American Racism*. New York, NY: The New Press).

provide estimates along core domains of well-being. We use an expansive definition of "well-being," similar to the recent National Academy of Sciences report that includes mental health, physical health, economic health, and social and cultural experiences as part of the overall concept of well-being.[13] We recognize that ethnicity specifically refers to a group bound by culture and sometimes nationality, and that it can be distinct from race as a social grouping. Nonetheless, we use the terms "race" and "racial/ethnicity" interchangeably throughout the report to reflect the racialization of ethnic groups that are not of European descent, in addition to racialized terms such as White for those of European descent.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

We estimate that there are a total of 285,000 AIAN LGBT adults in the U.S., including 161,000 AIAN-only LGBT adults and 124,000 AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults (Table 1). These estimates were calculated by multiplying the percentage of AIAN-only LGBT adults (5.5%) by the population estimate of all AIAN-only adults ages 18 and older in the U.S. (2,934,980) and multiplying the percentage of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults (6.7%) by the population estimate of all AIAN-multiracial adults ages 18 and older in the U.S. (1,857,170). We estimated the numbers of AIAN-only LGBT men (72,000) and women (90,000) as well as the numbers of AIAN-multiracial LGBT men (53,000) and women (72,000), by multiplying the percentages of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults by gender with the population estimate of AIAN-only and AIAN–multiracial LGBT adults. (For more detail, see: Goldberg & Conron, 2018 at https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/LGBT-AIAN-Oct-2018.pdf.)

Table 1. Population estimates and proportions of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults

	AIAN-ONLY LGBT		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL LGBT	
	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI
TOTAL				
Percentage of LGBT adults among each AIAN adult population	5.5%	5.2% : 5.8%	6.7%	6.5% : 6.9%
Population estimate	161,000	152,000 : 171,000	124,000	124,000 : 138,000
MEN				
Percentage of LGBT adults among each AIAN adult population	44.7%	41.1% : 47.7%	42.2%	40.5% : 43.9%
Population estimate	72,000	66,000 : 77,000	53,000	50,000 : 55,000
WOMEN				
Percentage of LGBT adults among each AIAN adult population	55.6%	52.3% : 58.9%	57.8%	56.1% : 59.5%
Population estimate	90,000	84,000 : 95,000	72,000	70,000 : 74,000

Source: Goldberg & Conron, 2018

Table 2 provides population estimates of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults across regions defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Among AIAN-only LGBT adults, 38% live in the South, 30% in the West, 21% in the Midwest, and 11% in the Northeast. Population estimates by region for AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are similar. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 1,000, meaning that not all values add up to 100% of the sample.

Figure 1. AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT population proportions by region
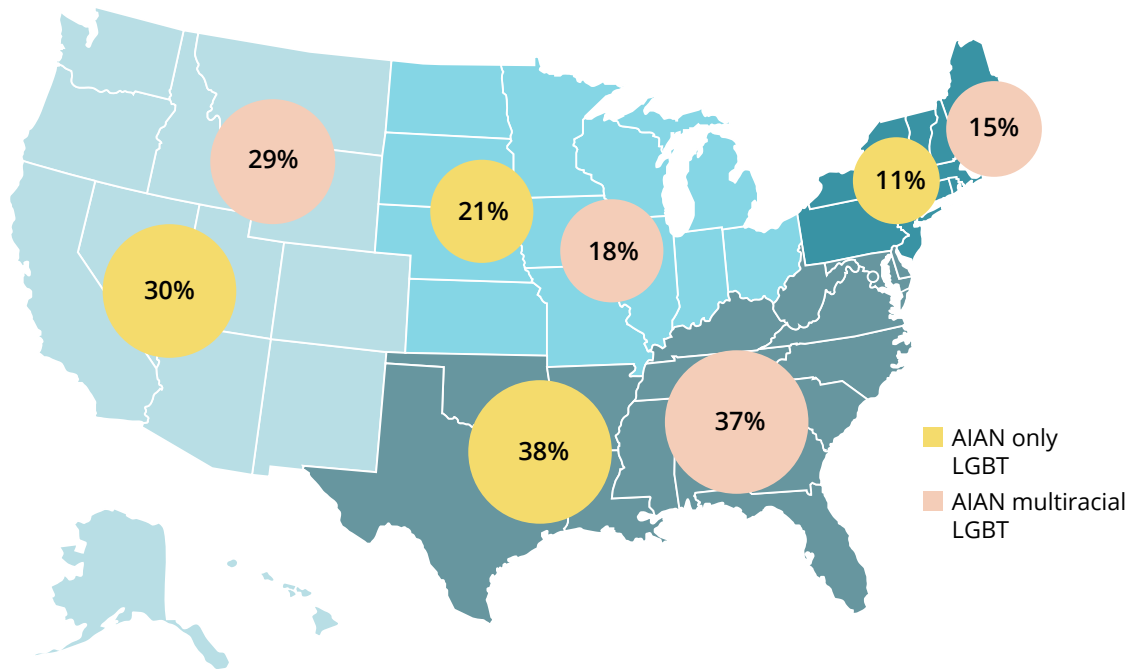
Table 2. Population estimates and proportions of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults by region

	AIAN-ONLY LGBT		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL LGBT	
CENSUS REGION	**ESTIMATE**	**95% CI**	**ESTIMATE**	**95% CI**
South	38.0%	37.3%, 38.7%	37.3%	36.9%, 37.7%
AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	61,000	60,000: 63,000	46,000	46,000: 47,000
West	29.6%	28.9%, 30.2%	29.4%	29.0%, 29.8%
AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY	48,000	47,000: 49,000	37,000	36,000: 37,000
Midwest	21.0%	20.4%, 21.6%	18.4%	18.1%, 18.7%
IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI	34,000	33,000: 35,000	23,000	23,000: 23,000
Northeast	11.4%	10.9%, 11.8%	14.9%	14.6%, 15.1%
CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT	18,000	18,000: 19,000	18,000	18,000: 19,000

Source: Goldberg & Conron, 2018

AIAN adults who also identify with at least one other race or ethnicity are categorized as "AIAN-multiracial" in this report. Of these AIAN respondents, about 60% also identify as White, 18% also identify as Hispanic, 17% also identify as Black, and 2% also identify as Asian American or Pacific Islander.

Table 3. AIAN-multiracial adults by race and ethnicity

AIAN +	AIAN-MULTIRACIAL		
	LGBT	NON-LGBT	TOTAL
White	49%	62%	61%
Black	19%	17%	17%
Latinx/Hispanic	28%	17%	18%
Asian	4%	2%	2%
Other	1%	1%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: The Gallup method for categorizing respondents who identify with more than one race or ethnicity is as follows: If Hispanic is selected, then that individual is categorized as Hispanic/Latinx, regardless of any other selections. Next, Black is prioritized, regardless of any other selections, followed by Asian, then White. Anyone who identifies as AIAN is included in this report.

DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE

The AIAN LGBT adult population is younger than the AIAN non-LGBT adult population. Compared with non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults are in the youngest age groups, and fewer LGBT adults are in the oldest age groups. Nearly half (46%) of AIAN-only LGBT adults and 57% of AIAN-multiracial adults are under age 35, compared to about one-third of AIAN non-LGBT adults (Figure 2). The average age of AIAN-only LGBT adults is 39, and for non-LGBT adults it is 46. The average age of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults is 36; for non-LGBT adults, the average age is 44 (see Appendix).

Figure 2. Age distribution of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults
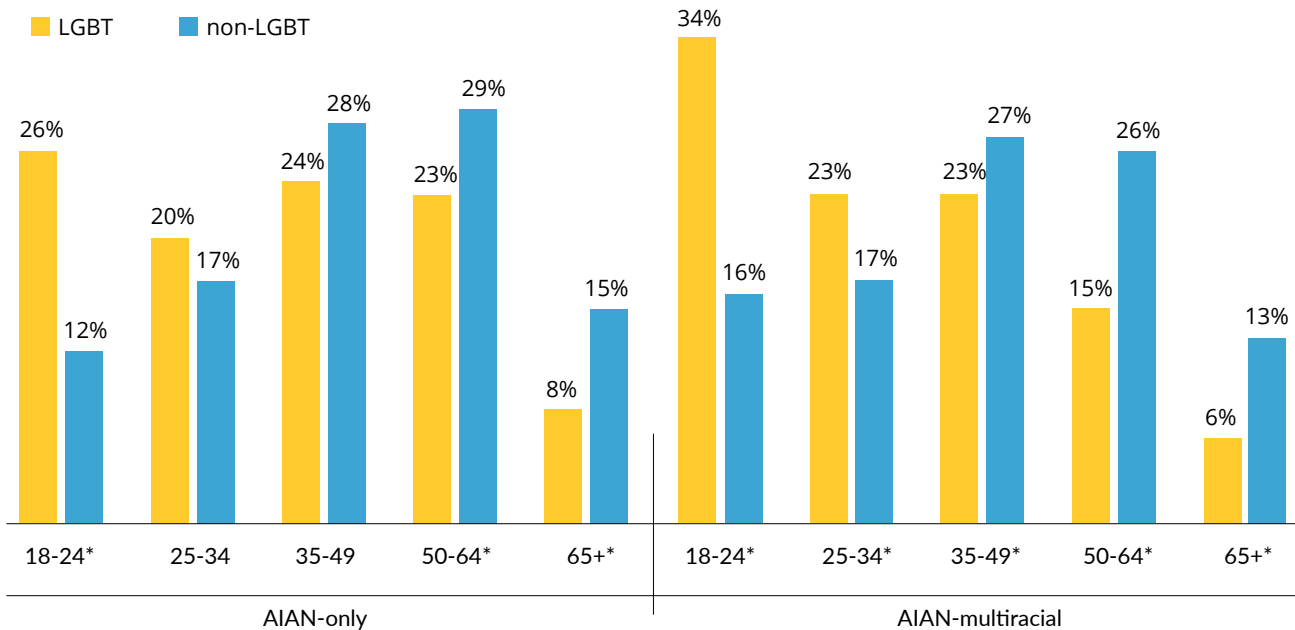
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data
Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

In general, AIAN-only and -multiracial LGBT men and women are younger than non-LGBT men and women. However, the differences in age are wider among women than men (Table 4). The average age of AIAN-only LGBT men is 43, versus 46 for non-LGBT men; the average age of AIAN-only LGBT women is 37, versus 47 for non-LGBT women. Among AIAN-multiracial adults, the average age for LGBT men is 38, versus 43 for non-LGBT men; the average age for LGBT women is 34, versus 46 for non-LGBT women (see Appendix).

Table 4. Age distribution of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults by gender

	MEN				WOMEN			
	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL		AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
	LGBT (N = 453)	Non LGBT (N = 9,645)	LGBT (N = 1,505)	Non-LGBT (N = 28,632)	LGBT (N = 420)	Non-LGBT (N = 8,367)	LGBT (N = 1,586)	Non-LGBT (N = 26,184)
18–24	19%	**12%**	31%	**18%**	32%	**12%**	37%	**15%**
25–34	18%	16%	19%	18%	22%	17%	26%	**15%**
35–49	26%	28%	25%	**29%**	22%	27%	21%	**26%**
50–64	27%	30%	19%	**25%**	19%	**28%**	11%	**28%**
65+	11%	14%	7%	**11%**	5%	**15%**	5%	**16%**

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

EDUCATION

We examined educational differences across LGBT status by restricting the age range to 25 years and older, when few adults are enrolled in undergraduate programs.[ii] Educational attainment is similar among AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults. However, a higher proportion of AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults completed college compared to AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT adults. Additionally, significantly more AIAN-multiracial LGBT men completed college than non-LGBT men (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Percentage of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a college education, overall and by gender
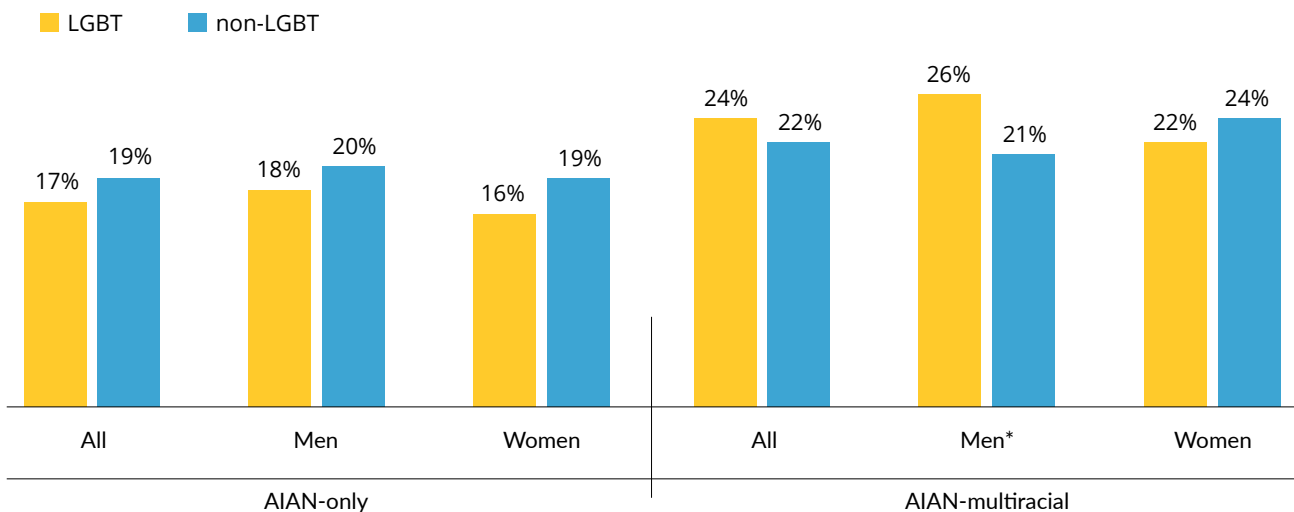
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

[ii] Ninety-five percent of those with a bachelor's degree are 25 and older. (https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=education&tid=ACSST1Y2019.S1501&hidePreview=true)

VETERAN STATUS

AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates. When disaggregated by gender, we see that men served at similarly high rates, but more LGBT women served than non-LGBT women (8% vs. 4%). Among those who identify as AIAN-multiracial, more non-LGBT adults served in the military than LGBT adults. This difference is driven by the large percentage of AIAN-multiracial non-LGBT men who have served (Table 5).

Table 5. Veteran status of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
SERVED IN MILITARY	LGBT (N = 873)	NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)	LGBT (N = 3,091)	NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)
TOTAL	11%	14%	10%	**14%**
MEN	18%	20%	16%	**24%**
WOMEN	8%	**4%**	5%	4%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data
Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

SOCIAL LIFE

Several areas of social life were examined for AIAN adults, including urbanicity, partnership status, and parenthood. Compared with AIAN non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults live in urban areas, are less likely to be married, and are more likely to be in a domestic partnership, cohabitating, or single. All groups live alone at similar rates (Table 6). When stratified by gender, Table 5 shows some similarities, but with a few exceptions. For example, for both groups of AIAN adults, more LGBT men live in urban areas than non-LGBT men. However, LGBT and non-LGBT women live in urban areas at similar rates for both groups of AIAN adults, and fewer AIAN-only women live in urban areas compared to all other groups. Additionally, more men live alone than women, and fewer AIAN-only women live alone than AIAN-multiracial women.

Table 6. Social life characteristics of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL LIFE	LGBT (N = 873)	NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)	LGBT (N = 3,091)	NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)
Live in urban area	74%	**65%**	82%	**79%**
Live alone	17%	17%	16%	16%
Marital status				
Married	21%	**43%**	19%	**44%**
Domestic partner/cohabitating	21%	**9%**	19%	**7%**
Not partnered	57%	**48%**	62%	**49%**

| CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL LIFE	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
	LGBT (N = 873)	NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)	LGBT (N = 3,091)	NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)
MEN				
Live in urban area	77%	**67%**	82%	**79%**
Live alone	22%	19%	20%	**16%**
Marital status				
Married	27%	**45%**	19%	**45%**
Domestic partner/cohabitating	19%	**9%**	17%	**8%**
Not partnered	54%	46%	64%	**47%**
WOMEN				
Live in urban area	71%	**64%**	82%	79%
Live alone	13%	15%	19%	21%
Marital status				
Married	17%	**41%**	19%	**42%**
Domestic partner/cohabitating	23%	**10%**	20%	**7%**
Not partnered	60%	**49%**	61%	**51%**

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT women are raising children at similar rates. Fewer AIAN LGBT men are raising children than non-LGBT men. Women are raising children at similar rates for both AIAN-only and -multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults raising children, overall and by gender
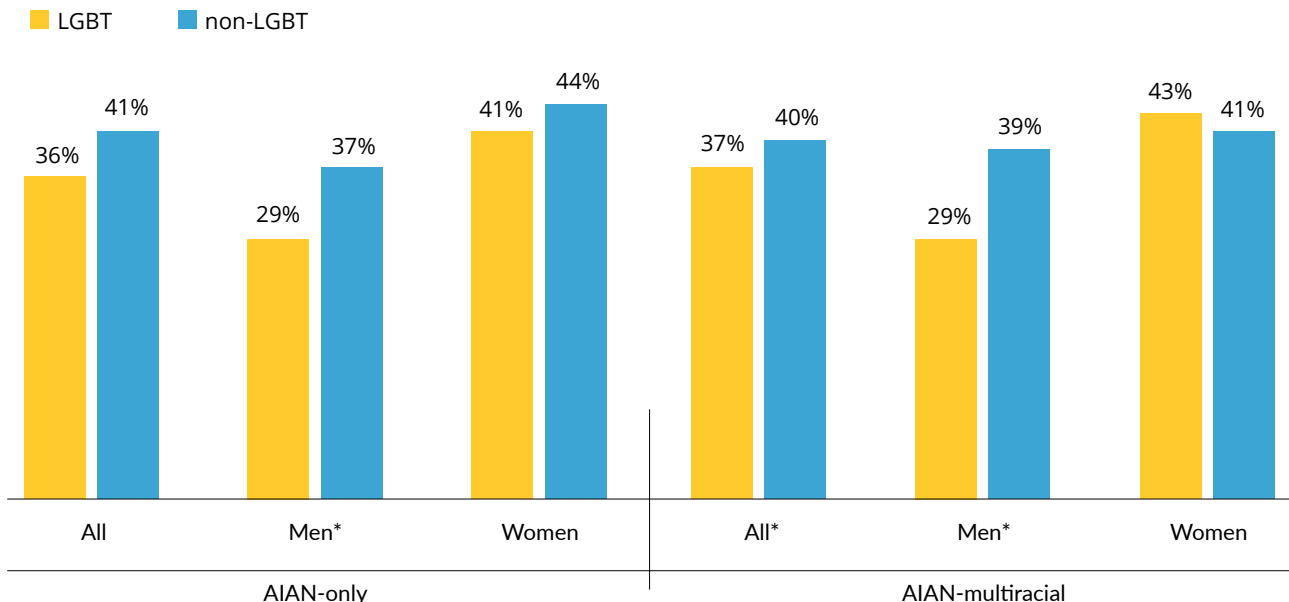
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Among AIAN-only LGBT adults who are married, in a domestic partnership, or cohabitating, 36% are in a relationship with someone of the same sex, while 27% of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults have a same-sex partner. The majority of AIAN LGBT women and men are married or cohabitating with a different-sex partner. We should note that interpreting this finding is complicated both by the way gender is measured in the Gallup survey at the time and by how the question of partnership type is asked. That is, for transgender women and men, as well as for cisgender adults partnered with transgender or nonbinary adults, it is not likely that this survey adequately reflects the ways gender and/or sex of partner is understood. Nonetheless, the pattern observed here reflects previous research in which we see that sexual minority cisgender and genderqueer women partner with different-gender partners at higher rates than sexual minority men, particularly for men who racially identify as AIAN only (Figure 5).[14]

Figure 5. Distribution of relationship status and partner's sex among AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults, overall and by gender

Source: Gallup 2015–2017 data

Religion

More than half of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults consider themselves to be religious. Nonetheless, more AIAN LGBT adults indicate they are "not religious," particularly AIAN-multiracial adults, compared to non-LGBT adults (Figure 6). This pattern persists when stratified by gender as well (see Appendix).

Figure 6. Religiosity of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults
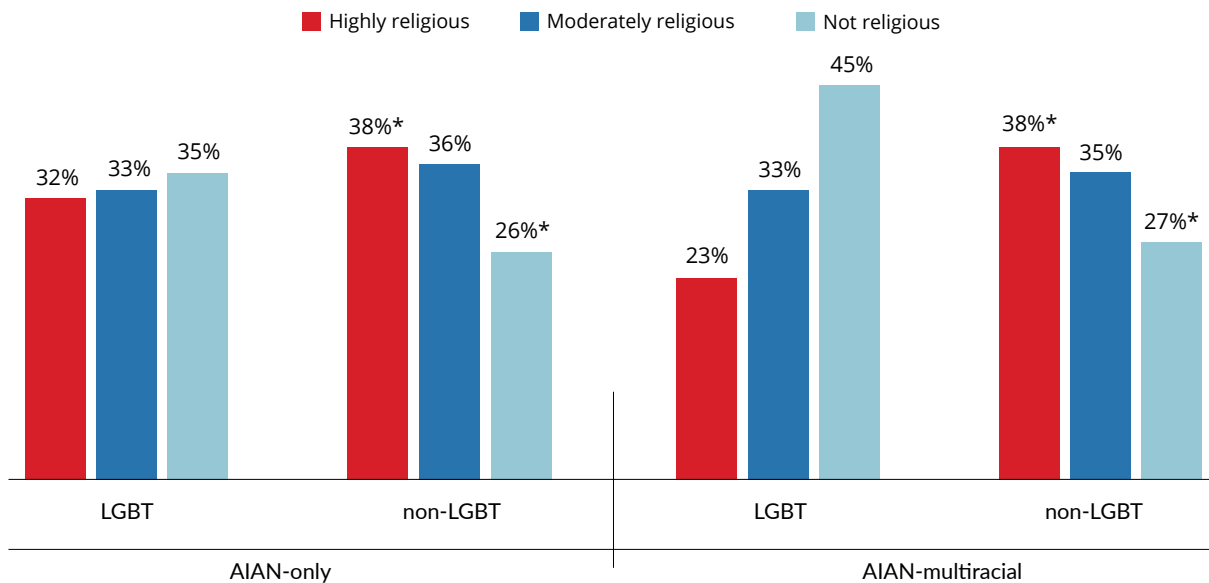
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Compared to AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults have no religious affiliation. However, more LGBT adults practice Islam or a religion other than Roman Catholic or Protestant (Figure 7). When disaggregated by gender, a similar pattern emerges overall, with a few exceptions (see Appendix).

Figure 7. Religious beliefs of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

For AIAN-only, "Other religions" includes Jewish (0.4%), Mormon/Latter-Day Saints (2%) , Other Christian Religion (29%), and (10%) Other Non-Christian Religion (10%).

ECONOMIC LIFE

In terms of household annual income, few significant differences were found for AIAN-only adults based on their LGBT status (Table 7). However, there are significant differences in income between AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults. For example, compared with non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults earn incomes at the lowest income level (40% vs. 32%), and fewer LGBT adults earn incomes at the higher income levels. Similar results were found for both AIAN-multiracial men and women. Additionally, overall, more AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial women have lower incomes compared with men.

Table 6 also shows that AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar rates of unemployment overall and by gender. However, for AIAN-multiracial adults, more LGBT adults are unemployed than non-LGBT adults (15% vs. 10%), with this difference most pronounced among women (19% vs. 11%). Additionally, AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT adults had similar rates of food insecurity in the past year; however, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults experienced food insecurity (41% vs. 29%), with this difference also most pronounced among women (47% vs. 32%).

Table 7. Economic indicators of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

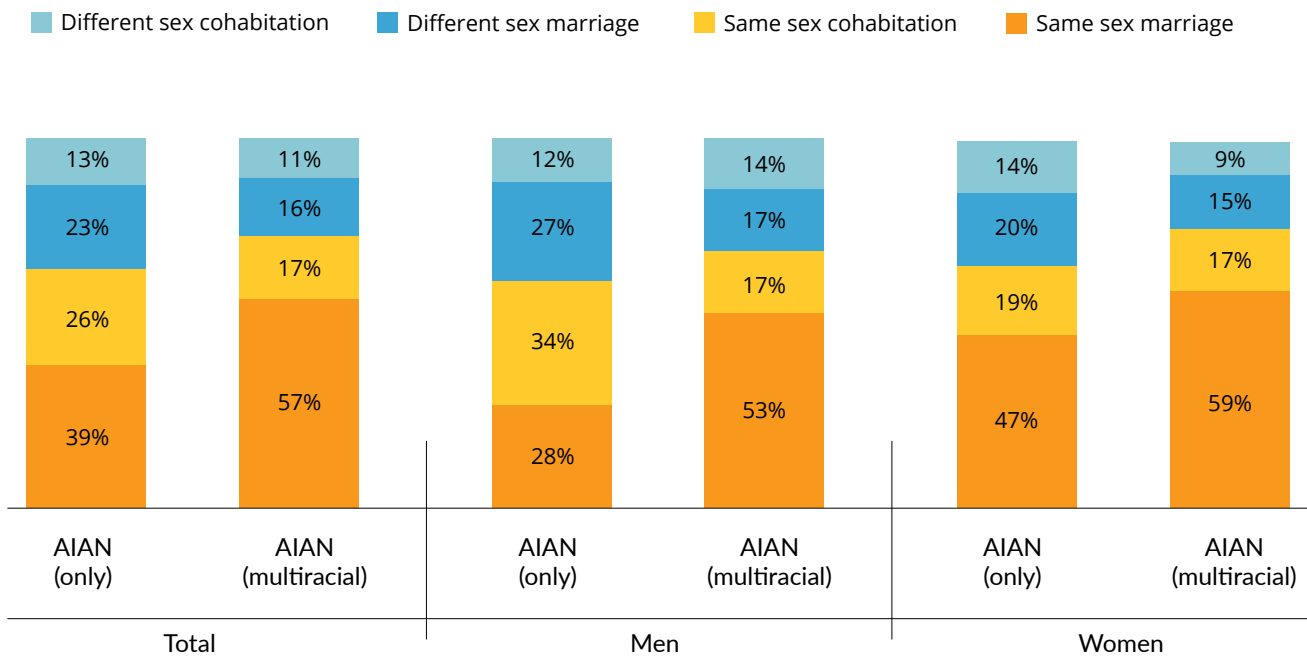|	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	**LGBT** (N = 873)	**NON-LGBT** (N = 18,012)	**LGBT** (N = 3,091)	**NON-LGBT** (N = 54,816)
Household annual income				
Below $24,000	35%	35%	40%	**32%**
$24,000–$59,999	38%	35%	34%	**37%**
$60,000–$119,999	15%	**20%**	17%	**21%**
$120,000 or more	13%	10%	10%	10%
Unemployed	11%	9%	15%	**10%**
Food insecure in the past 12 months	32%	30%	41%	**29%**
MEN				
Household annual income				
Below $24,000	33%	31%	34%	**29%**
$24,000–$59,999	33%	34%	31%	**37%**
$60,000–$119,999	15%	**22%**	19%	**23%**
$120,000 or more	18%	13%	16%	**11%**
Unemployed	10%	7%	11%	**8%**
Food insecure in the past 12 months	26%	26%	35%	**26%**
WOMEN				
Household annual income				
Below $24,000	36%	39%	44%	**36%**
$24,000–$59,999	41%	36%	35%	37%
$60,000–$119,999	14%	18%	15%	**19%**

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
	LGBT (N = 873)	NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)	LGBT (N = 3,091)	NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)
Household annual income				
$120,000 or more	9%	8%	6%	**9%**
Unemployed	12%	11%	19%	**11%**
Food insecure in the past 12 months	37%	33%	47%	**32%**

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Taking reported income and the number of people living in each household into account, we found that about half of both LGBT and non-LGBT AIAN-only adults live in low-income households, defined here as reporting an income/household size ratio at or below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). Almost 60% of AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT women live in low-income households as well. Among AIAN-multiracial adults, a higher proportion of LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults live in low-income households, with this difference most pronounced among AIAN-multiracial women (47% vs. 38%) (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Proportion of LGBT and non-LGBT AIAN adults living in low-income households, overall and by gender

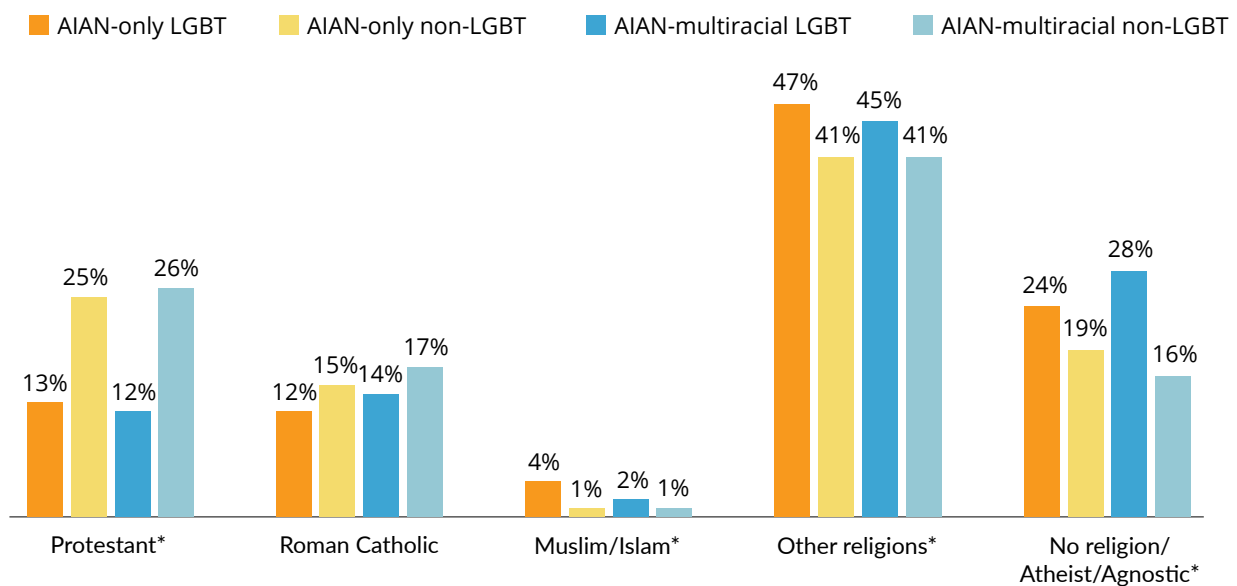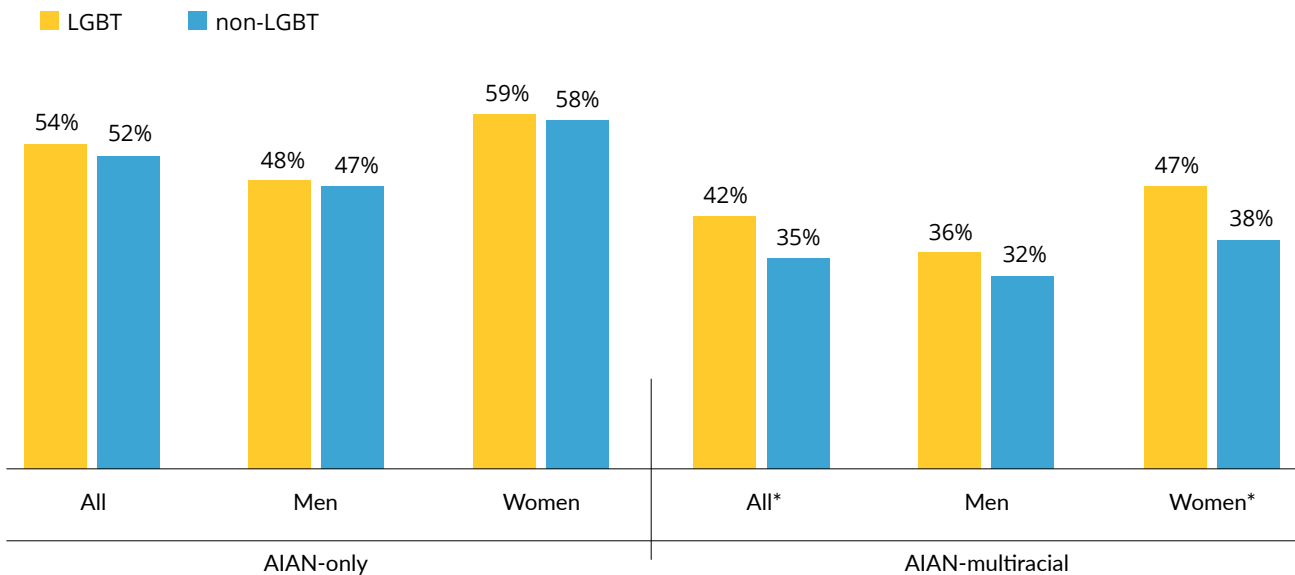

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

SELF-REPORTED FAIR AND POOR HEALTH

Almost 30% of both LGBT and non-LGBT AIAN-only adults reported fair or poor health overall (Table 8). Similar proportions of AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT women reported that their health is fair or poor. And while fewer AIAN-only men reported fair or poor health overall compared to women, more AIAN-only LGBT men reported fair or poor health compared to non-LGBT men (23% vs. 18%). Among AIAN-multiracial adults, more LGBT adults overall (32%) and more LGBT women (34%) reported fair or poor health compared to their non-LGBT counterparts (27% vs. 28%, respectively).

Table 8. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults who reported fair or poor health, overall and by gender

	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
FAIR OR POOR HEALTH	**LGBT (N = 873)**	**NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)**	**LGBT (N = 3,091)**	**NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)**
TOTAL	28%	29%	32%	**27%**
Men	23%	**18%**	29%	26%
Women	31%	29%	34%	**28%**

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

MENTAL HEALTH

Compared to AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression, with the largest difference in rates among AIAN-multiracial adults. Examining the rates of depression at the intersection of gender and LGBT status reveals that AIAN-only LGBT women and AIAN-multiracial LGBT women have the highest rates of depression (43% and 51%, respectively) when compared to non-LGBT women (28% and 30%), while 20% of both groups of men reported this diagnosis (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults diagnosed with depression, overall and by gender

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

PHYSICAL HEALTH FACTORS

High-risk health behaviors

In terms of health behaviors, more AIAN-only and -multiracial LGBT adults smoke and engage in heavy drinking compared to non-LGBT adults (Table 9). When disaggregated by gender, similar trends emerge. However, among AIAN-only adults, LGBT and non-LGBT men smoke and drink heavily at similar rates, and significantly more LGBT women smoke and drink heavily than non-LGBT women. In fact, the data indicate that AIAN-only women have the highest rate of heavy drinking compared to all other groups, including AIAN-multiracial men and women.

Table 9. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults who engage in high-risk health behaviors, overall and by gender

	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
	LGBT (N = 873)	NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)	LGBT (N = 3,091)	NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)
Current Smoker				
TOTAL	38%	**32%**	40%	**30%**
Men	32%	35%	38%	**33%**
Women	44%	**30%**	42%	**27%**
Heavy Drinking				
TOTAL	14%	**5%**	10%	**5%**
Men	11%	7%	13%	**6%**
Women	16%	**3%**	8%	**3%**

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Stigmatized health factors

Both disability status and weight are factors connected to health as contributors to and products of health conditions, and they are also strongly situated in current understandings of stigma, discrimination, and the medicalization of bodies deemed to be "different."[15] That is, these two health-related factors are also indicators of vulnerability to discrimination and lack of access in health care settings and elsewhere. To provide context for the significance of these stigmatized health factors in the lives of AIAN LGBT people, we examined the prevalence of several levels of disability (measured by number of days with limitations) and multiple ranges of weight (as measured by body-mass index, or BMI) among AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

In assessing the distribution of the number of days AIAN adults felt limited because of poor health in a month (measure of disability), we found no significant differences between LGBT and non-LGBT AIAN-only adults; however, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults were limited compared with non-LGBT adults. For example, 30% of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported 1 to 14 days of limitations due to poor health within the past month, compared with 23% of non-LGBT adults. AIAN men and women show similar prevalence of disability (Table 10).

In terms of BMI, compared with non-LGBT adults, more AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults have a BMI less than 25, and fewer have a BMI between 25 and 30. The proportion of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a BMI greater than or equal to 30 was similar. When stratified by gender, AIAN men show similar trends; however, AIAN women did not show significant differences in BMI between groups.

Table 10. Distribution of disability status and BMI of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

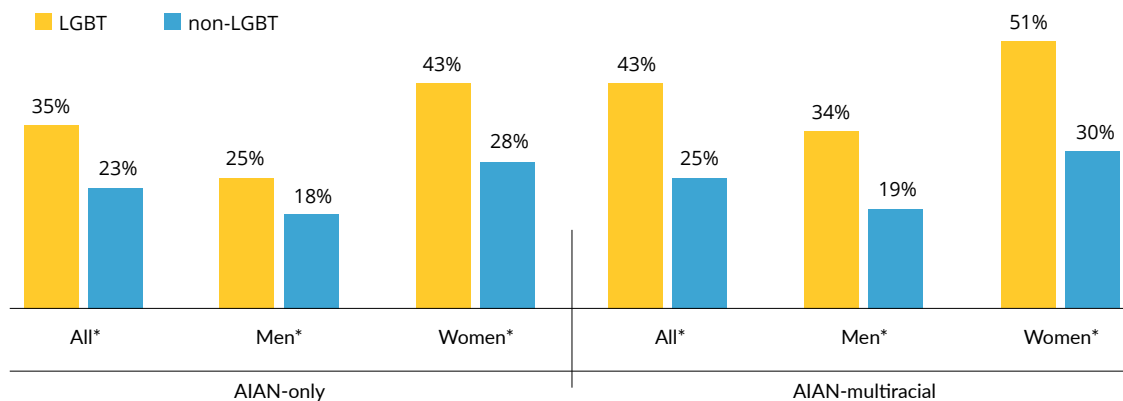|	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
	LGBT (N = 873)	NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)	LGBT (N = 3,091)	NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations due to poor health)				
None	57%	60%	51%	**62%**
Mild (1–14 days)	25%	23%	30%	**23%**
High (15–30 days)	17%	18%	19%	**15%**
Body Mass Index (BMI)				
BMI ≤ 24.9	41%	**33%**	39%	**34%**
BMI 25.0–29.9	28%	**34%**	29%	**34%**
BMI ≥ 30.0	31%	34%	32%	32%
MEN				
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations due to poor health)				
None	65%	64%	56%	**67%**
Mild (1–14 days)	21%	20%	28%	**20%**
High (15–30 days)	14%	16%	16%	**13%**
Body Mass Index (BMI)				
BMI ≤ 24.9	38%	**28%**	38%	**29%**
BMI 25.0–29.9	32%	39%	31%	**38%**
BMI ≥ 30.0	31%	33%	31%	32%
WOMEN				
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations due to poor health)				
None	55%	51%	47%	**56%**
Mild (1–14 days)	26%	29%	31%	**27%**
High (15–30 days)	20%	20%	22%	**17%**
Body Mass Index (BMI)				
BMI ≤ 24.9	44%	37%	41%	39%
BMI 25.0–29.9	25%	29%	26%	29%
BMI ≥ 30.0	31%	34%	33%	32%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

PHYSICAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

Lifetime chronic conditions

For lifetime chronic physical health conditions, we examined the probability of being diagnosed with a chronic physical health condition and adjusted for age, given that many of the health outcomes listed in Table 11 are associated with older age.[16] For AIAN-only adults, LGBT individuals have a higher prevalence of heart attack compared to non-LGBT individuals. For AIAN-multiracial adults, LGBT individuals have a higher prevalence of several health conditions, including asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol, compared to non-LGBT individuals. This pattern persists among AIAN men and women, with the exceptions of cancer for AIAN-only men and high cholesterol for AIAN-multiracial men (Table 11).

Table 11. Chronic health conditions for AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
	LGBT (N = 873)	**NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)**	**LGBT (N = 3,091)**	**NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)**
Asthma	19%	16%	26%	**18%**
Diabetes	15%	14%	14%	**10%**
Heart attack	8%	**5%**	6%	**4%**
Cancer	8%	6%	9%	**5%**
High blood pressure	33%	31%	36%	**27%**
High cholesterol	17%	19%	24%	**19%**
MEN				
Asthma	14%	12%	19%	**14%**
Diabetes	13%	12%	12%	**9%**
Heart attack	7%	6%	7%	**4%**
Cancer	9%	**4%**	7%	**4%**
High blood pressure	32%	33%	37%	**28%**
High cholesterol	17%	21%	24%	20%
WOMEN				
Asthma	24%	20%	31%	**22%**
Diabetes	16%	15%	14%	**12%**
Heart attack	8%	**4%**	5%	**3%**
Cancer	5%	7%	11%	**7%**
High blood pressure	34%	29%	34%	**26%**
High cholesterol	18%	18%	24%	**19%**

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different after adjusting for age; percentages presented in the table are sample estimates with the statistical adjustment for age.

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Health insurance

More AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults. A similar pattern is evident among AIAN men and women, with the exception of AIAN-only men (Table 12).

Table 12. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults who are uninsured, overall and by gender

	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
UNINSURED	**LGBT (N = 873)**	**NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)**	**LGBT (N = 3,091)**	**NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)**
TOTAL	25%	**19%**	25%	**20%**
Men	23%	21%	28%	**24%**
Women	27%	**17%**	22%	**17%**

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Medicaid

Similar proportions of AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT adults are receiving Medicaid. However, a higher proportion of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults than of non-LGBT adults receive Medicaid. Additionally, women overall are more likely than men to receive Medicaid (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Proportion of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults receiving Medicaid, overall and by gender

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Medicaid enrollment by parental status was also assessed, comparing adults who had children under the age of 18 with those who had no children. For both groups of AIAN adults, more LGBT adults with children receive Medicaid than non-LGBT adults with children (Figure 11). However, differences between LGBT and non-LGBT men were only significant for AIAN-multiracial adults (Figure 12). Additionally, among AIAN adults, LGBT women with children are more likely to receive Medicaid than any other group raising children (Figure 13). For example, among AIAN-multiracial adults, 27% of LGBT women with children receive Medicaid, compared with 17% of non-LGBT women with children, 11% of LGBT men with children, and 7% of non-LGBT men with children.

Figure 11. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults with Medicaid by parental status

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Figure 12. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT men with Medicaid by parental status
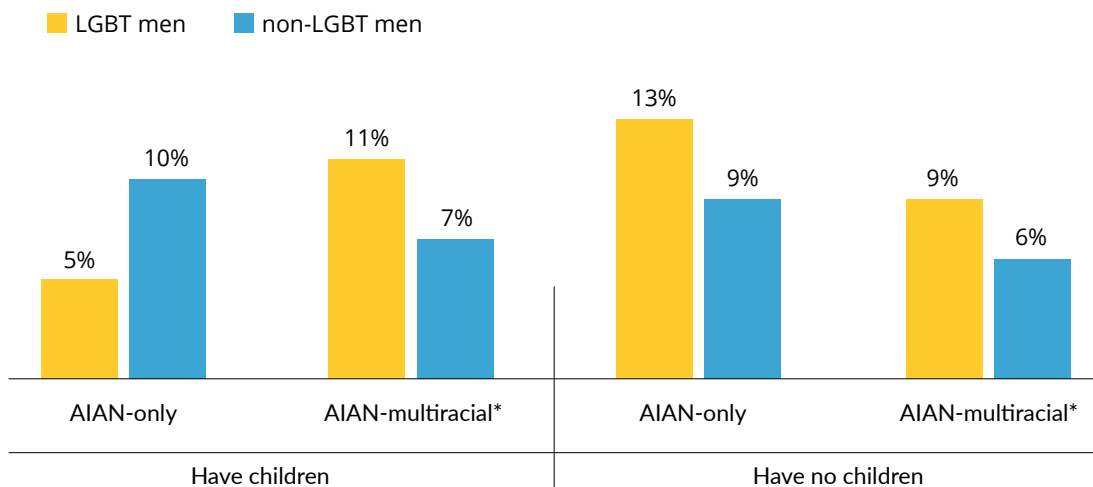
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Figure 13. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT women with Medicaid by parental status
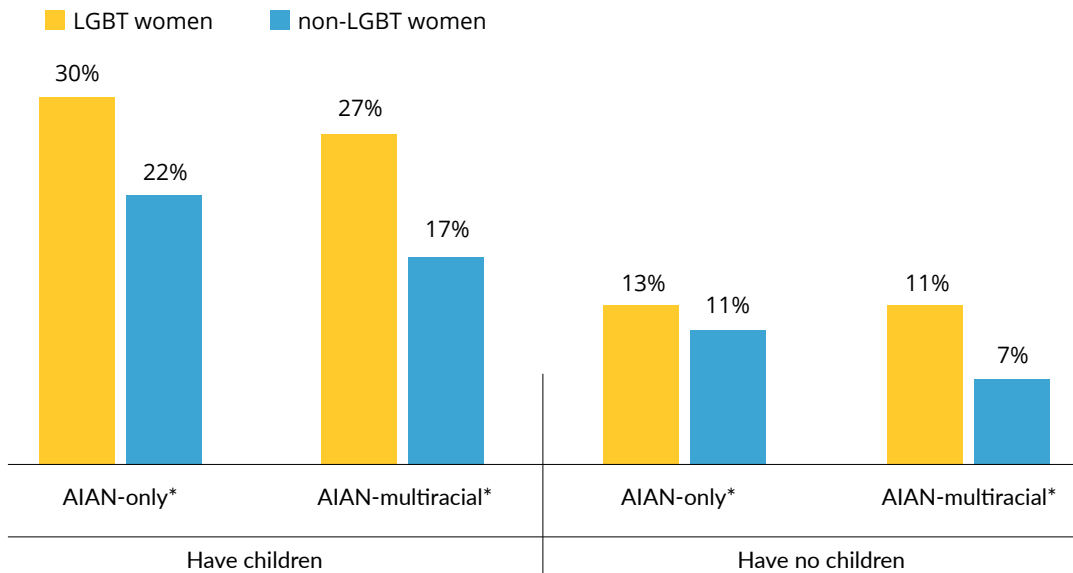
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Have a personal doctor

Overall, fewer AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults reported having a personal doctor. This difference is especially prevalent among AIAN-multiracial women (Table 13).

Table 13. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a personal doctor, overall and by gender

	AIAN-ONLY		AIAN-MULTIRACIAL	
PERSONAL DOCTOR	LGBT (N = 873)	NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)	LGBT (N = 3,091)	NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)
TOTAL	64%	**71%**	68%	**74%**
Men	57%	65%	66%	65%
Women	70%	77%	68%	**82%**

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

EXPERIENCES WITH DISCRIMINATION, VICTIMIZATION, AND RESILIENCY

Minority stress theory posits that stigma and experiences of discrimination create a stressful social environment that can lead to mental and physical health problems for LGBT adults.[17, 18, 19] Further, researchers have documented the direct material impacts of discrimination (in terms of money, housing access, hate crimes, police violence, etc.) on one's safety and economic stability.[20, 21] We examined some indicators of minority stress among AIAN LGBT adults: feeling safe, experiences with victimization and discrimination, and stressors. We also assessed factors that help people cope with minority and everyday stressors, such as the extent to which adults are connected to the LGBT community and to their racial and ethnic communities, as well as factors of general support and well-being. These well-being factors are possible indicators of resources for resilience.[22] Because most of these measures are specific to LGBT adults, we were unable to compare the estimates to non-LGBT adults, with the exception of a few discrimination and resilience indicators.

Feeling unsafe

More AIAN LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults disagreed with the statement "You always feel safe and secure." These differences are strongest among AIAN-only women and AIAN-multiracial men and women (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Proportion of AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults who do not always feel safe and secure, overall and by gender

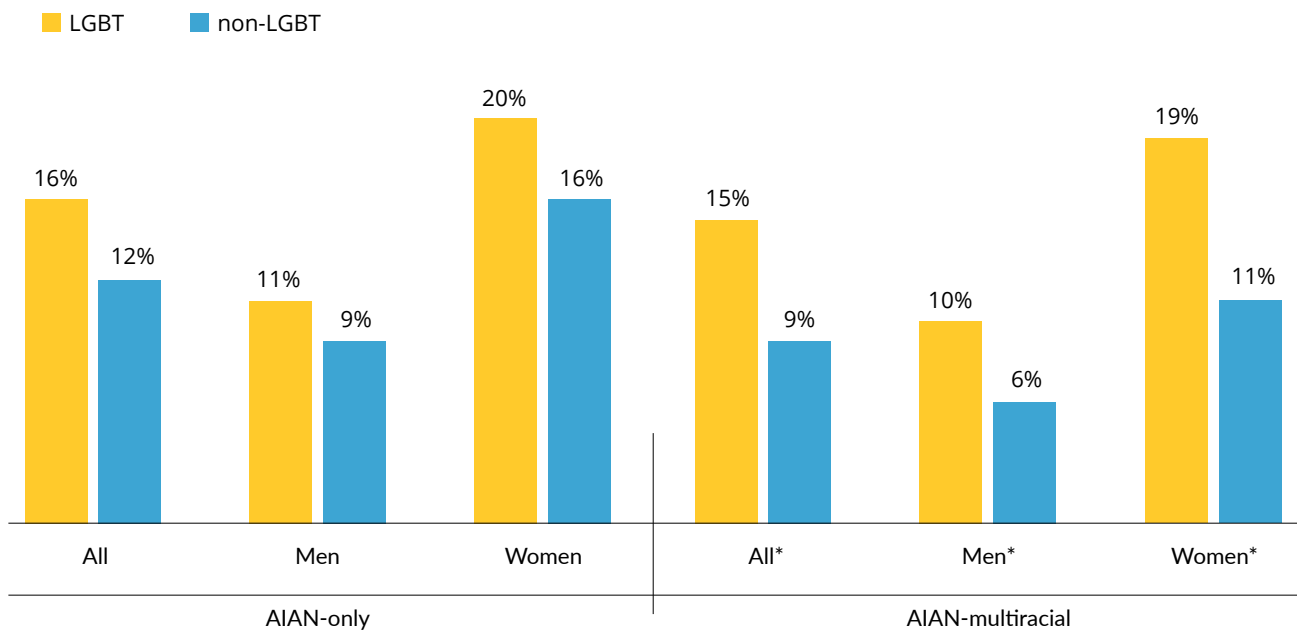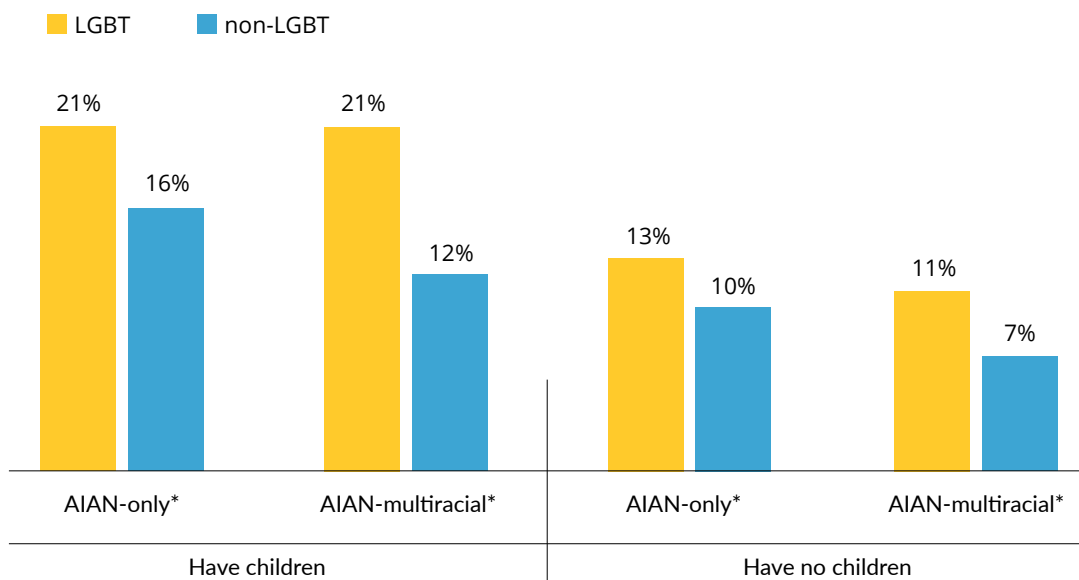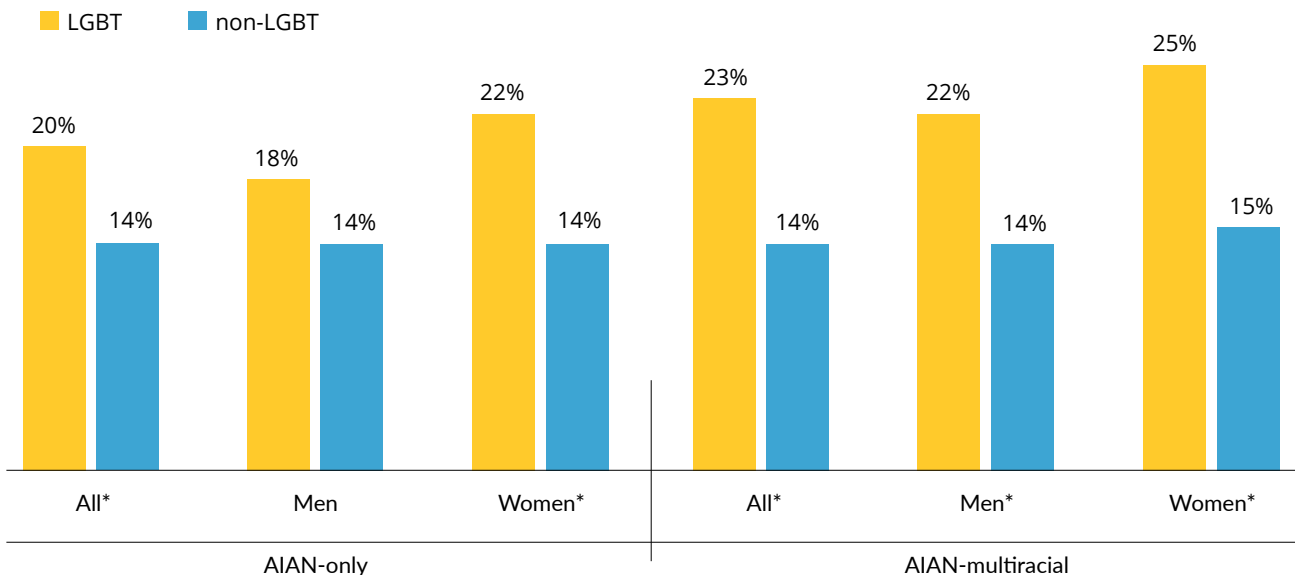

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Minority stress

In this section, we provide data on LGBT-specific forms of stress and various forms of general victimization. The study from which these data were collected had so few monoracial AIAN participants, that we combine all AIAN (AIAN only and AIAN-multiracial) for the remaining analyses. Compared with AIAN non-LGBT adults, significantly more AIAN LGBT adults reported feeling that the city or area in which they live is not a good place for racial/ethnic minorities, transgender adults, and immigrants from other countries (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Proportion of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults who believe their city or area is not a good place to live for different populations

Legend: ■ AIAN LGBT (N = 70) ■ AIAN non-LGBT (N = 31)

Racial/ethnic minorities*: 64% / 19%
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual adults: 68% / 23%
Transgender adults*: 60% / 30%
Immigrants from other countries*: 64% / 16%
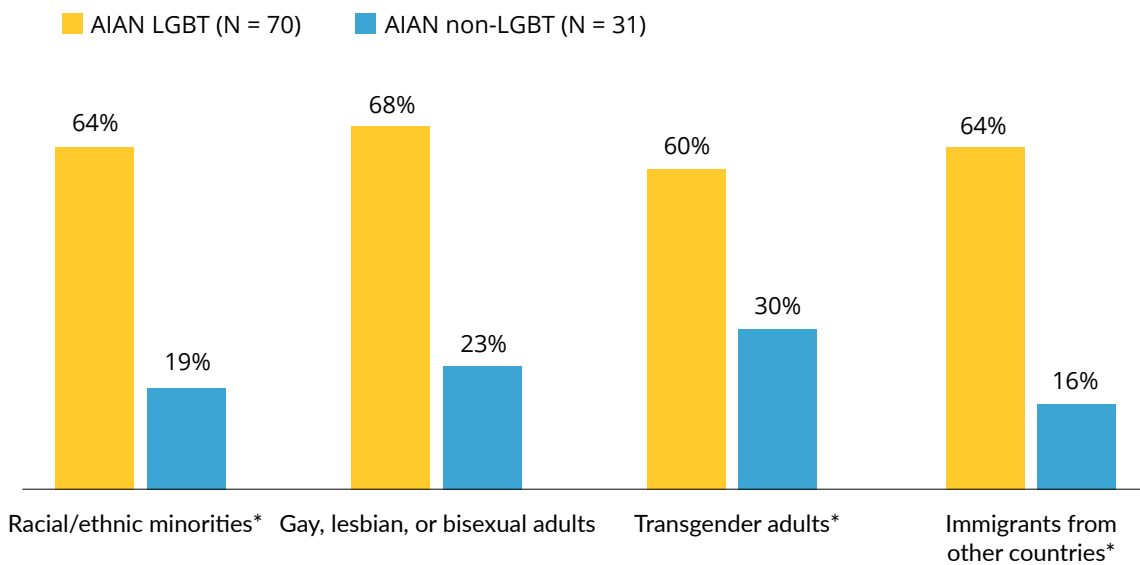
Source: *Generations Study* and *Transpop Study* data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different. The non-LGBT estimates should be interpreted with caution, since they may be based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate.

Discrimination and victimization

Using a 9-item scale to measure experiences of minor or everyday forms of discrimination, we assessed the extent to which someone felt discriminated against in their everyday life. The Everyday Discrimination Scale includes the following items:

"You were treated with less courtesy than other people."
"You were treated with less respect than other people."
"You received poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores."
"People acted as if they thought you were not smart."
"People acted as if they were afraid of you."
"People acted as if they thought were dishonest."
"People acted as if they were better than you."
"You were called names or insulted."
"You were threatened or harassed."[23]

Among AIAN LGBT adults, 81% experienced at least one of these events in the past year, compared with 56% of non-LGBT adults, though these differences were not significant (Table 14). AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults both experienced an average number of five discriminatory events in the past year, and similar proportions have experienced discrimination and victimization since the age of 18. For example, over 81% of both groups have experienced verbal assault or abuse, and about 75% have been threatened with violence.

Table 14. Experiences with discrimination and victimization among AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	AIAN LGBT (N = 70)	AIAN NON-LGBT (N = 31)
Discrimination		
Experienced at least one discriminatory event in the past year	81%	56%
Mean # of discriminatory events in the past year	5	5
Victimization (since the age of 18)		
You were hit, beaten, physically attacked, or sexually assaulted	57%	54%
You were robbed or your property was stolen, vandalized, or purposely damaged	64%	72%
Someone tried to attack you, rob you, or damage your property, but they didn't succeed	42%	48%
Someone threated you with violence	74%	76%
Someone verbally insulted or abused you	81%	81%
Someone threw an object at you	63%	58%

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Stigma and disclosure

Experiences with discrimination, victimization, and living in an anti-LGBT environment can contribute to LGBT adults concealing their identity or internalizing the stigma others have toward LGBT people.[24, 25, 26, 27] We assessed the extent to which transgender adults want to hide their identity using the Gender Identity Non-Disclosure Scale.[28] This 5-item scale includes questions such as "I modify my way of speaking" and "I avoid exposing my body, such as wearing a bathing suit or nudity in locker rooms." A mean score is taken from responses that range from "Strongly agree" to "Strongly disagree." The mean score ranges between 1 and 5, with 5 indicating a higher effort to hide one's gender identity. Among AIAN trans-identified respondents, 33% indicated a moderate to high degree of avoiding gender-identity disclosure (Table 15).

Aside from avoiding disclosure, we also assessed the degree to which someone accepted external stigma toward transgender people as part of their own values and beliefs. We measured internalized transphobia using a 6-item scale that includes items such as "I resent my transgender identity" and "Being transgender makes me feel like a freak." The scale ranges from 1 to 5, with a score of 5 indicating a high level of internalized stigma.[29] Most AIAN trans-identified participants indicated either no degree (score of 1) or a low degree (score of 2-3) of internalized transphobia (Table 15).

Table 15. Internalized transphobia among AIAN transgender adults

	AIAN TRANS (N = 18)
Gender-identity nondisclosure	
None (score of 1)	3%
Low levels (score of 2-3)	64%
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	33%
Internalized Transphobia	
None (score of 1)	75%
Low levels (score of 2–3)	25%
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	0%

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Scales range from 1-5. Each scale is described in detail at generations-study.com and transpop.org. Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percentage who indicated an average score of agreement for each scale (e.g., an average score of 4.0 or above on a 5-point scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree").

Among cisgender LGB adults, we assessed levels of external stigma and internalized stigma using two scales. The Felt Stigma Scale measures awareness of sexual-minority related stress through three items: "Most adults where I live think less of a person who is LGB," "Most employers where I live will hire openly LGB adults if they are qualified for the job," and "Most adults where I live would not want someone who is openly LGB to take care of their children."[30] This scale ranges from 1 to 5, with 5 representing greater felt stigma. Fourteen percent of AIAN cis-LGB adults reported that they felt stigma, scoring an average of 4 or higher (Table 16).

Similar to the Internalized Transphobia Scale, the Internalized Homophobia Scale measures the extent to which someone has adopted values of homophobia as their own values. This 5-item scale includes comments such as "I have tried to stop being attracted to adults who are the same sex as me" and "I wish I weren't LGB."[31] Response options ranged from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree," with the score ranging between 1 and 5, with 5 indicating higher levels of internalized homophobia. Most of AIAN cis-LGB adults reported no or low internalized homophobia. Additionally, most were "out" in various social circles; 92% were "out" to their family, and 67% were "out" to health care workers (Table 16).

Table 16. Stigma, Internalized homophobia, and "Outness" among AIAN cisgender LGB adults

	AIAN CIS-LGB (N = 52)
Felt Stigma	
None (score of 1)	16%
Low levels (score of 2–3)	70%
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	14%
Internalized Homophobia	
None (score of 1)	71%
Low levels (score of 2–3)	29%
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	0%

	AIAN CIS-LGB (N = 52)
"Outness" Of Sexual Identity (All, most, or some)	
Out to family	92%
Out to straight friends	98%
Out to coworkers	68%
Out to health care workers	67%

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Scales range from 1-5. Each scale is described in detail at generations-study.com and transpop.org. Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percentage who indicated an average score of agreement for each scale (e.g., an average score of 4.0 or above on a 5-point scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree").

Health care stereotypes and access to LGBT health care

A dimension of health care access relevant to many marginalized subpopulations in the U.S. is the experience of prejudice and decreased quality of care within the health care setting.[32,33] Using a 4-item scale,[34] we measured the extent to which LGBT adults worried about health care providers negatively judging them or confirming stereotypes about LGBT adults. This scale includes four measures, with answer options ranging between "Strongly agree" and "Strongly disagree." About half of AIAN LGBT adults agreed with these statements: "I worry about being negatively judged because of my gender identity or sexual orientation," "I worry that evaluations of me may be negatively affected by my gender identity or sexual orientation," and "I worry that diagnoses of me/my health may be negatively affected by my gender identity or sexual orientation." About 44% agreed with the statement "I worry that I might confirm negative stereotypes about LGBT people." The responses to these four measures were averaged to produce a score ranging from 1 to 5, with 1 being less worry and 5 being greater worry. Twenty-eight percent of AIAN LGBT adults scored an average of 4 or higher, indicating moderate to high levels of worry about being stereotyped by health care providers (Table 17).

Whether LGBT adults sought and received LGBT specific health care is also related to access. Most AIAN LGBT adults had not gone to an LGBT-specific health care provider in the past 5 years (from when the survey was administered in 2016–2017), and 62% had looked only at a general website for health issues rather than an LGBT-specific website. However, 46% felt it was somewhat important or very important to go to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider in the next year (Table 17).

Table 17. LGBT-specific health care for AIAN adults

HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES	AIAN LGBT (N = 70)
Moderate levels of health care stereotype threat (scored 4 or higher within range 1–5)	28%
I worry about being negatively judged because of my sexual orientation or gender identity	49%
I worry that evaluations of me may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	54%
I worry that diagnoses of me/my health may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	53%
I worry that I might confirm negative stereotypes about LGBT people	44%

HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES	AIAN LGBT (N = 70)
In the past 5 years, how often have you been to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider for your health care?	
Often/sometimes	16%
Never	84%
During the past 12 months, have you looked for information online about certain health or medical issues?	
No	31%
Only LGBT-specific website	2%^
Only general website	62%
Both LGBT and general websites	16%^
In the next year, if it were possible for you to do so, how important would it be for you to get health care at an LGBT-specific clinic or provider?	
Very important	17%
Somewhat important	29%
Not important	54%

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: ^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate; we provide these but have added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

Stressful events

Financial issues were a major source of stress for many AIAN LGBT respondents, and about 75% did not have enough money to make ends meet in the past year (from when the survey was administered in 2016–2017). Table 18 shows that many AIAN LGBT adults experienced unemployment (43%) or could not find a job they wanted (42%). Many AIAN LGBT adults also felt they were taking on too much (72%), were alone too much (57%), had strained relationships with their parents (51%), and/or had trouble with a boss or coworker (30%). Accounting for small sample size among the AIAN non-LGBT group, it appears that AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults are similar in their rates of reporting recent stressful events, but that they differ in one key area: more AIAN LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults reported experiencing a major financial crisis or being unable to pay bills on time during the last 12 months (49% vs. 11%).

Table 18. Chronic strains and stressful life events experienced by AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	AIAN LGBT (N = 70)	AIAN NON-LGBT (N = 31)
Chronic Strains (currently)		
Trying to take on too many things at once	72%	56%
Don't have enough money to make ends meet	75%	48%
Job often leaves you feeling both mentally and physically tired	44%	55%
Looking for a job and can't find the one you want	42%	44%
Have a lot of conflict with your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	23%	21%^
Parents do not approve of your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	9%^	18%^

	AIAN LGBT (N = 70)	AIAN NON-LGBT (N = 31)
Chronic Strains (currently)		
Are alone too much	57%	48%
Wonder whether you will ever find a partner or spouse	49%	38%^
Relationship with your parents is strained or conflicted	51%	29%^
Have a parent, child, or a spouse or partner who is in very bad mental, emotional, or physical health	55%	25%
Wish you could have children, but you cannot	28%	10%^
Child's behavior or mood is a source of serious concern to you	57%	42%
Stressful Life Events (during the last 12 months)		
Moved or had someone new come to live with you	45%	55%
Were fired or laid off from a job	19%	3%^
Were unemployed and looking for a job for more than a month	43%	32%^
Had trouble with your boss or a coworker	30%	26%^
Changed jobs, job responsibilities, or work hours	42%	19%^
Got separated or divorced or broke off a steady relationship	20%	0%
Had serious problems with a neighbor, friend, or relative	48%	18%^
Experienced a major financial crisis, declared bankruptcy, or more than once were unable to pay your bills on time	49%	**11%^**
Had serious trouble with the police or the law	10%^	18%^
Something was stolen from you, including things that you carry (like a wallet) or something inside or outside your home	22%	25%^
Someone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by your or someone else in your house	22%	8%^

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate; we provide these but have added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

In addition to these recent indicators of stress, we also looked at stressful life experiences that have happened over people's lifetimes. Over half of AIAN LGBT adults (57%) reported having been fired from or denied a job since the age of 18, and 41% reported receiving a negative review or being denied a promotion at work. With regard to housing, 12% of AIAN LGBT adults were prevented from moving into or buying a home or apartment by a landlord or realtor (Table 19). On all measures of job- and housing-related stress, AIAN non-LGBT people had statistically similar experiences to those of AIAN LGBT people.

Table 19. Job- and housing-related experiences of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	AIAN LGBT (N = 70)	AIAN NON-LGBT(N = 31)
Since the age of 18…		
How often were you fired from your job or denied a job?	57%	61%
How often were you denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation?	41%	26%
How often were you prevented from moving into or buying a house or apartment by a landlord or realtor?	12%	18%^

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: ^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate; we provide these but have added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

Resilience through support systems

We examined various indicators of resilience through support systems by measuring respondents' levels of connection with communities reflecting their minority status, as well as general social support and well-being. We measured the sense of community related to sexual minority identity through a 7-item scale that includes items such as "You feel you're a part of the LGBT community" and "You really feel that any problems faced by the LGBT community are also your own problems."[35] Responses ranged from "Agree strongly" to "Disagree strongly." Scale values ranged from 1 to 4, with 4 indicating a greater connectedness with the LGBT community. Among AIAN cis-LGB adults, 55% reported feeling connected to the LGBT community, scoring an average of 3 or higher (Table 20).

Transgender-identified respondents were also asked a series of questions related to connectedness to the transgender community. Items included statements such as "I feel connected to other people who share my gender identity" and "When interacting with members of the community that shares my gender identity, I feel like I belong."[36] Responses ranged from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree," with a scale range between 1 and 5, with 5 indicating greater community connectedness related to a shared gender identity. Among AIAN transgender adults, 37% felt connectedness to members of the transgender community, scoring an average of 4 or higher (Table 20).

We also assessed how connected AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults were to their racial/ethnic identities by using the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Scale, which includes items such as "I have a strong sense of belonging to my own race/ethnic group" and "I understand pretty well what my race/ethnic group membership means to me."[37] Answer options range from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree," with a mean range between 1 and 5, and 5 representing greater connectedness to one's race/ethnicity. Among AIAN LGBT people, 34% felt connected to the AIAN community, and 39% of AIAN non-LGBT adults reported the same, scoring an average of 4 or higher (Table 20).

Social support was assessed using a scale called the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support.[38] This 12-item scale includes items such as "My family really tries to help me" and "There is a special person who is around when I am in need" with response items ranging from "Very strongly disagree" to "Very strongly agree." The scale has a range of 1to 7, with 7 representing more perceived social support. About 75% of AIAN LGBT adults and 56% of AIAN non-LGBT adults reported feeling social support, scoring an average of 5 or higher. The Social Wellbeing Scale used in this analysis

measures how individuals see their "circumstances and functioning in society."[39] This 15-item scale, with a range between 1 and 7, includes items such as "The world is becoming a better place for everyone," "I cannot make sense of what's going on in the world," and "I have something valuable to give to the world," which respondents rated from "Strongly agree" to Strongly disagree." Items that are negatively worded were reverse coded. A higher value indicates greater social well-being. Table 20 shows that 40% of AIAN LGBT adults reported moderate levels of social well-being, scoring an average of 5 or higher, compared with 32% AIAN non-LGBT adults, though these differences were not significant.

Table 20. Measures of resilience among AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	AIAN LGBT (N = 305)	AIAN NON-LGBT (N = 40)
Reported a moderate level of …		
LGB community connectedness *(i.e., You feel you're part of the LGBT community)*	55%	NA
Gender identity community connectedness *(i.e., I feel a part of a community of people who share my gender identity)*	37%^	NA
AIAN community connectedness *(i.e., I have a strong sense of belonging to my own race/ethnic group)*	34%	39%^
Social support *(i.e., There is a special person who is around when I am in need)*	75%	56%
Social well-being *(i.e., The world is becoming a better place for everyone)*	40%	32%

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different. Each scale is described in detail at transpop.org. Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percentage that indicated an average score of agreement for each scale (e.g., an average score of 3.0 or above on a 4-point scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree"); ^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In this section, we provide a brief summary of analysis comparing AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults within four regions of the United States: the West, Midwest, South, and Northeast.[iii] Alaska, New Mexico, Arizona, and California have the highest populations and proportions of AIAN adults in the West; South Dakota and Montana have the highest AIAN populations in the Midwest; Oklahoma, Texas, and North Carolina have the highest AIAN populations in the South; and New York has the highest AIAN population in the Northeast.[40, 41] Because of sample size limitations, analysis was limited to socioeconomic and health factors assessed or available in the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index dataset. Where patterns comparing LGBT status were similar for AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial respondents, we note the findings as an overall group for the outcomes. Otherwise, specific AIAN subgroup findings are provided. For proportions and 95% confidence intervals, see the Appendix.

WEST

Socioeconomic factors

- AIAN-multiracial women make up a higher proportion of the LGBT community than AIAN-multiracial men.
- AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are younger than non-LGBT adults.
- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have completed college at similar rates.
- Fewer AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are veterans than non-LGBT adults.
- Fewer AIAN LGBT adults are religious than non-LGBT adults.
- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas.
- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported living alone.
- Fewer AIAN LGBT adults are married compared to non-LGBT adults (about 20% vs. about 40%).
- More AIAN LGBT adults are cohabitating (about 20%) or not partnered (about 60%) compared to non-LGBT adults (about 10% and 50%, respectively).
- Fewer AIAN-only LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults are raising children.
- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT than non-LGBT adults have incomes below $24k per year.
- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults live in low-income households (below 200% FPL) compared with non-LGBT adults.
- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults were unemployed and experienced food insecurity in the past year compared to non-LGBT adults.
- More AIAN adults do not always feel safe and secure (about 20%) compared with non-LGBT adults (about 13%).

[iii] Regions were divided based on the Census definition of U.S. regions: https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf. Northeast: CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT; Midwest: IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI; South: AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV; West: AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY.

Health factors

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported fair or poor health than non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults smoke than non-LGBT adults.

- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults drink heavily.

- AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported higher rates of disability compared with non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts.

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults have a lower BMI than non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults; among adults with children, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults.

- A similar proportion of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor.

- With regard to chronic health conditions, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, and high blood pressure than non-LGBT adults, though a similar proportion reported having high cholesterol.

SOUTH

Socioeconomic factors

- A larger proportion of AIAN-multiracial women make up the AIAN LGBT population than men.

- AIAN LGBT adults are younger than non-LGBT adults.

- A similar proportion of AIAN LGBT adults have completed college compared with non-LGBT adults.

- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates.

- Fewer AIAN LGBT adults are religious than non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN LGBT than non-LGBT adults live in urban areas, and similar proportions reported living alone.

- Fewer AIAN LGBT adults are married and more are cohabitating compared to non-LGBT adults.

- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults are raising children.

- AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults have lower incomes compared to AIAN non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are unemployed and experience food insecurity than non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults do not always feel safe and secure compared with non-LGBT adults.

Health factors

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported fair or poor health than non-LGBT adults.

- A higher proportion of AIAN LGBT adults than of non-LGBT adults smoke and drink heavily.

- AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported higher rates of disability than non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN LGBT adults experience depression compared to their non-LGBT counterparts.

- Compared with AIAN non-LGBT adults, LGBT adults have similar BMIs.

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are uninsured compared with non-LGBT adults.

- Overall, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid. Additionally, AIAN LGBT adults with children are nearly twice as likely to be enrolled in Medicaid as non-LGBT adults with children.

- Fewer AIAN LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor.

- For chronic health conditions, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol. Similar proportions have been diagnosed with diabetes.

NORTHEAST

Socioeconomic factors

- AIAN women make up a higher proportion of the LGBT community than men.

- AIAN adults are younger than non-LGBT adults.

- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have completed college at similar rates.

- Fewer AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are veterans than non-LGBT adults.

- Fewer AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are religious than non-LGBT adults.

- The majority of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas in the Northeast, and similar proportions reported living alone.

- Fewer AIAN LGBT adults are married compared to non-LGBT adults, and more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are cohabitating or not partnered compared to non-LGBT adults.

- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults are raising children.

- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar incomes.

- A similar rate of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have incomes below 200% FPL.

- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults are unemployed, and similar proportions reported food insecurity within the past year.

- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported similar rates of feeling safe and secure.

Health factors

- In the Northeast, one-quarter of both AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported fair or poor health.

- A higher proportion of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults smoke compared to non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN LGBT adults drink heavily than non-LGBT adults.

- AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported higher rates of disability than non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN LGBT adults experience depression compared to their non-LGBT counterparts.

- Compared with AIAN non-LGBT adults, LGBT adults have lower BMIs.

- More AIAN-only LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults, and more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid compared with non-LGBT adults.

- Fewer AIAN-only LGBT adults reported having a personal doctor than non-LGBT adults.

- For chronic health conditions, similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol.

MIDWEST

Socioeconomic factors

- AIAN women make up a higher proportion of the LGBT community than men.

- AIAN adults are younger than non-LGBT adults.

- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have completed college at similar rates.

- Fewer AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are veterans than non-LGBT adults.

- Fewer AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are religious than non-LGBT adults.

- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas at similar rates.

- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported living alone.

- Fewer AIAN LGBT adults are married compared to non-LGBT adults, and more AIAN LGBT adults are cohabitating or not partnered compared to non-LGBT adults.

- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults are raising children.

- More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults have an income below $24k per year compared to non-LGBT adults.

- Similar rates of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have incomes below 200% FPL.

- Compared to AIAN-multiracial non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults are unemployed and experienced food insecurity in the past year.

- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported similar rates of feeling safe and secure.

Health factors

- More AIAN AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported fair or poor health than non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults smoke and drink heavily compared to non-LGBT adults.

- AIAN AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported higher rates of disability compared with non-LGBT adults.

- More AIAN AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-

LGBT counterparts.

- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar BMIs.

- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults are uninsured.

- More AIAN LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid, especially among AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults with children.

- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor.

- For chronic health conditions, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, and cancer than non-LGBT adults. A similar proportion report having been diagnosed with a heart attack, high blood pressure, or high cholesterol.

DIFFERENCES ACROSS REGIONS

Socioeconomic factors

- AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults share some similarities across regions. For example, for all regions, AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar levels of educational attainment, and fewer AIAN LGBT adults are married than non-LGBT adults.

- In the Northeast and Midwest, AIAN women make up a higher proportion of the LGBT population than men. In the West and South, AIAN-multiracial women make up a higher proportion of the LGBT community than men.

- In the Northeast, Midwest, and South, AIAN LGBT adults are younger on average than non-LGBT adults. In the West, AIAN-multiracial adults are younger than non-LGBT adults, on average.

- Across regions, fewer AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are veterans than non-LGBT adults, except for the South, where similar proportions have served in the military.

- Compared with AIAN non-LGBT adults, fewer LGBT adults are religious in the South and West, and fewer AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are religious in the Midwest and Northeast.

- Compared with AIAN non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults are cohabiting with a partner in the West, South, and Midwest. In the Midwest, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are cohabiting than non-LGBT adults.

- In the South, more AIAN LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults live in urban areas. Rates of urbanicity among AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults are similar in the West, Midwest, and Northeast.

- Similar proportions of AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults are raising children in the South, Midwest, and Northeast. However, in the West, fewer AIAN-only LGBT adults are raising children compared with non-LGBT adults.

- In terms of annual household income, more AIAN LGBT adults have lower incomes than non-LGBT adults in the South, and more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults have lower incomes in the West and Midwest. In the Northeast, income was similar between AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

- In the South and West, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults live in low-income households

compared to non-LGBT adults. In the Midwest and Northeast, differences were not statistically different.

• Significantly more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults are unemployed and experience food insecurity than non-LGBT adults in the West, South, and Midwest. In the Northeast, differences were not statistically different.

• In the West, Midwest, and Northeast, AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported similar feelings of safety and security. However, in the South, fewer AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported feeling safe and secure compared to non-LGBT adults.

Health factors

• Across all regions, AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults had higher rates of disability compared to non-LGBT adults.

• In the West, South, and Midwest, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults reported fair or poor health compared to non-LGBT adults. In the Northeast, differences were not statistically significant.

• Compared to AIAN non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression in the West, South, and Northeast, and more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression in the Midwest compared to non-LGBT adults.

• In the South, more AIAN LGBT adults smoke than non-LGBT adults; in the West, Midwest, and Northeast, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults smoke than non-LGBT adults.

• More AIAN LGBT adults engage in heavy drinking in the Northeast and South, and more AIAN-multiracial adults engage in heavy drinking in the Midwest than compared to other regions.

• In the Northeast and West, AIAN LGBT adults have lower BMIs than non-LGBT adults. In the Midwest and South, BMIs between AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults are similar.

• Compared with AIAN-multiracial non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults are uninsured in the West and South, and more AIAN-only LGBT adults are uninsured in the Northeast. Differences in the Midwest were not significant.

• More AIAN LGBT adults were enrolled in Medicaid in the Midwest, and more AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults were enrolled in Medicaid in the West, South, and Northeast.

• More AIAN LGBT adults with children were enrolled in Medicaid in the South compared to non-LGBT adults with children. More AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults with children were enrolled in Medicaid in the West and Midwest compared to non-LGBT adults with children. Differences were not statistically significant in the Northeast.

• Fewer AIAN LGBT adults have a personal doctor in the South compared to non-LGBT adults, and fewer AIAN-only LGBT adults have a personal doctor in the Northeast. Differences were not significant in the West and Midwest.

• For chronic health conditions, more AIAN-multiracial LGBT than non-LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma and cancer in the West, South, and Midwest; with heart attack and high blood pressure in the South and West; with high cholesterol in the South; and with diabetes in the West and Midwest. Results for the Northeast were not statistically significant.

Figure 16. Depression among AIAN-multiracial LGBT and non-LGBT adults, by region

35%

18%

37%

19%

43%

19%

25%

19%

■ AIAN-multiracial
LGBT

■ AIAN-multiracial
non-LGBT
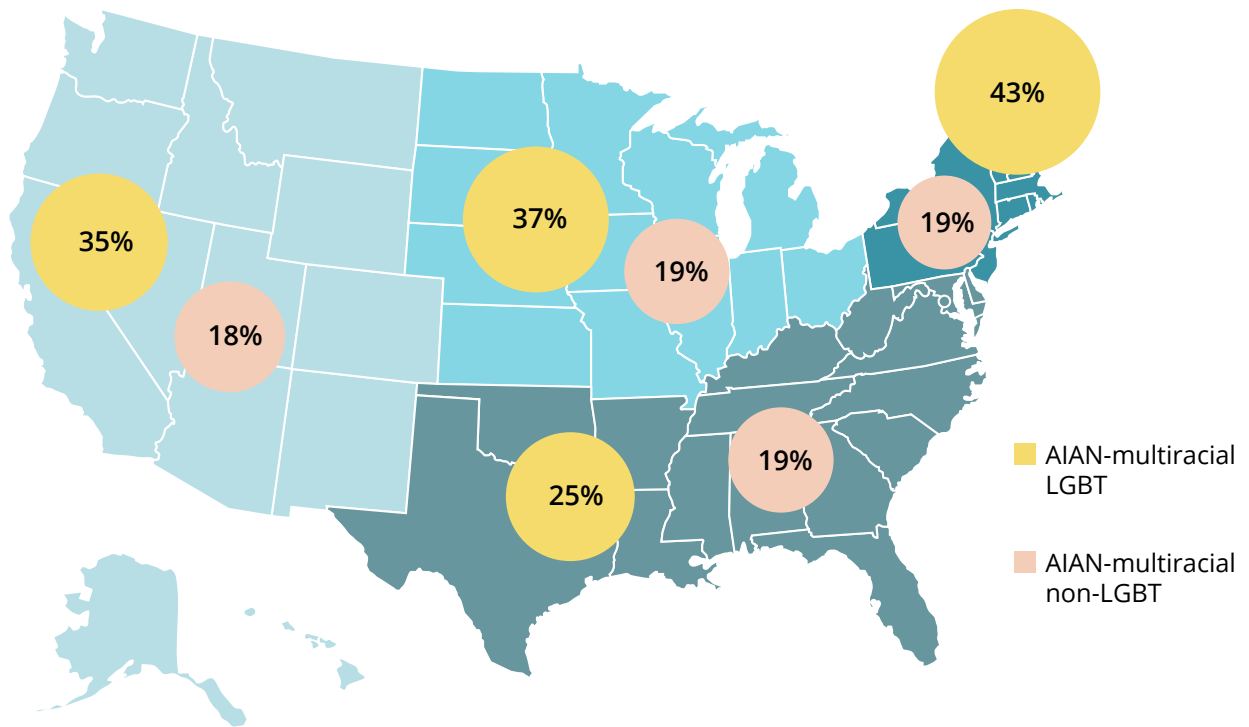
CONCLUSION

The aim of this report is to provide information on the well-being of American Indian and Alaska Native LGBT–identified adults in the U.S. To do this, we have provided estimates of population size and indicators of economic stability, physical health, mental health, victimization, and sources of resilience among AIAN LGBT adults. We have separately analyzed outcomes for individuals who identify as AIAN only and those who identify as AIAN plus at least one other race or ethnicity to the extent that the underlying data sources allowed for these comparisons. We have separated these groups in recognition that experiences and outcomes for AIAN-only individuals may be impacted by sources of both resilience and vulnerability to systemic oppression associated with levels of connection to Indigenous land and culture. Of course, being multiracial does not inherently mean someone is less connected to one or more of their ethnic identities and cultures, but lower rates of affiliation with other American Indians among multiracial AIAN adults (especially those who are also White identified) have been observed in prior population research.[42,43]

Across multiple domains, we see both similarities and differences between AIAN-only and AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults and non-LGBT adults. We also found that different patterns emerged for AIAN-only compared to AIAN-multiracial groups, in general and by LGBT status. Overall, more AIAN-only adults, regardless of LGBT status reported living in a low-income household compared to AIAN multiracial adults. Also, some differences between LGBT and non-LGBT people for one group did not always exist for the other group. We found that AIAN-multiracial LGBT people experience significant disparities along a number of economic and health indicators compared to their non-LGBT counterparts, while AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT people were more similar. For example, AIAN-multiracial LGBT people are more likely to have an annual household income below $24,000, to be unemployed, and to experience food insecurity than AIAN-multiracial non-LGBT people. These disparities exist for both AIAN-multiracial LGBT men and women. AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults, both men and women, were also more likely to experience physical disability and several serious health conditions than non-LGBT adults. By contrast, AIAN-only LGBT and non-LGBT people are similar in terms of economic indicators and most health outcomes, and the similarities often indicated equally very high rates of economic and health concerns.

We found that many AIAN adults, both LGBT and non-LGBT, have experienced discrimination and victimization. Four out of five AIAN LGBT adults and more than half of non-LGBT adults have experienced at least one discriminatory event in the past year. More than half of both groups also reported having been physically or sexually attacked in their lifetimes. Many AIAN adults also reported experiencing chronic strain and stressful life events, such as losing a job, family conflict, and legal trouble. AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT people appear to experience these stressors at similar rates; however, our analysis is somewhat limited due to the small sample size of non-LGBT adults.

It is important to note what these findings do and do not tell us about the significance of LGBT status in the lives of American Indian and Alaska Native people in the U.S. First, these data do not illuminate the experiences of sexual minority AIAN adults who do not identify as LGBT, such as those who identify strictly as heterosexual, use only culturally specific terms (e.g., Two-Spirit), and/or use no labels to describe themselves in terms of their sexual orientation and gender identity. Nonetheless, the findings illuminate areas where the self-identified AIAN LGBT subpopulation may be in need of

or impacted by policy and services interventions, particularly related to improving conditions for economic stability, safety from violence, and mental health.

These findings also do not explain how these disparities develop, including whether additional factors are actually driving some of the key areas of differences between LGBT and non-LGBT adults. As seen in our own study, there are several areas where AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT people differ that may explain why we see subgroup differences by sexual orientation and gender identity—for example, the AIAN LGBT subpopulation tends to be younger, to live in urban areas (among multiracial AIAN people), and to be less likely to be parents compared to non-LGBT adults. These types of population differences may explain (e.g., via victimization and minority stress) or account for (via age and parenting status) observed differences in economic stability and health outcomes. Future research should examine in more detail the potential mechanisms for the LGBT subpopulation differences among AIAN adults in the U.S.

Similarly, the findings do not explain how multiracial identity impacts AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults, or whether there are differences in experiences and outcomes for AIAN-multiracial adults depending on their specific racial and ethnic identities. For example, based on our prior research on LGBT adults by race and ethnicity, we would expect to see disparities in economic and health outcomes for the 40% of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults who are also Black, Hispanic/Latinx, or Asian American or Pacific Islander compared to the 60% of AIAN-multiracial LGBT adults who are also White. Given that our report already found significant disparities for AIAN-multiracial LGBT people compared to their non-LGBT counterparts, further breakdown by race may reveal even starker differences for some populations. Future research should examine the impact of multiracial identity among AIAN populations in the U.S., with attention to specific identities where possible.

METHODS NOTE

Data from the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey, the *Generations Study,* and the *TransPop Study* were analyzed for this report. We provide proportions and means, 95% confidence intervals, and Chi-square (χ2) tests of differences in proportions, or t-tests of differences in means, to assess whether AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults differ on various socioeconomic measures and health factors. Whenever possible, we provide these same comparisons stratified by gender and region. We conducted logistic, ordinal, and multinominal regression analysis on binary, ordinal, and nominal variables, respectively comparing LGBT and non-LGBT adults among AIAN adults to gain a better understanding of the effect size of differences by LGBT identity across variables. Regression results can be provided upon request. For variables from the *Generations* and *TransPop* datasets, we used only confidence intervals to examine differences between AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults on discrimination, stressors, and resilience factors.[44] For chronic physical health outcome measures, age-adjusted prevalence was estimated using marginal prediction. With marginal prediction analysis, a regression model of the outcome is conducted, and the estimated outcome for a particular group is obtained by averaging the model-predicted outcomes, assuming everyone in the sample belongs to that group. Marginal predictions for all variables related to chronic physical health outcomes were adjusted for age and age-adjusted prevalence proportions are reported. All analyses were weighted with national sampling weights where appropriate.

The Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey was used to examine socioeconomic and demographic characteristics such as age, education, income, marital status, and health factors, including overall health, mental and physical health outcomes, and access to health care. The Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey is part of the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey that looks specifically at the health and well-being of Americans. Between 2012 and 2017, the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index reached 500 adults (18 years or older) each day for 350 days per year, in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The survey, conducted via telephone in Spanish or English, measured the politics and general health of Americans. Gallup used a dual-frame sampling procedure to reach respondents through random-digit dialing for both landline and cellphone users, as well as other random selection methods, to produce a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults. Data from 2012–2017 were aggregated, and all analyses were restricted to respondents who provided a yes or no response to the question: "Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?" Respondents who chose American Indian or Alaska Native in answer to the question "What is your race? You may select one or more," but who did *not* choose any other races or ethnicities, were categorized as AIAN only and included in the analysis for this report. Respondents who chose American Indian or Alaska native and then *also* chose at least one other race or ethnicity were categorized as AIAN-multiracial and included in the analysis for this report. For a full list of variables, see Appendix.

The *Generations Study* is a national probability survey of sexual minority adults in the U.S. It studies the health and well-being of three generations of non-transgender sexual minorities in age groups 18–25, 34–41, and 52–59, who came of age in different historical contexts. It is a longitudinal study that followed the same respondents across three years. Data collection occurred from 2016 to 2019; however, for this report we used data collected between 2016 and 2018, during the first year of data collection for the survey. Respondents who chose "American Indian or Alaska Native" in response to the question "Which of the following describes your race/ethnicity? Please mark all that apply"

were categorized as AIAN and included in the analysis for this report, regardless of what other races/ethnicities were selected.

The *Transpop Study* is the first national probability sample of transgender adults in the U.S. The survey measures the demographics, health, and experiences of transgender people and includes a cisgender sample. We analyzed *TransPop* measures related to experiences of discrimination, victimization, job-related stressors, and support systems for this report. Data collection for transgender-identified respondents occurred April-August 2016 and June 2017–December 2018. *TransPop* study participants were recruited through a two-step process, using the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey. The first step was to identify sexual and gender minorities through the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey question: "Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?" If respondents answered "Yes" to the question, they were then asked a series of questions that determined eligibility for the *TransPop study*. Respondents who chose "American Indian or Alaska Native" in reply to the question "Which of the following describes your race/ethnicity? Please mark all that apply" were categorized as AIAN and included in the analysis for this report, regardless of what other races/ethnicities were selected. Both the *Generations* and *Transpop* studies were conducted in English only. For a full list of variables, see Appendix. Detailed information on the study methodologies can be found at www.generations-study.com and www.transpop.org.

A limitation of this study is how gender was measured in the 2012–2017 Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index. In the Gallup survey, gender is measured with the question "What is your gender?" with answer options of "male" or "female." It does not allow for respondents to answer as gender nonbinary or transgender, though transgender respondents are identified with the question that asks about LGBT identity. Nevertheless, this gender measure can limit interpretation of gender-stratified analysis or questions about gender partnerships.

Population estimates were originally calculated by Goldberg & Conron (2018) and reprinted here given the use of the same data source and years of data[45]. Data on AIAN LGBT and non-LGBT adults provided in the Williams Institute Data Interactive and in a forthcoming paper on this topic by colleagues at the Williams Institute may differ slightly from the data provided in this report. The Data Interactive analyzed 2015–2017 Gallup Daily Tracking Survey data, and this report analyzed 2012-2017 Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index data, due to sample size needs of characterizing LGBT and non-LGBT adults within races/ethnicities.

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SUGGESTED CITATION

ABOUT THE WILLIAMS INSTITUTE

The Williams Institute is dedicated to conducting rigorous, independent research on sexual orientation and gender identity law and public policy. A think tank at UCLA Law, the Williams Institute produces high-quality research with real-world relevance and disseminates it to judges, legislators, policymakers, media, and the public. These studies can be accessed at the Williams Institute website.

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RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

APPENDIX A

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data unless otherwise indicated

A.1. AIAN COMBINED (AIAN ONLY AND AIAN-MULTIRACIAL): LGBT VS. NON-LGBT

AIAN-COMBINED					
	LGBT (N = 3,964)		NON-LGBT (N = 72,828)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Age					p < 0.001
18–24	32.8%	[30.4%,35.3%]	15.3%	[14.9%,15.8%]	
25–34	22.4%	[20.4%,24.6%]	16.8%	[16.3%,17.2%]	
35–49	22.7%	[20.7%,24.9%]	27.5%	[27.0%,28.1%]	
50–64	15.9%	[14.3%,17.6%]	26.9%	[26.4%,27.4%]	
65+	6.2%	[5.3%,7.2%]	13.5%	[13.2%,13.8%]	
Mean age (years)	36.14	[35.40,36.88]	44.77	[44.58,44.97]	p < 0.001
Education (above age 25)					.320
No college education	77.2%	[75.1%,79.3%]	78.3%	[77.9%,78.8%]	
College educated	22.8%	[20.7%,24.9%]	21.7%	[21.2%,22.1%]	
Veteran	10.2%	[8.8%,11.9%]	14.0%	[13.6%,14.4%]	p < 0.001
Religion					p < 0.001
Protestant	12.0%	[10.5%,13.6%]	25.3%	[24.8%,25.8%]	
Roman Catholic	13.4%	[11.8%,15.3%]	16.9%	[16.4%,17.3%]	
Muslim/Islam	2.1%	[1.5%,3.0%]	0.6%	[0.5%,0.7%]	
Other religions	45.0%	[42.4%,47.5%]	40.8%	[40.2%,41.4%]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	27.5%	[25.3%,29.8%]	16.5%	[16.0%,16.9%]	
Religiosity					p < 0.001
Highly religious	24.0%	[21.9%,26.2%]	38.1%	[37.5%,38.7%]	
Moderately religious	33.0%	[30.6%,35.4%]	35.4%	[34.8%,36.0%]	
Not religious	43.0%	[40.5%,45.5%]	26.5%	[26.0%,27.0%]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					p < 0.001
Urban	80.5%	[78.5%,82.4%]	76.4%	[75.9%,76.9%]	
Non-urban	19.5%	[17.6%,21.5%]	23.6%	[23.1%,24.1%]	
Living alone	15.9%	[14.2%,17.7%]	16.2%	[15.8%,16.6%]	.733
Marital status					p < 0.001
Married	19.5%	[17.6%,21.5%]	43.6%	[43.0%,44.2%]	
Domestic partnership / cohabitating	19.0%	[17.1%,21.0%]	7.6%	[7.3%,8.0%]	
Not partnered	61.6%	[59.1%,64.0%]	48.8%	[48.2%,49.4%]	

AIAN-COMBINED					
	LGBT (N = 3,964)		NON-LGBT (N = 72,828)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Among those married /cohabitating					p < 0.001
Same-sex married	11.4%	[8.8%,14.7%]	NA	NA	
Same-sex cohabitation / domestic partnership	17.3%	[14.1%,21.0%]	NA	NA	
Different-sex marriage	18.5%	[15.3%,22.3%]	85.1%	[84.5%,85.7%]	
Different-sex cohabitation / domestic partnership	52.8%	[48.0%,57.4%]	14.9%	[14.3%,15.5%]	
Have child(ren)	36.6%	[34.2%,39.1%]	39.9%	[39.3%,40.5%]	.012
Feeling unsafe	14.3%	[13.7%,14.9%]	22.4%	[19.9%,25.2%]	p < 0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					p < 0.001
Below $24,000	38.8%	[36.3%,41.4%]	32.4%	[31.8%,33.0%]	
$24,000–$59,999	34.1%	[31.7%,36.6%]	36.7%	[36.0%,37.3%]	
$60,000–$119,999	16.4%	[14.6%,18.3%]	20.9%	[20.5%,21.4%]	
$120,000 or more	10.7%	[9.3%,12.4%]	10.0%	[9.7%,10.4%]	
Unemployed	14.4%	[12.3%,16.8%]	9.5%	[9.0%,10.0%]	p < 0.001
Below 200% FPL–low income	42.5%	[40.1%,45.0%]	36.7%	[36.1%,37.3%]	p < 0.001
Food insecure in prior year	39.9%	[37.5%,42.4%]	29.1%	[28.6%,29.7%]	p < 0.001
HEALTH					
Fair or poor self-rated health	31.2%	[28.7%,33.8%]	27.1%	[26.6%,27.7%]	.001
Depression (ever diagnosed)	42.0%	[39.6%,44.5%]	24.3%	[23.8%,24.8%]	p < 0.001
High-risk health behavior					
Current smoker	39.9%	[37.5%,42.4%]	30.3%	[29.8%,30.9%]	p < 0.001
Heavy drinking	11.2%	[9.0%,14.0%]	4.8%	[4.5%,5.3%]	p < 0.001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p < 0.001
None	52.1%	[49.4%,54.7%]	61.3%	[60.7%,61.9%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	29.0%	[26.6%,31.5%]	23.0%	[22.5%,23.6%]	
High (15–30 days)	18.9%	[17.0%,21.1%]	15.6%	[15.2%,16.1%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI**)**					p < 0.001
BMI ≤ 24.9	39.7%	[37.2%,42.2%]	33.7%	[33.2%,34.3%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	28.5%	[26.4%,30.8%]	33.9%	[33.3%,34.4%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	31.8%	[29.5%,34.2%]	32.4%	[31.8%,33.0%]	
Health access					
Have personal doctor	67.0%	[64.3%,69.6%]	73.0%	[72.4%,73.6%]	p < 0.001
Uninsured	24.6%	[22.4%,26.8%]	20.0%	[19.5%,20.5%]	p < 0.001
Medicaid	15.0%	[13.2%,16.9%]	9.5%	[9.1%,9.9%]	p < 0.001

AIAN-COMBINED					
	LGBT (N = 3,964)		NON-LGBT (N = 72,828)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH					
Medicaid by parental status					
Those with children at home	21.1%	[17.7%,25.0%]	12.7%	[12.0%,13.5%]	p < 0.001
Those without children at home	11.6%	[9.7%,13.8%]	7.3%	[6.9%,7.7%]	p < 0.001
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]
Asthma	24.9%	22.5, 27.4	17.5%	17.0, 18,0	1.57 (1.39, 1.79)
Diabetes	13.8%	11.9, 15.6	11.0%	10.5, 11.4	1.30 (1.11, 1.52)
Heart attack	6.5%	5.2, 7.8	4.0%	3.7, 4.2	1.67 (1.34, 2.08)
Cancer	8.9%	7.4, 10.5	5.3%	5.0, 5.6	1.73 (1.4, 2.1)
High blood pressure	35.1%	32.3, 37.8	27.6%	27.0, 28.2	1.42 (1.25, 1.61)
High cholesterol	22.5%	20.2, 24.8	19.4%	18.8, 19.9	1.21 (1.05, 1.39)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

^ t-test result

[a] Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age

[b] Age-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% confidence intervals

A.2. AIAN ONLY AND AIAN-MULTIRACIAL: LGBT VS. NON-LGBT

	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 873)		NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)			LGBT (N = 3,091)		NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
18–24	25.9%	[20.9%,31.7%]	12.0%	[11.0%,13.0%]		34.1%	[31.5%,36.9%]	16.1%	[15.6%,16.7%]	
25–34	19.9%	[15.7%,24.9%]	16.6%	[15.5%,17.6%]		22.9%	[20.7%,25.3%]	16.8%	[16.3%,17.4%]	
35–49	23.9%	[19.2%,29.3%]	27.8%	[26.6%,29.1%]		22.5%	[20.3%,24.9%]	27.4%	[26.8%,28.1%]	
50–64	22.6%	[18.3%,27.5%]	28.9%	[27.7%,30.0%]		14.6%	[13.0%,16.4%]	26.4%	[25.9%,27.0%]	
65+	7.7%	[5.5%,10.7%]	14.8%	[14.0%,15.6%]		5.8%	[4.9%,7.0%]	13.2%	[12.9%,13.6%]	
Mean Age (years)	39.2	37.40, 41.0	46.30	45.99, 46.78	p < 0.001^	35.5	34.7, 36.4	44.4	44.2, 44.7	p < 0.001^
Education (above age 25)					0.290					
No college education	83.0%	[78.6%,86.6%]	80.7%	[79.7%,81.6%]		76.0%	[73.5%,78.3%]	77.8%	[77.3%,78.3%]	0.1423
College educated	17.0%	[13.4%,21.4%]	19.3%	[18.4%,20.3%]		24.0%	[21.7%,26.5%]	22.2%	[21.7%,22.7%]	
Veteran	10.5%	[7.2%,15.0%]	14.0%	[13.1%,14.9%]	0.125	10.2%	[8.6%,12.0%]	14.0%	[13.6%,14.5%]	p < 0.001
Religion					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Protestant	12.5%	[9.3%,16.8%]	24.5%	[23.5%,25.6%]		11.9%	[10.3%,13.7%]	25.5%	[24.9%,26.0%]	
Roman Catholic	12.3%	[9.1%,16.5%]	14.7%	[13.8%,15.6%]		13.6%	[11.8%,15.7%]	17.4%	[16.9%,17.9%]	
Muslim/Islam	4.0%	[2.2%,7.1%]	0.9%	[0.6%,1.1%]		1.8%	[1.2%,2.8%]	0.5%	[0.4%,0.6%]	
Other religions	47.4%	[41.7%,53.2%]	41.2%	[39.9%,42.5%]		44.5%	[41.7%,47.3%]	40.7%	[40.0%,41.4%]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	23.7%	[19.3%,28.8%]	18.7%	[17.7%,19.8%]		28.2%	[25.7%,30.8%]	15.9%	[15.4%,16.5%]	
Religiosity					0.002					p < 0.001
Highly religious	31.8%	[26.6%,37.4%]	38.0%	[36.8%,39.3%]		22.6%	[20.3%,25.0%]	38.2%	[37.5%,38.8%]	
Moderately religious	33.4%	[28.2%,39.1%]	36.4%	[35.2%,37.6%]		32.9%	[30.3%,35.6%]	35.1%	[34.5%,35.8%]	
Not religious	34.8%	[29.6%,40.5%]	25.6%	[24.5%,26.7%]		44.5%	[41.8%,47.3%]	26.7%	[26.1%,27.3%]	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.81					0.012
Urban	73.9%	[68.7%,78.6%]	65.2%	[63.9%,66.5%]		81.8%	[79.6%,83.9%]	78.8%	[78.3%,79.4%]	

	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 873)		NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)			LGBT (N = 3,091)		NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.81					
Non-urban	26.1%	[21.4%,31.3%]	34.8%	[33.5%,36.1%]		18.2%	[16.1%,20.4%]	21.2%	[20.6%,21.7%]	
Living alone	16.8%	[13.2%,21.1%]	17.3%	[16.4%,18.2%]	p < 0.001	15.7%	[13.8%,17.8%]	15.9%	[15.5%,16.4%]	
Marital Status					p< 0.001					0.81
Married	21.2%	[17.1%,26.0%]	43.0%	[41.7%,44.3%]		19.1%	[17.1%,21.3%]	43.7%	[43.1%,44.4%]	p < 0.001
Domestic partnership / cohabitating	21.4%	[16.9%,26.7%]	9.4%	[8.6%,10.3%]		18.5%	[16.4%,20.8%]	7.2%	[6.9%,7.6%]	
Not partnered	57.4%	[51.6%,62.9%]	47.6%	[46.2%,48.9%]		62.4%	[59.7%,65.0%]	49.0%	[48.4%,49.7%]	
Among those married /cohabitating					p < 0.001					
Same-sex married	12.9%	[7.7%,20.8%]				11.0%	[8.2%,14.8%]	0.0%		p < 0.001
Same-sex cohabitation / domestic partnership	22.9%	[15.5%,32.4%]				15.8%	[12.4%,19.9%]	0.0%		
Different-sex marriage	25.8%	[18.8%,34.3%]	82.0%	[80.5%,83.5%]		16.6%	[13.0%,21.0%]	85.8%	[85.1%,86.5%]	
Different-sex cohabitation / domestic partnership	38.5%	[29.3%,48.5%]	18.0%	[16.5%,19.5%]		56.5%	[51.1%,61.8%]	14.2%	[13.5%,14.9%]	
Have child(ren)	35.5%	[30.2%,41.3%]	40.6%	[39.3%,41.9%]	0.094	36.8%	[34.1%,39.5%]	39.7%	[39.1%,40.4%]	0.042
Feeling unsafe	20.2%	[15.5%,25.7%]	13.9%	[12.9%,15.0%]	0.007	23.2%	[20.2%,26.4%]	14.4%	[13.7%,15.1%]	p < 0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.094					p < 0.001
Below $24,000	34.8%	[29.2%,40.8%]	34.9%	[33.5%,36.3%]		39.5%	[36.7%,42.4%]	31.8%	[31.1%,32.5%]	
$24,000–$59,999	37.6%	[31.9%,43.6%]	35.1%	[33.8%,36.5%]		33.5%	[30.9%,36.2%]	37.0%	[36.3%,37.7%]	
$60,000–$119,999	14.5%	[10.8%,19.1%]	19.8%	[18.8%,20.9%]		16.7%	[14.7%,18.9%]	21.2%	[20.6%,21.7%]	
$120,000 or more	13.2%	[9.7%,17.7%]	10.2%	[9.4%,11.0%]		10.3%	[8.7%,12.1%]	10.0%	[9.6%,10.4%]	
Unemployed	10.6%	[6.8%,16.1%]	8.7%	[7.7%,9.8%]	0.381	15.1%	[12.8%,17.8%]	9.7%	[9.1%,10.2%]	p < 0.001
Below 200% FPL- low income	53.9%	[47.8%,59.9%]	52.1%	[50.6%,53.5%]	1.078	41.9%	[39.2%,44.6%]	35.1%	[34.5%,35.8%]	p < 0.001
Food insecure in prior year	32.0%	[26.8%,37.7%]	29.6%	[28.4%,30.9%]	1.119	41.4%	[38.7%,44.2%]	29.0%	[28.4%,29.6%]	p < 0.001

	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 873)		NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)			LGBT (N = 3,091)		NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	27.6%	[22.1%,33.8%]	29.1%	[27.8%,30.5%]	0.628	31.9%	[29.1%,34.7%]	26.7%	[26.1%,27.4%]	p < 0.001
Depression (ever diagnosed)	35.3%	[30.0%,41.0%]	22.9%	[21.8%,24.0%]	p < 0.001	43.3%	[40.6%,46.1%]	24.6%	[24.0%,25.2%]	p < 0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	38.3%	[32.8%,44.1%]	32.1%	[30.9%,33.4%]	0.030	40.2%	[37.5%,42.9%]	29.9%	[29.3%,30.6%]	p < 0.001
Heavy drinking	13.8%	[9.2%,20.2%]	4.9%	[4.2%,5.7%]	p< 0.001	10.4%	[7.9%,13.6%]	4.8%	[4.4%,5.3%]	p < 0.001
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.593					p < 0.001
None	57.4%	[51.1%,63.4%]	59.6%	[58.2%,60.9%]		51.1%	[48.2%,54.0%]	61.7%	[61.0%,62.4%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	25.3%	[20.1%,31.2%]	22.5%	[21.4%,23.7%]		29.7%	[27.1%,32.4%]	23.1%	[22.6%,23.7%]	
High (15–30 days)	17.3%	[13.2%,22.4%]	17.9%	[16.9%,19.0%]		19.2%	[17.1%,21.6%]	15.2%	[14.7%,15.7%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.012					p < 0.001
BMI ≤ 24.9	40.8%	[35.2%,46.7%]	32.5%	[31.2%,33.8%]		39.4%	[36.7%,42.2%]	34.0%	[33.4%,34.7%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	28.2%	[23.4%,33.6%]	34.0%	[32.8%,35.3%]		28.6%	[26.2%,31.1%]	33.8%	[33.2%,34.5%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	31.0%	[25.8%,36.6%]	33.5%	[32.2%,34.8%]		32.0%	[29.4%,34.7%]	32.1%	[31.5%,32.8%]	
Health access										
Have personal doctor	64.2%	[57.5%,70.3%]	70.7%	[69.2%,72.0%]	0.043	67.5%	[64.6%,70.3%]	73.5%	[72.8%,74.1%]	p < 0.001
Uninsured	25.1%	[20.3%,30.6%]	19.0%	[18.0%,20.1%]	0.014	24.5%	[22.1%,27.0%]	20.2%	[19.6%,20.7%]	p < 0.001
Medicaid	15.9%	[11.9%,20.9%]	12.3%	[11.3%,13.3%]	0.003	14.8%	[12.9%,16.9%]	8.9%	[8.5%,9.3%]	p < 0.001
Medicaid by parental status										
Among those with children at home	20.8%	[13.7%,30.4%]	16.3%	[14.5%,18.2%]	0.070	21.2%	[17.4%,25.5%]	11.9%	[11.2%,12.8%]	p < 0.001
Among those without children at home	13.2%	[8.9%,19.2%]	9.5%	[8.5%,10.7%]	0.02	11.3%	[9.2%,13.7%]	6.8%	[6.4%,7.3%]	p <0.001
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]					AOR[b]
Asthma	19.1%	13.6, 24.5	16.0%	14.8, 17.1	1.23 (.86,1.79)	25.9%	23.3, 28.6	17.8%	17.2, 18.3	1.62 (1.40, 1.87)
Diabetes	14.7%	10.4, 19.1	13.5%	12.5, 14.5	1.11 (.77,1.58)	13.6%	11.5, 15.6	10.4%	10.0, 10.9	1.35 (1.13, 1.61)

	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 873)		NON-LGBT (N = 18,012)			LGBT (N = 3,091)		NON-LGBT (N = 54,816)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]					AOR[b]
Heart attack	7.6%	4.6, 10.6	5.0%	4.4, 5.6	1.57 (1.01,2.44)	6.2%	4.8, 7.7	3.8%	3.5, 4.0	1.70 (1.33, 2.18)
Cancer	7.5%	4.4, 10.6	5.5%	4.8, 6.2	1.40 (.89,2.20)	9.2%	7.5, 11.0	5.3%	5.0, 5.6	1.81 (1.46, 2.24)
High blood pressure	32.8%	26.7, 38.9	30.7%	29.4, 32.1	1.09 (.83,1.46)	35.5%	32.5, 38.5	26.9%	26.2, 27.5	1.50 (1.30, 1.71)
High cholesterol	17.4%	12.5, 22.2	19.4%	18.3, 20.6	.87 (.62,1.23)	23.6%	20.9, 26.1	19.3%	18.8, 19.9	1.29 (1.11, 1.50)

*Not included in Gallup 2017; ^t-test result; [a] Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age; [b]Age-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

APPENDIX B

B.1. AIAN-ONLY AND AIAN-MULTIRACIAL MEN: LGBT VS. NON-LGBT

	AIAN-ONLY MEN					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL MEN				
	LGBT (N = 453)		NON-LGBT (N = 9,645)			LGBT (N = 1,505)		NON-LGBT (N = 28,632)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Region					.670					.394
Northeast	9.8%	[5.6,16.6]	11.5%	[10.4,12.7]		15.5%	[12.9,18.7]	13.3%	[12.6,13.9]	
Midwest	15.6%	[10.4,22.8]	18.5%	[17.1,19.9]		17.6%	[14.7,20.9]	18.6%	[17.9,19.4]	
South	40.2%	[32.5,48.3]	39.5%	[37.8,41.2]		40.4%	[36.6,44.3]	42.1%	[41.2,43.0]	
West	34.5%	[27.2,42.5]	30.5%	[28.9,32.2]		26.5%	[23.2,30.1]	26.1%	[25.3,26.9]	
Age					0.108					p< 0.001
18–24	18.6%	[13.0,25.8%]	11.7%	[10.5,13.0%]		30.9%	[27.1,34.9%]	17.5%	[16.8,18.3%]	
25–34	17.5%	[12.0,25.0%]	16.2%	[14.8,17.6%]		18.7%	[15.8,21.9%]	18.2%	[17.5,19.0%]	
35–49	26.3%	[19.6,34.4%]	28.4%	[26.7,30.1%]		24.8%	[21.4,28.4%]	28.5%	[27.7,29.4%]	
50–64	26.9%	[20.1,35.0%]	29.6%	[28.0,31.2%]		18.7%	[16.1,21.7%]	24.7%	[23.9,25.4%]	
65+	10.6%	[7.1,15.6%]	14.2%	[13.2,15.4%]		7.0%	[5.6,8.8%]	11.1%	[10.6,11.6%]	

	AIAN-ONLY MEN					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL MEN				
	LGBT (N = 453)		NON-LGBT (N = 9,645)			LGBT (N = 1,505)		NON-LGBT (N = 28,632)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					0.108					p< 0.001
Mean age (years)	42.47	39.92, 45.02	46.21	45.65, 46.78	0.0049^	37.9	36.6, 39.1	42.9	42.6, 43.2	p< 0.001^
Education					0.6320					0.001
No college education	81.8%	[75.4%,86.8%]	80.4%	[79.1%,81.6%]		73.6%	[70.0%,77.0%]	79.0%	[78.4%,79.7%]	
College educated	18.2%	[13.2%,24.6%]	19.6%	[18.4%,20.9%]		26.4%	[23.0%,30.0%]	21.0%	[20.3%,21.6%]	
Veteran	13.5%	[8.4%,20.9%]	23.9%	[22.3%,25.5%]	0.0090	16.4%	[13.6%,19.7%]	23.6%	[22.9%,24.4%]	p< 0.001
Religion					0.007					p< 0.001
Protestant	14.9%	[10.3%,20.9%]	24.4%	[23.0%,25.8%]		13.9%	[11.5%,16.8%]	25.0%	[24.2%,25.7%]	
Roman Catholic	17.0%	[11.9%,23.8%]	14.0%	[12.8%,15.3%]		15.7%	[12.9%,19.0%]	17.8%	[17.1%,18.6%]	
Muslim/Islam	3.3%	[1.3%,8.0%]	1.0%	[0.7%,1.4%]		2.4%	[1.4%,4.2%]	0.6%	[0.5%,0.8%]	
Other religions	42.1%	[34.4%,50.1%]	38.9%	[37.2%,40.6%]		39.5%	[35.5%,43.6%]	37.4%	[36.5%,38.4%]	
No religion/atheist/ agnostic	22.8%	[17.0%,29.7%]	21.7%	[20.3%,23.3%]		28.5%	[25.0%,32.3%]	19.1%	[18.4%,19.9%]	
Religiosity					0.505					p< 0.001
Highly religious	31.6%	[24.7%,39.4%]	34.9%	[33.3%,36.6%]		23.8%	[20.4%,27.5%]	33.6%	[32.7%,34.5%]	
Moderately religious	34.0%	[26.9%,41.9%]	34.8%	[33.2%,36.5%]		33.1%	[29.3%,37.1%]	35.0%	[34.1%,35.9%]	
Not religious	34.4%	[27.5%,42.2%]	30.2%	[28.6%,31.8%]		43.1%	[39.1%,47.2%]	31.4%	[30.6%,32.3%]	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.0100					0.047
Urban	77.1%	[69.5%,83.2%]	66.7%	[65.0%,68.4%]		82.2%	[78.9%,85.1%]	78.8%	[78.0%,79.5%]	
Non-urban	22.9%	[16.8%,30.5%]	33.3%	[31.6%,35.0%]		17.8%	[14.9%,21.1%]	21.2%	[20.5%,22.0%]	
Living alone	21.6%	[16.0%,28.4%]	19.2%	[17.9%,20.6%]	0.457	20.3%	[17.3%,23.7%]	15.9%	[15.2%,16.6%]	0.003
Marital status					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Married	26.6%	[20.4%,34.0%]	45.2%	[43.5%,47.0%]		19.1%	[16.1%,22.4%]	45.1%	[44.2%,46.0%]	
Domestic partnership/ Cohabitating	19.2%	[12.9%,27.6%]	8.6%	[7.6%,9.8%]		16.9%	[14.1%,20.2%]	7.7%	[7.2%,8.3%]	
Marital status					0.108					p< 0.001
Not partnered	54.2%	[46.0%,62.2%]	46.1%	[44.4%,47.9%]		64.0%	[60.1%,67.8%]	47.2%	[46.2%,48.1%]	

	AIAN-ONLY MEN					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL MEN				
	LGBT (N = 453)		NON-LGBT (N = 9,645)			LGBT (N = 1,505)		NON-LGBT (N = 28,632)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Among those married /cohabitating					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Same-sex married	11.6%	[5.6%,22.4%]				13.5%	[9.0%,19.6%]	0.0%		
Same-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	26.5%	[15.1%,42.2%]				16.5%	[11.9%,22.3%]	0.0%		
Different-sex marriage	33.7%	[22.2%,47.4%]	84.0%	[81.9%,85.8%]		16.6%	[11.1%,24.2%]	85.4%	[84.4%,86.3%]	
Different-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	28.3%	[16.4%,44.3%]	16.0%	[14.2%,18.1%]		53.4%	[45.2%,61.4%]	14.6%	[13.7%,15.6%]	
Have child(ren)	28.8%	[21.9%,37.0%]	37.2%	[35.5%,39.0%]	0.047	29.3%	[25.7%,33.3%]	39.0%	[38.1%,40.0%]	p < 0.001
Feeling unsafe	20.2%	[15.5%,25.7%]	13.9%	[12.9%,15.0%]	0.007	23.2%	[20.2%,26.4%]	14.4%	[13.7%,15.1%]	p < 0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.1220					p < 0.001
Below $24,000	33.3%	[25.4%,42.2%]	30.9%	[29.2%,32.8%]		33.5%	[29.7%,37.6%]	28.5%	[27.6%,29.4%]	
$24,000–$59,999	32.9%	[25.3%,41.6%]	34.1%	[32.4%,36.0%]		31.4%	[27.8%,35.1%]	37.3%	[36.3%,38.2%]	
$60,000–$119,999	15.4%	[10.3%,22.5%]	22.1%	[20.6%,23.6%]		18.8%	[15.9%,22.2%]	22.9%	[22.1%,23.7%]	
$120,000 or more	18.4%	[12.9%,25.7%]	12.8%	[11.7%,14.1%]		16.3%	[13.3%,19.7%]	11.4%	[10.8%,11.9%]	
Unemployed	9.6%	[4.8%,18.1%]	7.1%	[6.1%,8.4%]	0.4010	11.0%	[8.3%,14.6%]	8.4%	[7.8%,9.1%]	0.076
Below 200% FPL	47.7%	[39.0%,56.5%]	46.6%	[44.7%,48.6%]	0.8200	35.5%	[31.8%,39.3%]	32.1%	[31.2%,33.0%]	0.08
Food insecure in prior year	25.6%	[19.0%,33.4%]	26.0%	[24.4%,27.6%]	0.923	34.7%	[31.0%,38.6%]	26.0%	[25.2%,26.9%]	p < 0.001
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	27.6%	[22.1%,33.8%]	29.1%	[27.8%,30.5%]	0.628	31.9%	[29.1%,34.7%]	26.7%	[26.1%,27.4%]	p < 0.001
Depression	35.3%	[30.0%,41.0%]	22.9%	[21.8%,24.0%]	p < 0.001	43.3%	[40.6%,46.1%]	24.6%	[24.0%,25.2%]	p < 0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	38.3%	[32.8%,44.1%]	32.1%	[30.9%,33.4%]	0.030	40.2%	[37.5%,42.9%]	29.9%	[29.3%,30.6%]	p < 0.001
Heavy drinking	13.8%	[9.2%,20.2%]	4.9%	[4.2%,5.7%]	p < 0.001	10.4%	[7.9%,13.6%]	4.8%	[4.4%,5.3%]	p < 0.001

	AIAN-ONLY MEN					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL MEN				
	LGBT (N = 453)		NON-LGBT (N = 9,645)			LGBT (N = 1,505)		NON-LGBT (N = 28,632)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.593					p < 0.001
None	57.4%	[51.1%,63.4%]	59.6%	[58.2%,60.9%]		51%	[48.2%,54.0%]	62%	[61.0%,62.4%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	25.3%	[20.1%,31.2%]	22.5%	[21.4%,23.7%]		30%	[27.1%,32.4%]	23%	[22.6%,23.7%]	
High (15–30 days)	17.3%	[13.2%,22.4%]	17.9%	[16.9%,19.0%]		19%	[17.1%,21.6%]	15%	[14.7%,15.7%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.012					p < 0.001
BMI ≤ 24.9	40.8%	[35.2%,46.7%]	32.5%	[31.2%,33.8%]		39%	[36.7%,42.2%]	34%	[33.4%,34.7%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	28.2%	[23.4%,33.6%]	34.0%	[32.8%,35.3%]		29%	[26.2%,31.1%]	34%	[33.2%,34.5%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	31.0%	[25.8%,36.6%]	33.5%	[32.2%,34.8%]		32%	[29.4%,34.7%]	32%	[31.5%,32.8%]	
Health access										
Have personal doctor	64.2%	[57.5%,70.3%]	70.7%	[69.2%,72.0%]	0.043	67.5%	[64.6%,70.3%]	73.5%	[72.8%,74.1%]	p < 0.001
Uninsured	25.1%	[20.3%,30.6%]	19.0%	[18.0%,20.1%]	0.014	24.5%	[22.1%,27.0%]	20.2%	[19.6%,20.7%]	p < 0.001
Medicaid	15.9%	[11.9%,20.9%]	12.3%	[11.3%,13.3%]	0.003	14.8%	[12.9%,16.9%]	8.9%	[8.5%,9.3%]	p < 0.001
Medicaid, by parental status										
Those with children at home	20.8%	[13.7%,30.4%]	16.3%	[14.5%,18.2%]	0.070	21.2%	[17.4%,25.5%]	11.9%	[11.2%,12.8%]	p < 0.001
Those without children at home	13.2%	[8.9%,19.2%]	9.5%	[8.5%,10.7%]	0.02	11.3%	[9.2%,13.7%]	6.8%	[6.4%,7.3%]	p < 0.001
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]					AOR[b]
Asthma *	19.1	13.6, 24.5	16	14.8, 17.1	1.23 (.86, 1.79)	25.9	23.3, 28.6	17.8	17.2, 18.3	1.62 (1.40, 1.87)
Diabetes	14.7	10.4, 19.1	13.5	12.5, 14.5	1.11 (.77, 1.58)	13.6	11.5, 15.6	10.4	10.0, 10.9	1.35 (1.13, 1.61)
Heart attack	7.6	4.6, 10.6	5	4.4, 5.6	1.57 (1.01, 2.44)	6.2	4.8, 7.7	3.8	3.5, 4.0	1.70 (1.33, 2.18)
Cancer	7.5	4.4, 10.6	5.5	4.8, 6.2	1.40 (.89, 2.20)	9.2	7.5, 11.0	5.3	5.0, 5.6	1.81 (1.46, 2.24)
High blood pressure	32.8	26.7, 38.9	30.7	29.4, 32.1	1.09 (.83, 1.46)	35.5	32.5, 38.5	26.9	26.2, 27.5	1.50 (1.30, 1.71)
High cholesterol	17.4	12.5, 22.2	19.4	18.3, 20.6	.87 (.62, 1.23)	23.6	20.9, 26.1	19.3	18.8, 19.9	1.29 (1.11, 1.50)

*Not included in Gallup 2017; ^t-test result; [a] Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age; [b] Age-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

B.2. AIAN-ONLY AND MULTIRACIAL WOMEN: LGBT VS. NON-LGBT

	AIAN-ONLY WOMEN					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 420)		NON-LGBT (N = 8,367)			LGBT (N = 1,586)		NON-LGBT (N = 26,184)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Region					.078					.042
Northeast	13.6%	[8.9,20.3]	9.6%	[8.4,10.8]		14.7%	[12.2,17.6]	12.7%	[12.0,13.4]	
Midwest	23.45	[17.0,31.2]	18.5%	[17.1,20.1]		19.45	[16.6,22.6]	18.2%	[17.5,19.0]	
South	35.8%	[28.7,43.7]	36.3%	[34.4,38.1]		37.2%	[33.6,41.0]	42.8%	[41.8,43.8]	
West	27.2%	[20.8,34.7]	35.6%	[33.8,37.6]		28.7%	[25.4,32.2]	26.3%	[25.5,27.2]	
Age					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
18–24	31.8%	[24.4,40.2%]	12.3%	[10.9,13.8%]		36.7%	[33.0,40.5%]	14.5%	[13.8,15.3%]	
25–34	21.7%	[15.9,28.9%]	17.0%	[15.4,18.6%]		26.2%	[23.0,29.7%]	15.3%	[14.5,16.1%]	
35–49	22.0%	[15.9,29.5%]	27.3%	[25.5,29.1%]		20.7%	[17.8,24.0%]	26.3%	[25.4,27.2%]	
50–64	19.1%	[14.3,25.2%]	28.1%	[26.5,29.8%]		11.4%	[9.4,13.7%]	28.4%	[27.5,29.2%]	
65+	5.4%	[3.0,9.4%]	15.4%	[14.2,16.6%]		5.0%	[3.8,6.5%]	15.5%	[15.0,16.1%]	
Mean age (years)	36.59	34.20, 38.99	46.48	45.82, 47.14	p < 0.001	33.7	32.7, 34.8	46.1	45.7, 46.4	p < 0.001
Education					0.324					0.395
No college education	84.1%	[77.6,88.9%]	81.0%	[79.5,82.3%]		78.0%	[74.5,81.1%]	76.5%	[75.7,77.2%]	
College educated	15.9%	[11.1,22.4%]	19.0%	[17.7,20.5%]		22.0%	[18.9,25.5%]	23.5%	[22.8,24.3%]	
Veteran	8.1%	[4.4,14.6%]	3.8%	[3.1,4.7%]	0.020	5.2%	[3.8,7.3%]	3.8%	[3.4,4.2%]	0.062
Religion					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Protestant	10.7%	[6.5,17.2%]	24.7%	[23.2,26.2%]		10.4%	[8.5,12.8%]	25.9%	[25.2,26.8%]	
Roman Catholic	8.7%	[5.1,14.3%]	15.4%	[14.1,16.8%]		12.2%	[9.8,15.0%]	16.9%	[16.2,17.7%]	
Muslim/Islam	4.5%	[2.0,9.5%]	0.7%	[0.4,1.1%]		1.4%	[0.7,2.7%]	0.4%	[0.3,0.6%]	
Other religions	51.6%	[43.5,59.7%]	43.6%	[41.7,45.5%]		48.1%	[44.3,51.8%]	44.1%	[43.1,45.1%]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	24.5%	[18.3,32.0%]	15.6%	[14.2,17.1%]		28.0%	[24.7,31.5%]	12.6%	[11.9,13.3%]	

	AIAN-ONLY WOMEN					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 420)		NON-LGBT (N = 8,367)			LGBT (N = 1,586)		NON-LGBT (N = 26,184)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Religiosity					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Highly religious	31.9%	[24.7%,40.0%]	41.2%	[39.4%,43.1%]		21.8%	[18.8%,25.0%]	43.0%	[42.0%,44.0%]	
Moderately religious	33.0%	[25.7%,41.2%]	38.0%	[36.2%,39.8%]		32.7%	[29.3%,36.4%]	35.3%	[34.4%,36.3%]	
Not religious	35.1%	[27.7%,43.3%]	20.8%	[19.3%,22.4%]		45.5%	[41.8%,49.3%]	21.7%	[20.9%,22.6%]	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.05					0.105
Urban	71.4%	[63.9%,77.9%]	63.7%	[61.8%,65.6%]		81.5%	[78.4%,84.3%]	78.9%	[78.1%,79.7%]	
Non-urban	28.6%	[22.1%,36.1%]	36.3%	[34.4%,38.2%]		18.5%	[15.7%,21.6%]	21.1%	[20.3%,21.9%]	
Living alone	13.0%	[8.7%,18.8%]	15.2%	[14.1%,16.5%]	0.418	12.0%	[9.7%,14.6%]	16.0%	[15.4%,16.7%]	0.005
Marital status					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Married	16.8%	[11.8%,23.3%]	40.8%	[38.9%,42.7%]		19.1%	[16.4%,22.2%]	42.2%	[41.3%,43.2%]	
Domestic partnership /Cohabitating	23.2%	[17.3%,30.5%]	10.2%	[9.0%,11.6%]		19.8%	[16.9%,22.9%]	6.7%	[6.2%,7.3%]	
Not partnered	60.0%	[52.0%,67.5%]	49.0%	[47.1%,51.0%]		61.1%	[57.4%,64.7%]	51.1%	[50.1%,52.0%]	
Among those married /cohabitating					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Same-sex married	14.0%	[6.8%,26.5%]				9.3%	[5.9%,14.5%]	0.0%		
Same-sex cohab / domestic partnership	19.9%	[11.5%,32.0%]				15.3%	[10.8%,21.3%]	0.0%		
Different-sex marriage	19.3%	[11.5%,30.5%]	79.9%	[77.5%,82.2%]		16.6%	[12.2%,22.2%]	86.3%	[85.2%,87.3%]	
Different-sex cohab / domestic partnership	46.9%	[34.4%,59.9%]	20.1%	[17.8%,22.5%]		58.8%	[51.6%,65.6%]	13.7%	[12.7%,14.8%]	
Have child(ren)	40.9%	[33.2%,49.0%]	44.0%	[42.1%,46.0%]	0.458	42.6%	[38.9%,46.4%]	40.5%	[39.5%,41.5%]	0.284
Feeling unsafe	22.10%	[15.5%,30.5%]	14.40%	[12.9%,16.0%]	0.022	24.50%	[20.4%,29.1%]	15.30%	[14.3%,16.3%]	p < 0.001

	AIAN-ONLY WOMEN					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 420)		NON-LGBT (N = 8,367)			LGBT (N = 1,586)		NON-LGBT (N = 26,184)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.44					p < 0.001
Below $24,000	36.0%	[28.3%,44.4%]	39.0%	[37.0%,41.1%]		44.2%	[40.3%,48.2%]	35.5%	[34.5%,36.5%]	
$24,000–$59,999	41.3%	[33.4%,49.8%]	36.1%	[34.1%,38.1%]		35.2%	[31.5%,39.0%]	36.7%	[35.7%,37.7%]	
$60,000–$119,999	13.7%	[9.0%,20.4%]	17.5%	[16.0%,19.0%]		15.0%	[12.6%,17.9%]	19.3%	[18.5%,20.1%]	
$120,000 or more	9.0%	[5.1%,15.2%]	7.5%	[6.5%,8.5%]		5.6%	[4.1%,7.5%]	8.5%	[8.0%,9.1%]	
Unemployed	11.5%	[6.5%,19.7%]	10.7%	[9.0%,12.6%]	0.806	18.6%	[15.1%,22.7%]	11.3%	[10.5%,12.2%]	p < 0.001
Below 200% FPL–low income	59.0%	[50.4%,67.1%]	57.7%	[55.6%,59.7%]	0.771	46.9%	[43.2%,50.7%]	38.3%	[37.4%,39.3%]	p < 0.001
Food insecure in prior year	37.1%	[29.7%,45.2%]	33.4%	[31.5%,35.3%]	0.353	46.7%	[42.9%,50.5%]	32.2%	[31.3%,33.2%]	p < 0.001
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	31.4%	[23.6%,40.4%]	29.4%	[27.5%,31.5%]	0.656	34.1%	[30.3%,38.1%]	28.1%	[27.1%,29.0%]	0.002
Depression	43.2%	[35.5%,51.2%]	27.8%	[26.1%,29.6%]	p < 0.001	50.5%	[46.7%,54.3%]	30.1%	[29.2%,31.0%]	p < 0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	43.7%	[35.9%,51.8%]	29.6%	[27.8%,31.5%]	p < 0.001	42.0%	[38.3%,45.8%]	26.6%	[25.7%,27.5%]	p < 0.001
Heavy drinking	16.3%	[9.4%,26.6%]	3.0%	[2.3%,4.0%]	p < 0.001	8.0%	[5.2%, 12.3%]	3.2%	[2.7%, 3.8%]	p< 0.001
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.685					p < 0.001
None	54.9%	[52.8%,56.9%]	51.4%	[42.9%,59.9%]		47.0%	[43.1%,51.0%]	55.8%	[54.8%,56.8%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	25.6%	[23.9%,27.5%]	28.8%	[21.6%,37.2%]		31.3%	[27.7%,35.1%]	26.8%	[25.9%,27.7%]	
High (15–30 days)	19.5%	[17.9%,21.2%]	19.8%	[13.9%,27.3%]		21.7%	[18.5%,25.2%]	17.4%	[16.6%,18.1%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.321					0.434
BMI ≤ 24.9	43.6%	[35.7%,51.8%]	37.4%	[35.5%,39.4%]		40.5%	[36.7%,44.3%]	39.1%	[38.2%,40.1%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	25.2%	[18.8%,32.8%]	28.5%	[26.7%,30.4%]		26.4%	[23.2%,29.9%]	28.8%	[27.9%,29.7%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	31.2%	[24.4%,39.0%]	34.1%	[32.2%,36.0%]		33.1%	[29.5%,36.8%]	32.1%	[31.1%,33.0%]	

	AIAN-ONLY WOMEN					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 420)		NON-LGBT (N = 8,367)			LGBT (N = 1,586)		NON-LGBT (N = 26,184)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Health access										
Have personal doctor	69.5%	[60.3%,77.4%]	76.7%	[74.7%,78.5%]	0.089	68.4%	[64.4%,72.2%]	82.2%	[81.3%,83.0%]	p < 0.001
Uninsured	26.5%	[19.7%,34.6%]	16.5%	[15.1%,18.1%]	0.003	21.9%	[18.8%,25.2%]	16.5%	[15.7%,17.3%]	0.001
Medicaid	20.0%	[14.3%,27.3%]	15.8%	[14.3%,17.5%]	0.001	18.9%	[16.0%,22.2%]	11.4%	[10.8%,12.1%]	p < 0.001
Medicaid, by parental status										
Those with children at home	30.0%	[19.5%,43.1%]	22.1%	[19.4%,25.1%]	0.0193	26.8%	[21.7%,32.6%]	17.3%	[16.0%,18.7%]	p< 0.001
Those without children at home	13.2%	[7.9%,21.2%]	10.8%	[9.2%,12.6%]	0.0276	13.4%	[10.3%,17.3%]	7.4%	[6.8%,8.1%]	0.051
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]					AOR[b]
Asthma *	23.8	15.3, 32.2	19.9	18.1, 21.7	1.26 (.78, 2.03)	31.3	27.4, 35.2	22	21.1, 22.9	1.61 (1.33, 1.95)
Diabetes	15.8	9.4, 22.15	15.4	13.92, 16.96	1.03 (0.63, 1.68)	14.2	11.3, 17.2	11.6	10.9, 12.2	1.28 (1.0, 1.65)
Heart attack	7.8	3.1, 12.4	4	3.2, 4.8	2.00 (1.06, 3.98)	5.3	3.2, 7.3	3.3	2.9, 3.7	1.58 (1.05, 2.38)
Cancer	5.4	1.9, 8.8	6.9	5.8, 7.9	.78 (.39, 1.55)	10.9	8.3, 13.6	7	6.4, 7.5	1.64 (1.23, 2.18)
High blood pressure	33.9	25.1, 42.6	28.7	26.7, 30.7	1.27 (.85, 1.90)	34.4	30.1, 38.7	25.6	24.6, 26.6	1.51 (1.24, 1.84)
High cholesterol	17.8	10.8, 24.8	17.5	16.0, 19.1	1.02 (0.62, 1.67)	23.7	20.0, 27.4	18.7	17.9, 19.6	1.34 (1.09, 1.66)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

^t-test result

[a] Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age

[b] Age-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

APPENDIX C

C.1. AIAN-ONLY AND AIAN-MULTIRACIAL ADULTS BY REGION: WEST

	WEST									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 270)		NON-LGBT (N = 5,569)			LGBT (N = 939)		NON-LGBT (N = 14,807)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					0.233					p < 0.001
18–24	22.4%	[14.6%,32.7%]	13.8%	[12.1%,15.7%]		30.6%	[25.9%,35.8%]	16.6%	[15.5%,17.7%]	
25–34	15.9%	[10.2%,24.0%]	18.6%	[16.7%,20.6%]		25.9%	[21.6%,30.7%]	17.6%	[16.5%,18.7%]	
35–49	26.9%	[18.7%,37.0%]	28.0%	[25.8%,30.2%]		22.3%	[18.3%,27.0%]	26.5%	[25.3%,27.8%]	
50–64	24.9%	[17.2%,34.6%]	27.9%	[25.9%,29.9%]		14.0%	[11.1%,17.4%]	26.1%	[25.0%,27.2%]	
65+	9.9%	[5.5%,17.1%]	11.7%	[10.6%,13.0%]		7.2%	[5.4%,9.7%]	13.2%	[12.5%,13.9%]	
Mean age *(years)*	41.4	38.10, 44.64	44.51	43.76, 45.26	0.066^	36.1	34.6, 37.6	44.1	43.7, 44.5	p < 0.001^
Sex					0.4930					0.0004
Men	50.6%	[40.6%,60.5%]	47.0%	[44.6%,49.3%]		41.9%	[37.01,46.99]	51.5%	[50.16,52.79]	
Women	49.4%	[39.5%,59.4%]	53.0%	[50.7%,55.4%]		58.1%	[53.00,62.99]	48.5%	[47.21,49.84]	
Education					0.958					0.4324
No college education	82.5%	[74.3%,88.5%]	82.3%	[80.7%,83.9%]		74.6%	[69.8%,79.0%]	76.5%	[75.4%,77.5%]	
College educated	17.5%	[11.5%,25.7%]	17.7%	[16.1%,19.3%]		25.4%	[21.0%,30.2%]	23.5%	[22.5%,24.6%]	
Veteran status	6.3%^	[3.0%,13.0%]	10.4%	[9.1%,11.8%]	0.1830	9.3%	[6.8%,12.7%]	13.6%	[12.8%,14.5%]	0.0180
Religion					0.127					p < 0.001
Protestant	12.6%	[7.1%,21.4%]	14.7%	[13.4%,16.2%]		7.0%	[4.9%,9.8%]	19.3%	[18.4%,20.3%]	
Roman Catholic	13.6%	[8.2%,21.7%]	17.8%	[16.1%,19.6%]		15.1%	[11.8%,19.2%]	21.5%	[20.4%,22.6%]	
Muslim/Islam	2.0%	[0.6%,6.6%]	0.4%	[0.2%,0.8%]		0.0%	[0.0%,0.3%]	0.3%	[0.2%,0.5%]	
Other religions	50.2%	[39.9%,60.5%]	44.9%	[42.6%,47.2%]		44.3%	[39.2%,49.5%]	38.8%	[37.5%,40.1%]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	21.6%	[14.7%,30.7%]	22.2%	[20.3%,24.2%]		33.6%	[28.9%,38.6%]	20.1%	[19.1%,21.2%]	

					WEST				
		AIAN ONLY				AIAN-MULTIRACIAL			
	LGBT (N = 270)		NON-LGBT (N = 5,569)			LGBT (N = 939)		NON-LGBT (N = 14,807)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
Religiosity					0.003					p < 0.001
Highly religious	19.1%	[12.3%,28.7%]	34.9%	[32.8%,37.1%]		18.0%	[14.4%,22.3%]	33.1%	[31.9%,34.4%]	
Moderately religious	37.7%	[28.4%,48.0%]	35.7%	[33.6%,37.9%]		31.0%	[26.4%,35.9%]	33.5%	[32.3%,34.7%]	
Not religious	43.1%	[33.1%,53.7%]	29.3%	[27.3%,31.4%]		51.0%	[45.9%,56.2%]	33.4%	[32.1%,34.6%]	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.0610					0.0150
Urban	71.3%	[61.6%,79.4%]	61.9%	[59.5%,64.2%]		84.0%	[79.8%,87.5%]	83.3%	[82.3%,84.3%]	
Non-urban	28.7%	[20.6%,38.4%]	38.1%	[35.8%,40.5%]		16.0%	[12.5%,20.2%]	16.7%	[15.7%,17.7%]	
Living alone	13.0%	[8.1%,20.2%]	14.5%	[13.0%,16.0%]	0.659	14.6%	[11.3%,18.7%]	14.6%	[13.7%,15.5%]	0.7670
Marital status					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Married	18.0%	[11.8%,26.4%]	39.8%	[37.5%,42.1%]		19.0%	[15.4%,23.2%]	42.9%	[41.6%,44.2%]	
Cohabitating	20.6%	[13.6%,29.9%]	12.2%	[10.6%,14.0%]		19.8%	[16.0%,24.3%]	8.1%	[7.4%,8.9%]	
Not partnered	61.5%	[51.4%,70.6%]	48.0%	[45.7%,50.4%]		61.2%	[56.1%,66.1%]	49.0%	[47.7%,50.3%]	
Among married/cohabitating					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Same-sex married	16.5%^	[6.9%,34.4%]	0.0%			13.1%	[8.1%,20.4%]	0.0%		
Same-sex cohab/domestic partnership	26.9%	[14.2%,44.9%]	0.0%			17.2%	[11.2%,25.4%]	0.0%		
Different-sex marriage	18.7%	[9.8%,32.7%]	76.6%	[73.5%,79.4%]		16.2%	[10.9%,23.6%]	84.1%	[82.6%,85.4%]	
Different-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	37.9%	[22.8%,55.8%]	23.4%	[20.6%,26.5%]		53.5%	[44.1%,62.7%]	15.9%	[14.6%,17.4%]	
Have child(ren)	29.8%	[21.5%,39.8%]	46.8%	[44.4%,49.1%]	0.001	36.9%	[31.9%,42.1%]	41.5%	[40.2%,42.9%]	0.088
Feeling unsafe	21.6%	[13.2%,33.3%]	12.4%	[10.7%,14.2%]	0.03	20.5%	[15.7%,26.2%]	13.7%	[12.5%,15.0%]	0.005
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.6610					0.0040
Below $24,000	37.5%	[27.7%,48.3%]	34.6%	[32.2%,37.1%]		37.0%	[32.0%,42.3%]	28.1%	[26.8%,29.4%]	
$24,000–$59,999	35.4%	[25.9%,46.2%]	37.0%	[34.6%,39.4%]		33.8%	[29.0%,38.9%]	37.1%	[35.8%,38.4%]	
$60,000–$119,999	16.3%	[9.6%,26.2%]	20.3%	[18.5%,22.2%]		18.9%	[15.0%,23.4%]	23.6%	[22.5%,24.8%]	
$120,000 or more	10.9%	[5.9%,19.2%]	8.1%	[7.0%,9.4%]		10.4%	[7.6%,14.0%]	11.2%	[10.4%,12.0%]	

	WEST									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 270)		NON-LGBT (N = 5,569)			LGBT (N = 939)		NON-LGBT (N = 14,807)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.6610					0.0040
Unemployed	6.8%^	[2.7%,15.9%]	10.4%	[8.7%,12.5%]	0.3440	13.6%	[9.8%,18.5%]	9.4%	[8.5%,10.5%]	0.035
Below 200% FPL	54.5%	[43.6%,65.0%]	55.1%	[52.6%,57.6%]	0.916	44.3%	[39.3%,49.5%]	35.8%	[34.6%,37.1%]	p < 0.001
Food insecure in prior year	30.3%	[21.8%,40.3%]	29.9%	[27.7%,32.2%]	0.9350	45.1%	[40.0%,50.3%]	26.7%	[25.6%,28.0%]	p < 0.001
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	23.4%	[14.8%,34.8%]	26.4%	[24.2%,28.8%]	0.5740	30.8%	[25.9%,36.3%]	25.4%	[24.2%,26.6%]	0.0370
Depression	30.6%	[22.2%,40.5%]	18.6%	[16.9%,20.5%]	0.004	45.7%	[40.6%,50.9%]	23.2%	[22.1%,24.4%]	p < 0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	30.2%	[21.6%,40.4%]	27.9%	[25.8%,30.2%]	0.644	36.7%	[31.8%,41.9%]	25.5%	[24.4%,26.7%]	p < 0.001
Heavy drinker	9.1%^	[3.7%,21.1%]	5.3%	[4.0%,6.9%]	0.253	8.4%	[4.9%,14.1%]	4.9%	[4.1%,5.9%]	0.056
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.554					0.009
None	63.7%	[52.9%,73.2%]	59.9%	[57.5%,62.3%]		53.2%	[47.9%,58.5%]	61.4%	[60.1%,62.7%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	19.7%	[12.8%,29.3%]	24.9%	[22.8%,27.2%]		27.9%	[23.4%,32.9%]	24.0%	[22.9%,25.2%]	
High (15–30 days)	16.6%	[10.0%,26.2%]	15.1%	[13.5%,17.0%]		18.8%	[15.1%,23.3%]	14.6%	[13.6%,15.5%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.793					0.0150
BMI ≤ 24.9	29.7%	[21.2%,39.9%]	30.2%	[28.0%,32.4%]		41.2%	[36.2%,46.4%]	34.5%	[33.3%,35.8%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	37.1%	[28.0%,47.3%]	33.9%	[31.7%,36.2%]		28.8%	[24.4%,33.6%]	35.4%	[34.2%,36.7%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	33.2%	[24.4%,43.4%]	35.9%	[33.7%,38.3%]		30.0%	[25.4%,35.1%]	30.0%	[28.8%,31.3%]	
Health access										
Have personal doctor	60.5%	[49.0%,71.0%]	60.8%	[58.2%,63.4%]	0.9630	68.8%	[63.3%,73.7%]	72.5%	[71.2%,73.8%]	0.158
Uninsured	22.8%	[15.0%,33.1%]	20.7%	[18.8%,22.8%]	0.6450	22.2%	[18.2%,26.9%]	16.6%	[15.6%,17.7%]	0.007
Medicaid	11.2%	[6.2%,19.5%]	13.5%	[11.8%,15.4%]	0.7340	10.9%	[7.9%,14.7%]	7.6%	[6.8%,8.4%]	p < 0.001
Medicaid, with children	11.5%^	[3.7%,31.0%]	18.4%	[15.5%,21.8%]	0.6880	15.1%	[9.6%,23.0%]	10.3%	[9.0%,11.9%]	0.0120
Medicaid, without children	6.0%	[2.2%,15.3%]	8.5%	[7.0%,10.2%]	0.7560	9.3%	[6.6%,12.8%]	5.6%	[5.0%,6.3%]	0.0020

	WEST									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 270)		NON-LGBT (N = 5,569)			LGBT (N = 939)		NON-LGBT (N = 14,807)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]					AOR[b]
Asthma *	22.8%	12.5, 33.2%	15.5%	13.5, 17.4%	1.61 (.88, 2.96)	27.1	22.0, 32.2	17.6	16.5, 18.7	1.74 (1.33, 2.28)
Diabetes	14.9%	7.0, 22.8%	13.9%	12.2, 15.6%	1.08 (.57, 2.05)	13.6	9.6, 17.6	8.9	8.1, 9.7	1.61 (1.14, 2.28)
Heart attack	6.4%	1.2, 11.5%	3.0%	2.2, 3.9%	2.18 (.89, 5.33)	4.8	2.3, 7.3	2.9	2.4, 3.3	1.71 (1.00, 2.91)
Cancer	5.6%	1.4, 9.8%	4.0%	3.1, 4.9%	1.43 (.64, 3.20)	7.6	4.8, 10.4	5.2	4.5, 5.9	1.51 (1.01, 2.26)
High blood pressure	27.2%	17.4, 37.0%	25.4%	23.2, 27.7%	1.10 (.66, 1.82)	31.5	26.0, 36.9	24.2	23.1, 25.6	1.44 (1.11, 1.87)
High cholesterol	14.3%	6.0, 22.5%	16.3%	14.5, 18.1%	.85 (.43, 1.70)	21.5	16.9, 26.1	17.1	15.9, 18.2	1.30 (.98, 1.72)

*Not included in Gallup 2017; ^t-test result; [a] Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age; [b]Age-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

C.2. AIAN-ONLY AND MULTIRACIAL ADULTS BY REGION: SOUTH

	SOUTH									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N =352)		NON-LGBT (N = 7,475)			LGBT (N = 1,165)		NON-LGBT (N =23,721)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
18–24	23.5%	[16.7%,32.1%]	8.7%	[7.5%,10.1%]		33.2%	[29.0%,37.6%]	15.4%	[14.6%,16.2%]	
25–34	19.7%	[12.9%,28.9%]	14.6%	[13.1%,16.2%]		22.0%	[18.5%,25.9%]	15.6%	[14.9%,16.4%]	
35–49	23.8%	[16.7%,32.8%]	26.3%	[24.4%,28.3%]		23.6%	[20.1%,27.5%]	27.8%	[26.9%,28.8%]	
50–64	23.0%	[16.8%,30.7%]	32.5%	[30.6%,34.4%]		16.2%	[13.4%,19.4%]	27.5%	[26.7%,28.4%]	
65+	9.9%	[6.2%,15.4%]	17.9%	[16.5%,19.3%]		5.0%	[3.8%,6.7%]	13.6%	[13.0%,14.2%]	
Mean age (years)	40.40	(37.6, 43.3)	48.80	(48.1, 49.4)	p < 0.001^	35.9	34.6, 37.1	45.0	44.7, 45.4	p < 0.001^
Sex					0.245					0.0174
Men	47.5%	[38.7%,56.5%]	53.0%	[50.9%,55.1%]		45.9%	[41.57,50.25]	51.3%	[50.30,52.33]	
Women	52.5%	[43.5%,61.3%]	47.0%	[44.9%,49.1%]		54.1%	[49.75,58.43]	48.7%	[47.67,49.70]	

		SOUTH								
	AIAN ONLY					**AIAN-MULTIRACIAL**				
	LGBT (N =352)		**NON-LGBT (N = 7,475)**			**LGBT (N = 1,165)**		**NON-LGBT (N =23,721)**		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Education					0.615					0.011
No college education	81.2%	[73.6%,87.0%]	79.4%	[77.8%,80.8%]		66.8%	[62.1%,71.1%]	72.5%	[71.5%,73.4%]	
College educated	18.8%	[13.0%,26.4%]	20.6%	[19.2%,22.2%]		33.2%	[28.9%,37.9%]	27.5%	[26.6%,28.5%]	
Veteran status	13.7%	[8.3%,21.7%]	17.0%	[15.5%,18.7%]	0.375	12.9%	[10.1%,16.2%]	15.1%	[14.5%,15.9%]	0.1740
Religion					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Protestant	17.0%	[11.4%,24.5%]	17.0%	[11.4%,24.5%]		17.2%	[14.2%,20.6%]	29.7%	[28.8%,30.6%]	
Roman Catholic	7.4%	[4.1%,13.0%]	7.4%	[4.1%,13.0%]		12.2%	[9.4%,15.7%]	12.5%	[11.8%,13.2%]	
Muslim/Islam	4.2%	[1.5%,11.2%]	4.2%	[1.5%,11.2%]		1.2%	[0.5%,2.5%]	0.4%	[0.3%,0.6%]	
Other religions	45.3%	[36.3%,54.6%]	45.3%	[36.3%,54.6%]		45.0%	[40.5%,49.5%]	45.5%	[44.5%,46.5%]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	26.1%	[18.6%,35.2%]	26.1%	[18.6%,35.2%]		24.6%	[21.0%,28.6%]	11.9%	[11.2%,12.6%]	
Religiosity					0.003					p < 0.001
Highly religious	37.3%	[28.9%,46.6%]	44.2%	[42.3%,46.2%]		26.5%	[22.7%,30.7%]	44.6%	[43.5%,45.6%]	
Moderately religious	30.3%	[22.2%,39.8%]	36.8%	[34.8%,38.7%]		37.1%	[32.9%,41.6%]	36.1%	[35.1%,37.1%]	
Not religious	32.4%	[24.3%,41.6%]	19.0%	[17.5%,20.6%]		36.4%	[32.2%,40.8%]	19.4%	[18.5%,20.2%]	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.006					0.0130
Urban	78.2%	[70.1%,84.6%]	66.4%	[64.4%,68.3%]		80.6%	[76.9%,83.9%]	75.7%	[74.9%,76.6%]	
Non-urban	21.8%	[15.4%,29.9%]	33.6%	[31.7%,35.6%]		19.4%	[16.1%,23.1%]	24.3%	[23.4%,25.1%]	
Living alone	17.5%	[11.9%,24.9%]	19.0%	[17.6%,20.6%]	0.653	16.7%	[13.7%,20.3%]	15.9%	[15.2%,16.7%]	0.6320
Marital status					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Married	29.8%	[22.3%,38.4%]	48.4%	[46.3%,50.5%]		17.4%	[14.3%,20.9%]	46.5%	[45.5%,47.6%]	
Cohabitating	21.0%	[14.1%,30.1%]	6.6%	[5.6%,7.8%]		18.6%	[15.5%,22.2%]	6.1%	[5.6%,6.7%]	
Not partnered	49.2%	[40.3%,58.2%]	45.0%	[43.0%,47.1%]		64.0%	[59.7%,68.1%]	47.3%	[46.3%,48.4%]	
Among married/cohabitating					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Same-sex married	14.2%	[6.7%,27.6%]	0.0%			9.6%	[5.4%,16.3%]	0.0%		

	SOUTH									
	AIAN ONLY					**AIAN-MULTIRACIAL**				
	LGBT (N =352)		NON-LGBT (N = 7,475)			LGBT (N = 1,165)		NON-LGBT (N =23,721)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE										
Among married/cohabitating					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Same-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	17.8%	[8.8%,32.7%]	0.0%			13.4%	[8.9%,19.5%]	0.0%		
Different-sex marriage	36.6%	[24.3%,50.8%]	88.0%	[85.9%,89.8%]		16.0%	[10.1%,24.3%]	88.4%	[87.4%,89.3%]	
Different-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	31.4%	[19.4%,46.6%]	12.0%	[10.2%,14.1%]		61.1%	[52.1%,69.3%]	11.6%	[10.7%,12.6%]	
Have child(ren)	35.5%	[27.2%,44.8%]	35.1%	[33.1%,37.2%]	0.929	36.1%	[31.9%,40.6%]	38.9%	[37.8%,39.9%]	0.233
Feeling unsafe	20.0%	[13.5%,28.7%]	13.5%	[12.0%,15.2%]	0.059	27.2%	[22.2%,32.9%]	13.9%	[12.9%,15.0%]	p < 0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.057					p < 0.001
Below $24,000	29.6%	[21.8%,38.8%]	35.1%	[33.0%,37.3%]		38.5%	[34.1%,43.1%]	32.1%	[31.1%,33.1%]	
$24,000–$59,999	42.3%	[33.2%,52.0%]	33.2%	[31.2%,35.3%]		33.4%	[29.3%,37.8%]	37.3%	[36.3%,38.4%]	
$60,000–$119,999	13.5%	[8.2%,21.2%]	20.7%	[19.0%,22.4%]		16.7%	[13.8%,20.1%]	20.6%	[19.8%,21.5%]	
$120,000 or more	14.6%	[9.5%,21.9%]	11.0%	[9.8%,12.3%]		11.4%	[8.7%,14.8%]	9.9%	[9.3%,10.5%]	
Unemployed	10.9%	[5.8%,19.6%]	7.5%	[6.2%,9.2%]	0.259	16.0%	[12.2%,20.6%]	9.4%	[8.6%,10.2%]	p < 0.001
Below 200% FPL–low income	48.9%	[39.4%,58.4%]	49.4%	[47.2%,51.7%]	0.912	41.4%	[37.1%,45.8%]	34.8%	[33.8%,35.8%]	0.003
Food insecure in prior year	30.1%	[22.5%,39.1%]	30.1%	[28.2%,32.1%]	0.997	40.5%	[36.2%,44.9%]	29.5%	[28.5%,30.4%]	p < 0.001
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	32.0%	[23.1%,42.5%]	30.7%	[28.6%,32.9%]	0.792	33.2%	[28.9%,37.9%]	27.5%	[26.6%,28.5%]	0.0110
Depression	35.5%	[27.2%,44.7%]	26.3%	[24.4%,28.2%]	0.031	42.4%	[38.1%,46.8%]	24.6%	[23.7%,25.5%]	p < 0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	42.1%	[33.4%,51.4%]	31.7%	[29.7%,33.7%]	0.020	42.4%	[38.1%,46.8%]	24.6%	[23.7%,25.5%]	p < 0.001
Heavy drinker	16.4%	[9.0%,28.1%]	4.5%	[3.5%,5.8%]	p < 0.001	11.9%	[7.6%,18.1%]	4.8%	[4.1%,5.6%]	p < 0.001

	SOUTH									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N =352)		NON-LGBT (N = 7,475)			LGBT (N = 1,165)		NON-LGBT (N =23,721)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.537					0.002
None	54.9%	[45.1%,64.4%]	57.7%	[55.5%,59.9%]		52.5%	[47.8%,57.1%]	61.1%	[60.1%,62.1%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	26.8%	[18.7%,36.7%]	22.0%	[20.3%,23.9%]		27.7%	[23.6%,32.1%]	23.1%	[22.2%,24.0%]	
High (15–30 days)	18.3%	[11.9%,26.9%]	20.2%	[18.5%,22.1%]		19.8%	[16.3%,23.9%]	15.8%	[15.0%,16.6%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.106					0.150
BMI ≤ 24.9	42.0%	[33.3%,51.2%]	32.9%	[30.9%,34.9%]		37.8%	[33.6%,42.3%]	33.7%	[32.7%,34.7%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	27.1%	[19.8%,35.9%]	34.6%	[32.7%,36.6%]		29.2%	[25.5%,33.3%]	32.3%	[31.4%,33.3%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	30.9%	[22.9%,40.3%]	32.5%	[30.6%,34.5%]		33.0%	[28.8%,37.4%]	34.0%	[33.0%,35.0%]	
Health access										
Have personal doctor	64.9%	[53.9%,74.6%]	75.6%	[73.5%,77.7%]	0.031	61.0%	[56.1%,65.6%]	72.4%	[71.4%,73.4%]	p< 0.001
Uninsured	24.6%	[17.7%,33.1%]	20.2%	[18.5%,22.1%]	0.255	29.7%	[25.8%,34.1%]	23.5%	[22.6%,24.4%]	0.002
Medicaid	10.7%	[6.2%,17.8%]	10.1%	[8.8%,11.7%]	0.412	12.7%	[10.0%,15.9%]	7.5%	[6.9%,8.1%]	p< 0.001
Medicaid, with children	19.2%	[10.0%,33.7%]	13.3%	[10.6%,16.6%]	0.099	19.0%	[13.6%,25.9%]	10.3%	[9.2%,11.5%]	p< 0.001
Medicaid, without children	6%^	[2.2%,15.3%]	8.5%	[7.0%,10.2%]	0.756	9.3%	[6.6%,12.8%]	5.6%	[5.0%,6.3%]	0.0020
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]					AOR[b]
Asthma *	19.7%	10.9, 28.5	16.1%	14.2, 17.9	1.28 (.72, 2.28)	25.1%	20.8, 29.3	16.4%	15.5, 17.2	1.71 (1.35, 2.16
Diabetes	14.9%	8.2, 21.6	13.4%	11.8, 15.0	1.13 (.66, 1.94)	11.5%	10.8, 12.2	11.3%	10.6, 12.0	1.04 (.77, 1.40)
Heart attack	7.7%	3.4, 11.9	5.6%	4.6, 6.7	1.39 (.74, 2.61)	7.9%	5.3, 10.4	4.0%	3.5, 4.3	2.06 (1.44, 3.0)
Cancer	9.1%	4.1, 14.1	6.4%	5.1, 7.7	1.47 (.79, 2.74)	10.4%	7.4, 13.3	5.2%	4.7, 5.7	2.12 (1.52, 2.94)
High blood pressure	41.1%	30.8, 52.0	34.4%	32.2, 36.7	1.34 (.86, 2.11)	42.2%	37.1, 47.3	29.6%	28.5, 30.6	1.73 (1.39, 2.15)
High cholesterol	18.3%	10.8, 25.8	22.9%	20.9, 24.8	.76 (.45, 1.26)	27.5%	23.4, 32.5	20.5%	19.6, 21.5	1.50 (1.19, 1.89)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

^t-test result

[a] Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age

[b] Age-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

C.3. AIAN-ONLY AND AIAN-MULTIRACIAL ADULTS BY REGION: MIDWEST

	MIDWEST									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 156)		NON-LGBT (N = 3,182)			LGBT (N = 539)		NON-LGBT (N = 9,775)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					0.016					p < 0.001
18–24	26.0%	[15.3%,40.5%]	12.S%	[10.7%,15.5%]		38.2%	[31.9%,44.9%]	16.4%	[15.1%,17.7%]	
25–34	21.1%	[12.6%,33.2%]	17.0%	[14.6%,19.6%]		19.6%	[14.9%,25.3%]	18.0%	[16.8%,19.4%]	
35–49	27.4%	[16.7%,41.7%]	29.7%	[26.8%,32.7%]		23.0%	[17.8%,29.2%]	27.1%	[25.7%,28.6%]	
50–64	21.7%	[12.6%,34.9%]	26.3%	[23.8%,28.9%]		13.0%	[9.7%,17.1%]	25.6%	[24.4%,26.9%]	
65+	3.7%^	[1.5%,8.8%]	14.2%	[12.4%,16.1%]		6.3%	[4.1%,9.4%]	12.9%	[12.0%,13.7%]	
Mean age (years)	38.21	34.37, 42.04	45.64	44.60, 46.69	p < 0.001^	34.5	43.5, 44.5	44.0	43.5, 44.5	p < 0.001^
Sex					0.0240					0.0013
Men	35.1%	[23.5%,48.5%]	50.7%	[47.6%,53.9%]		41.5%	[35.26,47.94]	52.3%	[50.77,53.90]	
Women	65.0%	[51.5%,76.5%]	49.3%	[46.1%,52.4%]		58.5%	[52.07,64.74]	47.7%	[46.10,49.24]	
Education					0.058					0.4957
No college education	91.1%	[81.5%,96.0%]	82.0%	[79.7%,84.1%]		81.3%	[75.7%,85.8%]	79.4%	[78.2%,80.6%]	
College educated	8.9%^	[4.0%,18.5%]	18.0%	[15.9%,20.3%]		18.7%	[14.2%,24.3%]	20.6%	[19.4%,21.8%]	
Veteran status	12.7%^	[5.0%,28.8%]	13.9%	[11.9%,16.2%]	0.8460	9.2%	[6.0%,13.7%]	14.0%	[13.0%,15.1%]	0.0400
Religion					0.005					p < 0.001
Protestant	6.3%	[2.6%,14.6%]	23.2%	[20.8%,25.7%]		13.0%	[9.2%,18.1%]	26.5%	[25.2%,27.8%]	
Roman Catholic	18.0%	[9.7%,31.0%]	19.1%	[16.8%,21.6%]		12.0%	[8.2%,17.2%]	16.8%	[15.6%,18.0%]	
Muslim/Islam	2.3%	[0.6%,9.2%]	0.6%	[0.3%,1.2%]		3.4%	[1.6%,7.2%]	0.5%	[0.3%,0.8%]	
Other religions	52.5%	[39.3%,65.3%]	35.9%	[33.0%,38.9%]		46.9%	[40.4%,53.5%]	38.5%	[36.9%,40.1%]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	20.9%	[12.5%,32.7%]	21.2%	[18.8%,23.9%]		24.7%	[19.5%,30.8%]	17.7%	[16.5%,19.0%]	
Religiosity					0.949					p < 0.001
Highly religious	31.6%	[20.6%,45.0%]	32.6%	[29.9%,35.5%]		25.9%	[20.7%,32.0%]	36.0%	[34.5%,37.5%]	
Moderately religious	38.7%	[26.6%,52.3%]	36.5%	[33.6%,39.5%]		31.5%	[25.7%,38.0%]	34.2%	[32.7%,35.7%]	
Not religious	29.8%	[19.5%,42.5%]	30.8%	[28.1%,33.7%]		42.5%	[36.2%,49.2%]	29.8%	[28.3%,31.3%]	

	MIDWEST									
	AIAN ONLY					**AIAN-MULTIRACIAL**				
	LGBT (N = 156)		NON-LGBT (N = 3,182)			LGBT (N = 539)		NON-LGBT (N = 9,775)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.8030					0.2470
Urban	60.7%	[46.8%,73.0%]	58.9%	[55.8%,62.0%]		77.7%	[71.9%,82.6%]	74.3%	[72.9%,75.6%]	
Non-urban	39.3%	[27.0%,53.2%]	41.1%	[38.0%,44.2%]		22.3%	[17.4%,28.1%]	25.7%	[24.4%,27.1%]	
Living alone	23.3%	[14.2%,35.8%]	17.1%	[15.0%,19.4%]	0.2210	15.8%	[11.6%,21.1%]	16.8%	[15.6%,17.9%]	0.7040
Marital status					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Married	14.2%	[7.5%,25.3%]	40.2%	[37.3%,43.3%]		24.4%	[19.3%,30.3%]	42.1%	[40.6%,43.7%]	
Cohabitating	22.6%	[12.8%,36.7%]	10.4%	[8.5%,12.7%]		17.6%	[13.0%,23.3%]	7.6%	[6.8%,8.6%]	
Not partnered	63.2%	[49.3%,75.2%]	49.3%	[46.2%,52.5%]		58.1%	[51.5%,64.4%]	50.3%	[48.7%,51.8%]	
Among married/cohabitating					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Same-sex married	4.9%^	[1.4%,15.6%]				7%^	[2.9%,15.8%]	0.0%		
Same-sex cohab/domestic partnership	22.1%^	[7.9%,48.5%]				15.4%	[8.1%,27.3%]	0.0%		
Different-sex marriage	16.6%^	[6.6%,35.9%]	79.4%	[75.4%,82.9%]		24.8%	[15.8%,36.8%]	84.7%	[82.9%,86.3%]	
Different-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	56.4%^	[32.6%,77.5%]	20.6%	[17.1%,24.6%]		52.8%	[40.0%,65.2%]	15.3%	[13.7%,17.1%]	
Have child(ren)	42.1%	[29.3%,56.1%]	40.9%	[37.8%,44.1%]	0.866	38.1%	[31.9%,44.8%]	39.9%	[38.4%,41.5%]	0.596
Feeling unsafe	15.7%^	[7.4%,30.4%]	15.4%	[13.0%,18.1%]	0.955	22.0%	[15.4%,30.4%]	15.8%	[14.2%,17.7%]	0.079
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.6570					0.0060
Below $24,000	43.1%	[29.4%,58.0%]	34.6%	[31.5%,37.7%]		45.1%	[38.4%,52.0%]	34.7%	[33.1%,36.4%]	
$24,000–$59,999	33.0%	[21.3%,47.4%]	36.6%	[33.5%,39.8%]		34.8%	[28.8%,41.4%]	36.8%	[35.2%,38.4%]	
$60,000–$119,999	14.6%	[7.8%,25.8%]	18.6%	[16.3%,21.2%]		12.9%	[9.2%,17.7%]	19.9%	[18.6%,21.2%]	
$120,000 or more	9.2%^	[3.6%,21.8%]	10.2%	[8.5%,12.2%]		7.2%	[4.5%,11.4%]	8.6%	[7.8%,9.5%]	
Unemployed	10.4%^	[2.9%,30.6%]	8.0%	[5.9%,10.8%]	0.6850	19.2%	[13.3%,26.9%]	9.5%	[8.4%,10.8%]	p < 0.001
Below 200% FPL–low income	63.3%	[49.1%,75.5%]	53.2%	[49.9%,56.5%]	0.1700	39.2%	[33.0%,45.7%]	34.1%	[32.6%,35.6%]	0.1200
Food insecure in prior year	39.1%	[26.5%,53.4%]	27.9%	[25.1%,30.8%]	0.0910	41.1%	[34.9%,47.7%]	30.0%	[28.5%,31.5%]	p < 0.001

	MIDWEST									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 156)		NON-LGBT (N = 3,182)			LGBT (N = 539)		NON-LGBT (N = 9,775)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	26.3%	[15.3%,41.3%]	32.0%	[28.9%,35.3%]	0.4350	36.3%	[29.8%,43.3%]	27.1%	[25.7%,28.6%]	0.0060
Depression	37.4%	[25.5%,51.1%]	25.7%	[23.0%,28.5%]	0.061	49.7%	[43.2%,56.2%]	26.5%	[25.2%,28.0%]	p < 0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	50.3%	[36.9%,63.7%]	39.6%	[36.5%,42.7%]	0.127	48.5%	[42.0%,55.0%]	34.0%	[32.5%,35.5%]	p < 0.001
Heavy drinker	5%^	[0.7%,27.9%]	4.4%	[3.0%,6.3%]	0.893	10.3%	[5.1%,19.9%]	4.6%	[3.6%,5.9%]	0.030
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.069					p < 0.001
None	49.3%	[34.1%,64.6%]	60.9%	[57.7%,64.1%]		47.1%	[40.4%,53.9%]	62.6%	[61.0%,64.2%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	33.5%	[20.2%,50.1%]	19.1%	[16.6%,21.8%]		31.8%	[25.7%,38.6%]	22.1%	[20.8%,23.5%]	
High (15–30 days)	17.2%	[9.4%,29.5%]	20.0%	[17.5%,22.7%]		21.1%	[16.0%,27.2%]	15.2%	[14.1%,16.4%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.2320					0.2670
BMI ≤ 24.9	43.7%	[30.8%,57.6%]	33.0%	[30.1%,36.1%]		35.7%	[29.6%,42.2%]	34.1%	[32.6%,35.6%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	24.3%	[14.8%,37.2%]	33.6%	[30.7%,36.7%]		28.9%	[23.4%,35.1%]	34.0%	[32.5%,35.5%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	32.0%	[20.3%,46.5%]	33.3%	[30.4%,36.4%]		35.5%	[29.4%,42.1%]	31.9%	[30.5%,33.4%]	
Health access										
Have personal doctor	69.1%	[52.7%,81.7%]	72.1%	[68.8%,75.3%]	0.6830	70.6%	[63.6%,76.8%]	74.3%	[72.8%,75.8%]	0.2690
Uninsured	28.3%	[17.5%,42.4%]	18.4%	[16.0%,21.1%]	0.0850	22.3%	[17.3%,28.4%]	19.5%	[18.2%,20.9%]	0.314
Medicaid	24.8%	[14.3%,39.4%]	12.2%	[10.2%,14.5%]	0.0040	20.1%	[15.1%,26.2%]	10.3%	[9.3%,11.3%]	p < 0.001
Medicaid, with children	25.5%^	[10.7%,49.5%]	14.8%	[11.3%,19.2%]	0.2960	28.9%	[19.7%,40.2%]	13.8%	[12.0%,15.8%]	0.0010
Medicaid, without children	24.3%^	[11.7%,43.7%]	10.2%	[8.0%,12.8%]	0.0080	14.9%	[9.6%,22.2%]	7.9%	[6.9%,9.1%]	0.0070
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]					AOR[b]
Asthma *	20.7%	7.0, 34.4	16.2%	13.7, 18.7	1.35 (.57, 3.19)	28.2%	21.5, 34.8	19.4%	18.1, 20.8	1.63 (1.16, 2.29)
Diabetes	19.1%	7.2, 30.9	14.1%	11.8, 16.4	1.43 (.65, 3.17)	18.3%	12.7, 23.9	10.0%	8.8, 11.0	2.01 (1.36, 2.96)
Heart attack	9.4%	.97, 17.8	7.0%	5.4, 8.7	1.37 (.49, 3.81)	5.6%	2.3, 8.8	4.5%	3.8, 5.2	1.20 (.66, 2.28)

	MIDWEST									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 156)		NON-LGBT (N = 3,182)			LGBT (N = 539)		NON-LGBT (N = 9,775)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]					AOR[b]
Cancer	7.9%	(.65), 16.4	6.0%	4.5, 7.5%	1.34 (.40, 4.47)	12.1%	7.2, 17.0	5.8%	5.0, 6.6	2.23 (1.39, 3.58)
High blood pressure	31.1%	17.5, 44.7%	32.9%	29.7, 36.1%	.92 (.48, 1.77)	32.4%	25.4, 39.4	25.9%	24.3, 27.4	1.37 (.99, 1.91)
High cholesterol	23.6%	11.3, 35.8%	17.3%	14.8, 19.8%	1.47 (.72, 3.01)	23.0%	16.7, 29.3	18.6%	17.3, 20.0	1.30 (.91, 1.88)

*Not included in Gallup 2017; ^t-test result; [a] Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age; [b]Age-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervalsc

C.4. AIAN-ONLY AND AIAN-MULTIRACIAL ADULTS BY REGION: NORTHEAST

	NORTHEAST									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 95)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,786)			LGBT (N = 448)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,518)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
18–24	42.5%	[25.8%,61.1%]	16.0%	[12.9%,19.7%]		38.00%	[31.1%,45.4%]	16.90%	[15.4%,18.6%]	
25–34	28.0%	[15.5%,45.3%]	16.5%	[13.5%,20.0%]		24.00%	[18.4%,30.7%]	17.30%	[15.8%,18.9%]	
35–49	10.6%^	[4.6%,22.7%]	29.5%	[25.7%,33.6%]		19.30%	[14.3%,25.6%]	28.60%	[26.8%,30.4%]	
50–64	16.8%	[8.4%,30.7%]	23.3%	[20.3%,26.7%]		13.70%	[10.0%,18.5%]	24.70%	[23.2%,26.3%]	
65+	2%^	[0.6%,6.7%]	14.6%	[12.2%,17.5%]		4.90%	[2.9%,8.3%]	12.50%	[11.5%,13.6%]	
Mean age (years)	31.5	27.0, 35.9	44.6	43.3, 46.0	p < 0.001^	34.1	32.1, 36.2	43.7	43.1, 44.3	p < 0.001^
Sex					0.045					0.046
Men	36.8%	[21.8%,54.8%]	55.3%	[51.1%,59.4%]			[38.34,52.46]	52.8%	[50.92,54.76]	
Women	63.2%	[45.2%,78.2%]	44.7%	[40.6%,48.9%]		54.7%	[47.54,61.66]	47.2%	[45.24,49.09]	

	NORTHEAST									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 95)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,786)			LGBT (N = 448)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,518)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Education										0.209
No college education	74.6%	[56.7%,86.8%]	77.7%	[74.2%,80.9%]	0.682	72.8%	[65.5%,79.1%]	77.1%	[75.5%,78.6%]	
College educated	25.4%	[13.2%,43.3%]	22.3%	[19.1%,25.8%]		27.2%	[20.9%,34.5%]	22.9%	[21.4%,24.5%]	
Veteran status	6.8%^	[1.6%,24.1%]	14.8%	[12.1%,18.1%]	0.237	6.3%	[3.5%,11.0%]	11.3%	[10.2%,12.6%]	0.040
Religion					0.070					p < 0.001
Protestant	9.0%	[2.1%,31.2%]	19.7%	[16.8%,23.1%]		6.7%	[4.2%,10.5%]	22.8%	[21.3%,24.3%]	
Roman Catholic	15.2%	[7.0%,29.9%]	21.1%	[17.9%,24.8%]		16.5%	[11.7%,22.8%]	25.7%	[24.0%,27.5%]	
Muslim/Islam	11.3%	[3.9%,28.5%]	2.9%	[1.8%,4.7%]		4.6%	[2.3%,9.2%]	1.5%	[1.1%,2.1%]	
Other religions	37.7%	[24.0%,53.6%]	36.0%	[32.1%,40.0%]		40.8%	[33.7%,48.4%]	32.0%	[30.2%,33.9%]	
No religion/atheist/ agnostic	26.8%	[15.3%,42.6%]	20.3%	[17.1%,23.9%]		31.3%	[24.8%,38.6%]	18.0%	[16.5%,19.6%]	
Religiosity					0.138					p < 0.001
Highly religious	47.1%	[31.6%,63.2%]	34.0%	[30.2%,38.0%]		17.3%	[12.5%,23.4%]	30.6%	[28.8%,32.4%]	
Moderately religious	22.3%	[12.0%,37.8%]	36.8%	[32.9%,40.9%]		27.6%	[21.5%,34.7%]	36.9%	[35.0%,38.8%]	
Not religious	30.6%	[18.5%,46.1%]	29.2%	[25.6%,33.1%]		55.1%	[47.7%,62.3%]	32.6%	[30.7%,34.4%]	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.323					0.899
Urban	89.0%	[73.6%,95.9%]	82.5%	[79.2%,85.3%]		86.0%	[80.1%,90.3%]	86.3%	[85.0%,87.6%]	
Non-urban	11%^	[4.1%,26.4%]	17.5%	[14.7%,20.8%]		14.0%	[9.7%,19.9%]	13.7%	[12.4%,15.0%]	
Living alone	12.7%	[6.2%,24.3%]	19.6%	[16.8%,22.7%]	0.210	15.1%	[11.1%,20.2%]	17.8%	[16.4%,19.3%]	0.295
Marital status					0.003					p < 0.001
Married	14.5%^	[6.5%,29.0%]	38.8%	[34.8%,42.8%]		17.3%	[12.5%,23.4%]	38.4%	[36.6%,40.3%]	
Cohabitating	22.6%	[11.4%,39.9%]	9.2%	[6.8%,12.1%]		17.0%	[12.2%,23.4%]	8.5%	[7.4%,9.7%]	
Not partnered	62.9%	[45.5%,77.6%]	52.1%	[47.9%,56.2%]		65.7%	[58.5%,72.2%]	53.1%	[51.1%,55.0%]	
Among married/cohabitating					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Same-sex married	10.1%^	[1.4%,47.1%]				16.4%	[8.0%,30.8%]	0.0%		

	NORTHEAST									
	AIAN ONLY					AIAN-MULTIRACIAL				
	LGBT (N = 95)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,786)			LGBT (N = 448)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,518)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Among married/cohabitating					p < 0.001					p < 0.001
Same-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	36.6%	[13.0%,69.1%]				20.1%	[11.1%,33.7%]	0.0%		
Different-sex marriage	10.6%^	[2.2%,38.2%]	80.9%	[75.3%,85.5%]		7.6%^	[3.0%,17.8%]	81.9%	[79.6%,84.0%]	
Different-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	42.7%^	[17.7%,71.9%]	19.1%	[14.5%,24.7%]		55.9%	[40.8%,70.0%]	18.1%	[16.0%,20.4%]	
Have child(ren)	39.0%	[23.4%,57.1%]	40.4%	[36.3%,44.6%]	0.880	36.8%	[30.0%,44.1%]	38.7%	[36.8%,40.6%]	0.613
Feeling unsafe	24.1%	[12.0%,42.5%]	17.2%	[13.9%,21.1%]	0.340	20.1%	[13.4%,29.1%]	15.6%	[13.8%,17.6%]	0.236
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.628					0.384
Below $24,000	31.0%	[16.2%,51.2%]	35.7%	[31.4%,40.3%]		39.8%	[32.8%,47.3%]	34.4%	[32.5%,36.4%]	
$24,000–$59,999	34.1%	[19.4%,52.7%]	33.2%	[29.2%,37.6%]		31.6%	[25.1%,38.8%]	35.9%	[34.0%,37.9%]	
$60,000–$119,999	12.8%^	[5.2%,28.4%]	17.2%	[14.4%,20.4%]		17.4%	[12.4%,23.9%]	19.8%	[18.3%,21.4%]	
$120,000 or more	22%^	[9.9%,42.1%]	13.8%	[11.0%,17.2%]		11.2%	[7.5%,16.3%]	9.9%	[8.8%,11.1%]	
Unemployed	17.5%^	[6.6%,39.2%]	8.1%	[5.5%,11.6%]	0.130	10.6%	[6.3%,17.2%]	11.2%	[9.7%,12.8%]	0.845
Below 200% FPL–low income	54.9%	[35.9%,72.5%]	50.0%	[45.5%,54.6%]	0.631	42.1%	[35.2%,49.3%]	36.0%	[34.2%,37.9%]	0.097
Food insecure in prior year	30.3%	[17.0%,48.0%]	29.8%	[26.0%,34.0%]	0.956	37.5%	[30.8%,44.7%]	30.7%	[28.9%,32.5%]	0.055
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	26.0%	[13.0%,45.2%]	26.5%	[22.7%,30.8%]	0.950	24.7%	[18.8%,31.7%]	26.3%	[24.5%,28.1%]	0.654
Depression	42.9%	[26.9%,60.6%]	19.1%	[16.1%,22.5%]	0.001	33.5%	[27.2%,40.4%]	24.6%	[23.0%,26.3%]	0.006
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	26.9%	[15.0%,43.5%]	33.9%	[29.9%,38.1%]	0.395	38.0%	[31.3%,45.2%]	30.5%	[28.7%,32.3%]	0.032
Heavy drinker	26.6%^	[12.5%,47.9%]	5.7%	[3.8%,8.5%]	p< 0.001	11.3%	[5.9%,20.5%]	5.1%	[3.9%,6.6%]	0.022

	NORTHEAST									
	AIAN ONLY					**AIAN-MULTIRACIAL**				
	LGBT (N = 95)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,786)			LGBT (N = 448)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,518)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.974					p < 0.001
None	61.0%	[42.0%,77.2%]	62.6%	[58.2%,66.8%]		48.7%	[41.3%,56.2%]	62.9%	[60.9%,64.8%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	22.6%	[10.6%,41.9%]	22.5%	[19.1%,26.3%]		35.1%	[28.3%,42.5%]	22.8%	[21.2%,24.6%]	
High (15–30 days)	16.4%^	[6.7%,35.1%]	14.9%	[11.9%,18.4%]		16.3%	[11.7%,22.1%]	14.3%	[12.9%,15.7%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.008					0.006
BMI ≤ 24.9	62.3%	[45.0%,77.0%]	37.4%	[33.3%,41.6%]		45.0%	[37.8%,52.5%]	34.0%	[32.1%,35.9%]	
MI 25.0–29.9	14.4%^	[6.3%,29.5%]	33.3%	[29.5%,37.4%]		26.4%	[20.6%,33.1%]	35.3%	[33.5%,37.2%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	23.3%	[12.5%,39.1%]	29.3%	[25.6%,33.3%]		28.6%	[22.5%,35.5%]	30.7%	[28.9%,32.5%]	
Health access										
Have personal doctor	63.5%	[43.1%,79.9%]	82.4%	[78.6%,85.6%]	0.020	77.9%	[70.6%,83.7%]	77.7%	[75.9%,79.5%]	0.973
Uninsured	27%^	[13.5%,46.6%]	10.4%	[8.0%,13.4%]	0.009	17.7%	[12.8%,24.1%]	17.2%	[15.8%,18.8%]	0.863
Medicaid	28.7%	[15.3%,47.3%]	16.3%	[13.2%,19.9%]	0.002	21.0%	[15.5%,27.8%]	14.0%	[12.6%,15.5%]	0.032
Medicaid, with children	34%^	[12.9%,64.2%]	20.4%	[14.9%,27.2%]	0.130	28.7%	[18.4%,41.8%]	18.2%	[15.7%,20.9%]	0.124
Medicaid, without children	25.3%^	[10.7%,48.9%]	13.6%	[10.4%,17.6%]	0.014	17.0%	[11.2%,25.0%]	11.4%	[9.9%,13.1%]	0.193
Lifetime chronic conditions[a]					AOR[b]					AOR[b]
Asthma *	5.5	0, 12.2	17.3	13.5, 21.0	.28 (.07, 1.06)	23.6	17.0, 30.2	20.5	18.8, 22.2	1.20 (.82, 1.76)
Diabetes	4.7	0, 10.6	11.7	8.9, 14.5	.37 (.09, 1.45)	12.7	8.1, 17.2	10.5	9.2, 11.8	1.24 (.81, 1.95)
Heart attack	7.5	0, 15.9	5.2	3.1, 7.4	1.47 (.39, 5.49)	5.4	2.1, 8.7	3.6	2.8, 4.3	1.54 (.79, 3.0)
Cancer	7.0	0, .19	6.5	4.3, 8.6	1.09 (.18, 6.6)	5.6	2.0, 9.1	5.2	4.3, 6.1	1.07 (.54, 2.12)
High blood pressure	19.7	5.2, 34.2	30.6	26.2, 34.9	.56 (.22, 1.43)	28.8	21.9, 35.7	24.5	22.6, 26.3	1.25 (.87, 1.78)
High cholesterol	12.8	.87, 34.7	21	17.3, 24.7	.55 (.18, 1.66)	16.7	11.3, 22.1	20.3	18.5, 22.0	.79 (.53, 1.19)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

^t-test result

[a] Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age

[b] Age-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

APPENDIX D

D.1. STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION: AIAN LGBT AND AIAN NON-LGBT

	AIAN LGBT (N =70)	AIAN NON-LGBT (N =31)
HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES		
Moderate levels of health care stereotype threat (scored 4 or higher within range 1–5)	28.1 [16.6, 43.3]	NA
I worry about being negatively judged because of my sexual orientation or gender identity	48.8 [34.5,63.3]	NA
I worry that evaluations of me may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	54.0 [39.4,67.9]	NA
I worry that diagnoses of me/my health may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	53.4 [38.9,67.4]	NA
I worry that I might confirm negative stereotypes about LGBT people	44.3 [30.2,59.3]	NA
In the past 5 years, how often have you been to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider for your health care?		
Often/sometimes	16.0 [7.1,32.2]	NA
Never	84.0 [67.9,92.9]	NA
During the past 12 months, have you looked for information online about certain health or medical issues?		
No	31.4 [25.4,38.1]	NA
Only LGBT-specific website	1.8^ [0.34,9.2]	NA
Only general website	62.3 [47.0,74.5]	NA
Both LGBT and general website	15.9^ [7.0,32.3]	NA
In the next year, if it were possible for you to do so, how important would it be for you to go for health care at an LGBT-specific clinic or provider?		
Very important	16.5 [7.9,31.3]	NA
Somewhat important	29.2 [17.7,44.0]	NA
Not important	54.4 [39.3, 68.7]	NA
HIV STATUS AND TESTING		
Living with HIV	1.1^ [0.24,5.1]	0^
Testing frequency for HIV		
I've never been tested for HIV	22.7 [12.7,37.2]	54.0 [29.5, 76.7]
About once a year or more frequently	41.7 [27.8,57.0]	**7.05^** [1.9, 23.1]
About once every 2 years or less often	20.9 [11.0,36.1]	19.1^ [4.2, 55.6]
I only get tested if I feel I am at risk	14.7 [7.7,26.2]	19.9 [9.0, 38.4]
CHRONIC STRAINS (CURRENTLY…)		
You're trying to take on too many things at once	71.5 [56.3,82.9]	56.4 [31.7,78.3]
You don't have enough money to make ends meet	75.1 [60.7,85.5]	47.9 [26.2,70.4]
Your job often leaves you feeling both mentally and physically tired	43.8 [30.0,58.7]	55.3 [31.8,76.7]

	AIAN LGBT (N =70)	AIAN NON-LGBT (N =31)
CHRONIC STRAINS (CURRENTLY...)		
You are looking for a job and can't find the one you want	42.1[28.2,57.2]	44.4 [22.8,68.3]
You have a lot of conflict with your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	22.9 [13.0,37.1]	21.4^ [9.6,41.4]
Your parents do not approve of your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	8.9^ [3.4, 21.3]	17.6^ [4.4,49.8]
You are alone too much	56.8 [41.9,70.6]	47.6 [26.0,70.1]
You wonder whether you will ever find a partner or spouse	49.0 [34.5,63.6]	38.3^ [17.4,64.6]
Your relationship with your parents is strained or conflicted	51.4 [36.9,65.8]	28.6^ [11.5,55.1]
You have a parent, child, or a spouse or partner who is in very bad mental, emotional, or physical health	55.0 [40.2,68.9]	25.1 [11.8,45.7]
You wish you could have children, but you cannot	28.3 [16.5,44.1]	9.7^ [2.9,28.0]
A child's behavior or mood is a source of serious concern to you	57.4 [42.8,70.9]	42.0 [21.8,65.3]
STIGMA		
City or area where you live is not **a good place for...**		
Racial/ethnic minorities	63.6 [48.1,76.8]	**18.8^** [7.7,38.9]
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual adults	67.9 [52.8, 80.0]	**22.8** [9.8,44.4]
Transgender adults	60.1 [44.9, 73.6]	30.2 [14.6,52.4]
Immigrants from other countries	64.0 [49.0, 76.7]	**15.9** [6.1,35.5]
Transgender stigma (Trans only, N = 18; range 1-5)		
GENDER-IDENTITY NONDISCLOSURE		
None (score of 1)	2.6^ [0.3,20.6]	NA
Low levels (score of 2-3)	64.2 [32.1,87.2]	NA
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	33.2^ [11.1, 66.4]	NA
INTERNALIZED TRANSPHOBIA		
None (score of 1)	74.9 [45.0,91.6]	NA
Low levels (score of 2-3)	25.1^ [8.4,55.0]	NA
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	0.0	NA
LGB Stigma (cis LGB only, N = 52; range 1-5)		
FELT STIGMA		
None (score of 1)	16.1 [8.3,28.9]	NA
Low levels (score of 2–3)	69.5 [54.1,81.4]	NA
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	14.4 [6.8,28.1]	NA
INTERNALIZED HOMOPHOBIA		
None (score of 1)	71.1 [54.3,83.5]	NA
Low levels (score of 2-3)	28.9 [16.5,45.7]	NA
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	0.0	NA
Outness		
Out to family	91.5 [75.9,97.3]	NA
Out to straight friends	97.5 [83.5,99.7]	NA
Out to coworkers	68.3 [48.0,83.4]	NA
Out to health care workers	66.6 [48.1,81.1]	NA

	AIAN LGBT (N =70)	AIAN NON-LGBT (N =31)
DISCRIMINATION		
Ever experienced any everyday discriminatory events in the past year	81.3 [67.8,90.0]	56.0 [32.5,77.0]
Mean # of discriminatory events in the past year	5.34 [4.58, 6.10]	4.49 [2.03, 6.95]
Since the age of 18…		
Fired from your job or denied a job	56.8 [41.9,70.5]	61.2 [37.4,80.6]
Denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation	40.8 [27.2,56.0]	26.0 [9.7,53.4]
Prevented from moving into or buying a house or apartment by a landlord or realtor	11.6 [5.6,22.5]	17.9^ [4.1,52.8]
VICTIMIZATION		
Since the age of 18…		
You were hit, beaten, physically attacked, or sexually assaulted	56.9 [42.0,70.7]	53.9 [29.9,76.1]
You were robbed or your property was stolen, vandalized, or purposely damaged	64.4 [49.4,77.0]	72.3 [44.5,89.5]
Someone tried to attack you, rob you, or damage your property, but they didn't succeed	41.9 [28.0,57.2]	47.7 [25.0,71.4]
Someone threatened you with violence	73.5 [58.8,84.4]	76.0 [49.5,91.1]
Someone verbally insulted or abused you	80.6 [66.9,89.5]	80.6 [53.8,93.7]
Someone threw an object at you	62.5 [47.6,75.4]	58.0 [32.9,79.5]
Stressful life events (during the last 12 months…)		
Did you move or have anyone new come to live with you?	45.2 [31.0,60.3]	55.4 [32.4,76.2]
Were you fired or laid off from a job?	18.5 [9.5,33.1]	3.3^ [0.87,11.6]
Were you unemployed and looking for a job for more than a month?	42.5 [28.6,57.8]	32.1^ [12.0,62.1]
Have you had trouble with your boss or a coworker?	30.4 [18.5,45.6]	26.3^ [9.6,54.5]
Did you change jobs, job responsibilities, or work hours?	42.1 [28.4,57.1]	18.7^ [7.9,38.2]
Did you get separated or divorced or break off a steady relationship?	19.8 [10.3,34.6]	0.0
Have you had serious problems with a neighbor, friend, or relative?	48.4 [34.1,63.0]	17.7^ [4.4,50.3]
Have you experienced a major financial crisis, declared bankruptcy, or more than once been unable to pay your bills on time?	49.3 [34.9,63.8]	**11.4^** [4.3,27.2]
Did you have serious trouble with the police or the law?	9.6^ [3.0, 26.9]	18.0^ [4.5,50.8]
Was something stolen from you, including things that you carry (like a wallet), or something inside or outside your home?	22.3 [12.4,36.9]	25.2^ [9.0,53.4]
Has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by your or someone else in your house?	21.9 [12.0,36.6]	8.0^ [2.6,21.9]
RESILIENCY FACTORS		
LGB community connectedness (You feel you're part of the LGBT community)	55.3 [39.1,70.4]	NA
Gender identity community connectedness (I feel connected to other people who share my gender identity)	37.2^ [14.9,66.7]	NA

	AIAN LGBT (N =70)	AIAN NON-LGBT (N =31)
RESILIENCY FACTORS		
Connectedness to race/ethnic community	33.9 [21.6,48.8]	39.4^ [18.2,65.4]
Social support	74.6 [60.3,85.0]	55.9 [30.9,78.3]
Social well-being	39.6 [25.9,55.1]	32.2 [15.0,56.2]

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Each scale is described in detail at transpop.org. Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percentage that indicated an average score of agreement for each scale (e.g., an average score of 3.0 or above on a 4-point scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree").

^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate they should be interpreted with caution.

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