

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

AAPI 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.

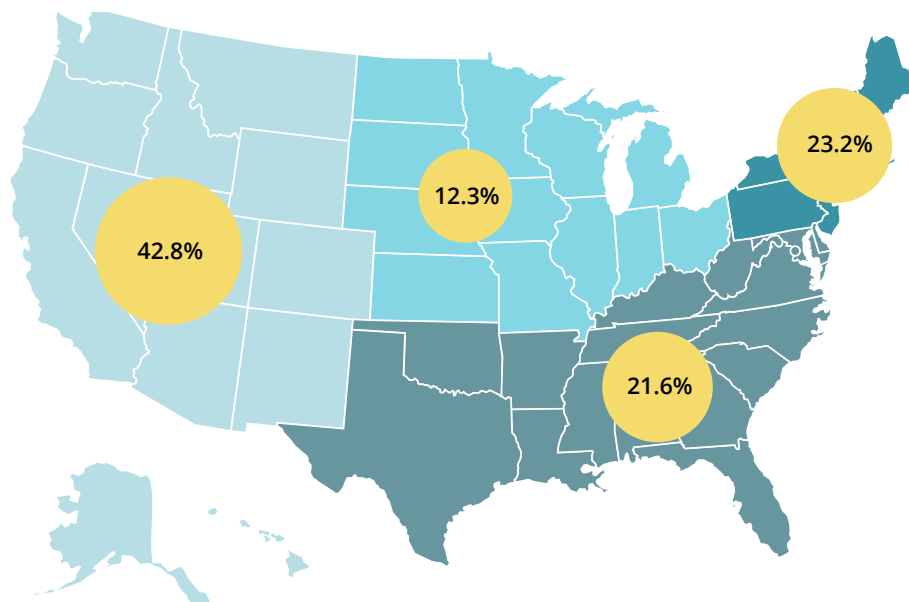
About 40% of LGBT adults are people of color, including 3% who identify as Asian American or Pacific Islander (AAPI).² In this report, we analyzed data from several sources to provide information about adults who self-identify as AAPI and LGBT. We present an overview of their demographic characteristics 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 AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults across these indicators in order to explore differences related to sexual orientation and gender identity among AAPI Americans. For several key indicators, we also compared AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT women and AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT men in order to explore differences related to gender. We analyzed outcomes for Asian and Asian American (AA) LGBT people and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) LGBT people separately when it was possible based on available data.

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

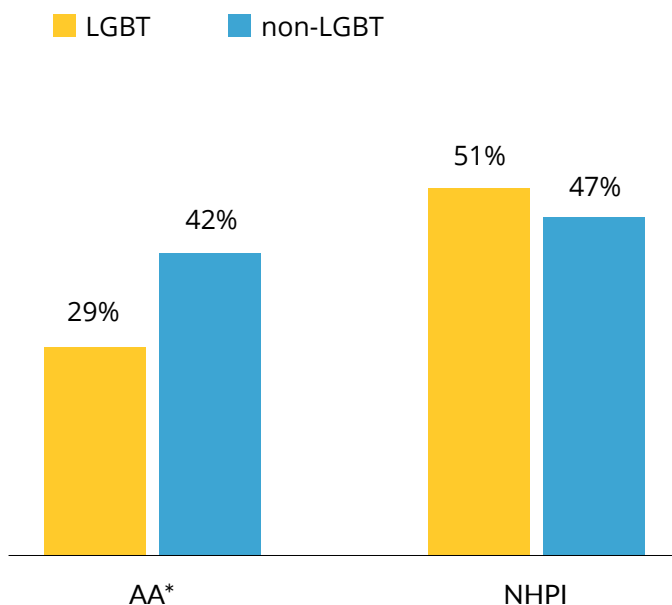
Demographic characteristics

- An estimated 685,000 U.S. adults self-identify as AAPI and LGBT. Among all AAPI adults, 4.5% identify as LGBT, including 3.8% of AA adults and 8.8% of NHPI adults.
- AAPI LGBT adults are more likely to live in the West than in other regions: 43% of AAPI LGBT adults live in the West, compared to 23% in the Northeast, 22% in the South, and 12% in the Midwest.



- The AAPI LGBT adult population is younger than the population of AAPI non-LGBT adults. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of AAPI LGBT adults are under age 35 compared to 56% of AAPI non-LGBT adults.
- The gender divide among AAPI LGBT adults is roughly equal with 51% women and 49% men and it is equal among AA LGBT adults. Among NHPI LGBT adults the gender divide is 56% women and 46% men.
- The majority (59%) of all AAPI LGBT people 25 and older have a college education. However, AA LGBT people (70%) are over twice as likely to have a college education than NHPI LGBT people (31%). This disparity also exists between AA and NHPI non-LGBT people.
- Overall, AAPI LGBT adults have served in the military at similar rates to AAPI non-LGBT adults: 4% of AAPI LGBT adults and 5% of AAPI non-LGBT adults are veterans. Among NHPI adults, 12% of non-LGBT people are veterans compared to 5% of LGBT people.
- Although AAPI LGBT adults are more likely to report no religious affiliation than AAPI non-LGBT adults, many AAPI LGBT adults are religious. Sixteen percent of AAPI LGBT adults are Roman Catholic, 5% are Muslim, 5% are Protestant, and 37% have other religious affiliations.
- The vast majority of AAPI LGBT adults (94%) and AAPI non-LGBT adults (95%) live in urban areas.
- Among those who are married or cohabitating, about 60% of AAPI LGBT adults have a different-sex partner. AAPI women (68%) are more likely to have a different-sex partner than AAPI men (55%).
- Among AA adults, fewer LGBT adults (29%) are raising children compared to non-LGBT adults (42%). NHPI LGBT adults (51%) are raising children at a similar rate to NHPI non-LGBT adults (47%).

Percent of AA and NHPI adults raising children by LGBT identity

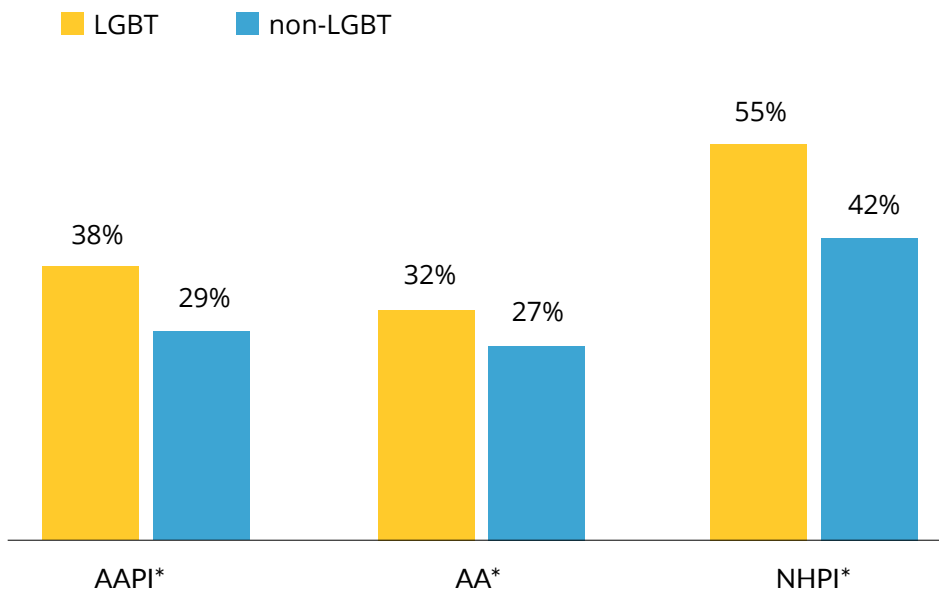


Note: * indicates that the estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different

Economic characteristics

- AAPI LGBT adults are more likely to experience economic insecurity than AAPI non-LGBT adults.
- About one-fifth (21%) of AAPI LGBT adults live with a household income below \$24,000 per year compared to 15% of AAPI non-LGBT adults.
- AAPI LGBT adults are more likely to be unemployed (10% compared to 6%) and to experience food insecurity (16% compared to 8%) than AAPI non-LGBT adults. These differences are even more pronounced when comparing just NHPI LGBT adults to NHPI non-LGBT adults: 14% of NHPI LGBT adults are unemployed compared to 8% of NHPI non-LGBT adults, and 40% of NHPI LGBT adults experience food insecurity compared to 22% of NHPI non-LGBT adults.
- AAPI LGBT adults are more likely to live in low-income households (below 200% of the federal poverty level) than AAPI non-LGBT adults: 38% of AAPI LGBT adults live in low-income households compared to 29% of AAPI non-LGBT adults. NHPI adults, both LGBT and non-LGBT, are more likely to live in low-income households than AA adults. Over half (55%) of NHPI LGBT adults—including 64% of NHPI LGBT women—live in low-income households along with 42% of NHPI non-LGBT adults.

Percent of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults living below the 200% federal poverty level



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

Mental and Physical Health

- Overall and across subgroups, AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults are similar in terms of reporting fair or poor overall health: 16% of AAPI LGBT adults and 12% of AAPI non-LGBT adults report that their health is fair or poor. However, more NHPI adults, both LGBT and non-LGBT, report having fair or poor health compared to AA adults. Additionally, AAPI LGBT women (17%) are more likely to report fair or poor health than non-LGBT women (12%), however, the difference is driven by the high proportion of NHPI women reporting fair or poor health (29%).

- Over one-fifth (21%) of AAPI LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression compared to 7% of AAPI non-LGBT adults. Among women, 30% of AAPI LGBT women (and 30% of both AA and NHPI LGBT women) have been diagnosed with depression compared to 9% of all AAPI non-LGBT women, 9% of AA non-LGBT women, and 14% NHPI non-LGBT women.
- AAPI LGBT adults are more likely to engage in high-risk health behaviors than AAPI non-LGBT adults. Among AAPI LGBT adults, 21% report current smoking and 7% report heavy drinking compared to 11% and 2% of AAPI non-LGBT adults, respectively. Rates of high-risk behaviors are particularly high for NHPI adults: 36% of NHPI LGBT adults and 23% of NHPI non-LGBT adults report smoking and 16% of NHPI LGBT adults and 5% of NHPI non-LGBT adults report heavy drinking.
- Overall, more AAPI LGBT than non-LGBT adults report levels of mild or high disability, defined by number of days that respondents experienced limitations due to poor health in the prior month. Among NHPI adults, LGBT men (31%) were more likely to experience mild disability (defined as experiencing limitations because of poor health for 1-14 days in the past month) than NHPI non-LGBT men (17%).
- AAPI LGBT adults had greater odds of being diagnosed with several serious health conditions including asthma, diabetes, cancer, and high blood pressure compared to AAPI non-LGBT adults. However, these differences were primarily driven by the higher prevalence of these conditions among NHPI LGBT adults.

Access to health care

- AAPI LGBT adults are more likely to lack health insurance than AAPI non-LGBT adults: 13% of AAPI LGBT adults are uninsured compared to 10% of AAPI non-LGBT adults.
- AAPI LGBT adults (9%) are more likely to have Medicaid as their primary insurance than AAPI non-LGBT adults (4%). Among women, 8% of AA LGBT women and 20% of NHPI women are enrolled in Medicaid compared to 4% of AA non-LGBT women and 10% of NHPI non-LGBT women.
- AAPI LGBT parents are more likely to be enrolled in Medicaid than AAPI non-LGBT adults: 12% of AAPI LGBT adults, including 17% of women, raising children are enrolled in Medicaid compared to 5% of AAPI non-LGBT adults, including 6% of women.
- Close to two-thirds of AAPI LGBT adults (63%) and AAPI non-LGBT adults (67%) have a personal doctor. However, NHPI LGBT adults (59%) are less likely to have a personal doctor than NHPI non-LGBT adults (69%).

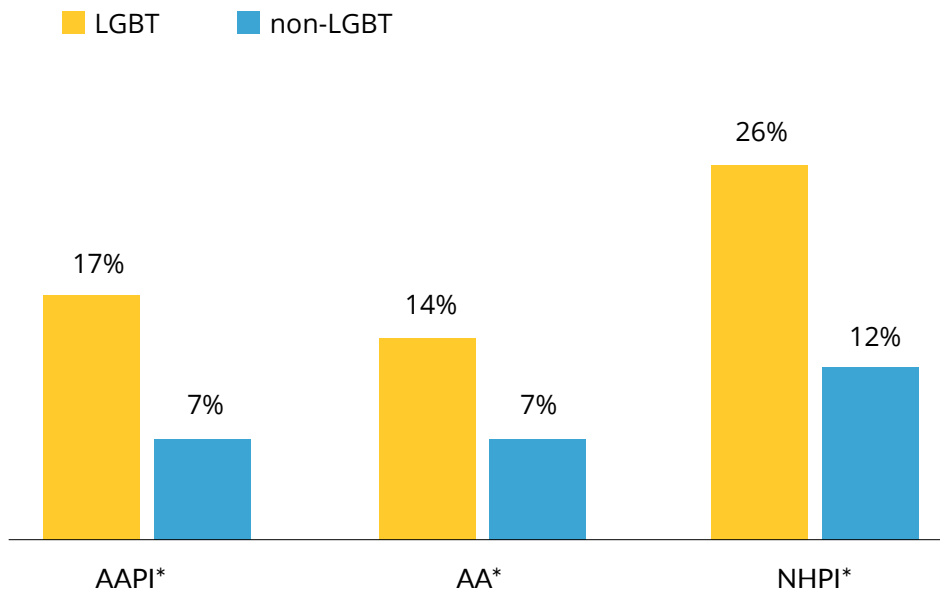
Discrimination and stressful events

- AAPI LGBT adults more likely to say they feel unsafe than AAPI non-LGBT adults: 17% of AAPI LGBT adults said that they disagreed with the statement “You always feel safe and secure” compared to 7% of AAPI non-LGBT adults. Rates of feeling unsafe were particularly high for NHPI LGBT adults (26%) and NHPI non-LGBT adults (12%).
- Many AAPI transgender adults reported experiences of discrimination and victimization. Seventy-one percent of AAPI transgender adults reported experiences of everyday discrimination (such as being treated with less courtesy than other people), 56% reported

experiencing physical assault and threats, and 63% reported experiencing verbal assault or abuse. Similar data are not available for AAPI cisgender LGB and non-LGB people.

- Many AAPI transgender adults also reported financial and job-related stress: 80% reported chronic financial and job-related stress, 28% reported being fired from or denied a job, and 23% reported receiving a negative review or being denied a promotion at work. Similar data are not available for AAPI cisgender LGB and non-LGB people.

Percent of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults who disagreed with statement “You always feel safe and secure”



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

Resiliency

- The majority (78%) of AAPI transgender adults reported feeling connected to the transgender community.
- Less than half (41%) of AAPI transgender adults reported feeling connected to the AAPI community.
- Around half of AAPI transgender adults reported they felt supported through their social circles and felt a sense of social well-being.
- Data on indicators of resilience are not available for AAPI cisgender LGB and non-LGB people.

In addition to presenting national data, we compared AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults on several key outcomes by region in the U.S.: West, Northeast, South, and the Midwest. Overall, patterns identified within each region reflect what we found across the U.S. Full details on the regional analyses can be found on page 39 of the report.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND ON REPORT SERIES

“No issue has proved more vexing to this nation than the issue of race.”³

Race is arguably the most distinguishing factor delineating the U.S. population’s health^{4,5} economic status,^{6,7} and freedom.⁸ In these reports, we examine the significance of another key social status—LGBT identity—in the context of race. We assess differences within racial groups by LGBT status and differences by race among LGBT people, not as a biological characteristic, but as a social construct that has evolved in numerous ways in the U.S. in the interests of White supremacy.⁹ The aim of 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. In our series *LGBT Well-Being at the Intersection of Race*, there are descriptive reports for each racial/ ethnic 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.

CURRENT REPORT INTRODUCTION

The current report is focused on the U.S. population that identifies as Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI). In the U.S., the racial group defined as “Asian and Pacific Islander” include those of “Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander ancestry who trace their origins to the countries, states, jurisdictions and/or the diasporic communities of these geographic regions” and are currently living in the U.S.^{10,11} In this report, we use the term Asian American/Pacific Islander or “AAPI” to reflect contemporary efforts to ground discussions of people of Asian and Pacific Islander descent living in the U.S. to that national context. AAPI people are often discussed together as a population, evidenced by the many advocacy and service organizations that use the full AAPI or API initialism as part of their primary mission.ⁱ However, these organizations and many researchersⁱⁱ typically acknowledge the great diversity in history, cultures, and contemporary experiences among AAPI ethnic groups as well. Though the availability of population-based data focused on AAPI LGBT people has been quite limited historically, some research has provided evidence for the need to examine AAPI LGBT people both as a collective and separately by subgroups (e.g., East Asian, South Asian, Southeast Asian and Pacific Islander, descent).¹² Here, we provide analyses of AAPI LGBT adults as one group and also separately for Asian Americans (e.g., those of Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Filipino, Thai, Indian descent) and Pacific Islanders (e.g., Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan). We recognize that more nuanced intragroup analyses would be useful (for example, separating East Asian from Southeast Asian LGBT adult findings), however, our decision to take this approach is guided by geographically meaningful groupings, an effort to maximize the sample size needed to examine differences between LGBT and non-LGBT adults, and availability of subgroup data.

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

ⁱ See, <https://www.nqapia.org/wpp/>, for example among a federation of LGBTQ AAPI organizations.

ⁱⁱ See, https://aapaonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/AsAmFirstGen_factsheet_web-Bitney.pdf, for example.

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

POPULATION ESTIMATES

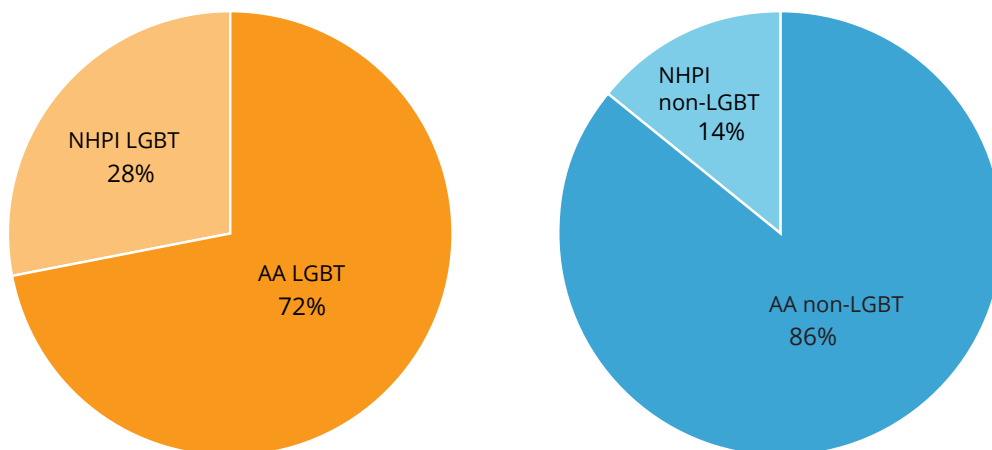
We estimate that there are a total of 685,000 Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) LGBT adults, 559,000 AA LGBT adults, and 40,000 NHPI LGBT adults (Table 1). Using the U.S. population estimate of AAPI adults, people aged 18 and older, we multiplied the percentage of AAPI LGBT adults (4.5%) by all AAPI adults, AA LGBT adults (3.8%) by AA adults, and NHPI LGBT adults (8.8%) by NHPI adults, respectively to get these estimates. Among AAPI LGBT adults, 71% are AA and 28% are NHPI. Among AAPI non-LGBT adults, 86% are AA and 14% are NHPI. We estimated the number of AAPI LGBT men (n = 336,000) and women (n = 349,000) by multiplying the percentages of LGBT adults by gender with the population estimate of AAPI LGBT adults (Table 2).

Table 1. Population estimates and proportions of AAPI LGBT adults

	AAPI (N = 20,051)		ASIAN/ASIAN AMERICAN (N = 17,438)		NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER (N = 2,613)	
	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI
Percentage of LGBT adults among each AAPI adult population	4.5%	4.2% : 4.9%	3.8%	3.5% : 4.2%	8.8%	7.5% : 10.3%
Population Estimate ⁱⁱⁱ	685,000	632,000 : 743,000	559,000	509,000 : 614,000	40,000	34,000 : 47,000

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

Figure 1. Distribution of AA and NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults among AAPI adults



ⁱⁱⁱThe AAPI LGBT population estimate was calculated by multiplying the percentage of AAPI LGBT adults among AAPI adults (i.e. 4.5%) with the total number of AAPI adults in the U.S. derived from the 2017 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. For the population estimate of AA LGBT adults, we used the same method of multiplying the percentage of AA LGBT adults among AA adults (i.e. 3.8%) with the total number of AA adults in the U.S. The same method was used to calculate the NHPI LGBT population estimate (see Methods Note for more detail).

Table 2. Population estimates and proportions of AAPI LGBT adults by gender

		AAPI LGBT (N = 772)		ASIAN/ ASIAN AMERICAN LGBT (N = 582)		NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER LGBT (N = 190)	
		ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI
Men	Percentage	49.0%	44.9% : 53.2%	50.3%	45.5% : 55.1%	45.7%	37.7% : 54.0%
	Population Estimate	336,000	308,000 : 364,000	281,000	254,000 : 308,000	18,000	15,000 : 21,000
Women	Percentage	51.0%	46.8% : 55.1%	49.6%	44.9% : 54.5%	54.3%	45.9% : 62.4%
	Population Estimate	349,000	321,000 : 378,000	278,000	251,000 : 304,000	22,000	18,000 : 25,000

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

Table 3 provides population estimates of AAPI LGBT adults across regions defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Among AAPI LGBT adults, 43% live in the West, 23% in the Northeast, 22% in the South, and 12% live in the Midwest. Similarly, among AAPI non-LGBT adults, more AAPI non-LGBT adults live in the West than in other regions. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 1,000, meaning not all values add up to 100% of the sample.

Proportion of AAPI LGBT adults by region in the U.S.

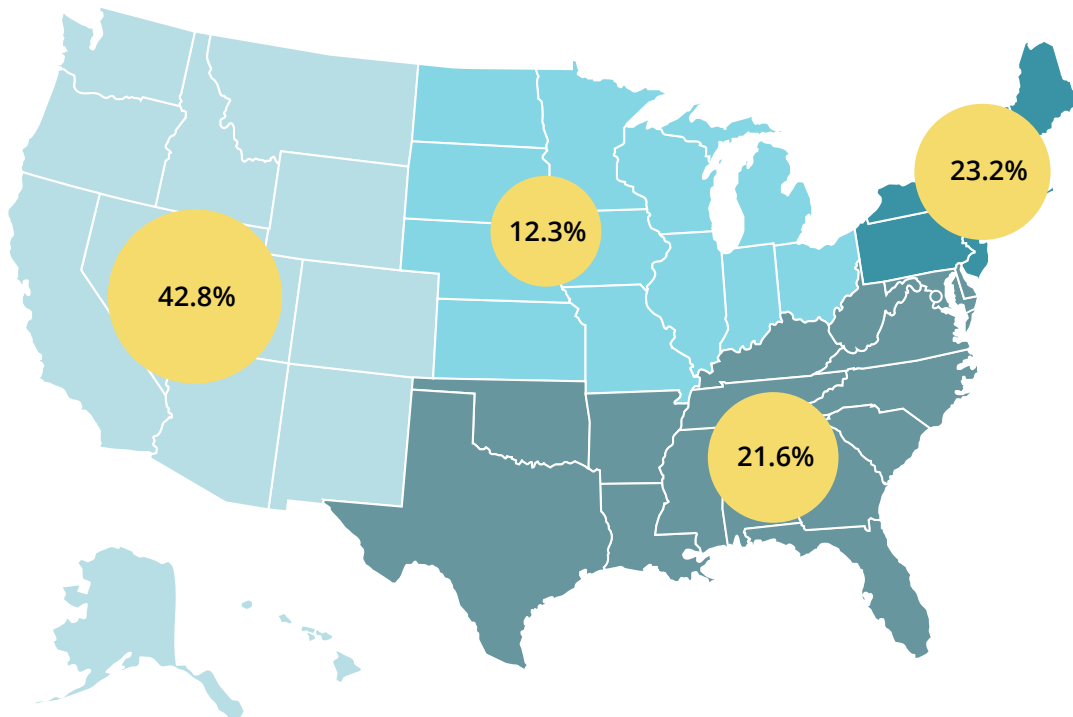


Table 3. Population estimates and proportions of AAPI LGBT adults by region

CENSUS REGION	AAPI LGBT (N = 772)		ASIAN/ASIAN AMERICAN LGBT (N = 582)		NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER LGBT (N = 190)	
	ESTIMATE	95% CI	ESTIMATE	95% CI	ESTIMATE	95% CI
West	42.8%	38.8%, 47.1%	40.7%	36.0%, 45.5%	48.4%	40.2%, 56.8%
AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY	294,000	266,000 : 322,000	227,000	201,000 : 254,000	19,000	16,000 : 23,000
Northeast	23.2%	19.9%, 26.8%	26.4%	22.5%, 30.7%	15.1%	10.0%, 22.1%
CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT	159,000	137,000 : 183,000	147,000	125,000 : 171,000	6,000	4,000 : 9,000
South	21.6%	18.4%, 25.3%	20.9%	17.2%, 25.1%	23.6%	17.3%, 31.2%
AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	148,000	126,000 : 173,000	117,000	96,000 : 140,000	9,000	7,000 : 12,000
Midwest	12.3%	9.9%, 15.3%	12.1%	9.3%, 15.6%	12.9%	8.4%, 19.4%
IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI	84,000	67,000 : 105,000	67,000	52,000 : 87,000	5,200	3,000 : 8,000

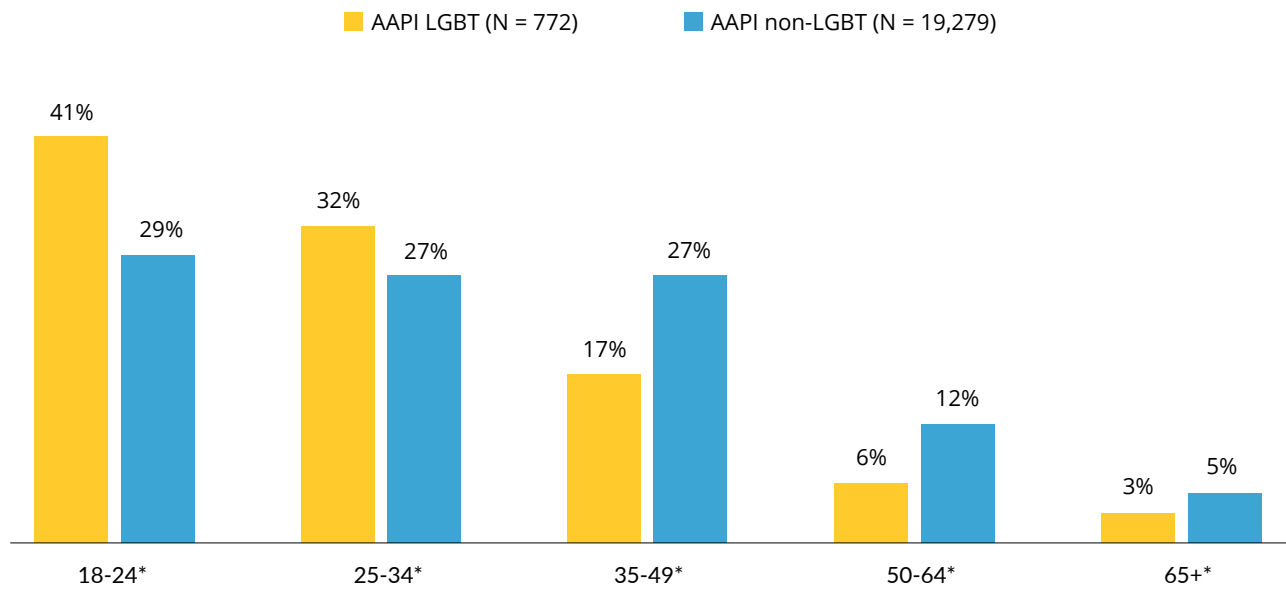
Source: Gallup, 2012-2017; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2017

DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE

Overall, the AAPI LGBT adult population is younger than AAPI non-LGBT adults (Figure 2). The average age is 31 years old for AAPI LGBT adults, and 35 years old for AAPI non-LGBT adults. This pattern exists when AA and NHPI adults are disaggregated, thus LGBT adults are younger than non-LGBT adults in both populations (Table 4).

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



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Table 4. Distribution of age among AA and NHPI adults by LGBT identity

AGE CATEGORIES	AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 2,423)	NON-LGBT (N = 190)
18-24	42%	30%	39%	23%
25-34	33%	28%	30%	24%
35-49	17%	27%	18%	29%
50-64	5%	11%	10%	17%
65+	3%	4%	4%	7%

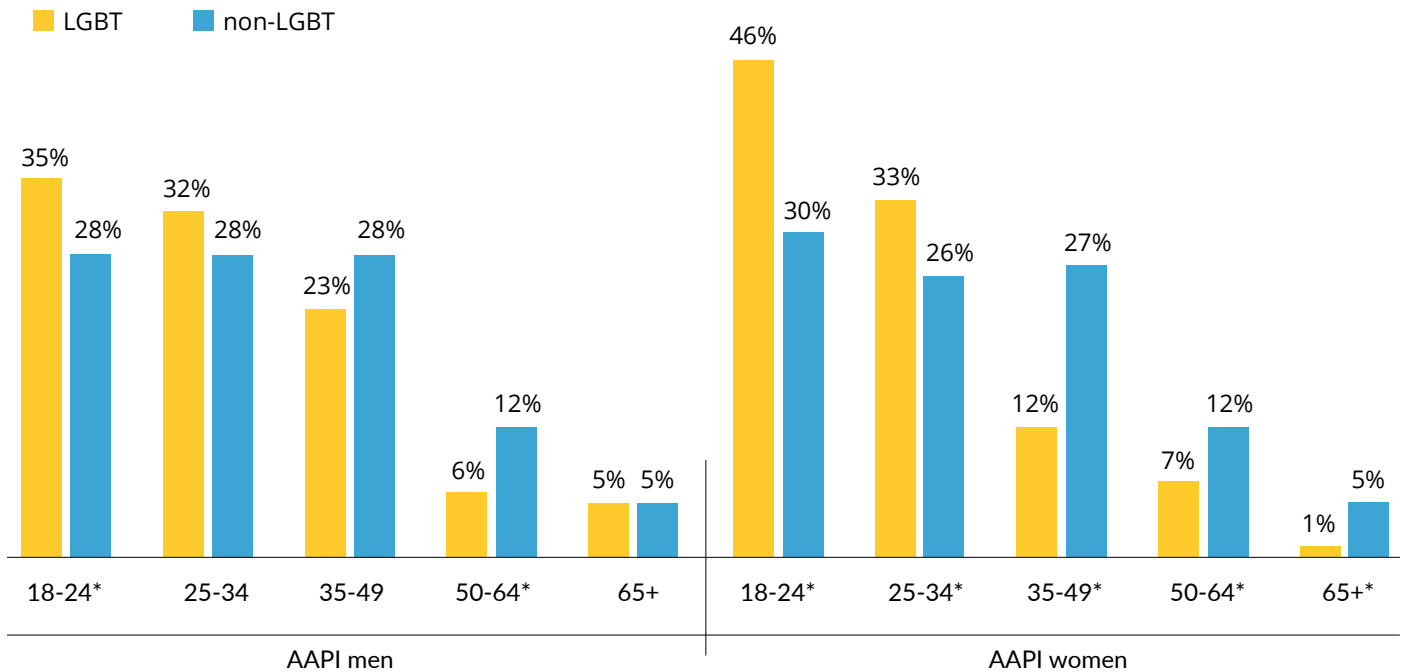
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

In general, AAPI LGBT men and women are younger than AAPI non-LGBT men and women. However, the differences in age between LGBT and non-LGBT adults is much wider among women than men (Figure 3).

When we examine AA and NHPI subgroups separately by gender, we see similar patterns emerge.

Figure 3. Age distribution of AAPI adults by gender



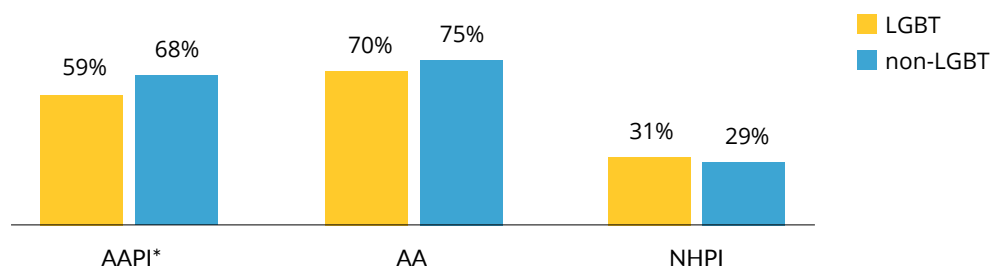
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Education

We examined educational differences across LGBT status by restricting the age range to 25 years and older, the age beyond which few adults are enrolled in undergraduate programs.^{iv} Among those 25 and older, fewer AAPI LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have a college education. When disaggregated by AA and NHPI, there is no statistically significant difference between LGBT and non-LGBT adults. However, NHPI adults are significantly less likely to have a college education compared to AA adults (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Percent of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults aged 25 and older with a college education, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI



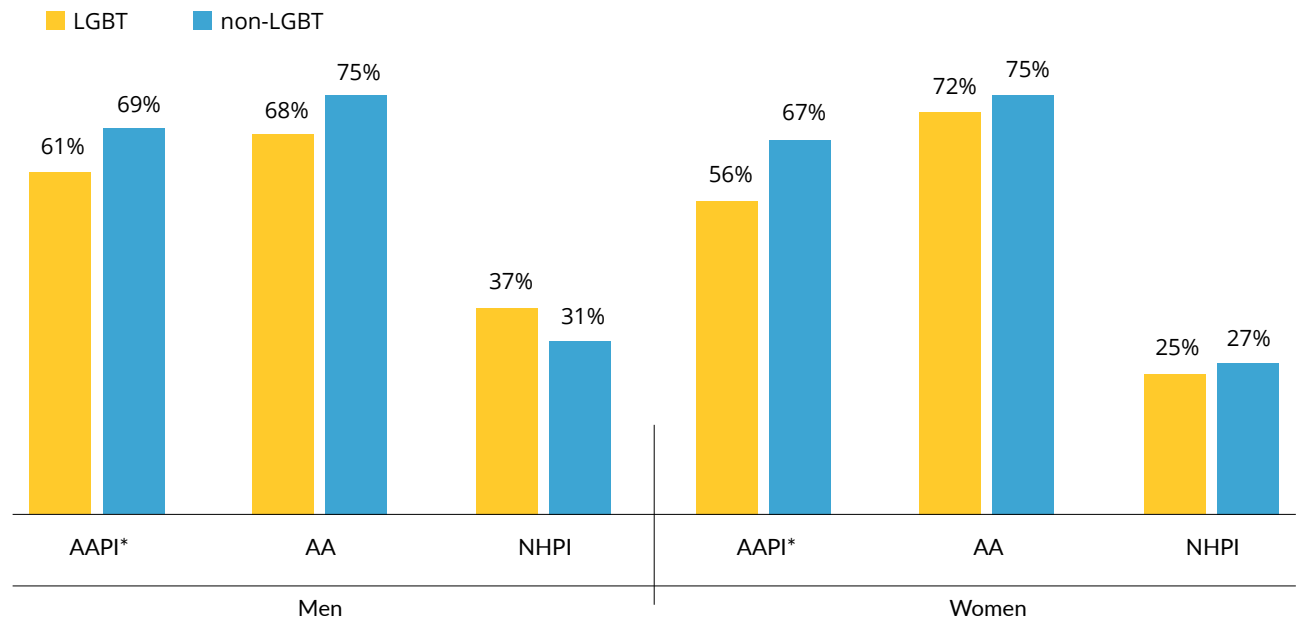
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

^{iv} 95% of those who have a Bachelor's degree are 25 years old and older (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=education&tid=ACSST1Y2019.S1501&hidePreview=true>)

When we examine educational attainment among men and women separately, we find that fewer AAPI LGBT adults in both groups have a college education than their non-LGBT counterparts. Similar to the overall AAPI group finding, the differences by LGBT identity are no longer significant when AA and NHPI subpopulations are assessed separately by gender (Figure 5). Regardless of LGBT identity, a much lower proportion of NHPI adults have a college education compared to AA adults.

Figure 5. Percent of LGBT and non-LGBT men and women aged 25 and older with a college education, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Veteran Status

As a group, AAPI LGBT adults and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates. However, when disaggregated by AA and NHPI, a higher proportion of NHPI non-LGBT adults served in the military compared to NHPI LGBT adults (Table 5). The same pattern emerges when assessing veteran status among men. Sample size is too small to assess LGBT women by subgroups.

Table 5. Veteran status of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Served in the military	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%^	12%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 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: Bold numbers indicate that the estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different

SOCIAL LIFE

We examined several areas of social life, including urbanicity, partnership status, and parenthood. Regardless of LGBT identity, most AAPI adults live in urban areas. However, among NHPI people, more LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults live in urban areas (Table 6). More AA LGBT adults live alone than non-LGBT adults, but there is no difference among NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults. In both groups, compared to non-LGBT adults, fewer LGBT adults are married, however, more LGBT adults are in a domestic partnership/cohabitating or not partnered. AAPI ethnic subgroups have different rates of parenting- nearly half of NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults have children living at home, but only about a third of AA LGBT adults have children living at home.

Table 6. Social life characteristics of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

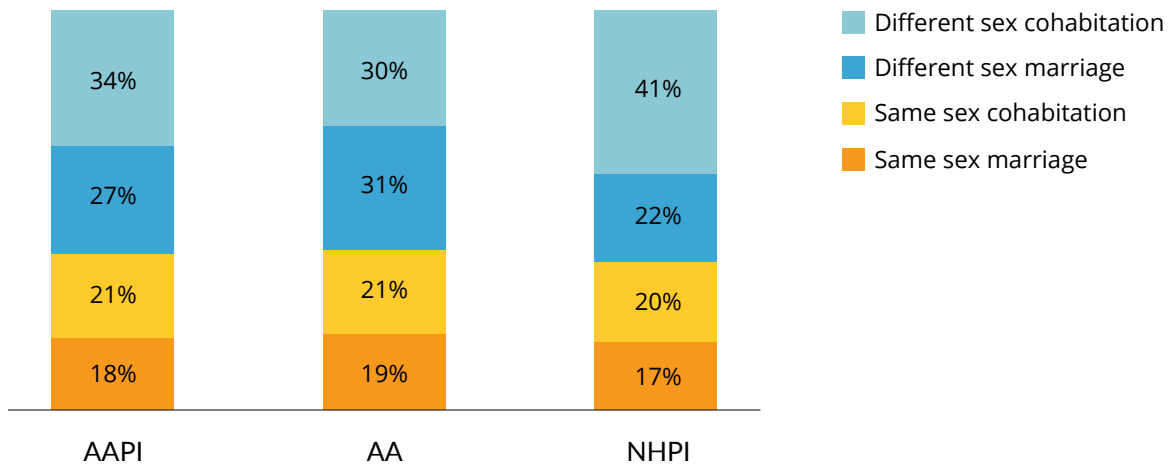
Characteristics of social life	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Live in urban area	94%	95%	94%	96%	94%	89%
Live alone	16%	13%	17%	13%	12%	13%
Marital status						
Married	21%	45%	21%	46%	21%	42%
Domestic partner/ cohabitating	13%	4%	11%	3%	19%	10%
Not partnered	66%	51%	68%	52%	61%	49%
Has child(ren) living in the household	36%	42%	29%	42%	51%	47%

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, 39% of AAPI LGBT adults are either married or cohabitating with someone of the same-sex and this percentage is similar among AA LGBT and NHPI LGBT adults (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Distribution of partner sex and relationship status among AAPI LGBT adults, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI



Source: Gallup 2015-2017 data

Slightly fewer AA LGBT men live in urban areas than non-LGBT men (Table 7). Among AA men, more LGBT men live alone than non-LGBT men. However, among NHPI adults, the percentage of men living alone was similar across LGBT status. Among AAPI men, fewer LGBT men are married compared to non-LGBT men, but more LGBT men are in a domestic partnership/cohabitating or single. This pattern is the same across AA and NHPI men. While fewer AA LGBT men have children compared to non-LGBT men, there is no differences in parental status among NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT men. The LGBT comparison findings for AAPI men as a whole, and also across AA and NHPI subgroups, are similar to what we found among AAPI women. One exception was that more NHPI LGBT women live in urban areas compared to non-LGBT women.

Table 7. Social life characteristics of AA and NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults among men and women, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

Characteristics of social life	AAPI MEN		AA MEN		NHPI MEN	
	LGBT (N = 443)	NON-LGBT (N = 344)	LGBT (N = 344)	NON-LGBT (N = 10,381)	LGBT (N = 99)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,380)
Live in urban area	92%	95%	92%	96%	90%	89%
Live alone	17%	14%	18%	13%	17%	16%
Marital status						
Married	23%	46%	22%	46%	25%	42%
Domestic partner/cohabitating	13%	3%	11%	2%	17%	10%
Not partnered	64%	51%	67%	52%	57%	48%
Has child(ren) living in the household	32%	41%	28%	40%	46%	43%

Characteristics of social life	AAPI WOMEN		AA WOMEN		NHPI WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 329)	NON-LGBT (N = 7,518)	LGBT (N = 238)	NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)	LGBT (N = 91)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)
Live in urban area	96%	95%	95%	96%	98%	90%
Live alone	14%	12%	17%	12%	8%^	10%
Marital status						
Married	18%	45%	19%	45%	17%	41%
Domestic partner/cohabitating	14%	4%	11%	3%	20%	9%
Not partnered	68%	52%	69%	52%	63%	49%
Has child(ren) living in the household	39%	45%	31%	43%	56%	52%

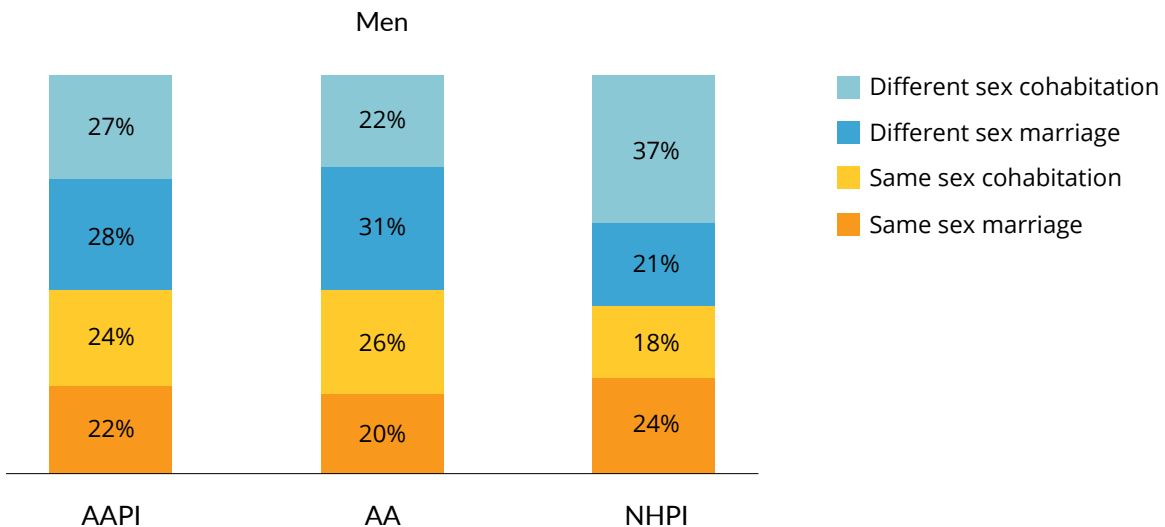
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

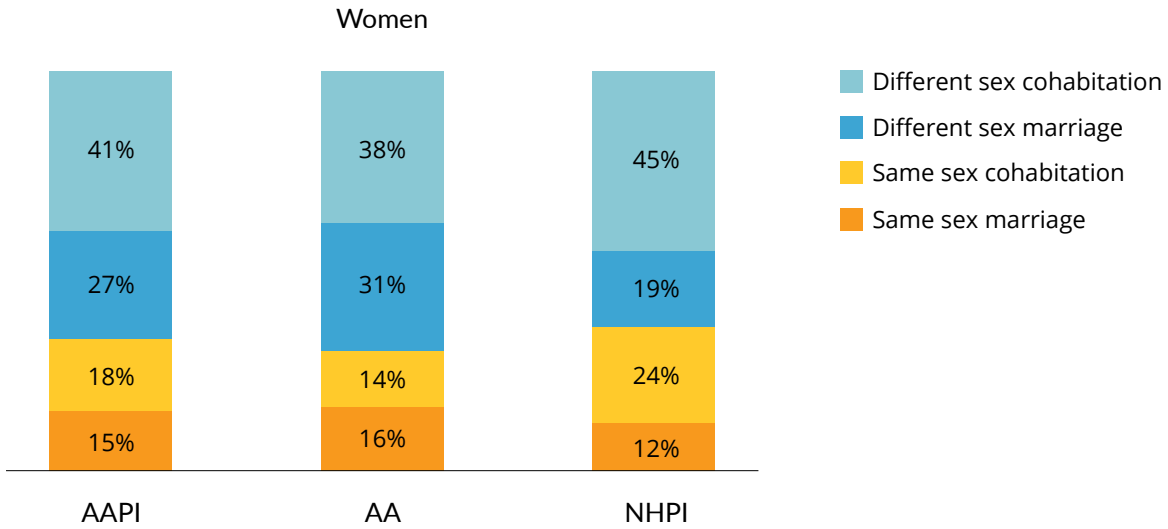
^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

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

Among those who are married, cohabitating, or in a domestic partnership, the majority of AAPI LGBT women and men are married or cohabitating with a different-sex partner (Figure 7). We should note here again 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 cisgender and genderqueer women partner with different gender partners at higher rates than sexual minority men.¹⁴

Figure 7. Distribution of partner sex and relationship status among AAPI LGBT men and women, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI



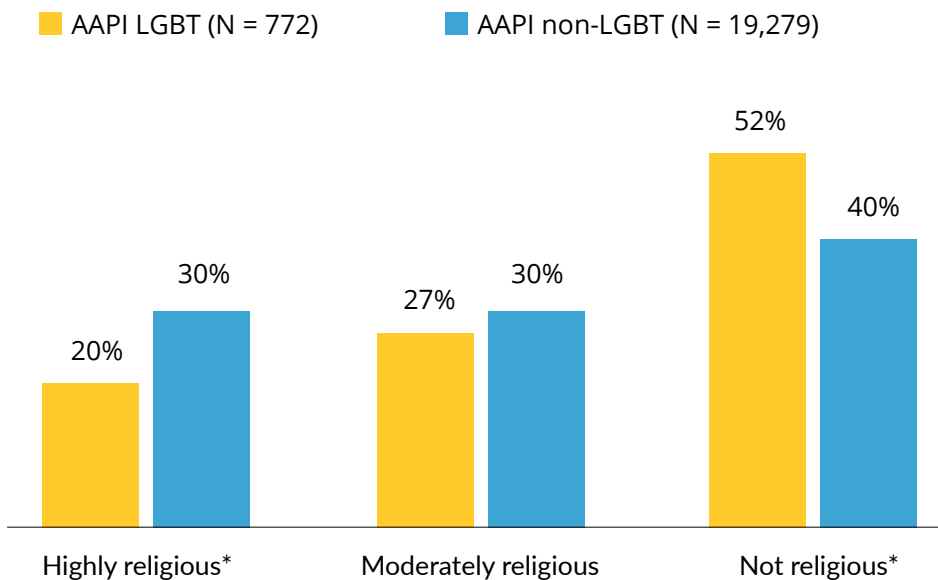


Source: Gallup 2015-2017 data

Religion

More AAPI LGBT adults indicate they are “not religious” than non-LGBT adults (Figure 8). Findings for ethnic and gender subgroups are similar. One exception is that among men, NHPI LGBT (35%) and non-LGBT (30%) men are similarly not religious.

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

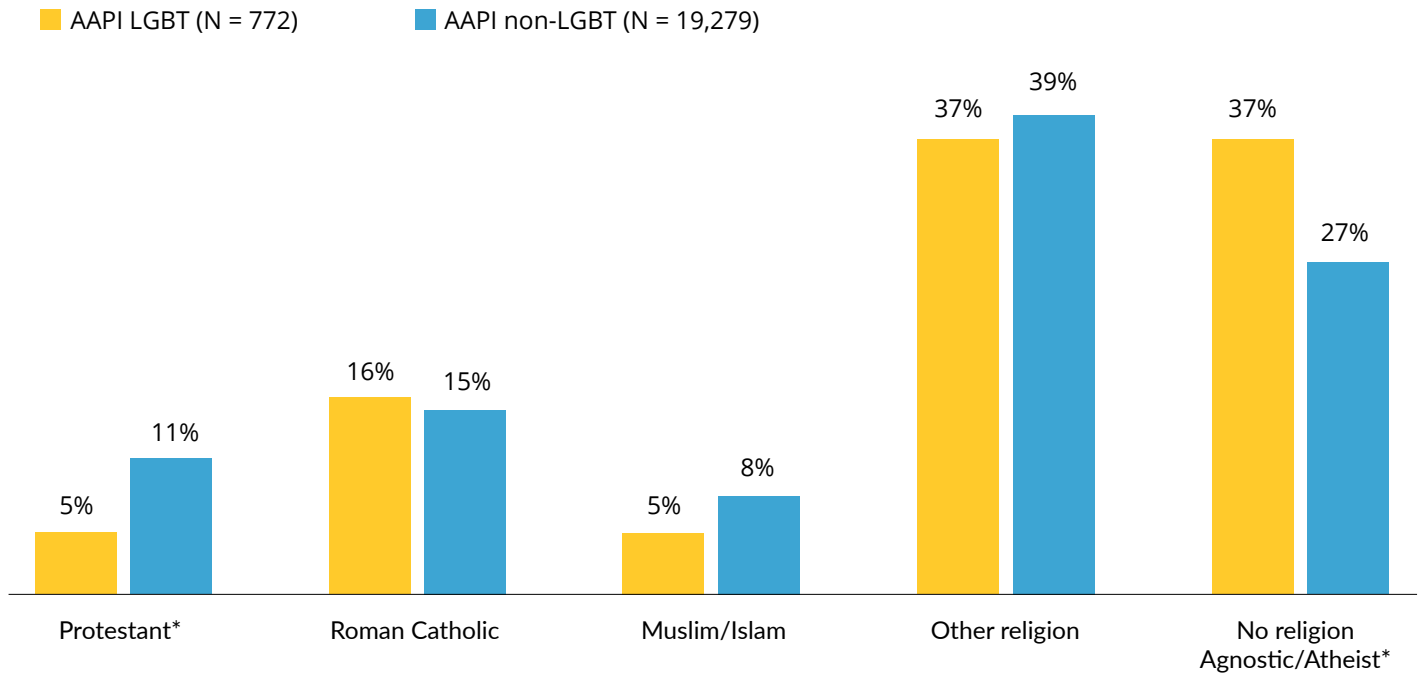


Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

More AAPI LGBT adults (37%) than non-LGBT adults (27%) have no religious affiliation. Additionally, fewer LGBT adults are Protestant than AAPI non-LGBT adults (Figure 9). When disaggregated by gender and AA and NHPI, a similar pattern emerges except for more AA LGBT men (18%) are Roman Catholic than AA non-LGBT men (12%).

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



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Other religions include: Jewish, Mormon/Latter-Day Saints, Other Christian Religion, and Other Non-Christian Religion.

ECONOMIC LIFE

As a group, more AAPI LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults experience economic insecurity (Table 8). More LGBT adults live with a household income below \$24,000 than non-LGBT adults, and at the other end of the spectrum, more non-LGBT adults have a household income above \$120,000 than LGBT adults.¹⁵ Compared to AAPI non-LGBT adults, more AAPI LGBT adults experience unemployment or food insecurity. However, this difference is driven primarily by NHPI LGBT adults. NHPI adults report low incomes at high rates regardless of LGBT status, and a higher proportion of NHPI adults report low household incomes than AA adults. This pattern persists for the other economic insecurity indicators—unemployment and food insecurity.

Table 8. Economic indicators of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

Economic Indicators	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Household annual income						
Below \$24,000	21%	15%	18%	14%	30%	23%
\$24,000-\$59,999	32%	28%	30%	27%	37%	36%

Economic Indicators	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Household annual income						
\$60,000-\$119,999	26%	30%	28%	30%	20%	25%
\$120,000 or more	21%	27%	24%	29%	14%	17%
Unemployed	10%	6%	8%	6%	14%	9%
Food insecure in the past 12 months	17%	8%	8%	6%	40%	22%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Among AAPI men, more LGBT men report low household incomes (<\$24,000) than non-LGBT men (Table 9). LGBT and non-LGBT men are similarly unemployed. However, a higher proportion of AAPI LGBT men experience food insecurity than their non-LGBT counterparts, and this appeared to be driven by the findings for NHPI LGBT men. Among AAPI women, more LGBT women experience food insecurity than their non-LGBT peers. This was also likely driven by the difference between NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT women and the high proportion of NHPI women regardless of LGBT identity who are experiencing economic insecurities.

Table 9. Economic indicators of AA and NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT men and women, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

Economic Indicators	AAPI MEN		AA MEN		NHPI MEN	
	LGBT (N = 443)	NON-LGBT (N = 11,761)	LGBT (N = 344)	NON-LGBT (N = 10,381)	LGBT (N = 99)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,380)
Household annual income						
Below \$24,000	20%	15%	18%	13%	27%	22%
\$24,000-\$59,999	28%	27%	28%	26%	30%	33%
\$60,000-\$119,999	27%	31%	28%	31%	25%	26%
\$120,000 or more	25%	28%	27%	29%	19%	19%
Unemployed	7%	5%	8%	5%	6%^	6%
Food insecure in the past 12 months	13%	8%	7%	6%	31%	20%

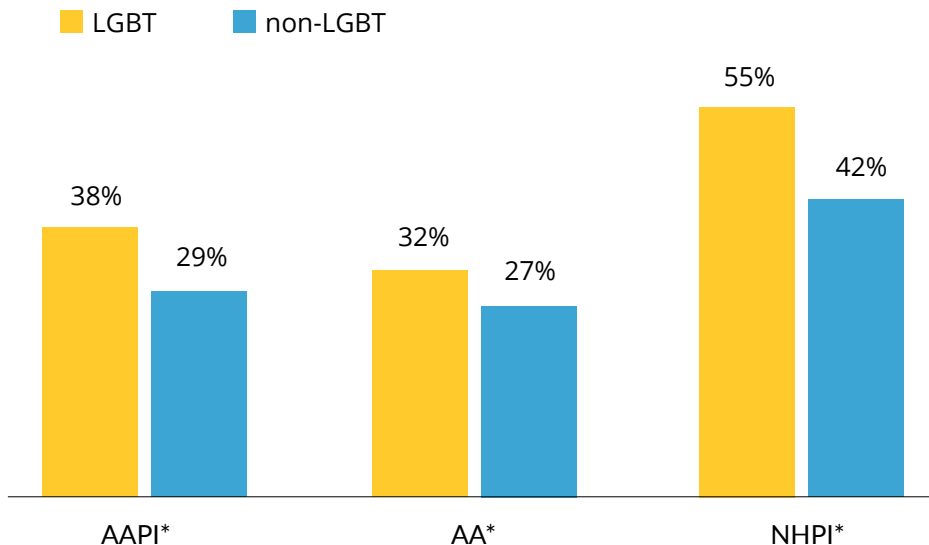
Economic Indicators	AAPI WOMEN		AA WOMEN		NHPI WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 329)	NON-LGBT (N = 7,518)	LGBT (N = 238)	NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)	LGBT (N = 91)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)
Household annual income						
Below \$24,000	22%	16%	19%	14%	32%	23%
\$24,000-\$59,999	36%	30%	33%	29%	43%	38%
\$60,000-\$119,999	24%	28%	27%	29%	17%	23%
\$120,000 or more	18%	26%	21%	28%	9%	16%
Unemployed	12%	8%	9%	7%	20%	11%
Food insecure in the past 12 months	20%	9%	8%	7%	46%	25%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Taking reported income and the number of people living in each household into account, we found that more 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 AAPI non-LGBT adults (Figure 10). A high proportion of NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in low-income households compared to AA adults.

Figure 10. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults living below the 200% federal poverty level, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

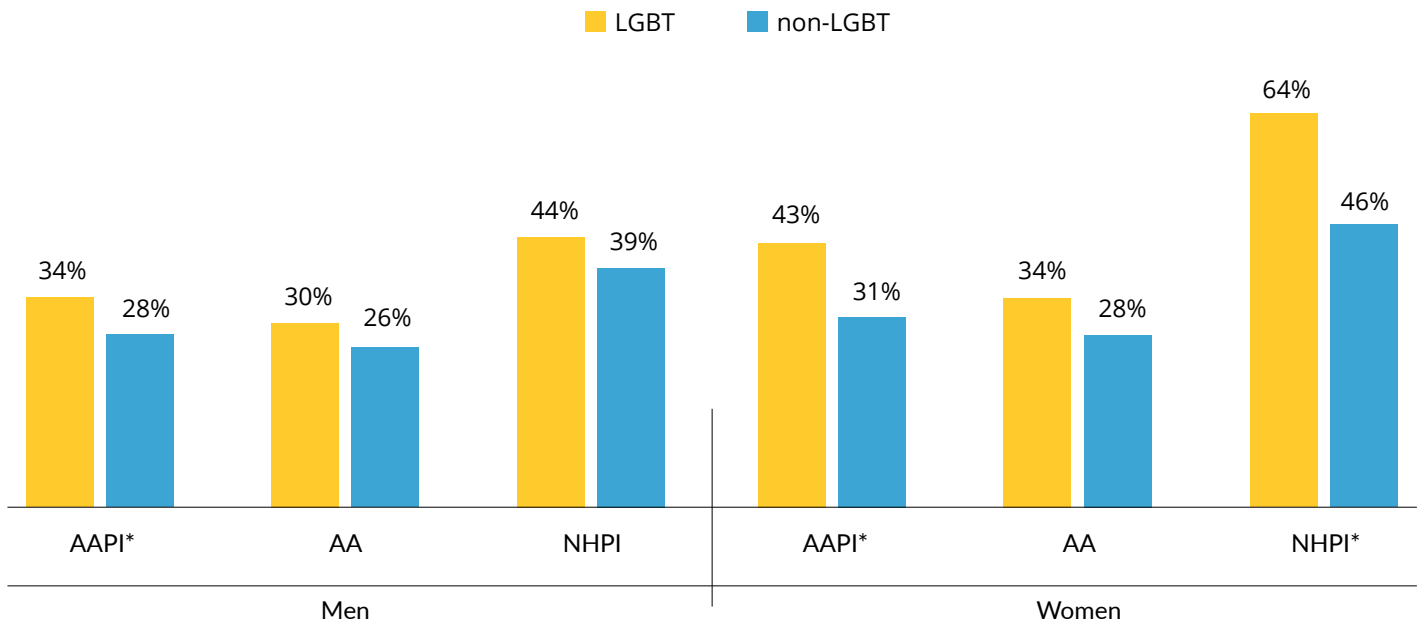


Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Among AAPI men as a group, more LGBT adults live in low-income households. However, when looking at the AAPI groups separately by AA and NHPI, LGBT and non-LGBT adults are not statistically different (Figure 11). Among AAPI women, the difference between LGBT and non-LGBT women is driven by NHPI women. Overall, a higher proportion of AAPI LGBT women live in low-income households than AAPI LGBT men.

Figure 11. Proportion of LGBT and non-LGBT men and women living below the 200% federal poverty level, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

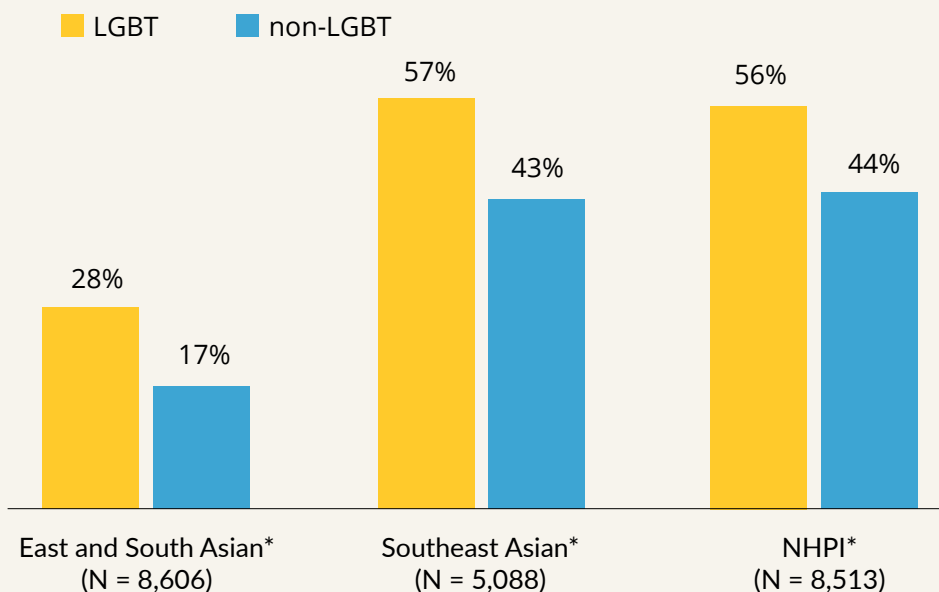
STATE HIGHLIGHT: HAWAII

Socioeconomic status and economic security is one of the major areas in which scholars and advocates have emphasized the need to disaggregate AAPI data to illustrate how different the vulnerabilities are between ethnic subgroups.¹⁶ According to a Pew Research study published in 2021, there are large income disparities among Asian groups and other socioeconomic indicators, such as education, income, and poverty.¹⁷ There are wide disparities in income among Asian Americans, with Indians at a national median income of \$119,000 and Burmese at a median income of \$44,400.¹⁸ However, there are no national datasets and very few state datasets that collect economic data, as well as SOGI and AAPI ethnic subgroups. Further, few publicly available population-level datasets have these components and a large enough sample size to assess difference within AAPI groups by LGBT identity. Hawaii is one state that allows for such analysis.

In this section, we use Hawaii 2014-2018 Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data to assess differences by LGBT identity of key economic insecurity indicators among AAPI groups to the extent that sample size allows. In Hawaii, AAPI adults make up about 66% of the population and among AAPI adults 4.4% are LGBT. Among AAPI LGBT adults in Hawaii, 27% are East Asian or South Asian (Korean, Japanese, Chinese, and Asian Indian), 26% are Southeast Asian (Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Malaysian, Filipino, Other Asian), and 47% are Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (Hawaiian, Samoan, Micronesian, Guamanian/Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Other PI).

Figure 12 shows income disparity between these subgroups of AAPI LGBT adults. Significantly more LGBT adults have incomes at the lowest level (0-130% of FPL) compared with non-LGBT adults for each group. Overall, a higher proportion of Southeast Asian and Pacific Islander adults have incomes 0-130% of the FPL compared with East and South Asian adults.

Figure 12. Poverty estimates (0-130% of FPL) among AAPI adults in Hawaii

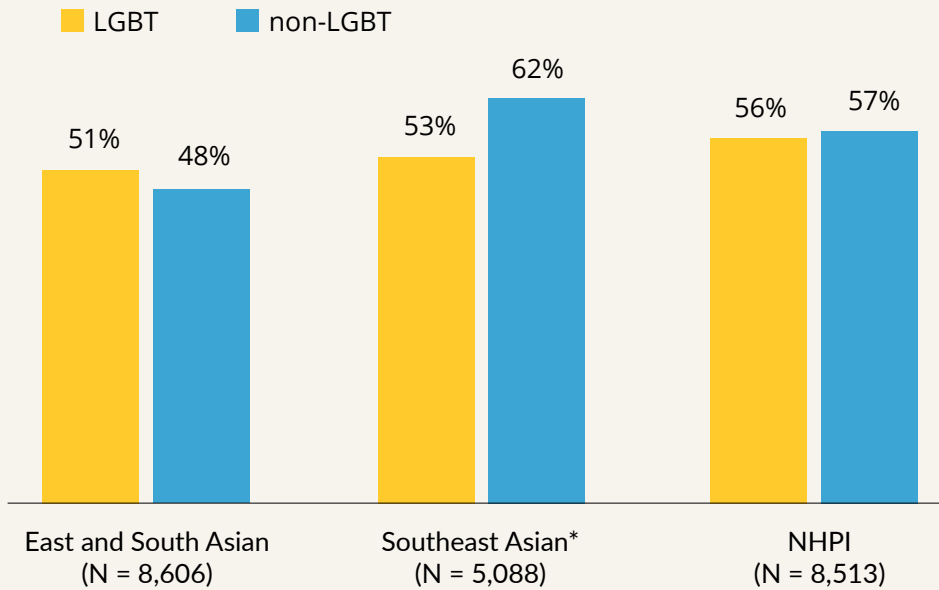


Source: Hawaii-IBIS, BRFSS, 2014-2018

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

East and South Asian and Pacific Islander LGBT and non-LGBT adults are employed at similar rates, yet slightly more Southeast Asian non-LGBT adults are employed than LGBT adults (Figure 13).

Proportion of AAPI adults who are employed for wages in Hawaii



Source: Hawaii-IBIS, BRFSS, 2014-2018

Note: Estimates do not include AAPI adults who are self-employed; * indicates estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

See Appendix E for Hawaii data.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

SELF-REPORTED FAIR AND POOR HEALTH

Overall, AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults are similar in terms of reporting fair or poor overall health (Table 10). Although LGBT and non-LGBT adults report similar levels of fair and poor health among AA and NHPI adults, a higher proportion of NHPI adults report having poor health compared to AA adults. Similarly, more AAPI LGBT women report poor health compared to non-LGBT women, however these numbers are driven by the high proportion of NHPI women.

Table 10. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults who reported fair and poor health, overall and by gender and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Overall	16%	12%	12%	11%	25%	20%
Men	14%	12%	12%	11%	20%	20%
Women	17%	12%	12%	11%	29%	20%

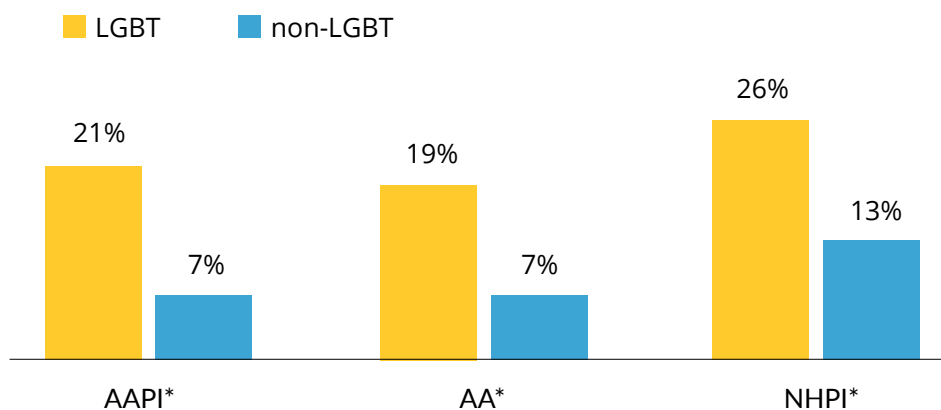
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

MENTAL HEALTH

Compared to non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression. As a group, a high proportion of NHPI adults have depression, but this percentage is particularly high among NHPI LGBT adults (Figure 14). When examining the rates of depression at the intersection of gender and LGBT status, we see that 30% of AAPI LGBT women have been diagnosed with depression, indicating any overall differences between LGBT and non-LGBT adults is largely driven by AAPI LGBT women (Figure 15).

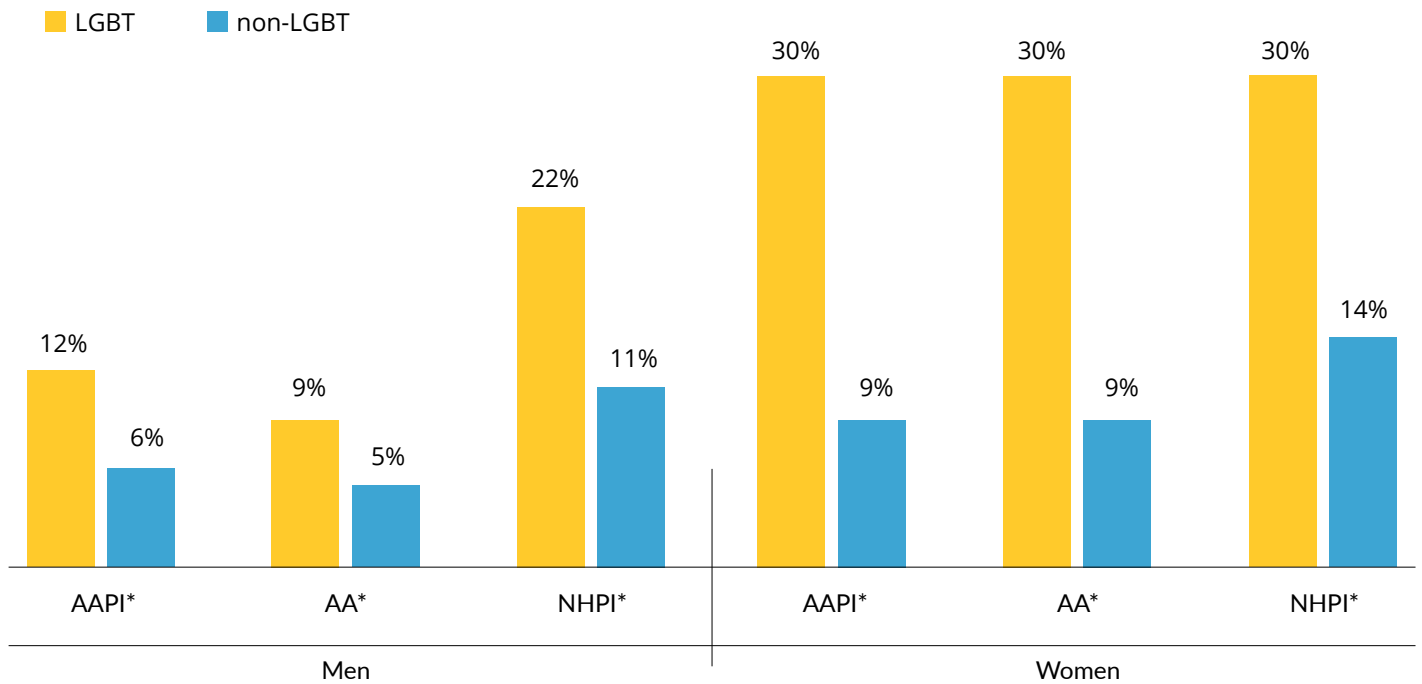
Figure 14. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults diagnosed with depression, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Figure 15. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT men and women diagnosed with depression, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI



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 AAPI LGBT adults currently smoke than non-LGBT adults, and this is the case when we look at AA and NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults separately. More AAPI LGBT adults also drink heavily than non-LGBT adults and this difference is driven by NHPI LGBT adults (Table 11).

Table 11. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults who engaged in high-risk health behaviors, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Current smoker	21%	11%	15%	10%	37%	23%
Heavy drinking	7%	3%	4%	2%	16%	5%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Though there is no statistically significant difference between LGBT and non-LGBT men among AA and NHPI adults, as a group more AAPI LGBT men smoke than non-LGBT men. A higher proportion of AAPI LGBT men than non-LGBT men also engage in heavy drinking, but this is driven by the high proportion of NHPI LGBT men who drink heavily (Table 12). Among AAPI women, more LGBT women smoke than non-LGBT women and this pattern persists among AA and NHPI women. More AAPI LGBT women also drink heavily than non-LGBT women.

Table 12. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT men and women who engaged in high-risk health behaviors, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

Economic Indicators	AAPI MEN		AA MEN		NHPI MEN	
	LGBT (N = 443)	NON-LGBT (N = 11,761)	LGBT (N = 344)	NON-LGBT (N = 10,381)	LGBT (N = 99)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,380)
Current smoker	20%	14%	15%	13%	33%	24%
Heavy drinking	9%	3%	4%^	2%	22%	5%

Economic Indicators	AAPI WOMEN		AA WOMEN		NHPI WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 329)	NON-LGBT (N = 7,518)	LGBT (N = 238)	NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)	LGBT (N = 91)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)
Current smoker	22%	8%	15%	5%	39%	22%
Heavy drinking	5%	2%	4%^	2%	9%^	4%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 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.

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.”¹⁹ That is, these two health-related factors are also indicators of vulnerability to discrimination and lack of access in healthcare and other settings. In order to provide context for the significance of these stigmatized health factors in the lives of AAPI 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 AAPI 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 AAPI LGBT adults experienced mild or high disability than non-LGBT adults and this is likely driven by the disparity among NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults. More AAPI LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults report a BMI of 30 and over (Table 13).

Table 13. Distribution of disability status and BMI of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations due to poor health)						
None	67%	75%	71%	76%	55%	72%
Mild (1 – 14 days)	27%	20%	25%	20%	32%	20%
High (15 – 30 days)	7%	5%	5%	4%	13%	8%
Body Mass Index (BMI)						
BMI ≤ 24.9	60%	60%	68%	63%	40%	37%
BMI 25.0-29.9	25%	30%	23%	28%	28%	36%
BMI ≥ 30.0	15%	11%	8%	8%	32%	27%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Among men, fewer NHPI LGBT than non-LGBT adults experience no disability. Among AA men, fewer LGBT men than non-LGBT men report a BMI under 30 (Table 14). Among women, more AAPI LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults experience mild disability, although these differences are not statistically significant by LGBT identity among AA or NHPI women. More AAPI LGBT women have a BMI over 30 and over than non-LGBT women.

Table 14. Distribution of disability status and BMI of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT men and women, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

	AAPI MEN		AA MEN		NHPI MEN	
	LGBT (N = 443)	NON-LGBT (N = 11,761)	LGBT (N = 344)	NON-LGBT (N = 10,381)	LGBT (N = 99)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,380)
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations due to poor health)						
None	72%	78%	78%	79%	55%	75%
Mild (1 – 14 days)	22%	18%	19%	18%	31%	17%
High (15 – 30 days)	6%	4%	4%	3%	15%	9%
Body Mass Index (BMI)						
BMI ≤ 24.9	56%	52%	62%	55%	41%	31%
BMI 25.0-29.9	29%	36%	29%	36%	27%	39%
BMI ≥ 30.0	15%	12%	9%	10%	32%	30%

	AAPI WOMEN		AA WOMEN		NHPI WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 329)	NON-LGBT (N = 7,518)	LGBT (N = 238)	NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)	LGBT (N = 91)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations due to poor health)						
None	61%	71%	63%	72%	56%	70%
Mild (1 – 14 days)	31%	24%	31%	24%	32%	22%
High (15 – 30 days)	8%	5%	6%	5%	12%	8%

	AAPI WOMEN		AA WOMEN		NHPI WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 329)	NON-LGBT (N = 7,518)	LGBT (N = 238)	NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)	LGBT (N = 91)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)
Body Mass Index (BMI)						
BMI ≤ 24.9	64%	70%	75%	74%	40%	43%
BMI 25.0-29.9	21%	21%	17%	19%	29%	34%
BMI ≥ 30.0	15%	9%	8%	7%	31%	24%

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 15 are associated with older age.²⁰ AAPI LGBT adults have a higher prevalence for asthma, diabetes, cancer, and high blood pressure than AAPI non-LGBT adults. However, these differences are primarily driven by the difference in health condition diagnosis between NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults. Among AA adults, LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar prevalence of health conditions.

Table 15. Chronic health conditions for AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Asthma	13%	8%	7%	7%	26%	14%
Diabetes	6%	4%	4%	3%	8%	5%
Heart attack	1%	1%	0.6%	0.5%	3%	1%
Cancer	13%	8%	8%	7%	26%	14%
High blood pressure	13%	10%	7%	9%	28%	14%
High cholesterol	12%	11%	11%	12%	16%	11%

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 with the statistical adjustment for age

Among AAPI men, more LGBT adults have asthma and cancer, and this pattern persists among NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT men (Table 16). Among AAPI women, more LGBT adults have had a heart attack or a diagnosis of high blood pressure.

Table 16. Chronic health conditions for AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT men and women, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

	AAPI MEN		AA MEN		NHPI MEN	
	LGBT (N = 443)	NON-LGBT (N = 11,761)	LGBT (N = 344)	NON-LGBT (N = 10,381)	LGBT (N = 99)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,380)
Asthma	13%	8%	7%	7%	28%	12%
Diabetes	5%	4%	5%	3%	6%	4%
Heart attack	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	3%	1%
Cancer	13%	8%	7%	7%	28%	12%
High blood pressure	11%	11%	8%	10%	18%	15%
High cholesterol	14%	14%	13%	14%	15%	13%

	AAPI WOMEN		AA WOMEN		NHPI WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 329)	NON-LGBT (N = 7,518)	LGBT (N = 238)	NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)	LGBT (N = 91)	NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)
Asthma	13%	9%	8%	8%	24%	16%
Diabetes	6%	4%	3%	3%	11%	6%
Heart attack	1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	2%	0.3%
Cancer	13%	9%	8%	8%	24%	16%
High blood pressure	16%	8%	6%	7%	38%	13%
High cholesterol	11%	9%	8%	9%	16%	9%

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 with the statistical adjustment for age

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

Health insurance

Overall, more AAPI LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults, however there are no other differences between LGBT and non-LGBT adults by gender or disaggregated by AA or NHPI. In general, a higher proportion of NHPI adults are uninsured compared to AA adults (Table 17).

Table 17. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults who are uninsured, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI and gender

	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Overall	13%	10%	10%	9%	21%	16%
Men	14%	10%	10%	9%	25%	18%
Women	12%	9%	11%	8%	16%	15%

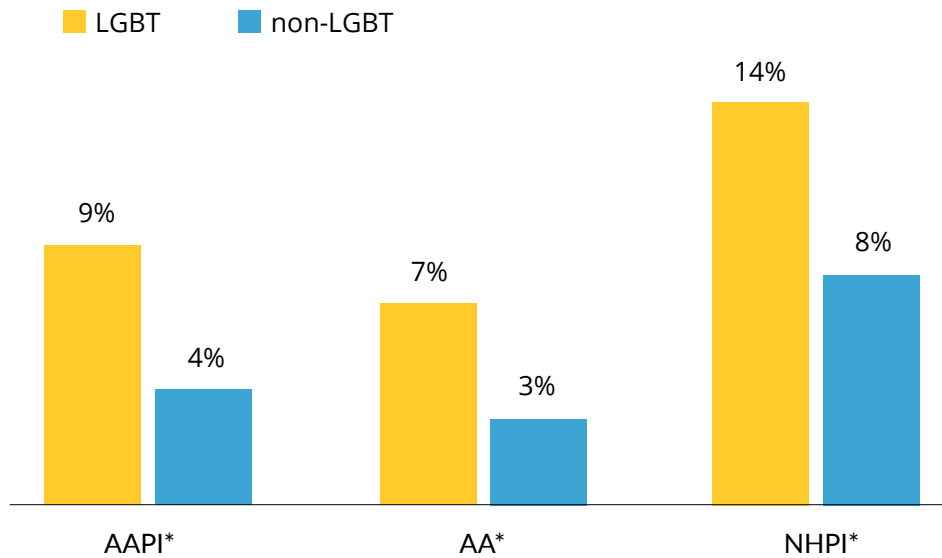
Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Medicaid

A higher proportion of AAPI LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults receive Medicaid (Figure 16). This pattern remains among AA and NHPI adults but is particularly pronounced and high among NHPI adults. When disaggregated by gender, more AAPI LGBT adults receive Medicaid than non-LGBT adults, however, the difference is wider among women and is particularly high among NHPI LGBT women (Figure 17).

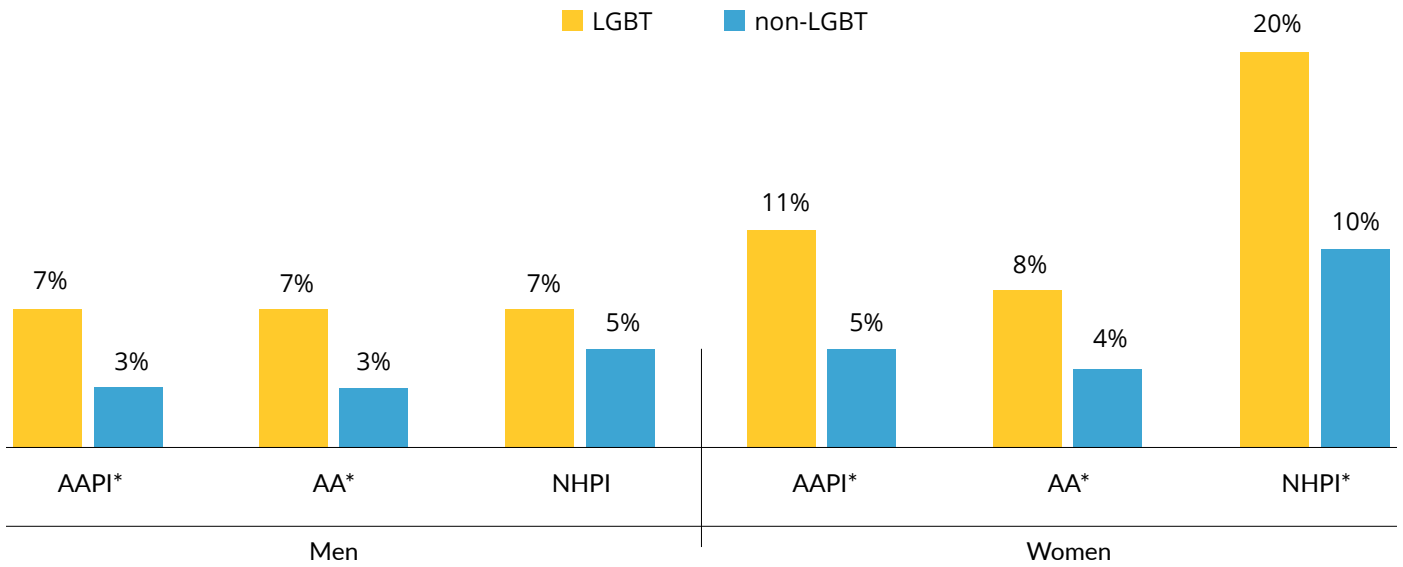
Figure 16. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults receiving Medicaid, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Figure 17. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT men and women receiving Medicaid, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI

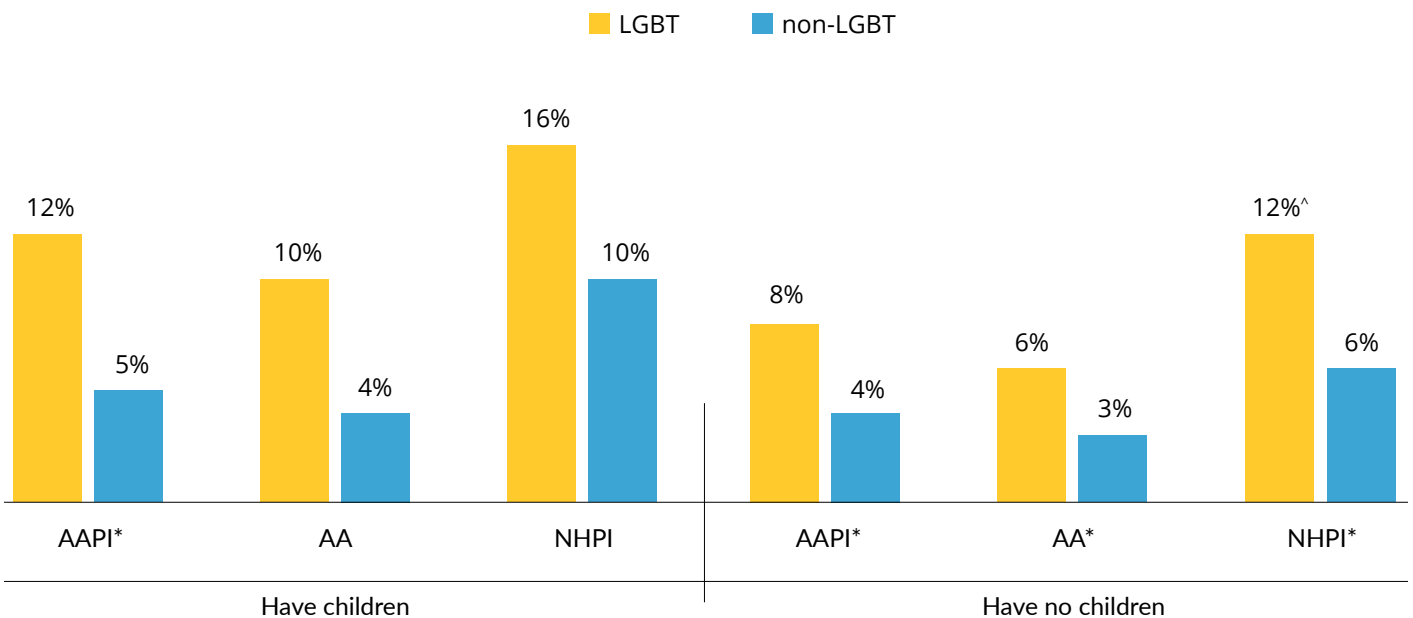


Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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, though not all differences are significant. Among parents, a higher proportion of AAPI LGBT adults as a group were enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults. Among those with no children, more LGBT adults were enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (Figure 18). Among men, the results mirror those shown in Figure 18. Among women, the difference in enrollment of Medicaid between LGBT and non-LGBT parents is wider, particularly among NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT parents (Figure 19).

Figure 18. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults with Medicaid by parental status

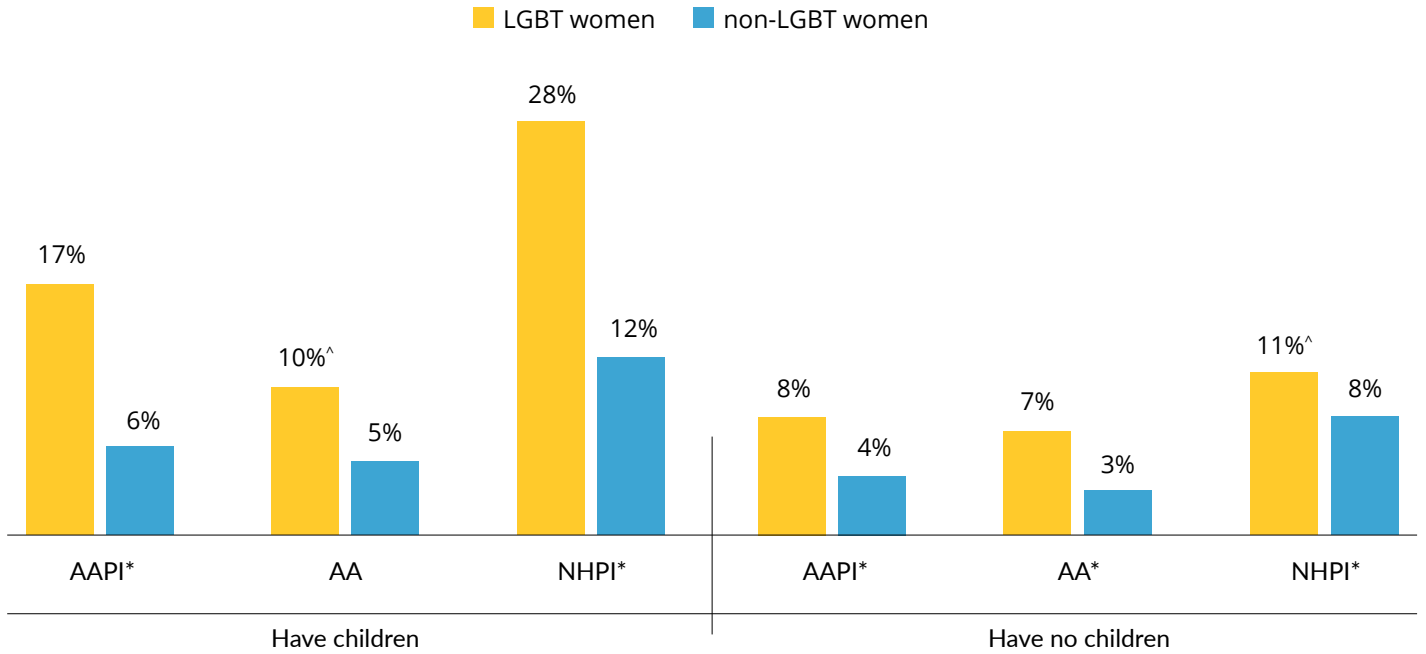


Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

^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

Figure 19. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT women with Medicaid by parental status



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

Note: * indicates 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.

Had a personal doctor

Overall, AAPI LGBT adults and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor at similar proportions. However, among NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults overall, fewer NHPI LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor and this is also the case among NHPI LGBT and non-LGBT men (Table 20).

Table 20. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a personal doctor, overall and by gender

	AAPI		AA		NHPI	
	LGBT (N = 772)	NON-LGBT (N = 19,279)	LGBT (N = 582)	NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)	LGBT (N = 190)	NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)
Overall	63%	67%	65%	66%	59%	69%
Men	60%	62%	64%	62%	49%	64%
Women	67%	72%	66%	72%	68%	74%

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

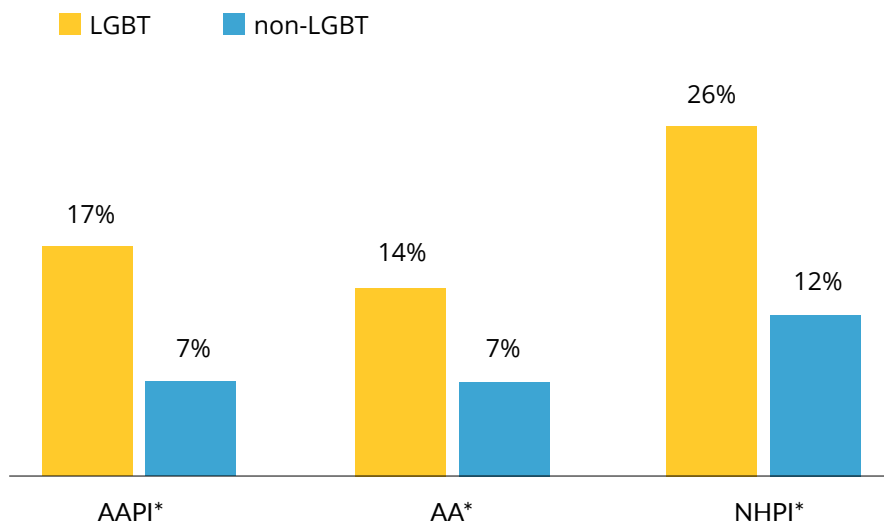
EXPERIENCES WITH DISCRIMINATION, VICTIMIZATION, AND RESILIENCY

Minority stress theory posits that stigma and experiences of discrimination create a stressful social environment that can lead to mental and physical health problems for LGBT adults.^{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 some indicators of minority stress among AAPI LGBT adults: feeling safe, experiences with victimization and discrimination, and stressors. We also assessed factors that help people cope with minority and everyday stressors, such as the extent to which adults are connected to the LGBT community, their racial and ethnic communities, and general support and well-being. These well-being factors are possible indicators of resources for resilience.²⁶ We were unable to obtain population-based data for AAPI sexual minority (LGB) adults for many indicators of minority stress, however we could analyze available data for a sample of transgender respondents. With the exception of a measure on safety from the Gallup dataset, we utilize data from the TransPop study (www.transpop.org) to assess experiences with discrimination, victimization, and resiliency among AAPI adults. The total sample of AAPI transgender identified adults from the TransPop study is n = 20. Because of this small sample size, we provide descriptive results on some key indicators of this population and do not provide any comparisons.

FEELING UNSAFE

More AAPI LGBT adults disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement "You always feel safe and secure" (Figure 21). Overall, more NHPI adults felt this way than AA adults. When disaggregated by gender, we see the same pattern, though a higher proportion NHPI LGBT women report this indicator of feeling unsafe than NHPI LGBT men, this difference is not statistically significant (Figure 22).

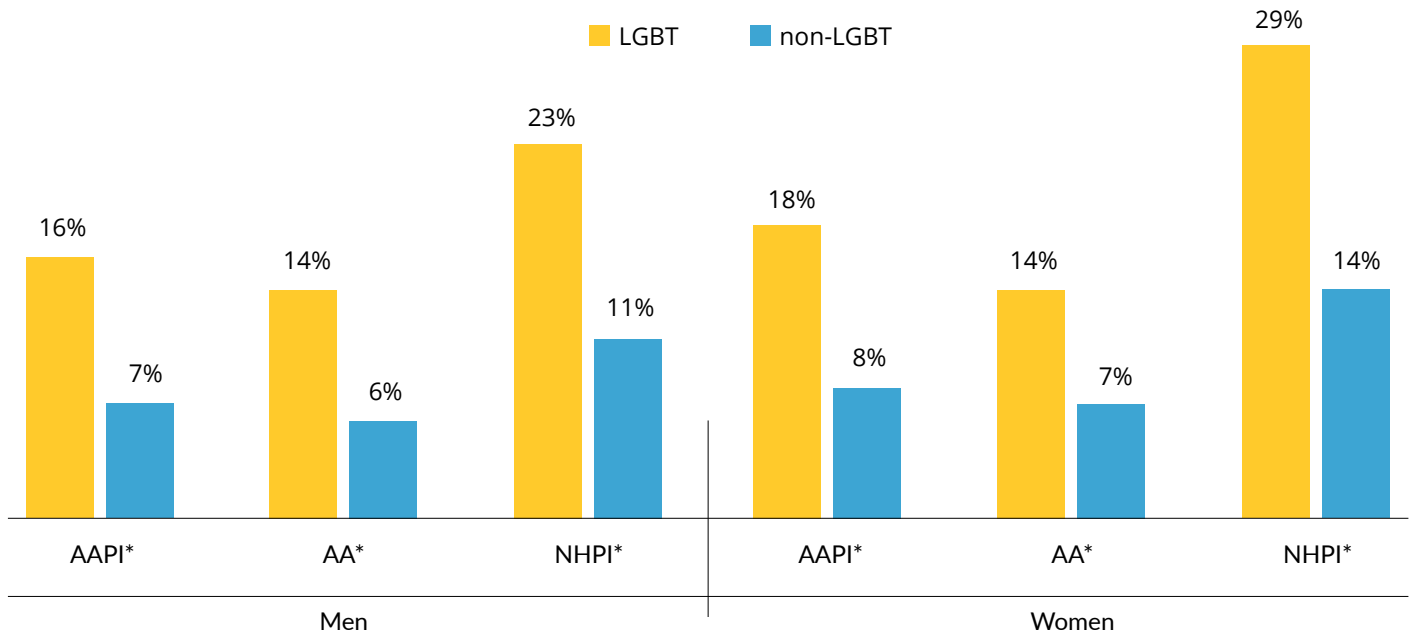
Figure 21. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults who do not always feel safe and secure, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

Figure 22. Proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults who do not always feel safe and secure, overall and disaggregated by AA and NHPI and gender



Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data

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

DISCRIMINATION AND VICTIMIZATION

Using a 9-item scale to measure experiences of minor or everyday forms of discrimination, we assessed the extent to which someone felt discriminated against in their everyday life. 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 AAPI transgender adults, 71% experienced at least one of these events in the past year from when the survey was administered in 2016-2018 and on average AAPI transgender adults experienced about 4 discriminatory events in that past year. About half (56%) of AAPI transgender adults experienced physical assaults or threats and 63% experienced verbal assaults at some point in their life since the age of 18 (Table 18).

Table 18. Experiences with discrimination and victimization

AAPI TRANSGENDER ADULTS (N = 20)	
Experienced an everyday discriminatory event	71%
Since the age of 18...	
Physical assault and threats	56%
Verbal assault or abuse	63%

Source: TransPop data

JOB-RELATED STRESSFUL EVENTS

Most AAPI transgender adults felt job-related stressors, both chronic and within the past 12 months from when the survey was administered in 2016-2018. Close to 30% reported they had been fired from or denied a job since the age of 18 (Table 19).

Table 19. Job-related stressors

AAPI TRANSGENDER ADULTS (N = 20)	
Chronic financial and job-related stress ^v	80%
Job-related stress in the past 12 months ^{vi}	86%^
Since the age of 18...	
How often were you fired from your job or denied a job	28%^
How often were you denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation	23%^

Source: 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.

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 20). Connectedness to the transgender community was measured by assessing how respondents answered one item "I feel a part of a community of people who share my gender identity." Most AAPI transgender adults (78%) felt connected to the transgender community.

Connectedness to one's AAPI community was measured 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."²⁸ 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. Other measures of resiliency include a scale of

^v Job related stress in the past 12 months include agreement to at least one of the following statements: "You don't have enough money to make ends meet", "Job often leaves you feeling both mentally and physically tired", and "Looking for a job and can't find the one you want"

assessing perceived social support and social well-being. The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support is a 12-item scale that 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.²⁹ The Social Well-Being Scale used in this analysis measures how one sees their “circumstances and functioning in society.”³⁰ 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. Around half of AAPI transgender adults reported they felt supported through their racial/ethnic community, social circles, and felt a sense of social well-being.

Table 20. Measures of resiliency

AAPI TRANSGENDER ADULTS (N = 20)	
Reported a moderate level of...	
Transgender community connectedness <i>(i.e. I feel a part of a community of people who share my gender identity)</i>	78%
AAPI community connectedness <i>(i.e. I have a strong sense of belonging to my own race/ethnic group)</i>	41%^
Social support <i>(i.e. There is a special person who is around when I am in need)</i>	64%
Social well-being <i>(i.e. The world is becoming a better place for everyone)</i>	50%

Source: 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 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 AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults within four regions of the United States: the West, Northeast, South and Midwest.^{vii} California, Hawaii, and Washington state have the highest populations of AAPI adults in the West. New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts have the highest populations of AAPI adults in the Northeast. Texas, Florida, and Virginia have the highest AAPI population in the South, and Illinois has the highest AAPI population in the Midwest.³¹ Because of sample size limitations, we combined Asian Americans and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander adults into one group and 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.

WEST

Socioeconomic factors

- Women make up more than half (55%) of the AAPI LGBT population and conversely, men make up less than half (45%) of the AAPI LGBT population in the West.
- AAPI LGBT adults (average age 31) are younger than AAPI non-LGBT adults (average age 37).
- AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar levels of education, about 60% of both groups have completed college.
- AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates.
- Overall, AAPI LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults. About 52% of AAPI LGBT adults consider themselves “not religious” compared with 42% of non-LGBT adults.
- The majority of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas, and while 16% of AAPI LGBT adults and 12% of AAPI non-LGBT adults report living alone, these differences are not statistically significant.
- Fewer AAPI LGBT adults (19%) are married compared to non-LGBT adults (45%). More AAPI LGBT adults are cohabitating (13%) or not partnered (68%) compared to AAPI non-LGBT adults (4% and 51%, respectively). AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT raise children at similar rates.
- In the West, compared to AAPI non-LGBT adults, LGBT adults have lower household incomes overall and there is no statistically significant difference between LGBT (35%) and non-LGBT (30%) adults who live below 200% of the federal poverty level.
- A higher proportion of AAPI LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults are unemployed (11% vs. 6%) and experience food insecurity (17% vs. 9%).
- More AAPI LGBT adults (17%) than non-LGBT adults (7%) did not always feel safe and secure.

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

Health factors

- AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults report similar rates of fair or poor health (14% for both).
- More AAPI LGBT adults (24%) smoke than non-LGBT adults (13%) but both groups have similarly low rates of heavy drinking.
- AAPI LGBT adults report higher rates of disability. For example, 29% of AAPI LGBT adults report limitations because of poor health for 1-14 days in the past month, compared with 22% of non-LGBT adults.
- More AAPI LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (20% vs. 8%).
- AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults did not differ in BMI.
- A higher proportion of AAPI LGBT adults are uninsured compared with non-LGBT adults (10% vs. 8%).
- More AAPI LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid (7%) than non-LGBT adults (3%) and more AAPI LGBT adults with children are enrolled in Medicaid compared with LGBT adults without children (12% vs. 6%).
- AAPI LGBT adults and non-LGBT adults are afflicted by chronic health conditions at similar rates in the West and have no significant differences in access to a personal doctor.

NORTHEAST

Socioeconomic factors

- In the Northeast, AAPI women and men make up similar proportions of the LGBT population.
- Overall, AAPI LGBT adults are younger (average age 31) than AAPI non-LGBT adults (average age 33).
- Thirty five percent of AAPI LGBT adults and 24% of non-LGBT adults have not completed college.
- AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates in this region.
- Overall, AAPI LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults. In the Northeast, 62% of AAPI LGBT adults consider themselves “not religious” compared with 45% of non-LGBT adults.
- The majority of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas, and similar rates live alone (approximately 15%).
- Fewer AAPI LGBT adults (20%) are married compared to non-LGBT adults (42%). More AAPI LGBT adults are cohabitating (12%) or not partnered (68%) than non-LGBT adults (3% and 55%, respectively).
- Fewer AAPI LGBT adults (29%) have children compared to AAPI non-LGBT adults (41%).
- In the Northeast, AAPI LGBT adults and non-LGBT adults have similar household annual incomes overall. About 30% of both groups are earning more than \$120,000/year. However, when looking at lower income levels, significant differences emerge. About 37% of AAPI LGBT adults have low incomes (live 200% below the federal poverty level) compared with 28% of non-LGBT adults.

- No significant differences were found in rates of unemployment and food insecurity by LGBT identity in this region.
- More AAPI LGBT adults (14%) than non-LGBT adults (7%) did not always feel safe and secure.

Health factors

- In the Northeast, more AAPI LGBT adults report fair or poor health (22%) compared with non-LGBT adults (11%).
- A higher proportion of AAPI LGBT adults are current smokers (17%) and heavy drinkers (7%) compared with non-LGBT adults (10% and 2%, respectively).
- Overall AAPI LGBT adults experience higher rates of disability compared with non-LGBT adults.
- Similar proportions were reported for BMI, insurance coverage, having a personal doctor, and Medicaid enrollment between AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults. Although Medicaid enrollment for AAPI LGBT adults with children is higher (18%) compared LGBT adults without children (7%), this difference is not statistically significant.
- A higher proportion of AAPI LGBT adults report depression (22%) compared with non-LGBT adults (6%).
- For chronic health conditions, AAPI LGBT adults are more likely to have been diagnosed with asthma, heart attack and cancer at some point in their lives compared with non-LGBT adults.

SOUTH

Socioeconomic factors

- In the South, AAPI women and men make up similar proportions of the LGBT population.
- AAPI LGBT adults (average age 31) are younger than non-LGBT adults (average age 35).
- A lower proportion of AAPI LGBT adults have completed college compared with non-LGBT adults (50% vs. 69%).
- A similar proportion of both groups are veterans in the South.
- Overall, AAPI LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults. In the South, 43% of AAPI LGBT adults consider themselves 'not religious' compared with 35% of non-LGBT adults.
- Over 90% of both AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas and both groups live alone at similar rates.
- Among AAPI LGBT people, 22% are married, 15% are cohabitating and 63% are not partnered, compared to 48% married, 3% cohabitating, and 49% not partnered among AAPI non-LGBT adults.
- A lower proportion of AAPI LGBT adults (31%) have children compared to non-LGBT adults (44%).
- In the South, AAPI LGBT adults have lower incomes overall with 15% reporting incomes over \$120,000/year compared with 27% for non-LGBT adults. Likewise, more LGBT adults report incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level than non-LGBT adults (45% vs. 28%).

- More AAPI LGBT adults are unemployed (12%) and experienced food insecurity in the prior year (23%) compared with non-LGBT adults (6% and 8%, respectively).
- More AAPI LGBT adults (23%) than non-LGBT adults (8%) report not always feeling safe and secure.

Health factors

- In the South, AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults report similar rates of fair or poor health.
- A higher proportion of AAPI LGBT adults currently smoke compared with non-LGBT adults (18% vs. 11%). Similarly low rates of heavy drinking were reported from LGBT and non-LGBT adults.
- AAPI LGBT adults report higher rates of disability. For example, 29% of AAPI LGBT adults report limitations because of poor health for 1-14 days in the past month, compared with 19% of non-LGBT adults. Conversely, 62% of AAPI LGBT adults reported no days with limitations compared to 77% of non-LGBT adults.
- No significant differences in BMI were found between AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults in this region.
- More AAPI LGBT adults lack health insurance coverage compared with non-LGBT adults (16% vs. 11%), and 9% of AAPI LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid compared to 2% of non-LGBT adults.
- Similar percentages of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor.
- AAPI LGBT adults have higher rates of depression in the South compared with non-LGBT adults (24% vs. 8%).
- For chronic health conditions, AAPI LGBT adults are more likely to have been diagnosed with asthma and cancer at some point in their lives compared with non-LGBT adults in the South.

MIDWEST

Socioeconomic factors

- AAPI women and men make up similar proportions of the LGBT population.
- AAPI LGBT adults are younger (average age 29) than AAPI non-LGBT adults (average age 33).
- Though not statistically different, 64% of AAPI LGBT adults have graduated from college compared with 76% of non-LGBT adults.
- AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates in this region.
- Overall, AAPI LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults. In the Midwest, 56% of AAPI LGBT adults consider themselves 'not religious' compared with 36% of non-LGBT adults.
- Most AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas, and similar rates live alone (about 15%).
- Fewer AAPI LGBT adults are married (25%) than non-LGBT adults (45%). More AAPI LGBT adults are cohabitating (14%) or not partnered (61%) than AAPI non-LGBT adults (4% and 51%, respectively). A similar proportion of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults are raising children.

- In the Midwest, significant differences were found for some levels of income. For example, 21% of AAPI LGBT adults have an income greater than \$120,000/yr. compared with 24% of non-LGBT adults and more LGBT adults report incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level than non-LGBT adults (43% vs. 29%).
- AAPI LGBT adults and non-LGBT adults have similar rates of unemployment and experience with food insecurity.
- More AAPI LGBT adults (17%) than non-LGBT adults (7%) report not always feel safe and secure.

Health factors

- AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults report similar rates of fair or poor health in the Midwest.
- For high-risk health behaviors, more AAPI LGBT adults currently smoke (26%) and engage in heavy drinking (18%) compared to non-LGBT adults (11% and 2%, respectively).
- AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar experiences with disability, with most in both groups reporting 'none' for number of days in the past month with limitations.
- More AAPI LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (21% vs. 7%).
- More AAPI LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid compared with non-LGBT adults (6% vs. 3%).
- Similar proportions of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults have insurance coverage and have a personal doctor.
- Significant differences in BMI between AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults were not found.
- AAPI LGBT adults and non-LGBT adults were affected by chronic health conditions at similar rates in this region.

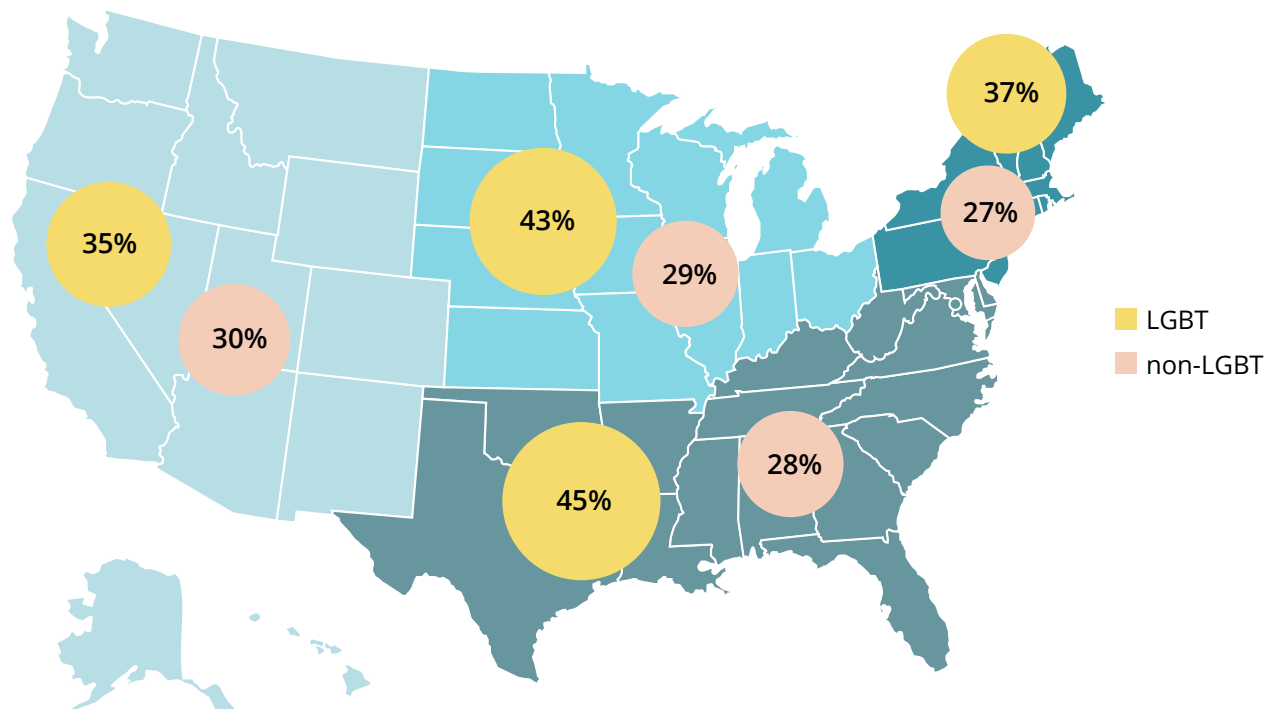
DIFFERENCES ACROSS REGIONS

Socioeconomic Factors

- For the most part, women and men make up similar proportions of the AAPI LGBT population. However, in the West, there are more women (55%) than men (45%) in the AAPI LGBT population.
- In the Northeast and South, fewer AAPI LGBT adults are college educated compared with AAPI non-LGBT adults. In the Northeast 65% of AAPI LGBT adults are college educated versus 76% of non-LGBT adults, and in the South 50% of AAPI LGBT adults are college educated versus 69% of non-LGBT adults. No significant differences were found for the West, where about 60% of both groups are college educated, and the Midwest, where 64% of LGBT and 76% of non-LGBT AAPI adults are college educated.
- Across all regions, AAPI LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults, however some regions show greater disparity than others. In the South 43% of AAPI LGBT adults reported no religion compared with 35% of non-LGBT adults, and in the Midwest, 56% of AAPI LGBT were not religious compared with 36% of non-LGBT adults.
- Fewer AAPI LGBT adults have children compared to non-LGBT adults in the Northeast (29% vs. 41%) and the South (31% vs. 44%). In the West and Midwest, similar proportions of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults have children.

- Except for in the West, significantly more AAPI LGBT adults have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level compared with non-LGBT adults. The greatest disparity is found in the South where 45% of LGBT adults and 28% of non-LGBT adults have incomes at this level.
- In the South and West, significantly more AAPI LGBT adults are unemployed and experience food insecurity compared to non-LGBT adults. No significant differences were found for the Northeast and Midwest for these indicators.

Percent of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults below 200% of the FPL by region



Health factors

- More AAPI LGBT adults feel that they have fair or poor overall health than non-LGBT adults in the Northeast (22% vs. 11%). However, in all other regions, overall health is similar.
- In the Northeast and Midwest, more LGBT adults (7% and 18%) engage in heavy drinking than non-LGBT adults (2% for both regions). In the West and the South, the two groups report similarly low levels of heavy alcohol consumption.
- In the West and Midwest, more AAPI LGBT adults were enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (6% vs. 3% for both regions) and in the South, 9% of AAPI LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid while 2% of non-LGBT adults are. In the Northeast, similar proportions of LGBT and non-LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid.
- For chronic health conditions, AAPI LGBT adults were diagnosed with asthma, cancer, and heart attack at higher rates in the Northeast, and diagnosed with asthma and cancer at higher rates in the South compared with AAPI non-LGBT adults. AAPI LGBT adults and non-LGBT adults were affected by chronic health conditions at similar rates in the West and Midwest.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this report was to provide information on the well-being of AAPI 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 AAPI LGBT adults and disaggregated this by Asian and Asian Americans and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders. 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, around experiences with discrimination, victimization, and resilience between AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT people where data were available to do so.

Across the multiple domains, we see both similarities and differences between AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults. In almost all areas of economic and social vulnerability, such as employment, low income, food insecurity, and healthcare access AAPI 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 chronic health conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and cancer. There were a few areas of similarity between LGBT and non-LGBT AAPI people, particularly among the NHPI subgroup, such as likelihood of being a parent, similar vulnerability to stigma and healthcare access issues around being a person of size (i.e., have a high BMI).

This study makes a significant contribution as the first national probability sample of AAPI LGBT people to separately provide information on the wellbeing of Asian Americans separately from Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. As this study shows, there were several population characteristics and wellbeing outcomes where AA and NHPI LGBT adults differed, including parenting status, economic stability, and chronic health conditions. Further, the supplemental study of the data from Hawaii demonstrates differences between subgroups (East and Southeast) of the Asian American community. The data underscore the need to disaggregate data from the broader AAPI LGBT community whenever possible as they indicate potentially distinct levels of vulnerability between AAPI subgroups, which in turn should inform approaches to services and policy interventions.

It is important to note what these findings do and do not tell us about the significance of LGBT status in the lives of AAPI people in the U.S. First, these data do not illuminate the experiences of sexual minority AAPI adults who do not identify as LGBT, such as those who strictly identify as *māhūwahine*,³² heterosexual, or use no labels to describe themselves in terms of their sexual orientation. Nonetheless, the findings illuminate areas where the self-identified AAPI LGBT subpopulation may be in need of or impacted by policy and services interventions, particularly related to improving conditions for economic stability, safety from violence, and mental health. These findings also do not explain how these disparities exist, including whether additional factors are actually driving some of the key areas of differences between AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults. As seen in our own study, there are several areas where AAPI 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 compared to non-LGBT adults. These types of population differences may explain (e.g., via victimization and minority stress) or account for (via age and parenting status) observed differences in economic stability and health outcomes. Future research should examine in more detail the potential mechanisms for the LGBT subpopulation differences among AAPI adults in the U.S. with attention to AAPI ethnic subgroup differences as well.

METHODS NOTE

Data from the Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey, the TransPop Study, and the Hawaii Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) were analyzed for this report. 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 AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults differed on various measures of socioeconomic and health factors. We also compared LGBT and non-LGBT adults among AA adults and NHPI adults. Whenever possible, we provide these same comparisons stratified by gender. For all regional-level analysis, due to sample size issues, we only provide estimates of AAPI LGBT and non-LGBT adults. We conducted logistic, ordinal, and multinomial regression analysis on binary, ordinal, and nominal variables, respectively comparing LGBT and non-LGBT adults among AAPI adults to gain a better understanding of the effect size of differences by LGBT identity across variables. Regression results are not provided in the Appendices but can be provided upon request.

For chronic physical health outcome measures, age adjusted prevalence were estimated using marginal prediction. With marginal prediction analysis, a regression model of the outcome is conducted and the estimated outcome for a particular group is obtained by averaging the model-predicted outcomes, when assuming everyone in the sample belongs to that group. Marginal predictions for all variables related to chronic physical health outcomes were adjusted for age. All analyses were weighted with national sampling weights where appropriate.

The Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey was used to examine socioeconomic and demographic characteristics such as age, education, income, marital status, and health factors including overall health, mental and physical health outcomes, and access to healthcare. The Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey is part of the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey that looks specifically at the health and well-being of Americans. Between 2012-2017, the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index reached 500 adults (18 years or older) each day for 350 days per year, in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The survey 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. Data from 2012-2017 were aggregated and all analyses were restricted to respondents who provided a yes or no response to the question “Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?” Respondents who answered only “Asian” or only “Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander” to the question “What is your race? Select all that apply” are included in the analysis for this report. For full variables see Appendix A, B, and C.

The Transpop Study is the first national probability sample of transgender adults in the U.S. The survey measures the demographics, health, and experiences of transgender people and includes a cisgender sample. We analyzed TransPop measures related to experiences of discrimination, victimization, job-related stressors, and support systems for this report. Data collection for transgender-identified respondents occurred April-August 2016 and June 2017-December 2018. TransPop study participants were recruited through a 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 TransPop study. Detailed information on the study methodologies can be found at www.transpop.org. Due to sample size issues, respondents who selected “Asian/Asian American” or “Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander” regardless of what other race/ethnicities were selected to the question “Which of the following describes your race/ethnicity? Please mark all that apply” were included in the analysis. For a full list of variables see Appendix D.

The Hawaii BRFSS is managed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and collects data on health outcomes, healthcare access, and demographic information. We analyzed Hawaii BRFSS data to provide estimates of economic insecurity (adults living in a low-income household and employment status) within the AAPI community for this report. The Hawaii BRFSS is a telephone survey administered at the state level. Hawaii has participated in the BRFSS since 1986 and surveys around 6,000-7,000 people a year.³³ We used 2014-2018 Hawaii BRFSS data because Hawaii included the sexual orientation and gender identity module from 2014 onward. The Hawaii BRFSS race/ethnicity question differs from that of the BRFSS National Survey given their multiethnic population. The race/ethnicity question is “Which one or more of the following would you say is your ethnicity? (Allow for 6 ethnicities)” with answer options that include non-AAPI ethnicities and relevant to this report, the following AAPI ethnicities: “Hawaiian”, “Chinese”, “Filipino”, “Japanese”, “Korean”, “Samoan”, “Vietnamese”, “Asian Indian”, “Guamanian/Chamorro”, “Tongan”, “Laotian”, “Cambodian”, “Malaysian”, “Fijian”, “Micronesian”, “Other Asian (specify).” Followed by the question “Which one of these groups would you say best represent your ethnicity?” with the same AAPI answer options.³⁴ In the Hawaii BRFSS, response options were coded using the following method:³⁵

- If Hawaiian is one of the multiple ethnicities listed, respondent is coded as Hawaiian.
- If White/Caucasian is selected along with a non-White/Caucasian ethnicity, the non-White ethnicity is coded. For example, if a respondent selects White and Korean, the respondent is coded as Korean.
- If more than one non-White ethnicity is listed, the first non-White ethnicity is coded. For example, if a respondent selects Japanese, Vietnamese, and Black, then the respondent is coded as Japanese.

For subgroup analyses, we combined East and South Asians (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Asian Indian) in one group, Southeast Asians (Filipino, Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian, Malaysia, and Other Asian) as one group, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders (Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian/Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, and Micronesian) in a third group. All analysis was conducted using the Hawaii Indicator Based Information System (Hawaii-IBIS), a website that includes various health datasets and is produced and maintained by the Hawaii Health Data Warehouse.³⁶ See Appendix E.

A limitation of this study is that we relied on surveys that are only conducted in English. A large proportion of Asian Americans are born abroad and about 43% of foreign-born Asians are not proficient in English.³⁷ These surveys may not have captured estimates that are reflective of the complete AAPI population in the U.S. Another limitation with the data is how gender was measured in the 2012-2017 Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index. In the Gallup survey, gender is measured with the question “What is your gender?” with answer options “male” or “female”. It does not allow for respondents to answer as gender non-binary or transgender, though transgender respondents are

identified with the question that asks of LGBT identity. Nevertheless, this gender measure can limit interpretation of gender stratified analysis or questions about gender partnerships.

Population estimates were calculated by obtaining the population estimate of people aged 18 and above using data from 2017 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau of adults who identified only as Asian American and of adults who identified only as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. We combined these two population estimates for a population estimate of adults in the U.S. who are AAPI. Using these estimates, we multiplied the percentage of AAPI LGBT adults (among AAPI people) from the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index with the population estimate of all AAPI adults in the U.S. to find the estimated number of AAPI LGBT adults in the country. Using the same method, we multiplied the U.S. population estimate of AA adults with the proportion of AA LGBT from the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index to find the population estimate of AA LGBT adults. We employed the same method to find the population estimate of NHPI LGBT adults. After retrieving the population estimate of AAPI, AA, and NHPI LGBT adults, we multiplied this number with the percentage of AAPI, AA, and NHPI LGBT men and women, and across four regions. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 1,000. Population estimates from Hawaii data are from the Hawaii BRFSS.

Data on Asian or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander LGBT and non-LGBT adults provided in the Williams Institute Data Interactive³⁸ 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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APPENDIX A

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data unless otherwise indicated

Note: ^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.

A.1. AAPI COMBINED: LGBT VS NON-LGBT

	AAPI				
	LGBT (N = 1,660)		NON-LGBT (N = 39,023)		χ^2 P-value
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Age					p <0.001
18-24	40.8	36.68,45.06	29.08	28.25,29.93	
25-34	32.36	28.59,36.38	27.08	26.32,27.85	
35-49	17.3	14.51,20.5	27.2	26.45,27.97	
50-64	6.499	4.894,8.583	11.97	11.48,12.47	
65+	3.034	2.085,4.395	4.674	4.413,4.951	
Mean Age (years)	30.5	29.6, 31.5	35.1	34.9, 35.4	p <0.001^
Education (above age 25)					p <0.001
No college education	41.35	36.12,46.78	31.8	30.83,32.78	
College educated	58.65	53.22,63.88	68.2	67.22,69.17	
Veteran	3.549	2.211,5.651	4.664	4.302,5.054	0.2575
Religion					p <0.001
Protestant	5.369	3.928,7.299	11.25	10.75,11.78	
Roman Catholic	15.95	13.36,18.92	15.19	14.59,15.8	
Muslim/Islam	5.25	3.786,7.237	7.591	7.145,8.062	
Other religions	36.67	32.88,40.63	38.82	38.01,39.64	
No religion/Atheist/Agnostic	36.76	33.05,40.64	27.15	26.41,27.89	
Religiosity					p <0.001
Highly religious	20.46	17.43,23.87	30.25	29.47,31.03	
Moderately religious	27.09	23.72,30.75	29.72	28.96,30.5	
Not religious	52.44	48.48,56.37	40.03	39.22,40.85	

	AAPI				
	LGBT (N = 1,660)		NON-LGBT (N = 39,023)		χ^2 P-value
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					0.0975
Urban	93.63	91.19,95.42	95.21	94.84,95.55	
Non-urban	6.374	4.579,8.808	4.792	4.448,5.162	
Living alone	15.8	13.08,18.96	12.77	12.22,13.33	0.031
Marital Status					p <0.001
Married	20.67	17.7,24.01	45.22	44.38,46.08	
Domestic partnership/cohabitating	13.42	10.82,16.54	3.477	3.165,3.818	
Not partnered	65.9	61.95,69.65	51.3	50.44,52.16	
Among those married/cohabitating					p <0.001
Same-sex married	18.15	12.76,25.15			
Same-sex cohabitation/domestic partnership	20.88	15.18,28			
Different-sex marriage	27.25	21.16,34.33	92.86	92.18,93.49	
Different-sex cohabitation/domestic partnership	33.73	26.29,42.06	7.139	6.512,7.82	
Has Child(ren)	35.57	31.57,39.79	42.32	41.47,43.18	0.0023
Feeling unsafe	17.32	13.97,21.27	7.4	6.924,7.973	p <0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					p <0.001
Below \$24,000	21.24	17.89,25.03	15.04	14.36,15.74	
\$24,000-\$59,999	32.06	28.02,36.4	28.3	27.46,29.15	
\$60,000-\$119,999	25.47	21.99,29.3	29.61	28.8,30.43	
\$120,000 or more	21.22	17.93,24.94	27.06	26.29,27.84	
Unemployed	9.705	7.043,13.23	6.339	5.839,6.879	0.0112
Below 200% FPL	38.45	34.12,42.98	28.88	27.99,29.79	p <0.001
Food insecure in prior year	16.48	13.42,20.08	8.379	7.883,8.904	p <0.001
HEALTH					
Fair or poor self-rated health	15.6	12.33,19.49	12.3	11.68,12.96	0.0532
Depression (ever diagnosed)	21.4	17.96,25.24	7.5	7.015,7.941	p <0.001

	AAPI				
	LGBT (N = 1,660)		NON-LGBT (N = 39,023)		χ^2 P-value
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
High-risk health behavior					
Current Smoker	21.2	17.83,25.01	11.4	10.88,12.01	p <0.001
Heavy drinking	7.3	4.919,10.75	2.5	2.2,2.939	p <0.001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p <0.001
None	66.5	62.03,70.68	75.2	74.41,76.01	
Mild (1 - 14 days)	26.5	22.61,30.76	20.3	19.54,21.03	
High (15 - 30 days)	7.0	5.021,9.728	4.5	4.137,4.912	
Weight measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.0034
BMI ≤ 24.9	60.2	55.97,64.32	59.6	58.71,60.43	
BMI 25.0-29.9	24.8	21.33,28.55	29.5	28.75,30.33	
BMI ≥ 30.0	15.0	12.09,18.49	10.9	10.35,11.46	
Health access					
Have Personal Doctor	63.3	58.49,67.76	66.6	65.63,67.46	0.1639
Uninsured	13.3	10.52,16.56	9.7	9.121,10.23	0.009
Medicaid	9.138	6.637,12.46	4.1	3.731,4.492	p <0.001
Medicaid by parental status					p <0.001
Among those with children at home	12.17	7.668,18.76	4.8	4.185,5.44	p <0.001
Among those without children at home	7.528	4.816,11.58	3.6	3.162,4.112	p <0.001
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR ^b (95% CI)
Asthma*	12.7	9.4, 16.0	8.2	7.7, 8.8	1.62 (1.19, 2.19)
Diabetes	5.5	3.4, 7.5	3.5	3.2, 3.9	1.56 (1.05, 2.31)
Heart attack	1.2	0.3, 2.1	0.6	0.4, 0.7	1.98 (0.96, 4.07)
Cancer	12.7	9.4, 16.0	8.2	7.7, 8.8	1.62 (1.19, 2.19)
High blood pressure	13.0	9.8, 16.2	9.5	8.9, 10.1	1.41 (1.06, 1.88)
High cholesterol	12.3	9.5, 15.0	11.4	10.8, 12.1	1.07 (0.82, 1.40)

*not included in Gallup 2017; ^aMarginal predictions that are adjusted for age; ^bAge-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals. [^]t-test result

A.2. AAPI COMBINED BY GENDER: LGBT VS NON-LGBT

	AAPI MEN					AAPI WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 443)		NON-LGBT (N = 11,761)		χ_2 P-value	LGBT (N = 329)		NON-LGBT (N = 7,518)		χ_2 P-value
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Region					0.8249					0.2883
Northeast	23.86	19.61,28.71	24.41	23.48,25.37		22.53	17.85,28.01	23.01	21.86,24.19	
Midwest	13.2	10.01,17.22	13.87	13.12,14.66		11.46	7.987,16.17	11.84	10.98,12.75	
South	23.53	19.18,28.51	24.83	23.92,25.76		19.82	15.26,25.34	24.41	23.25,25.6	
West	39.41	34.18,44.89	36.88	35.83,37.95		46.19	40.01,52.49	40.75	39.41,42.11	
Age					p <0.001					p <0.001
18-24	35.0	29.85,40.61	28.2	27.16,29.29		46.4	40.13,52.72	30.2	28.82,31.53	
25-34	31.8	27.06,36.89	27.7	26.73,28.68		32.9	27.22,39.2	26.3	25.12,27.54	
35-49	22.5	18.2,27.41	27.6	26.68,28.62		12.3	9.072,16.5	26.7	25.47,27.88	
50-64	5.9	3.9,8.7	11.8	11.13,12.41		7.1	4.75,10.45	12.2	11.46,13.03	
65+	4.8	3.10,7.43	4.7	4.4, 5.1		1.3	.6835,2.478	4.7	4.26,5.077	
Mean Age (years)	32.3	30.9, 33.7	35.2	34.9, 35.5	p <0.001^	28.9	27.5, 30.2	35.1	34.7, 35.5	p <0.001^
Education					0.0129					0.0090
No college education	39.4	32.89,46.32	31.1	29.87,32.37		43.6	35.38,52.16	32.7	31.14,34.25	
College educated	60.6	53.68,67.11	68.9	67.63,70.13		56.4	47.84,64.62	67.3	65.75,68.86	
Veteran	5.3	3.285,8.375	7.1	6.551,7.766	0.2089	1.742^	.4817,6.094	1.6	1.317,2.054	0.9315
Religion					p <0.001					p <0.001
Protestant	5.971	3.976,8.874	10.9	10.22,11.52		4.8	2.962,7.712	11.7	10.94,12.58	
Roman Catholic	17.7	14.25,21.8	14.3	13.52,15.06		14.3	10.71,18.83	16.3	15.35,17.27	
Muslim/Islam	6.2	4.196,9.124	8.5	7.876,9.093		4.3	2.494,7.47	6.5	5.873,7.265	
Other religions	34.1	29.43,39.15	38.5	37.47,39.53		39.1	33.28,45.13	39.2	37.94,40.53	
No religion/Atheist/Agnostic	36.0	31.3,40.93	27.9	26.98,28.88		37.5	31.9,43.46	26.2	25.07,27.39	
Religiosity					p <0.001					p <0.001
Highly religious	20.2	16.37,24.63	29.0	27.99,29.95		20.7	16.27,26.01	31.8	30.57,33.04	
Moderately religious	27.1	22.78,31.78	29.4	28.43,30.38		27.1	22.14,32.79	30.1	28.91,31.35	
Not religious	52.8	47.68,57.8	41.7	40.61,42.7		52.1	46.15,58.07	38.1	36.82,39.38	

AAPI MEN						AAPI WOMEN				
LGBT (N = 443)			NON-LGBT (N = 11,761)			LGBT (N = 329)		NON-LGBT (N = 7,518)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.0052					0.6313
Urban	91.5	87.38,94.42	95.4	94.89,95.8		95.6	92.62,97.45	95.0	94.41,95.55	
Non-urban	8.5	5.579,12.62	4.6	4.199,5.107		4.4	2.554,7.382	5.0	4.454,5.589	
Living alone	17.4	13.73,21.8	13.6	12.85,14.34	0.0448	14.3	10.51,19.07	11.8	10.95,12.62	0.2220
Marital Status						p <0.001				
Married	23.0	18.89,27.79	45.8	44.71,46.87		18.4	14.37,23.25	44.5	43.18,45.88	
Domestic partnership/ cohabitating	12.8	9.49,16.97	3.1	2.718,3.51		14.1	10.27,18.93	4.0	3.448,4.533	
Not partnered	64.2	58.85,69.2	51.1	50.03,52.21		67.6	61.65,72.95	51.5	50.15,52.89	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Among those married /cohabitating						p <0.001				
Same-sex married	21.5	13.71,32.15				14.7	8.33,24.67			
Same-sex cohab /domestic partnership	23.7	16.17,33.45				18.0	10.31,29.43			
Different-sex marriage	27.9	19.67,37.98	93.7	92.84,94.42		26.6	18.22,37	91.8	90.69,92.86	
Different-sex cohab /domestic partnership	26.8	17.79,38.28	6.3	5.575,7.16		40.8	29.63,52.92	8.2	7.136,9.313	
Has Child(ren)	32.3	27.21,37.74	40.5	39.43,41.59	0.0041	38.7	32.72,45.14	44.6	43.2,45.95	0.0795
Feeling unsafe	16.28	12.01,21.69	6.7	6.109,7.378	p <0.001	18.38	13.51,24.51	8.4	7.502,9.255	p <0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income						0.0394				
Below \$24,000	20.1	15.82,25.29	14.6	13.69,15.44		22.3	17.42,28.07	15.7	14.59,16.81	
\$24,000-\$59,999	28.1	23.12,33.58	26.9	25.85,27.96		35.9	29.74,42.58	30.1	28.74,31.48	
\$60,000-\$119,999	26.8	22.35,31.82	30.5	29.51,31.59		24.2	19.07,30.14	28.4	27.14,29.72	
\$120,000 or more	25.0	20.37,30.24	28.0	27.05,29.02		17.6	13.23,23.08	25.8	24.61,27.09	
Unemployed	7.1730	4.377,11.54	5.3	4.77,5.959	0.2465	12.3	8.054,18.25	7.7	6.869,8.724	0.0375
Below 200% FPL	34.2	28.61,40.2	27.5	26.39,28.64	0.0198	42.5	36.04,49.31	30.6	29.2,32.12	0.0003
Food insecure in prior year	13.1	9.703,17.52	7.5	6.905,8.158	p <0.001	19.7	14.94,25.56	9.5	8.651,10.33	p <0.001

	AAPI MEN					AAPI WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 443)		NON-LGBT (N = 11,761)		χ_2 P-value	LGBT (N = 329)		NON-LGBT (N = 7,518)		χ_2 P-value
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	13.9	9.993,19.11	12.4	11.58,13.23	0.4873	17.3	12.39,23.54	12.2	11.25,13.26	0.0458
Depression	12.3	8.882,16.86	5.9	5.348,6.409	p <0.001	30.1	24.56,36.28	9.5	8.686,10.28	p <0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current Smoker	20.0	15.93,24.88	14.4	13.63,15.22	0.006	22.3	17.26,28.38	7.8	7.02,8.57	p <0.001
Heavy drinking	9.0	5.564,14.27	2.7	2.238,3.211	p <0.001	5.4	2.667,10.48	2.4	1.865,3.006	0.0256
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.0214					0.007
None	71.7	66.01,76.75	78.4	77.4,79.33		61.2	54.22,67.69	71.4	70.02,72.66	
Mild (1 - 14 days)	21.9	17.32,27.32	17.5	16.66,18.43		31.2	25.12,37.96	23.6	22.4,24.89	
High (15 - 30 days)	6.4	4.076,9.92	4.1	3.638,4.603		7.6	4.685,12.25	5.0	4.424,5.682	
Health access										
Have Personal Doctor	59.8	53.53,65.68	62.2	61.02,63.42	0.4302	66.8	59.49,73.43	71.8	70.4,73.18	0.154
Uninsured	14.2	10.64,18.63	10.3	9.622,11.09	0.0349	12.4	8.529,17.6	8.8	8.025,9.706	0.0824
Medicaid	6.79	4.112,11.01	3.4	3.027,3.921	0.0017	11.3	7.497,16.78	4.9	4.292,5.585	p <0.001
Medicaid by parental status										
Among those with children at home	5.767 [^]	2.251,13.99	3.7	2.994,4.496	0.6019	17.3	10.24,27.77	6.0	5.063,7.134	0.0002
Among those without children at home	7.359	4.059,12.98	3.3	2.798,3.91	0.0009	7.7	3.94, 14.5	4.0	3.3, 4.9	0.0580
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR^b (95% CI)	AOR^b (95% CI)				
Asthma *	12.8	8.4, 17.3	7.5	6.9, 8.2	1.80 (1.19, 2.70)	12.7	7.8, 17.6	8.9	8.0, 9.8	1.48 (0.94, 2.33)
Diabetes	5.2	2.6, 7.9	3.5	3.1, 3.9	1.53 (0.98, 2.58)	5.6	2.4, 8.7	3.6	3.1, 4.2	1.56 (0.85, 2.84)
Heart attack	1.2	-0.02, 2.4	0.7	0.5, 0.9	1.55 (0.57, 4.2)	1.2	0.02, 2.4	0.43	0.2, 0.6	2.9 (1.02, 8.45)
Cancer	12.8	8.4, 17.3	7.5	6.9, 8.2	1.80 (1.19, 2.70)	12.7	7.8, 17.6	8.9	8.1, 9.8	1.48 (0.94, 2.33)
High blood pressure	10.6	7.1, 14.1	11.0	10.2, 11.8	0.96 (0.66, 1.39)	15.9	10.3, 21.5	7.6	6.7, 8.5	2.3 (1.5, 3.5)
High cholesterol	13.5	9.4, 17.4	13.6	12.8, 14.4	0.98 (0.69, 1.38)	10.9	7.1, 14.8	8.7	7.7, 9.6	1.29 (0.85, 1.95)

*not included in Gallup 2017; ^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age; ^b Age-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals. [^]t-test result

APPENDIX B

B.1. AA LGBT VS NON-LGBT AND NHPI LGBT VS NON-LGBT

	AA					NHPI				
	LGBT (N = 582)		NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)		χ^2 P-value	LGBT (N = 190)		NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)		χ^2 P-value
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					p <0.001					p <0.001
18-24	41.5	36.72,46.36	30.0	29.11,30.93		39.1	31.15,47.72	23.4	21.23,25.63	
25-34	33.4	29.02,38.02	27.6	26.75,28.39		29.8	22.67,38.03	24.1	22.01,26.25	
35-49	17.2	14.07,20.8	26.9	26.12,27.72		17.6	12.18,24.82	29.0	26.79,31.28	
50-64	5.3	3.763,7.509	11.2	10.66,11.68		9.5	5.879,14.98	16.9	15.35,18.71	
65+	2.7	1.79,3.959	4.4	4.094,4.636		4.0	1.862,8.279	6.6	5.737,7.652	
Mean Age (years)	30.0	29.0, 31.1	34.6	34.4, 34.9	p <0.001 [^]	31.9	29.7, 34.2	38.1	37.4, 38.8	p <0.001 [^]
Education (above age 25)					0.0654					0.7092
No college education	30.2	24.57,36.48	24.8	23.84,25.82		69.29	59.52,77.59	71.05	68.78,73.22	
College educated	69.8	63.52,75.43	75.2	74.18,76.16		30.71	24.52,51.09	28.95	26.78,31.22	
Veteran	3.1	1.66,5.747	3.6	3.255,3.959	0.6528	4.681 [^]	2.295,9.312	11.5	10.02,13.22	0.0086
Religion					p <0.001					p <0.001
Protestant	5.4	3.8,7.6	10.7	10.2,11.3		4.821 [^]	1.827,12.12	14.7	12.71,16.95	
Roman Catholic	15.0	12.2, 18.3	13.6	13.0, 14.3		17.4	10.78,26.97	26.7	24.16,29.49	
Muslim/Islam	6.0	4.2, 8.5	8.4	7.9, 8.9		4.428 [^]	1.722,10.91	2.4	1.657,3.457	
Other religions	33.1	28.9, 37.5	38.7	37.8, 39.6		45.4	35.18,56.01	35.9	33.02,38.78	
No religion/Atheist/Agnostic	40.5	36.2, 45.1	28.5	27.7, 29.3		27.9	19.89,37.68	20.3	18.04,22.78	
Religiosity					p <0.001					p <0.001
Highly religious	16.7	13.6, 20.3	28.2	27.4, 29.1		31.2	24.06,39.24	42.7	40.42,45	
Moderately religious	25.5	21.8, 29.7	29.4	28.5, 30.2		31.6	24.54,39.56	32.0	29.85,34.2	
Not religious	57.7	53.2, 62.1	42.4	41.5, 43.3		37.3	29.86,45.37	25.3	23.41,27.33	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.0083					0.0470
Urban	93.5	90.4,95.59	96.2	95.83,96.51		94.1	89.34,96.77	89.2	87.68,90.54	
Non-urban	6.5	4.413,9.601	3.8	3.492,4.174		5.9	3.235,10.66	10.8	9.458,12.32	

AA						NHPI				
LGBT (N = 582)			NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)			LGBT (N = 190)		NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE										
Living alone	17.4	14.14,21.22	12.8	12.21,13.4	0.0046	11.8	7.46,18.07	12.6	11.19,14.22	0.7632
Marital Status					p <0.001	p <0.001				
Married	20.7	17.44,24.47	45.8	44.9,46.72		20.5	14.58,28.08	41.6	39.24,43.99	
Domestic partnership/ cohabitating	11.3	8.607,14.7	2.5	2.194,2.755		18.9	13.23,26.26	9.8	8.344,11.41	
Not partnered	68.0	63.54,72.08	51.7	50.81,52.65		60.6	52.16,68.42	48.6	46.19,51.07	
Among those married /cohabitating					p <0.001	p <0.001				
Same-sex married	18.5	12.4,26.68				17.5	8.54,32.43			
Same-sex cohab /domestic partnership	20.5	14,29				21.6	11.98,35.84			
Different-sex marriage	31.2	23.7,39.85	94.9	94.3,95.45		19.6	10.71,33.08	81.0	78.03,83.61	
Different-sex cohab /domestic partnership	29.8	21.43,39.78	5.1	4.554,5.696		41.3	27.63,56.52	19.0	16.39,21.97	
Has Child(ren)	29.4	25.06,34.09	41.5	40.61,42.44	p <0.001	51.4	43.05,59.62	47.3	44.81,49.7	0.3532
Feeling unsafe	13.86	10.45,18.14	6.529	6.021,7.077	p <0.001	26.47	19,35.58	12.49	10.82,14.38	p <0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.0205	0.2440				
Below \$24,000	18.0	14.53,22.11	13.8	13.12,14.53		29.5	22.15,38.04	22.5	20.34,24.86	
\$24,000-\$59,999	30.3	25.7,35.37	27.1	26.2,27.98		36.5	28.62,45.2	35.7	33.26,38.24	
\$60,000-\$119,999	27.5	23.37,31.98	30.4	29.55,31.31		20.4	14.34,28.13	24.7	22.6,26.82	
\$120,000 or more	24.2	20.23,28.68	28.7	27.85,29.54		13.6	8.604,20.92	17.1	15.4,18.99	
Unemployed	8.3	5.585,12.09	6.0	5.482,6.555	0.1146	13.6	7.834,22.66	8.5	6.915,10.33	0.1074
Below 200% FPL	32.1	27.39,37.26	26.6	25.66,27.55	0.0237	54.6	45.78,63.13	42.1	39.5,44.74	0.0072
Food insecure in prior year	7.5	5.282,10.66	6.1	5.662,6.59	0.2537	39.5	31.52,48.11	22.4	20.35,24.61	p <0.001
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	12.0	8.778,16.28	11.1	10.48,11.79	0.6229	24.6	17.32,33.67	19.9	17.79,22.18	0.2480
Depression	19.4	15.64,23.81	6.6	6.166,7.094	p <0.001	26.4	19.54,34.72	12.7	11.15,14.45	p <0.001

AA						NHPI				
LGBT (N = 582)			NON-LGBT (N = 16,856)			LGBT (N = 190)		NON-LGBT (N = 2,423)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
High-risk health behavior										
Current Smoker	15.2	11.89,19.2	9.5	8.992,10.09	p <0.001	36.6	28.83,45.08	23.2	21.17,25.4	0.0006
Heavy drinking	4.2	2.226,7.845	2.2	1.833,2.544	0.0427	16.0	9.717,25.33	4.7	3.495,6.335	p <0.001
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.1076					0.0006
None	70.8	65.73,75.38	75.7	74.84,76.55		55.4	46.19,64.17	72.2	69.8,74.42	
Mild (1 – 14 days)	24.5	20.2,29.46	20.4	19.59,21.19		31.5	23.78,40.49	19.6	17.62,21.73	
High (15 – 30 days)	4.7	2.952,7.326	3.9	3.544,4.32		13.1	8.082,20.54	8.2	6.928,9.759	
Weight measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.0826					0.1570
BMI ≤ 24.9	68.4	63.72,72.71	63.3	62.42,64.21		40.2	32.31,48.7	36.8	34.4,39.18	
BMI 25.0-29.9	23.4	19.61,27.65	28.4	27.6,29.25		28.1	21.19,36.3	36.3	33.97,38.71	
BMI ≥ 30.0	8.2	5.828,11.47	8.3	7.755,8.788		31.6	24.26,40.07	26.9	24.78,29.21	
Health access										
Have Personal Doctor	65.0	59.64,70.06	66.2	65.23,67.19	0.6594	58.6	48.74,67.78	68.7	65.97,71.22	0.0381
Uninsured	10.4	7.635,14.07	8.6	8.048,9.164	0.2295	20.5	14.54,28.21	16.3	14.45,18.3	0.2054
Medicaid	7.243	4.754,10.89	3.5	3.172,3.933	0.0011	14	8.552,22.08	7.6	6.293,9.041	0.0139
Medicaid by parental status										
Among those with children at home	9.612	4.925,17.92	4.0	3.408,4.633	0.0307	16.12	8.448,28.58	9.1	7.084,11.61	0.0002
Among those without children at home	7.699	3.94,14.51	4.0	3.259,4.909	0.058	12.02^	5.507,24.27	6.1	4.696,8	0.0580
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR ^b (95% CI)					AOR ^b (95% CI)
Asthma *	7.4	4.8, 10.1	7.3	6.7, 7.8	1.02 (0.69, 1.50)	26.1	17.2, 34.9	14.10	12.1, 16.2	2.2 (1.3, 3.6)
Diabetes	4.3	2.3, 6.4	3.4	3.0, 3.6	1.3 (0.79, 2.16)	8.2	3.3, 13.0	4.9	4.0, 5.8	1.6 (0.86, 3.1)
Heart attack	0.6	0.05, 1.2	0.5	0.4, 0.6	1.18 (0.46, 2.97)	2.6	0.05, 5.3	1.1	0.7, 1.6	2.2 (0.79, 6.16)
Cancer	7.5	4.8, 10.0	7.3	6.7, 7.8	1.02 (0.69, 1.50)	26.1	17.3, 34.9	14.2	12.1, 16.2	2.2 (1.34, 3.60)
High blood pressure	7.2	4.7, 9.7	8.8	8.2, 9.4	0.80 (0.55, 1.18)	28.1	19.3, 37.0	14.1	12.4, 15.7	2.3 (1.46, 3.58)
High cholesterol	10.8	7.9, 13.8	11.5	10.9, 12.2	0.93 (0.68, 1.27)	15.5	9.3, 21.8	10.8	9.4, 12.2	1.6 (0.94, 2.63)

*not included in Gallup 2017; ^aMarginal predictions that are adjusted for age; ^bAge-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals. ^t-test result

B.2. AA AND NHPI MEN: LGBT VS NON-LGBT

ASIAN MEN						NHPI MEN				
LGBT (N = 344)			NON-LGBT (N = 10,381)			LGBT (N = 99)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,380)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Region					0.6124					0.6518
Northeast	28.16	23.03,33.93	25.79	24.78,26.83		11.83	6.15,21.54	15.25	13.02,17.79	
Midwest	13.69	9.95,18.53	14.65	13.84,15.51		11.84	6.706,20.06	8.697	6.997,10.76	
South	21.52	16.82,27.12	24.58	23.62,25.57		29.15	19.96,40.44	26.44	23.75,29.33	
West	36.63	30.99,42.67	34.97	33.86,36.09		47.18	35.81,58.86	49.61	46.4,52.82	
Age					0.0026					0.0314
18-24	34.0	28.25,40.27	28.8	27.63,29.92		38.0	27.2,50.08	24.6	21.83,27.63	
25-34	34.5	29.06,40.39	28.3	27.25,29.34		24.1	15.75,34.95	23.8	21.13,26.63	
35-49	21.5	16.9,27.02	27.4	26.43,28.46		25.1	16.27,36.68	29.0	26.08,32.1	
50-64	6.0	3.787,9.391	11.1	10.44,11.76		5.563^	2.454,12.12	16.3	14.22,18.51	
65+	4.0	2.436,6.363	4.4	4.092,4.816		7.277^	3.142,15.96	6.4	5.19,7.786	
Mean Age (years)	32.1	30.5, 33.5	34.8	34.5, 35.2	p <0.001^	33.1	29.9, 36.4	37.6	36.7, 38.5	p <0.001^
Education					0.0681					0.3643
No college education	31.6	24.64,39.43	25.0	23.74,26.28		63.19	48.91,75.48	69.38	66.28,72.31	
College educated	68.4	60.57,75.36	75.0	73.72,76.26		36.81	24.52,51.09	30.62	27.69,33.72	
Veteran	4.3	2.331,7.819	5.4	4.884,6.013	0.4599	7.932^	3.71,16.15	19.2	16.64,22.11	0.0119
Religion					p <0.001					
Protestant	6.3	4.0, 9.8	10.3	9.6, 10.9		5.839^	2.285,14.12	14.8	12.48,17.46	
Roman Catholic	17.8	13.9, 22.5	12.3	11.6, 13.1		19.5	11.96,30.23	22.8	20.07,25.85	
Muslim/Islam	6.8	4.2, 10.3	9.4	8.7, 10.1		2.056^	.7068,5.828	2.5	1.573,4.041	
Other religions	30.7	25.6, 36.3	38.9	37.8, 40.0		48.3	36.63,60.14	43.5	39.99,47.14	
No religion/Atheist/Agnostic	36.0	31.3,40.93	27.9	26.98,28.88		37.5	31.9,43.46	26.2	25.07,27.39	
Religiosity					p <0.001					p <0.001
Highly religious	15.6	12.0, 20.1	27.3	26.3, 28.4		35.0	25.32,46.06	39.2	36.28,42.17	
Moderately religious	26.1	21.3, 31.5	29.1	28.1, 30.2		30.1	21.52,40.41	31.1	28.36,33.99	
Not religious	58.3	52.5, 63.8	43.5	42.4, 44.7		34.9	25.82,45.19	29.7	27.12,32.43	

ASIAN MEN						NHPI MEN				
LGBT (N = 344)			NON-LGBT (N = 10,381)			LGBT (N = 99)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,380)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.0027					0.7289
Urban	92.1	87.15,95.26	96.4	95.94,96.79		90.0	80.24,95.19	88.6	86.44,90.42	
Non-urban	7.9	4.744,12.85	3.6	3.21,4.058		10.0	4.812,19.76	11.4	9.578,13.56	
Living alone	17.6	13.67,22.46	13.3	12.51,14.08	0.0328	16.8	9.499,27.83	15.5	13.34,17.83	0.7796
Marital Status					p <0.001					0.0114
Married	22.2	17.83,27.32	46.3	45.18,47.47		25.4	16.38,37.27	42.2	39.12,45.41	
Domestic partnership/ cohabitating	11.2	7.834,15.74	2.1	1.791,2.451		17.3	10.11,28.13	9.7	7.862,11.93	
Not partnered	66.6	60.77,71.96	51.6	50.42,52.74		57.2	45.32,68.33	48.1	44.85,51.29	
Among those married /cohabitating					p <0.001					p <0.001
Same-sex married	20.4	12.54,31.29				24.05^	9.257,49.57			
Same-sex cohab /domestic partnership	26.2	17.14,37.91				18.43^	7.735,37.84			
Different-sex marriage	31.3	21.61,42.97	95.7	94.95,96.29		20.66^	8.431,42.42	81.3	77.38,84.7	
Different-sex cohab /domestic partnership	22.1	12.84,35.38	4.3	3.707,5.049		36.9	18.88,59.42	18.7	15.3,22.62	
Has Child(ren)	27.5	22.25,33.5	40.2	39.05,41.34	p <0.001	45.5	34.22,57.34	42.6	39.42,45.86	0.6356
Feeling unsafe	13.66	9.36,19.52	5.978	5.371,6.649	p <0.001	23.4	13.97,36.5	11.02	9.011,13.41	0.0066
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.223					0.8056
Below \$24,000	17.6	13.09,23.13	13.4	12.53,14.31		27.2	17.66,39.45	22.2	19.27,25.34	
\$24,000-\$59,999	27.5	21.93,33.91	25.9	24.84,27.06		29.5	20.03,41.2	33.2	30.11,36.53	
\$60,000-\$119,999	27.7	22.71,33.22	31.2	30.12,32.35		24.5	15.66,36.24	26.0	23.26,28.96	
\$120,000 or more	27.3	21.97,33.3	29.4	28.38,30.52		18.7	10.75,30.64	18.6	16.31,21.12	
Unemployed	7.7	4.591,12.49	5.2	4.601,5.847	0.1423	5.652^	1.327,21.06	6.3	4.661,8.457	0.8827
Below 200% FPL	30.4	24.36,37.12	25.7	24.56,26.91	0.1435	44.3	32.37,56.94	38.6	35.2,42.07	0.3797
Food insecure in prior year	6.8	4.279,10.72	5.6	5.07,6.211	0.4182	31.3	21.45,43.1	20.1	17.47,22.97	0.0287

	ASIAN MEN					NHPI MEN				
	LGBT (N = 344)		NON-LGBT (N = 10,381)			LGBT (N = 99)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,380)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	11.9	7.849,17.52	11.3	10.47,12.15	0.8135	19.64	11.08,32.4	20.1	17.36,23.14	0.9352
Depression	9.0	5.912,13.4	5.0	4.518,5.549	0.0071	21.7	13.03,33.88	11.48	9.52,13.78	0.0193
High-risk health behavior										
Current Smoker	15.3	11.3,20.27	12.9	12.15,13.76	0.2849	33.41	23.43,45.14	24.17	21.48,27.07	0.0834
Heavy drinking	4.194 [^]	1.86,9.18	2.3	1.841,2.755	0.1381	22.43	12.45,37.04	5.257	3.585,7.648	p <0.001
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.881					0.0036
None	77.7	71.61,82.74	79.0	77.92,79.96		54.81	42.34,66.71	74.45	71.36,77.31	
Mild (1 - 14 days)	18.8	14.03,24.72	17.6	16.67,18.57		30.7	20.46,43.28	17.05	14.65,19.74	
High (15 - 30 days)	3.5	1.926,6.415	3.4	3.004,3.947		14.49	7.703,25.59	8.502	6.747,10.66	
Weight measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.0658					0.1168
BMI ≤ 24.9	62.0	55.86,67.86	54.7	53.5,55.86		40.9	29.93,52.84	31.4	28.45,34.58	
BMI 25.0-29.9	29.1	23.87,35.03	35.8	34.72,36.97		26.8	17.49,38.74	38.7	35.61,41.86	
BMI ≥ 30.0	8.8	5.829,13.14	9.5	8.799,10.21		32.3	22.65,43.76	29.9	26.97,32.97	
Health access										
Have Personal Doctor	63.8	56.93,70.13	62.0	60.69,63.25	0.6029	48.49	35.73,61.45	63.96	60.34,67.43	0.0217
Uninsured	10.2	6.869,14.85	9.2	8.514,9.99	0.624	25.4	16.67,36.65	17.7	15.22,20.51	0.1072
Medicaid	6.6	3.798,11.19	3.2	2.776,3.698	0.0238	7.331 [^]	2.457,19.9	5.051	3.732,6.803	0.2639
Medicaid by parental status										
Among those with children at home	9.21 [^]	3.639,21.41	3.4	2.679,4.204	0.0696	0	0	5.642	3.522,8.921	0.2788
Among those without children at home	6.3	3.631,10.61	3.2	2.783,3.76	0.0237	13.46 [^]	4.64,33.2	4.655	3.152,6.824	0.0021
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR ^b (95% CI)					AOR ^b (95% CI)
Asthma *	7.2	3.9, 10.5	6.9	6.2, 7.5	1.05 (0.63, 1.73)	28.3	15.6, 41.1	12.1	9.5, 14.6	2.8 (1.4, 5.6)
Diabetes	5.1	2.3, 7.9	3.3	2.9, 3.7	1.5 (0.87, 2.77)	5.6	-0.3, 11.7	4.4	3.3, 5.4	1.27 (0.42, 3.78)
Heart attack	0.4	-0.1, 1.1	0.6	0.4, 0.8	0.73 (0.19, 2.72)	3.2	-0.1.3, 7.7	1.4	0.7, 2.1	2.04 (0.53, 7.89)
Cancer	7.2	3.9, 10.5	6.9	6.2, 7.5	1.05 (0.63, 1.73)	28.3	15.6, 41.1	12.1	9.5, 14.6	2.87 (1.45, 5.66)

	ASIAN MEN					NHPI MEN				
	LGBT (N = 344)		NON-LGBT (N = 10,381)		χ_2 P-value	LGBT (N = 99)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,380)		χ_2 P-value
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
HEALTH										
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a										
High blood pressure	8.1	5.1, 11.1	10.4	9.6, 11.2	0.76 (0.50, 1.14)	18.0	7.4, 28.5	15.1	12.9, 17.4	1.18 (0.58, 2.38)
High cholesterol	12.9	8.5, 17.2	13.7	12.9, 14.6	0.92 (0.62, 1.37)	14.9	5.9, 23.8	13.0	10.9, 15.0	1.19 (0.57, 2.49)

*not included in Gallup 2017; ^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age; ^b Age-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals. [^]t-test result

B.3. AA AND NHPI WOMEN: LGBT VS NON-LGBT

	ASIAN WOMEN					NHPI WOMEN					
	LGBT (N = 238)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)		χ_2 P-value	LGBT (N = 91)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)		χ_2 P-value	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI		
DEMOGRAPHICS											
Region					0.3882						0.1888
Northeast	24.55	18.93,31.2	24.21	22.96,25.52		17.82	10.52,28.58	16.16	13.6,19.09		
Midwest	10.43	6.669,15.95	12.61	11.66,13.63		13.85	7.439,24.34	7.446	5.8,9.51		
South	20.23	14.89,26.89	24.01	22.77,25.29		18.87	11.28,29.83	26.67	23.56,30.03		
West	44.79	37.57,52.23	39.17	37.74,40.62		49.46	37.85,61.13	49.72	46.05,53.39		
Age					p <0.001						p <0.001
18-24	49.0	41.67,56.41	31.6	30.14,33.09		40.1	28.99,52.33	22.0	18.85,25.5		
25-34	32.2	25.61,39.6	26.7	25.37,27.97		34.6	24.17,46.82	24.4	21.27,27.79		
35-49	12.8	9.082,17.62	26.3	24.98,27.56		11.3	5.746,20.91	29.0	25.73,32.42		
50-64	4.7	2.724,7.839	11.3	10.48,12.07		12.8	7.143,21.97	17.7	15.28,20.51		
65+	1.4	.7135,2.583	4.3	3.861,4.681		1.172 [^]	.2241,5.891	6.9	5.629,8.475		
Mean Age (years)	28.1	26.6, 29.4	34.5	34.0, 34.8	p <0.001 [^]	30.9	27.7, 34.0	38.7	37.6, 39.8	p <0.001 [^]	
Education					0.4257						0.7806
No college education	28.4	19.73,39.08	24.6	23.03,26.2		74.6	60.95,84.67	72.8	69.42,75.93		
College educated	71.6	60.92,80.27	75.4	73.8,76.97		25.4	15.33,39.05	27.2	24.07,30.58		
Veteran	1.8	.3666,8.484	1.29 [^]	.9852,1.687	0.6769	1.568 [^]	.2192,10.35	3.7	2.48,5.419	0.3820	

ASIAN WOMEN						NHPI WOMEN				
LGBT (N = 238)			NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)			LGBT (N = 91)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Religion					p <0.001					
Protestant	4.4	2.5, 7.6	11.2	10.4, 12.1		5.839^	2.285,14.12	14.8	12.48,17.46	
Roman Catholic	12.3	8.6, 17.3	15.2	14.3, 16.3		19.5	11.96,30.23	22.8	20.07,25.85	
Muslim/Islam	5.2	2.8, 9.5	7.2	6.4, 8.0		2.056^	.7068,5.828	2.5	1.573,4.041	
Other religions	35.5	29.1, 42.4	38.5	37.2, 39.9		48.3	36.63,60.14	43.5	39.99,47.14	
No religion/Atheist/Agnostic	42.6	35.9, 49.6	27.8	26.6, 29.1		24.3	15.93,35.2	16.3	13.79,19.18	
Religiosity					p <0.001					p <0.001
Highly religious	17.8	13.1, 23.6	29.3	28.0, 30.6		28.2	18.77,40.01	46.8	43.21,50.33	
Moderately religious	25.0	19.5, 31.4	29.6	28.4, 31.0		32.7	22.61,44.64	33.0	29.73,36.47	
Not religious	57.2	50.3, 63.9	41.0	39.6, 42.4		39.1	28.36,51.09	20.2	17.5,23.27	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.4593					0.0004
Urban	94.8	90.56,97.22	95.9	95.33,96.44		97.5	94.22,98.95	89.9	87.59,91.73	
Non-urban	5.2	2.78,9.445	4.1	3.56,4.675		2.491^	1.053,5.778	10.2	8.267,12.41	
Living alone	17.2	12.31,23.41	12.2	11.29,13.12	0.0469	7.461^	3.515,15.14	9.5	7.696,11.65	0.5320
Marital Status					p <0.001					0.0114
Married	19.2	14.57,24.93	45.2	43.71,46.63		16.5	9.595,26.83	40.9	37.39,44.54	
Domestic partnership/ cohabitating	11.4	7.528,16.94	2.9	2.476,3.437		20.2	12.43,31.04	9.8	7.758,12.41	
Not partnered	69.4	62.56,75.42	51.9	50.45,53.39		63.3	51.5,73.77	49.2	45.56,52.93	
Among those married /cohabitating					p <0.001					p <0.001
Same-sex married	16.48^	8.251,30.22				11.61^	4.245,28			
Same-sex cohab /domestic partnership	14.27^	6.525,28.4				24.44^	10.87,46.17			
Different-sex marriage	31.1	20.31,44.41	93.9	92.88,94.84		18.63^	8.036,37.49	80.6	75.99,84.52	
Different-sex cohabitation/ domestic partnership	38.2	25,53.31	6.1	5.164,7.124		45.3	26.71,65.34	19.4	15.48,24.01	

ASIAN WOMEN						NHPI WOMEN				
LGBT (N = 238)			NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)			LGBT (N = 91)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE										
Has Child(ren)	31.2	24.64,38.69	43.2	41.74,44.7	0.0022	56.2	44.46,67.36	52.2	48.57,55.89	0.5231
Feeling unsafe	14.06	9.196,20.89	7.236	6.402,8.17	0.0029	29.48	18.87,42.88	14.23	11.58,17.36	0.0032
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.1300					0.2032
Below \$24,000	18.5	13.44,24.83	14.4	13.24,15.54		31.5	21.22,43.86	22.9	19.72,26.44	
\$24,000-\$59,999	33.1	26.02,41.05	28.6	27.15,30.06		42.6	31,55.09	38.4	34.64,42.29	
\$60,000-\$119,999	27.3	21.01,34.59	29.4	27.98,30.79		16.8	9.484,27.93	23.2	20.2,26.44	
\$120,000 or more	21.2	15.6,28.03	27.7	26.35,29.09		9.175^	4.085,19.33	15.5	13.02,18.4	
Unemployed	9.0	4.928,15.72	7.2	6.257,8.164	0.4651	20.2	11.14,33.77	11.1	8.446,14.42	0.0649
Below 200% FPL	33.9	26.76,41.75	27.7	26.22,29.29	0.1016	63.8	51.49,74.58	46.0	42.04,49.99	0.0065
Food insecure in prior year	8.3	4.876,13.69	6.7	6.012,7.54	0.4505	46.3	34.77,58.26	24.9	21.79,28.35	0.0002
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	12.23	7.518,19.27	10.91	9.927,11.97	0.6443	29.21	18.5,42.85	19.69	16.6,23.2	0.1001
Depression	29.93	23.46,37.32	8.6	7.859,9.501		30.49	20.71,42.41	14.03	11.67,16.79	0.0004
High-risk health behavior										
Current Smoker	15.12	10.2,21.84	5.223	4.584,5.945	p <0.001	39.26	28.24,51.49	22.19	19.16,25.55	0.0020
Heavy drinking	4.243^	1.543,11.13	2.041	1.55,2.683	0.1595	8.542^	3.437,19.69	4.108	2.539,6.582	0.1497
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.0964					0.1001
None	63.39	55.22,70.87	71.64	70.19,73.04		55.85	42.61,68.32	69.78	66.1,73.21	
Mild (1 – 14 days)	30.71	23.67,38.78	23.86	22.54,25.24		32.3	21.48,45.43	22.27	19.2,25.68	
High (15 – 30 days)	5.895	3.082,10.99	4.5	3.899,5.189		11.84	5.577,23.4	7.952	6.132,10.25	
Stigmatized health factors										
Weight measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.0658					0.1168
BMI ≤ 24.9	75.1	67.88,81.07	74.4	73.06,75.66		39.7	28.8,51.67	42.6	38.98,46.38	
BMI 25.0-29.9	17.4	12.41,23.75	18.9	17.8,20.11		29.3	19.78,40.95	33.7	30.16,37.37	
BMI ≥ 30.0	7.6	4.262,13.14	6.7	5.973,7.482		31.1	20.78,43.65	23.7	20.58,27.1	

ASIAN WOMEN						NHPI WOMEN				
LGBT (N = 238)			NON-LGBT (N = 6,475)			LGBT (N = 91)		NON-LGBT (N = 1,043)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Health access										
Have Personal Doctor	66.34	57.77,73.96	71.52	70.01,72.98	0.2021	68.03	53.19,79.93	73.54	69.49,77.23	0.4249
Uninsured	10.7	6.575,16.82	7.8	6.976,8.68	0.2081	16.4	9.092,27.89	14.8	12.17,17.76	0.7240
Medicaid	7.87	4.231,14.17	3.949	3.361,4.635	0.0363	19.87	11.48,32.18	10.23	8.143,12.78	0.0579
Medicaid by parental status										
Among those with children at home	9.954 [^]	3.817,23.54	4.704	3.81,5.797	0.2527	28.03	15.08,46.07	12.11	9.012,16.07	0.0368
Among those without children at home	6.911 [^]	3.036,14.97	3.397	2.655,4.336	0.1115	10.55 [^]	3.279,29.09	8.056	5.573,11.51	0.8661
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR^b (95% CI)	AOR^b (95% CI)				
Asthma *	7.8	3.6, 12.1	7.7	6.8, 8.6	1.01 (0.55, 1.84)	24.1	11.9, 36.1	16.0	12.8, 19.1	1.73 (0.85, 3.55)
Diabetes	3.1	0.01, 6.1	3.3	2.8, 3.8	0.9 (0.34, 2.51)	10.7	3.6, 17.8	5.6	4.1, 7.1	1.89 (0.85, 4.23)
Heart attack	0.8	-0.2, 1.8	0.3	0.1, 0.5	2.3 (0.62, 8.6)	2.1	-0.7, 4.9	0.3	0.1, 0.5	2.78 (0.55, 13.93)
Cancer	7.8	3.6, 12.1	7.7	6.8,8.6	1.01 (0.55, 1.84)	24.1	11.9, 36.1	16.0	12.8, 19.2	1.73 (0.85, 3.55)
High blood pressure	6.2	1.7, 10.6	6.7	5.9, 7.6	0.91 (0.42, 1.94)	38.2	25.0, 51.4	12.6	10.2, 15.0	4.1 (2.2, 7.5)
High cholesterol	8.4	4.5, 12.3	8.7	7.7, 9.7	0.96 (0.57, 1.61)	16.1	7.3, 24.8	8.5	6.6, 10.3	2.2 (1.05, 4.70)

*not included in Gallup 2017; ^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age; ^b Age-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals. [^]t-test result

APPENDIX C

C.1. AAPI COMBINED BY REGION: NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST

	NORTHEAST					MIDWEST				
	LGBT (N = 162)		NON-LGBT (N = 4,144)		χ_2 P-value	LGBT (N = 69)		NON-LGBT (N = 2,206)		χ_2 P-value
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					0.0079					0.0159
18-24	42.2	34.1,50.76	30.8	29.11,32.63		43.6	32.32,55.56	31.6	29.21,33.99	
25-34	30.0	22.96,38.18	31.2	29.56,32.83		34.5	24.11,46.52	29.2	27.04,31.36	
35-49	17.6	12.54,24.19	25.4	23.96,26.98		15.8	9.58,25.06	26.9	24.81,29.01	
50-64	5.6	3.237,9.424	9.4	8.554,10.39		4.759^	2.192,10.02	9.0	7.878,10.3	
65+	4.6	2.282,8.964	3.1	2.705,3.596		1.356^	.4812,3.763	3.4	2.882,4.072	
Mean Age (years)	30.9	28.833, 32.969	33.3	32.850, 33.732	0.0267^	28.6	26.442, 30.771	33.4	32.797 33.989	p <0.001^
Sex					0.1458					0.2786
Men	50.5	42.21,58.7	56.7	54.92,58.52		52.6	40.79,64.06	59.2	56.73,61.53	
Women	49.5	41.3,57.79	43.3	41.48,45.08		47.4	35.94,59.21	40.8	38.47,43.27	
Education					0.028					0.0781
No college education	35.0	25.23,46.13	24.1	22.18,26.02		36.3	22.97,52.18	24.0	21.54,26.74	
College educated	65.0	53.87,74.77	76.0	73.98,77.82		63.7	47.82,77.03	76.0	73.26,78.46	
Veteran status	2.184^	.3106,13.79	2.3	1.763,2.949	0.9646	2.906^	1.021,7.987	3.4	2.571,4.449	0.7783
Religion					0.1090					0.1241
Protestant	5.443	2.543,11.27	9.7	8.686,10.74		8.1	3.782,16.37	11.5	10.09,12.98	
Roman Catholic	12.73	8.458,18.73	10.8	9.754,11.91		10.2	6.05,16.73	11.1	9.687,12.59	
Muslim/Islam	8.065	4.461,14.15	11.0	9.915,12.19		4.0	1.553,9.998	10.3	8.91,11.9	
Other religions	32.77	24.99,41.62	36.7	35.01,38.33		43.7	33.4,54.57	41.9	39.58,44.27	
No religion/Atheist/Agnostic	40.99	32.96,49.53	31.9	30.3,33.54		34.0	24.76,44.65	25.3	23.29,27.37	

NORTHEAST						MIDWEST				
LGBT (N = 162)			NON-LGBT (N = 4,144)			LGBT (N = 69)		NON-LGBT (N = 2,206)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Religiosity					p <0.001					
Highly religious	13.82	9.54,19.6	26.3	24.78,27.9		25.0	16.98,35.27	45.4	43.01,47.74	
Moderately religious	24.32	17.73,32.38	28.6	27.07,30.22		14.0	7.843,23.77	3.7	2.867,4.801	
Not religious	61.86	53.47,69.6	45.1	43.35,46.81		61.0	49.58,71.27	50.9	48.52,53.32	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.0111					
Urban	94.8	89.68,97.4	97.9	97.4,98.32						0.0857
Non-urban	5.3	2.602,10.32	2.1	1.684,2.6		90.7	81.05,95.7	93.8	92.59,94.79	0.3091
Living alone	16.2	11.32,22.73	13.4	12.28,14.65	0.3088	16.5	9.589,26.75	14.5	12.86,16.22	0.6371
Marital Status					p <0.001					
Married	19.9	14.52,26.62	42.4	40.66,44.14		16.5	9.595,26.83	40.9	37.39,44.54	
Domestic partnership/ cohabitating	12.4	7.948,18.83	2.9	2.354,3.549		20.2	12.43,31.04	9.8	7.758,12.41	
Not partnered	67.7	59.86,74.68	54.7	52.95,56.47		63.3	51.5,73.77	49.2	45.56,52.93	
Among those married /cohabitating					p <0.001					
Same-sex married	11.71 [^]	4.385,27.73				21.45 [^]	9.179,42.46			
Same-sex cohab /domestic partnership	31.8	18.5,48.92				28.88 [^]	13.99,50.33			
Different-sex marriage	30.3	18.52,45.34	93.6	92.2,94.78		29.0	15.5,47.5	92.4	90.3,94.13	
Different-sex cohabitation/ domestic partnership	26.21 [^]	13.81,44.05	6.4	5.217,7.797		20.73 [^]	8.731,41.67	7.6	5.875,9.7	
Has Child(ren)	28.8	21.65,37.26	40.6	38.84,42.37	0.0079	38.9	28.07,50.99	44.0	41.57,46.39	0.4140
Feeling unsafe	13.71	8.595,21.16	7.5	6.493,8.638	0.0140	16.98	9.196,29.22	6.789	5.535,8.303	0.0042
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.0418					
Below \$24,000	23.4	16.7,31.66	14.3	12.98,15.76		26.0	16.63,38.14	16.1	14.28,18.19	
\$24,000-\$59,999	25.6	18.28,34.58	27.7	25.99,29.49		33.8	22.87,46.86	30.0	27.61,32.41	

NORTHEAST						MIDWEST				
LGBT (N = 162)			NON-LGBT (N = 4,144)			LGBT (N = 69)		NON-LGBT (N = 2,206)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.0418					0.1008
\$60,000-\$119,999	22.3	16.02,30.11	27.8	26.22,29.52		19.6	12.59,29.28	29.7	27.46,31.94	
\$120,000 or more	28.8	21.94,36.75	30.1	28.5,31.83		20.6	11.78,33.43	24.3	22.27,26.36	
Unemployed	4.913 [^]	1.715,13.27	6.4	5.409,7.544	0.6178	11.06 [^]	4.964,22.83	6.2	4.877,7.744	0.1579
Below 200% FPL	36.8	28.5,45.87	27.5	25.67,29.32	0.0291	42.9	30.81,55.82	28.7	26.22,31.25	0.0206
Food insecure in prior year	11.4	7.018,18.01	7.5	6.569,8.582	0.1000	12.8	6.516,23.75	8.2	6.847,9.789	0.2001
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	21.9	14.44,31.76	10.7	9.526,11.98	p <0.001	8.845 [^]	4.144,17.88	11.7	10,13.54	0.4644
Depression	21.5	15.2,29.5	6.4	5.576,7.339	p <0.001	20.6	12.2,32.53	7.3	6.128,8.636	p <0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current Smoker	16.7	11.21,24.27	10.1	9.105,11.26	0.0168	25.6	16.16,38.09	10.7	9.262,12.4	p <0.001
Heavy drinking	7.06 [^]	3.301,14.46	1.9	1.406,2.68	0.0011	17.79 [^]	8.26,34.2	2.3	1.439,3.553	p <0.001
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.0321					0.2738
None	65.7	56.73,73.72	76.4	74.76,77.93		80.6	68.29,88.84	75.5	73.13,77.68	
Mild (1 - 14 days)	27.4	20.18,36.12	19.5	18.06,20.99		13.0 [^]	6.085,25.64	20.3	18.29,22.55	
High (15 - 30 days)	6.8	3.333,13.54	4.1	3.431,4.991		6.452 [^]	2.955,13.51	4.2	3.221,5.409	
Stigmatized health factors										
Weight measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.7379					0.1839
BMI ≤ 24.9	60.1	51.54,68.07	62.8	61.09,64.57		57.2	45.03,68.61	60.3	57.86,62.66	
BMI 25.0-29.9	30.0	22.85,38.21	28.9	27.29,30.51]		25.7	16.2,38.3	29.7	27.55,31.98	
BMI ≥ 30.0	9.9	5.776,16.55	8.3	7.327,9.343		17.0	9.87,27.82	10.0	8.557,11.65	
Health access										
Have Personal Doctor	65.8	55.7,74.68	68.7	66.75,70.56	0.5579	52.7	37.41,67.53	62.1	59.35,64.81	0.2308
Uninsured	5.632 [^]	2.776,11.09	6.9	6.006,7.997	0.5623	12.28 [^]	5.433,25.43	8.7	7.312,10.41	0.4112
Medicaid	8.2	3.845,16.5	5.9	5.019,7.009	0.6087	5.737 [^]	1.716,17.5	3.2	2.284,4.339	0.4200
Medicaid with children	17.65 [^]	7.636,35.73	7.1	5.703,8.747	0.0588	11.84 [^]	3.067,36.3	4.3	2.853,6.348	0.0897
Medicaid without children	6.596 [^]	5.02,7.619	6.20	2.642,15.52	0.9781	7.985 [^]	2.256,24.6	2.62	1.685,4.048	0.0267

NORTHEAST						MIDWEST				
LGBT (N = 162)			NON-LGBT (N = 4,144)			LGBT (N = 69)		NON-LGBT (N = 2,206)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
HEALTH										
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR^b (95% CI)					
Asthma *	13.09	06.54,19.63	06.64	05.66, 07.60	2.11	8.10	0.92,15.29	7.26	5.84, 8.68	1.12
Diabetes	(1.16, 3.85)	0.01, 6.1	3.3	2.8, 3.8	0.9 (0.34, 2.51)	(0.41, 3.02)	3.6, 17.8	5.6	4.1, 7.1	1.89 (0.85, 4.23)
Heart attack	6.26	01.62,10.89	03.32	02.72, 03.92	1.94	3.39	0.16, 6.62	3.95	2.95, 4.95	0.85
Cancer	13.09	06.54,19.63	6.64	05.66, 07.60	2.11 (1.16, 3.85)	(0.31, 2.34)	11.9, 36.1	16.0	12.8, 19.2	1.73 (0.85, 3.55)
High blood pressure	12.72	05.94,19.4	8.08	06.97, 09.18	1.65 (0.89, 3.06)	11.9	3.26, 20.63	8.39	6.88, 9.91	1.12 (0.41, 3.02)
High cholesterol	10.90	05.63, 16.17	12.54	11.23, 13.84	0.85	12.2	5.02, 19.43	11.16	9.54, 12.79	1.10

*not included in Gallup 2017; ^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age; ^b Age-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals. ^t-test result

C.2. AAPI COMBINED BY REGION: SOUTH AND WEST

SOUTH						WEST				
LGBT (N = 118)			NON-LGBT (N = 4,254)			LGBT (N = 233)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,252)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					p <0.001					
18-24	38.9	30.38,48.11	29.4	27.76,31.15		40.2	33.86,46.93	27.0	25.64,28.31	
25-34	35.3	27.23,44.3	26.8	25.29,28.28		31.5	25.86,37.81	24.1	22.87,25.29	
35-49	18.4	12.5,26.3	28.4	26.94,29.95		17.0	12.79,22.19	27.6	26.39,28.89	
50-64	3.7	1.975,6.757	11.2	10.35,12.16		8.9	5.937,13.24	15.0	14.1,15.93	
65+	3.7	2.034,6.736	4.2	3.695,4.716		2.3	1.157,4.629	6.4	5.875,6.903	
Mean Age (years)	30.5	28.631, 32.316	34.9	34.482, 35.387	p <0.001^	31.1	29.401, 32.746	37.1	36.660, 37.481	p <0.001^
Sex					0.6109					
Men	53.3	44.23,62.17	55.7	53.97,57.4		45.1	38.79,51.52	52.8	51.39,54.19	
Women	46.7	37.83,55.77	44.3	42.6,46.03		54.9	48.48,61.21	47.2	45.81,48.61	

SOUTH						WEST					
LGBT (N = 118)			NON-LGBT (N = 4,254)			LGBT (N = 233)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,252)			
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	
DEMOGRAPHICS											
Education					0.0003						0.6152
No college education	50.1	39.13,61.13	30.8	28.93,32.75		41.5	33.49,50.03	39.4	37.76,40.98		
College educated	49.9	38.87,60.87	69.2	67.25,71.07		58.5	49.97,66.51	60.6	59.02,62.24		
Veteran status					0.4243						0.2368
Veteran	3.16 [^]	1.104,8.709	4.8	4.119,5.628		4.6	2.638,7.977	6.5	5.809,7.203		
Religion					0.0848						p <0.001
Protestant	4.6	2.452,8.626	10.9	9.912,11.91		4.922	3.076,7.786	12.3	11.49,13.18		
Roman Catholic	15.7	10.85,22.23	14.3	13.1,15.48		19.5	15.09,24.82	19.5	18.43,20.55		
Muslim/Islam	8.8	5.374,14.15	10.4	9.357,11.46		2.121	.918,4.821	3.2	2.788,3.78		
Other religions	42.9	35.36,50.86	41.6	40,43.31		32.99	27.26,39.28	37.5	36.24,38.8		
No religion/Atheist/Agnostic	27.9	21.29,35.57	22.9	21.5,24.3		40.47	34.53,46.69	27.5	26.3,28.65		
Religiosity					0.0029						0.0060
Highly religious	21.2	15.4,28.42	34.4	32.77,36		23.07	17.99,29.08	30.3	29.1,31.56		
Moderately religious	35.4	28.27,43.26	31.0	29.46,32.57		25.21	20.15,31.05	28.2	27,29.4		
Not religious	43.4	35.8,51.33	34.6	33.08,36.25		51.72	45.47,57.91	41.5	40.2,42.8		
SOCIAL LIFE											
Urbanicity					0.9541						0.5663
Urban	94.7	88.82,97.61	94.9	94.09,95.53		93.3	88.99,96	94.3	93.56,94.86		
Non-urban	5.3	2.394,11.18	5.1	4.47,5.909		6.7	4.005,11.01	5.8	5.136,6.439		
Living alone					0.4085						0.0730
Living alone	15.6	9.973,23.42	12.9	11.82,14.05		15.5	11.48,20.56	11.7	10.89,12.58		
Marital Status					p <0.001						p <0.001
Married	21.8	15.81,29.32	48.0	46.26,49.64		19.3	14.75,24.77	45.2	43.81,46.56		
Domestic partnership/ cohabitating	14.8	9.35,22.63	2.9	2.37,3.541		13.1	9.273,18.24	4.1	3.582,4.745		
Not partnered	63.4	54.58,71.37	49.2	47.45,50.86		67.6	61.29,73.35	50.7	49.3,52.09		
Among those married /cohabitating					p <0.001						p <0.001
Same-sex married	17.85 [^]	8.347,34.15				20.3	11.92,32.27				
Same-sex cohab /domestic partnership	14.35 [^]	6.25,29.64				16.5	9.257,27.71				

SOUTH						WEST				
LGBT (N = 118)			NON-LGBT (N = 4,254)			LGBT (N = 233)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,252)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE										
Among those married /cohabitating					p <0.001					
Different-sex marriage	25.6	14.5,41.09	94.3	93.07,95.32		26.1	16.84,38.18	91.6	90.42,92.71	
Different-sex cohabitation/ domestic partnership	42.2	26.41,59.76	5.7	4.676,6.934		37.1	25.43,50.53	8.4	7.29,9.581	
Has Child(ren)	31.4	23.62,40.39	44.2	42.46,45.86	0.0065	40.4	34,47.07	41.7	40.29,43.07	0.7048
Feeling unsafe	22.58	14.63,33.18	7.685	6.673,8.836	p <0.001	16.7	11.93,22.87	7.446	6.641,8.341	p <0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.0016					
Below \$24,000	27.3	19.59,36.71	15.2	13.85,16.6		15.9	11.65,21.43	15.0	13.93,16.17	
\$24,000-\$59,999	30.4	22.33,39.82	27.7	26.03,29.33		35.8	29.52,42.62	28.5	27.17,29.89	
\$60,000-\$119,999	27.2	19.48,36.48	30.4	28.83,32.05		27.9	22.55,34.03	30.1	28.82,31.49	
\$120,000 or more	15.2	9.497,23.31	26.8	25.26,28.32		20.3	15.48,26.22	26.3	25.11,27.6	
Unemployed	12.2	6.615,21.3	6.3	5.389,7.388	0.0372	10.7	6.671,16.78	6.4	5.571,7.305	0.0371
Below 200% FPL	44.6	34.91,54.68	28.3	26.52,30.04	p <0.001	35.2	28.75,42.21	30.2	28.77,31.72	0.1460
Food insecure in prior year	23.0	15.85,32.06	8.4	7.445,9.405	p <0.001	17.0	12.36,22.97	9.0	8.159,9.87	p <0.001
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	15.6	9.054,25.51	11.8	10.57,13.08	0.3089	14.1	9.786,19.93	13.9	12.82,15	0.9275
Depression	23.9	16.74,32.84	7.6	6.754,8.617	p <0.001	20.3	15.19,26.52	8.1	7.324,8.889	p <0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current Smoker	18.4	12.18,26.77	11.3	10.22,12.4	0.0221	23.8	18.46,30.01	12.6	11.64,13.57	p <0.001
Heavy drinking	5.549^	2.064,14.08	3.0	2.293,3.9	0.2266	5.2	2.566,10.26	2.7	2.165,3.411	0.0805
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					0.0012					
None	62.0	52.14,70.94	77.0	75.37,78.5		65.2	58.07,71.77	73.3	71.94,74.59	
Mild (1 - 14 days)	29.1	20.86,38.96	18.6	17.21,20.13		28.5	22.48,35.43	21.8	20.58,23.07	
High (15 - 30 days)	8.9	5.01,15.4	4.4	3.711,5.219		6.3	3.386,11.26	4.9	4.308,5.601	

SOUTH						WEST					
LGBT (N = 118)			NON-LGBT (N = 4,254)			LGBT (N = 233)		NON-LGBT (N = 6,252)			
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ_2 P-value	
HEALTH											
Stigmatized health factors											
Weight measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.0137						0.0507
BMI ≤ 24.9	57.0	47.64,65.82	60.1	58.38,61.73		62.7	56.06,68.85	57.1	55.65,58.46		
BMI 25.0-29.9	23.2	16.71,31.27	28.8	27.34,30.38		22.5	17.57,28.37	30.3	29.04,31.61		
BMI ≥ 30.0	19.8	13.15,28.78	11.1	10.04,12.24		14.8	10.48,20.52	12.6	11.7,13.62		
Health access											
Have Personal Doctor	58.9	46.79,69.98	61.8	59.78,63.76	0.6289	71.9	63.14,79.23	69.0	67.43,70.59	0.5099	
Uninsured	15.9	9.331,25.69	10.9	9.672,12.15	0.1624	10.2	5.936,16.97	8.2	7.305,9.126	0.4237	
Medicaid	8.544 [^]	3.223,20.76	2.4	1.863,3.127	0.0057	6.5	3.285,12.31	2.8	2.292,3.37	0.0395	
Medicaid with children	7.302 [^]	2.177,21.8	4.7	3.603,6.233	0.2183	11.9	5.86,22.68	3.6	2.823,4.553	0.0020	
Medicaid without children	11.51 [^]	5.11,23.9	2.15	1.569,2.925	0.0000	5.682 [^]	2.628,11.85	3.21	2.573,3.992	0.0585	
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR ^b (95% CI)						AOR ^b (95% CI)
Asthma *	14.1	7.09, 21.08	7.52	6.48, 8.56	2.01 (1.10, 3.66)	12.85	7.64, 18.07	9.94	8.93, 10.94	1.33 (0.82, 2.16)	
Diabetes	5.61	1.07, 10.1	3.64	2.99, 4.29	1.57 (0.67, 3.67)	5.58	2.42, 8.74	3.59	3.06, 4.13	1.58 (0.86, 2.91)	
Heart attack	1.70	-1.10, 4.51	0.88	0.50, 1.26	1.93 (.38, 9.65)	0.60	-0.35,1.55	0.514	0.31, 0.70	1.18 (0.23, 5.98)	
Cancer	14.09	7.09, 21.08	7.52	6.48, 8.56	2.01 (1.10, 3.66)	12.85	7.64, 18.1	9.94	8.93, 10.9	1.33 (0.82, 2.16)	
High blood pressure	16.64	7.99, 25.29	10.69	9.51, 11.87	1.66 (0.89, 3.12)	11.83	7.66, 16.0	10.14	9.16, 11.13	1.18 (0.78, 1.79)	
High cholesterol	13.75	6.76, 20.75	11.11	9.86, 12.35	1.27 (0.70, 2.32)	12.40	8.24, 16.5	11.00	10.03, 11.96	1.14 (0.77, 1.70)	

*not included in Gallup 2017; ^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age; ^b Age-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals. [^]t-test result

APPENDIX D

D.1. AAPI TRANS ADULTS

AAPI		
TRANS ADULTS (N = 20)		
	%	95% CI
Experienced an everyday discriminatory event	71%	41.4, 89.0
Since the age of 18...		
Physical assault and threats ⁴	56%	28.1, 79.9
Verbal assault or abuse	63%	33.3, 85.2
Chronic financial and job-related stress ⁵	80%	53.4, 93.3
Job-related stress in the past 12 months ⁶	86%^	53.6, 97.7
How often were you fired from your job or denied a job	28%^	9.79, 59
How often were you denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation	23%^	6.93, 55.4
Reported a moderate level of ...		
Transgender community connectedness (i.e. I feel a part of a community of people who share my gender identity)	78%	52.3, 91.9
AAPI community connectedness (i.e. I have a strong sense of belonging to my own race/ethnic group)	41%^	17.1, 70.2
Social support (i.e. There is a special person who is around when I am in need)	64%	34.1, 85.6
Social well-being (i.e. The world is becoming a better place for everyone)	50%	23.3, 75.9

Source: TransPop data

Note: Each scale is described in detail at 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).

APPENDIX E

E.1. HAWAII AAPI ADULTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY: LGBT VS NON-LGBT

	EAST AND SOUTH ASIAN (N = 8,606)				SOUTHEAST ASIAN (N = 5,088)				NATIVE HAWAII/PACIFIC ISLANDER (N = 8,513)			
	LGBT		NON-LGBT		LGBT		NON-LGBT		LGBT		NON-LGBT	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Poverty level												
0-130%	27.8	19.6, 37.9	16.5	15.3, 17.8	56.7	47.9, 65.2	42.8	40.7, 44.9	56.2	50.0, 62.1	43.8	42.2, 45.5
131-185%	10.3	6.1, 16.7	10.8	9.9, 11.8	12.4	7.9, 19.0	14.9	13.5, 16.5	14.3	10.2, 19.8	14.1	13.0, 15.4
186+%	61.9	52.0, 70.9	72.7	71.2, 74.1	30.8	23.4, 39.5	42.3	40.3, 44.4	29.5	24.5, 35.2	42.0	40.4, 43.6
Employed for wages	51.2	42.3, 60.0	47.5	46.1, 48.9	52.9	44.8, 60.8	61.6	59.6, 63.5	56.3	50.3, 62.0	57.0	55.4, 58.5

Source: Hawaii-IBIS, BRFSS, 2014-2018

Note: Estimates do not include AAPI adults who are self-employed

E.2. HAWAII AAPI ADULT POPULATION ESTIMATES: TOTAL AND LGBT ADULTS

	AAPI			
	POPULATION ESTIMATE	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	LGBT POPULATION ESTIMATE	% OF AAPI LGBT
East and South Asian	291,900	40.07	8,500	26.73
Southeast Asian	199,900	27.44	8,200	25.79
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	236,600	32.48	15,100	47.48
AAPI TOTAL	728,400	65.79	31,800	4.37
TOTAL POPULATION (all races/ethnicities)	1,107,200			

Source: Hawaii-IBIS, BRFSS, 2014-2018

Note: East and South Asian includes Asian Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean; Southeast Asian includes Filipino, Vietnamese, and other Asian; NHPI includes Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro and Other Pacific Islander

ENDNOTES

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