

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

WHITE 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.

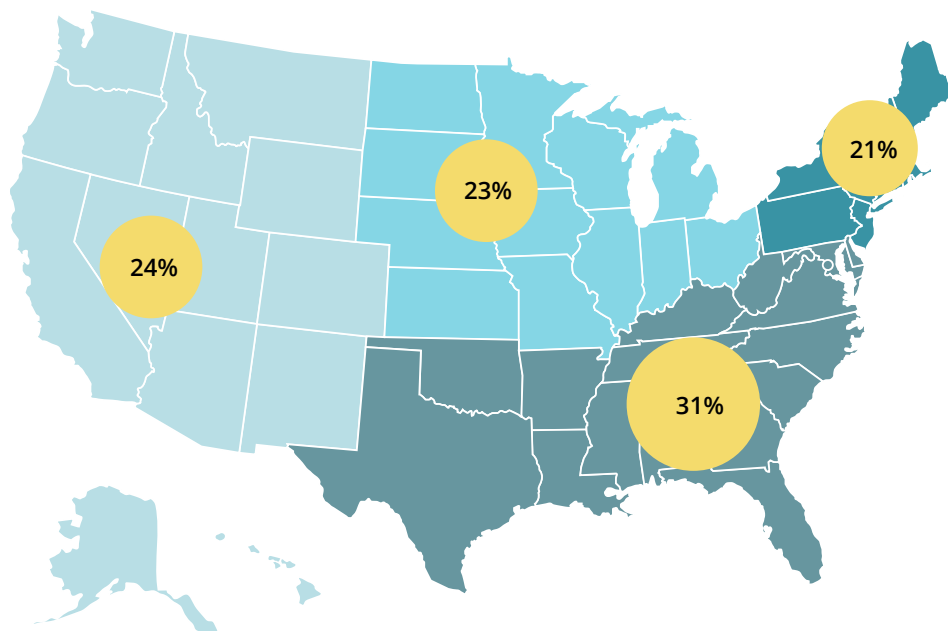
About 60% of LGBT adults identify as White.² In this report, we analyze data from several sources to provide information about adults who self-identify as White and LGBT. We present an overview of their demographic characteristics and focus on several key domains of well-being, including mental health, physical health, economic health, and social and cultural experiences. In addition, we compare White LGBT and non-LGBT adults across these indicators in order to explore differences related to sexual orientation and gender identity among White Americans. For several key indicators, we also compare White LGBT and non-LGBT women with White LGBT and non-LGBT men in order to explore differences related to gender.

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.

KEY FINDINGS

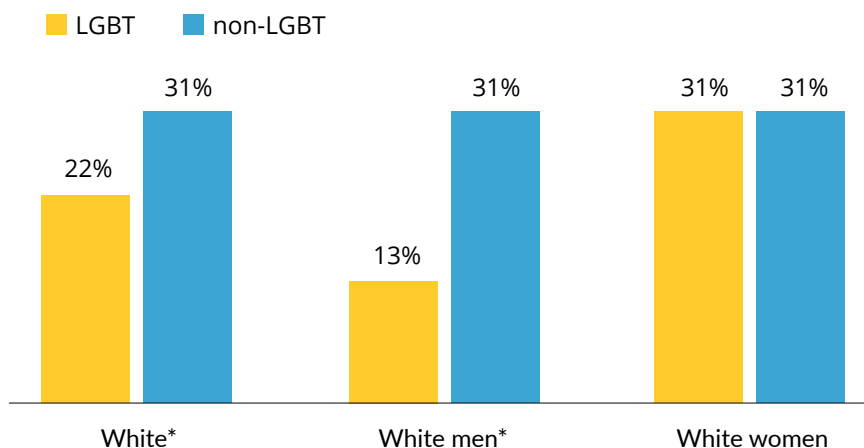
Demographic characteristics

- Almost 6 million LGBT U.S. adults self-identify as White and LGBT. Among all White adults, 3.7% identify as LGBT.
- Among White LGBT adults, 24% live in the West, 31% in the South, 21% in the Northeast, and 23% in the Midwest.



- The White LGBT adult population is younger than the White non-LGBT adult population. Nearly half (45%) of White LGBT adults are under age 35, compared to less than one quarter (22%) of non-LGBT adults.
- Just over half (53%) of White LGBT adults are women, and 47% are men.
- Among White adults ages 25 and older, more LGBT than non-LGBT adults have a college education: 43% of White LGBT adults have a college education, compared to 38% of White non-LGBT adults.
- Overall, White LGBT adults (9%) were less likely to have served in the military than White non-LGBT adults (14%). However, when disaggregated by gender, a lower proportion of White LGBT men (15%) served in the military compared to non-LGBT men (27%), but a higher proportion of White LGBT women (5%) served in the military compared with non-LGBT women (2%).
- Although White LGBT adults are more likely to report no religious affiliation than White non-LGBT adults, many White LGBT adults are religious (41%). Nineteen percent of White LGBT adults are Protestant, 15% are Roman Catholic, 0.3% are Muslim, and 28% have other religious affiliations.
- The vast majority of White LGBT adults (85%) and White non-LGBT adults (80%) live in urban areas.
- White LGBT adults are more likely to live alone than non-LGBT adults: 20% of White LGBT adults live alone, compared to 17% of White non-LGBT adults.
- Among those who are married or cohabitating, about 40% of White LGBT adults have a same-sex partner. About two-thirds (66%) of White LGBT women have a different-sex partner, compared to 55% of White LGBT men.
- Fewer White LGBT adults (22%) than non-LGBT adults (31%) are raising children, however this disparity is driven by the large difference in the proportions of White LGBT men (13%) and White non-LGBT men (31%) who are raising children. White LGBT and non-LGBT women are raising children at the same rate (31%).

Percentage of White adults raising children

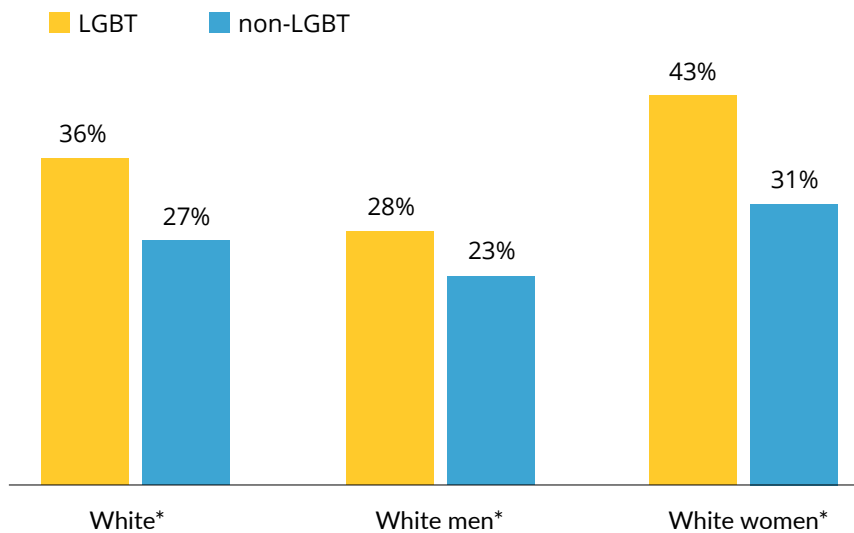


Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Economic characteristics

- White LGBT adults are more likely to experience economic insecurity than White non-LGBT adults.
- About one quarter (24%) of White LGBT adults live with a household income below \$24,000 per year, compared to 16% of White non-LGBT adults.
- White LGBT adults are almost twice as likely as White non-LGBT adults to be unemployed (9% vs. 5%) and to experience food insecurity (22% vs. 12%).
- White LGBT adults are more likely to live in low-income households — that is, below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL) — than White non-LGBT adults (36% vs. 27%). White women, both LGBT and non-LGBT, have higher rates of living in low-income households than men. Over 40% (43%) of White LGBT women and 31% of White non-LGBT women live in low-income households, compared to 28% of White LGBT men and 23% of White non-LGBT men.

Percentage of White adults living below 200% of the FPL

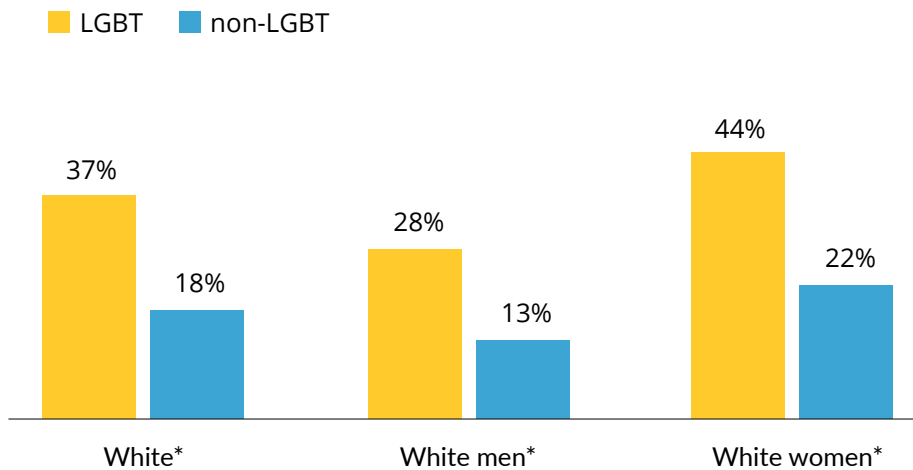


Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Mental and physical health

- More White LGBT adults reported fair or poor health than White non-LGBT adults: 22% of White LGBT adults and 17% of White non-LGBT adults report their health as fair or poor.
- More than one-third (37%) of White LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression, compared to 18% of White non-LGBT adults. White LGBT women have the highest rates of depression (44%), compared with White non-LGBT women (22%) and both groups of men.

Percentage of White adults diagnosed with depression



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

- White LGBT adults are more likely to engage in high-risk health behaviors than White non-LGBT adults. Among White LGBT adults, 27% report current smoking and 9% report heavy drinking, compared to 18% and 7% of non-LGBT adults, respectively.
- More White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults report having mild or high disability, defined by the number of days that they experienced limitations due to poor health in the prior month. Among White adults, 28% reported experiencing mild disability, defined as experiencing limitations because of poor health for 1-14 days in the past month; 12% reported high disability, defined as experiencing limitations because of poor health for 15-30 days in the past month. By comparison, 20% of White non-LGBT adults reported mild disability, and 10% reported high disability.
- Compared to White non-LGBT adults, White LGBT adults had greater odds of being diagnosed with several serious health conditions, including asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol. These disparities exist for both White LGBT men and women compared to non-LGBT men and women, with the exception of cancer for White women.

Access to health care

- White LGBT adults are less likely to have health insurance than White non-LGBT adults: 13% of White LGBT adults are uninsured, compared to 9% of White non-LGBT adults. White LGBT women are twice as likely to be uninsured as White non-LGBT women (14% vs. 7%).
- White LGBT adults are more likely to have Medicaid as their primary insurance compared to White non-LGBT adults (8% vs. 4%).
- White LGBT parents are more likely to be enrolled in Medicaid than White non-LGBT parents: Among adults raising children, 14% of White LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid, compared to 6% of White non-LGBT adults. Medicaid enrollment is particularly high among women raising children: 16% of White LGBT women and 9% of White non-LGBT women raising

children are enrolled in Medicaid, compared to 6% of White LGBT men raising children and 3% of White non-LGBT men raising children.

- White LGBT women are less likely to have a personal doctor than White non-LGBT women (78% vs. 89%). The same proportion of White LGBT and non-LGBT men have a personal doctor (79%).

Discrimination and stressful events

- White LGBT adults are more likely than White non-LGBT adults to say they feel unsafe: 14% of White LGBT adults said that they disagreed with the statement “You always feel safe and secure,” compared to 8% of White non-LGBT adults.
- Many White LGBT adults reported experiences of discrimination and victimization. For example, 68% of White LGBT adults reported having experienced everyday discrimination in the prior year (such as being treated with less courtesy than other people), 42% reported experiencing physical or sexual assault at some point as an adult, and 77% reported experiencing verbal assault or abuse at some point as an adult. Similar percentages of White non-LGBT adults report experiencing discrimination and violence.
- Many White LGBT adults also reported financial and job-related stress. For example, 54% reported not having had enough money to make ends meet in the prior year, 11% reported being fired or laid off in the prior year, and 26% reported experiencing a major financial crisis in the prior year. Overall, White non-LGBT adults reported similar rates of financial and job-related stress.

Resiliency

- About half (51%) of White LGB adults and 33% of White transgender adults reported feeling connected to the LGBT community.
- Fewer White LGBT adults (11%) reported feeling connected to their racial or ethnic group compared to White non-LGBT adults (21%).
- About 60% of White LGBT adults reported feeling supported through their social circles.

In addition to presenting national data, we compared White LGBT and non-LGBT adults on several key outcomes by region in the U.S.: West, Northeast, South, and the Midwest. 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 30 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,¹ 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

Prior reports in this series have focused on ethnic minority groups in the U.S. Centralizing the experiences of racial minority groups — Black/African American, Asian American and Pacific Islanders, Latinx and American Indians — has provided needed information of the role of LGBT status in socioeconomic and well-being outcomes among groups that are also impacted by structural racism. However, race “shapes the trajectories of all humans, not just those who experience racial oppression and marginalization.”¹⁰ As such, the current report is focused on the U.S. population that identify or are categorized as White. The U.S. Census defines the group of people categorized as White as including people with “origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.”¹¹ An analysis of outcomes among White adults across SOGI answers questions about whether known differences between LGBT and non-LGBT people are a function of one racial group or consistent across them.

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 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.¹² 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.

¹ 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).

POPULATION ESTIMATES

We estimate that there are almost 6 million White LGBT adults in the U.S. (Table 1). To get this estimate, we multiplied the percentage of White LGBT adults (3.7%) by the population estimate of all White adults ages 18 and older in the U.S. We estimated the number of White LGBT men and women by multiplying the percentages of White LGBT adults by gender with the population estimate of White LGBT adults.

Table 1. Population estimates and proportions of White LGBT adults

	WHITE LGBT TOTAL (N = 40,917)		WHITE LGBT MEN (N = 22,170)		WHITE LGBT WOMEN (N = 18,747)	
	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI
Percentage of LGBT adults among each White adult population ^a	3.7%	3.6%: 3.8%	46.8%	46.0%: 47.6%	53.2%	52.4%: 54.0%
Population estimate ^b	5,936,000	5,842,000: 6,032,000	3,160,000	3,112,000: 3,208,000	3,160,000	3,112,000: 3,208,000

Source: a. Gallup, 2012–2017 b. U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2017

Table 2 provides population estimates of White LGBT adults across regions defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Among White LGBT adults, 24% live in the West, 31% in the South, 21% in the Northeast, and 23% in the Midwest. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 1,000, thus not all values add up to 100% of the sample.

Figure 1. White LGBT population proportions by region

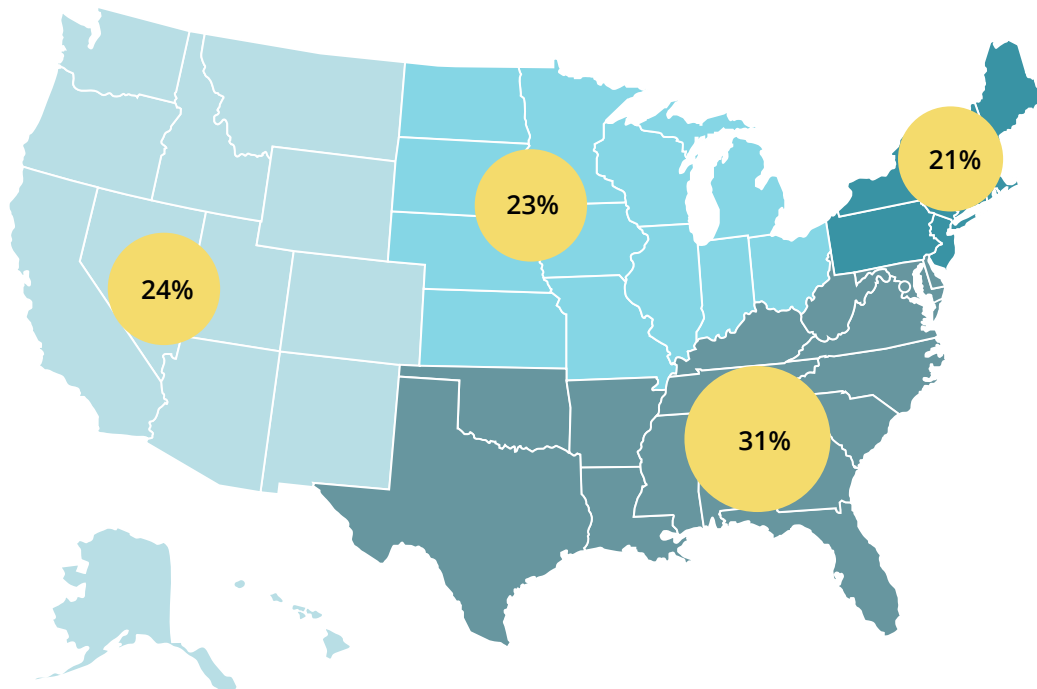


Table 2. Population estimates and proportions of White LGBT adults by region

	WHITE LGBT (N = 40,917)	
CENSUS REGION	ESTIMATE	95% CI
West	24.4%	23.7%, 25.1%
AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY	1,450,000	1,409,000: 1,492,000
South	31.3%	30.6%, 32.1%
AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	1,860,000	1,816,000 : 1,905,000
Northeast	20.9%	20.2%, 21.5%
CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT	1,238,000	1,199,000 : 1,277,000
Midwest	23.4%	22.7%, 24.1%
IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI	1,388,000	1,347,000 : 1,430,000

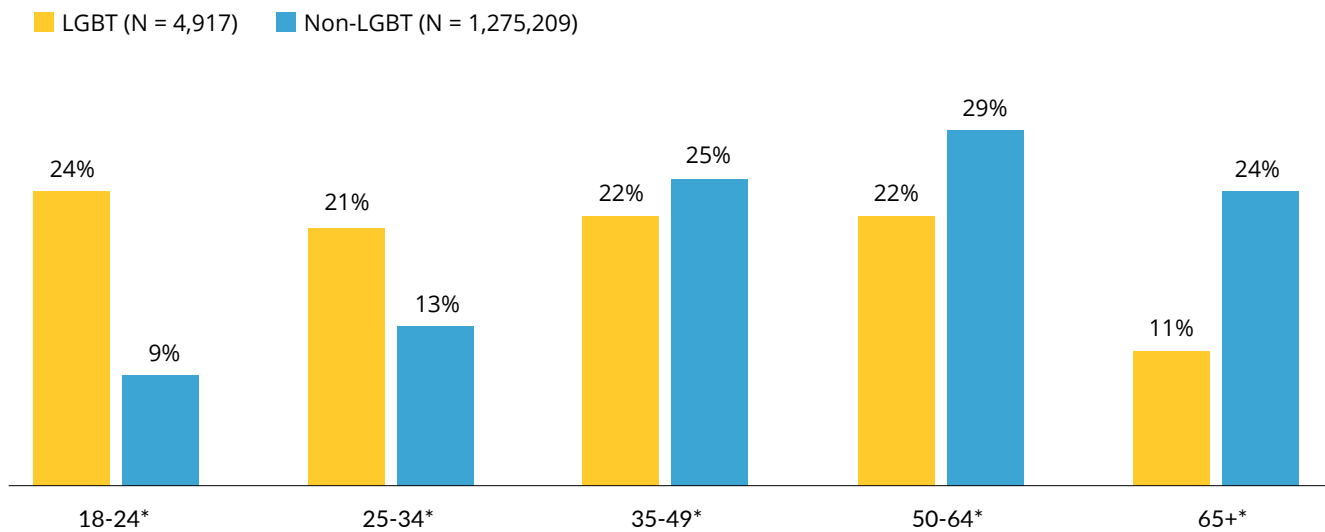
Source: Gallup, 2012–2017; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2017

DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE

The White LGBT adult population is younger than the White non-LGBT adult population. Nearly half (45%) of White LGBT adults are under age 35, compared to less than one quarter of White non-LGBT adults (Figure 2). The average age of White LGBT adults is 41, versus 51 for non-LGBT adults (see Appendix).

Figure 2. Age distribution of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults

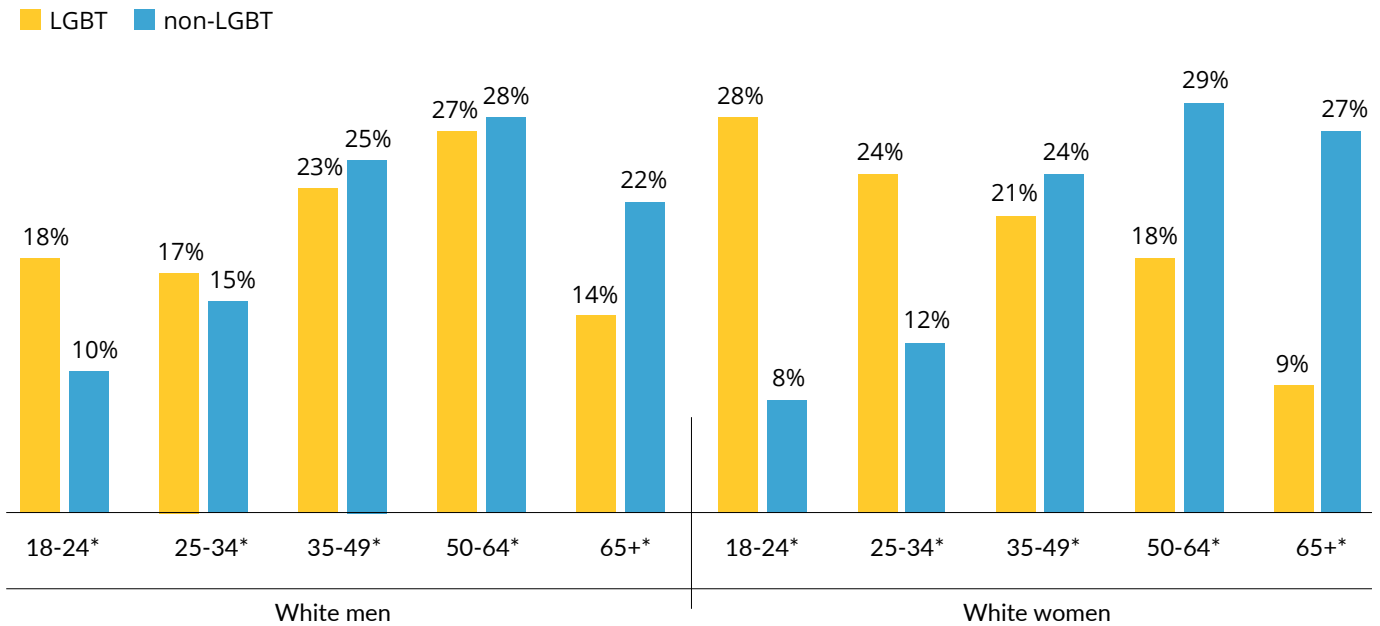


Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

In general, White LGBT men and women are younger than non-LGBT men and women. However, the differences in age are wider among women than men (Figure 3). The average age of White LGBT men is 44, versus 49 for non-LGBT men; the average age of White LGBT women is 38, versus 52 for non-LGBT women (see Appendix).

Figure 3. Age distribution of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults, by gender



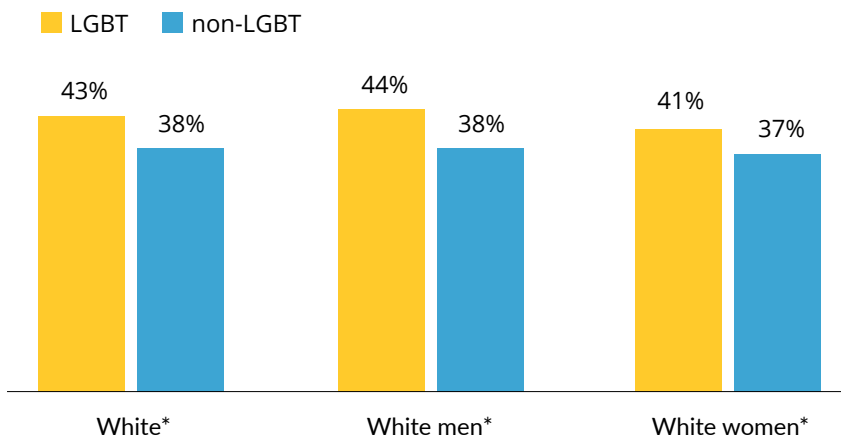
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

EDUCATION

Educational differences were examined across LGBT status by restricting the age range to 25 years and older, when few adults are enrolled in undergraduate programs.² Among those 25 and older, a higher proportion of White LGBT adults have completed college compared to non-LGBT adults. This pattern remains when separated by gender (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Percentage of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a college education, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

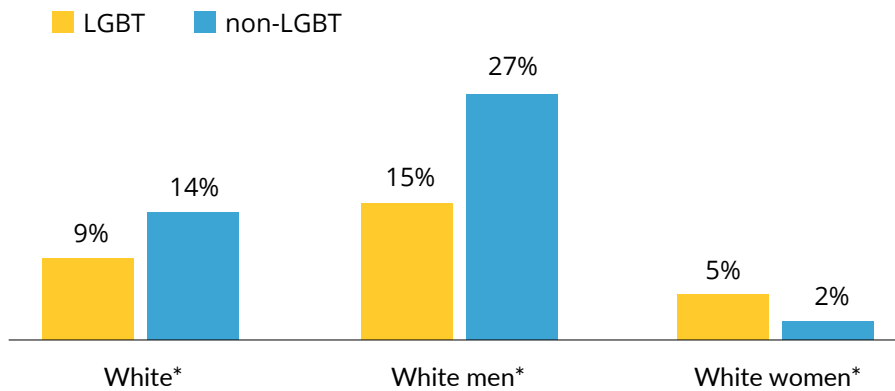
Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

² 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

Overall, fewer White LGBT adults have served in the military compared to White non-LGBT adults. However, when disaggregated by gender, a higher proportion of White LGBT women served in the military compared with White non-LGBT women (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Veteran status of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

SOCIAL LIFE

Several areas of social life were examined for White adults, including urbanicity, partnership status, and parenthood. Compared with White non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults live in urban areas and live alone. Additionally, they are less likely to be married and are more likely to be in a domestic partnership, cohabitating, or single. (Table 3). When stratified by gender, similar patterns emerge. In terms of marital status, about one quarter of White LGBT adults are married, about 20% are cohabitating, and more than half are not partnered. In contrast, the majority of White non-LGBT adults are married, less than 5% are cohabitating, and more than one third are not partnered. These patterns remain when separated by gender.

Table 3. Social life characteristics of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

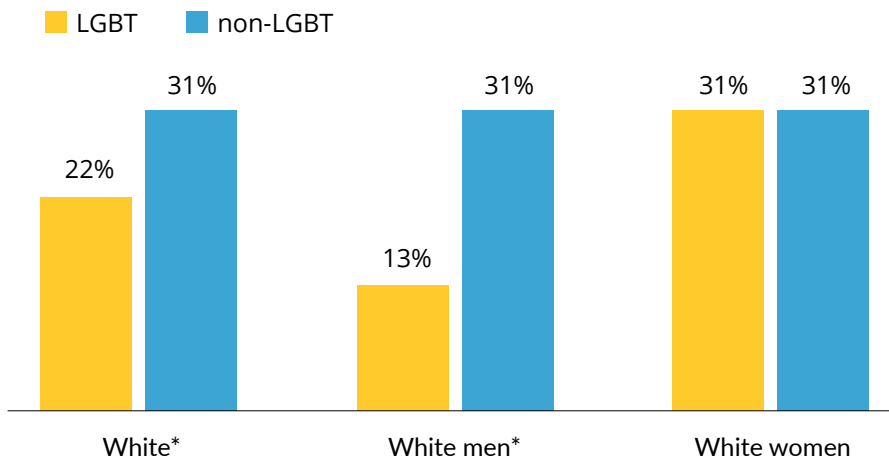
	WHITE		WHITE MEN		WHITE WOMEN	
Characteristics of social life	LGBT (N = 40,917)	NON LGBT (N = 1,275,209)	LGBT (N = 22,170)	NON-LGBT (N=641,475)	LGBT (N = 18,747)	NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)
Live in urban area	85%	80%	87%	80%	83%	80%
Live alone	20%	17%	25%	18%	15%	18%
Marital status						
Married	25%	60%	24%	61%	26%	57%
Cohabitating	20%	4%	19%	4%	20%	4%
Not partnered	56%	37%	57%	35%	54%	39%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different; Cohabitating includes domestic partnerships.

Overall, fewer White LGBT adults are raising children compared to non-LGBT adults. However, this disparity is driven by the large difference in the proportions of White LGBT men (13%) and White non-LGBT men (31%) who are raising children. White LGBT and non-LGBT women are raising children at the same rate (31%) (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Proportion of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults raising children, overall and by gender

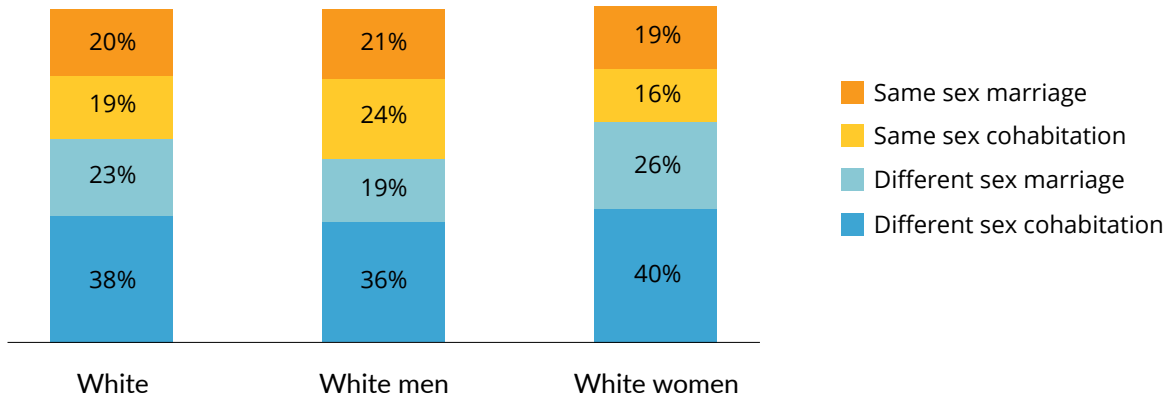


Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

Among White LGBT adults who are married, in a domestic partnership, or cohabitating, approximately 40% are in a relationship with someone of the same sex. Two-thirds of White LGBT women (66%) and 55% of White LGBT 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 (Figure 7).¹³

Figure 7. Distribution of relationship status and partner's sex among White LGBT adults, overall and by gender

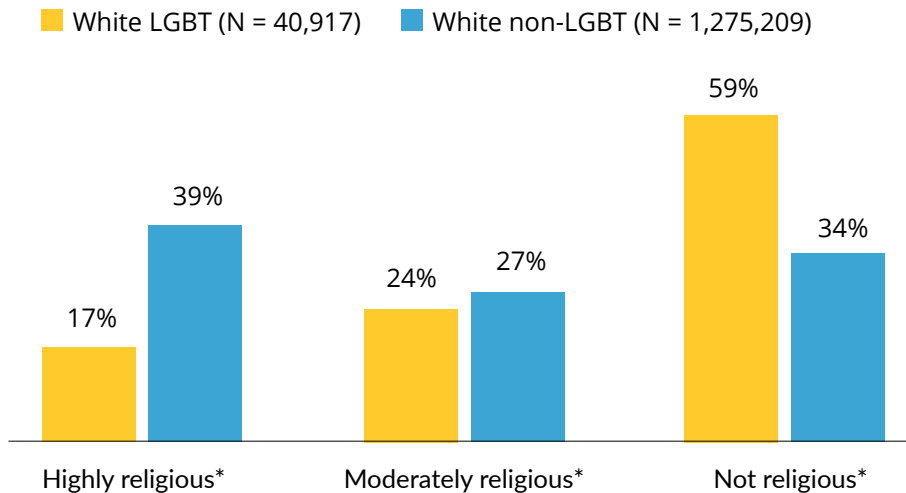


Source: Gallup 2015–2017 data

RELIGION

Approximately 40% of White LGBT adults consider themselves to be religious. Nonetheless, more White LGBT adults indicate they are “not religious” compared to non-LGBT adults (Figure 8). This pattern persists when stratified by gender (see Appendix).

Figure 8. Religiosity of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults

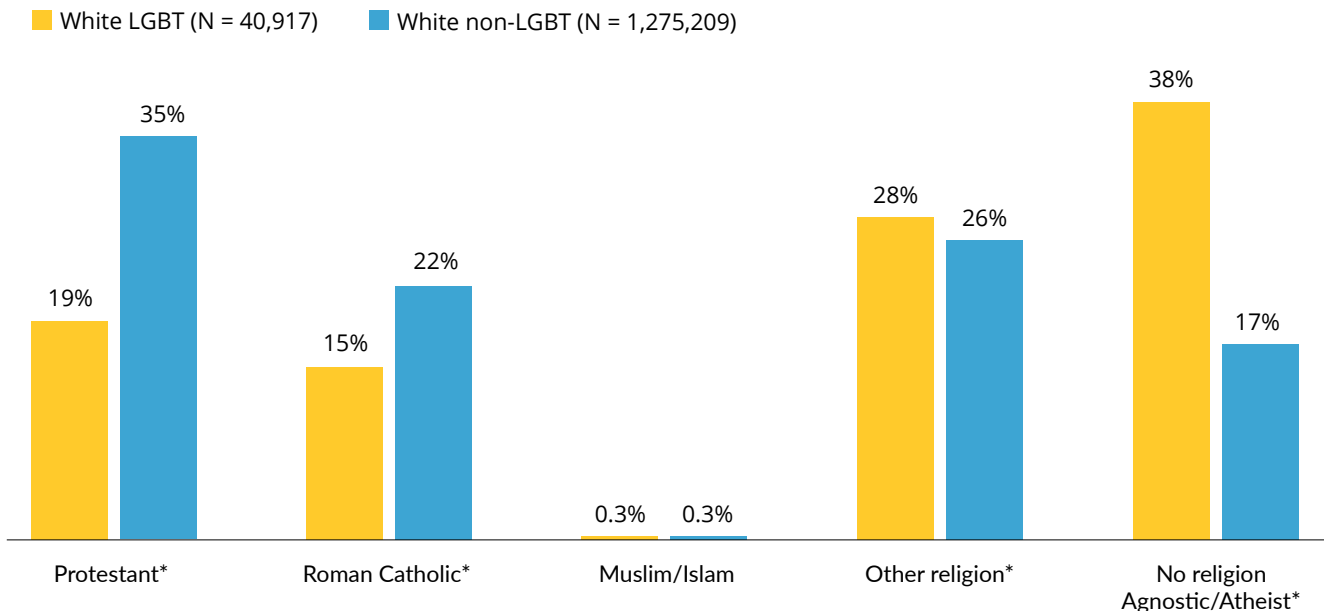


Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

White LGBT adults are twice as likely to have no religious affiliation as White non-LGBT adults (38% vs. 17%). However, more White LGBT adults practice a religion other than Roman Catholic or Protestant than White non-LGBT adults (Figure 9). When disaggregated by gender, a similar pattern emerges overall, with a few exceptions (see Appendix).

Figure 9. Religious beliefs of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults



Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

ECONOMIC LIFE

In terms of household annual income, significant differences were found for White adults based on their LGBT status. Compared with White non-LGBT adults, more White LGBT adults earn incomes at the lowest income level, and fewer LGBT adults earn incomes at higher income levels. Similar results were found when disaggregated by gender, with more White women having lower incomes compared with White men, overall (Table 4).

Additionally, more White LGBT adults are unemployed than non-LGBT adults (9% vs. 5%), and more White LGBT adults experienced food insecurity in the past year than non-LGBT adults (22% vs. 12%), with this difference most pronounced among women (27% vs. 14%).

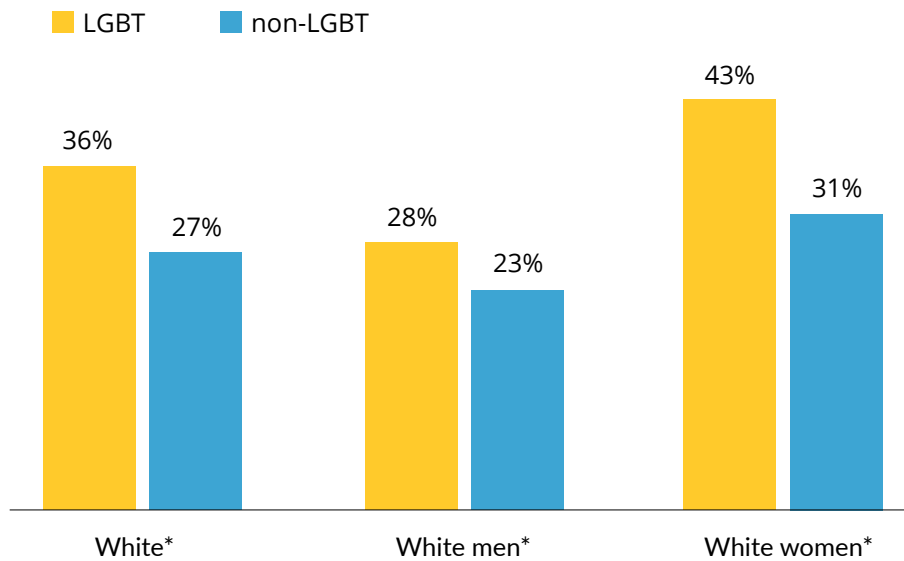
Table 4. Economic indicators of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	WHITE		WHITE MEN		WHITE WOMEN	
Economic Indicators	LGBT (N = 40,917)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,275,209)	LGBT (N = 22,170)	NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)	LGBT (N = 18,747)	NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)
Household annual income						
Below \$24,000	24%	16%	19%	13%	28%	19%
\$24,000–\$59,999	34%	34%	33%	32%	35%	36%
\$60,000–\$119,999	25%	30%	26%	32%	23%	29%
\$120,000 or more	18%	20%	22%	23%	14%	17%
Unemployed	9%	5%	7%	4%	10%	6%
Food insecure in the past 12 months	22%	12%	16%	10%	27%	14%

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, more than one third (36%) of White LGBT adults live in households with incomes that are below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL), compared with 27% of White non-LGBT adults. Over 40% of White LGBT women live in low-income households compared with less than 30% of White LGBT men (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Proportion of LGBT and non-LGBT White 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

More White LGBT adults reported fair or poor health compared to non-LGBT adults. A similar pattern emerges when separated by gender, with LGBT women reporting the highest rate of fair or poor health (Table 5).

Table 5. Proportion of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults who reported fair or poor health, overall and by gender

	WHITE		WHITE MEN		WHITE WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 40,917)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,275,209)	LGBT (N = 22,170)	NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)	LGBT (N = 18,747)	NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)
Fair or Poor Health	22%	17%	19%	16%	24%	17%

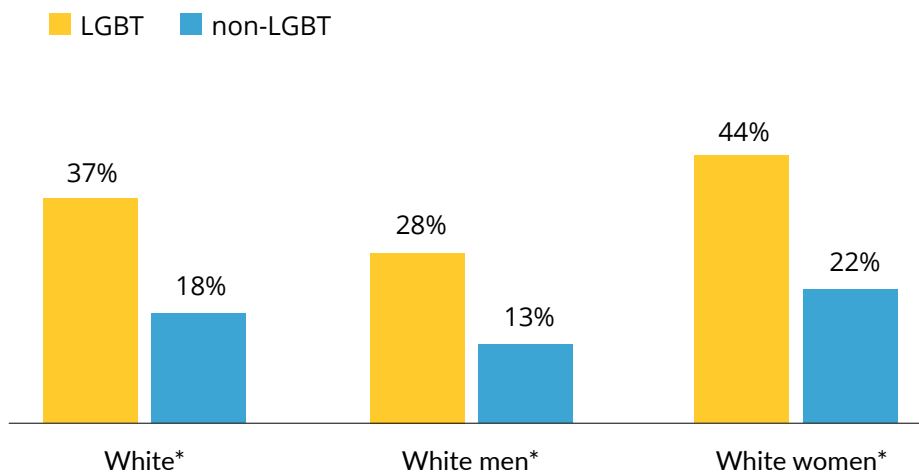
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

MENTAL HEALTH

Compared to White non-LGBT adults, more White LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression. Examining the rates of depression at the intersection of gender and LGBT status reveals that White LGBT women have the highest rates of depression and twice that of non-LGBT women (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Proportion of White 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 White LGBT adults smoke and engage in heavy drinking compared to non-LGBT adults (Table 6). When disaggregated by gender, similar trends emerge, however White LGBT and non-LGBT men report similar rates of heavy drinking.

Table 6. Proportion of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults who engage in high-risk health behaviors, overall and by gender

	WHITE		WHITE MEN		WHITE WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 40,917)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,275,209)	LGBT (N = 22,170)	NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)	LGBT (N = 18,747)	NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)
Current Smoker	27%	18%	26%	20%	29%	16%
Heavy Drinking	9%	7%	8%	7%	9%	6%

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.”¹⁴ 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 White 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 White LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

In assessing the distribution of the number of days White adults felt limited because of poor health in a month (measure of disability), we found more White LGBT adults were limited compared with non-LGBT adults. For example, 28% of White LGBT adults reported 1 to 14 days of limitations due to poor health within the past month, compared with 20% of non-LGBT adults. White men and women show similar prevalence (Table 7).

In terms of BMI, overall, more White LGBT adults have a lower BMI compared to White non-LGBT adults. When stratified by gender, White men show similar trends except that fewer LGBT men have a BMI above 30 compared to non-LGBT men. And although a higher proportion of White women have BMI's below 25 compared to White men, more White LGBT women have a higher BMI compared to non-LGBT women.

Table 7. Distribution of disability status and BMI of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	WHITE		WHITE MEN		WHITE WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 40,917)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,275,209)	LGBT (N = 22,170)	NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)	LGBT (N = 18,747)	NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)
Disability ^a						
None	60%	70%	67%	75%	54%	66%
Mild (1–14 days)	28%	20%	23%	16%	33%	23%
High (15–30 days)	12%	10%	10%	9%	13%	11%
Body Mass Index (BMI)						
BMI ≤ 24.9	42%	38%	39%	28%	45%	47%
BMI 25.0–29.9	30%	36%	36%	43%	26%	29%
BMI ≥ 30.0	27%	26%	25%	29%	29%	24%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

^a Number of days in past 30 with limitations due to poor health

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 8 are associated with older age.¹⁵ Among White adults, LGBT individuals have a higher prevalence of asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol compared to non-LGBT individuals, with the highest difference in prevalence among those diagnosed with asthma. Generally, these patterns persist among White men and women, with the high rate of asthma diagnoses due to the high rate of White LGBT women with asthma diagnoses (Table 8).

Table 8. Chronic health conditions for White LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	WHITE		WHITE MEN		WHITE WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 40,917)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,275,209)	LGBT (N = 22,170)	NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)	LGBT (N = 18,747)	NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)
Asthma	17%	11%	12%	9%	21%	14%
Diabetes	10%	9%	10%	9%	10%	8%
Heart attack	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%
Cancer	7%	6%	6%	5%	8%	7%
High blood pressure	30%	27%	34%	30%	26%	24%
High cholesterol	26%	23%	29%	25%	24%	21%

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

Overall, more White LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults. A similar pattern is evident among White men and women, although the differences among White LGBT and non-LGBT women is greatest (Table 9). White LGBT women are twice as likely to lack health insurance compared to White non-LGBT women.

Table 9. Proportion of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults who are uninsured, overall and by gender

	WHITE		WHITE MEN		WHITE WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 40,917)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,275,209)	LGBT (N = 22,170)	NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)	LGBT (N = 18,747)	NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)
Uninsured	13%	9%	12%	10%	14%	7%

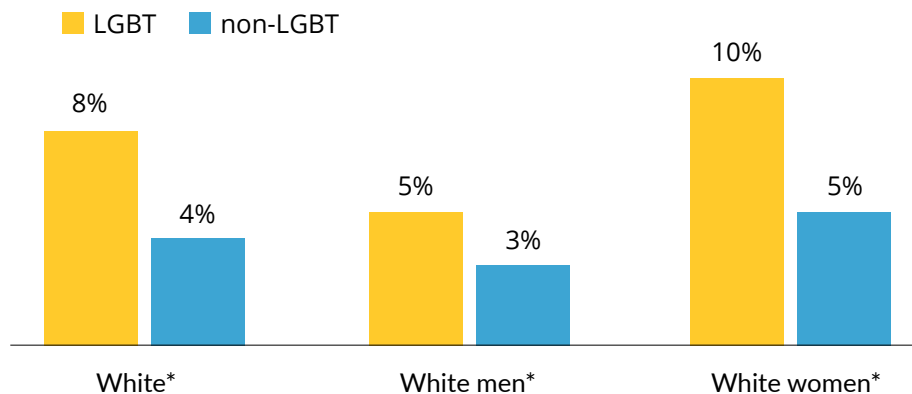
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

Medicaid

A higher proportion of White LGBT adults receive Medicaid compared to non-LGBT adults. Additionally, twice as many White LGBT women receive Medicaid than LGBT men (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Proportion of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults receiving Medicaid, overall and by gender

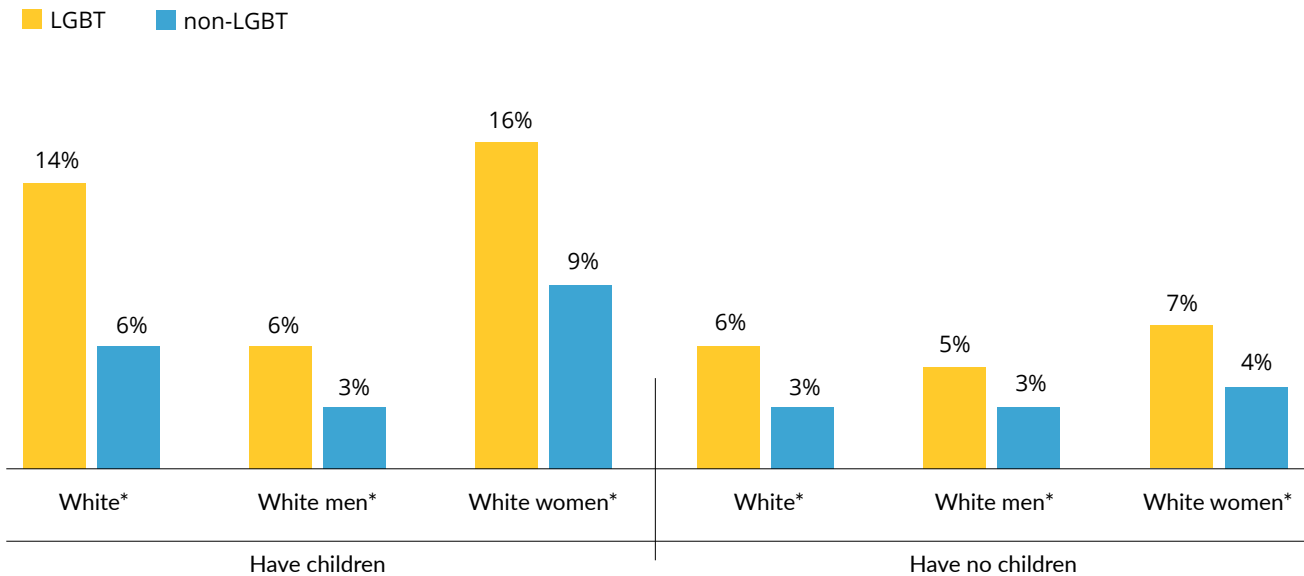


Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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. Figure 13 shows that White LGBT adults with children receive Medicaid at more than twice the rate than that of non-LGBT adults with children. This disparity appears to be driven by the high rate of enrollment among White LGBT women with children.

Figure 13. Proportion of White 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.

Have a personal doctor

Overall, fewer White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults reported having a personal doctor, and this difference is especially pronounced among White women (Table 10).

Table 10. Proportion of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a personal doctor, overall and by gender

	WHITE		WHITE MEN		WHITE WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 40,917)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,275,209)	LGBT (N = 22,170)	NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)	LGBT (N = 18,747)	NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)
Personal Doctor	79%	84%	79%	79%	78%	89%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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

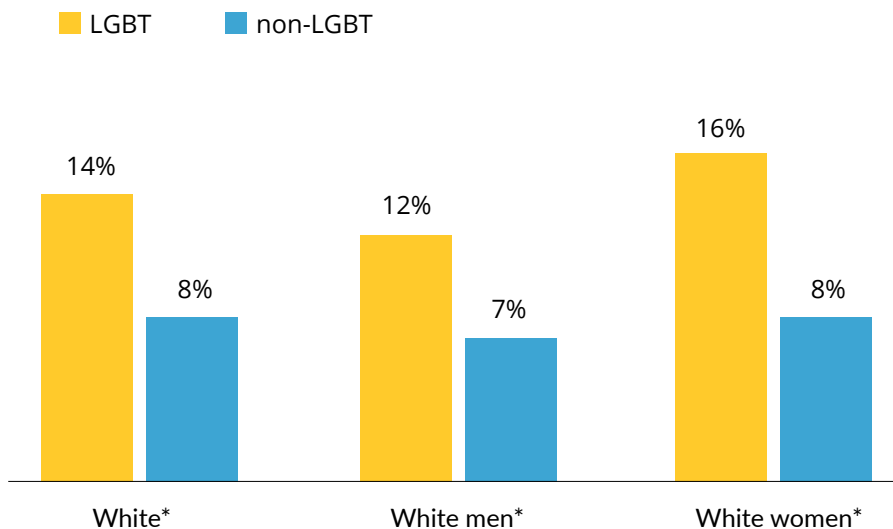
EXPERIENCES WITH DISCRIMINATION, VICTIMIZATION, AND RESILIENCY

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.^{16–17 18} 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.^{19,20} We examined some indicators of minority stress among White 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.²¹ 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 White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults disagreed with the statement “You always feel safe and secure.” These differences are strongest among women (Figure 14).

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



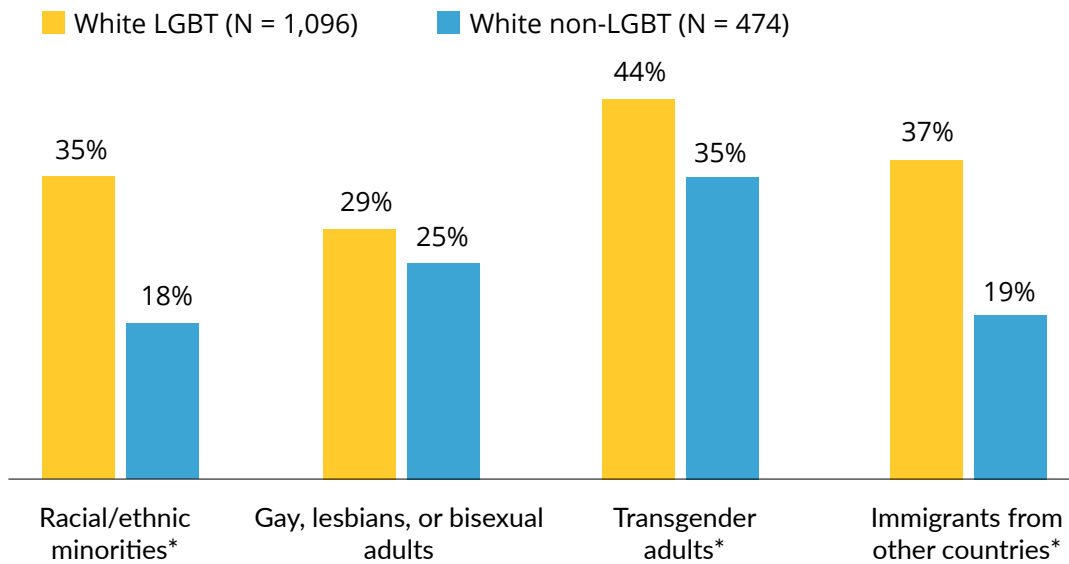
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

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. Compared with White non-LGBT adults, significantly more 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 White LGBT and non-LGBT adults who believe their city or area is not a good place to live for different populations



Source: *Generations Study* and *Transpop Study* data

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

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."²²

Among White LGBT adults, 68% experienced at least one of these events in the past year, compared with 57% of non-LGBT adults (Table 11). White LGBT adults experienced an average number of 4.2 discriminatory events in the past year, while non-LGBT adults experienced 3.6 events on average. Similar proportions of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults experienced discrimination and victimization since the age of 18. For example, most of both groups experienced verbal assault or abuse, and over half have been threatened with violence. Additionally, fewer White LGBT adults were robbed or had property damaged compared to non-LGBT adults.

Table 11. Experiences with discrimination and victimization among White LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	WHITE LGBT (N=1,096)	WHITE NON-LGBT (N=474)
DISCRIMINATION		
Experienced at least one discriminatory event in the past year	68%	57%
Mean # of discriminatory events in the past year	4.2	3.6
VICTIMIZATION		
Since the age of 18...		
You were hit, beaten, physically attacked, or sexually assaulted	42%	38%
You were robbed or your property was stolen, vandalized, or purposely damaged	42%	54%
Someone tried to attack you, rob you, or damage your property, but they didn't succeed	21%	25%
Someone threatened you with violence	53%	55%
Someone verbally insulted or abused you	77%	73%
Someone threw an object at you	40%	44%

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.^{23-24 25 26} We assessed the extent to which transgender adults want to hide their identity using the Gender Identity Non-Disclosure Scale.²⁷ 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 White trans-identified respondents, 31% indicated a moderate degree of avoiding gender-identity disclosure (Table 12).

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.²⁸ Most White trans-identified participants indicated either no degree (score of 1) or a low degree (score of 2-3) of internalized transphobia, with 10% indicating a moderate level (Table 12).

Table 12. Internalized transphobia among White Transgender adults

	WHITE TRANS (N = 154)
Gender-identity nondisclosure	
None (score of 1)	5%
Low levels (score of 2–3)	64%
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	31%
Internalized transphobia	
None (score of 1)	19%
Low levels (score of 2–3)	71%
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	10%

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.”²⁹ This scale ranges from 1 to 5, with 5 representing greater felt stigma. Fourteen percent of White cis-LGB adults reported that they felt stigma, scoring an average of 4 or higher (Table 13).

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.”³⁰ 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 White cis-LGB adults reported no or low internalized homophobia. Additionally, most were “out” in various social circles; 89% were “out” to their family, and 69% were “out” to health care workers (Table 13).

Table 13. Stigma, Internalized homophobia, and “outness” among White cisgender LGB adults

	WHITE CIS-LGB (N = 942)
Felt stigma	
None (score of 1)	21%
Low levels (score of 2–3)	65%
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	14%

	WHITE CIS-LGB (N = 942)
Internalized homophobia	
None (score of 1)	72%
Low levels (score of 2–3)	28%
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	0.2%^
“Outness” of sexual identity (all, most, or some)	
Out to family	89%
Out to straight friends	96%
Out to coworkers	74%
Out to health care workers	69%

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”). ^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.

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.^{31,32} Using a 4-item scale,³³ 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.” Over half of White LGBT adults agreed with the statement, “I worry about being negatively judged because of my gender identity or sexual orientation,” and “I worry that evaluations of me may be negatively affected by my gender identity or sexual orientation”. About half agreed with, “I worry that diagnoses of me/my health may be negatively affected by my gender identity or sexual orientation.” About 42% 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. Eighteen percent of White LGBT adults scored an average of 4 or higher, indicating moderate levels of worry about being stereotyped by health care providers (Table 14).

Whether LGBT adults sought and received LGBT specific health care is also related to access. Most White 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 about 60% had looked only at a general website for health issues rather than an LGBT-specific website. However, 50% felt it was somewhat or very important to go to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider in the next year (Table 14).

Table 14. LGBT-specific health care for White adults

HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES	WHITE LGBT (N = 1,096)
Moderate levels of health care stereotype threat (scored 4 or higher within range 1–5)	18%
I worry about being negatively judged because of my sexual orientation or gender identity	56%
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	50%
I worry that I might confirm negative stereotypes about LGBT people	42%
In the past 5 years, how often have you been to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider for your health care?	
Often/sometimes	13%
Never	87%
During the past 12 months, have you looked for information online about certain health or medical issues?	
No	23%
Only LGBT-specific website	3%
Only general website	61%
Both LGBT and general websites	13%
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	33%
Not important	50%

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

Stressful events

Many White adults, both LGBT and non-LGBT, reported that they were taking on too many things at once and that their jobs often left them feeling mentally and physically tired. About half reported they did not have enough money to make ends meet in the past year (from when the survey was administered in 2016–2017). Compared to White non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults were unemployed and looking for a job (14% vs. 28%), and more LGBT adults couldn't find a job they wanted (26% vs. 38%).

Twenty percent of White LGBT adults reported their parents did not approve of their partner, while 9% of non-LGBT adults reported the same. Similarly, about half of LGBT adults reported strained relationships with parents versus about one third of non-LGBT adults, and 30% of LGBT adults had serious problems with a neighbor, friend, or coworker, while 16% of non-LGBT adults did. Compared to White non-LGBT adults, many LGBT adults felt alone too much (28% vs. 50%), wondered if they would ever find a partner (25% vs. 43%), and wished they could have children but could not (10% vs. 17%).

Table 15. Chronic strains and stressful life events experienced by White LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	WHITE LGBT (N=1,096)	WHITE NON-LGBT (N=474)
Chronic strains (currently)		
Trying to take on too many things at once	75%	77%
Don't have enough money to make ends meet	54%	47%
Job often leaves you feeling both mentally and physically tired	63%	68%
Looking for a job and can't find the one you want	38%	26%
Have a lot of conflict with your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	22%	24%
Parents do not approve of your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	20%	9%
Are alone too much	50%	28%
Wonder whether you will ever find a partner or spouse	43%	25%
Relationship with your parents is strained or conflicted	49%	35%
Have a parent, child, or a spouse or partner who is in very bad mental, emotional, or physical health	40%	39%
Wish you could have children, but you cannot	17%	10%
Child's behavior or mood is a source of serious concern to you	35%	38%
Stressful life events (during the last 12 months)		
Moved or had someone new come to live with you	43%	29%
Were fired or laid off from a job	11%	7%
Were unemployed and looking for a job for more than a month	28%	14%
Had trouble with your boss or a coworker	32%	25%
Changed jobs, job responsibilities, or work hours	47%	37%
Got separated or divorced or broke off a steady relationship	18%	7%
Had serious problems with a neighbor, friend, or relative	30%	16%
Experienced a major financial crisis, declared bankruptcy, or more than once were unable to pay your bills on time	26%	20%
Had serious trouble with the police or the law	3%	2%
Something was stolen from you, including things that you carry (like a wallet) or something inside or outside your home	15%	18%
Someone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by your or someone else in your house	12%	13%

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

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

In addition to these recent indicators of stress, we also looked at stressful life experiences that have happened over people's lifetimes. Almost 40% of LGBT adults reported having been fired from or denied a job since the age of 18, and 30% reported receiving a negative review or being denied a promotion at work. With regard to housing, 8% of White LGBT adults were prevented from moving into or buying a home or apartment by a landlord or realtor (Table 16). On all measures of job- and housing-related stress, White non-LGBT people had statistically similar experiences to those of White LGBT people.

Table 16. Job- and housing-related experiences of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults

SINCE THE AGE OF 18...	WHITE LGBT (N=1,096)	WHITE NON-LGBT (N=474)
How often were you fired from your job or denied a job?	38%	38%
How often were you denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation?	30%	31%
How often were you prevented from moving into or buying a house or apartment by a landlord or realtor?	8%	6%

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

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."³⁴ 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 White cisgender LGB adults, half reported feeling connected to the LGBT community, scoring an average of 3 or higher (Table 17).

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."³⁵ 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. One third of White transgender adults felt connectedness to members of the transgender community, scoring an average of 4 or higher (Table 17).

We also assessed how connected White LGBT and non-LGBT adults were to their racial/ethnic identities by using the Multi-group 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."³⁶ 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 White LGBT people, about 10% felt connected to the White community, and about 20% of non-LGBT adults reported the same, scoring an average of 4 or higher (Table 17).

Social support was assessed using a scale called the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support.³⁷ 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 1 to 7, with 7 representing more perceived social support. About 60% of White LGBT adults and about 75% of non-LGBT adults reported feeling socially supported, scoring an average of 5 or higher. The Social Well-Being Scale used in this analysis measures how individuals see their "circumstances and functioning in society."³⁸ 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 17 shows that a little less than 40% of White LGBT adults reported moderate levels of social well-being, scoring an average of 5 or higher, compared with 50% White non-LGBT adults.

Table 17. Measures of resilience among White LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	WHITE LGBT (N=1,096)	WHITE NON-LGBT (N=474)
Reported a moderate level of...		
LGB community connectedness (i.e., <i>You feel you’re part of the LGBT community</i>)	51%	NA
Gender identity community connectedness (i.e., <i>I feel a part of a community of people who share my gender identity</i>)	33%	NA
Ethnic community connectedness (i.e., <i>I have a strong sense of belonging to my own race/ethnic group</i>)	11%	21%
Social support (i.e., <i>There is a special person who is around when I am in need</i>)	61%	74%
Social well-being (i.e., <i>The world is becoming a better place for everyone</i>)	37%	50%

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”)

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In this section, we provide a brief summary of analysis comparing White LGBT and non-LGBT adults within four regions of the United States: West, Midwest, South, and Northeast.³ For proportions and 95% confidence intervals, see the Appendix.

WEST

Socioeconomic factors

- White women make up a higher proportion of the LGBT community than White men (55% vs. 45%).
- White LGBT adults are younger than non-LGBT adults (average age 42 vs. 51).
- More White LGBT adults have completed college than non-LGBT adults (47% vs. 40%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are veterans than non-LGBT adults (9% vs. 15%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are religious than non-LGBT adults (32% vs. 47%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults live in urban areas than non-LGBT adults.
- More White LGBT adults reported living alone than non-LGBT adults (20% vs. 16%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are married compared to non-LGBT adults (25% vs. about 60%).
- More White LGBT adults are cohabitating (20%) or not partnered (about 55%) compared to non-LGBT adults (5% and 37%, respectively).
- Fewer White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults are raising children (22% vs. 31%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have incomes below \$24k per year (22% vs. 14%).
- More White LGBT adults live in low-income households (below 200% FPL) compared with non-LGBT adults (34% vs. 25%).
- More White LGBT adults were unemployed (8% vs. 5%) and experienced food insecurity in the past year compared to non-LGBT adults (22% vs. 12%).
- More White LGBT adults do not always feel safe and secure compared with non-LGBT adults (15% vs. 8%).

Health factors

- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults reported fair or poor health compared to non-LGBT adults (21% vs. 16%).
- More White LGBT adults smoke (24% vs. 15%) and drink heavily than non-LGBT adults (10% vs. 7%).

³ 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.

- White LGBT adults reported higher rates of disability compared with non-LGBT adults (28% vs. 21% experience mild disability).
- More White LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (37% vs. 18%).
- More White LGBT adults have a lower BMI than non-LGBT adults (29% vs. 36% have a BMI between 25-30).
- Slightly more White LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults (11% vs. 8%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (8% vs. 4%); among adults with children, more White LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (13% vs. 5%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor (77% vs. 82%).
- With regard to chronic health conditions, more White LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol than non-LGBT adults.

SOUTH

Socioeconomic factors

- White women and men make up a similar proportion of the LGBT community (52% vs. 48%).
- White LGBT adults are younger than non-LGBT adults (average age 41 vs. 51).
- More White LGBT adults have completed college than non-LGBT adults (39% vs. 35%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are veterans than non-LGBT adults (11% vs. 16%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are religious than non-LGBT adults (49% vs. 74%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT live in urban areas than non-LGBT adults (84% vs. 79%).
- More White LGBT adults reported living alone than non-LGBT adults (18% vs. 16%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are married compared to non-LGBT adults (about 25% vs. about 60%).
- More White LGBT adults are cohabitating (21%) or not partnered (about 54%) compared to non-LGBT adults (4% and 36%, respectively).
- Fewer White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults are raising children (22% vs. 32%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT than non-LGBT adults have incomes below \$24k per year.
- More White LGBT adults live in low-income households (below 200% FPL) compared with non-LGBT adults (39% vs. 29%).
- More White LGBT adults were unemployed (9% vs. 5%) and experienced food insecurity in the past year compared to non-LGBT adults (25% vs. 14%).
- More White LGBT adults do not always feel safe and secure (15%) compared with non-LGBT adults (8%).

Health factors

- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults reported fair or poor health compared to non-LGBT adults (24% vs. 19%).
- More White LGBT adults smoke (29% vs. 20%) and drink heavily than non-LGBT adults (8% vs. 6%).
- White LGBT adults reported higher rates of disability compared with non-LGBT adults (28% vs. 20% experience mild disability).
- More White LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (37% vs. 19%).
- More White LGBT adults have a lower BMI than non-LGBT adults (31% vs. 36% have a BMI between 25 and 30).
- More White LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults (18% vs. 11%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (6% vs. 4%); among adults with children, more White LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (13% vs. 6%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor (76% vs. 83%).
- With regard to chronic health conditions, more White LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol than non-LGBT adults.

NORTHEAST

Socioeconomic factors

- White women and men make up a similar proportion of the LGBT community (52% vs. 48%).
- White LGBT adults are younger than non-LGBT adults (average age 42 vs. 51).
- More White LGBT adults have completed college than non-LGBT adults (50% vs. 43%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are veterans than non-LGBT adults (8% vs. 13%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are religious than non-LGBT adults (36% vs. 58%).
- A slightly higher proportion of White LGBT live in urban areas than non-LGBT adults (88% vs. 87%).
- More White LGBT adults reported living alone than non-LGBT adults (22% vs. 17%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are married compared to non-LGBT adults (about 25% vs. about 60%).
- More White LGBT adults are cohabitating (19%) or not partnered (about 58%) compared to non-LGBT adults (5% and 38%, respectively).
- Fewer White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults are raising children (20% vs. 30%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT than non-LGBT adults have incomes below \$24k per year (21% vs. 14%).

- More White LGBT adults live in low-income households (below 200% FPL) compared with non-LGBT adults (32% vs. 23%).
- More White LGBT adults were unemployed (7% vs. 5%) and experienced food insecurity in the past year compared to non-LGBT adults (18% vs. 11%).
- More White LGBT adults do not always feel safe and secure (13%) compared with non-LGBT adults (7%).

Health factors

- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults reported fair or poor health compared to non-LGBT adults (18% vs. 15%).
- More White LGBT adults smoke (25% vs. 17%) and drink heavily than non-LGBT adults (8% vs. 7%).
- White LGBT adults reported higher rates of disability compared with non-LGBT adults (27% vs. 19% experience mild disability).
- More White LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (35% vs. 16%).
- More White LGBT adults have a lower BMI than non-LGBT adults (31% vs. 37% have a BMI between 25-30).
- More White LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults (8% vs. 6%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (9% vs. 5%); among adults with children, more White LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (12% vs. 7%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor (85% vs. 89%).
- With regard to chronic health conditions, more White LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, heart attack, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol than non-LGBT adults. White LGBT and non-LGBT adults report similar prevalence of cancer diagnosis.

MIDWEST

Socioeconomic factors

- White women make up a higher proportion of the LGBT community than White men (54% vs. 46%).
- White LGBT adults are younger than non-LGBT adults (average age 40 vs. 50).
- White LGBT and non-LGBT adults have completed college at similar rates (about 35%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are veterans than non-LGBT adults (9% vs. 13%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults are religious than non-LGBT adults (44% vs. 68%).
- A slightly higher proportion of White LGBT live in urban areas than non-LGBT adults (78% vs. 73%).
- More White LGBT adults reported living alone than non-LGBT adults (21% vs. 17%).

- Fewer White LGBT adults are married compared to non-LGBT adults (about 25% vs. about 60%).
- More White LGBT adults are cohabitating (18%) or not partnered (about 56%) compared to non-LGBT adults (4% and 37%, respectively).
- Fewer White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults are raising children (25% vs. 32%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT than non-LGBT adults have incomes below \$24k per year.
- More White LGBT adults live in low-income households (below 200% FPL) compared with non-LGBT adults (40% vs. 28%).
- More White LGBT adults were unemployed (9% vs. 5%) and experienced food insecurity in the past year compared to non-LGBT adults (23% vs. 12%).
- More White LGBT adults do not always feel safe and secure (13%) compared with non-LGBT adults (7%).

Health factors

- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults reported fair or poor health compared to non-LGBT adults (22% vs. 17%).
- More White LGBT adults smoke (31% vs. 19%) and drink heavily than non-LGBT adults (8% vs. 6%).
- White LGBT adults reported higher rates of disability compared with non-LGBT adults (28% vs. 19% experience mild disability).
- More White LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (37% vs. 17%).
- More White LGBT adults have a lower BMI than non-LGBT adults (30% vs. 36% have a BMI between 25-30).
- More White LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults (12% vs. 8%).
- A higher proportion of White LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (10% vs. 5%); among adults with children, more White LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (17% vs. 7%).
- Fewer White LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor (79% vs. 84%).
- Regarding chronic health conditions, more White LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, heart attack, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol than non-LGBT adults. White LGBT and non-LGBT adults report similar prevalence of a cancer diagnosis.

DIFFERENCES ACROSS REGIONS

Socioeconomic factors

- In the West and Midwest, White women make up a higher proportion of the LGBT community than White men. White women and men make up similar proportions of the LGBT community in the South and Northeast.
- In the West, South, and Northeast, more White LGBT adults have completed college than

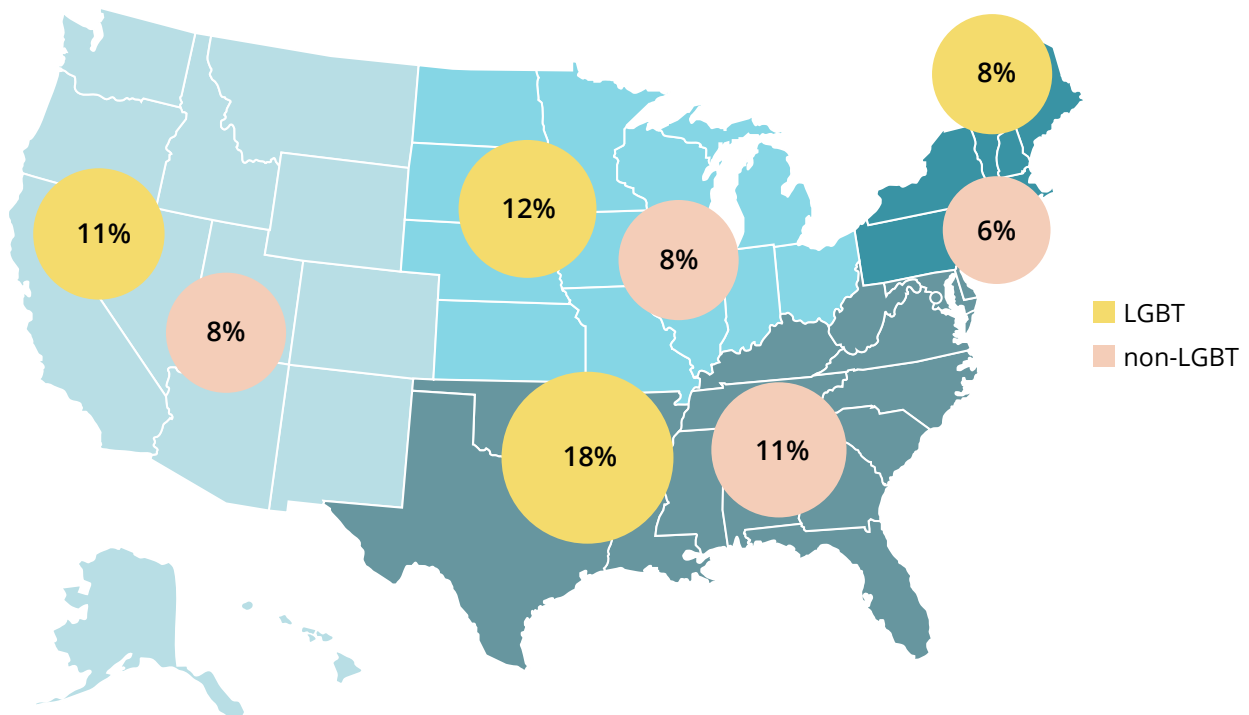
non-LGBT adults. In the Midwest, White LGBT and non-LGBT adults have completed college at similar rates.

- A lower proportion of White LGBT adults are religious than non-LGBT adults in all regions, although the rates differ across regions. For example, in the West, 32% of White LGBT adults versus 47% of non-LGBT adults are religious, and in the Northeast, 36% of White LGBT adults versus 58% of non-LGBT adults are religious.

Health factors

- Across regions, a higher proportion of White LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults, although the rates differ by region. For example, in the South, 18% of White LGBT adults are uninsured while 11% of non-LGBT adults are. In the West, 11% of White LGBT adults are uninsured while 8% of non-LGBT adults are.
- Regarding chronic health conditions, more White LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, heart attack, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol than non-LGBT adults in all regions. In the Northeast and Midwest, White LGBT and non-LGBT adults report similar prevalence of a cancer diagnosis.

Figure 16. Percentage of White LGBT and non-LGBT adults who are uninsured, by region



CONCLUSION

The aim of this report is to provide information on the well-being of White LGBT 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 White LGBT adults.

Across almost all domains, White LGBT people experienced poorer outcomes than White non-LGBT adults. In almost all areas of social and economic and social vulnerability, such as employment, living in a low-income household, food insecurity, and health care access, White LGBT adults fared worse than White non-LGBT adults. In general, this pattern was observed for both White LGBT men and women compared to their non-LGBT counterparts, though disparities for women were often more pronounced. For example, while both White LGBT men and women are more likely to live in low-income households than White non-LGBT men and women, the difference is greater between women: 43% of White LGBT women live in low-income households compared to 31% of White LGBT women and 28% of LGBT men live in low-income households compared to 23% of White non-LGBT men. White LGBT people were more likely to experience economic instability despite higher rates of college education. White LGBT adults also reported higher rates of multiple serious health conditions and high-risk health behaviors than White non-LGBT adults.

White LGBT people were also more likely to experience several types of stressful life events than White non-LGBT adults. Many of these differences were around relationships with family and intimate partners, with White LGBT people more likely to report conflict in intimate relationships, recent relationship dissolution, and strained relationships with family members. White LGBT people were also more likely to report experiencing discrimination within the past year, though reported similar rates of lifetime victimization as White non-LGBT people.

It is important to note what these findings do and do not tell us about the significance of LGBT status in the lives of White people in the U.S. First, these data do not illuminate the experiences of sexual minority White adults who do not identify as LGBT, such as those who engage in same-sex behavior but identify as heterosexual and/or use no labels to describe themselves in terms of their sexual orientation and gender identity. Nonetheless, the findings, in combination with findings across our reports focused on well-being at the intersection of race and LGBT status, illuminate areas where LGBT people remain in need of or are impacted by policy and service interventions. 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 White LGBT and non-LGBT people differ that may explain why we see subgroup differences by sexual orientation and gender identity — for example, the White LGBT subpopulation tends to be younger, to live in urban areas, and, among men, 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.

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 (χ^2) tests of differences in proportions, or t-tests of differences in means, to assess whether White 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 multinomial regression analysis on binary, ordinal, and nominal variables, respectively comparing LGBT and non-LGBT adults among White 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 White LGBT and non-LGBT adults on discrimination, stressors, and resilience factors.³⁹ 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 “White” in response 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 White 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 “White”, and who did *not* choose any other races or ethnicities in response to the question “Which of the following describes your race/ethnicity? Please mark all that apply” were categorized as White and included in the analysis for this report.

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 “White”, and who did *not* choose any other races or ethnicities in response to the question “Which of the following describes your race/ethnicity? Please mark all that apply” were categorized as White and included in the analysis for this report. 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 calculated by obtaining the population estimate of people ages 18 and above using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) of adults who identified as White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino).⁴⁰ Using these estimates, we multiplied the percentage of White LGBT adults (among White people) from the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index with the population estimate of all White adults in the U.S. to find the estimated number of White LGBT adults in the country. After retrieving the population estimate of White adults, we multiplied this number with the percentage of White LGBT men and women across four regions. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Data on White LGBT and non-LGBT adults provided in the Williams Institute Data Interactive⁴¹ 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 race/ethnicities.

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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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APPENDIX A

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data unless otherwise indicated

A.1 WHITE ADULTS: LGBT VS. NON-LGBT

WHITE					
	LGBT (N = 40,917)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,275,209)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Age					p < .0001
18–24	23.7	[22.9,24.5]	9.3	[9.2,9.4]	
25–34	20.7	[20.0,21.4]	13.3	[13.2,13.4]	
35–49	22.2	[21.5,22.9]	24.5	[24.3,24.6]	
50–64	22.1	[21.5,22.7]	28.9	[28.7,29.0]	
65+	11.3	[11.0,11.8]	24.1	[24.0,24.2]	
Mean age (years)	41.09	40.82, 41.37	50.62	50.56, 50.67	p < .0001^
Education (above age 25)					p < .0001
No college education	57.4	[56.5,58.2]	62.5	[62.3,62.6]	
College educated	42.6	[41.8,43.5]	37.5	[37.4,37.7]	
Veteran	9.4	[9.0,9.9]	14.1	[14.0,14.2]	p < .0001
Religion					p < .0001
Protestant	19.0	[18.4,19.6]	34.8	[34.7,35.0]	
Roman Catholic	15.2	[14.6,15.8]	22.0	[21.9,22.1]	
Muslim/Islam	0.3	[0.2,0.4]	0.3	[0.3,0.3]	
Other religions	27.9	[27.1,28.6]	25.8	[25.7,26.0]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	37.6	[36.8,38.4]	17.0	[16.9,17.1]	
Religiosity					p < .0001
Highly religious	17.20	[16.6,17.8]	38.70	[38.6,38.9]	
Moderately religious	24.20	[23.5,24.9]	27.00	[26.9,27.2]	
Not religious	58.60	[57.8,59.4]	34.20	[34.1,34.4]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					p < .0001
Urban	84.7	[84.1,85.3]	79.8	[79.7,79.9]	
Non-urban	15.3	[14.7,15.9]	20.2	[20.1,20.3]	
Living alone	19.90	[19.3,20.5]	16.50	[16.4,16.6]	p < .0001
Marital status					p < .0001
Married	25.0	[24.4,25.7]	59.0	[58.9,59.2]	
Domestic partnership /cohabitating	19.5	[18.8,20.1]	4.3	[4.3,4.4]	
Not partnered	55.5	[54.7,56.3]	36.7	[36.5,36.8]	
Among those married /cohabitating					p < .0001
Same-sex married	19.5	[18.5,20.6]	0.0		
Same-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	19.4	[18.4,20.5]	0.0		

WHITE					
	LGBT (N = 40,917)		NON-LGBT(N = 1,275,209)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE					
Among those married /cohabitating					p < .0001
Different-sex marriage	23.1	[21.9,24.3]	93.2	[93.1,93.3]	
Different-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	38.0	[36.6,39.3]	6.8	[6.7,6.9]	
Have child(ren)	22.2	[21.4,22.9]	31.3	[31.2,31.5]	p < .0001
Feeling unsafe	14.3	[13.6,15.0]	7.6	[7.5,7.7]	p < .0001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					p < .0001
Below \$24,000	23.6	[22.8,24.3]	16.0	[15.9,16.2]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	34.2	[33.4,35.0]	33.7	[33.6,33.9]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	24.7	[24.0,25.5]	30.4	[30.3,30.6]	
\$120,000 or more	17.5	[16.9,18.2]	19.8	[19.7,20.0]	
Unemployed	8.5	[7.9,9.1]	4.9	[4.8,5.0]	p < .0001
Below 200 FPL–low income	36.1	[35.3,37.0]	26.8	[26.6,26.9]	p < .0001
Food insecure in prior year	22.2	[21.5,22.9]	12.1	[12.0,12.2]	p < .0001
HEALTH					
Fair or poor self-rated health	21.50	[20.8,22.3]	16.80	[16.7,16.9]	p < .0001
Depression (ever diagnosed)	36.50	[35.7,37.3]	17.50	[17.4,17.6]	p < .0001
High-risk health behavior					
Current smoker	27.30	[26.6,28.1]	17.90	[17.7,18.0]	p < .0001
Heavy drinking	8.70	[8.0,9.3]	6.50	[6.4,6.6]	p < .0001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p < .0001
None	60.3	[59.4,61.1]	70.4	[70.2,70.5]	
Mild (1–14 days)	28.0	[27.2,28.8]	19.9	[19.7,20.0]	
High (15–30 days)	11.7	[11.2,12.3]	9.8	[9.7,9.9]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p < .0001
BMI ≤ 24.9	42.3	[41.5,43.1]	37.6	[37.4,37.7]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	30.4	[29.7,31.2]	36.1	[36.0,36.3]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	27.3	[26.6,28.0]	26.3	[26.1,26.4]	
Health access					
Have personal doctor	78.80	[78.0,79.6]	84.30	[84.2,84.4]	p < .0001
Uninsured	12.80	[12.3,13.4]	8.60	[8.5,8.7]	p < .0001
Medicaid	7.90	[7.5,8.5]	4.20	[4.2,4.3]	p < .0001
Medicaid by parental status					
Those with children at home	13.70	[12.3,15.2]	5.90	[5.8,6.1]	p < .0001
Those without children at home	6.30	[5.9,6.8]	3.40	[3.4,3.5]	p < .0001
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR^b
Asthma	16.6	[16.0,17.3]	11.3	[11.2,11.4]	1.57 (1.40, 1.65)
Diabetes	10.3	[9.8,10.8]	8.6	[8.5,8.7]	1.22 (1.15, 1.29)

WHITE					
	LGBT (N = 40,917)		NON-LGBT(N = 1,275,209)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Lifetime Chronic Conditions ^a					p < .0001
Heart attack	3.7	[3.4,3.9]	2.7	[2.6,2.7]	1.39 (1.28, 1.51)
Cancer	7.1	[6.6,7.5]	6.2	[6.1,6.3]	1.15 (1.08, 1.22)
High blood pressure	30.1	[29.3,30.9]	26.8	[26.6,26.9]	1.18 (1.13, 1.23)
High cholesterol	26.3	[25.6,27.1]	22.9	[22.8,23.1]	1.20 (1.15, 1.25)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

^T-test result

^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age ^bAge-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% confidence intervals

A.2. WHITE MEN: LGBT VS NON-LGBT

WHITE MEN					
	LGBT (N = 22,170)		NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Region					p < .0001
Northeast	21.6	[20.7,22.5]	19.7	[19.5,19.8]	
Midwest	22.8	[21.9,23.8]	25.2	[25.1,25.4]	
South	32.1	[31.1,33.1]	33.6	[33.5,33.8]	
West	23.5	[22.6,24.4]	21.5	[21.3,21.6]	
Age					p < .0001
18-24	18.3	[17.4,19.3]	10.4	[10.3,10.6]	
25-34	17.3	[16.5,18.2]	14.7	[14.6,14.9]	
35-49	23.2	[22.3,24.2]	24.9	[24.7,25.1]	
50-64	27.3	[26.3,28.2]	28.4	[28.2,28.6]	
65+	13.8	[13.2,14.5]	21.6	[21.4,21.7]	
Mean age (years)	44.3	(43.87, 44.64)	49.1	(49.07, 49.22)	p < .0001^
Education (above age 25)					p < .0001
No college education	55.9	[54.8,57.1]	61.8	[61.6,62.0]	
College educated	44.1	[42.9,45.2]	38.2	[38.0,38.4]	
Veteran	14.7	[13.9,15.5]	26.5	[26.3,26.6]	p < .0001
Religion					p < .0001
Protestant	21.3	[20.5,22.2]	33.2	[33.0,33.4]	
Roman Catholic	18.1	[17.2,18.9]	22.0	[21.8,22.2]	
Muslim/Islam	0.4	[0.3,0.7]	0.4	[0.3,0.4]	
Other religions	22.9	[22.0,23.9]	24.3	[24.1,24.5]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	37.3	[36.2,38.4]	20.2	[20.0,20.3]	
Religiosity					p < .0001
Highly religious	17.5	[16.7,18.4]	34.5	[34.3,34.7]	
Moderately religious	22.7	[21.7,23.6]	25.9	[25.7,26.1]	
Not religious	59.8	[58.7,60.9]	39.7	[39.5,39.9]	

WHITE MEN					
	LGBT (N = 22,170)		NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					p < .0001
Urban	86.6	[85.8,87.3]	80.4	[80.2,80.5]	
Non-urban	13.4	[12.7,14.2]	19.6	[19.5,19.8]	
Living alone	25.4	[24.5,26.3]	15.2	[15.1,15.4]	
Marital status					p < .0001
Married	23.6	[22.7,24.5]	60.9	[60.7,61.1]	
Domestic partnership /cohabitating	19.2	[18.3,20.1]	4.4	[4.4,4.5]	
Not partnered	57.2	[56.1,58.3]	34.7	[34.5,34.9]	
Among those married /cohabitating					p < .0001
Same-sex married	20.8	[19.3,22.3]	0.0		
Same-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	23.8	[22.3,25.5]	0.0		
Different-sex marriage	19.4	[17.9,20.9]	93.2	[93.1,93.3]	
Different-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	36.0	[34.1,37.9]	6.8	[6.7,6.9]	
Have child(ren)	12.6	[11.8,13.4]	31.4	[31.2,31.6]	p < .0001
Feeling unsafe	11.90	[11.1,12.8]	7.30	[7.2,7.4]	p < .0001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					p < .0001
Below \$24,000	18.9	[18.0,19.9]	13.0	[12.8,13.1]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	32.9	[31.8,33.9]	31.7	[31.5,31.9]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	26.2	[25.3,27.2]	32.3	[32.1,32.5]	
\$120,000 or more	22.0	[21.1,22.9]	23.0	[22.8,23.2]	
Unemployed	7.0	[6.3,7.7]	4.3	[4.2,4.4]	p < .0001
Below 200 FPL–low income	28.3	[27.2,29.4]	22.7	[22.5,22.9]	p < .0001
Food insecure in prior year	16.3	[15.5,17.2]	10.2	[10.0,10.3]	p < .0001
HEALTH					
Fair or poor self-rated health	19.30	[18.3,20.3]	16.30	[16.2,16.5]	p < .0001
Depression (ever diagnosed)	28.10	[27.1,29.2]	12.70	[12.6,12.9]	p < .0001
High-risk health behavior					
Current smoker	25.50	[24.5,26.5]	19.40	[19.2,19.6]	p < .0001
Heavy drinking	8.20	[7.4,9.1]	7.40	[7.3,7.6]	0.083
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p < .0001
None	67.4	[66.3,68.5]	75.2	[75.0,75.4]	
Mild (1–14 days)	22.7	[21.7,23.7]	16.4	[16.2,16.5]	
High (15–30 days)	9.9	[9.2,10.6]	8.5	[8.4,8.6]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p < .0001
BMI ≤ 24.9	39.3	[38.2,40.4]	28.3	[28.1,28.4]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	35.5	[34.5,36.6]	43.1	[42.9,43.3]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	25.2	[24.3,26.2]	28.6	[28.5,28.8]	

WHITE MEN					
	LGBT (N = 22,170)		NON-LGBT (N = 641,475)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
HEALTH					
Health access					
Have personal doctor	79.4	[78.3,80.4]	79.0	[78.8,79.2]	0.459
Uninsured	11.9	[11.1,12.7]	10.1	[9.9,10.2]	p < .0001
Medicaid	5.4	[4.9,6.0]	3.1	[3.0,3.2]	p < .0001
Medicaid by parental status					
Those with children at home	6.3	[4.7,8.5]	3.0	[2.8,3.1]	p < .0001
Those without children at home	5.3	[4.8,5.9]	3.2	[3.1,3.3]	p < .0001
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR^b
Asthma	11.7	[10.9, 12.5]	8.9	[8.8, 9.0]	1.36 (1.26, 1.47)
Diabetes	10.2	[9.6, 10.9]	8.8	[8.7, 9.0]	1.18 (1.09, 1.27)
Heart attack	4.2	[3.8, 4.6]	3.6	[3.5, 3.6]	1.19 (1.07, 1.31)
Cancer	5.6	[5.2, 6.1]	4.9	[4.8, 5.0]	1.16 (1.07, 1.27)
High blood pressure	34.0	[3.3, 3.5]	29.7	[29.5, 29.9]	1.22 (1.16, 1.28)
High cholesterol	29.1	[28.0, 30.1]	24.7	[24.6, 24.9]	1.25 (1.18, 1.31)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

^T-test result

^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age ^bAge-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% confidence intervals

A.3. WHITE WOMEN: LGBT VS NON-LGBT

WHITE WOMEN					
	LGBT (N = 18,747)		NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Region					p < .0001
Northeast	20.2	[19.3,21.2]	19.1	[18.9,19.2]	
Midwest	23.9	[22.9,24.9]	25.4	[25.2,25.6]	
South	30.7	[29.6,31.8]	34.0	[33.8,34.2]	
West	25.2	[24.2,26.3]	21.6	[21.4,21.8]	
Age					p < .0001
18–24	28.4	[27.3,29.6]	8.3	[8.1,8.4]	
25–34	23.6	[22.6,24.7]	11.9	[11.7,12.0]	
35–49	21.2	[20.3,22.2]	24.0	[23.8,24.2]	
50–64	17.6	[16.8,18.4]	29.3	[29.1,29.5]	
65+	9.2	[8.7,9.7]	26.5	[26.4,26.7]	
Mean age (years)	38.3	(37.95, 38.69)	52.0	(51.97, 52.13)	p < .0001^
Education (above age 25)					p < .0001
No college education	58.9	[57.6,60.1]	63.2	[62.9,63.4]	
College educated	41.1	[39.9,42.4]	36.8	[36.6,37.1]	

WHITE WOMEN					
	LGBT (N = 18,747)		NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Veteran	4.7	[4.2,5.3]	2.3	[2.2,2.4]	p < .0001
Religion					p < .0001
Protestant	17.0	[16.1,17.8]	36.4	[36.2,36.6]	
Roman Catholic	12.6	[11.8,13.4]	22.0	[21.8,22.2]	
Muslim/Islam	0.2	[0.1,0.3]	0.3	[0.2,0.3]	
Other religions	32.4	[31.2,33.5]	27.3	[27.1,27.5]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	37.9	[36.7,39.1]	14.0	[13.9,14.2]	
Religiosity					p < .0001
Highly religious	16.9	[16.1,17.8]	42.8	[42.6,43.0]	
Moderately religious	25.5	[24.5,26.6]	28.1	[28.0,28.3]	
Not religious	57.5	[56.3,58.7]	29.1	[28.9,29.3]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					p < .0001
Urban	83.1	[82.2,84.0]	79.3	[79.1,79.4]	
Non-urban	16.9	[16.0,17.8]	20.7	[20.6,20.9]	
Living alone	15.1	[14.3,15.9]	17.8	[17.7,17.9]	
Marital status					p < .0001
Married	26.3	[25.3,27.3]	57.2	[57.0,57.4]	
Domestic partnership /cohabitating	19.7	[18.8,20.7]	4.2	[4.1,4.3]	
Not partnered	54.0	[52.8,55.2]	38.6	[38.4,38.8]	
Among those married /cohabitating					p < .0001
Same-sex married	18.5	[17.2,20.0]	0.0		
Same-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	15.9	[14.5,17.3]	0.0		
Different-sex marriage	26.0	[24.3,27.7]	93.2	[93.0,93.3]	
Different-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	39.6	[37.7,41.5]	6.8	[6.7,7.0]	
Have child(ren)	30.6	[29.4,31.7]	31.2	[31.0,31.4]	p < .0001
Feeling unsafe	16.3	[15.3,17.4]	8.0	[7.8,8.1]	p < .0001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					p < .0001
Below \$24,000	27.7	[26.5,28.8]	19.1	[18.9,19.3]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	35.3	[34.2,36.5]	35.7	[35.5,35.9]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	23.4	[22.4,24.4]	28.5	[28.3,28.7]	
\$120,000 or more	13.6	[12.8,14.4]	16.7	[16.5,16.9]	
Unemployed	9.9	[9.0,10.8]	5.7	[5.5,5.8]	p < .0001
Below 200 FPL–low income	43.1	[41.8,44.4]	30.7	[30.5,31.0]	p < .0001
Food insecure in prior year	27.3	[26.3,28.5]	14.0	[13.8,14.1]	p < .0001
HEALTH					
Fair or poor self-rated health	23.5	[22.4,24.7]	17.2	[17.1,17.4]	p < .0001

WHITE WOMEN					
	LGBT (N = 18,747)		NON-LGBT (N = 633,732)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
HEALTH					
Depression (ever diagnosed)	43.9	[42.7,45.1]	22.1	[22.0,22.3]	p < .0001
High-risk health behavior					
Current smoker	28.9	[27.8,30.1]	16.4	[16.2,16.6]	p < .0001
Heavy drinking	9.1	[8.2,10.0]	5.5	[5.4,5.7]	p < .0001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p < .0001
None	54.0	[52.7,55.2]	65.8	[65.5,66.0]	
Mild (1–14 days)	32.6	[31.4,33.8]	23.2	[23.0,23.4]	
High (15–30 days)	13.4	[12.6,14.3]	11.0	[10.9,11.2]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p < .0001
BMI ≤ 24.9	45.0	[43.8,46.2]	46.9	[46.7,47.2]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	25.9	[24.9,26.9]	29.2	[29.0,29.4]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	29.1	[28.0,30.2]	23.9	[23.7,24.1]	
Health access					
Have personal doctor	78.3	[77.1,79.4]	89.4	[89.3,89.6]	p < .0001
Uninsured	13.7	[12.8,14.6]	7.2	[7.1,7.3]	p < .0001
Medicaid	10.2	[9.4,11.0]	5.3	[5.2,5.4]	p < .0001
Medicaid by parental status					
Those with children at home	16.4	[14.6,18.3]	8.8	[8.6,16.4]	p < .0001
Those without children at home	7.4	[6.7,8.3]	3.7	[3.6,3.8]	p < .0001
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR^b
Asthma	20.9	[19.9, 22.0]	13.6	[13.4, 13.7]	1.69 (1.58, 1.81)
Diabetes	9.9	[9.2, 10.7]	8.4	[8.3, 8.5]	1.20 (1.10, 1.31)
Heart attack	2.9	[2.5, 3.3]	1.8	[1.7, 1.9]	1.61 (1.39, 1.88)
Cancer	8.0	[7.3, 8.6]	7.4	[7.3, 7.6]	1.08 (0.98, 1.18)
High blood pressure	26.4	[25.1, 27.6]	23.6	[23.4, 23.8]	1.16 (1.09, 1.24)
High cholesterol	23.6	[22.5, 24.7]	21.2	[21.0, 21.4]	1.15 (1.08, 1.22)

*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

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data unless otherwise indicated

B.1. WHITE LGBT AND NON-LGBT ADULTS BY REGION: WEST

WHITE ADULTS: WEST					
	LGBT (N = 10,222)		NON-LGBT (N = 282,740)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Age					p < .0001
18-24	22.2	[20.7,23.8]	9.0	[8.7,9.2]	
25-34	19.6	[18.3,21.0]	13.2	[13.0,13.4]	
35-49	23.3	[21.9,24.7]	24.4	[24.1,24.7]	
50-64	24.2	[22.9,25.5]	29.2	[28.9,29.4]	
65+	10.7	[10.0,11.5]	24.3	[24.1,24.5]	
Mean age (years)	41.58	41.05, 42.12	50.84	50.73, 50.96	p < .0001^
Sex					p < .0001
Men	45.0	[43.4,46.6]	48.9	[48.6,49.3]	
Women	55.0	[53.4,56.6]	51.1	[50.8,51.4]	
Education (above age 25)					p < .0001
No college education	53.3	[51.6,55.0]	60.0	[59.7,60.3]	
College educated	46.7	[45.0,48.4]	40.0	[39.7,40.3]	
Veteran	9.3	[8.4,10.2]	15.0	[14.8,15.2]	p < .0001
Religion					p < .0001
Protestant	14.6	[13.6,15.8]	28.2	[28.0,28.5]	
Roman Catholic	10.1	[9.2,11.1]	15.3	[15.1,15.5]	
Muslim/Islam	0.2	[0.1,0.5]	0.4	[0.3,0.4]	
Other religions	28.4	[26.9,30.0]	32.0	[31.7,32.3]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	46.6	[44.9,48.3]	24.1	[23.8,24.4]	
Religiosity					p < .0001
Highly religious	13.0	[11.9,14.1]	33.0	[32.8,33.3]	
Moderately religious	20.7	[19.3,22.1]	24.4	[24.1,24.6]	
Not religious	66.3	[64.7,67.9]	42.6	[42.3,42.9]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					p < .0001
Urban	89.5	[88.5,90.5]	83.8	[83.6,84.1]	
Non-urban	10.5	[9.5,11.5]	16.2	[15.9,16.4]	
Living alone	19.7	[18.6,21.0]	16.4	[16.2,16.6]	p < .0001
Marital status					p < .0001
Married	25.0	[23.6,26.4]	58.5	[58.2,58.8]	
Domestic partnership /cohabitating	19.9	[18.6,21.2]	4.7	[4.6,4.9]	
Not partnered	55.2	[53.6,56.8]	36.8	[36.4,37.1]	
Among those married /cohabitating					p < .0001
Same-sex married	23.2	[21.0,25.4]	--	--	

WHITE ADULTS: WEST					
	LGBT (N = 10,222)		NON-LGBT (N = 282,740)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
Among those married /cohabitating					p < .0001
Same-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	17.7	[15.9,19.7]	--	--	
Different-sex marriage	21.1	[18.9,23.4]	92.5	[92.3,92.8]	
Different-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	38.1	[35.5,40.7]	7.5	[7.2,7.7]	
Have child(ren)	21.5	[20.1,23.0]	31.3	[31.0,31.6]	p < .0001
Feeling unsafe	15.1	[13.7,16.6]	8.2	[7.9,8.4]	p < .0001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					p < .0001
Below \$24,000	21.8	[20.4,23.4]	14.4	[14.2,14.7]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	31.6	[30.1,33.2]	32.3	[32.0,32.6]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	26.8	[25.3,28.3]	31.9	[31.5,32.2]	
\$120,000 or more	19.8	[18.5,21.1]	21.4	[21.1,21.7]	
Unemployed	8.4	[7.2,9.7]	5.0	[4.8,5.2]	p < .0001
Below 200 FPL–low income	33.8	[32.1,35.5]	24.8	[24.5,25.1]	p < .0001
Food insecure in prior year	21.8	[20.4,23.3]	11.6	[11.4,11.8]	p < .0001
HEALTH					
Fair or poor self-rated health	21.0	[19.5,22.5]	15.5	[15.3,15.8]	p < .0001
Depression (ever diagnosed)	36.5	[34.9,38.1]	17.8	[17.5,18.0]	p < .0001
High-risk health behavior					
Current smoker	23.9	[22.4,25.4]	15.0	[14.7,15.2]	p < .0001
Heavy drinking	9.7	[8.4,11.1]	7.1	[6.9,7.3]	p < .0001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p < .0001
None	60.5	[58.7,62.1]	70.1	[69.8,70.4]	
Mild (1–14 days)	28.0	[26.4,29.6]	20.7	[20.4,21.0]	
High (15–30 days)	11.6	[10.5,12.7]	9.2	[9.0,9.4]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p < .0001
BMI ≤ 24.9	45.6	[44.0,47.3]	41.1	[40.8,41.4]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	29.3	[27.9,30.8]	35.9	[35.6,36.2]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	25.0	[23.6,26.5]	23.0	[22.7,23.3]	
Health access					
Have personal doctor	77.0	[75.3,78.6]	81.5	[81.2,81.8]	p < .0001
Uninsured	11.0	[10.0,12.2]	8.4	[8.3,8.6]	p < .0001
Medicaid	7.8	[6.9,8.8]	3.7	[3.5,3.8]	p < .0001
Medicaid by parental status					
Those with children at home	12.8	[10.3,15.8]	4.7	[4.4,5.0]	p < .0001
Those without children at home	4.3	[3.6,5.1]	3.1	[3.0,3.3]	p < .0001
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR^b
Asthma	18.6	[17.2, 20.1]	12.0	[11.8, 12.2]	1.68 (1.52,1.85)

Diabetes	8.7	[7.8, 9.6]	7.1	[6.9, 7.3]	1.24 (1.10,1.40)
Heart attack	2.9	[2.3, 3.4]	2.1	[2.0, 2.2]	1.37 (1.14,1.66)
Cancer	7.5	[6.7, 8.3]	6.4	[6.2, 6.6]	1.19 (1.05,1.34)
High blood pressure	27.1	[25.6, 28.7]	23.7	[23.4, 24.0]	1.20 (1.11,1.30)
High cholesterol	23.9	[22.5, 25.3]	20.4	[20.1, 20.7]	1.22 (1.13,1.33)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

^T-test result

^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age ^bAge-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

B.2. WHITE LGBT AND NON-LGBT ADULTS BY REGION: SOUTH

WHITE ADULTS: SOUTH					
	LGBT (N = 12,927)		NON-LGBT (N = 443,206)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Age					p < .0001
18–24	23.7	[22.4,25.1]	9.0	[8.8,9.1]	
25–34	20.5	[19.3,21.8]	13.1	[12.9,13.3]	
35–49	23.1	[21.8,24.3]	24.7	[24.4,24.9]	
50–64	21.3	[20.3,22.4]	28.5	[28.2,28.7]	
65+	11.4	[10.7,12.1]	24.8	[24.6,25.0]	
Mean age (years)	41.06	40.57, 41.54	50.86	50.77, 50.95	p < .0001^
Sex					0.1750
Men	47.9	[46.4, 49.3]	48.9	[48.6, 49.1]	
Women	52.2	[50.7, 53.6]	51.1	[50.9, 51.4]	
Education (above age 25)					p < .0001
No college education	60.8	[59.4,62.3]	64.7	[64.5,64.9]	
College educated	39.2	[37.7,40.6]	35.3	[35.1,35.5]	
Veteran	11.0	[10.1,11.9]	15.7	[15.5,15.9]	p < .0001
Religion					p < .0001
Protestant	24.6	[23.4,25.8]	43.9	[43.7,44.2]	
Roman Catholic	11.0	[10.1,11.9]	14.4	[14.2,14.6]	
Muslim/Islam	0.4	[0.2,0.7]	0.2	[0.2,0.3]	
Other religions	30.7	[29.3,32.1]	28.3	[28.1,28.5]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	33.3	[31.9,34.7]	13.1	[13.0,13.3]	
Religiosity					p < .0001
Highly religious	21.0	[19.8,22.2]	45.7	[45.4,45.9]	
Moderately religious	27.5	[26.2,28.9]	28.4	[28.1,28.6]	
Not religious	51.5	[50.0,53.0]	26.0	[25.8,26.2]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					p < .0001
Urban	83.7	[82.6,84.7]	78.5	[78.3,78.7]	
Non-urban	16.3	[15.3,17.4]	21.5	[21.3,21.7]	
Living alone	18.3	[17.3,19.4]	16.2	[16.0,16.3]	p < .0001

WHITE ADULTS: SOUTH					
	LGBT (N = 12,927)		NON-LGBT (N = 443,206)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
Marital status					p < .0001
Married	25.5	[24.3,26.7]	60.2	[60.0,60.5]	
Domestic partnership /cohabitating	20.5	[19.3,21.6]	3.9	[3.8,4.0]	
Not partnered	54.1	[52.6,55.5]	35.8	[35.6,36.1]	
Among those married /cohabitating					p < .0001
Same-sex married	18.5	[16.8,20.3]	0.0		
Same-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	20.2	[18.4,22.2]	0.0		
Different-sex marriage	23.2	[21.2,25.3]	93.9	[93.7,94.0]	
Different-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	38.1	[35.8,40.4]	6.1	[6.0,6.3]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Have child(ren)	22.3	[21.0,23.6]	31.8	[31.5,32.0]	p < .0001
Feeling unsafe	15.2	[14.0,16.6]	8.1	[7.9,8.3]	p < .0001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					p < .0001
Below \$24,000	25.0	[23.7,26.4]	17.8	[17.6,18.0]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	35.3	[33.9,36.7]	34.0	[33.7,34.3]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	23.1	[21.9,24.3]	29.2	[29.0,29.5]	
\$120,000 or more	16.6	[15.6,17.7]	19.0	[18.8,19.2]	
Unemployed	8.7	[7.7,9.8]	5.0	[4.8,5.2]	p < .0001
Below 200 FPL–low income	38.3	[36.8,39.9]	29.0	[28.7,29.3]	p < .0001
Food insecure in prior year	24.5	[23.2,25.8]	13.6	[13.4,13.8]	p < .0001
HEALTH					
Fair or poor self-rated health	23.5	[22.1,24.9]	18.6	[18.4,18.8]	p < .0001
Depression (ever diagnosed)	37.2	[35.8,38.6]	18.6	[18.4,18.8]	p < .0001
High-risk health behavior					
Current smoker	29.1	[27.7,30.5]	19.7	[19.4,19.9]	p < .0001
Heavy drinking	8.3	[7.3,9.5]	6.1	[6.0,6.3]	p < .0001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p < .0001
None	58.6	[57.1,60.1]	69.1	[68.9,69.4]	
Mild (1–14 days)	28.3	[27.0,29.7]	19.9	[19.7,20.1]	
High (15–30 days)	13.1	[12.1,14.2]	11.0	[10.8,11.1]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p < .0001
BMI ≤ 24.9	41.2	[39.8,42.6]	36.4	[36.2,36.7]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	31.2	[29.9,32.5]	36.3	[36.0,36.5]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	27.6	[26.3,28.9]	27.3	[27.1,27.5]	
Health access					
Have personal doctor	76.1	[74.7,77.5]	83.1	[82.9,83.3]	p < .0001
Uninsured	18.1	[17.0,19.4]	11.0	[10.8,11.2]	p < .0001
Medicaid	6.2	[5.4,7.0]	4.0	[3.9,4.1]	p < .0001

WHITE ADULTS: SOUTH					
	LGBT (N = 12,927)		NON-LGBT (N = 443,206)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
Medicaid by parental status					
Those with children at home	12.7	[10.4,15.3]	5.8	[5.6,6.1]	p < .0001
Those without children at home	4.3	[3.6,5.1]	3.1	[3.0,3.3]	p < .0001
Lifetime Chronic Conditions ^a					AOR ^b
Asthma	15.6	[14.4, 16.8]	10.9	[10.7, 11.1]	1.51 (1.38,1.66)
Diabetes	12.1	[11.1, 13.2]	9.8	[9.6, 10.0]	1.27 (1.15,1.40)
Heart attack	4.1	[3.6, 4.7]	3.2	[3.1, 3.3]	1.32 (1.14,1.51)
Cancer	7.5	[6.8, 8.3]	6.5	[6.4, 6.7]	1.17 (1.05, 1.31)
High blood pressure	33.4	[31.9, 34.9]	29.8	[29.6, 30.1]	1.18 (1.10, 1.26)
High cholesterol	28.7	[27.3, 30.1]	24.8	[24.5, 25.0]	1.23 (1.14, 1.31)

*Not included in Gallup 2017. ^T-test result. ^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age ^bAge-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

B.3 WHITE LGBT AND NON-LGBT ADULTS BY REGION: MIDWEST

WHITE ADULTS: MIDWEST					
	LGBT (N = 8,837)		NON-LGBT (N = 310,373)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Age					p < .0001
18–24	26.5	[24.9,28.3]	10.2	[10.0,10.4]	
25–34	21.1	[19.6,22.6]	13.9	[13.6,14.1]	
35–49	20.8	[19.4,22.3]	24.8	[24.6,25.1]	
50–64	19.8	[18.6,21.0]	28.5	[28.2,28.8]	
65+	11.8	[11.0,12.7]	22.6	[22.4,22.8]	
Mean age (years)	40.30	39.71, 40.90	49.89	49.78, 50.00	p < .0001^
Sex					0.0002
Men	45.7	[44.0,47.4]	49.0	[48.7,49.3]	
Women	54.3	[52.6,56.0]	51.1	[50.8,51.4]	
Education (above age 25)					0.064
No college education	64.0	[62.3,65.8]	65.7	[65.4,66.0]	
College educated	36.0	[34.2,37.7]	34.3	[34.0,34.6]	
Veteran	9.3	[8.4,10.4]	12.5	[12.3,12.7]	p < .0001
Religion					p < .0001
Protestant	19.5	[18.2,20.9]	36.2	[35.9,36.5]	
Roman Catholic	16.3	[15.1,17.6]	24.9	[24.7,25.2]	
Muslim/Islam	0.3	[0.1,0.6]	0.3	[0.2,0.3]	
Other religions	27.7	[26.1,29.3]	22.8	[22.6,23.1]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	36.2	[34.5,38.0]	15.7	[15.5,15.9]	
Religiosity					p < .0001
Highly religious	19.4	[18.1,20.7]	40.3	[40.1,40.6]	

WHITE ADULTS: MIDWEST					
	LGBT (N = 8,837)		NON-LGBT (N = 310,373)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
Religiosity					p < .0001
Moderately religious	25.1	[23.6,26.7]	27.8	[27.5,28.0]	
Not religious	55.5	[53.8,57.3]	31.9	[31.6,32.2]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					p < .0001
Urban	78.3	[76.9,79.7]	73.0	[72.8,73.3]	
Non-urban	21.7	[20.3,23.1]	27.0	[26.7,27.2]	
Living alone	20.5	[19.3,21.8]	16.9	[16.7,17.1]	p < .0001
Marital status					p < .0001
Married	25.9	[24.5,27.4]	58.9	[58.6,59.2]	
Domestic partnership /cohabitating	18.2	[16.9,19.6]	4.1	[4.0,4.2]	
Not partnered	55.9	[54.2,57.6]	37.0	[36.7,37.3]	
Among those married /cohabitating					p < .0001
Same-sex married	15.0	[13.1,17.1]	0.0		
Same-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	17.3	[15.2,19.6]	0.0		
Different-sex marriage	28.6	[26.0,31.4]	93.5	[93.3,93.7]	
Different-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	39.1	[36.1,42.1]	6.5	[6.3,6.7]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Have child(ren)	24.5	[22.9,26.1]	31.9	[31.6,32.2]	p < .0001
Feeling unsafe	13.0	[11.7,14.5]	7.0	[6.8,7.2]	p < .0001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					p < .0001
Below \$24,000	26.1	[24.4,27.7]	16.7	[16.5,17.0]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	37.5	[35.8,39.3]	36.2	[35.9,36.5]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	23.4	[21.9,24.9]	30.5	[30.2,30.8]	
\$120,000 or more	13.0	[11.9,14.2]	16.6	[16.4,16.8]	
Unemployed	9.3	[8.0,10.7]	4.5	[4.3,4.6]	p < .0001
Below 200 FPL–low income	39.8	[38.0,41.7]	28.2	[27.9,28.5]	p < .0001
Food insecure in prior year	22.9	[21.4,24.5]	11.8	[11.6,12.1]	p < .0001
HEALTH					
Fair or poor self-rated health	22.4	[20.9,24.1]	16.7	[16.4,16.9]	p < .0001
Depression (ever diagnosed)	37.1	[35.4,38.8]	17.3	[17.1,17.5]	p < .0001
High-risk health behavior					
Current smoker	31.0	[29.4,32.7]	18.9	[18.6,19.1]	p < .0001
Heavy drinking	8.3	[7.1,9.8]	6.0	[5.8,6.2]	p < .0001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p < .0001
None	60.5	[58.7,62.3]	71.3	[71.0,71.5]	
Mild (1–14 days)	28.2	[26.6,29.9]	19.4	[19.1,19.6]	
High (15–30 days)	11.3	[10.2,12.4]	9.4	[9.2,9.6]	

WHITE ADULTS: MIDWEST					
	LGBT (N = 8,837)		NON-LGBT (N = 310,373)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p < .0001
BMI ≤ 24.9	40.2	[38.4,41.9]	35.5	[35.2,35.8]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	29.7	[28.2,31.3]	35.9	[35.6,36.2]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	30.2	[28.6,31.8]	28.6	[28.4,28.9]	
Health access					
Have personal doctor	78.9	[77.2,80.5]	84.4	[84.2,84.7]	p < .0001
Uninsured	12.2	[11.0,13.5]	7.9	[7.7,8.0]	p < .0001
Medicaid	10.0	[8.9,11.2]	4.7	[4.6,4.9]	p < .0001
Medicaid by parental status					
Those with children at home	16.9	[14.0,20.2]	6.8	[6.4,7.1]	p < .0001
Those without children at home	7.8	[6.8,9.0]	3.8	[3.6,3.9]	p < .0001
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR^b
Asthma	16.9	[15.5, 18.4]	11.0	[10.8, 11.2]	1.65 (1.49,1.84)
Diabetes	10.7	[9.6, 11.9]	8.9	[8.7, 9.1]	1.24 (1.10,1.39)
Heart attack	4.4	[3.7, 5.2]	2.7	[2.6, 2.9]	1.65 (1.38,1.97)
Cancer	6.4	[5.6, 7.3]	5.9	[5.7, 6.0]	1.10 (0.96,1.27)
High blood pressure	31.2	[29.4, 33.0]	26.8	[26.5, 27.2]	1.23 (1.13,1.34)
High cholesterol	26.1	[24.5, 27.8]	22.6	[22.3, 22.9]	1.21 (1.11,1.32)

*Not included in Gallup 2017. ^t-test resul. ^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age ^bAge-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

B.4 WHITE LGBT AND NON-LGBT ADULTS BY REGION: NORTHEAST

WHITE ADULTS: NORTHEAST					
	LGBT (N = 8,931)		NON-LGBT(N = 238,888)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Age					p < .0001
18–24	22.2	[20.7,23.9]	9.2	[9.0,9.4]	
25–34	21.7	[20.2,23.3]	13.0	[12.7,13.2]	
35–49	21.1	[19.7,22.6]	23.7	[23.4,24.0]	
50–64	23.5	[22.2,25.0]	29.7	[29.4,30.0]	
65+	11.4	[10.5,12.4]	24.4	[24.2,24.7]	
Mean age (years)	41.48	(40.87, 42.09)	50.90	(50.78, 51.03)	p < .0001
Sex					0.113
Men	48.4	[46.7,50.2]	49.9	[49.5,50.2]	
Women	51.6	[49.8,53.3]	50.1	[49.8,50.5]	
Education (above age 25)					p < .0001
No college education	50.1	[48.2,52.0]	57.2	[56.9,57.5]	
College educated	49.9	[48.0,51.8]	42.8	[42.5,43.1]	
Veteran	7.5	[6.6,8.5]	12.5	[12.3,12.8]	p < .0001

WHITE ADULTS: NORTHEAST					
	LGBT (N = 8,931)		NON-LGBT (N = 238,888)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
Religion					p < .0001
Protestant	15.4	[14.3,16.6]	24.5	[24.3,24.8]	
Roman Catholic	25.6	[24.1,27.2]	38.8	[38.5,39.1]	
Muslim/Islam	0.3	[0.2,0.5]	0.4	[0.4,0.5]	
Other religions	23.4	[22.0,24.9]	18.7	[18.4,19.0]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	35.3	[33.6,37.0]	17.6	[17.3,17.8]	
Religiosity					p < .0001
Highly religious	14.2	[13.1,15.4]	30.8	[30.5,31.1]	
Moderately religious	22.2	[20.8,23.7]	26.7	[26.5,27.0]	
Not religious	63.5	[61.9,65.2]	42.4	[42.1,42.8]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					0.031
Urban	87.9	[86.7,89.0]	86.5	[86.3,86.8]	
Non-urban	12.1	[11.0,13.3]	13.5	[13.2,13.7]	
Living alone	21.8	[20.5,23.2]	16.9	[16.7,17.1]	p < .0001
Marital status					p < .0001
Married	23.5	[22.1,24.9]	57.6	[57.2,57.9]	
Domestic partnership /cohabitating	18.9	[17.5,20.3]	4.8	[4.7,5.0]	
Not partnered	57.6	[55.9,59.4]	37.6	[37.3,38.0]	
Among those married /cohabitating					p < .0001
Same-sex married	21.7	[19.5,24.1]	0.0		
Same-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	22.6	[20.2,25.2]	0.0		
Different-sex marriage	19.2	[16.9,21.7]	92.3	[92.0,92.5]	
Different-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	36.5	[33.6,39.6]	7.7	[7.5,8.0]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Have child(ren)	20.1	[18.6,21.7]	29.7	[29.4,30.0]	p < .0001
Feeling unsafe	13.4	[12.0,15.0]	7.0	[6.8,7.2]	p < .0001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					p < .0001
Below \$24,000	20.5	[18.9,22.1]	13.9	[13.6,14.1]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	31.7	[30.0,33.4]	31.5	[31.2,31.9]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	26.4	[24.8,28.0]	30.7	[30.4,31.1]	
\$120,000 or more	21.5	[20.0,22.9]	23.9	[23.6,24.2]	
Unemployed	7.4	[6.3,8.6]	5.2	[5.0,5.4]	p < .0001
Below 200 FPL–low income	31.5	[29.7,33.3]	23.3	[23.0,23.7]	p < .0001
Food insecure in prior year	18.4	[17.0,19.9]	10.5	[10.3,10.7]	p < .0001
HEALTH					
Fair or poor self-rated health	18.0	[16.6,19.6]	15.2	[14.9,15.5]	0.0001
Depression (ever diagnosed)	34.9	[33.2,36.7]	15.7	[15.5,16.0]	p < .0001
High-risk health behavior					
Current smoker	24.5	[22.9,26.1]	16.6	[16.3,16.9]	p < .0001

WHITE ADULTS: NORTHEAST					
	LGBT (N = 8,931)		NON-LGBT(N = 238,888)		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	χ^2 P-value
High-risk health behavior					
Heavy drinking	8.3	[7.1,9.7]	6.9	[6.7,7.2]	0.0296
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p < .0001
None	62.5	[60.6,64.3]	71.7	[71.3,72.0]	
Mild (1–14 days)	27.1	[25.4,28.8]	19.4	[19.2,19.7]	
High (15–30 days)	10.5	[9.3,11.7]	8.9	[8.7,9.1]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p < .0001
BMI ≤ 24.9	42.4	[40.6,44.2]	38.3	[38.0,38.7]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	31.4	[29.8,33.1]	36.6	[36.3,36.9]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	26.2	[24.7,27.8]	25.1	[24.8,25.4]	
Health access					
Have personal doctor	85.0	[83.4,86.4]	89.3	[89.1,89.6]	p < .0001
Uninsured	7.7	[6.8,8.8]	5.6	[5.5,5.8]	p < .0001
Medicaid	8.5	[7.4,9.6]	4.6	[4.5,4.8]	p < .0001
Medicaid by parental status					
Those with children at home	12.2	[9.3,15.9]	6.5	[6.2,6.9]	p < .0001
Those without children at home	7.5	[6.5,8.7]	3.8	[3.6,4.0]	p < .0001
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					
Asthma	15.4	[14.0, 16.8]	11.6	[11.3, 11.8]	1.39
Diabetes	9.0	[7.9, 10.0]	7.8	[7.6, 8.0]	1.17
Heart attack	3.1	[2.6, 3.7]	2.4	[2.3, 2.5]	1.33
Cancer	6.5	[5.7, 7.3]	5.9	[5.7, 6.1]	1.10
High blood pressure	27.7	[25.9, 29.4]	24.7	[24.4, 25.1]	1.16
High cholesterol	25.9	[24.3, 27.6]	23.2	[22.8, 23.5]	1.16

*Not included in Gallup 2017. ^t-test result. ^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age ^bAge-adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals

APPENDIX C

C.1. STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION: WHITE LGBT AND NON-LGBT ADULTS

	WHITE LGBT (N=1,096)	WHITE NON-LGBT (N=474)
HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES		
Moderate levels of healthcare stereotype threat (scored 4 or higher within range 1-5)	18.13 [15.36,21.29]	NA
I worry about being negatively judged because of my sexual orientation or gender identity	56.3 [52.5,60.0]	NA
I worry that evaluations of me may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	53.8 [50.0,57.6]	NA
I worry that diagnoses of me/my health may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	49.7 [45.9,53.6]	NA
I worry that I might confirm negative stereotypes about LGBT people	41.6 [37.8,45.4]	NA
In the past 5 years, how often have you been to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider for your healthcare?		
Often/sometimes	12.93 [10.66,15.61]	NA
Never	87.07 [84.39,89.34]	NA
During the past 12 months, have you looked for information online about certain health or medical issues?		
No	23.1 [19.9,26.6]	NA
Only LGBT-specific website	3.32 [2.21,4.96]	NA
Only general website	60.8 [56.9,64.5]	NA
Both LGBT and general website	12.8 [10.5,15.5]	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	17.2 [14.5,20.2]	NA
Somewhat important	32.8 [29.2,36.7]	NA
Not important	50.0 [46.1,53.9]	NA
HIV STATUS AND TESTING		
Living with HIV	3.3 [2.36,4.59]	NA
Testing frequency for HIV		
I've never been tested for HIV	31.8 [28.1,35.8]	42.9 [36.9,49.2]
About once a year or more frequently	28.5 [25.0,32.2]	8.78 [5.65,13.4]
About once every 2 years or less often	11.8 [9.72,14.2]	11.3 [7.92,15.8]
I only get tested if I feel I am at risk	27.9 [24.7,31.4]	37.0 [31.2,43.2]
CHRONIC STRAINS (CURRENTLY)		
Your job often leaves you feeling both mentally and physically tired.	63.1 [59.2,66.8]	67.5 [61.7,72.8]
You are looking for a job and can't find the one you want	37.8 [34.1,41.7]	26.2 [21.1,32.1]
You have a lot of conflict with your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	21.9 [18.8,25.3]	23.5 [18.6,29.1]
Your parents do not approve of your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	19.6 [16.5,23.1]	8.64 [5.59,13.1]
You are alone too much	49.5 [45.7,53.4]	27.6 [22.7,33.1]

	WHITE LGBT (N=1,096)	WHITE NON-LGBT (N=474)
You wonder whether you will ever find a partner or spouse	42.6 [38.9,46.5]	24.5 [19.4,30.4]
Your relationship with your parents is strained or conflicted	48.6 [44.8,52.5]	34.9 [29.3,41.0]
You have a parent, child, or a spouse or partner who is in very bad mental, emotional, or physical health	40.2 [36.5,44.1]	39.1 [33.4,45.2]
You wish you could have children, but you cannot	16.8 [14.2,19.7]	9.72 [6.65,14.0]
A child's behavior or mood is a source of serious concern to you	34.8 [31.2,38.7]	38.1 [32.5,44.1]
STIGMA		
City or area where you live is not a good place for...		
Racial/ethnic minorities	34.8 [31.2,38.6]	18.4 [14.1,23.6]
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual adults	28.5 [25.1,32.1]	24.8 [19.7,30.7]
Transgender adults	43.7 [39.9,47.5]	34.9 [29.3,41.0]
Immigrants from other countries	36.9 [33.3,40.7]	19.2 [14.8,24.4]
Gender identity non-disclosure (Trans only, N=154; range 1-5)		
None (score of 1)	5.4 [2.0, 14.0]	NA
Low levels (score of 2-3)	63.5 [53.2, 72.7]	NA
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	31.1 [22.7,41.0]	NA
Internalized transphobia (Trans only, N=154; range 1-5)		
None (score of 1)	19.0 [12.3, 28.3]	NA
Low levels (score of 2-3)	70.7 [60.9, 78.9]	NA
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	10.3 [6.14,16.8]	NA
Felt Stigma (cis LGB only, N=942; range 1-5)		
None (score of 1)	21.2 [18.1, 24.7]	NA
Low levels (score of 2-3)	65.3 [61.3, 69.1]	NA
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	13.5 [10.8,16.6]	NA
Internalized homophobia (cis LGB only, N=942; range 1-5)		
None (score of 1)	71.5 [67.5, 75.2]	NA
Low levels (score of 2-3)	28.4 [24.7, 32.4]	NA
Moderate levels (score of 4 or higher)	.174 [.0334,.899]	NA
Outness		
Out to family	88.5 [85.6,90.9]	NA
Out to straight friends	96.3 [94.4,97.5]	NA
Out to coworkers	74.2 [70.0,78.0]	NA
Out to healthcare workers	68.7 [64.2,72.8]	NA
DISCRIMINATION		
Ever experienced any everyday discriminatory events in the past year	67.7 [64.2,70.9]	56.5 [50.31,62.49]
Mean # of discriminatory events in the past year	4.241396 (4.003, 4.4799)	3.608606 (3.20197, 4.015)
Since the age of 18...		
Fired from your job or denied a job	37.7 [34.1,41.4]	37.7 [31.9,43.8]
Denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation	29.7 [26.4,33.1]	31.2 [25.9,37.0]
Prevented from moving into or buying a house or apartment by a landlord or realtor	8.08 [6.31,10.3]	6.24 [3.68,10.4]

	WHITE LGBT (N=1,096)	WHITE NON-LGBT (N=474)
VICTIMIZATION		
Since the age of 18...		
You were hit, beaten, physically attacked, or sexually assaulted	42.2 [38.5,46.1]	38.1 [32.2,44.3]
You were robbed or your property was stolen, vandalized, or purposely damaged	41.7 [38.0,45.4]	54.1 [47.7,60.3]
Someone tried to attack you, rob you, or damage your property, but they didn't succeed	21.1 [18.2,24.4]	24.5 [19.4,30.3]
Someone threatened you with violence	53.0 [49.2,56.8]	55.0 [48.7,61.1]
Someone verbally insulted or abused you	76.8 [73.4,79.9]	73.1 [67.2,78.4]
Someone threw an object at you	40.4 [36.6,44.2]	43.7 [37.6,50.0]
Stressful life events (during the last 12 months...)		
Did you move or have anyone new come to live with you	43.2 [39.4,47.1]	29.0 [23.4,35.5]
Were you fired or laid off from a job?	11.4 [9.08,14.2]	7.12 [4.55,11.0]
Were you unemployed and looking for a job for more than a month?	28.0 [24.5,31.9]	14.2 [10.1,19.5]
Have you had trouble with your boss or a co-worker?	31.7 [28.2,35.5]	24.6 [19.4,30.6]
Did you change jobs, job responsibilities, or work hours?	47.3 [43.5,51.2]	36.6 [30.7,43.0]
Did you get separated or divorced or break off a steady relationship?	17.5 [14.7,20.8]	6.46 [3.79,10.8]
Have you had serious problems with a neighbor, friend or relative	29.5 [26.0,33.2]	15.8 [12.0,20.7]
Have you experienced a major financial crisis, declared bankruptcy or more than once been unable to pay your bills on time	25.6 [22.3,29.2]	20.2 [15.6,25.7]
Did you have serious trouble with the police or the law	2.57 [1.54,4.25]	2.07^ [0.826,5.09]
Was something stolen from you, including things that you carry like a wallet, or something inside or outside your home	14.7 [12.1,17.6]	17.7 [13.4,23.1]
Has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by your or someone else in your house	12.0 [9.69,14.8]	13.4 [9.51,18.5]
RESILIENCY FACTORS		
LGB community connectedness (You feel you're part of the LGBT community)	51.4 [47.3,55.5]	NA
Gender identity community connectedness (I feel connected to other people who share my gender identity)	33.12 [24.2,43.46]	NA
Connectedness to race/ethnic community	10.94 [8.866,13.42]	20.68 [16.03,26.26]
Social support	61.15 [57.33,64.84]	73.58 [67.48,78.89]
Social well-being	37.0 [33.5,40.6]	49.48 [43.32,55.66]

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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