

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

BLACK LGBT ADULTS IN THE US

LGBT Well-Being at
the Intersection of
Race

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

About 40% of LGBT adults are people of color, including 12% who identify as Black.² In this report, we analyzed data from several sources to provide information about adults who self-identify as Black 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 compared Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults across these indicators in order to explore differences related to sexual orientation and gender identity among Black Americans. For several key indicators, we also compared Black LGBT and non-LGBT women and Black 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 U.S. A final comparative report examines differences across racial groups among LGBT people.

KEY FINDINGS

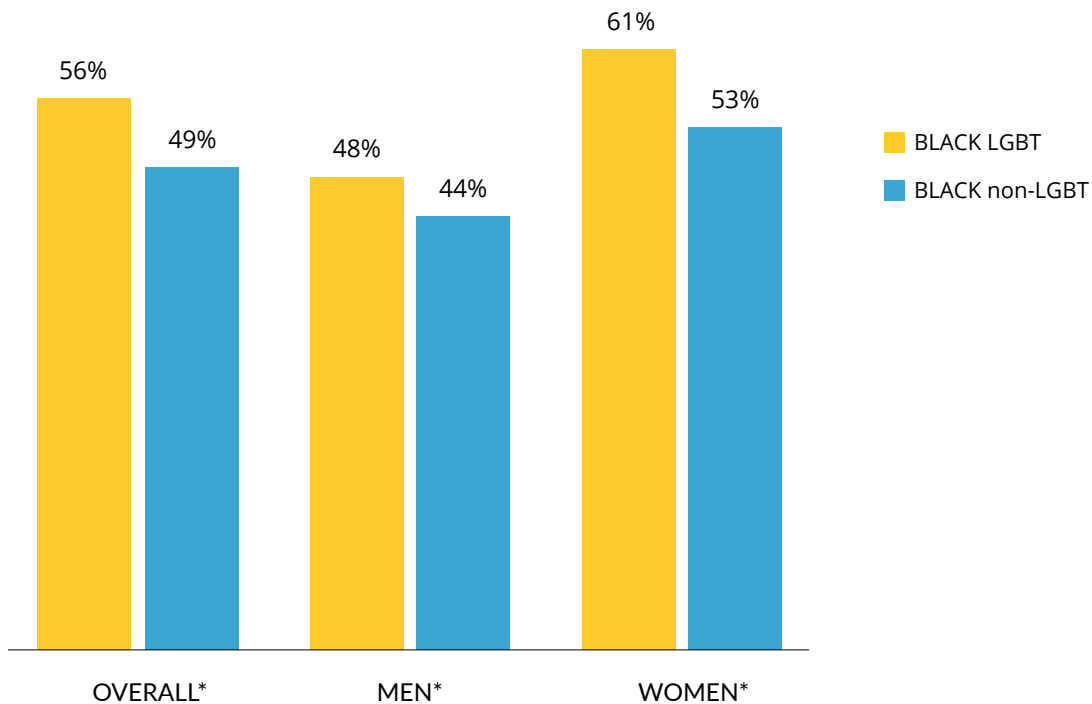
Demographic characteristics

- An estimated 1,210,000 U.S. adults self-identify as Black and LGBT.
- Regional distribution patterns of Black LGBT and non-LGBT Black adults are similar, except Black LGBT people are slightly less likely to live in the South and more likely to live in the West. About half (51.4%) of Black LGBT adults live in the U.S. South. Nearly one-fifth (19.8%) live in the Northeast, 18% live in the Midwest, and 10.8% live in the West.
- The Black LGBT adult population is younger than the population of Black non-LGBT adults. Over half (57%) of Black LGBT adults are under age 35 compared to 34% of Black non-LGBT adults.
- The gender divide among Black adults is greater for Black LGBT adults as 61% of Black LGBT adults are women compared to 56% of Black non-LGBT adults who are women.
- Educational attainment for Black LGBT and non-LGBT men is similar, but Black LGBT women (24%) are less likely to have a college degree than Black non-LGBT women (30%).
- Among those who are married or cohabitating, about 60% of Black LGBT men and women have a different-sex partner.
- Over one-third (36%) of Black LGBT adults are raising children. Black LGBT women (44%) are raising children at the same rate as Black non-LGBT women (45%).

Economic characteristics

- Black LGBT adults are more likely to experience economic insecurity than Black non-LGBT adults.
- Nearly 40% of Black LGBT adults have a household income below \$24,000 per year compared to 33% of Black non-LGBT adults.
- Black LGBT adults are more likely to be unemployed (14% compared to 10%) and to experience food insecurity (37% compared to 27%) than Black non-LGBT adults. The disparity in food insecurity is much more pronounced for Black LGBT and non-LGBT women (41% vs. 29%) than for Black LGBT and non-LGBT men (31% vs. 25%).
- Over half (56%) of Black LGBT adults live in low-income households (below 200% of the federal poverty level) compared to 49% of Black non-LGBT adults. Black LGBT (61%) and non-LGBT (53%) women were more likely to live in low-income households compared to Black LGBT (48%) and non-LGBT (44%) men.

Proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults living below the 200% federal poverty level, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Mental and physical health

- Black LGBT adults (24%) were slightly more likely to report that their overall health is fair or poor than Black non-LGBT adults (22%).
- Over one-quarter (26%) of Black LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression compared to 15% of Black non-LGBT adults. Black LGBT (29%) and non-LGBT (17%) women were more likely to be diagnosed with depression than Black LGBT (21%) and non-LGBT (12%) men.

- Black LGBT adults are more likely to engage in high-risk health behaviors than Black non-LGBT adults. Among Black LGBT adults, 34% report current smoking and 5% report heavy drinking compared to 23% and 2% of non-LGBT adults, respectively.
- Black LGBT adults are more likely to have a mild disability (25%), defined as experiencing limitations because of poor health for 1-14 days in the past month, than Black non-LGBT adults (20%), though the same percentage (10%) of both groups experience high disability, defined as experiencing limitations because of poor health for 15-30 days in the past month.
- Black LGBT adults had a greater odds of being diagnosed with several serious health conditions including asthma, heart attack, and cancer compared to Black non-LGBT adults
- Among Black LGBT adults, 56% are tested for HIV at least once a year while 24% had never been tested for HIV.

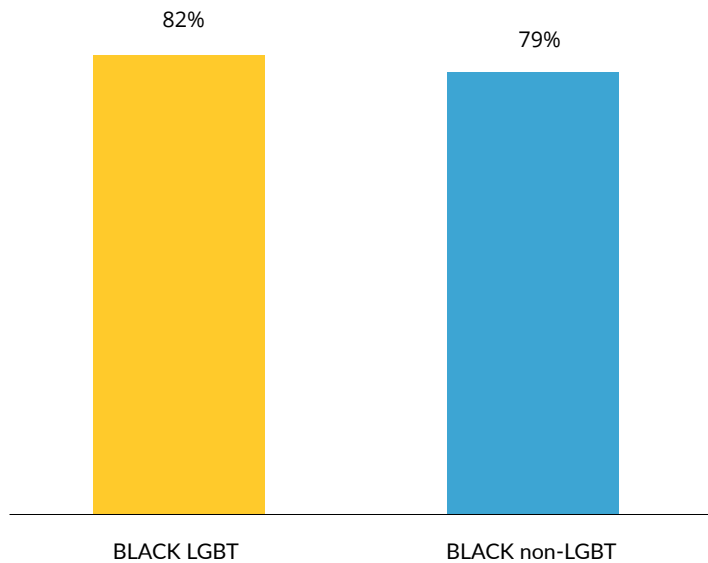
Access to health care

- Black LGBT women are more likely to lack health insurance than Black non-LGBT women: 20% of Black LGBT women are uninsured compared to 12% of Black non-LGBT women, whereas approximately 18% of both Black LGBT and non-LGBT men are uninsured.
- More Black LGBT adults (17%) have Medicaid as their primary insurance than non-LGBT adults (13%). Among Black men, more LGBT (14%) than non-LGBT (10%) men receive Medicaid. Among Black women, more LGBT (19%) than non-LGBT (17%) women receive Medicaid. Seventy percent of Black LGBT adults have a personal doctor compared to 77% of Black non-LGBT adults.

Discrimination and stressful events

- More than half (55%) of Black LGBT adults said the city or area in which they live is not a good place for transgender people and 39% said it is not a good place for LGB people. More than a third of Black LGBT adults also said it is not a good place for racial/ethnic minorities (36%) and immigrants from other countries (40%).
- Both Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported experiences with everyday discrimination. A slightly higher percentage of Black LGBT adults (82%) reported experiences of everyday discrimination than Black non-LGBT adults (79%), but the majority of both groups of Black adults in the U.S. indicated that discrimination is an issue.
- A large proportion of Black LGBT adults have experienced victimization, including 79% who reported verbal insults or abuse, 60% who reported being threatened with violence, 44% who were physically or sexually assaulted, and 43% who experienced robbery or property destruction.
- Nearly half (49%) of Black LGBT adults reported being fired from or denied a job and 30% reported receiving a negative review or being denied a promotion at work. Black non-LGBT adults reported these experiences at similar rates.
- Many Black LGBT adults have experienced financial stress. For example, 71% said they did not have enough money to make ends meet, 43% experienced a major financial crisis within the past year, from when the survey was administered in 2016-2017, and 26% were fired or laid off from a job in that same past year. and 26% were fired or laid off from a job within the past year.

Experienced at least one discriminatory event in the past year

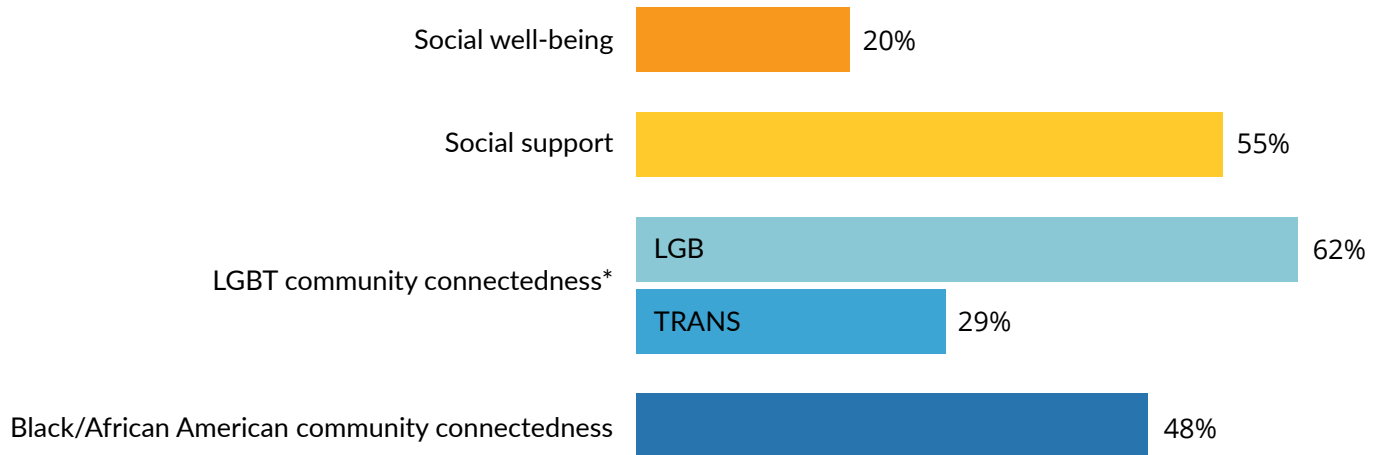


Minority stress and support

- Most Black LGBT adults (71%) reported they were “out” to healthcare workers. However, overall, Black LGB and transgender adults reported concealing their sexual orientation or gender identity and experiencing internalized homophobia or transphobia to some degree. Black transgender adults rated higher on having these experiences than Black LGB adults, though the difference was not statistically significant.
- Overall, Black LGBT adults reported being somewhat worried that their sexual orientation or gender identity will affect the quality of health care they received.
- Large percentages of Black LGBT adults also reported family and relationship stress. For example, 49% said their relationship with their parents is strained; 40% said they have a close relative or partner in very bad health; and 19% said they separated, divorced, or broke off a significant relationship within the past year from when the survey was administered in 2016-2017.
- About 62% of Black cisgender LGB adults and 29% of Black transgender adults reported feeling connected to the LGBT or their gender minority community.
- Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults had a similar sense of belonging to Black communities and were similar in terms of how much general social support they thought they received. Nearly half of Black LGBT (48%) and non-LGBT (46%) adults reported feeling connected to Black communities and about 55% of Black LGBT adults and 65% of Black non-LGBT adults reported feeling social support.

In addition to presenting national data, we compared Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults on several key outcomes by region in the U.S.: South, Northeast, Midwest, and West. 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 32 of the report.

Proportion of Black LGBT people who experience each indicator of resilience



Note: Findings indicate percentage that endorse each indicator at a moderate level.

*Participants to the Generations survey responded to questions about their connection to the LGBT community. Participants in the TransPop survey responded to questions about their connection to the transgender community.

Across measures of well-being, there are both similarities and differences among Black adults when we compare the population by LGBT status. In almost all areas of economic and social vulnerability, such as employment, income, food insecurity, and healthcare access, Black LGBT adults fared worse than their non-LGBT counterparts. Disparities were also observed in several areas of mental and physical health, particularly depression and asthma, as well as vulnerability to mild degrees of disability. There were a few notable similarities, such as likelihood of being a parent (among women) and similar vulnerability to stigma and healthcare access issues. Black LGBT and non-LGBT people were also similar in terms of social well-being and other indicators of resilience. In particular, centrality of racial identity and sources of social support were similar for Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

The findings illuminate areas where the Black LGBT subpopulation may be more in need of or impacted by policy and services interventions, particularly related to improving conditions for economic stability, safety from violence, and mental health. Future research should examine in more detail the factors that are driving the poor outcomes for Black people overall, as well as the differences between Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults in the U.S.

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 state,^{6,7} and freedom.⁸ In these reports, we discuss race, and differences among LGBT adults by race, 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.

CURRENT REPORT INTRODUCTION

In our series LGBT Well-Being at the Intersection of Race, there are descriptive reports for each racial/ethnicⁱ group, 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. The current report is focused on the U.S. population that identifies as Black and/or African American. In the U.S., the racial group defined as “Black or African American” refers to “a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa – includes Sub-Saharan African entries (e.g., Kenyan; Nigerian) – includes Afro-Caribbean entries (e.g., Haitian; Jamaican).”ⁱⁱ While there is great diversity in experiences between Black people from different countries, and dependent upon their ancestry in relationship to the large-scale slave trade in the Americas, we provide analyses of Black LGBT adults as one group. Our decision to take this approach is guided by both empirical and theoretical factors. Given our emphasis on experiences with racism and its structural products as a rationale for analysis of the intersection of race and SOGI, combining these subgroups of adults of African descent seems appropriate, despite the obvious limitations of not having more nuanced data on vulnerability to discrimination (e.g., family economic stability, skin tone). Further, in order to maximize our ability to look at group differences by race in subsequent reports, we combine the entire Black and African American group to increase sample size.

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 and 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.¹⁰

ⁱ We use the terms race and racial/ethnicity interchangeably throughout the report. We recognize that ethnicity specifically refers to a group bound by culture and sometimes nationality, and can be distinct from race as a social grouping and 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, in the U.S., they 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)

ⁱⁱ See https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/black/2012.07.06_cspan_blacks_1.pdf

We provide population size estimates and prevalence of well-being indicators for Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults and assess whether the estimates differ. Because empirical research shows persistent differences in social and economic experiences between women and men,¹¹ we also provide estimates of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults by gender. Until recently, the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey asked respondents one question about their gender with answer options “male” or “female.” We use this measure to indicate gender of all respondents, recognizing the limitations of a binary conceptualization of gender. Details on the methodology and analysis strategies can be found in the Methods Note of this report. Given that policies affecting LGBT adults’ well-being differ by region, we also included a section in this report highlighting the same set of estimates in four regions across the U.S. as defined by the Census Bureau: South, Northeast, Midwest, and the West.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

We estimate that there are a total of 1,210,000 Black LGBT adults and 25,810,000 Black non-LGBT adults in the U.S. (Table 1). Using the population estimate of Black adults, people aged 18 and older, we multiplied the percentage of Black LGBT adults (4.5%) and non-LGBT adults (95.5%) to get these estimates. We estimated the number of Black LGBT men (n = 473,000) and women (n = 736,000) by multiplying the percentages of LGBT adults by gender with the population estimate of Black LGBT adults (Table 2).

Table 1. Population estimates and proportions of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	BLACK LGBT		BLACK NON-LGBT	
	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI
Percentage	4.5%	4.3% : 4.7%	95.5%	95.3% : 95.7%
Population Estimate	1,210,000	1,160,000 : 1,261,000	25,810,000	25,759,000 : 25,860,000

Table 2. Population estimates and proportions of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults by gender

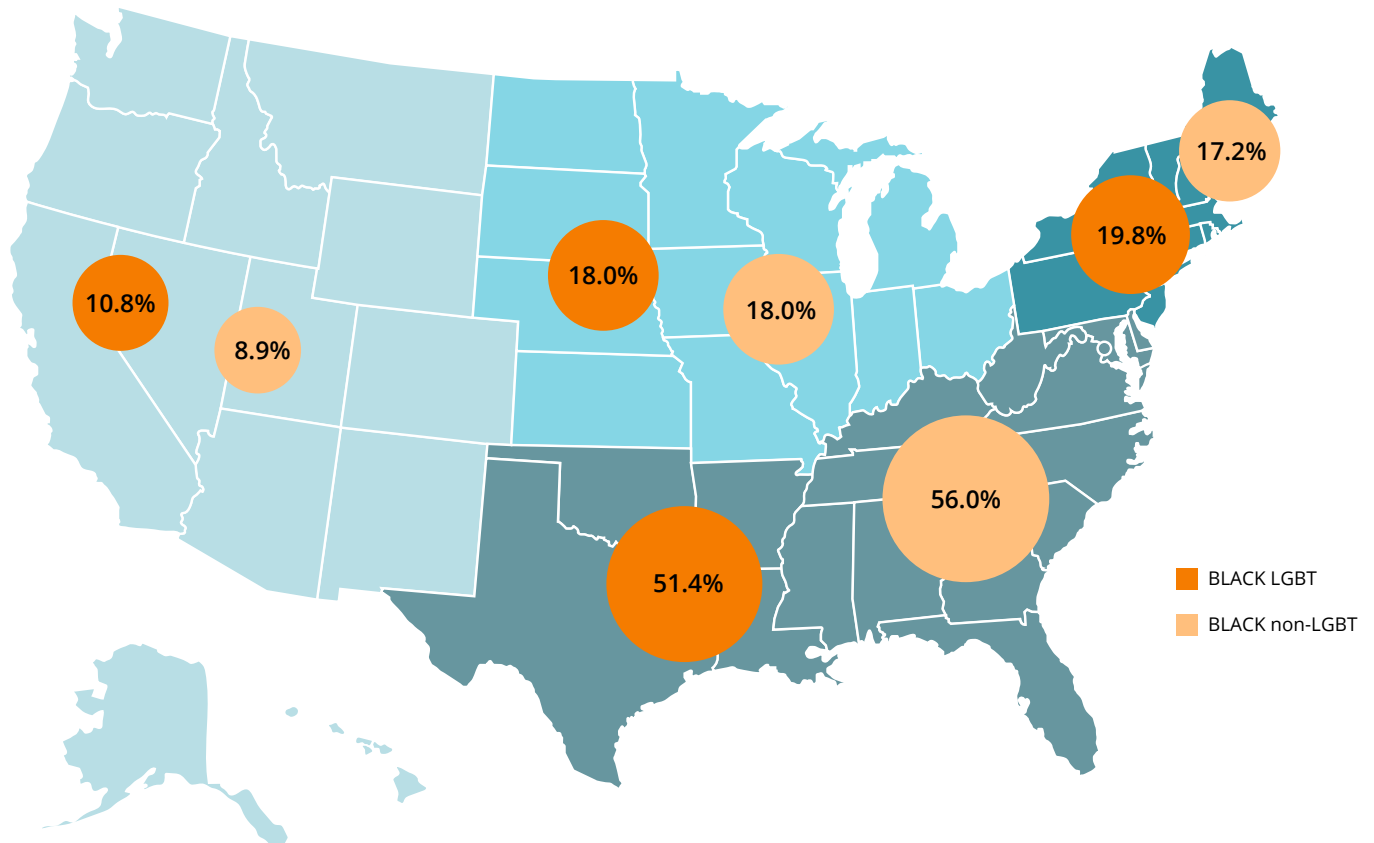
		BLACK LGBT		BLACK NON-LGBT	
		ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI
Men	Percentage	39.1%	37.1% : 41.2%	44.2%	43.7% : 44.6%
	Population Estimate	473,000	449,000 : 498,000	11,403,000	11,292,000 : 11,515,000
Women	Percentage	60.9%	58.8% : 62.9%	55.8%	55.4% : 56.3%
	Population Estimate	736,000	712,000 : 761,000	14,407,000	14,295,000 : 14,519,000

Table 3 provides population estimates of Black LGBT adults across regions defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Among Black LGBT adults, 51.4% live in the South, 19.8% in the Northeast, 18% in the Midwest, and 10.8% live in the West. Similarly, among Black non-LGBT adults, more Black non-LGBT adults live in the South than in other regions. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 1,000, meaning not all values add up to 100% of the sample.

Table 3. Population estimates and proportions of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults by region

CENSUS REGION	BLACK LGBT		BLACK NON-LGBT	
	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI
South	51.4%	49.2% : 53.5%	56.0%	55.5% : 56.4%
AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	622,000	596,000 : 648,000	14,441,000	14,328,000 : 14,554,000
Northeast	19.8%	18.1% : 21.6%	17.2%	16.9% : 17.5%
CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT	239,000	219,000 : 261,000	4,438,000	4,352,000 : 4,524,000
Midwest	18.0%	16.4% : 19.7%	18.0%	17.6% : 18.3%
IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI	218,000	198,000 : 239,000	4,637,000	4,548,000 : 4,727,000
West	10.8%	9.5% : 12.3%	8.9%	8.6% : 9.1%
AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY	131,000	115,000 : 149,000	2,295,000	2,232,000 : 2,360,000

Percent of Black LGBT adults living in each region of the U.S.

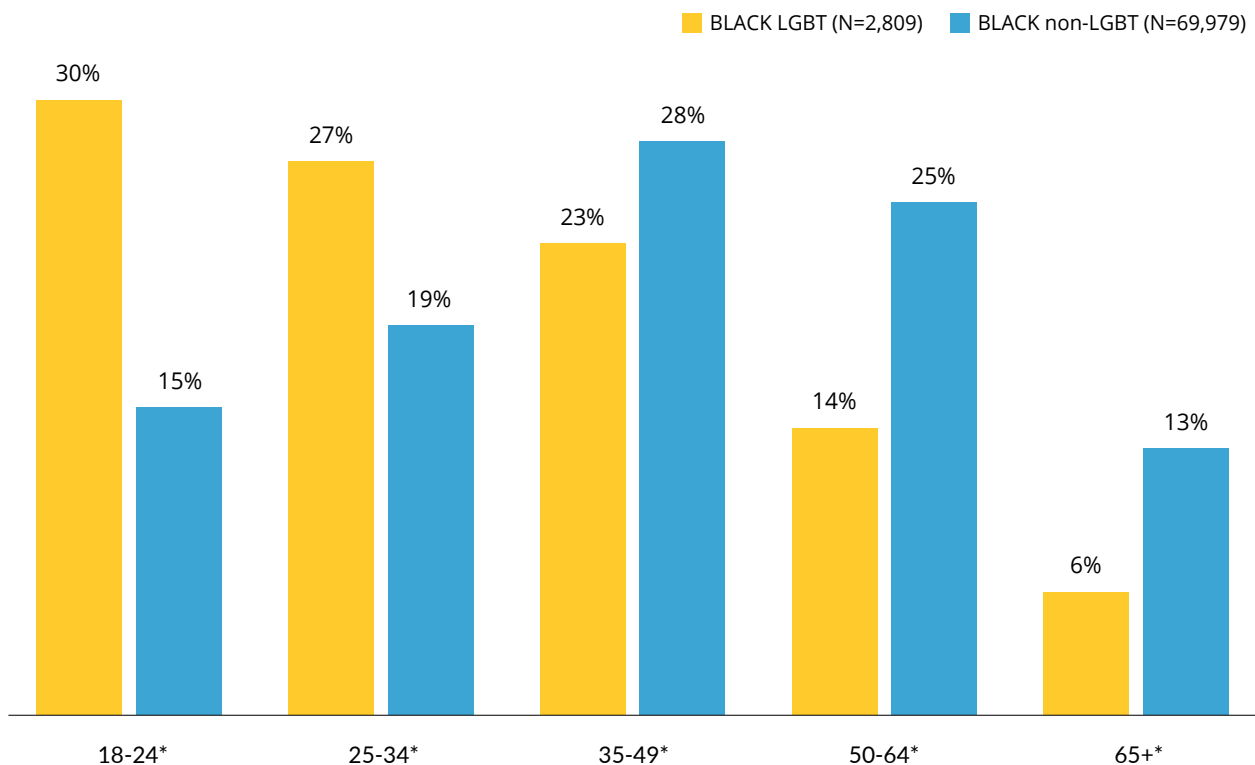


DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE

Overall, the Black LGBT adult population is younger than Black non-LGBT adults (Figure 1). The average age is 36 years old for Black LGBT adults, and 44 years old for Black non-LGBT adults. The average age for Black LGBT men is 39, for women it is 34. For Black non-LGBT men and women, the average age is 44.

Figure 1. Age distribution of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

EDUCATION

We examined educational differences across LGBT status by restricting the age range to 25 years and older, the age beyond which few adults are enrolled in undergraduate programs.ⁱⁱⁱ Among those 25 and older, the proportion of Black LGBT adults without a college education was similar to that of Black non-LGBT adults (Table 4). However, among women, fewer Black LGBT women reported attaining a college degree than their non-LGBT counterparts.

ⁱⁱⁱ 95% of those who have a Bachelor's degree are 25 years old and older (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=education&tid=ACST1Y2019.S1501&hidePreview=true>)

Table 4. Educational attainment of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults aged 25 and older, overall and by gender

	OVERALL		BLACK MEN		BLACK WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 2,809)	Non-LGBT (N = 69,979)	LGBT (N = 1,303)	Non-LGBT (N = 32,143)	LGBT (N = 1,506)	Non-LGBT (N = 37,836)
No college education	75%	73%	73%	76%	76%	70%
College education	25%	27%	27%	24%	24%	30%

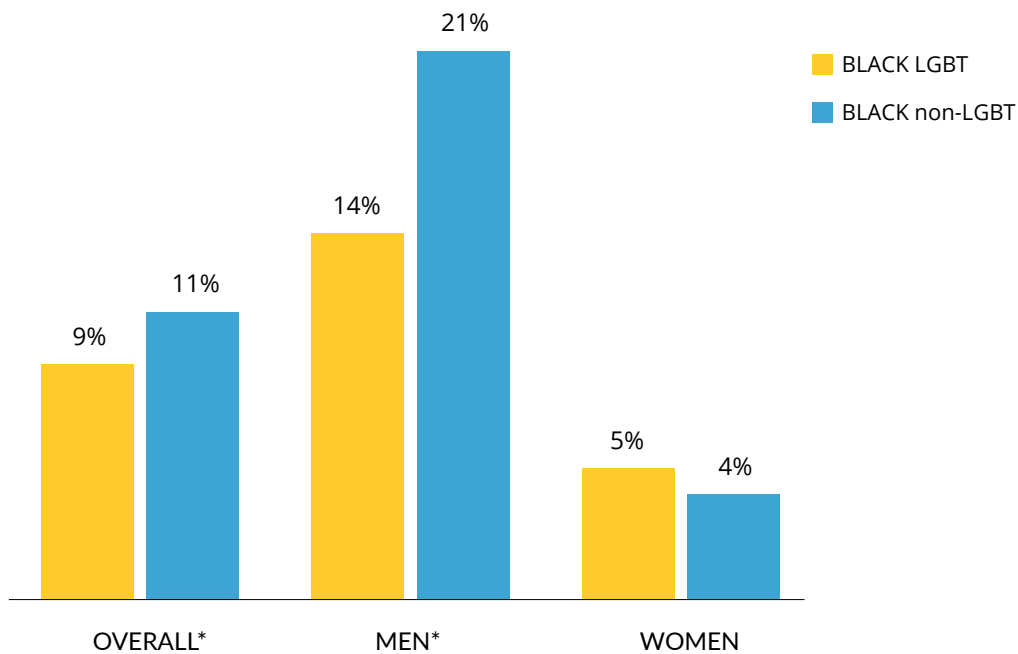
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

VETERAN STATUS

Overall, Black LGBT adults have served in the military at lower rates than Black non-LGBT adults. However, this lower rate was driven by the lower likelihood of Black LGBT men to be veterans. Black LGBT women were just as likely to have served in the military as Black non-LGBT women (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Veteran status of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

SOCIAL LIFE

More Black LGBT adults live in urban areas and live alone than Black non-LGBT adults. Black LGBT adults are also less likely to be married, and much more likely to be in a domestic partnership, cohabitating, or single, compared to their non-LGBT counterparts (Table 5).

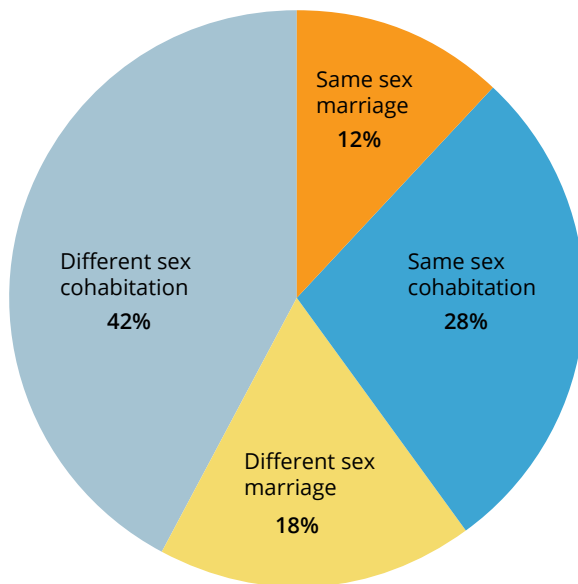
Table 5. Social life characteristics of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL LIFE	BLACK LGBT (N=2,809)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=69,979)
Live in urban area	92%	90%
Live alone	24%	21%
Marital status		
Married	12%	33%
Domestic partner/cohabitating	15%	6%
Not partnered	73%	62%
Has child(ren)	36%	42%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Among those who are married, in a domestic partnership, or cohabitating, 40% of Black LGBT adults are either married or cohabitating with someone of the same sex. Among these Black LGBT adults, 12% are married to and 28% were cohabitating with someone of the same sex (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Distribution of partner sex and relationship status among Black LGBT adults who are married, in a domestic partnership, or cohabitating

Source: Gallup 2015-2017 data

Most Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas. Black LGBT women are slightly more likely to live in urban areas than Black non-LGBT women, while similar proportions of Black LGBT and non-LGBT men live in urban areas. Black LGBT and non-LGBT women are raising children at similar rates (Table 6). More Black LGBT women and men reported a partnership status that is something other than married, such as being in a domestic partnership or not having a partner, compared to

Black non-LGBT adults. Among those who are married, cohabitating, or in a domestic partnership, 46% Black LGBT women and 34% of Black LGBT men are married or cohabitating with a different-sex partner (Figure 4). We should note that interpreting this finding is complicated by both the way gender is measured in the Gallup survey and how the question of partnership type is asked. That is, for transgender women and men, as well as cisgender adults partnered with transgender adults, it is not likely this survey adequately reflects the ways gender and sex of partner is understood. Nonetheless, the pattern observed here reflects previous research in which we see that sexual minority women partner with different gender partners at higher rates than sexual minority men.¹²

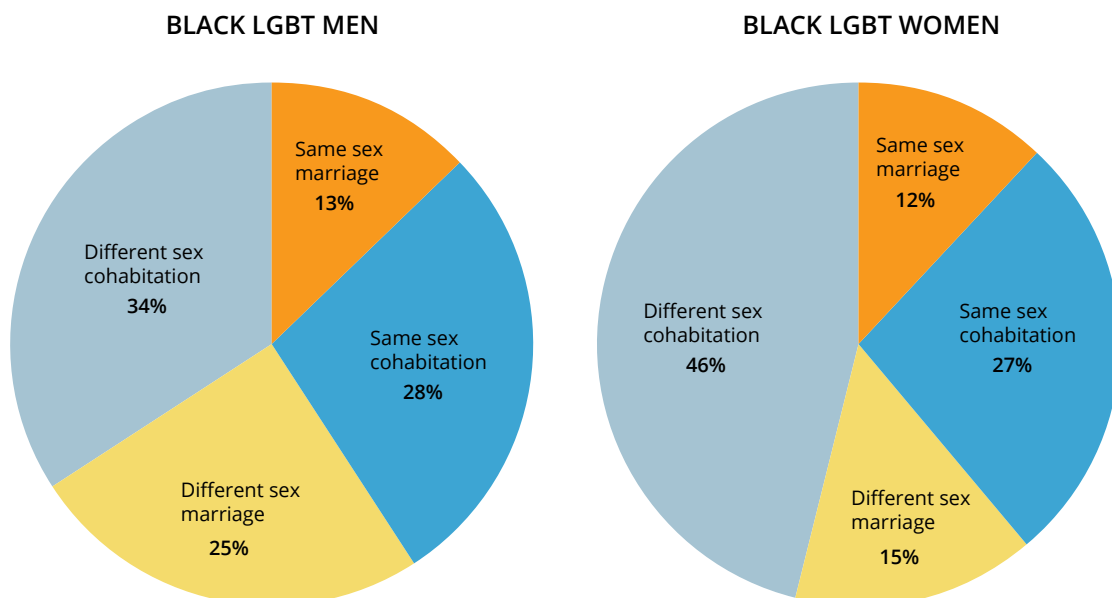
Table 6. Social life characteristics of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults by gender

	BLACK MEN		BLACK WOMEN	
CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL LIFE	LGBT (N=1,303)	Non-LGBT (N=32,143)	LGBT (N=1,506)	Non-LGBT (N=37,836)
Live in urban area	92%	91%	93%	90%
Live alone	32%	22%	18%	20%
Marital status				
Married	14%	38%	11%	28%
Domestic partner/cohabitating	12%	6%	16%	5%
Not partnered	74%	56%	73%	67%
Has child(ren)	23%	38%	44%	45%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Figure 4. Distribution of partner sex and relationship status among Black LGBT men and women who are married, in a domestic partnership, or cohabitating



Source: Gallup 2015-2017 data

ECONOMIC LIFE

In the U.S., low economic status is persistently observed among Black Americans when compared with several other racial/ethnic groups.¹³ Previous research has demonstrated high rates of poverty and homelessness among Black LGBT adults specifically.^{14,15} Across all economic indicators in Table 7, Black LGBT adults have a lower economic status than Black non-LGBT adults. In terms of household income, 39% of Black LGBT adults have a household income of less than \$24,000 a year compared to 33% of Black non-LGBT adults.¹⁶ In the highest annual income bracket (\$120,000/year or more), we also see a large disparity between Black LGBT adults (8%) and Black non-LGBT (11%). Additionally, more Black LGBT adults are unemployed and had difficulty buying food in the past year compared to non-LGBT adults.

Table 7. Economic indicators of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults

ECONOMICS INDICATORS	BLACK LGBT (N=2,809)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=69,979)
Household annual income		
Below \$24,000	39%	33%
\$24,000-\$59,999	36%	35%
\$60,000-\$119,999	17%	21%
\$120,000 or more	8%	11%
Unemployed	14%	10%
Food insecure in the past 12 months	37%	27%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

When analyzing by gender, a similar pattern emerged. More Black LGBT men and women experience having a low income, unemployment, and food insecurity than their Black non-LGBT peers (Table 8). Particularly notable, 37% of Black LGBT men compared to 29% of Black non-LGBT men live in low-income households. Among Black women, 41% of Black LGBT women compared to 29% of Black non-LGBT women experienced food insecurity in the past year.

Table 8. Economic indicators of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults by gender

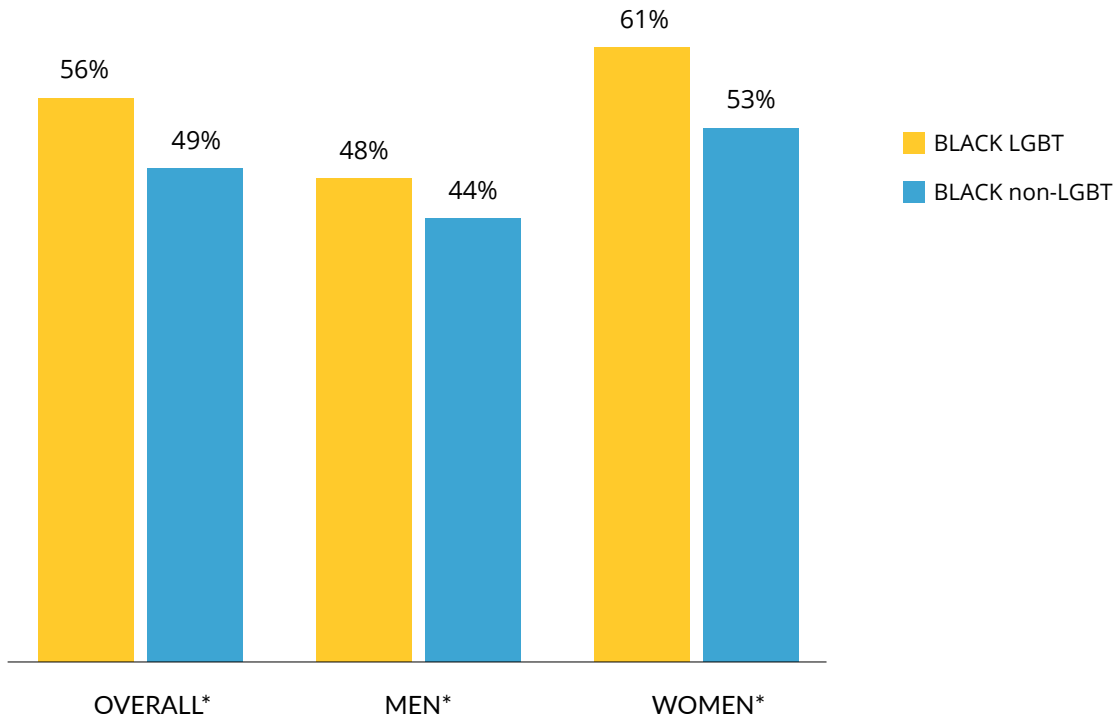
	BLACK MEN		BLACK WOMEN	
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	LGBT (N=1,303)	Non-LGBT (N=32,143)	LGBT (N=1,506)	Non-LGBT (N=37,836)
Household annual income				
Below \$24,000	37%	29%	40%	36%
\$24,000-\$59,999	33%	35%	38%	35%
\$60,000-\$119,999	20%	23%	15%	20%
\$120,000 or more	10%	13%	7%	9%
Unemployed	11%	9%	15%	11%
Food insecure in the past 12 months	31%	25%	41%	29%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Overall, more Black LGBT adults live in low-income households (defined here as reporting an income-household size ratio at or below the 200% federal poverty level or FPL) than Black non-LGBT adults and this same pattern emerges when looking at Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults by gender (Figure 5). Overall a higher proportion of women live in low-income households than men, and the disparity between Black LGBT and non-LGBT women was larger.

Figure 5. Proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults living below the 200% federal poverty level, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

SELF-REPORTED FAIR AND POOR HEALTH

More Black LGBT adults feel that they have fair or poor overall health than Black non-LGBT adults, and this difference appears to be driven by the high rate of fair or poor health among Black LGBT women (Table 9).

Table 9. Proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults who reported fair and poor health, overall and by gender

	OVERALL		BLACK MEN		BLACK WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 2,809)	Non-LGBT (N = 69,979)	LGBT (N = 1,303)	Non-LGBT (N = 32,143)	LGBT (N = 1,506)	Non-LGBT (N = 37,836)
Fair and poor health	24%	22%	22%	21%	26%	22%

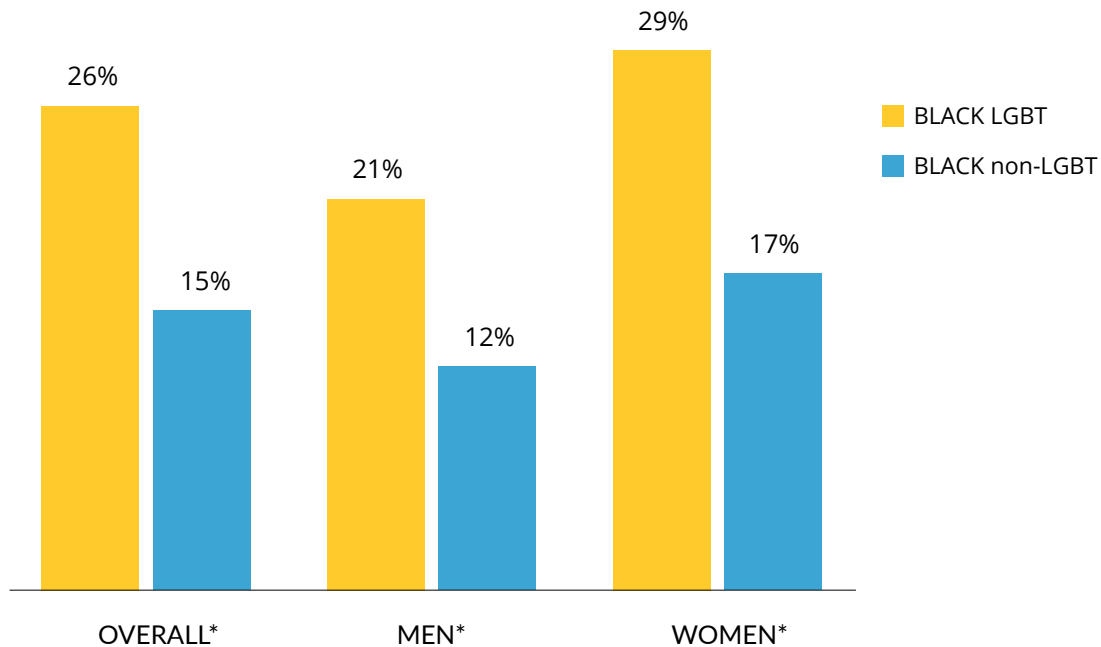
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

MENTAL HEALTH

Black LGBT adults were almost twice as likely to report having been diagnosed with depression compared to Black non-LGBT adults. Both Black LGBT men and Black LGBT women were more likely have been diagnosed with depression than Black non-LGBT men and women (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults diagnosed with depression, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

PHYSICAL HEALTH FACTORS

High-risk health behaviors

In terms of health behaviors, more Black LGBT adults currently smoke than non-LGBT adults and Black LGBT adults were twice as likely to drink heavily than non-LGBT adults. Among men, 33% of Black LGBT men currently smoke compared to 29% of Black non-LGBT men though there was no difference in alcohol consumption between Black LGBT and non-LGBT men. However, among women, Black LGBT women were about twice as likely to smoke and much more likely to drink heavily compared to Black non-LGBT women (Table 10).

Table 10. Proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults who engaged in high-risk health behaviors, overall and by gender

	OVERALL		BLACK MEN		BLACK WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 2,809)	Non-LGBT (N = 69,979)	LGBT (N = 1,303)	Non-LGBT (N = 32,143)	LGBT (N = 1,506)	Non-LGBT (N = 37,836)
Current smoker	34%	23%	33%	29%	34%	18%
Heavy drinking	5%	2%	3%	2%	6%	1%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that the 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 and products of health conditions, and yet strongly situated in current understandings of stigma, discrimination, and the medicalization of bodies deemed to be “different.”¹⁷ In order to provide context for the significance of these stigmatized health factors in the lives of Black LGBT people, we examined prevalence of several levels of disability and multiple ranges of weight (as measured by the body-mass index or BMI) among Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults. In assessing the distribution of the number of days adults felt limited because of poor health in a month (measure of disability), more Black LGBT adults (25%) have mild (1-14 days of limitations) disability compared to Black non-LGBT adults (20%). However, the same percentage in both groups (10%) reported high disability (15-30 days of limitations). In terms of weight, more Black non-LGBT adults have a BMI score between 25-30 than Black LGBT adults, though the proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a high BMI score (30 and above) was similar (Table 11).

Table 11. Distribution of disability status and BMI of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	BLACK LGBT (N=2,809)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=69,979)
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations due to poor health)		
None	65%	70%
Mild (1 – 14 days)	25%	20%
High (15 – 30 days)	10%	10%

	BLACK LGBT (N=2,809)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=69,979)
Body Mass Index (BMI)		
BMI ≤ 24.9	34%	30%
BMI 25.0-29.9	29%	34%
BMI ≥ 30.0	37%	36%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Among men, a higher proportion of Black LGBT men (21%) experience mild disability compared to Black non-LGBT men (17%). Similarly, among women, a higher proportion of Black LGBT women (27%) than Black non-LGBT women (23%) have mild disability. There were no statistically significant differences between Black LGBT and non-LGBT men and women with a high BMI (30 and above) (Table 12).

Table 12. Distribution of disability status and BMI of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults by gender

	BLACK MEN		BLACK WOMEN	
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	LGBT (N=1,303)	Non-LGBT (N=32,143)	LGBT (N=1,506)	Non-LGBT (N=37,836)
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)				
None	70%	74%	61%	67%
Mild (1 – 14 days)	21%	17%	27%	23%
High (15 – 30 days)	9%	9%	11%	10%
Body Mass Index (BMI)				
BMI ≤ 24.9	38%	30%	32%	29%
BMI 25.0-29.9	32%	39%	27%	30%
BMI ≥ 30.0	29%	32%	42%	40%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

PHYSICAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

Lifetime chronic conditions

For lifetime chronic physical health conditions, we examined the probability of being diagnosed with a chronic physical health condition adjusting for age, given that many of the health outcomes listed in Table 13 are associated with older age.¹⁸ In Table 13, we present the proportions of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults who have been diagnosed with a chronic health condition at some point in their lives. Though we present proportions without age adjustments, we indicated statistical significance between the two groups using odds ratios adjusted for age, which explains why even though the unadjusted proportions for adults diagnosed with a heart attack are similar or the same, the difference is statistically significant once adjusting for age. Adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals can be found in the appendices. As Table 13 shows, Black LGBT adults have a higher likelihood of being diagnosed with asthma, heart attack, or cancer than Black non-LGBT adults overall

and among men. Among women, Black LGBT women are more likely than Black non-LGBT women to have been diagnosed with asthma or cancer.

Table 13. Chronic health conditions for Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	OVERALL		BLACK MEN		BLACK WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 2,809)	Non-LGBT (N = 69,979)	LGBT (N = 1,303)	Non-LGBT (N = 32,143)	LGBT (N = 1,506)	Non-LGBT (N = 37,836)
Asthma	21%	14%	18%	11%	22%	16%
Diabetes	11%	15%	11%	14%	11%	16%
Heart attack	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Cancer	21%	14%	18%	11%	22%	16%
High blood pressure	28%	37%	31%	35%	26%	38%
High cholesterol	14%	21%	19%	21%	12%	21%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that the estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different after adjusting for age; percentages presented in the table are sample estimates without the statistical adjustment for age.

HIV

Six percent of Black LGBT adults and 1% of Black non-LGBT adults reported living with HIV. However, because the sample size of Black non-LGBT adults who are living with HIV is based on too few respondents, the estimate is not stable enough to represent the population estimate and should be interpreted with caution. Nonetheless, the HIV prevalence among the general Black population in the U.S. is approximately 1%, and the disparity between the two groups reflects what is known about HIV risk among Black LGBT people, particularly cisgender gay and bisexual men and transgender women.¹⁹ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendation for testing frequency for HIV is at least once a year or more frequently.²⁰ More Black LGBT adults (56%) are tested for HIV at least once per year or more frequently than non-LGBT adults, though this difference was not statistically significant. Black non-LGBT adults are more likely to only get tested if they felt at risk compared to Black LGBT adults (Table 14). Additionally, 24% of Black LGBT adults have never been tested for HIV.

Table 14. HIV testing frequency of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults

TESTING FOR HIV	BLACK LGBT (N=259)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=36)
About once a year or more frequently	56%	37%
About once every 2 years or less often	7%	11%^
I only get tested if I felt I was at risk	13%	38%
I've never been tested for HIV	24%	15%^

Source: Generations and TransPop data

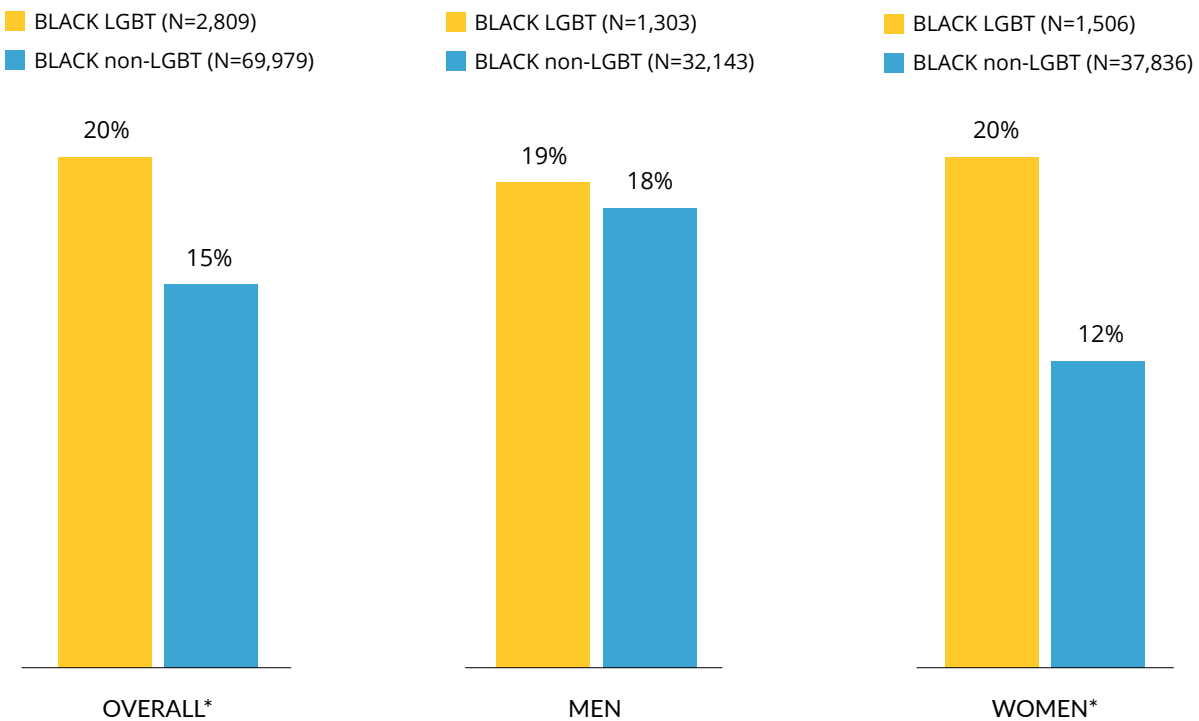
Note: Bold numbers indicate that the estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different ^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Health insurance

More Black LGBT adults are uninsured than Black non-LGBT adults. Among men, Black LGBT and non-LGBT men are similar in terms of being uninsured. Among women, 20% of Black LGBT women were uninsured compared to 12% of Black non-LGBT women (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Proportion of uninsured Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender



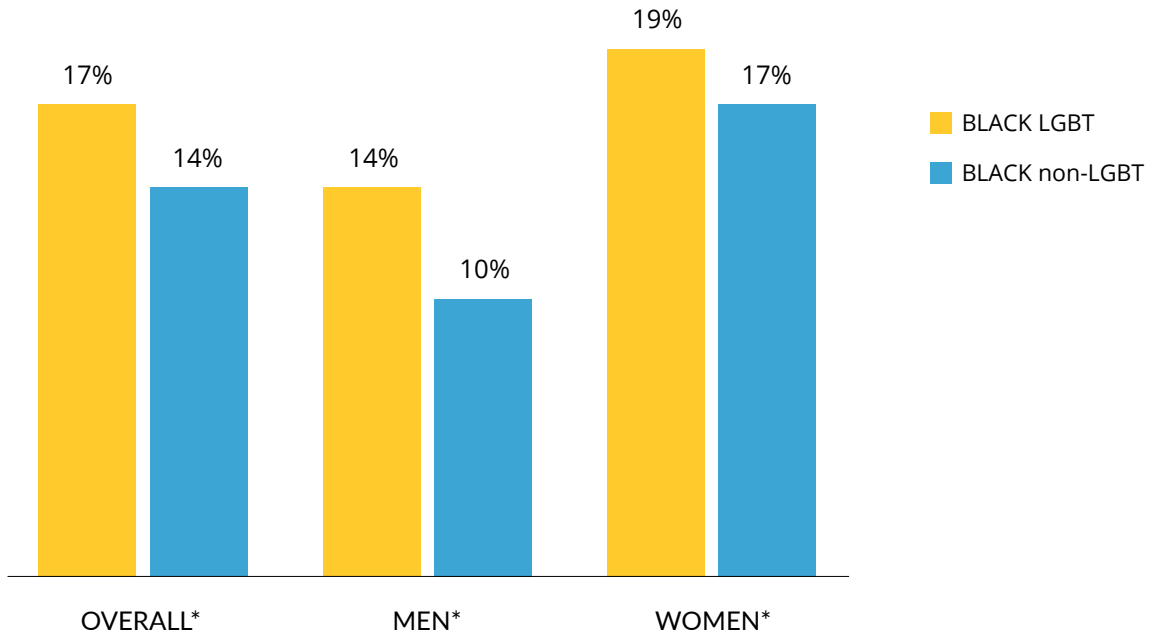
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Medicaid

Overall, more Black LGBT adults (17%) have Medicaid as their primary insurance compared to Black non-LGBT adults (13%). More Black LGBT men (14%) and women (19%) have Medicaid than Black non-LGBT men (10%) and women (17%), respectively (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults with Medicaid, overall and by gender

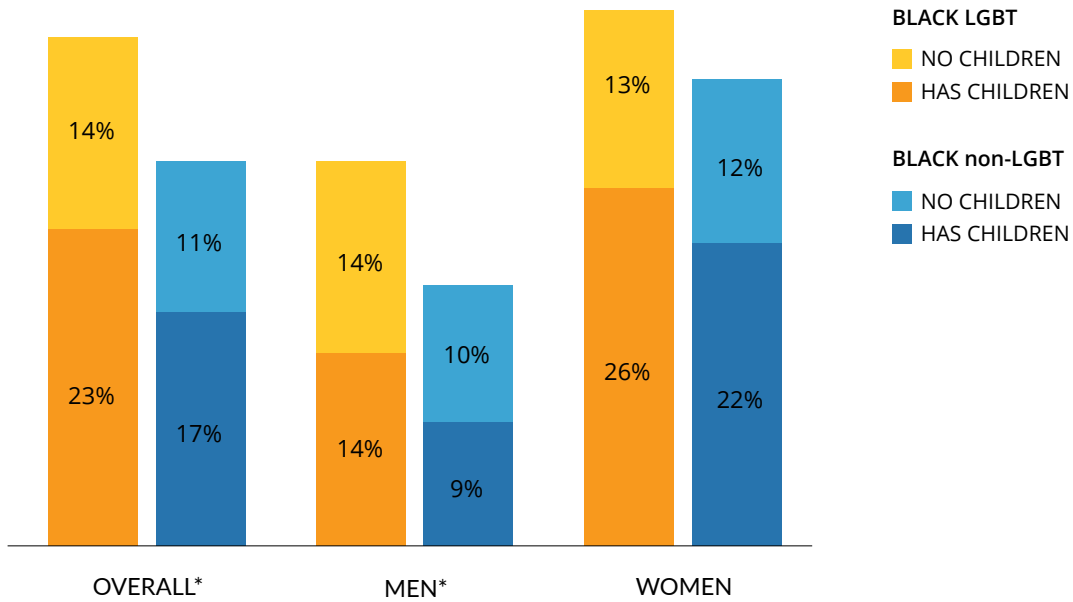


Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

We also assessed Medicaid enrollment by parental status, comparing adults who had children under the age of 18 with those who had no children. Overall, more parents are enrolled in Medicaid than non-parents. Among Black LGBT adults who are parents, 23% have Medicaid compared to 14% of non-parents. There are no differences in Medicaid enrollment between parenting and non-parenting Black men within sexual orientation and gender identity groups, meaning that Black LGBT men who are parenting are enrolled in Medicaid at a similar rate to those who are not parenting and likewise for Black non-LGBT men. Among women, there are differences by parental status, but not by LGBT status (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults with Medicaid by parental status



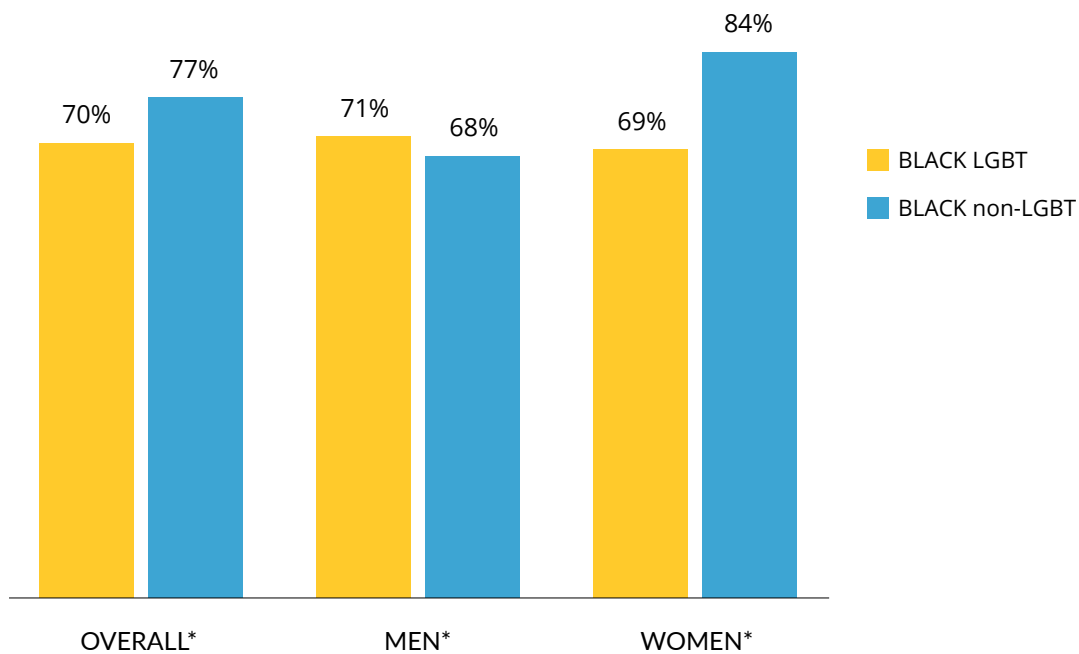
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Had a personal doctor

Overall, fewer Black LGBT adults had a personal doctor than Black non-LGBT adults, but this appears to be driven by the differences between access to care for Black LGBT women (Figure 10).

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



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

EXPERIENCES WITH DISCRIMINATION, STRESS, AND SUPPORT

MINORITY STRESS AND DISCRIMINATION

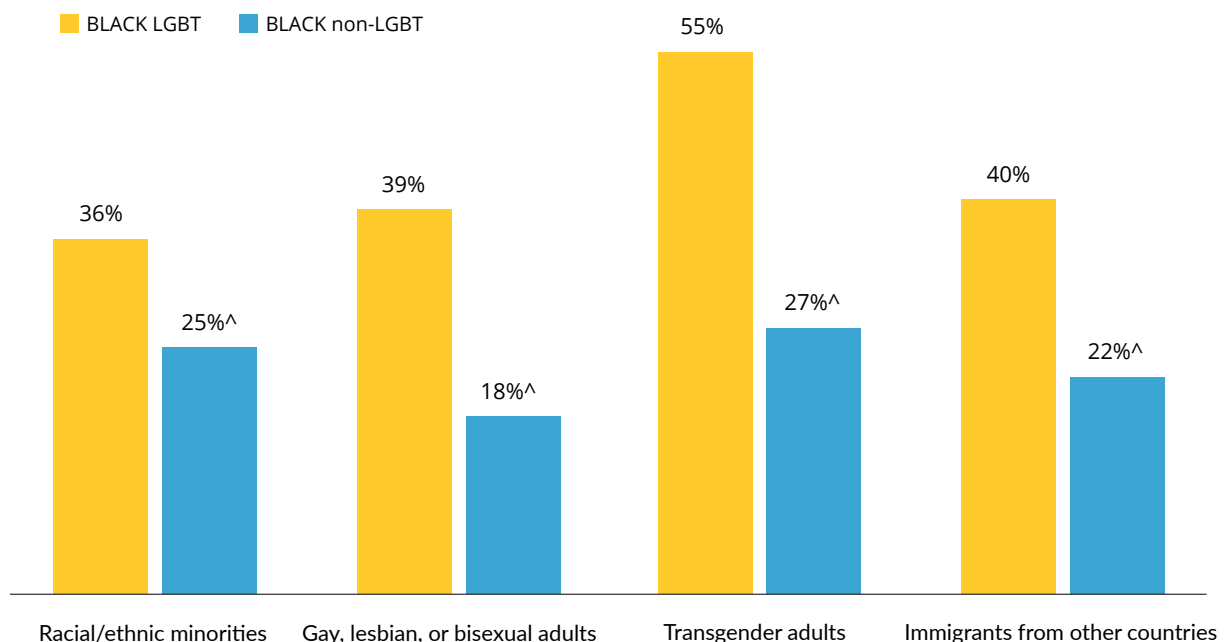
Minority stress theory posits that stigma and experiences of discrimination create a stressful social environment that can lead to mental and physical health problems for LGBT adults.^{21,22,23} Further, researchers have documented the direct material (money, housing access, hate crimes, police violence, etc.) impacts of discrimination on one's safety and economic stability.^{24,25} In this next section, we examined indicators of minority stress among Black LGBT adults: living in an unwelcoming environment, experiences with victimization and discrimination, and other stressors such as concealment and disclosure of LGBT identity. 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, their racial and ethnic communities, and general support and well-being. These well-being factors are possible indicators of resources for resilience.²⁶ Because most of these measures are specific to LGBT adults, we were unable to compare these estimates to that of non-LGBT adults, with the exception of a few discrimination and resilience factors.

Minority stress

More than half of Black LGBT adults felt the city or area in which they live is not a good place for transgender adults. Close to 40% also believed their city or area is not a good place for racial/ethnic minorities, immigrants from other countries, or LGB adults (Figure 11). There were no differences between LGBT and non-LGBT people in assessments of their city or area of residence.

Figure 11. Proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults who believed their city or area is a not a good place to live for different populations

City or area you live in is *not* a good place for...



Source: Generations and TransPop data

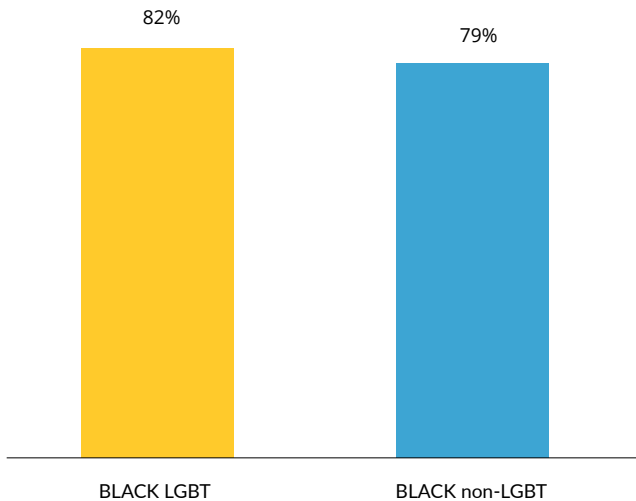
^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

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. This 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,” and “You were threatened or harassed.”²⁷ Among Black LGBT adults, 82% experienced at least one of these events in the past year from when the survey was administered in 2016-2017 and 79% of Black non-LGBT adults experienced the same, indicating Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults had similar experiences with everyday discrimination (Figure 12). On average, Black LGBT adults experienced five discriminatory events and Black non-LGBT adults experienced four discriminatory events in that past year.

Figure 12. Everyday discrimination experienced by Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults

Experienced at least one discriminatory event in the past year



Source: Generations and TransPop data

A high proportion of Black LGBT adults experienced victimization (Table 14). Most respondents (79%) were verbally insulted or abused and 60% were threatened with violence at some point in their adult lives. Black non-LGBT adults had similar experiences with victimization as Black LGBT adults.

Table 14. Experiences with victimization

SINCE THE AGE OF 18...	BLACK LGBT (N=259)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=36)
You were hit, beaten, physically attacked, or sexually assaulted	44%	41%
You were robbed or your property was stolen, vandalized, or purposely damaged	43%	40%
Someone tried to attack you, rob you, or damage your property, but they didn't succeed	29%	21%
Someone threatened you with violence	60%	51%

SINCE THE AGE OF 18...	BLACK LGBT (N=259)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=36)
Someone verbally insulted or abused you	79%	71%
Someone threw an object at you	44%	34%

Source: Generations and TransPop 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.^{28, 29, 30, 31} In Tables 15 and 16 we examined measures of stigma and identity disclosure for Black transgender and cisgender LGB adults.

We assessed the extent to which transgender adults want to hide their identity using the Gender Identity Non-Disclosure Scale.³² 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 lockers rooms.” A mean score is taken from responses that range from “Strongly agree” to “Strongly disagree.” The mean score ranges between 1-5, with 5 indicating a higher effort to hide one’s gender identity. 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 1-5, with a score of 5 indicating higher levels of internalization of stigma.³³ Nineteen percent of Black transgender adults reported they avoided gender identity disclosure and 10% reported internalized transphobia, scoring an average of 4 or higher on either scale (Table 15).

Table 15. Gender identity non-disclosure and internalized stigma among Black transgender adults

REPORTED A MODERATE LEVEL OF...	BLACK TRANSGENDER (N=36)
Avoiding disclosure of gender identity (i.e., I don’t talk about certain experiences from my past or I change parts of what I will tell adults)	19%^
Internalized transphobia (i.e., I resent my transgender identity)	10%^

Source: Generations and TransPop data

^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution. Note: Each scale is described in detail at generations-study.com and transpop.org; Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percent 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).

Among cisgender LGB adults we assessed levels of external stigma and internalized stigma using two scales (Table 16). 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.”³⁴ This scale ranges from 1-5, with

5 representing greater felt stigma. Thirteen percent (13%) of Black cis-LGB adults reported felt stigma, scoring an average of 4 or higher. 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 top being attracted to adults who are the same sex as me” and “I wish I weren’t LGB.”³⁵ Response options ranged from “Strongly agree” to “Strongly disagree” with the score ranging between 1-5, 5 indicating higher levels of internalized homophobia. Two percent (2%) of Black cis-LGB adults reported internalized homophobia, scoring an average of 4 or higher. Additionally, most were “out” in various social circles, 88% were “out” to their family and 71% were “out” to healthcare workers (Table 17).

Table 16. Stigma and internalized homophobia among Black cisgender LGB adults

REPORTED A MODERATE LEVEL OF...	BLACK CIS-LGB (N=235)
Felt stigma (i.e., Most adults where I live think less of a person who is LGB)	13%
Internalized transphobia (i.e., I wish I weren’t LGB)	2%^

Source: Generations and TransPop data

^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution. Note: Each scale is described in detail at generations-study.com and transpop.org; Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percent 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).

Table 17. “Outness” of Black cisgender LGB adults

"OUTNESS" OF SEXUAL IDENTITY	BLACK CIS-LGB (N=235)
Out to family	88%
Out to straight friends	95%
Out to coworkers	79%
Out to healthcare workers	71%

Source: Generations and TransPop data

Healthcare stereotypes and access to LGBT health

A dimension of healthcare access relevant to many marginalized subpopulations in the U.S. is the experience of prejudice and decreased quality of care within the healthcare setting.^{36,37} Using a 4-item scale,³⁸ we measured the extent to which LGBT adults worried about healthcare 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.” Among Black LGBT adults, 56% agreed with the statement “I worry about being negatively judged because of my gender identity or sexual orientation,” 54% agreed with the statement “I worry that evaluations of me may be negatively affected by my gender identity or sexual orientation,” 51% agreed with “I worry that diagnoses of me/my health may be negatively affected by my gender identity or sexual orientation,” and 47% 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 1-5, with 1 being less worry and 5 being greater worry. Black LGBT adults scored an average score of 3. Twenty percent of Black LGBT adults felt moderately worried about being stereotyped by healthcare providers, scoring an average of 4 or higher.

Whether LGBT adults sought and received LGBT specific healthcare is also related to access. Most Black LGBT adults did not go to a LGBT-specific healthcare provider in the past 5 years from when the survey was administered in 2016-2017, and 54% looked only at a general website, as opposed to an LGBT specific website, for health issues. However, 72% felt it was somewhat or very important to see a LGBT-specific clinic or provider in the next year (Table 18).

Table 18. LGBT specific healthcare

LGBT HEALTH	BLACK LGBT (N=259)
In the past 5 years, how often have you been to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider for your healthcare?	
Often/sometimes	23%
Never	77%
During the past 12 months, have you looked for information online about certain health or medical issues?	
No	32%
Only LGBT specific website	6%
Only general website	54%
Both LGBT and general website	8%
In the next year, if it were possible for you to do so, how important would it be for you to go for healthcare at an LGBT-specific clinic or provider?	
Very important	32%
Somewhat important	40%
Not important	28%

Source: Generations and TransPop data

Stressful events

Financial issues were a major source of stress for many Black LGBT respondents. Most Black LGBT adults (71%) did not have enough money to make ends meet in the past year from when the survey was administered in 2016-2017. Close to half (45%) of Black LGBT adults experienced unemployment at some point within that same past year and 52% could not find a job they wanted. Twenty-six percent of Black LGBT adults were fired or laid off from a job in that same past year. Many adults also felt they were taking on too much (74%) or were worried about being alone (57%) (Table 19). Taking into account the small sample size of the Black non-LGBT group, it appeared nonetheless that Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults were similar in their rate of reporting recent stressful events, but differed in several key areas of lifetime stressors. In particular, there is evidence that being fired from a job, needing to change jobs, unemployment, and having trouble with a boss neighbor or coworker were slightly more commonly reported among Black LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults.

Table 19. Stressful life events

	BLACK LGBT (N=259)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=36)
Chronic Strains		
Currently,		
Trying to take on too many things at once	74%	82%
Don't have enough money to make ends meet	71%	77%
Job often leaves you feeling both mentally and physically tired	61%	62%
Looking for a job and can't find the one you want	52%	52%
Have a lot of conflict with your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	27%	23%
Parents do not approve of your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	21%	21%^
Are alone too much	57%	59%
Wonder whether you will ever find a partner or spouse	50%	51%
Relationship with your parents is strained or conflicted	49%	33%
Have a parent, child, or a spouse or partner who is in very bad mental, emotional or physical health	40%	23%^
Wish you could have children but you cannot	27%	17%^
Child's behavior or mood is a source of serious concern to you	42%	59%
Stressful life events		
During the last 12 months,		
Moved or had someone new come to live with you	47%	36%
Were fired or laid off from a job	26%	12%^
Were unemployed and looking for a job for more than a month	45%	19%^
Had trouble with your boss or a coworker	36%	26%^
Changed jobs, job responsibilities or work hours	50%	37%
Get separated or divorced or break off a steady relationship	19%	8%^
Had serious problems with a neighbor, friend or relative	35%	15%^
Had experienced a major financial crisis, declared bankruptcy or more than once been unable to pay your bills on time	43%	28%
Have serious trouble with the police or the law	8%	7%^
Something was stolen from you, including things that you carry like a wallet, or something inside or outside your home	21%	28%^
Someone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by your or someone else in your house	16%	12%^

Source: Generations and TransPop data

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

In addition to these recent indicators of stress, we also looked at stressful life experiences that have happened over people's lifetime. Close to half of Black LGBT adults (49%) reported being fired from or denied a job since the age of 18, and 31% reported they had received a negative review or were denied a promotion at work. With regards to housing, 13% of Black LGBT adults were prevented from moving into or buying a home or apartment by their landlord or realtor (Table 20). On all measures of job- and housing-related stress, Black non-LGBT people had similar experiences as Black LGBT people. Among Black non-LGBT people, 42% were fired or denied a job, 31% were denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation, and 23% were prevented from moving into a buying a home or apartment by the landlord or realtor.

Table 20. Job and housing related experiences of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	BLACK LGBT (N=259)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=36)
Job		
Since the age of 18, how often were you fired from your job or denied a job	49%	42%
Since the age of 18, how often were you denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation	31%	31%
Housing		
Since the age of 18, how often were you prevented from moving into or buying a house or apartment by a landlord or realtor	13%	23%

Source: Generations and TransPop data

RESILIENCE THROUGH SUPPORT SYSTEMS

We examined various indicators of resilience through support systems by measuring levels of connection with communities reflecting their minority statuses, as well as general social support and well-being (Table 21 and 22). We measured 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.”³⁹ Responses ranged from “Agree strongly” to “Disagree strongly” and scale values ranged from 1-4, with 4 indicating a greater connectedness with the LGBT community. Sixty-two percent of Black cis-LGB adults felt connected to the LGBT community, scoring an average of 3 or higher. Transgender identified respondents were also asked a series of questions related to connectedness to the transgender community. Items include 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.”⁴⁰ Responses ranged from “Strongly disagree” to “Strongly agree” with a scale range between 1-5, with 5 indicating greater community connectedness related to a shared gender identity. Among Black transgender adults, 29% felt connectedness to members of the transgender community, scoring an average of 4 or higher.

Table 21. Connectedness to LGBT community

REPORTED A MODERATE LEVEL OF...	BLACK LGBT (N=259)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=36)
LGB community connectedness (i.e., You feel you’re part of the LGBT community)	62%	NA
Transgender community connectedness (i.e., I feel a part of a community of people who share my gender identity)	NA	29%^

Source: Generations and TransPop data

^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution. Note: Each scale is described in detail at generations-study.com and transpop.org; Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percent 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).

We also assessed how connected Black 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.”⁴¹ Answer options range from “Strongly disagree” to “Strongly agree” with a mean range between 1-5 and 5 representing greater connectedness to one’s race/ethnicity. Among Black LGBT people, 48% felt connected to the Black/African American community and 46% of Black non-LGBT adults reported the same, scoring an average of 4 or higher (Table 22).

Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults were similar in terms of how much social support they perceived to have in their lives. This measure was assessed using a scale called the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support.⁴² 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 1-7, with 7 representing more perceived social support. About 55% of Black LGBT adults and 65% of Black non-LGBT adults reported feeling social support, scoring an average of 5 or higher.

Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults did not differ on a measure of social well-being. The Social Well-Being Scale used in this analysis measures how one sees their “circumstances and functioning in society.”⁴³ This 15-item scale 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” that respondents rated from “Strongly agree” to “Strongly disagree” with a scale that ranges between 1-7. Items that are negatively worded were reverse coded. A higher value indicates greater social well-being. Twenty percent of Black LGBT and Black non-LGBT adults reported moderate levels of social well-being, scoring an average of 5 or higher.

Table 22. Measures of resilience among Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults

REPORTED A MODERATE LEVEL OF...	BLACK LGBT (N=259)	BLACK NON-LGBT (N=36)
Black/African American community connectedness (i.e., I have a strong sense of belonging to my own race/ethnic group)	48%	46%
Social support (i.e., There is a special person who is around when I am in need)	55%	65%
Social well-being (i.e., The world is becoming a better place for everyone)	20%	20%

Source: Generations and TransPop data

Note: Each scale is described in detail at generations-study.com and transpop.org; Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percent 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 Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults within four regions of the United States: the South, Northeast, Midwest, and the West.^{iv} Because of sample size limitations, analysis was limited to socioeconomic and health factors assessed or available in the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index dataset. For proportions and 95% confidence intervals, see Appendix C.

SOUTH

Socioeconomic factors

- Black LGBT adults (average age 37) are younger than Black non-LGBT adults (average age 45).
- Most Black LGBT (76%) and non-LGBT (73%) did not have a college education.
- Black LGBT (11%) and non-LGBT adults (12%) served in the military at similar rates.
- In the South, 87% of Black LGBT adults and 85% of Black non-LGBT adults lived in urban areas and 24% of Black LGBT and 20% of Black non-LGBT adults lived alone.
- Fewer Black LGBT adults (13%) were married compared to non-LGBT adults (35%). More Black LGBT adults were cohabitating (15%) or not partnered (72%) compared to Black non-LGBT adults (5% and 60%, respectively).
- More Black non-LGBT adults (42%) had children than LGBT adults (35%).
- More Black LGBT adults (38%) had a household income of less than \$24,000/year than Black non-LGBT adults (34%) and on the other end, more Black non-LGBT adults (10%) made more than \$120,000/year compared to Black LGBT adults (7%).
- A higher proportion of Black LGBT adults than non-LGBT were unemployed (15% vs. 10%), living in poverty (56% vs. 50%), or food insecure (36% vs. 28%).

Health factors

- A similar proportion of Black LGBT (24%) and non-LGBT (22%) adults rated their health as poor or fair.
- More Black LGBT adults (32%) smoked than non-LGBT adults (22%) and Black LGBT adults were almost three times more likely to engage in heavy drinking compared to Black non-LGBT adults.
- Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults had similar experiences with disability.
- More Black LGBT adults than Black non-LGBT adults were uninsured (25% vs. 17%) and fewer Black LGBT adults had a personal doctor compared to Black non-LGBT adults (64% vs. 76%). More

^{iv} 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.

Black LGBT adults (14%) were enrolled in Medicaid compared to Black non-LGBT adults (12%).

- Compared to Black non-LGBT adults, Black LGBT were more likely to have been depressed, have asthma, a heart attack, cancer, or high blood pressure.

NORTHEAST

Socioeconomic factors

- Overall, in the Northeast, Black LGBT adults are younger (average age 36) than Black non-LGBT adults (average age 43).
- Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults were similar in terms of educational attainment, 73% of Black LGBT adults and 69% of non-LGBT adults had no college education.
- Four percent of Black LGBT adults were veterans compared to 8% of Black non-LGBT adults.
- Most Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults lived in urban areas and 23% of Black LGBT and 21% of Black non-LGBT adults lived alone.
- Fewer Black LGBT adults (10%) were married compared to non-LGBT adults (30%). More Black LGBT adults were cohabitating (13%) or not partnered (77%) than Black non-LGBT adults (6% and 63%, respectively).
- Fewer Black LGBT adults (36%) had children compared to Black non-LGBT adults (43%).
- While 40% of Black LGBT adults had a household income of <\$24,000/year, 29% of Black LGBT adults earned the same. On the other end, more Black non-LGBT adults (13%) had a household income of \$120,000 or above than Black LGBT adults (8%).
- More Black LGBT adults had a low income (52%) and food insecurity (34%) than their non-LGBT peers (46% and 25%, respectively). However, Black LGBT (14%) and non-LGBT adults (11%) experienced unemployment at similar rates.

Health factors

- About 24% of Black LGBT and 20% of Black non-LGBT adults feel they have poor or fair overall health.
- In terms of high-risk health behaviors such as smoking and drinking, more Black LGBT adults (35%) currently smoke compared to non-LGBT adults (22%) and 3% of Black LGBT and 2% of Black non-LGBT adults engage in heavy drinking.
- More Black LGBT adults (28%) have a mild disability (1-14 days of experiencing limitations because of health issues) than Black non-LGBT adults (20%), though a similar proportion of adults from both groups experience high levels of disability (15-30 days of experiencing limitations in the past month).
- Similar percentages of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults have health insurance and a personal doctor. More Black LGBT adults (21%) are enrolled in Medicaid than Black non-LGBT adults (16%).
- On mental and physical health outcomes, compared to Black non-LGBT adults, Black LGBT adults were more than twice as likely to have been diagnosed with depression, and had a

higher likelihood of having been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart attack and cancer at some point in their lives.

MIDWEST

Socioeconomic factors

- Black LGBT adults (average age 35) are younger than Black non-LGBT adults (average age 44) in the Midwest.
- Most Black LGBT (78%) and non-LGBT adults (76%) do not have a college education.
- Five percent of Black LGBT adults are veterans compared to 10% of Black non-LGBT adults.
- Most Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas and around 24% of LGBT and non-LGBT adults live alone.
- Fewer Black LGBT adults (12%) are married than non-LGBT adults (28%). More Black LGBT adults are cohabitating (12%) or not partnered (76%) than Black non-LGBT adults (6% and 66%, respectively). A similar proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults are raising children.
- Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults do not differ in household income.
- More Black LGBT adults live with a low income (63%) and food insecurity (39%) than their non-LGBT peers (53% and 29%, respectively). However, Black LGBT (12%) and non-LGBT adults (11%) experience unemployment at similar levels.

Health factors

- About 26% of Black LGBT and 24% of Black non-LGBT adults feel they have poor or fair overall health.
- In terms of high-risk health behaviors such as smoking and drinking, more Black LGBT adults (36%) currently smoke compared to non-LGBT adults (28%) and Black LGBT adults are about twice as likely to engage in heavy drinking compared to Black non-LGBT adults.
- Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults had similar experiences with disability.
- More Black LGBT adults are uninsured and without a personal doctor than Black non-LGBT adults. A quarter of Black LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid compared to 18% of non-LGBT adults.
- On mental and physical health outcomes, compared to Black non-LGBT adults, Black LGBT adults are twice as likely to have been diagnosed with depression, and more likely to have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart attack and cancer at some point in their lives.

WEST

Socioeconomic factors

- Black LGBT adults (average age 36) are younger than non-LGBT adults (average age 44) and there are more Black LGBT women (67%) than Black non-LGBT women (52%) living in the West.
- Most Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults (69%) do not have a college education.
- A similar proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults are veterans.
- Most Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas and 22% of Black LGBT adults and 20% of Black non-LGBT adults live alone.
- Among Black LGBT people, 12% are married, 18% are cohabitating and 71% are not partnered, compared to 34% married, 7% cohabitating, and 59% not partnered among Black non-LGBT adults. A similar proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults are raising children.
- More Black LGBT adults (35%) had a household income < \$24,000/ year than non-LGBT adults (26%)
- Compared to Black non-LGBT adults, more Black LGBT adults have a low income (41% vs. 53%) and are more likely to be food insecure (25% vs. 43%). However, Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults are unemployed at similar levels.

Health factors

- More Black LGBT adults (28%) than Black non-LGBT adults (20%) feel they have fair or poor overall health.
- More Black LGBT adults (35%) currently smoke than non-LGBT adults (21%). Five percent of Black LGBT adults and 3% of Black non-LGBT engage in heavy drinking.
- More Black LGBT adults have a mild disability (experiencing limitations because of poor health for 1-14 days; 30%), than non-LGBT adults (20%).
- Similar percentages of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults lack health insurance or are enrolled in Medicaid. A similar proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor.
- On mental and physical health outcomes, compared to Black non-LGBT adults, Black LGBT adults are more than twice as likely to have been diagnosed with depression, and more likely to have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart attack and cancer at some point in their lives.

DIFFERENCES ACROSS REGIONS

Socioeconomic Factors

- Black LGBT adults are less likely to be veterans than Black non-LGBT adults in the Northeast (4% vs. 8%) and Midwest (5% vs. 10%). However, Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults in the South (11% vs. 12%) and the West (10% vs 14%) are equally likely to have joined the military.

- Most Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas in all four regions. In the Northeast, Midwest and the West more than 95% of Black LGBT adults live in urban areas. In the South, 88% of Black LGBT adults live in urban areas.
- More Black LGBT adults (24%) live alone than Black non-LGBT adults (20%) in the South. However, in other regions, a similar proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults live alone.
- Fewer Black LGBT adults have children than Black non-LGBT adults in the Northeast (36% vs. 43%) and the South (35% vs. 42%). In the Midwest and the West, similar proportion of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults have children.
- In all regions, more Black LGBT adults have a low household income (<\$24,000/year) compared to Black non-LGBT adults. In the West, similar proportions of Black LGBT and non-LGBT have a household income of \$120,000 and above, but in all other regions, fewer Black LGBT adults are in the highest household income bracket than Black non-LGBT adults.
- In the South, more Black LGBT adults (15%) are unemployed compared to Black non-LGBT adults (10%). However, in other regions, Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults are similarly unemployed.

Health factors

- More Black LGBT adults (28%) feel that they have fair or poor overall health than Black non-LGBT adults (20%) in the West. However, in all other regions, overall health between LGBT and non-LGBT adults is similar.
- In the South and the Midwest, Black LGBT adults are more than twice as likely to engage in heavy drinking than non-LGBT adults, but in other regions, the two groups report similar levels of heavy alcohol consumption.
- More Black LGBT adults (25%) lack health insurance than Black non-LGBT adults (17%) in the South. Similarly, in the Midwest, more Black LGBT adults (17%) lack health insurance compared to Black non-LGBT adults (13%). However, in other regions, Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults are not different in terms of health insurance coverage (Figure 13).
- In the South, 65% of Black LGBT adults have a personal doctor compared to 76% of non-LGBT adults. In the Midwest, 70% of Black LGBT adults have a personal doctor compared to 77% of Black non-LGBT adults. In the other regions, Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults do not differ in having a personal doctor (Figure 14).
- In the Northeast, Midwest, and the West, Black LGBT adults are at least twice as likely to have been diagnosed with depression than Black non-LGBT adults. In the South, Black LGBT adults are 1.5 times more likely than non-LGBT adults to have had depression.

Figure 13. Proportion of Black LGBT adults with no insurance.

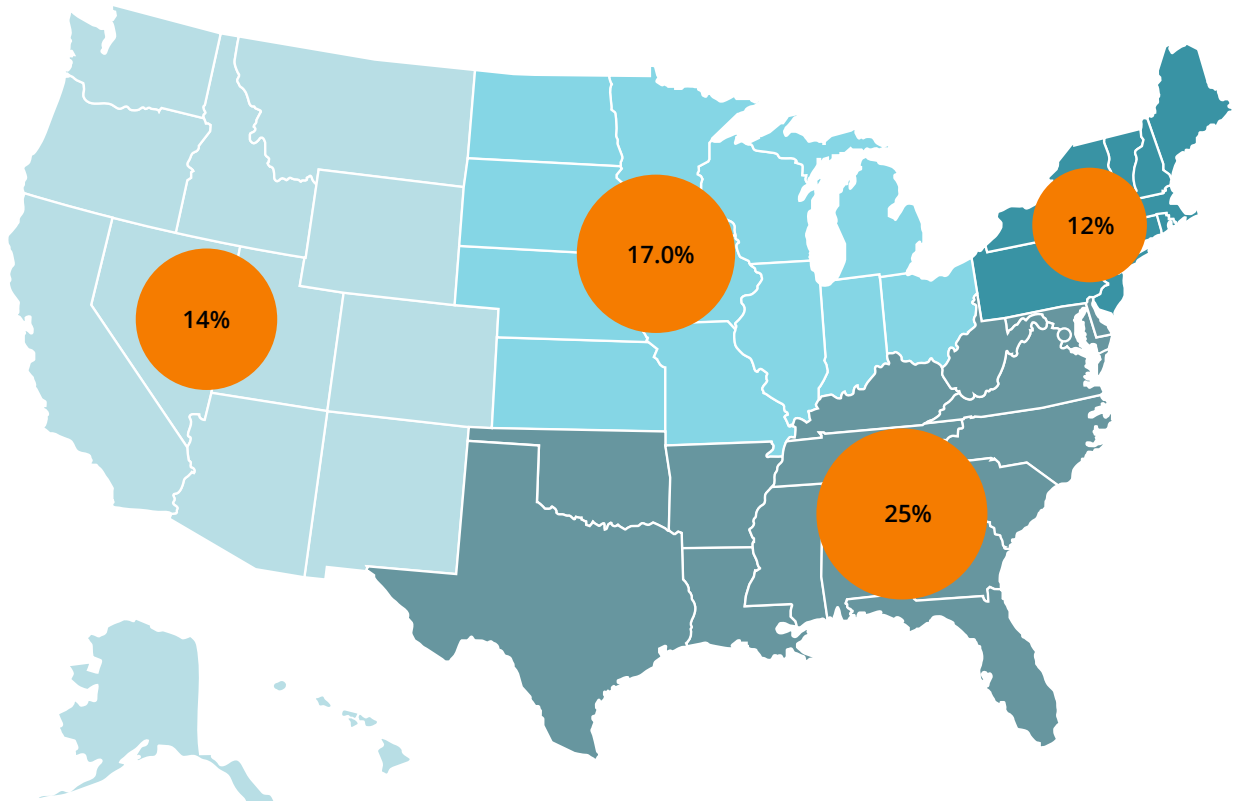
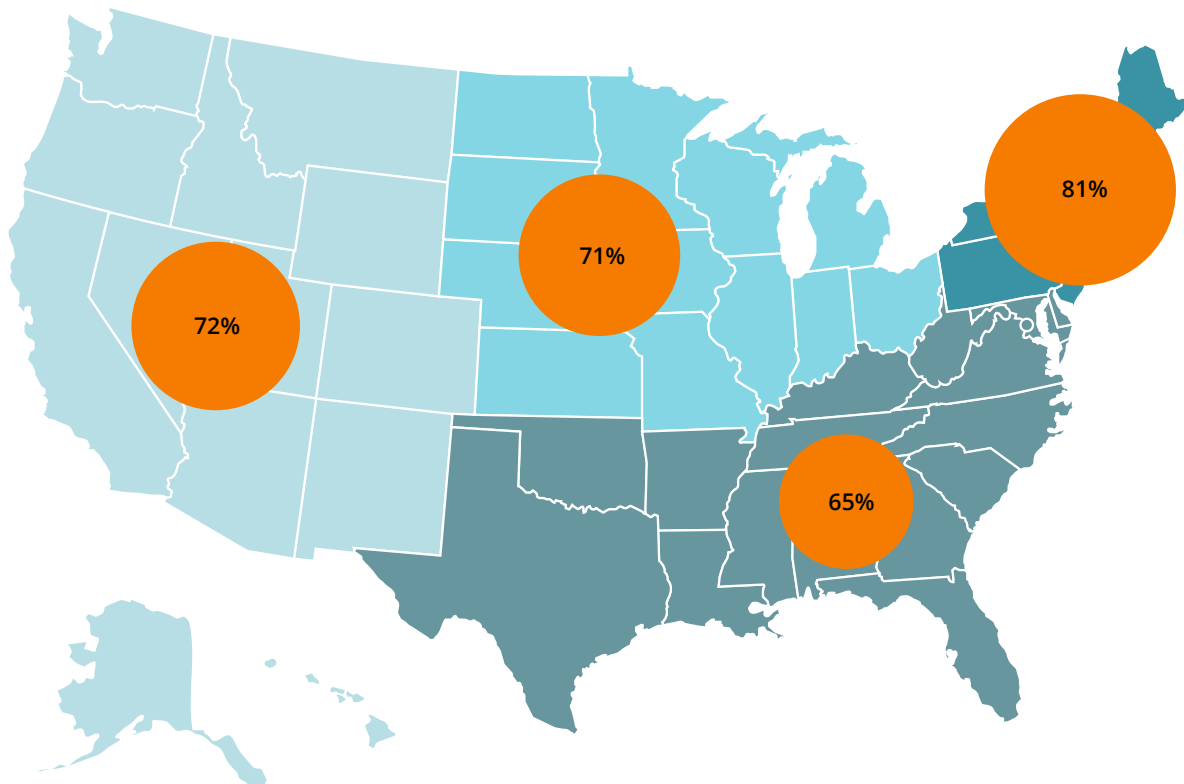


Figure 14. Proportion of Black LGBT adults with a personal Dr.



CONCLUSION

The aim of this report was to provide information on the well-being of Black LGBT identified adults in the U.S. To do this, we provided estimates of population size and indicators of economic stability, physical health, mental health, victimization, and sources of resilience among Black LGBT adults. Also, to provide context for the areas in which sexual orientation and gender identity may matter most, we reported comparisons of indicators of well-being between Black LGBT and non-LGBT people where data were available to do so. Across the multiple domains, we see both similarities and differences between Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults. In almost all areas of economic and social vulnerability, such as employment, low income, food insecurity, and healthcare access, Black LGBT adults fared worse than their non-LGBT counterparts. Disparities were also observed in several areas of mental and physical health, particularly depression and asthma, as well as vulnerability to mild degrees of disability. There were a few areas of similarity, such as likelihood of being a parent (among women), similar vulnerability to stigma and healthcare access issues around being a person of size (i.e., have a high BMI), and rate of reported experiences with everyday discrimination. An additional domain of similarity between Black LGBT and non-LGBT people that indicates an important resource for promoting well-being is the set of indicators of resilience, namely centrality of racial identity and reports of social well-being. In the area of HIV, our findings reflect what is known about one of the most significant health issues disproportionately impacting the Black LGBT community (particularly cisgender gay and bisexual men and transgender women) – Black LGBT people reported higher rates of having HIV compared to non-LGBT Black adults, but also higher rates of HIV testing, one major indicator of HIV prevention efforts.

It is important to note what these findings do and do not tell us about the significance of LGBT status in the lives of Black people in the U.S. First, these data do not illuminate the experiences of sexual minority Black adults who do not identify as LGBT, such as those who strictly identify as same-gender loving, heterosexual, or use no labels to describe themselves in terms of their sexual orientation. Nonetheless, the findings illuminate areas where the self-identified Black LGBT subpopulation may be in need of or impacted by policy and services interventions, particularly related to improving conditions for economic stability, safety from violence, and mental health. These findings, however, do not explain how these disparities exist, including whether additional factors are actually driving some of the key areas of differences between Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults. As seen in our own study, there are several areas where Black LGBT and non-LGBT people differ which may explain why we see subgroup differences by sexual orientation and gender identity, such as the LGBT subpopulation tends to be younger, live in urban areas, and experience higher levels of minority stress compared to non-LGBT adults. These types of population differences may explain (e.g., via stressful experiences and minority stress) or account for (via age and geographic distribution) observed differences in economic stability and health outcomes. Additionally, several domains of disparities were experienced the most by Black LGBT women or Black women in general, pointing to an area requiring an intersectional lens to examine the mechanisms by which these outcomes occur disproportionately. Future research should examine in more detail the potential mechanisms for the LGBT subpopulation differences among Black adults in the U.S.

METHODS NOTE

Data from the Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey, the Generations Study, and the TransPop Study were analyzed for this report. Between 2012-2017, the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index reached 500 adults (18 years or older) for 350 days a year, in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The survey was conducted via telephone in Spanish or English and 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 and other random selection methods to produce a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults. 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. 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?” 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 healthcare were from the Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey. For full variables see Appendix A, B, and C.

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 aged 18—25, 34—41, and 52—59, who came of age at different historical contexts. It is a longitudinal study that followed the same respondents across three years. Data collection occurred during 2016-2019, however, for this report we used data collected between 2016-2017, during the first year of data collection for the survey. 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. Data collection for transgender identified respondents occurred April-August 2016 and June 2017-December 2018. Data collection for cisgender identified respondents occurred in February 2018 and again in November-December 2018. Generations and TransPop study participants were recruited through a 2-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, respondents were then asked a series of questions that determined eligibility for the Generations or TransPop studies. Detailed information on the study methodologies can be found at www.generations-study.com and www.transpop.org. From these two datasets, we analyzed measures related to experiences of discrimination, stressors, and support systems. For a full list of variables see Appendix D.

We provided 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 Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults differed on various measures of socioeconomic and health factors. We also conducted regression analysis on all variables comparing Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults to gain a better understanding of the effect size of differences between the two groups across variables. Regression results are not provided in the Appendices but can be provided upon request. For chronic physical health outcome measures we adjusted outcomes for age and provided odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals in Appendices. Aside from comparisons between Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults, we also stratified analysis by gender and region for the variables from the Gallup Well-being

Index Survey because the dataset allowed for a large enough sample size to assess similarities and differences within subgroups in the Black LGBT population. For variables from the Generations and TransPop datasets, we used only 95% confidence intervals to examine differences between Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults on discrimination, stressors, and resilience factors. All analyses were weighted with national sampling weights.

Population estimates were calculated by first multiplying the percentage of Black adults retrieved from the 2012-2017 Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index with the 2017 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau for people aged 18 and above. Using the population estimate of Black adults in the U.S., we multiplied this number with the percentage of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults to find the population estimates of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults. After retrieving the population estimate of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults, we multiplied this number with the percentage of Black LGBT and non-LGBT men and women, and across four regions. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Data on Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults provided in the Williams Institute Data Interactive (<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats/?topic=LGBT&characteristic=african-american#density>)⁴⁴ 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.

PROPORTIONS AND 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND HEALTH FACTORS OF BLACK LGBT AND NON-LGBT ADULTS

Table A1. Demographic characteristics and socioeconomic factors of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults, 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey (N = 72,788)

	LGBT (N = 2,809)		NON-LGBT (N = 69,979)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Age					p< .001
18-24	29.9	27.9,32.0	15.0	14.7,15.4	
25-34	26.8	24.9,28.8	18.7	18.3,19.0	
35-49	23.1	21.3,25.0	28.4	28.0,28.8	
50-64	14.1	12.8,15.5	25.5	25.1,25.8	
65+	6.1	5.3,7.0	12.5	12.3,12.8	
Mean age (years)	36.1	35.5, 36.7	44.1	43.9, 44.2	p< .001
Education (above age 25)					0.0281
No college education	74.9	72.9,76.8	72.6	72.2,73.0	
College educated	25.1	23.2,27.1	27.4	27.0,27.8	
Veteran	8.5	7.4,9.8	11.2	10.9,11.4	p< .001
Social Life					
Urbanicity					0.001
Urban area	92.1	90.9,93.2	90.2	89.9,90.5	
Non-urban area	7.9	6.8,9.0	9.8	9.5,10.0	
Living alone	23.5	21.8,25.4	20.9	20.6,21.3	0.005
Marital status					p< .001
Married	12.1	10.8,13.5	32.6	32.2,33.0	
Domestic partnership/cohabitating	14.6	13.1,16.2	5.5	5.3,5.8	
Not partnered	73.3	71.4,75.1	61.9	61.4,62.3	
Ever had child(ren)	36.0	33.9,38.1	42.1	41.7,42.6	p< .001
Economic Life					
Household annual income					p< .001
Below \$24,000	39.0	36.8,41.2	33.3	32.8,33.7	
\$24,000-\$59,999	35.7	33.6,37.9	35.2	34.8,35.7	
\$60,000-\$119,999	17.3	15.7,19.0	21.0	20.7, 21.4	
\$120,000 or more	8.0	6.9,9.2	10.5	10.2,10.8	
Unemployed	13.7	11.9,15.6	10.2	10.0,10.6	p< .001
Below 200% FPL	56.1	53.8,58.3	49.1	48.6,49.6	p< .001
Food insecure in prior year	37.0	35.0,39.2	27.2	26.8,27.6	p< .001

Table A2. Health factors of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults, 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey (N = 72,788)

	LGBT (N=2,809)		NON-LGBT (N=69,979)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Overall health					
Fair or poor self-rated health	24.4	22.4,26.54	21.8	21.35,22.15	0.0102
Mental health					
Depression	26	24.1, 28.0	14.8	14.5, 15.1	p< .001
High-risk health behavior					
Current Smoker	33.8	31.75,35.91	22.7	22.31,23.07	p< .001
Heavy drinking	4.5	3.481,5.916	1.9	1.718,2.038	p< .001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p< .001
None	64.8	62.6,66.98	70.0	69.57,70.42	
Mild (1 – 14 days)	24.8	22.85,26.81	20.3	19.88,20.64	
High (15 – 30 days)	10.4	9.074,11.89	9.7	9.474,10.03	
Body Mass Index (BMI)					p< .001
BMI ≤ 24.9	34.5	32.41,36.54	29.5	29.13,29.95	
BMI 25.0-29.9	28.8	26.88,30.74	34.1	33.66,34.49	
BMI≥ 30.0	36.8	34.7,38.9	36.4	35.96,36.81	
Health access					
Uninsured	19.8	18.12,21.6	15.1	14.74,15.4	p< .001
Medicaid	17.0	15.4, 18.7	13.5	13.2, 13.8	p< .001
Medical usage by parental status					
Parents	23.2	20.1, 26.6	16.9	16.4, 17.5	p< .001
Nonparents	13.5	11.8, 15.4	11.0	10.6, 11.4	p< .001
Medicaid - Have Personal Doctor	69.7	67.39,71.86	76.6	76.17,77.02	p< .001

Table A3. Age adjusted odd ratios and 95% confidence intervals of chronic physical health outcomes comparing Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults, 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey (N = 72,788)

	LIFETIME CHRONIC CONDITIONS					
	ASTHMA	DIABETES	HEART ATTACK	CANCER	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	HIGH CHOLESTEROL
	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
Black non-LGBT	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Black LGBT	1.5 (1.4, 1.7)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)	1.5 (1.4, 1.7)	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	0.9 (0.8, 1.1)

APPENDIX B.

PROPORTIONS AND 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND HEALTH FACTORS OF BLACK LGBT AND NON-LGBT ADULTS, STRATIFIED BY GENDER

Table B1. Demographic characteristics and socioeconomic factors of Black LGBT and non-LGBT men (N = 33,446) and women (N = 39,342), 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey

	BLACK MEN					BLACK WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 1,303)		NON-LGBT (N = 32,143)		P-VALUE	LGBT (N = 1,506)		NON-LGBT (N = 37,836)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Region					0.1537					p< .001
Northeast	21.1	18.6, 23.8	18.2	17.7, 18.7		18.9	16.8, 21.2	16.3	15.9,16.8	
Midwest	17.9	15.5, 20.6	18.1	17.6, 18.6		18.0	15.8,20.3	17.8	17.3, 18.3	
South	51.6	48.4, 54.1	53.9	53.2, 54.4		51.2	48.4, 54.1	57.6	56.9, 58.2	
West	9.2	7.6, 11.1	9.7	9.3, 10.1		11.8	9.9, 13.9	8.2	7.9,8.6	
Age					p< .001					p< .001
18-24	23.2	20.5,26.2	15.3	14.8,15.8		34.2	31.5,37.1	14.8	14.3,15.3	
25-34	24.7	22.0,27.6	18.6	18.1,19.2		28.2	25.7,30.9	18.7	18.2,19.2	
35-49	25.4	22.6,28.3	28.4	27.8,29.0		21.7	19.4,24.1	28.3	27.8,28.9	
50-64	18.6	16.4,21.0	26.2	25.7,26.8		11.2	9.6,12.9	24.9	24.4,25.4	
65+	8.1	6.8,9.7	11.5	11.1,11.8		4.8	3.9,5.8	13.3	13.0,13.7	
Mean Age (years)	39.2	38.2, 40.2	43.7	43.5, 43.9		34.1	33.3, 34.8	44.4	44.2, 44.6	
Education					0.0270					p< .001
No college education	72.9	69.9,75.7	76.1	75.5,76.6		76.4	73.6,79.0	69.8	69.3,70.4	
College educated	27.1	24.3,30.1	23.9	23.4,24.5		23.6	21.0,26.4	30.2	29.6,30.7	
Veteran	13.8	11.7,16.2	20.5	20.0,21.1	p< .001	5.0	3.8,6.5	3.8	3.5,4.0	0.0372
Social Life										
Urbanicity					0.3095					0.0023
Urban area	91.5	89.6,93.2	90.6	90.2,90.9		92.5	91.0,93.8	90.0	89.6,90.3	
Non-urban area	8.5	6.9,10.4	9.4	9.1,9.8		7.5	6.2,9.0	10.0	9.7,10.4	

	BLACK MEN					BLACK WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 1,303)		NON-LGBT (N = 32,143)		P-VALUE	LGBT (N = 1,506)		NON-LGBT (N = 37,836)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Living alone	31.8	28.9,34.9	22.0	21.5,22.5	p< .001	18.4	16.3,20.7	20.1	19.7,20.6	0.1307
Marital Status					p< .001					p< .001
Married	14.1	12.2,16.4	37.9	37.3,38.5		10.8	9.2,12.6	28.4	27.9,29.0	
Domestic partnership/Cohabiting	11.9	10.0,14.1	6.5	6.1,6.8		16.4	14.3,18.6	4.8	4.5,5.1	
Not partnered	73.9	71.1,76.6	55.6	55.0,56.3		72.9	70.3,75.3	66.8	66.2,67.3	
Ever had child(ren)	23.0	20.4,25.9	38.2	37.6,38.9	p< .001	44.3	41.4,47.2	45.2	44.6,45.8	0.534
Economic Life										
Household annual income					p< .001					p< .001
Below \$24,000	37.4	34.3,40.7	29.3	28.7,30.0		40.0	37.1,43.0	36.4	35.8,37.0	
\$24,000-\$59,999	32.5	29.6, 35.7	35.4	34.7,36.0		37.8	34.9,40.7	35.1	34.5,35.7	
\$60,000-\$119,999	20.1	17.7,22.8	22.8	22.3,23.4		15.5	13.5,17.6	19.6	19.1,20.1	
\$120,000 or more	9.9	8.2,11.9	12.5	12.1,12.9		6.7	5.5,8.3	8.9	8.6,9.2	
Unemployed	11.0	8.8,13.7	9.4	9.0,9.9	0.1744	15.3	13.0,18.0	10.9	10.5,11.5	p< .001
Below 200% FPL	47.9	44.5,51.3	44.4	43.7,45.1	0.0465	61.2	58.2,64.1	52.8	52.2,53.5	p< .001
Food insecure in prior year	31.1	28.1,34.1	25.1	24.5,25.7	p< .001	40.9	38.1,43.8	28.8	28.2,29.4	p< .001

Table B2. Health factors of Black LGBT and non-LGBT men (N = 33,446) and women (N = 39,342), 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey

	BLACK MEN					BLACK WOMEN				
	LGBT		NON-LGBT		P-VALUE	LGBT		NON-LGBT		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Overall health										
Fair or poor self-rated health	22.3	19.4,25.5	21.1	20.5,21.6	0.4133	25.8	23.1,28.7	22.3	21.8,22.9	0.0115
Mental health										
Depression	20.8	18.3, 23.6	11.6	11.2, 12.0	p< .001	29.31	26.7, 32.0	17.3	16.8, 17.8	p< .001
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	32.8	29.8,36.0	28.9	28.3,29.5	0.0106	34.4	31.7,37.3	17.81	17.3,18.3	p< .001
Heavy drinking	2.6	1.6,4.3	2.4	2.1,2.7	0.6683	5.8	4.2,7.9	1.479	1.3,1.7	p< .001

	BLACK MEN					BLACK WOMEN				
	LGBT		NON-LGBT		P-VALUE	LGBT		NON-LGBT		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.0138					0.0010
None	69.9	66.7,73.0	74.0	73.4,74.6		61.5	58.4,64.4	66.85	66.3,67.4	
Mild (1 – 14 days)	20.8	18.1,23.7	17.0	16.5,17.5		27.4	24.8,30.2	22.85	22.3,23.4	
High (15 – 30 days)	9.3	7.5,11.4	9.1	8.7,9.5		11.1	9.3,13.2	10.29	9.9,10.7	
Body Mass Index (BMI)					p< .001					0.0172
BMI ≤ 24.9	38.4	35.4,41.6	29.6	29.0,30.2		31.9	29.2,34.7	29.49	28.9,30.1	
BMI 25.0-29.9	32.2	29.3,35.2	38.6	38.0,39.2		26.5	24.1,29.2	30.42	29.9,31.0	
BMI ≥ 30.0	29.4	26.5,32.4	31.8	31.2,32.4		41.6	38.8,44.5	40.09	39.5,40.7	
Health access										
Uninsured	19.4	16.9,22.2	18.3	17.8,18.9	0.4139	20.1	17.8,22.5	12.49	12.1,12.9	p< .001
Medicaid	14.29	12.1, 16.7	9.7	9.3, 10.1	p< .001	18.8	16.6, 21.2	16.5	16.0, 17.0	p< .001
Medical usage by parental status										
Parents	14.4	10.27,19.76	8.9	8.3, 9.6	0.0050	26.17	22.4,30.3	22.3	21.48,23.11	0.0032
Nonparents	14.3	11.84,17.15	10.1	9.6, 10.6	0.0018	12.85	10.5,15.6	11.73	11.21,12.28	p< .001
Have Personal Doctor	71.2	67.8,74.4	67.5	66.8,68.2	0.0360	68.7	65.6,71.6	83.8	83.3,84.3	p< .001

Table B3. Age adjusted odd ratios and 95% confidence intervals of chronic physical health outcomes comparing Black LGBT and non-LGBT men (N = 33,446) and women (N = 39,342), 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey

	LIFETIME CHRONIC CONDITIONS					
	ASTHMA	DIABETES	HEART ATTACK	CANCER	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	HIGH CHOLESTEROL
	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
Men						
Black non-LGBT	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Black LGBT	1.6 (1.3, 2.0)	1.0 (0.8, 1.3)	1.6 (1.2, 2.3)	1.6 (1.3, 2.0)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)
Women						
Black non-LGBT	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Black LGBT	1.4 (1.2, 1.7)	1.2 (0.9, 1.3)	1.3 (0.8, 1.9)	1.4 (1.2, 1.7)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)	0.9 (0.7, 1.0)

APPENDIX C.

PROPORTIONS AND 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND HEALTH FACTORS OF BLACK LGBT AND NON-LGBT ADULTS, STRATIFIED BY REGION

Table C1. Socioeconomic and Health Factors of Black LGBT and non-LGBT Adults in the South (N = 41,770), 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey

	LGBT (N = 1,495)		NON-LGBT (N = 40,275)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Age					p< .001
18-24	29.1	26.4,32.0	14.2	13.8,14.7	
25-34	26.1	23.6,28.8	18.2	17.7,18.6	
35-49	23.5	21.1,26.2	28.6	28.1,29.2	
50-64	15.0	13.2,17.0	26.5	26.0,27.0	
65+	6.3	5.2,7.5	12.6	12.2,12.9	
Mean Age (years)	36.6	35.7, 36.4	44.5	44.3, 44.7	p< .001
Gender					0.0281
Men	39.3	36.5,42.2	42.6	42.0,43.1	
Women	60.7	57.8,63.5	57.4	56.9,58.0	
Education (age 25+)					0.0988
No college education	75.6	72.8,78.2	73.2	72.7,73.7	
College educated	24.4	21.8,27.2	26.8	26.3,27.3	
Military status	11.0	9.3,13.0	12.1	11.7,12.5	0.2771
Social Life					
Urbanicity					0.0108
Urban	87.5	85.5,89.3	84.9	84.4,85.3	
Non-urban	12.5	10.7,14.5	15.2	14.8,15.6	
Living alone	23.5	21.1,26.1	20.3	19.9,20.8	0.0097
Marital Status					p< .001
Married	12.9	11.2,14.9	34.7	34.1,35.2	
Cohabiting	15.4	13.3,17.7	5.0	4.7,5.2	
Not partnered	71.7	69.0,74.3	60.4	59.8,61.0	
Ever had child(ren)	35.0	32.2,37.9	42.3	41.8,42.9	p< .001
Economic Life					
Household annual income					0.0005
Below \$24,000	37.9	35.0,41.0	34.34	33.7,34.9	
\$24,000-\$59,999	37.1	34.1,40.1	34.8	34.2,35.4	
\$60,000-\$119,999	17.7	15.5,20.0	20.86	20.4,21.3	
\$120,000 or more	7.4	6.0,9.0	10	9.7,10.4	
Unemployed	14.5	12.2,17.2	10.0	9.5,10.4	p< .001
Below 200% FPL	55.9	52.8,59.0	50.1	49.5,50.7	p< .001
Food insecure in prior year	36.0	33.2,38.9	27.5	27.0,28.1	p< .001

	LGBT (N = 1,495)		NON-LGBT (N = 40,275)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Overall health					
Fair or poor self-rated health	23.5	20.8,26.4	21.7	21.2,22.3	0.2158
Mental health					
Depression	22	19.6, 24.6	15.1	14.7, 15.5	p< .001
High risk health behavior					
Current smoker	32.3	29.5,35.2	21.6	21.1,22.1	p< .001
Heavy drinker	5.3	3.8,7.5	1.8	1.6,2.0	p< .001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.2322
None	67.2	64.2,70.1	69.6	69.0,70.1	
Mild (1 – 14 days)	22.8	20.3,25.5	20.6	20.1,21.1	
High (15 – 30 days)	10.0	8.2,12.2	9.8	9.5,10.2	
Body Mass Index (BMI)					p< .001
BMI ≤ 24.9	34.7	31.9,37.6	28.3	27.8,28.8	
BMI 25.0-29.9	29.8	27.2,32.5	33.4	32.9,34.0	
BMI ≥ 30.0	35.6	32.8,38.5	38.3	37.7,39.0	
Health access					
Uninsured	24.8	22.3,27.5	17.3	16.9,17.8	p< .001
Medicaid	14.16	12.2, 16.4	12.1	11.7, 12.5	p< .001
Medical usage by parental status					
Parents	20.6	16.1, 24.6	15.1	14.4, 15.8	p< .001
Nonparents	10.9	8.8, 13.3	9.8	9.4, 10.3	p< .001
Have Personal Doctor	64.7	61.5,67.8	75.7	75.1,76.2	p< .001

Table C2. Socioeconomic and Health Factors of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults in the Northeast (N = 12,107), 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey

	LGBT (N = 1,495)		NON-LGBT (N = 40,275)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Age					
18-24	30.8	26.4,35.6	16.7	15.9,17.6	p< .001
25-34	26.5	22.4,30.9	20.0	19.1,20.9	
35-49	23.7	19.9,28.0	28.2	27.3,29.2	
50-64	13.5	10.8,16.7	23.3	22.5,24.2	
65+	5.5	3.9,7.7	11.8	11.2,12.4	
Mean Age (years)	35.6	34.2, 37.1	42.9	42.6, 43.3	p< .001
Gender					
Men	41.8	37.2,46.5	46.9	45.8,47.9	0.037
Women	58.2	53.5,62.8	53.1	52.1,54.2	
Education (age 25+)					
No college education	73.8	69.1,78.1	69.1	68.1,70.1	0.0547
College educated	26.2	22.0,30.9	30.9	29.9,31.9	

	LGBT (N = 1,495)		NON-LGBT (N = 40,275)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Military status	4.3	2.7,6.8	8.0	7.4,8.6	0.0076
Social Life					
Urbanicity					0.2615
Urban	98.9	97.3,99.6	98.2	97.9,98.4	
Non-urban	1.1	0.4,2.7	1.8	1.6,2.1	
Living alone	23.2	19.5,27.4	20.9	20.0,21.7	0.2454
Marital Status					p< .001
Married	10.3	7.9,13.3	30.0	29.1,31.0	
Cohabiting	13.0	10.1,16.8	6.3	5.8,6.9	
Not partnered	76.7	72.4,80.5	63.6	62.6,64.6	
Ever had child(ren)	36.2	31.6,41.1	42.5	41.4,43.5	0.0149
Economic Life					
Household annual income					p< .001
Below \$24,000	40.0	35.1, 45.1	29.4	28.4,30.5	
\$24,000-\$59,999	30.4	26.1,35.1	35.93	34.9,37.0	
\$60,000-\$119,999	21.2	17.5,25.5	21.93	21.0,22.9	
\$120,000 or more	8.4	6.2,11.3	12.7	12.0,13.4	
Unemployed	13.7	10.0,18.4	10.6	9.8,11.5	0.1198
Below 200% FPL	51.7	46.6,56.8	45.7	44.5,46.9	0.025
Food insecure in prior year	34.4	29.9,39.1	25.3	24.4,26.3	p< .001
Overall health					
Fair or poor self-rated health	23.7	19.3,28.7	20.4	19.4,21.4	0.1604
Mental health					
Depression	28.3	24.01, 32.9	12.4	11.7, 13.1	p< .001
High risk health behavior					
Current smoker	35.1	30.5,39.9	21.9	21.0,22.8	p< .001
Heavy drinker	2.7	1.2,5.9	1.9	1.6,2.3	0.3837
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p< .001
None	61.0	55.8,66.0	72.2	71.1,73.2	
Mild (1 – 14 days)	28.1	23.6,33.1	19.8	18.9,20.7	
High (15 – 30 days)	10.9	8.1,14.5	8.0	7.4,8.6	
Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.0019
BMI ≤ 24.9	37.0	32.5,41.8	32.3	31.3,33.4	
BMI 25.0-29.9	26.5	22.5,31.0	35.0	34.0,36.0	
BMI ≥ 30.0	36.5	31.9,41.3	32.7	31.7,33.7	
Health access					
Uninsured	12.4	9.6,15.9	11.7	11.0,12.5	0.6815
Medicaid	21	17.3, 25.3	16.4	15.6, 17.2	0.0369
Medical usage by parental status					
Parents	24.8	18.3, 32.8	20.0	18.6, 21.5	0.4135
Nonparents	18.8	14.5, 24.0	13.6	12.7, 14.7	0.0281
Have Personal Doctor	80.5	75.7,84.6	80.3	79.3,81.2	0.9058

Table C3. Socioeconomic and Health Factors of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults in the Midwest (N = 12,088), 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey

	LGBT (N = 463)		NON-LGBT (N = 11,625)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Age					p< .001
18-24	33.2	28.4,38.4	16.0	15.2,16.9	
25-34	26.7	22.3,31.7	19.3	18.4,20.2	
35-49	19.4	15.6,23.9	27.5	26.5,28.5	
50-64	13.9	11.2,17.3	24.4	23.6,25.3	
65+	6.7	4.9,9.1	12.8	12.2,13.4	
Mean Age (years)	35.4	33.9,36.9	43.8	43.4, 44.1	p< .001
Gender					0.0357
Men	39.1	34.2,44.1	44.6	43.5,45.6	
Women	61.0	55.9,65.8	55.4	54.4,56.5	
Education (age 25+)					0.4133
No college education	77.9	72.8,82.3	75.8	74.9,76.7	
College educated	22.1	17.7,27.2	24.2	23.3,25.1	
Military status	5.2	3.5,7.7	9.8	9.2,10.5	0.0014
Social Life					
Urbanicity					0.1650
Urban	94.7	91.8,96.6	96.1	95.7,96.5	
Non-urban	5.3	3.4,8.2	3.9	3.5,4.3	
Living alone	24.7	20.6,29.3	23.3	22.5,24.2	0.5396
Marital Status					p< .001
Married	11.9	9.0,15.5	27.9	27.0,28.8	
Cohabiting	12.4	9.2,16.3	6.1	5.6,6.7	
Not partnered	75.8	71.1,79.9	66.0	65.0,67.0	
Ever had child(ren)	39.2	34.2,44.4	41.4	40.3,42.4	0.4178
Economic Life					
Household annual income					0.0077
Below \$24,000	43.6	38.3,49.0	36.9	35.8,38.01	
\$24,000-\$59,999	37.4	32.4,42.7	36.4	35.3,37.45	
\$60,000-\$119,999	13.1	10.0,16.9	18.7	17.9,19.6	
\$120,000 or more	6.0	4.0,8.8	8.0	7.5,8.6	
Unemployed	11.6	8.0,16.5	10.5	9.7,11.4	0.6009
Below 200% FPL	62.5	57.1,67.6	53.1	52.0,54.3	p< .001
Food insecure in prior year	39.4	34.5,44.7	29.1	28.1,30.1	p< .001
Overall health					
Fair or poor self-rated health	25.7	21.1,30.9	23.8	22.8,24.9	0.4664
Mental health					
Depression	30.4	25.7, 35.5	15.7	14.9, 16.6	p< .001
High risk health behavior					
Current smoker	36.3	31.4,41.5	27.6	26.6,28.6	p< .001
Heavy drinker	3.9	2.0,7.5	1.7	1.4,2.1	0.0146

	LGBT (N = 463)		NON-LGBT (N = 11,625)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.1860
None	66.9	61.6,71.8	68.8	67.7,69.8	
Mild (1 – 14 days)	23.7	19.3,28.7	19.9	19.1,20.9	
High (15 – 30 days)	9.5	6.9,12.9	11.3	10.6,12.0	
Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.1056
BMI ≤ 24.9	31.0	26.5,36.0	29.5	28.5,30.5	
BMI 25.0-29.9	29.0	24.5,33.8	34.3	33.3,35.3	
BMI ≥ 30.0	40.0	35.0,45.3	36.3	35.2,37.3	
Health access					
Uninsured	17.1	13.6,21.3	13.0	12.3,13.8	0.0233
Medicaid	25.2	20.8, 30.3	17.8	16.9, 18.7	p< .001
Medical usage by parental status					
Parents	36.4	28.2, 45.4	23.5	22.0, 25.1	0.0033
Nonparents	18.3	13.6, 24.0	13.8	12.9, 14.9	0.0013
Have Personal Doctor	70.8	65.4,75.7	76.7	75.6,77.7	0.0191

Table C4. Socioeconomic and Health Factors of Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults in the West (N = 6,841), 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey

	LGBT (N = 299)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,542)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Age					p< .001
18-24	26.6	20.66,33.61	14.7	13.57,15.86	
25-34	31.2	25.29,37.81	18.2	17.01,19.39	
35-49	26.0	20.4,32.47	28.8	27.44,30.17	
50-64	11.0	7.871,15.26	25.4	24.24,26.63	
65+	5.2	3.486,7.55	13.0	12.16,13.79	
Mean Age (years)	35.6	33.9, 37.4	44.4	43.9, 44.9	p< .001
Gender					p< .001
Men	33.5	27.82,39.68	48.4	46.92,49.82	
Women	66.5	60.32,72.18	51.6	50.18,53.08	
Education (age 25+)					0.8785
No college education	69.1	62.3,75.3	68.6	67.2,69.9	
College educated	30.9	24.8,37.8	31.4	30.1,32.8	
Military status	9.9	6.4,15.09	14.0	13.04,15.11	0.1097
Social Life					
Urbanicity					0.6200
Urban	97.4	94.43,98.78	96.8	96.25,97.28	
Non-urban	2.6	1.217,5.57	3.2	2.722,3.74	
Living alone	22.4	17.43,28.38	20.2	19.06,21.35	0.4135

	LGBT (N = 299)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,542)		P-VALUE
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Marital Status					p< .001
Married	11.9	8.407,16.46	34.2	32.88,35.6	
Cohabiting	17.7	13.11,23.42	6.5	5.803,7.288	
Not partnered	70.5	64.09,76.13	59.3	57.84,60.68	
Ever had child(ren)	34.9	28.72,41.62	41.7	40.3,43.21	0.0501
Economic Life					
Household annual income					0.0047
Below \$24,000	34.7	28.1,41.9	26.4	25.0,27.8	
\$24,000-\$59,999	36.3	29.9,43.2	34.1	32.6,35.6	
\$60,000-\$119,999	15.6	11.5,20.7	25.1	23.9,26.5	
\$120,000 or more	13.5	9.6,18.5	14.4	13.4,15.4	
Unemployed	12.7	8.408,18.85	10.4	9.365,11.61	0.3551
Below 200% FPL	53.3	46.11,60.31	41.4	39.81,42.98	0.0013
Food insecure in prior year	42.8	36.17,49.76	24.6	23.33,25.96	p< .001
Overall health					
Fair or poor self-rated health	28.2	21.65,35.79	20.3	19.03,21.62	0.0176
Mental health					
Depression	33.6	27.4, 40.4	15.8	14.7, 16.9	p< .001
High risk health behavior					
Current smoker	34.7	28.31,41.63	21.1	19.92,22.39	p< .001
Heavy drinker	5.0	2.287,10.68	2.8	2.254,3.59	0.1671
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p< .001
None	56.6	49.37,63.58	70.9	69.5,72.28	
Mild (1 – 14 days)	30.4	24.26,37.33	19.7	18.52,20.94	
High (15 – 30 days)	13.0	8.915,18.54	9.4	8.529,10.33	
Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.0537
BMI ≤ 24.9	34.6	28.25,41.48	32.2	30.87,33.65	
BMI 25.0-29.9	28.0	22.22,34.5	36.0	34.62,37.43	
BMI ≥ 30.0	37.5	31.16,44.26	31.7	30.38,33.14	
Health access					
Uninsured	14.1	9.968,19.49	11.3	10.41,12.34	0.2285
Medicaid	9.8	6.6, 14.5	8.0	7.2, 8.9	0.2562
Medical usage by parental status					
Parents	11.1	5.6, 20.8	9.3	7.9, 10.8	0.8572
Nonparents	9.2	5.6, 14.8	7.1	6.1, 8.3	0.2103
Have Personal Doctor	72.3	64.81,78.66	75.3	73.83,76.69	0.3877

Table C5. Age adjusted odd ratios and 95% confidence intervals of chronic physical health outcomes comparing Black LGBT and non-LGBT adults by region, 2012-2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey

	LIFETIME CHRONIC CONDITIONS					
	ASTHMA	DIABETES	HEART ATTACK	CANCER	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	HIGH CHOLESTEROL
	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
South						
Black non-LGBT	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Black LGBT	1.4 (1.1, 1.6)	0.9 (0.8, 1.2)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.4 (1.1, 1.6)	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	0.9 (0.8, 1.1)
Northeast						
Black non-LGBT	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Black LGBT	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	1.8 (1.0, 3.0)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	1.1 (0.9, 1.5)	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)
Midwest						
Black non-LGBT	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Black LGBT	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	1.3 (0.9, 1.7)	1.6 (0.9, 2.9)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	1.1 (0.9, 1.5)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)
West						
Black non-LGBT	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Black LGBT	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	2.0 (0.9, 4.4)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)

APPENDIX D.

PROPORTIONS AND 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF MINORITY STRESS INDICATORS OF BLACK LGBT AND NON-LGBT ADULTS

Table D. Measures from Generations and TransPop Study data (N = 295)

	BLACK LGBT (N =259)		BLACK NON-LGBT (N =36)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
HIV STATUS AND TESTING				
HIV+	6.2	3.66,10.5	1.4^	0.2, 9.2
Testing for HIV				
About once a year or more frequently	56.3	48.7,63.6	37.2	20.8, 57.1
About once every 2 years or less often	7.0	4.23,11.4	10.5^	3.2, 29.4
I only get tested if I felt I was at risk	12.7	8.46,18.5	37.6	21.3, 57.2
I've never been tested for HIV	24.0	18,31.2	14.8^	5.6, 33.9
LGBT HEALTH				
High levels of Healthcare stereotype threat (scored 4 or higher within range 1-5)	19.6	14.4, 26	NA	NA
In the past 5 years, how often have you been to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider for your healthcare?				
Often/sometimes	22.8	17.1,29.7	NA	NA
Never	77.2	70.3,82.9	NA	NA
During the past 12 months, have you looked for information online about certain health or medical issues?				
No	32.4	25.9,39.6	NA	NA
Only LGBT specific website	6.0	3.13,11.2	NA	NA
Only general website	53.5	46.1,60.7	NA	NA
Both LGBT and general website	8.2	5.06,12.9	NA	NA
In the next year, if it were possible for you to do so, how important would it be for you to go for healthcare at an LGBT-specific clinic or provider?				
Very important	31.8	25.1,39.3	NA	NA
Somewhat important	40.2	33.2,47.8	NA	NA
Not important	28.0	22,34.9	NA	NA
MINORITY STRESS				
"Outness" of sexual identity (cis LGB only)				
Out to family	88.2	82.5,92.3	NA	NA
Out to straight friends	94.7	90.7,97.1	NA	NA
Out to coworkers	79.1	71.7,85	NA	NA
Out to healthcare workers	70.7	62.6,77.7	NA	NA
Victimization and Discrimination				
Everyday discrimination				
Ever experienced any everyday discriminatory events in the past year	82.4	76.5, 87.1	79.5	60.3, 90.8

	BLACK LGBT (N =259)		BLACK NON-LGBT (N =36)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Since the age of 18...				
You were hit, beaten, physically attacked, or sexually assaulted	43.8	36.7,51.2	40.8	24.2, 59.8
You were robbed or your property was stolen, vandalized, or purposely damaged	42.6	35.6,49.9	39.6	23.8, 58
Someone tried to attack you, rob you, or damage your property, but they didn't succeed	29.2	23.1,36.2	21.2	10.5, 38.1
Someone threatened you with violence	59.7	52.3,66.6	51.4	32.6, 69.6
Someone verbally insulted or abused you	78.5	71.8,84	70.5	50.4, 84.9
Someone threw an object at you	44.0	36.9,51.4	33.9	19.1, 52.8
Job discrimination				
Since the age of 18, how often were you fired from your job or denied a job	48.8	41.6,56.1	41.8	25.1, 60.5
Since the age of 18, how often were you denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation	31.0	24.6,38.2	31.2	17.5, 49.2
Housing discrimination				
Since the age of 18, how often were you prevented from moving into or buying a house or apartment by a landlord or realtor	13.3	9.0,19.1	22.6	11.2, 40.2
Stressful life events				
During the last 12 months...				
Did you move or have anyone new come to live with you	46.8	39.6,54.1	36.1	20.4, 55.4
Were you fired or laid off from a job	26.0	19.7,33.4	11.5^	3.6, 31.1
Were you unemployed and looking for a job for more than a month	44.5	37.3,51.9	19.2^	7.7, 40.3
Have you had trouble with your boss or a coworker	36.2	29.5,43.5	26.3^	13, 46
Did you change jobs, job responsibilities or work hours	50.0	42.7,57.2	36.6	20.2, 56.9
Did you get separated or divorced or break off a steady relationship	18.5	13.5,24.9	7.9^	1.6, 30.6
Have you had serious problems with a neighbor, friend or relative	34.7	28,42	14.2^	5.0, 34.6
Have you experienced a major financial crisis, declared bankruptcy or more than once been unable to pay your bills on time	42.5	35.4,49.8	28.0	14.2, 47.7
Did you have serious trouble with the police or the law	8.0	4.67,13.2	7.0^	1.6, 25.8
Was something stolen from you, including things that you carry like a wallet, or something inside or outside your home	20.8	15.4,27.6	27.9^	13.7, 48.7
Has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by your or someone else in your house	16.1	11.3,22.5	12.4^	3.9, 32.6
Chronic Strains				
You're trying to take on too many things at once	74.4	67.8,80.1	81.5	65.3, 91.2
You don't have enough money to make ends meet	70.6	63.8,76.6	76.8	59.4, 88.2

	BLACK LGBT (N =259)		BLACK NON-LGBT (N =36)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
You are looking for a job and can't find the one you want	51.7	44.5,58.9	52.1	34.4, 69.3
You have a lot of conflict with your partner/ boyfriend/girlfriend	27.4	21.3,34.6	23.1	11.9, 40
Your parents do not approve of your partner/ boyfriend/girlfriend	20.5	15,27.3	21.4^	9.8, 40.5
You are alone too much	57.2	49.9,64.2	58.6	40.3, 74.8
You wonder whether you will ever find a partner or spouse	50.2	42.9,57.4	51	33.5, 68.3
Your relationship with your parents is strained or conflicted	49.4	42.2,56.7	32.7	18.0, 51.9
You have a parent, child, or a spouse or partner who is in very bad mental, emotional or physical health	39.5	32.6,46.9	23.0^	10.8, 42.2
You wish you could have children but you cannot	26.6	20.5,33.8	17.0^	7.5, 33.9
A child's behavior or mood is a source of serious concern to you	42.2	35.1,49.6	59.1	41.2, 74.8
City or area where you live is not a good place for...				
Racial/ethnic minorities	36.0	29.4,43.3	25.1^	12.3, 44.4
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual adults	39.2	32.2,46.6	17.6^	6.9, 38.1
Transgender adults	55.2	47.9,62.2	27.2^	13.7, 46.8
Immigrants from other countries	40.4	33.4,47.8	22.2^	9.6, 43.7
Scales				
MINORITY STRESS	%	95% CI		
Moderate levels of gender identity non-disclosure (Trans only, range 1-5)	19.0^	7.0, 42.5	NA	NA
Moderate levels of internalized transphobia (Trans only, range 1-5)	9.6^	3.0, 26.5	NA	NA
Moderate levels of felt stigma (cis LGB only, range 1-5)	13.5	8.7, 19.3	NA	NA
Moderate levels of internalized homophobia (cis LGB only, range 1-5)	1.8^	0.75, 4.3	NA	NA
RESILIENCE FACTORS				
Moderate levels of LGBT community connectedness (cis LGB only, range 1-4)	62.1	54.5, 69.2	NA	NA
Moderate levels of transgender community connectedness (Trans only, range 1-5)	29.4^	12.2, 55.5	NA	NA
Moderate levels of Multi-group Ethnic Identity (range 1-5)	48.3	41.1, 55.5	46	28.0, 64.3
Moderate levels of social support (range 1-7)	54.5	47.3, 61.6	64.7	44.6, 80.7
Moderate levels of social well-being (range 1-7)	20.2	15.2, 26.4	20.3	9.6, 37.9

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

Note: Each scale is described in detail at generations-study.com and transpop.org; Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percent 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).

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