Health Disparities Among Sexual Minority People

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No Disclosures
Data

- Some data group sexual AND gender minority persons
- This is a broad overview;
  - There are specific data for many social determinants of health, health behavior, and health conditions
Terminology 101

- **Gender Identity**: Female/Woman/Girl, Male/Man/Boy, Other Gender(s)

- **Gender Expression**: Feminine, Masculine, Other

- **Sex Assigned at Birth**: Female, Male, Other/Intersex

- **Physically Attracted to**: Women, Men, Other Gender(s)

- **Emotionally Attracted to**: Women, Men, Other Gender(s)
Identity, Attraction, Behavior

- Sexual Orientation Identity
- Romantic & Sexual Attraction
- Sex/Gender of Sexual Partners
Sex, Gender, Expression

- Sex Assigned at Birth
- Gender Identity
- Gender Expression
How Many?
Perception

Just your best guess, what percent of Americans today would you say are gay or lesbian?

All numbers are in percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Less than 5%</th>
<th>5% to &lt;10%</th>
<th>10% to &lt;15%</th>
<th>15% to &lt;20%</th>
<th>20% to &lt;25%</th>
<th>More than 25%</th>
<th>No opin.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Asked of a half sample with wording, with separate questions:
Just your best guess, what percent of men in the United States today would you say are homosexual or gay?
Just your best guess, what percent of women in the United States today would you say are homosexual or lesbian?

GALLUP*
The number of Americans identifying as LGBT is rising

Number (and %) of U.S. adults identifying as LGBT

- 2012: 8.3 million (3.5%)
- 2013: 8.7 million (3.6%)
- 2014: 9.2 million (3.7%)
- 2015: 9.7 million (3.9%)
- 2016: 10.1 million (4.1%)

Source: Gallup Daily Tracking survey.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
Demographic Variability

Older Americans much less likely to identify as LGBT

% of each group identifying as LGBT

- Men: 3.7%
- Women: 4.4%
- White: 3.6%
- Black: 4.6%
- Hispanic: 5.4%
- Asian: 4.9%
- Ages 16-30: 7.3%
- 37-51: 3.2%
- 52-70: 2.4%
- 71+: 1.4%

Annual household income

- <$36,000: 5.5%
- $36,000-$89,999: 4.0%
- $90,000+: 3.7%

Note: Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER
2010 Census
Same-Sex Households (per 1000)
2010 Census

Same-sex Couples with an African-American Householder
per 1,000 Households
by county (adjusted)

SOURCE: U.S. Census 2010 data (adjusted, see Data and Methodology section)
2010 Census

Same-sex Couples with a Latino/a Householder per 1,000 Households by county (adjusted)

SOURCE: U.S. Census 2010 data (adjusted, see Data and Methodology section)

ADVANCING EXCELLENCE IN SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITY HEALTH
generations
A Study of the Life and Health of LGB People in a Changing Society
Generational Differences

**Coming Out Milestones**

- **Sexually attracted to same sex**: 11.4, 11.5, 12.3
- **Sex with same-sex partner**: 14.0, 16.3, 19.2
- **Identified self as LGB**: 16.0, 18.3
- **Came out as LGB to a family member**: 16.9, 22.0, 26.3

**Generations**
- Age 18-25
- Age 34-41
- Age 52-59

**Mean age**:

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

ADVANCING EXCELLENCE IN SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITY HEALTH
Europe’s LGBT population mapped
% of the population identifying as LGBT in selected countries in 2016

- Germany: 7.4%
- Spain: 6.9%
- United Kingdom: 6.5%
- Netherlands: 6.4%
- France: 5.4%
- Poland: 4.9%
- Italy: 4.8%
- Hungary: 1.5%

Source: Dalia
“Do you identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender?”

- Male
- Female

countries: Hungary, Poland, Italy, United Kingdom, All, France, Austria, Spain, Germany, Netherlands

LGBT% values: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
"Do you identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender?"
“Which of the following best describes your current sexual orientation?”

- Mostly heterosexual, sometimes homosexual
- Equally heterosexual and homosexual
- Mostly homosexual, sometimes heterosexual
- Only homosexual
- Asexual
Your Story. Your Health.
Join the first longitudinal health study of LGBTQ people today.

JOIN TODAY

Already part of The PRIDE Study? Sign in.
Are you a PRIDE Study iOS app user? See what has changed.

Answers that change lives.
Our community has faced adversity, but struggle after struggle, we prevail. Now, LGBTQ people must join together to improve our health. It's time for change. It's time for PRIDE!
Experiences of Care?
Experiences of Care

Table 1: I was refused needed health care

Table 2: Health care professionals refused to touch me or used excessive precautions

Table 3: Health care professionals used harsh or abusive language

Table 4: Health care professionals blamed me for my health status

Table 5: Health care professionals were physically rough or abusive
Experiences of Care

▪ 16% of LGBTQ people report being personally discriminated against because they are part of the LGBTQ community when going to a doctor or health clinic;
▪ 22% of transgender individuals avoided doctors or health care out of concern they would be discriminated against;
▪ 31% say they have no regular doctor or form of health care.
Disparities?
Healthcare Access Indicators
US Cis Women Ages 18-64, NHIS 2013-2014

Currently uninsured

Delayed healthcare due to cost

Usual place for care


* p < 0.05
Healthcare Access Indicators
US Cis Men Ages 18-64, NHIS 2013-2014

Currently uninsured
- Gay (APR)
- Bisexual (APR)
- Heterosexual

Delayed healthcare due to cost
- Gay (APR)
- Bisexual (APR)
- Heterosexual

Usual place for care
- Gay (APR)
- Bisexual (APR)
- Heterosexual


* p < 0.05
Health Behavior
US Cis Women Ages 18-64, NHIS 2013-2014

Current cigarette smokers

- Bisexual (%)
- Lesbian (%)
- Heterosexual (%)

Heavy drinking

* p < 0.05

**Health Behavior**

**US Cis Men Ages 18-64, NHIS 2013-2014**

- **Heavy drinking**
  - Bisexual (%): 1.8
  - Gay (%): 1.2
  - Heterosexual (%): 1.0

- **Current cigarette smokers**
  - Bisexual (%): 1.4
  - Gay (%): 1.6
  - Heterosexual (%): 1.2

* p < 0.05


* p < 0.05
# Health Outcomes: Gay & Bi Cis Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Condition</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Gay</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mental health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent mental distress</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>1.71 (1.34–2.18)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>2.33 (1.81–3.01)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>2.91 (2.42–3.50)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>2.41 (1.96–2.96)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor/fair health</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>1.19 (0.93–1.52)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>1.53 (1.16–2.02)</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor physical health days</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>1.18 (0.93–1.49)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>1.23 (0.91–1.66)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity limitations</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>1.17 (0.98–1.39)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>1.44 (1.14–1.81)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health condition diagnoses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1.20 (0.92–1.56)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.96 (0.69–1.33)</td>
<td>0.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>1.30 (1.02–1.67)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>0.90 (0.67–1.20)</td>
<td>0.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthritis</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>0.98 (0.82–1.18)</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>1.04 (0.82–1.33)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>1.25 (0.97–1.61)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>1.55 (1.16–2.07)</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>1.85 (1.36–2.54)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1.40 (0.99–1.99)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health risks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>0.91 (0.77–1.08)</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>0.98 (0.80–1.21)</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>1.66 (1.38–2.00)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>1.28 (1.00–1.64)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>0.99 (0.83–1.19)</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>1.07 (0.86–1.34)</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjusted odds ratios (OR) were estimated from logistic regression models controlling for age, race/ethnicity, relationship status, the presence of children in the household, educational attainment, employment status, household income, health insurance status, state of residence, and year.
# Health Outcomes: Lesbian & Bi Cis Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental health</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Lesbian</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequent mental distress</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>1.53 (1.22–1.93)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>2.08 (1.73–2.49)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>1.93 (1.60–2.33)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>3.15 (2.69–3.68)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical health</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Lesbian</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor/fair health</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>1.26 (0.99–1.61)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>2.00 (1.62–2.45)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor physical health days</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>1.23 (0.96–1.57)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>1.89 (1.53–2.34)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity limitations</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>1.81 (1.47–2.23)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>2.21 (1.84–2.65)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health condition diagnoses</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Lesbian</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.91 (0.61–1.37)</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.02 (0.72–1.44)</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>1.12 (0.87–1.43)</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.25 (0.98–1.59)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthritis</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>1.58 (1.30–1.91)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>1.49 (1.24–1.80)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>1.33 (1.04–1.72)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>1.99 (1.65–2.40)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>1.54 (1.11–2.16)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>1.83 (1.40–2.39)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health risks</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Lesbian</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>1.25 (1.04–1.51)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>1.83 (1.55–2.16)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>1.96 (1.59–2.41)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>1.73 (1.45–2.08)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>1.49 (1.17–1.89)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>1.84 (1.53–2.22)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjusted odds ratios (OR) were estimated from logistic regression models controlling for age, race/ethnicity, relationship status, the presence of children in the household, educational attainment, employment status, household income, health insurance status, state of residence, and year.
Minority Stress Model

Adapted from Hatzenbuehler (2009); Meyer (2003)

Environmental Circumstances

Minority Status

Minority Identity

General Stressors

Distal (External) Minority Stressors
(stigma, discrimination, violence, abuse)

Proximal (Internal) Minority Stressors
(internalization of negative societal attitudes, rejection sensitivity)

Resilience Development

Health Outcomes

Adapted from Hatzenbuehler (2009); Meyer (2003)
Courtesy of Jenny Potter MD
Ecological Model
Policy Effects on Health

SELECT AN ISSUE:

Conversion Therapy
Education
Employment
Gender Marker Change On Identification Documents
Hate Crimes
Housing
Marriage Equality & Other Relationship Recognition
Public Accommodations
School Anti-Bullying
Transgender Healthcare

Employment Issue Map
### Policy Effects on Health

#### Table 2: Association Between Self-Reported Sexual Orientation and Psychiatric Disorders in the Past 12 Months: National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, United States, 2004-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disorder</th>
<th>Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual, % (SE)</th>
<th>Heterosexual, % (SE)</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any psychiatric disorder</td>
<td>56.3 (2.3)</td>
<td>34.6 (0.5)</td>
<td>2.01 (1.65, 2.44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any mood disorder</td>
<td>20.4 (1.9)</td>
<td>10.2 (0.2)</td>
<td>1.96 (1.47, 2.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>18.0 (1.9)</td>
<td>8.1 (0.2)</td>
<td>2.03 (1.55, 2.65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mania or hypomania</td>
<td>6.6 (1.3)</td>
<td>3.4 (0.1)</td>
<td>1.66 (1.09, 2.52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysthymia</td>
<td>2.1 (0.7)</td>
<td>1.2 (0.1)</td>
<td>1.54 (0.74, 3.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any anxiety disorder</td>
<td>30.1 (2.2)</td>
<td>16.1 (0.3)</td>
<td>2.05 (1.64, 2.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generalized anxiety</td>
<td>8.5 (1.5)</td>
<td>3.7 (0.1)</td>
<td>2.15 (1.48, 3.13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social anxiety</td>
<td>6.6 (1.1)</td>
<td>2.5 (0.1)</td>
<td>2.15 (1.45, 3.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific phobia</td>
<td>13.3 (1.6)</td>
<td>7.4 (0.2)</td>
<td>1.75 (1.31, 2.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
<td>13.0 (1.6)</td>
<td>6.4 (0.2)</td>
<td>2.06 (1.54, 2.75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic disorder</td>
<td>8.2 (1.5)</td>
<td>2.5 (0.1)</td>
<td>3.15 (2.07, 4.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any substance disorder</td>
<td>40.8 (2.4)</td>
<td>20.9 (0.5)</td>
<td>2.09 (1.69, 2.59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol disorder</td>
<td>23.4 (2.4)</td>
<td>9.5 (0.3)</td>
<td>2.15 (1.62, 2.84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug disorder</td>
<td>11.7 (1.9)</td>
<td>2.3 (0.1)</td>
<td>4.21 (2.83, 6.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comorbidity, &gt;2 disorders</td>
<td>20.1 (2.1)</td>
<td>6.4 (0.2)</td>
<td>2.93 (2.24, 3.84)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: CI = confidence interval; GAD = generalized anxiety disorder; OR = odds ratio; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder. The sample size for lesbian, gay, or bisexual was n = 577; for heterosexual n = 34076. Odds ratios adjusted for gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, and income. Psychiatric disorders were diagnosed according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition.

Policy Effects on Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals Living in States With No Protective Policies, OR (95% CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any mood disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mania or hypomania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysthymia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any anxiety disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social phobia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific phobia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any substance disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comorbidity, &gt;2 disorders (vs ≤2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. CI = confidence interval; GAD = generalized anxiety disorder; OR = odds ratio; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder. The sample size for individuals living in states with no protective policies was n = 9768; for individuals living in states with at least 1 protective policy was n = 24,885. Odds ratios adjusted for gender, age, race/ethnicity, income, education, and marital status. Psychiatric disorders were diagnosed according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition.

Ecological Model
Family Acceptance Effects

Building healthy futures for LGBT children and youth through:

- Research on family acceptance and rejection
- Education and training to decrease risk and promote well-being by increasing family acceptance
- Family-oriented services to help diverse families support their LGBT children
- Informed public policy to promote well-being – not just protect from harm
Family Acceptance Effects

LIFETIME SUICIDE ATTEMPTS (1 or more times)

LEVEL OF FAMILY REJECTION

Low Rejection  Moderate Rejection  High Rejection

Ryan, Family Acceptance Project, 2009
Family Acceptance Effects

**Illegal Drug Use**

**Level of Family Rejection**

As with risk for suicide, gay and transgender young people with high levels of family rejection were more than 3 times as likely to use illegal drugs compared with LGBT young people from families with little or no rejection. Their use of illegal drugs was cut in half when families were moderately rejecting.
Family Acceptance Effects

LGBT young people from highly rejecting families were more than 3 times as likely to be at high risk for HIV and sexually transmitted diseases as young people from families who were not rejecting. Their risk was cut in half when families were moderately rejecting.
Family Acceptance Effects
Minority Stress Model

Environmental Circumstances

Minority Status

Minority Identity

General Stressors

Distal (External) Minority Stressors
(stigma, discrimination, violence, abuse)

Proximal (Internal) Minority Stressors
(internalization of negative societal attitudes, rejection sensitivity)

Resilience Development

Health Outcomes

Adapted from Hatzenbuehler (2009); Meyer (2003)
Courtesy of Jenny Potter MD
SOGI Data Collection

Minority Status

Minority Identity

Do Ask, Do Tell!
Collecting Data on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Health Centers
Fostering Resilience

Resilience Development

Trauma, Resilience, and Health Promotion in LGBT Patients
What Every Healthcare Provider Should Know
Screening for Stressors

Distal (External) Minority Stressors
(stigma, discrimination, violence, abuse)
Advocacy

Distal (External) Minority Stressors
(stigma, discrimination, violence, abuse)

Proximal (Internal) Minority Stressors
(internalization of negative societal attitudes, rejection sensitivity)

https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps
Questions?