

# Washington LGBTQ+ Survey Report 2025

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## Citation Guidelines

To utilize excerpts and data points from this report, please use the following language (APA Style provided):

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<https://www.walgbtqsurvey.com/>

# Executive Summary

In Washington State, the 2SLGBTQIA+ community (that is, people who are Two-Spirit, gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, and/or other related identities) is expanding and continuing to represent new identities. Legal protections and inclusive policies supported by the Washington State government have contributed to the state's recognition as a safe haven. Yet, hostility toward 2SLGBTQIA+ people from the current United States presidential administration has contributed to fear and uncertainty among 2SLGBTQIA+ people nationwide, including within Washington State.

In 2023, the Washington State LGBTQ Commission commissioned a statewide survey project to better understand the health, economic, safety, and social experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ people in Washington. The commission's goal was to be able to make informed policy recommendations to the Washington State Governor and state agencies. Through a competitive, blind-review process, the LGBTQ Commission selected a Washington State University-led team to conduct the statewide survey, which the team named the Washington LGBTQ+ Survey. The research team for the duration of the Washington LGBTQ+ Survey project included leadership from WSU and the consulting firm Prevention at the Intersections. The team benefited from support provided by the WSU Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) and subcontractors Sankofa Consulting and data2insight. Furthermore, a multitude of organizations, businesses, and educational institutions across the state contributed to outreach for the survey.

To reach 2SLGBTQIA+ adolescents through older adults statewide, our team worked with the LGBTQ Commission, our Advisory Panel, and a group of 2SLGBTQIA+ pilot testers to design an inclusive survey and test its usability and accessibility. We also sought feedback on our

outreach process and data analysis approach. We sought and obtained approval for this human subjects research through the Washington State Institutional Review Board (WSIRB), launching data collection on June 1, 2024, and closing the survey on January 31, 2025. We reached out to 2SLGBTQIA+ people statewide through in-person events (e.g., Pride festivals, drag shows, 2SLGBTQIA+ youth and senior group meetings, public library programming), social media promotions, postering, canvassing, targeted emails, advertising, and a survey recruitment firm.

Nearly 7,000 diverse 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians ages 11 to 98 years old participated in this first-of-its-kind comprehensive survey. Participants hail from every Washington county, including hard-to-reach rural areas. Results from this survey provide a snapshot of the 2SLGBTQIA+ community across Washington State and illustrate disparities in lived economic, social, and health related experiences among 2SLGBTQIA+ people, compared with their straight/cisgender counterparts.

## Key Findings

The findings of this research highlight the identities of – and joys and challenges experienced by – 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals across Washington State.

## Policy Experiences

One of the first survey questions asked participants to list the top three things they like about living in Washington State. Analysis of participants' written responses revealed that participants particularly enjoy Washington's community, acceptance, legal protections, natural environment, safety, politics, and healthcare. Most participants reported having

benefited from Washington State policies and legal protections for 2SLGBTQIA+ people. Nearly half of participants have benefited from such policies in medical settings. About one-third have benefited in the workplace. The overwhelming majority of participants (96%) believe that Washington State policies have improved the attitudes of the general public toward 2SLGBTQIA+ people. While most participants perceive that state policies pertaining to 2SLGBTQIA+ people have had a positive effect on their life, some policy-related challenges remain. Nearly half of participants have encountered barriers to obtaining insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures. In the legal context, about one-third of participants who changed their legal name while living in Washington experienced difficulties with the process. When asked how the Washington State government can help 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians, participants wrote about ongoing challenges pertaining to legislation and legal protections, healthcare, federal issues, education, housing, and more.

## Health

2SLGBTQIA+ people in Washington experience notable health challenges as well as barriers to accessing affirming healthcare. Half of participants reported being diagnosed with depression, and half with anxiety, at some point in their lives. Multiracial and Latine/Hispanic 2SLGBTQIA+ people had high rates of multiple mental health diagnoses. Nearly 70% of participants experienced suicidal ideation in the past year. Likely contributing to mental health challenges, nearly half of participants reported encountering barriers to accessing medical care in Washington State. The highest levels of inaccessibility pertained to mental health services and gender-affirming medical care. Half of participants have avoided seeking medical care because they expect to experience discrimination in medical settings, particularly discrimination prompted by their gender or sexual orientation. Adolescents in particular reported experiencing medical discrimination in Washington. Nearly 80 percent of adolescents experienced medical

discrimination, compared to 60% of adults ages 18 to 64 and 35% of adults ages 65 and older. Participants described how insurance barriers, such as lack of coverage for gender-affirming care, slow insurance processes, and high cost, delayed or blocked their access to gender-affirming care. Older 2SLGBTQIA+ adults (ages 65+) also noted challenges accessing affirming support groups, retirement communities, mental health services, and assisted living facilities.

## Economic and Financial Experiences

Disparities facing 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians extend into the economic/financial context. Fourteen percent of participants have a gross annual individual income below the poverty level (less than or equal to \$15,000 per year). Seven percent of participants have a gross annual household income at this level. Fewer than half of Washington LGBTQ+ Survey participants own a home, while the statewide home ownership rate is higher than 60%. Nearly 40% of survey participants rent their residence, and 17% are in temporary housing situations. In the workplace, half of survey participants have experienced discrimination in Washington. Economic/financial challenges were heightened for some 2SLGBTQIA+ subgroups. For example, nearly all (97%) of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders experienced workplace discrimination, followed by 89% of Black participants, 87% of Middle Eastern/North African respondents, and 81% of Indigenous individuals.

## Safety, Hate Crime Experiences, and Incarceration

In our findings, it was promising that a large majority of participants (87%) feel safe as an 2SLGBTQIA+ person in Washington. Nearly all participants (95%) feel at least somewhat connected to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community (or communities) in Washington. Forty-two percent of participants say they are open/out about their 2SLGBTQIA+ identity to all people at their work

or school. Despite the general perceptions of safety in the state, 22% of participants have been victims of hate crimes. Of these participants, 70% were verbally assaulted. Nearly one-quarter experienced defacement of property, and another quarter were physically assaulted without a weapon. Most victims perceived that the attacks were prompted by perceptions of their sexual orientation or gender. Multiracial, Latine/Hispanic, and Black participants experienced the highest rates of hate crime victimization (33%, 28%, and 27%, respectively). When looking at participants' experiences with incarceration, a small number of survey participants (3%) have been incarcerated in the state of Washington. While 55% of these participants said that they were not mistreated by other incarcerated people or personnel based on their 2SLGBTQIA+ identity, one-third said they did experience identity-based mistreatment. Those who witnessed or experienced mistreatment generally pointed to other incarcerated people as the source of the abuse or harassment (42%), though 15% said personnel/staff were

the perpetrators. Eight percent of participants who have been incarcerated said they were housed in facilities that did not align with their gender identity. While most participants did not have difficulty obtaining affirming healthcare while incarcerated, those who did cited general healthcare concerns, followed by limited access to gender-affirming care.

## Conclusion

Findings from the Washington LGBTQ+ Survey reveal areas in which Washington State is excelling at creating a supportive environment for 2SLGBTQIA+ people, as well as ongoing challenges facing the community, particularly vulnerable groups within it, such as transgender and nonbinary individuals, people of color, adolescents, and seniors. Findings point to the need for inclusive, community-informed policies and sustained investment in services that affirm and protect the different experiences of all 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians.



# Forward

We're thrilled to share this report, which is the result of so many people across the state of Washington coming together with the shared goal of better understanding, and ultimately improving, the lives of 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians.

We first want to thank the Washington State LGBTQ Commission for commissioning this report, providing thoughtful feedback, and being true partners in our outreach efforts.

We're grateful for the Washington State University research assistants who were integral to the research team throughout the project: CJ Janssen, Ron Price, Axis Zarcone, Zak Moreno, and Oaklen Warren. We also thank research assistant Christina G. Nickerson for joining the team for the final stretch in summer 2025.

We're so appreciative of the support of our Advisory Panel members, representing the following organizations: NORC, Washington State Department of Veteran's Affairs, FAVs News, Greater Seattle Business Association, Whitman College, and Pride in Numbers: Two Spirit and 2SLGBTQIA+ Voices in Oregon.

Additionally, we're immensely grateful for the overwhelming support we received from community organizations, businesses, and educational institutions throughout Washington State. Each of these organizations that spread the word about the survey undoubtedly helped us reach more 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians than we would have on our own.

Finally, we send a resounding thank you to the nearly seven thousand 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians – from adolescents to older adults – who participated in the WA LGBTQ+ Survey. Their willingness to share their experiences, identities, and feedback with us will benefit 2SLGBTQIA+ people across Washington State for years to come.

With our deepest gratitude,



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# Introduction

2SLGBTQIA+ people living in the United States (i.e., Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, and people of related identities) today face critical social and political challenges. Decades of 2SLGBTQIA+ rights progress are being undone by a U.S. presidential administration that has shown hostility toward 2SLGBTQIA+ people broadly and particular malice toward transgender people (Mulvihill, 2025) and people of color (Walk, 2025). Likewise, some U.S. states have restricted 2SLGBTQIA+ rights in recent years. Take Idaho, for example, where lawmakers passed a series of bills in 2024 preventing public employees from being required to address people by their correct pronouns, redefining gender as being synonymous with sex, and banning the use of public funds for gender-affirming care (AP News, 2024).

In contrast to its regressive neighbor, Washington State provides comprehensive protections for 2SLGBTQIA+ people, including anti-discrimination laws, hate crime laws, adoption protections, parentage recognition, and anti-bullying policies (Movement Advance Project, 2025). The state has continued to advance inclusive policies in recent years, such as requiring the instruction of 2SLGBTQIA+ history in schools (Russell, 2024). Furthermore, the Washington State LGBTQ Commission, established in 2019, operates with the mission of improving the state environment for 2SLGBTQIA+ people.

A major initiative of the Washington State LGBTQ Commission was the commissioning of this study. In August 2023, the commission released a Request for Qualifications and Quotations, seeking a research team to lead a comprehensive survey of the state's 2SLGBTQIA+ population. The commission's stated goal was to better understand the current characteristics and experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians in order to make informed policy recommendations. The commission recognized that prior research using national datasets was outdated (Williams Institute, 2019). For example, a 2020 study surveying 2SLGBTQIA+

Washingtonians provided important information about the health and equity experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ adults (Goldsen et al., 2020). However, the survey did not include adolescent voices, and it did not directly capture 2SLGBTQIA+ people's experiences with state policies and processes. After a competitive, blind-review process, the commission selected the current team led by Washington State University to undertake this statewide project.

The Washington LGBTQ+ Survey Team designed this survey to meet the LGBTQ Commissions' goals and to build positive relationships with 2SLGBTQIA+ people and organizations across the state in the process. Survey development was guided by the following intentions: co-create the survey with a diverse group of 2SLGBTQIA+ people throughout the state (e.g., through assembling an Advisory Panel); empower 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians to share their unique experiences through the survey (e.g., by providing a blend of multiple-choice and open-ended survey questions); ensure accessibility (e.g., by pilot testing the survey with individuals of many ages, backgrounds, and abilities; by providing the survey in online and paper formats; by offering English, Spanish, and Chinese survey versions and informational materials); engage with the community through a variety of outreach activities (in-person and online); take particular care to communicate with harder-to-reach subgroups (e.g., rural communities, older adults); examine survey data across the entire sample and intersectionally to pinpoint disadvantages experienced by more vulnerable groups (e.g. people of color, transgender and nonbinary people, incarcerated individuals, and adolescents); and provide results that lend themselves readily to recommendations for policy makers. For more details, see the Washington LGBTQ+ Survey Year 1 Report (Gillig et al., 2024). Now more than ever, it is crucial that the experiences, characteristics, and needs of diverse sexual and gender minorities be protected, represented authentically, handled with care, and celebrated in Washington State.

# Making It Possible

The Washington LGBTQ+ Survey was made possible through the collective vision, labor, and lived experiences of a queer- and trans-led research team working in close collaboration with the Washington State LGBTQ Commission as well as a wide network of community partners, state agencies, and volunteers across the state. Together, these individuals and organizations made history by launching the first comprehensive statewide survey effort to understand the experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals from adolescents through older adults living in Washington State. The team sought to prioritize equity, accessibility, and research justice throughout the process.

The LGBTQ Commission initiated this project by issuing a Request for Qualifications and Quotations (RFQQ) in 2023, seeking a team to design and implement a statewide survey of the 2SLGBTQIA+ community that could help shape future policy recommendations to the Governor and Washington state agencies. The selected Washington State University-led research team began its work in late 2023, with the goal of launching the survey by June 1, 2024: the start of Pride month.

Led by Dr. Traci Gillig (she/they) and Dr. Crystallee Crain (she/her), the team blended academic and grassroots expertise to build an inclusive, community-centered survey tool available in English, Spanish, and Chinese in online and print formats. The research team leadership was supported by a multigenerational and racially diverse team of research assistants and subcontractors who collectively brought deep connections to BIPOC and rural communities, youth, and more.

The survey design was grounded in principles of data justice, participatory research, and 2SLGBTQIA+ evaluation frameworks. Early collaboration with the Commission and an

Advisory Panel of six trusted community leaders ensured that the survey reflected the real needs and language of 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians. Following review by the Washington State Institutional Review Board (WSIRB), the survey launched on June 1, 2024 and reached nearly 7,000 participants by the end of January 2025. This surpassed previous data collection efforts within this community. For example, the 2020 Washington Health and Equity Report captured the experiences of 1,800 queer adult Washingtonians. The Washington LGBTQ+ Survey outreach effort resulted in a diverse sample spanning every county in Washington and participants from age 11 to age 98.

The success of this project would not have been possible without the contributions of our Advisory Panel, whose members brought equity-centered insight, event support, outreach capacity, and moral encouragement. The work of the WSU Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC), which provided guidance and data analysis support throughout the process, was integral to this project. We appreciate the support received from subcontractors Sankofa Consulting, a Black-owned business (December 2024 – July 2024), and queer-owned business data2insight (August 2024 – January 2025). Likewise, we are grateful for the branding and design work done by the queer-owned creative agency Delve, the public relations efforts led by WSU Media Relations and queer-owned firm RCB Communications, and the data visualization and report design completed by Charles Watson II, a queer, Black, Seattle-based graphic designer. We also acknowledge the work of the Washington State LGBTQ Commission, particularly Executive Director Lisa Keating, Program Manager Sam Fennell, and Executive Assistant Sawyer Tuttle, as well as Interim Director Sheri Sawyer, for their active partnership in promotion and statewide engagement. We also appreciate the effort of former Executive Director Manny Santiago in making the survey possible.

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Finally, we appreciate the support and feedback from numerous commissioners.

This work was deeply collaborative, involving hundreds of organizational contacts, including 2SLGBTQIA+ centers, senior groups, tribal liaisons, youth coalitions, Pride organizers, state commissions, business partners, and K-12 and higher education institutions. Outreach was conducted in-person at more than 40 events as well as online through platforms like Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn, TikTok, Reddit, and Discord, as well as through online advertisements. Outreach was bolstered by robust brand identity designed by Delve. Visual, videos, and messaging were tailored to affirm joy, inclusion, and the lived experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ people across Washington, using the tagline “A Washington for all of us.” WSU Media Relations and RCB Communications also provided support with

media outreach during the launch and recruitment phases of the project, respectively.

In alignment with our commitment to transparency and improvement, the research team and commission are undertaking an external equity review of the project. Findings will be shared publicly to inform future statewide 2SLGBTQIA+ research efforts.

This report documents the first chapter of a landmark initiative to gather meaningful data, amplify marginalized voices, and support policy changes grounded in lived experience. The work ahead will continue to be shaped by the values and commitments that made this survey possible; equity, accountability, and the unwavering belief in the power of 2SLGBTQIA+ communities to define and direct their own futures.



# Methodology

This section describes the Washington LGBTQ+ Survey procedure, including survey design and testing, community outreach, and data analysis.

## Procedure

### Survey Design and Testing

From late 2024 through early 2025, the research team worked with the Washington State LGBTQ Commission to understand the Commission's goals and needs and to co-create a survey intended to be inclusive of the diverse experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians. The research team's experience conducting survey-based research with 2SLGBTQIA+ adults and adolescents, working with and being part of BIPOC communities, and living as 2SLGBTQIA+ people in Washington State informed the study design. The research team also worked with Sankofa Consulting during the survey design phase.

To create an initial questionnaire, the research team developed survey scales and items based on the areas outlined in the team's proposal for the survey (e.g., demographics, health, safety, economic experiences). The team used established scales, when available, and adapted established scales when appropriate. For example, depressive symptoms were assessed using an adapted version of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depressive Symptoms Scale that has been used in prior research with 2SLGBTQIA+ adolescents and adults (Lewinsohn et al., 1997; Gillig & Bighash, 2024). Where established scales were not available or relevant, the team designed new items. The team also crafted open-ended questions to prompt written responses from participants on key areas (e.g., how they think the Washington State government can help 2SLGBTQIA+ people). Please see Appendix A for the full Washington LGBTQ+ Survey questionnaire. Upon construction of an initial questionnaire

in the online survey platform Qualtrics, the LGBTQ Commission leadership, commissioners, and survey advisory panel members had the opportunity to review the questionnaire, provide written feedback through a separate Qualtrics feedback survey, and meet with the research team to discuss their experiences completing the survey. Additionally, the research team recruited 30 2SLGBTQIA+ people who represented a range of ages, races/ethnicities, abilities, and more to pilot test the survey materials. LGBTQ Commission and pilot tester feedback was reviewed, and changes were made to the survey materials based on it. Finally, the team consulted with WSU SESRC for a review of the draft questionnaire.

Once the team finalized the English questionnaire, WSU SESRC provided support translating the content into Spanish and Chinese. The team also worked with WSU SESRC to create a printed version of the survey. WSU SESRC printed and packaged the questionnaire with an envelope and postage so participants could mail completed questionnaires for processing.

### Community Outreach

Media relations activities prior to the opening of the survey generated media coverage that helped spread word of the upcoming survey around the state. This effort was led by WSU Media Relations and involved distributing a press release and communicating with media contacts statewide in November 2023 and May 2024. News sources such as KIRO 7, KBOI, KHQ, KUOW, Spokane Public Radio, *Inlander*, and *The Black Chronicle* covered the upcoming survey.

In spring 2024, the team secured @walgbtqsurvey handles on key social media platforms: Instagram, Facebook, Tiktok, and Twitter/X. The team shared content previewing the survey and

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began to build a following to help reach people at the survey launch. The team also coordinated with supportive people and entities such as the Washington State Office of the Governor and the Washington State Women's Commission to do Instagram Collab posts reaching a broader audience than our survey account alone would.

Starting on June 1, 2024, the team launched in-person outreach and survey recruitment at community events, such as Pride festivals, drag shows, university new student orientations, and public library events. The team also conducted extensive online outreach, including emailing and messaging with hundreds of community organizations, businesses, and educational institutions; social media promotion; online advertising; and spreading the word through our personal social and professional networks (see Washington LGBTQ+ Survey Year 1 Report for details). Additionally, team members postered in target locations, such as on community boards, in university residence halls, and in businesses that agreed to post our materials. Informational materials designed by Delve were printed in English, Spanish, and Chinese. Materials included posters, fliers, business cards, stickers, and t-shirts. Materials directed people to the survey website, [walgbtqsurvey.com](http://walgbtqsurvey.com), which was also designed by Delve. The materials – and our research team members tabling events and canvassing – asked participants and potential participants to let their 2SLGBTQIA+ friends, family, and others know about the survey. The team provided informational materials, including a Washington LGBTQ+ Survey branded social media toolkit, to interested people and organizations. Finally, the team created and distributed public service announcements (PSAs) in English, Spanish, and Chinese, helping to further reach 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals who may not frequent 2SLGBTQIA+ spaces.

Participants were eligible to enter a raffle drawing for a \$50 e-gift card by entering their email address through a separate Qualtrics survey. One email address was drawn randomly for every 100 participants.

For outreach, WSU led efforts in eastern Washington and worked with data2insight for outreach in western Washington from July 2024 to January 2025. Data2insight completed assigned outreach as well as some activities outside of the contract scope to reach 2SLGBTQIA+ people in western Washington.

The research team is grateful for the outreach conducted by the LGBTQ Commission, particularly during Pride 2024. The Commission shared information about the survey at their Pride festival tables, in their local communities, and through their workplace contacts.

In September 2024, the team launched focused outreach to better engage with communities of color. Preliminary analysis of survey data through August 2024 showed underrepresentation of Latine and Asian participants. The team expanded its outreach to new 2SLGBTQIA+ POC community organizations, businesses, and centers. Additionally, the team brought on RCB Communications to conduct media relations and create a strategy for online advertising to better reach Latine and Asian communities in the state. RCB Communications secured coverage by *Seattle Magazine*, *Seattle Gay News*, and *Seattle Gay Scene* and facilitated an op-ed opportunity. Dr. Crain wrote an op-ed addressing the importance of BIPOC representation in the survey, which was published by the *International Examiner*. Furthermore, the team hired the survey recruitment firm SAGO to recruit 1,000 participants, with a focus on reaching Latine and Asian 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians.

The final sample for this study represents a community-based, non-probability sample. Such a sample is appropriate when random selection is not feasible and research is focused on a specific group, as is the case for this study.

This research was approved by the Washington State Institutional Review Board.

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## Data Analysis

Participants were screened for study eligibility based on the following criteria: 1) living in or being a resident of Washington State, 2) being age 11 or older, 3) identifying as 2SLGBTQIA+, and 4) not having previously completed the survey. Multiple team members conducted rigorous screening for invalid responses, including bots and spam. The research team removed responses where fewer than two of the first three survey questions were completed. Ultimately, data from 6,659 participants were used for the analyses.

All statistical analyses (frequencies, descriptives, crosstabs, etc.) were conducted by WSU SESRC and the lead principal researcher using SPSS v 28.

Analysis of participants' written responses to open-ended questions was led by the WSU SESRC. WSU SESRC staff conducted an initial review of participant responses, creating a codebook of main and subthemes for each survey question. Intercooder reliability of 80% or greater was established between two coders for each survey question (on 100 responses). Then coders

independently applied the codebooks to the data, adding new themes/codes when needed and discussing the additions with their coding partner to ensure alignment for the final coding. Coders reviewed all participant responses to the following open-ended survey questions: 1) *"What would you like to see the Washington state government do to help LGBTQ+ people who live in Washington?"*, 2) *"Please explain the barriers you encountered when trying to obtain insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures,"* 3) *"Did your LGBTQ+ identity negatively affect your treatment by other inmates or personnel while incarcerated?"*, 4) *"Did you have difficulty receiving health care that affirmed your LGBTQ+ identity while incarcerated?"*, 5) *"Is there anything else you'd like to share with us about being LGBTQ+ in WA?"*, and 6) *"Is there anything you'd like to share with us about your experience with this survey?"*. For the survey question asking *"What are the top three things you like most about living in the state of Washington as an LGBTQ+ person? Please list or briefly describe each,"* coders reviewed the responses from 1,900 participants randomly selected from the 6,242 participants who responded to the question.



# Results

The following section presents study findings, including participant characteristics, participant experiences, and intersectional analyses testing for differences in participants' experiences based on key characteristics such as age, gender, and race/ethnicity. Finally, the section presents participants' feedback about being 2SLGBTQIA+ in Washington State, their experiences with the survey, effects of the U.S. presidential election on participant mental health, and the impact of our targeted outreach efforts. Appendix B includes infographic-style handouts of key findings, for digital and print distribution.

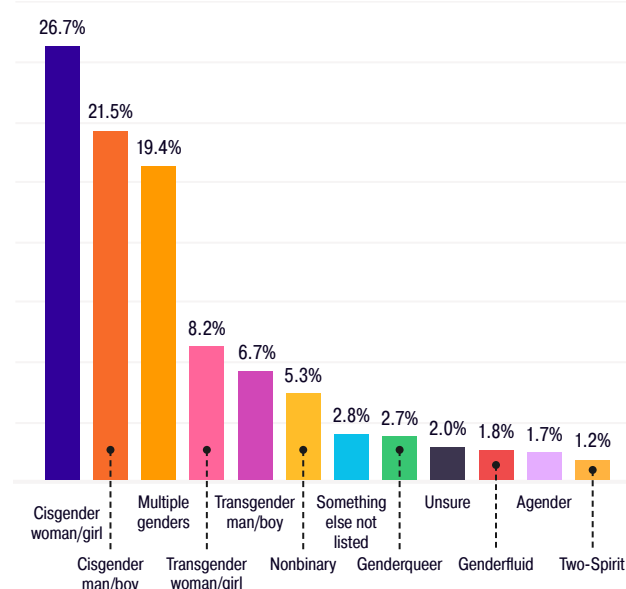
## Participant Characteristics

Participants represent a diverse group of 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians, ranging in age from 11 to 98 years old (average age of 37.6 years). Participants hail from every Washington county. More than half identify as something other than cisgender. Most are White (73.2%), and one-quarter are people of color (25.4%). About six percent (6.4%) are members of a Native American nation or tribe, and 7.4% are Alaska Native or American Indian. One-third of participants (33.0%) have a disability. About five percent (4.9%) are military veterans. One-third (33.5%) are polyamorous or ambiamorous. For complete demographics, see the data visualizations below.

### Gender

**Which describes your gender?**

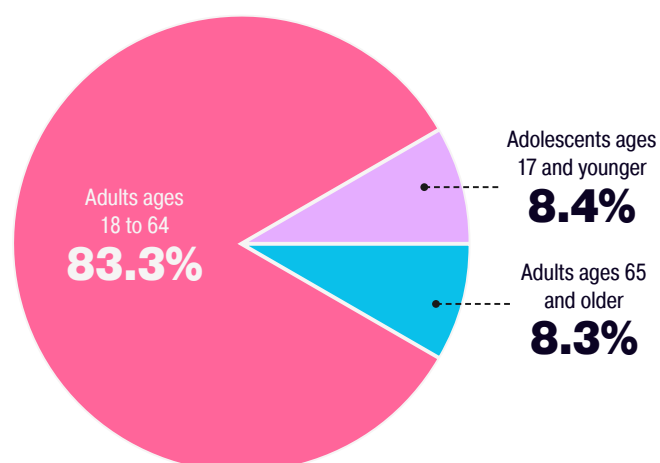
(6,163 participants)



### Age

**What is your age range?**

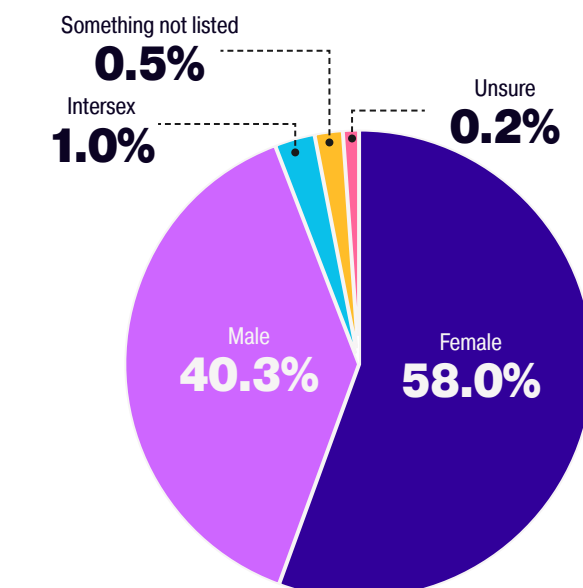
(6,138 participants)



### Sex

**What sex were you assigned at birth?**

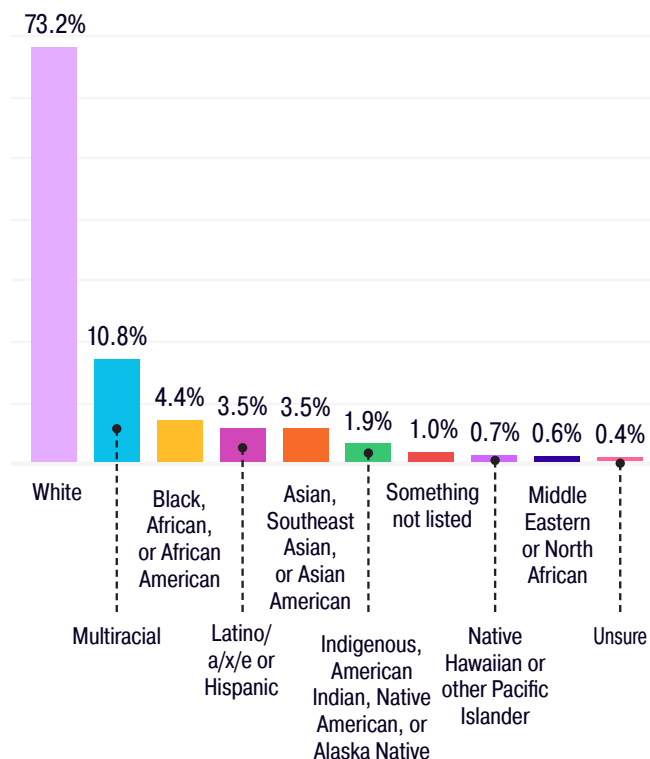
(6,155 participants)



## Race/ethnicity

What is your race/ethnicity?

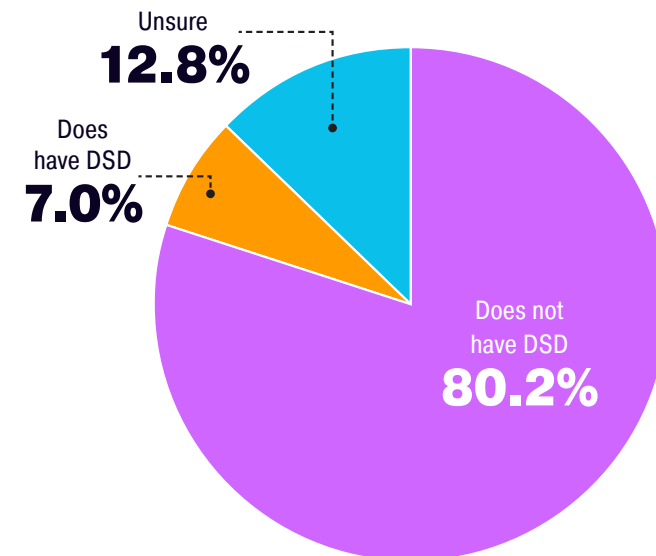
(6,138 participants)



## Difference of sex development (DSD)

Do you have a difference of sex development (DSD)?

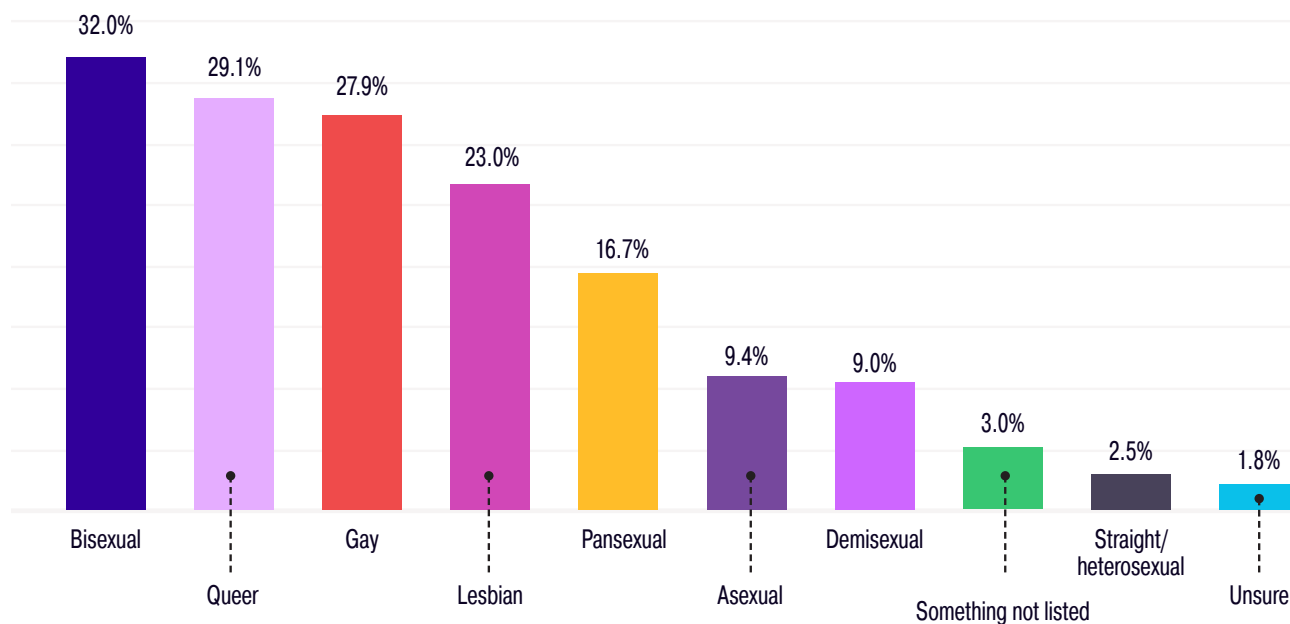
(6,164 participants)



## Sexual orientation

Which sexual orientation describes you?

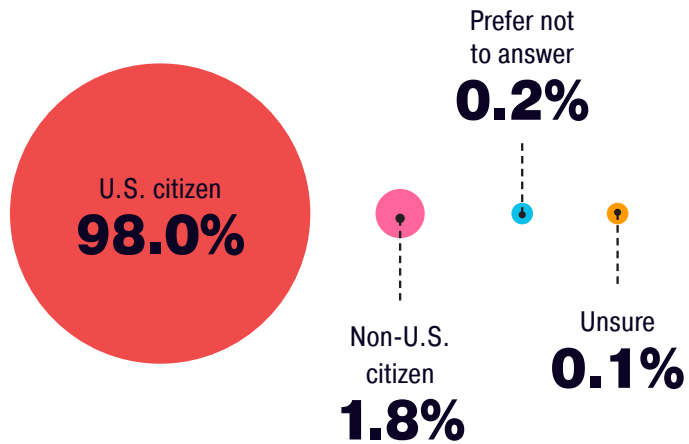
(6,166 participants)



## U.S. citizenship

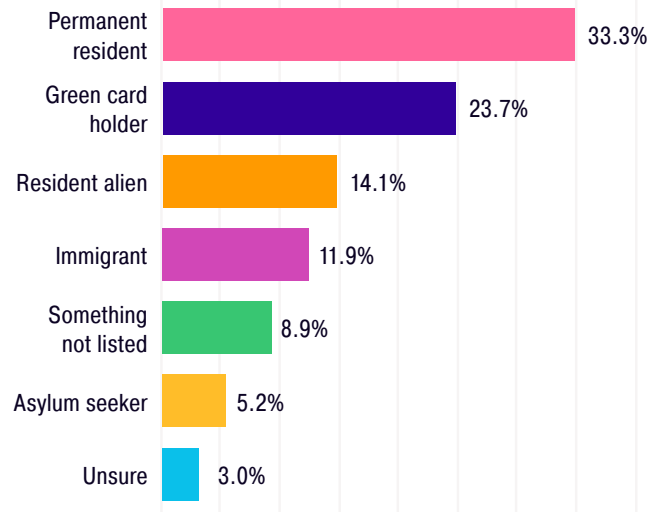
Are you a citizen of the United States?

(5,516 participants)



## Immigration status

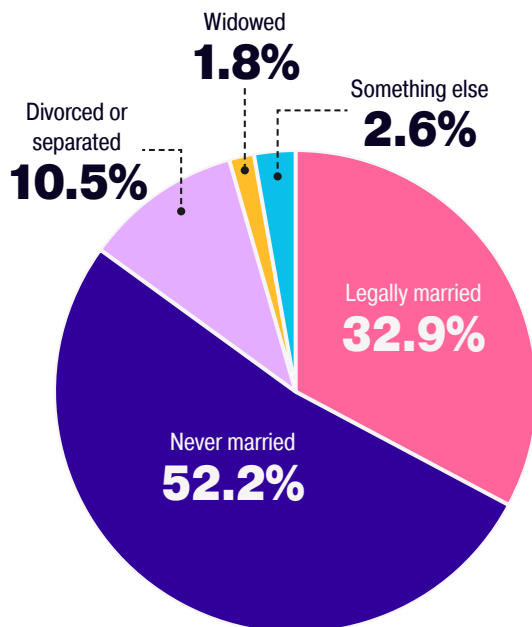
Of 135 participants who reported their immigration status:



## Marital status

Which describes your current marital status

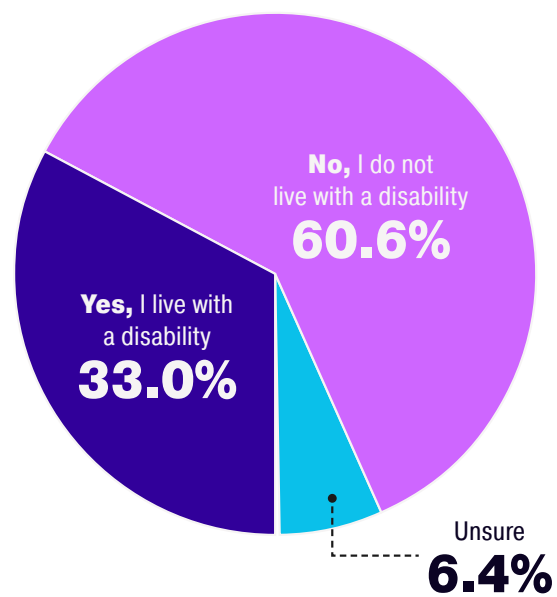
(6,102 participants)



## Disability

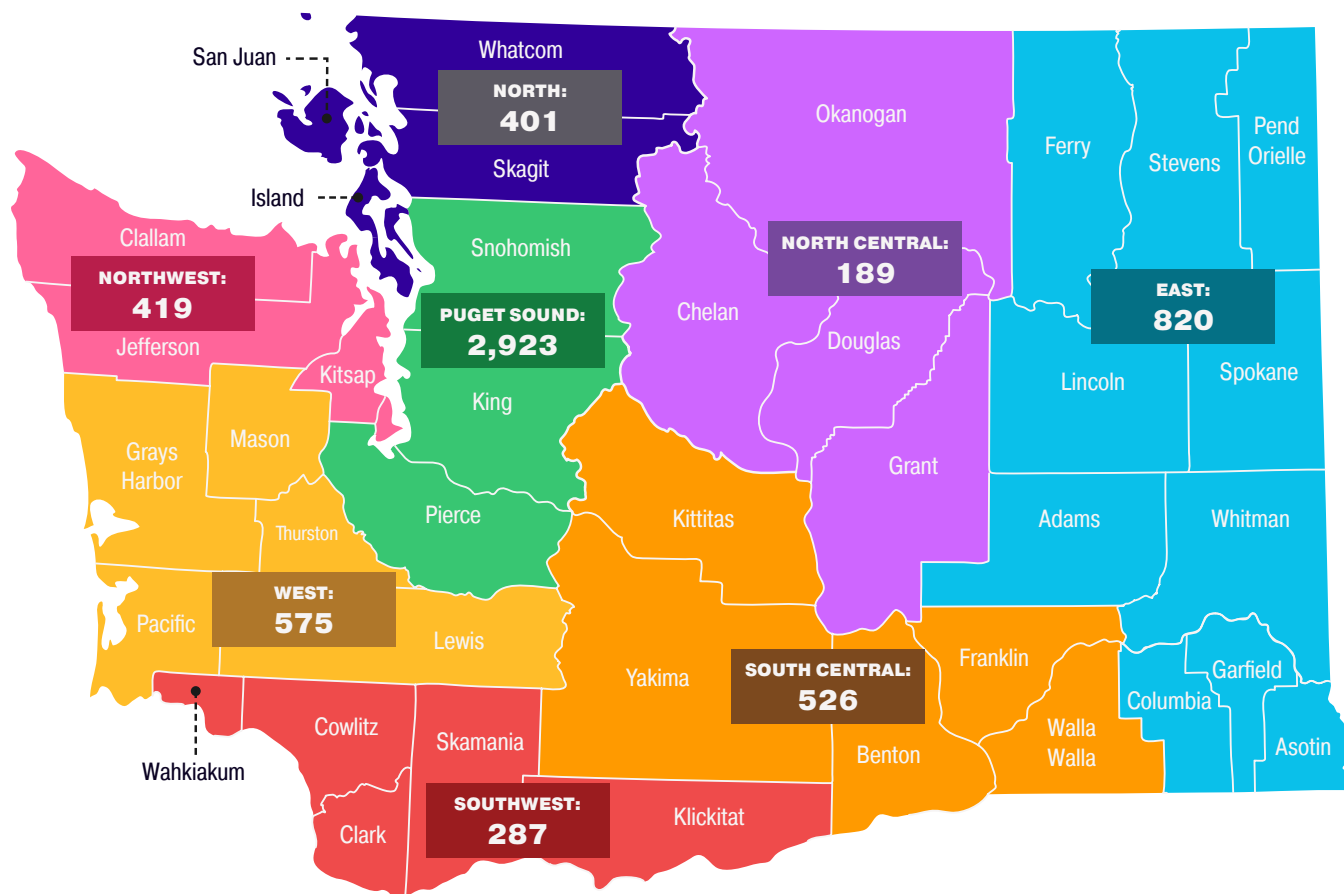
Do you live with a disability?

(6,148 participants)



## Washington region of residence

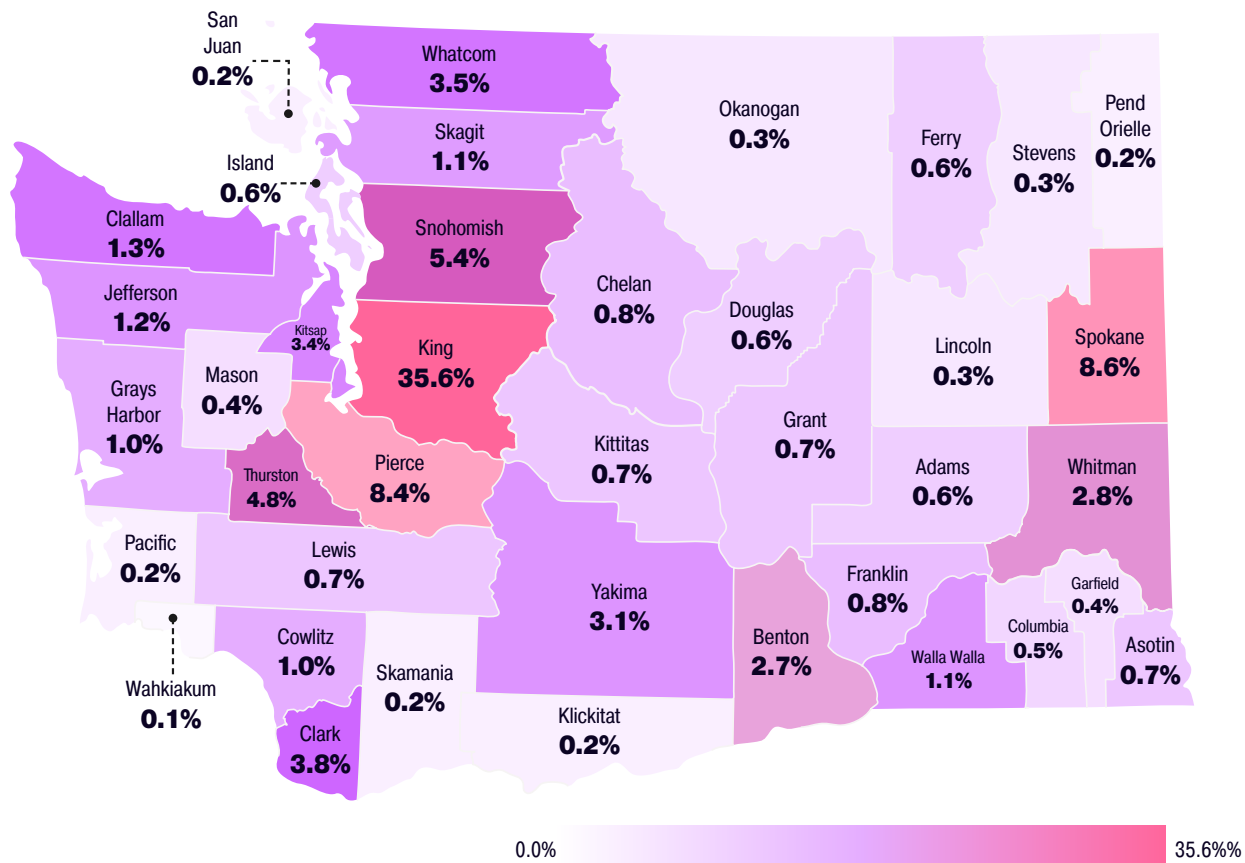
(6,098 participants)



## Washington county of residence

### Percent of Survey Participants Residing in County

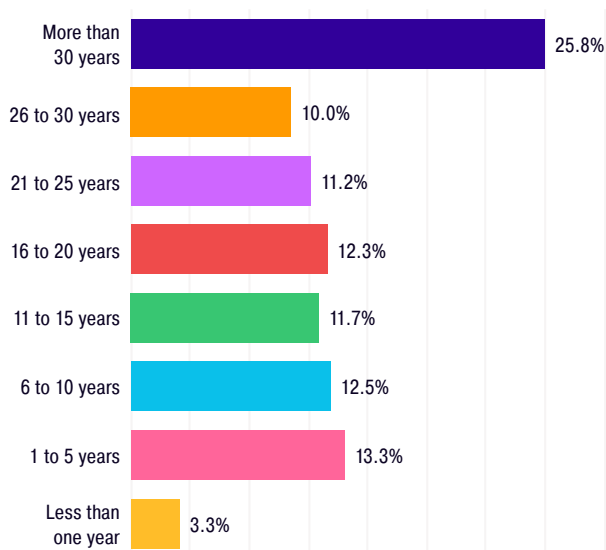
(6,098 participants)



## Duration of living in Washington

### How long have you lived in Washington?

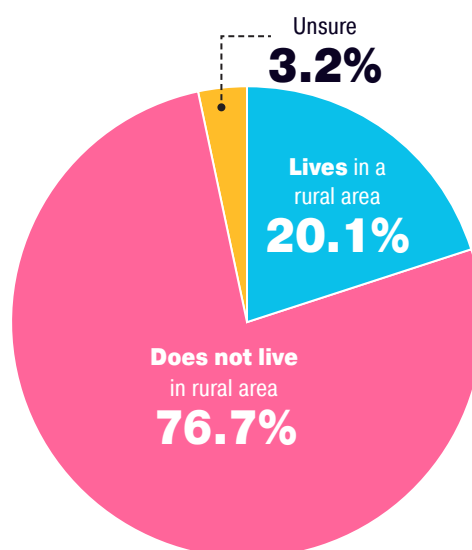
(6,096 participants)



## Rural area residence

### Do you live in a rural area?

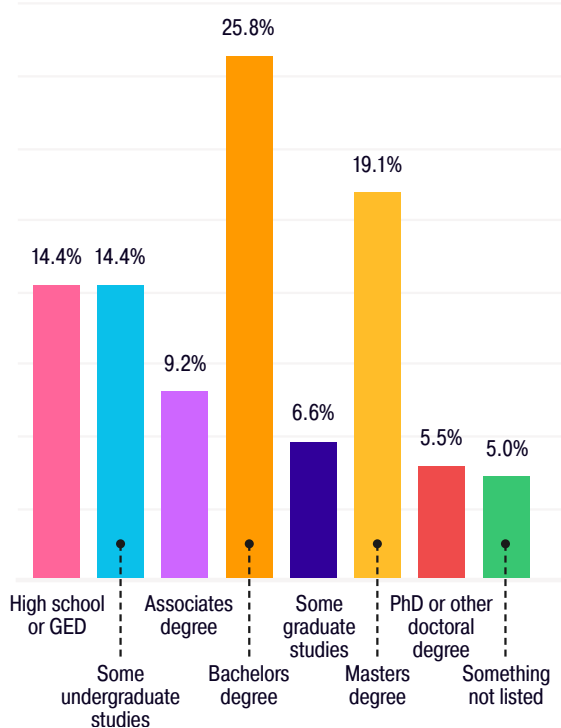
(6,091 participants)



## Education level

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

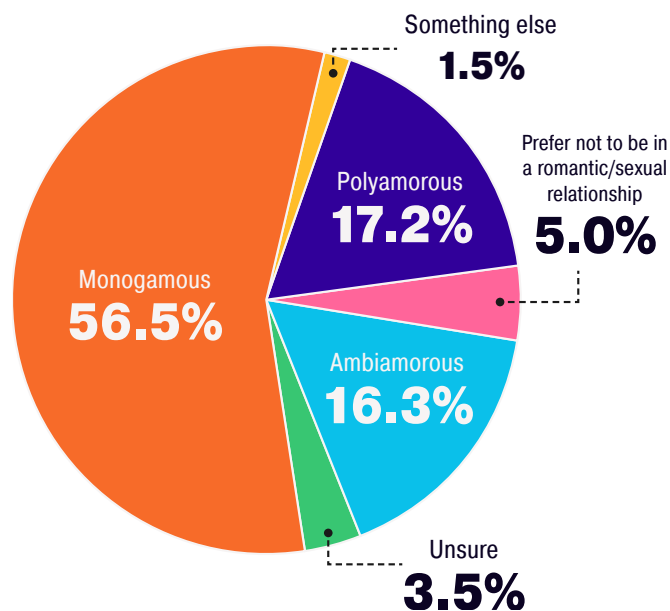
(6,139 participants)



## Preferred romantic/sexual relationship structure

Which best describes your preferred romantic/sexual relationship structure?

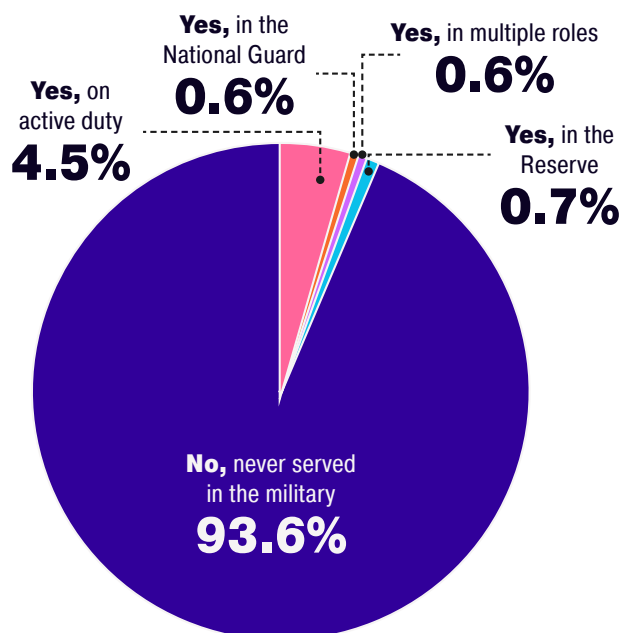
(6,148 participants)



## U.S. military service

Have you ever served in the United States military?

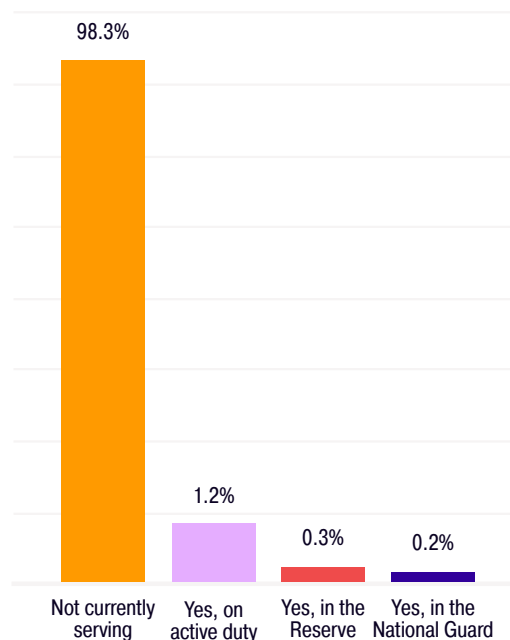
(5,553 participants)



## Current military service

Are you currently serving in the United States military?

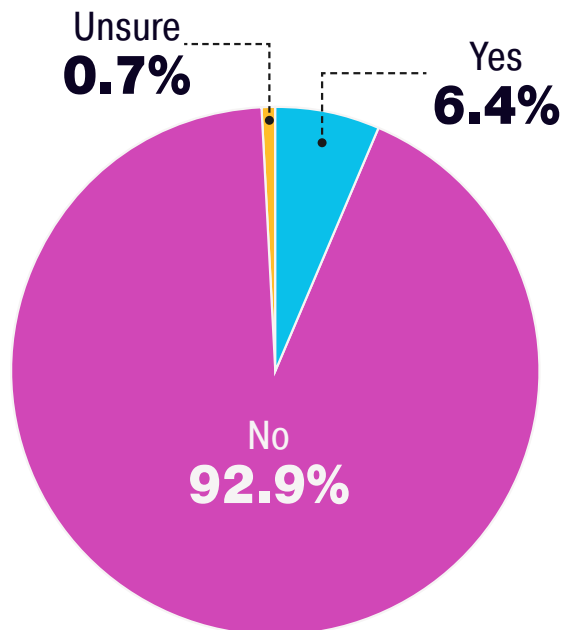
(5,521 participants)



## Enrolled member of a Native American nation or tribe

Are you an enrolled member of a Native American nation or tribe?

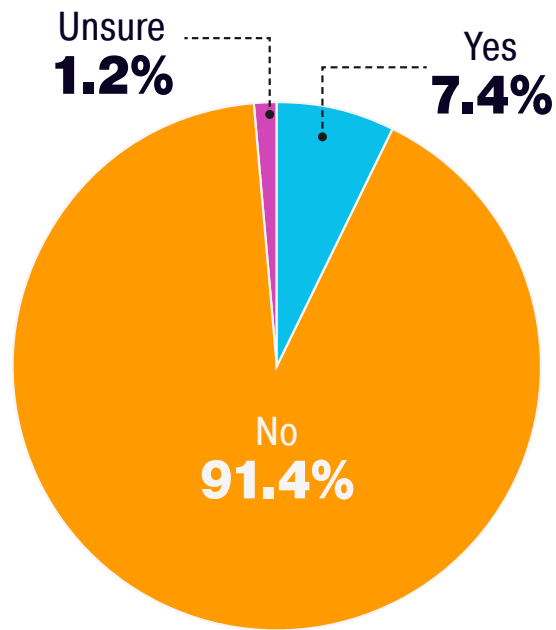
(6,145 participants)



## Alaska Native or American Indian

Do you identify as Alaska Native or American Indian?

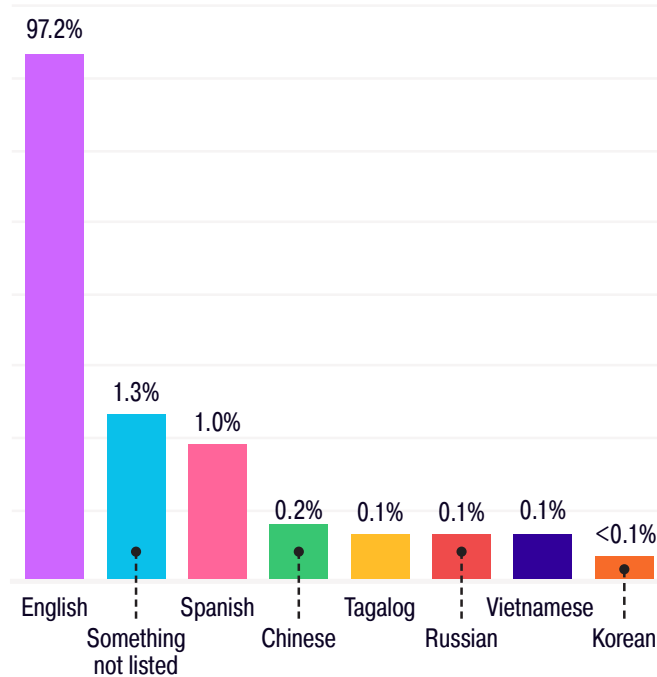
(6,121 participants)



## Language at home

What language do you primarily use at home?

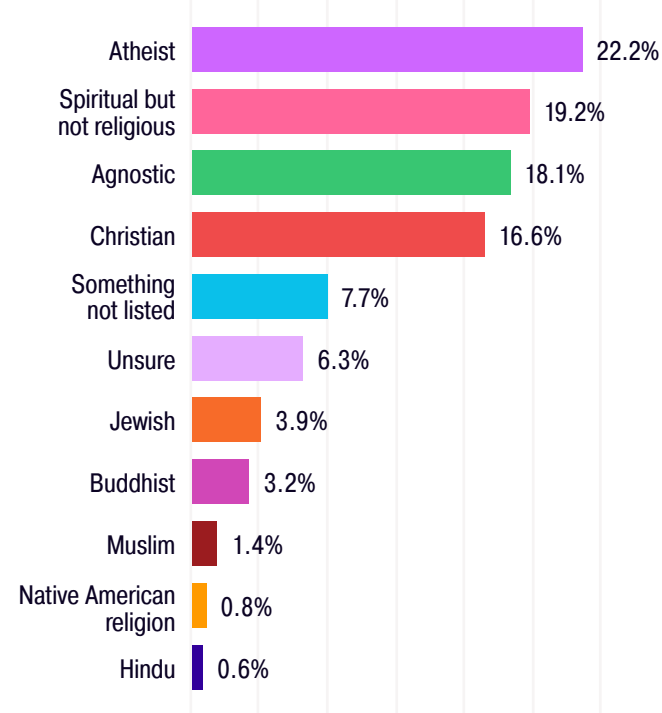
(6,145 participants)



## Religion

Which religion or perspective at best represents your beliefs?

(6,143 participants)



# Participant Experiences

## Policy Experiences

Participants were asked about their experiences living in Washington State, including access to resources and experiences with – and perceptions of – 2SLGBTQIA+-related policies and processes. Participants also explained how they believe the state government can better support 2SLGBTQIA+ people.

### *Living in Washington State*

When prompted to write the top three things they like about living in Washington State, participants' responses tended to reflect valuing community, acceptance, legal protections, natural environment, safety, politics, healthcare, and location/sense of place.

### Top three things liked about Washington

**What are the top three things you like most about living in the state of Washington as an LGBTQ+ person?**

(Random selection of 1,900 participants)

Community	29.0%	Natural environment	8.0%
Community in general	7.6%	Nature in general	3.4%
LGBTQ+ community	7.4%	Aesthetics	2.1%
LGBTQ+ events	3.7%	Outdoor recreation	1.2%
Cultural experiences/attractions/features	3.6%	Weather	1.1%
Resources in general	2.7%	Clean air/water	0.2%
Diversity	1.8%	Safety	7.3%
LGBTQ+ businesses	1.2%	Safety in general	5.7%
Activism and/or organizing	0.7%	Less hate crime/violence/discrimination	1.6%
Trans community	0.2%	Politics	6.9%
Accessibility/access in general	0.1%	Liberal, progressive politics	5.7%
Senior/elder community	0.1%	Politicians	1.0%
Acceptance	23.1%	No state income taxes	0.2%
Accepting people and institutions	16.3%	Healthcare	6.6%
Queer visibility	3.0%	Healthcare in general	3.3%
Freedom	2.9%	Gender-affirming care	2.3%
Allies present	0.4%	Healthcare policies	0.4%
Equality	0.4%	Reproductive healthcare	0.4%
Legal protections	14.9%	Insurance coverage	0.2%
Legal protections for LGBTQ+ people	6.0%	Locations and sense of place	4.5%
Progressive/inclusive laws	3.4%	Seattle	1.0%
Marriage equality	1.8%	Location in general	0.9%
Trans rights	1.5%	Local opportunities	0.7%
Anti-discrimination laws	1.1%	Friends/family are here	0.6%
Worker protection	0.4%	Sense of home	0.4%
Protections in educational settings	0.3%	It's not.....(Idaho, Montana, Texas, etc.)	0.4%
Women's rights	0.1%	West Side	0.3%
Adoption/parental rights	0.1%	Capitol Hill	0.1%
Legal cannabis	0.1%	Spokane	<0.1%

## Top three things liked about Washington - Quotes

What are the top three things you like most about living in the state of Washington as an LGBTQ+ person?

(Random selection of 1,900 participants)

### Community

The local arts scene is very LGBTQ+ friendly, with plenty of queer artists and performers showcasing their talents.

There is a strong community support network to help LGBTQ+ individuals cope with various challenges.

### Acceptance

I can be out at work and it's a total non-issue, nobody I work with particularly cares and that's great.

The acceptance and allyship for LGBTQ+ people by non-LGBTQ+ people

### Legal protections

Protections for LGBTQ+ people outside of federal law

I appreciate the inclusive laws that protect my rights.

### Natural environment

The land. We have incredibly beautiful and diverse geography.

Access to outdoor activities

### Safety

In most of the state I feel safe as a queer person

Mothers' nursing rooms in libraries and work places. As a Muslim LGBTQ+ person this means that I have safe places to perform my obligatory prayers

### Politics

I feel protected living in a "liberal blue state"

I feel many elected leaders are about our community

### Healthcare

Access to medical transition is very easy to find here (at least in Seattle)

Insurance covers healthcare for trans people

### Locations and sense of place

I love the sense of acceptance in Seattle

Compared to some states (TX, WY), this feels like a safe and comfortable environment

## 2SLGBTQIA+ Resources and Policies

Nearly all survey participants find 2SLGBTQIA+ resources to be at least somewhat available in Washington (97.9%). Most have benefited from Washington State policies and protections pertaining to 2SLGBTQIA+ people (75.6%), and nearly all believe that these policies and protections have improved the attitudes of the general public toward 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians (95.7%).

### Availability of LGBTQ+ resources in Washington

Which best describes how available LGBTQ+ resources are to you in Washington?

(6,648 participants)



#### Personally benefited from educational setting policies/protections

Of the 24.4% of participants who benefited from educational setting policies/protections, these were the top policies they benefited from:

(1,369 participants)

#### Personally benefited from hate crime policies/protections

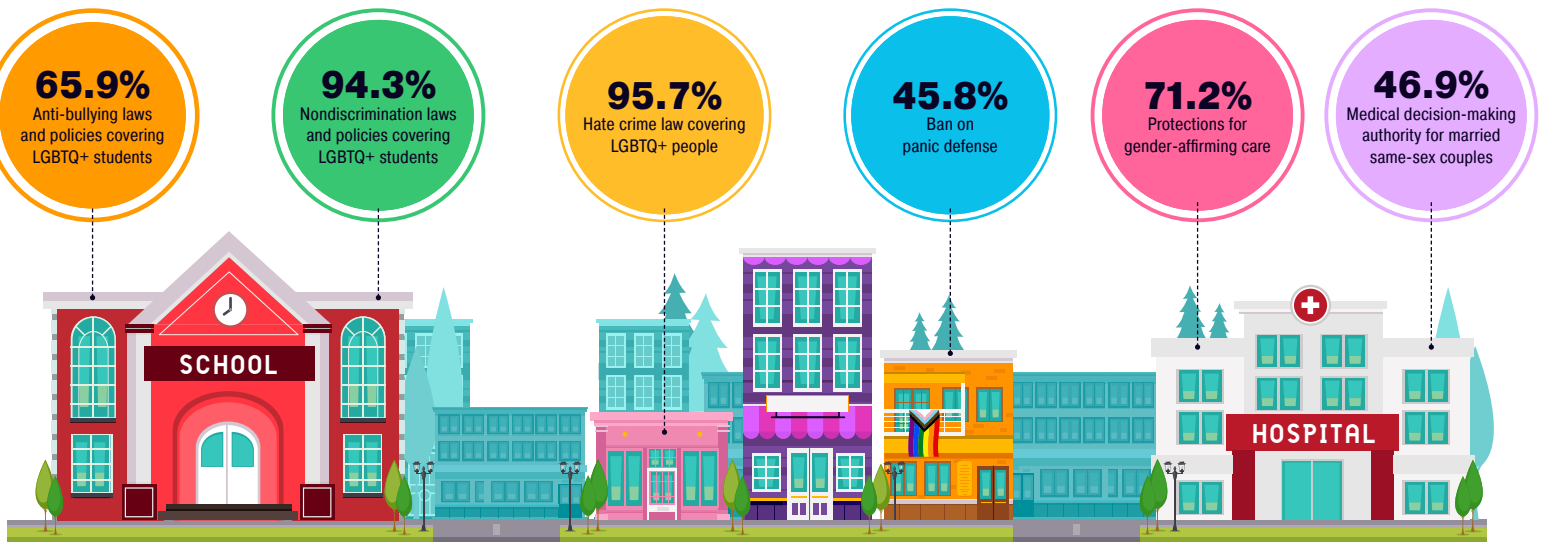
Of the 19.2% of participants who benefited from hate crime policies/protections, these were the top policies they benefited from:

(1,048 participants)

#### Personally benefited from medical care policies/protections

Of the 44.2% of participants who benefited from medical care policies/protections, these were the top policies they benefited from:

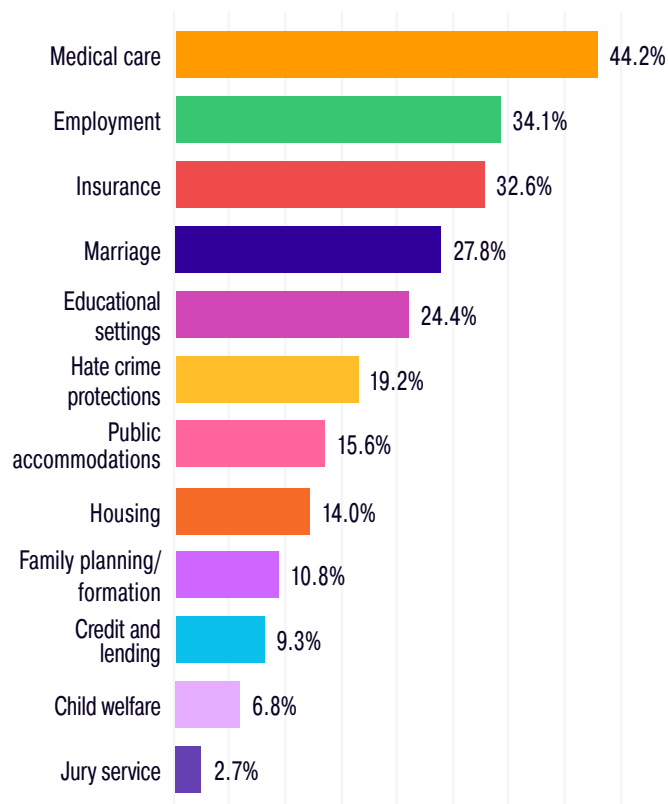
(2,292 participants)



## Personally benefited from Washington policies/legal protections for LGBTQ+ people

Have you benefited from Washington policies or legal protections for LGBTQ+ people in the following contexts?

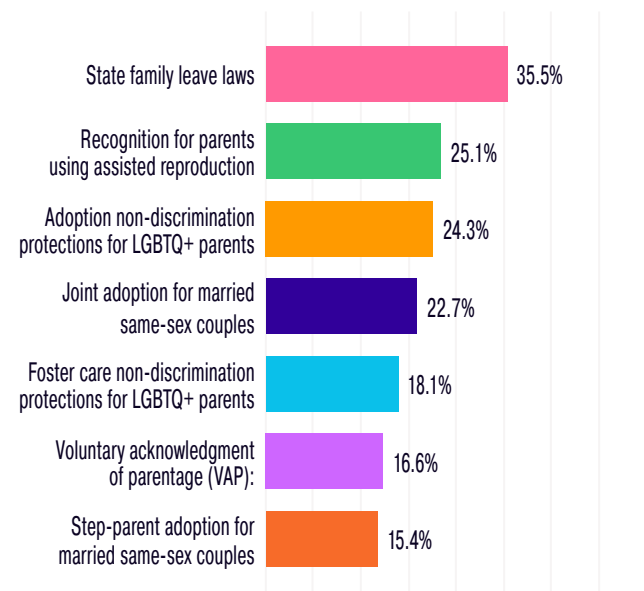
(6,607 participants)



## Personally benefited from family planning policies

Of the 10.8% of participants who benefited from family planning policies, these were the top policies they benefited from:

(714 participants)



## Perceived attitudinal effects of Washington policies/legal protections

To what extent do you believe these state policies and legal protections have improved attitudes of the general public toward LGBTQ+ Washingtonians?

(6,490 participants)



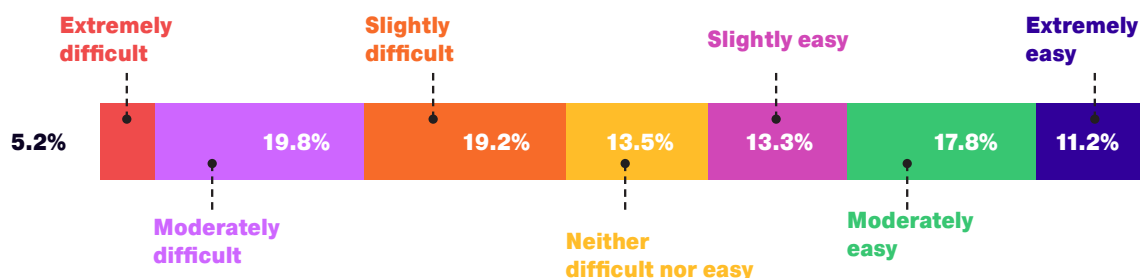
## Experiences with Gender-Affirming Legal Processes

Participants generally perceive that gender-affirming legal processes in the state are easy to navigate. Nearly 70% of participants (68.4%) who have changed their gender on their Washington driver's license, and more than half (55.1%) of people who have changed their legal name while living in Washington, report having easy experiences.

### Experience changing gender or sex on birth certificate while living in Washington

How was your experience changing the sex or gender on your birth certificate while living in Washington?

(734 participants)



### Experience changing sex or gender on driver's license in Washington

How was your experience changing the sex or gender on your driver's license while living in Washington?

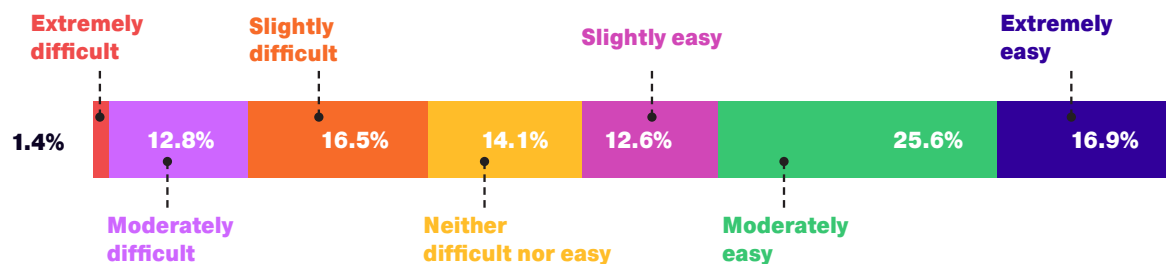
(734 participants)



### Experience changing legal name in Washington

How was your experience changing your legal name while living in Washington?

(1,390 participants)



## Suggestions for Policy Improvements

When asked to write how the Washington State government can continue to support 2SLGBTQIA+ people, participants' responses tended to reflect the following themes: Legislation and legal protections, healthcare, federal issues, education, and housing, among others.

### How Washington state government can help

**What would you like to see the Washington state government do to help LGBTQ+ people who live in Washington?**

(5,420 participants)

Legislation & legal protections	22.6%	Healthcare	17.1%
Increase legal protections for LGBTQ+ people	5.2%	Remove barriers to gender-affirming care	5.1%
Increase legal protections for transgender people	3.3%	Improve mental health support	2.7%
Improve/enforce anti-discrimination laws	2.6%	Improve access to healthcare	2.6%
Protect people from hate crimes	2.3%	Expand insurance coverage	1.6%
Remove barriers around name and gender marker changes	1.5%	Support accessible reproductive healthcare	1.0%
Legal protections for same-sex marriage	1.2%	Ensure medical providers are educated about LGBTQ+ rights/issues	0.9%
Add LGBTQ+ protections to state Constitution	0.9%	Improve healthcare	0.8%
Require more gender-neutral bathrooms	0.9%	Make healthcare affordable	0.6%
Enhance legal protections for LGBTQ+ minors	0.6%	Address LGBTQ+ discriminatory policies in healthcare	0.5%
Enhance legal protections for transgender minors	0.5%	Address drug crisis	0.4%
Improve access to legal support	0.5%	Improve services for HIV/AIDS and STI testing and treatment	0.3%
Protect people's right to use/ask pronouns	0.5%	Access to healthcare services specifically intended for minors	0.3%
Create protections for nontraditional family structures	0.4%	Create statewide list of LGBTQ-friendly medical professionals	0.2%
Enforce existing laws around harassment	0.4%	Enact policies to reduce health disparities affecting LGBTQ+ people	0.2%
Advance racial justice	0.3%	Improve care for victims of sexual assault	<0.1%
Codify abortion as part of constitution	0.2%	Ensure healthcare access for intersex people	<0.1%
Create a universal basic income	0.2%	<b>Federal issues</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Reduce cost of living	0.2%	Protect LGBTQ+ people from the federal government	5.8%
Increase protections for sex workers	0.2%	Advocate for LGBTQ+ people at federal level	1.7%
Raise the minimum wage	0.1%	Strengthen WA's position as a sanctuary state for LGBTQ+ people	1.5%
Reduce gun violence	0.1%	Support international human rights	0.4%
Remove outdated laws	0.1%	Enforce federal laws that protect LGBTQ+ people	0.1%
Repeal Parental Bill of Rights	0.1%		
Ban political action committees (PACs)	<0.1%		
Improve domestic violence laws and resources	<0.1%		
Prevent insurance companies from changing your rates if you change your gender marker	<0.1%		

<b>Education</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
Promote LGBTQ-inclusive curriculum and debunking of misinformation in public schools	3.1%
Support LGBTQ+ students facing discrimination in schools (K-college)	1.9%
Support anti-bullying initiatives and protections	0.8%
Support more inclusive sex education	0.8%
Stop the banning of books with LGBTQ+ content	0.5%
Ensure educators are trained on LGBTQ+ rights and issues	0.4%
Increase public education on LGBTQ+ rights and reduce misinformation	0.4%
Eliminate parental notification related to child's LGBTQ+ identity	0.3%
Increase funding for education	0.3%
Promote DEI efforts in education	0.2%
Educate parents about LGBTQ+ issues	0.1%
Keep religion out of public schools	0.1%
Make education more affordable	0.1%
Protect the jobs of LGBTQ+ teachers	0.1%
Limit topics addressed in sex education	<0.1%
<b>Housing</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
Increase affordable housing	2.9%
Address homelessness	1.8%
Increase housing for at-risk youth	0.7%
Increase LGBTQ-inclusive housing	0.7%
Address housing issues in general	0.4%
Bolster protections for LGBTQ+ tenants	0.3%
Restrict short-term rentals (AirBnb, vrbo)	<0.1%

<b>Community</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
Increase support and resources for LGBTQ+ people	2.3%
Increase safe spaces for LGBTQ+ youth	1.1%
Increase resources for LGBTQ+ youth	0.8%
Have more public events for the LGBTQ+ community	0.7%
Increase support and resources for BIPOC LGBTQ+ people	0.4%
Address inclusion/discrimination in religious contexts	0.4%
Protect sports access for transgender people	0.3%
Increase safety for trans individuals	0.2%
Increase support and resources for LGBTQ+ people in the military	0.1%
Increase safety and safe places	0.1%
More support and resources for Two-Spirit/Indigiqueer people	0.1%
Improve/expand public transit options	0.1%
Offer more multilingual services in communities	0.1%
Address environmental concerns or climate change	0.1%
Enhance access to LGBTQ+ sports teams	<0.1%
<b>Representation/visibility</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
Publicly support LGBTQ+ communities	3.7%
Ensure representation of LGBTQ+ issues in state-sponsored campaigns	1.1%
Foster LGBTQ+ representation in local government	0.9%
<b>Public funds</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
Increase funding for resources in general	2.7%
Provide financial support for LGBTQ-serving and LGBTQ-owned businesses and nonprofits	1.0%
Support LGBTQ+ art and culture	0.6%
Fund DEI work/programs/organizations	0.1%
Reduce funding for businesses and organizations that are not inclusive	0.1%

<b>Regional issues</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Improve LGBTQ+ visibility/resources/support in rural communities	1.6%
Increase resources for LGBTQ+ people in Eastern WA	1.1%
Improve safety and protections for LGBTQ+ people in Eastern WA	1.0%
Create LGBTQ+ centers outside of Seattle	0.2%
<b>Employment</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
Help LGBTQ+ people secure jobs	0.9%
Workplace equality for LGBTQ+ people	0.8%
Increase/Strengthen worker rights	0.7%
Mandatory LGBTQ+ training for government and private sector employees	0.5%
Protection and support for trans people in the workplace	0.2%
Support LGBTQ-owned and -affirming businesses	0.2%
Continue workplace DEI efforts	0.2%
Promote LGBTQ+ mentorship programs in the workplace	0.1%
<b>Law enforcement</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Increased enforcement of laws regarding hate crimes	0.5%
Greater education and training for law enforcement	0.4%
Decrease funding for law enforcement	0.3%
Improve Police relationship with LGBTQ+ communities	0.3%
Improve law enforcement protection of LGBTQ+ and BIPOC communities	0.1%
Increase law enforcement presence	0.1%
Establish community-based safety initiatives outside of law enforcement	0.1%
Prohibit law enforcement from affiliating with hate groups	0.1%
More justice	<0.1%
Reform law enforcement	<0.1%
<b>Aging and elder care</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Increase resources and supportive spaces for LGBTQ+ seniors	1.3%
Support LGBTQ-inclusive senior housing	0.5%

<b>Parenting/youth</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Remove barriers to adoption for LGBTQ+ people	1.0%
Discreet support for closeted youth/youth in unsafe situations	0.4%
Promote an LGBTQ-inclusive foster care system	0.1%
<b>Anti-trans stances</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Stop talking about issues so much	0.3%
Commentary reflects the attitude of “Keep the T out of LGBTQ+”	0.2%
Keep men out of women’s spaces	0.1%
Stop trans people from grooming youth	<0.1%
Make trans people play on sports teams aligning with their sex	<0.1%
<b>Judicial issues</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Protect incarcerated LGBTQ+ people	0.2%
More intense prosecution/punishment for crimes (general)	0.1%
Abolish jails/prisons	0.1%
Enforce housing of transgender people in facilities aligning with their gender	0.1%
Improve access to gender-affirming care for incarcerated people	<0.1%
Increase voting rights for people with criminal records	<0.1%
<b>Taxes</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Higher taxes on the wealthy	0.1%
Lower taxes	0.1%
Tax benefits for LGBTQ+ businesses	0.1%
<b>Other feedback</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Happy/satisfied with WA govt so far	1.7%
Words of encouragement	0.8%
Negative outlook	0.3%
Conduct research of LGBTQ+ population	0.2%

## How Washington state government can help - Quotes

What would you like to see the Washington state government do to help LGBTQ+ people who live in Washington?

(5,420 participants)

### Legislation and legal protections

Codify LGBTQ+ rights into the state constitution (like we've done for abortion access -- that's amazing! Let's do it for sexual/gender identity, too!).

Expand and enhance protections as much as possible, especially for those members of the queer community who are most vulnerable (e.g., transgender and nonbinary people, especially if they are also femme-presenting and/or black or a person of color)

### Healthcare

Help gay youth and transgender people to receive mental health care so they avoid suicide.

Provide funding for LGBTQ+ specific addiction recovery programs.

### Federal issues

With the current political changes at the federal level towards LGBTQ+, I think it's important WA continues to push for improving existing policies and adding new ones. Generally, expressing how our state welcomes, encourages, and supports people in the LGBTQ+ communities.

At this point, protect our WA rights against Federal discrimination

### Education

I would like to see Queer history become part of our curriculum in public schools

Help lessen bullying of queer students, and provide more help for queer students that are struggling

### Housing

Make housing more affordable. Provide more low income housing. Provide housing for the unhoused. Stop sweeping and displacing encampments of unhoused people.

Address disproportionate rates of homelessness, substance abuse, and self-harm among LGBT youth (in general, actually do something about the homelessness crisis)

### Community

Create more safe spaces for LGBTQ+ people of color

Increase funding for LGBTQ+ youth programs, safe housing initiatives, and anti-bullying measures in schools to provide young people with safe, affirming environments

### Representation/visibility

I wish the government would create more public awareness campaigns to promote LGBTQ+ acceptance

More outreach and boosting of the profile of QTPOC; we're still largely invisible and overlooked

### Public funds

Specifically provide additional funds for education or housing, being aware many young adults have zero family support.

Create research and academic centers that support gender identity and sexual orientation

### Regional issues

Have government officials show more visible support for the community in areas where the communities need it the most and where it might not be as popular, such as rural areas like Yakima County.

Provide more resources to folks outside of King County and definitely for mental health

## Employment

Increase assistance finding jobs

I hope the government will provide resources for LGBTQ+ career development

## Law enforcement

Defund the police, fund alternatives

Greater education and training for law enforcement

## Aging and elder care

More protection and resources for age 65+ LGBTQ+ population

I am concerned that elderly LGBT people in care facilities will be subject to discrimination and have no way of protecting themselves

## Parenting/youth

As a transgender and queer parent of a donor-conceived child, I wish I did not need to complete second-parent adoption paperwork to ensure my coparent's rights to parentage. It is a heterosexist system that is one example of increased burden on queer people, despite the many rights we have in the state.

Legislatively recognize polyamorous parenting and marriages.

## Anti-trans stances

Stop with the nonbinary pronoun nonsense. Do not allow children to change their gender at school without informing their parents. Keep sports separated by SEX not gender. (Males do not belong in female spaces)

LBG has absolutely zero connection with the radical transgender agenda. TQ++++++ hijacked the LBG movement after marriage equality was attained nationwide. Gender dysphoria is a mental illness that we want nothing to do with. Quit making laws that allow biological men into women's bathrooms, dressing rooms and prisons.

## Judicial issues

Better policies protecting incarcerated queer and trans people

I would like to see more protections for LGBTQ+ people if possible. Yes, we have non-discrimination policies, but the people who violate these policies are rarely punished. I would like to see more of a push to punish the people in power who violate these policies.

## Taxes

Wealth tax or a less regressive tax system to better fund social services and support for all people especially the poor

Provide tax relief for LGBTQ+ nonprofits – I'd like to see tax incentives and relief for nonprofit organizations that serve the LGBTQ+ community. This would ensure these organizations can continue to provide crucial services to those in need.

## Other feedback

I think that the Washington State Government already does a pretty decent job of helping LGBTQ+ people in Washington.

Fund academic and community-based research on LGBTQ+ issues to inform policies and improve understanding of the community's needs and challenges.

# Health

The survey captured participants' health experiences across the areas of mental health, substance use and behavioral health, physical health and wellness, healthcare access and utilization, discrimination and stigma in healthcare, and health services for people ages 65 and older.

## Mental Health

Participants reported on their depressive symptoms, anxiety, mental health diagnoses, and suicidal ideation.

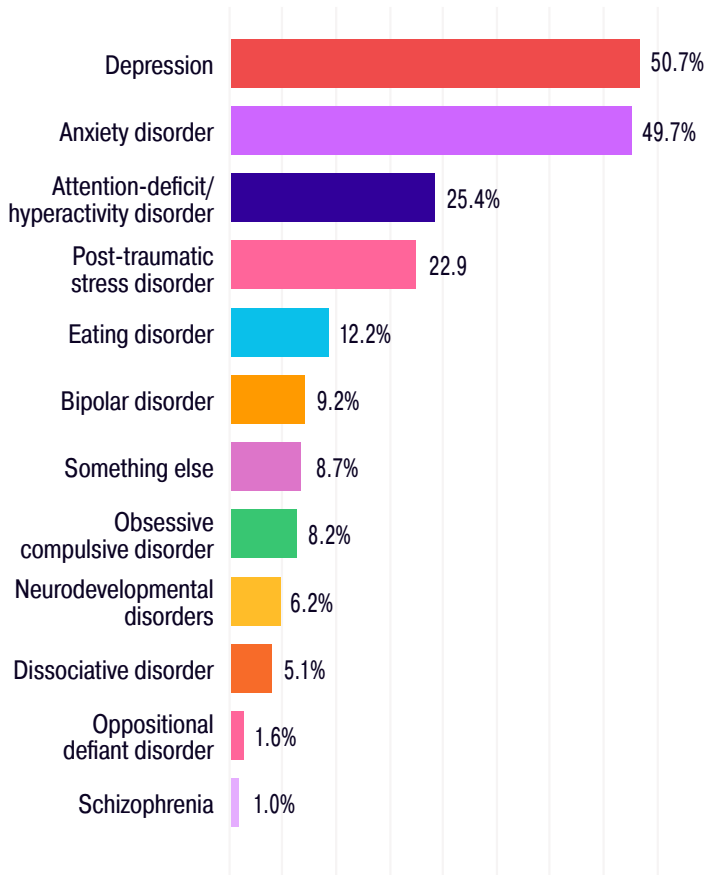
**Depressive symptoms and anxiety.** On average, participants experienced more than two days of depressive symptoms in the past week ( $M = 2.20$ ,  $SD = 1.79$ ) and more than three days of anxiety in the past week ( $M = 3.08$ ,  $SD = 2.20$ ).

**Mental health diagnoses.** More than half of participants (53.5%) have received two or more mental health diagnoses from a medical professional during their life. Approximately 21% of participants (21.4%) have received one mental health diagnosis. One-quarter of participants (25.2%) have received no mental health diagnoses. Among participants, the most common diagnoses are depression and anxiety.

## Mental health diagnoses

Which diagnoses have you received from a medical professional at any time in your life?

(6,213 participants)

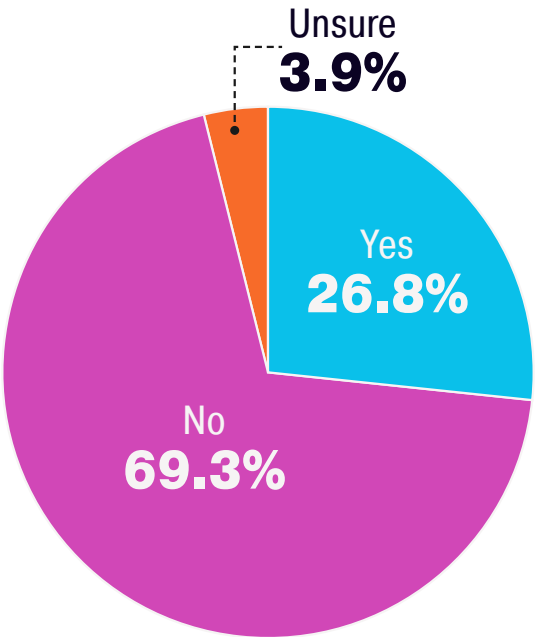


**Suicidal ideation.** In the past year, more than one-third of participants (34.3%) wished they were dead or wished they could go to sleep and not wake up. More than one-quarter (26.8%) thought about killing themselves.

**Suicidal ideation**

**In the past 12 months, have you ever had any thoughts about killing yourself?**

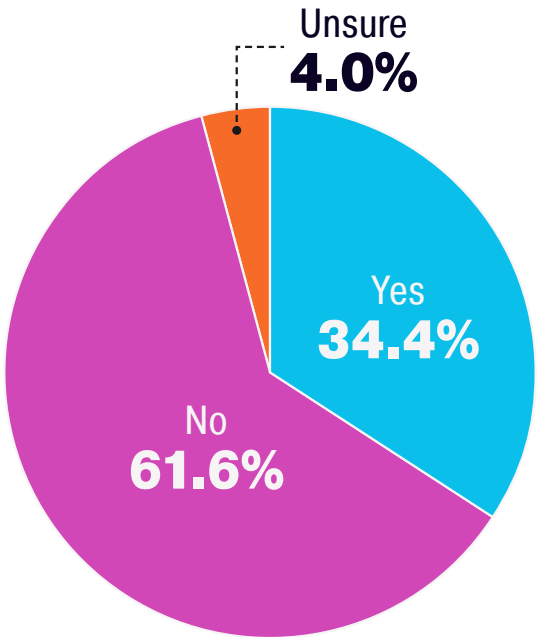
(6,201 participants)



**Suicidal ideation**

**In the past 12 months, have you ever wished you were dead or wished you could go to sleep and not wake up?**

(6,202 participants)



**Substance Use and Behavioral Health**

Most participants do not use tobacco (81.2%) or marijuana (56.2%). Most consume alcohol (62.0%). More than one-third of participants (38.3%) have used a controlled substance at least once. Psychedelics, cocaine, ecstasy, and prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription tended to be the most used/tried substances.

**Frequency of tobacco use**

**How often do you NOW use tobacco?**

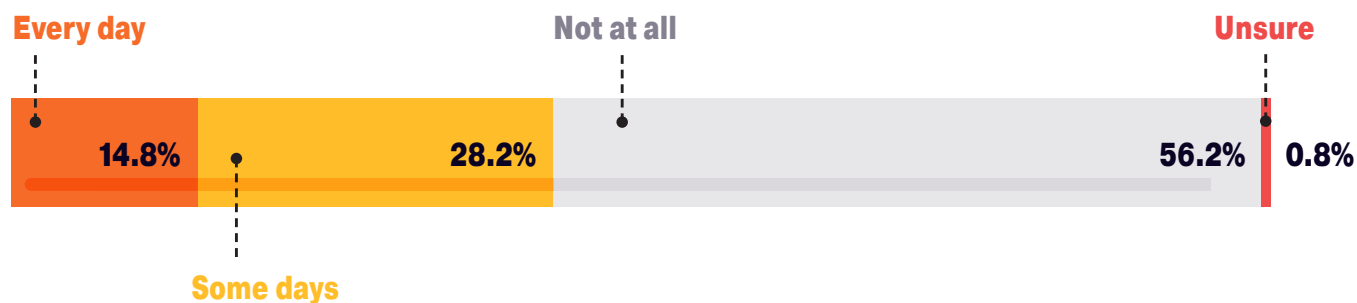
(3,461 participants)



## Frequency of marijuana use

How often do you NOW use marijuana?

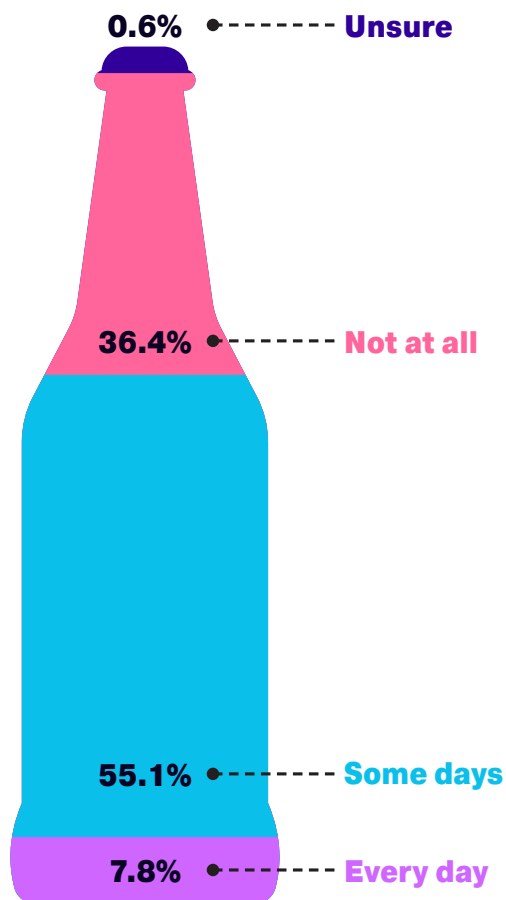
(3,461 participants)



## Frequency of alcohol use

How often do you drink alcohol?

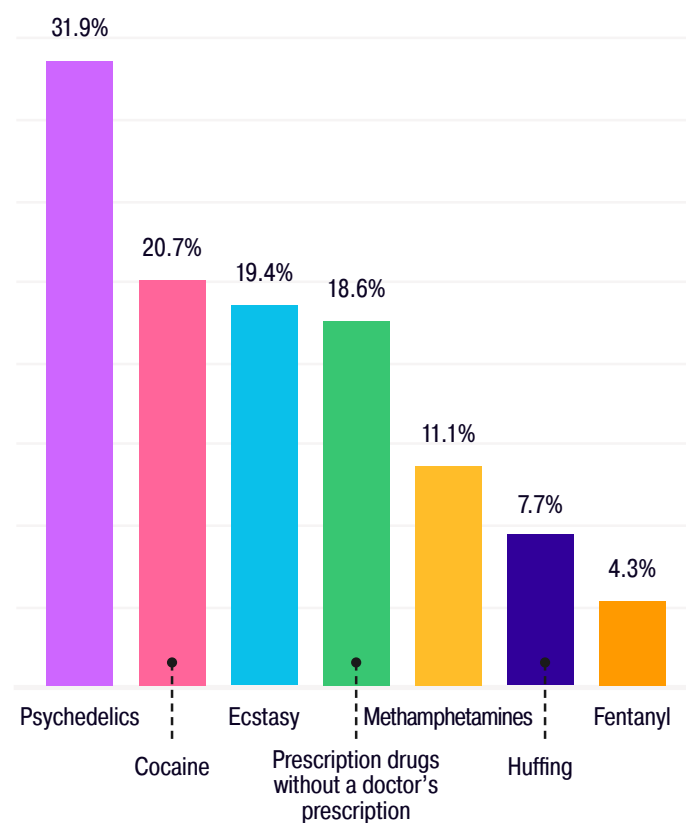
(5,636 participants)



## Controlled substance use

For the 38.3% of participants who reported using controlled substances, these were the types used:

(2,555 participants)



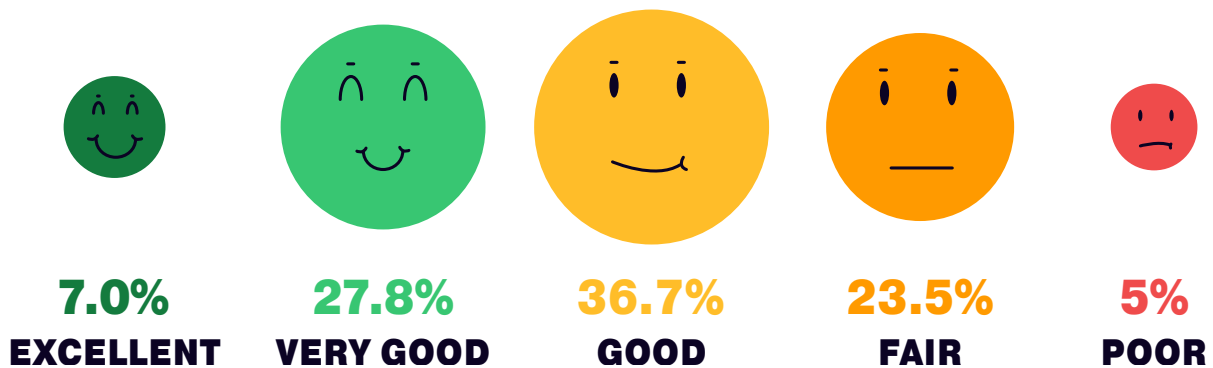


## Physical Health and Wellness

When asked to rate their overall physical health from Poor to Excellent, participants tended to view their physical health as Good (36.7%) or Very Good (27.8%), followed by Fair (23.5%). Participants tended to engage in physical activity or exercise on three days during the past week (20.0%).

### Overall physical health

(6,303 participants)



### Weekly physical activity

On how many days during the past week did you engage in physical activity or exercise?

(6,285 participants)

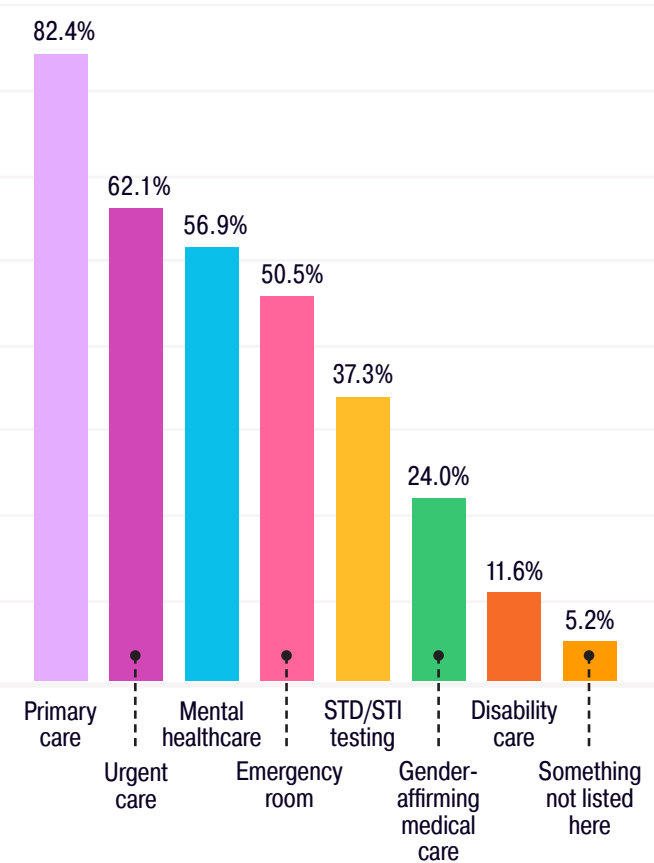


# Healthcare Access and Utilization

Most participants have used primary care (82.4%), urgent care (62.1%), mental healthcare (56.9%), and emergency room care (50.5%) in Washington. Nearly one-third of participants (31.4%) said they had tried to access care and were not able to access it at least once. The main forms of care that these participants were unable to access were mental health care (31.9%), gender-affirming care (22.8%), and primary care (19.5%). Most participants have employer-sponsored health insurance (53.1%). About 16 percent of participants (15.8%) have coverage through Medicare, and 11.8% use Medicaid. Forty-three percent (43.2%) of participants have experienced barriers to obtaining insurance coverage for gender-affirming care (GAC). Most participants (81.0%) described the barriers as resulting from difficulties with their insurance policy (e.g., their plan never covers GAC or they encountered slow bureaucracy). Others cited money (9.9%) and difficulty with insurance personnel (4.8%) as barriers.

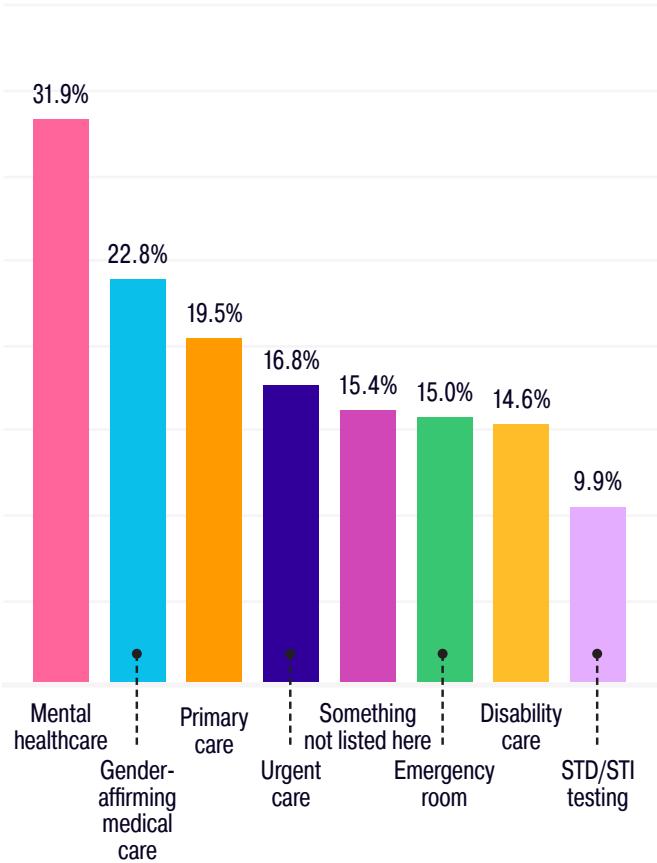
## Medical care used

Forms of medical care used in Washington  
(6,367 participants)



## Inaccessible medical care

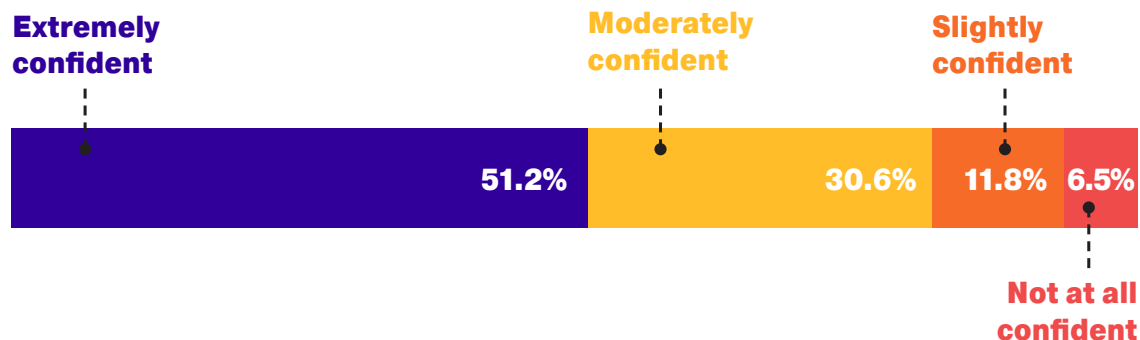
Of the 31.4% of participants who weren't able to access care, the following types of care were inaccessible:  
(1,990 participants)



## Access to support in cases of illness/injury

If you were to become sick or injured in the near future, how confident are you that someone you know would take care of you?

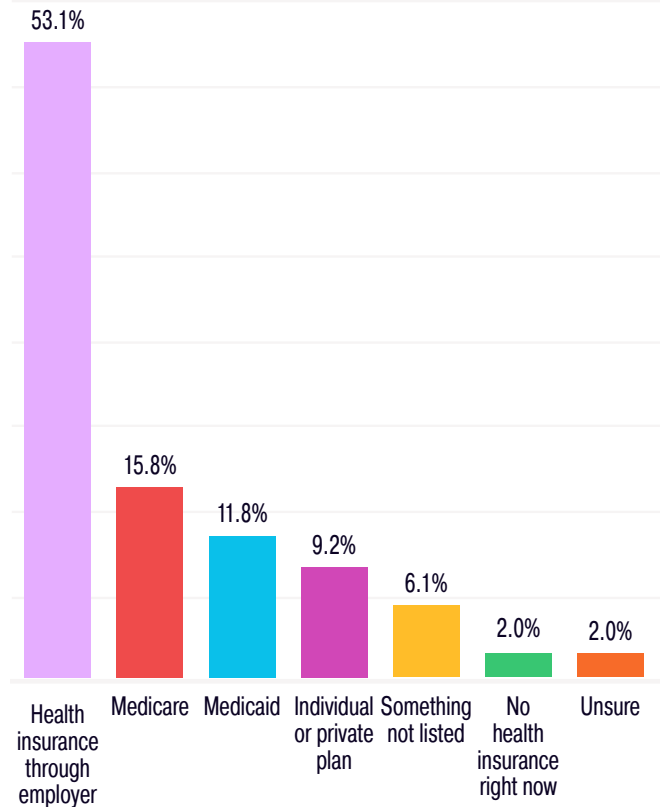
(6,310 participants)



## Primary health insurance

Which of the following best describes your primary health insurance coverage?

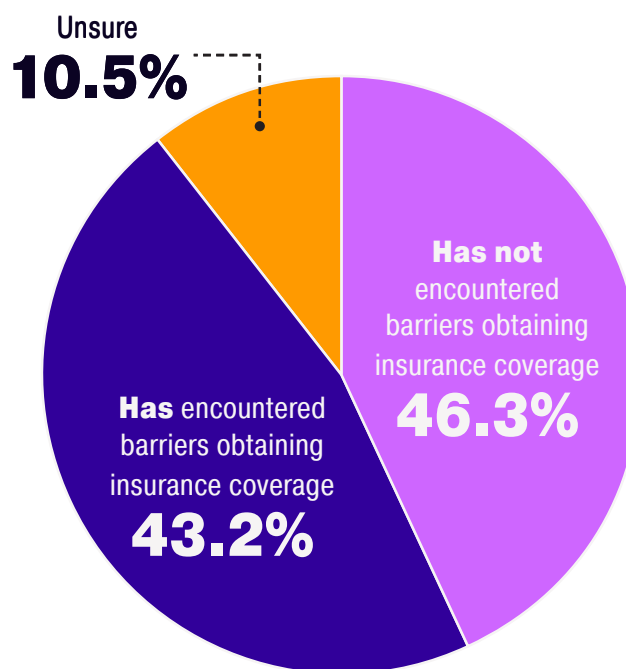
(5,725 participants)



## Barriers to obtaining insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures

While living in Washington, have you encountered barriers to obtaining insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures?

(1,364 participants)



# Barriers to obtaining insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures

Please explain the barriers you encountered when trying to obtain insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures.

(870 participants)

Difficulty with insurance policy	81.0%	Money	9.8%
Gender-affirming care (GAC) never covered	28.4%	High cost of care	8.9%
Slow bureaucracy	16.4%	Incorrect charges	0.9%
Hair removal for GAC denied	8.7%	Difficulty with insurance personnel	4.8%
Arbitrary restrictions	7.1%	Experienced discrimination	3.8%
Top surgery/chest masculinization denied	6.8%	Uneducated staff	1.0%
No or few providers in-network	5.0%	Time	4.2%
Medicaid/Medicare issues	4.3%	Long wait for approval from insurance	1.8%
No or few experienced providers in state	1.2%	Long wait times to see providers	1.0%
Out-of-state insurance denied coverage protected in-state	1.2%	Long wait times for surgery	0.8%
VA doesn't cover GAC	0.8%	Long travel times to approved providers	0.6%
Limited information about coverage	0.6%		
Religious insurance denying coverage	0.6%		



## Barriers to obtaining insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures - Quotes

Please explain the barriers you encountered when trying to obtain insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures.

(870 participants)

### Difficulty with insurance policy

My plan covered 1 surgeon in the puget sound who would offer the surgery to people with a BMI over 40 and this surgeon had a 2 year wait-list. But because there was an in network option, my insurance did not cover any travel to a provider with a shorter waitlist. When connected with a case manager, I was misgendered and talked down to by her.

Excessive requirements for mental health professional letters for hair removal

Many insurance companies have requirements that are very binary and restrictive for some trans people. For example, some insurance companies require that you be living fully as the opposite gender for an entire year in order to be covered, which entirely excludes nonbinary people who are neither male nor female.

Insurance denied hormone therapy calling it elective, it was never approved. I pay out of pocket.

Ancillary services, such as speech therapy and hair removal, may not be covered, despite their importance in the transition process.

While using Medicaid there weren't any open dermatologists in network for gender affirming hair removal

My insurance company only has two in-network surgeons and neither of them are specialists in non-binary surgery.

My employer is based out of state so is the health insurance they provided. Out of state insurance doesn't have to comply with Washington State insurance coverage laws

It was very difficult to jump through all the hoops I needed to to obtain insurance coverage, like getting a letter from both a mental health care provider and my PCP.

My insurance is supposed to cover top surgery. I had my surgery done in October 2024. Since then, the insurance company has repeatedly denied my claim.

VA doesn't cover gender-affirming surgeries, so I am at the mercy of the private market

### Money

I had top surgery back in May of 2024 and was initially told it was completely covered by insurance. Then in October I received a bill of \$1800 for the procedure which has now gone to collections as I don't have the funds to pay it off. I had to switch insurances in November of 2024 and with my surgeon does not take my new insurance for my post op check ups for my Top Surgery so I've had to stop these check ups.

Even with partial coverage, I still have high out-of-pocket costs and a heavy financial burden.

### Difficulty with insurance personnel

Requiring letter from therapist for hysterectomy due to cancer, because I am trans man

My insurance tried to refuse payment for services coded as "women's health" because my gender is male

The process for coverage through insurance was complicated and technical. The requirements were not consistent and changed in the middle of the process. My insurance did not have knowledgeable case managers or representatives who could assist me, I had to figure it out on my own and be a very strong self-advocate. My insurance did not cover portions of the procedure even though my provider said they were medically necessary.

### Time

My main hospital is the VA, and the Spokane VA referred me to the Seattle VA for several aspects of my care, resulting in a long drive to access care.

I've been on a waitlist for gender affirming surgery for almost a year. The paperwork to even get on the list was insane. So much work, just to wait.

## Discrimination in Medical Settings

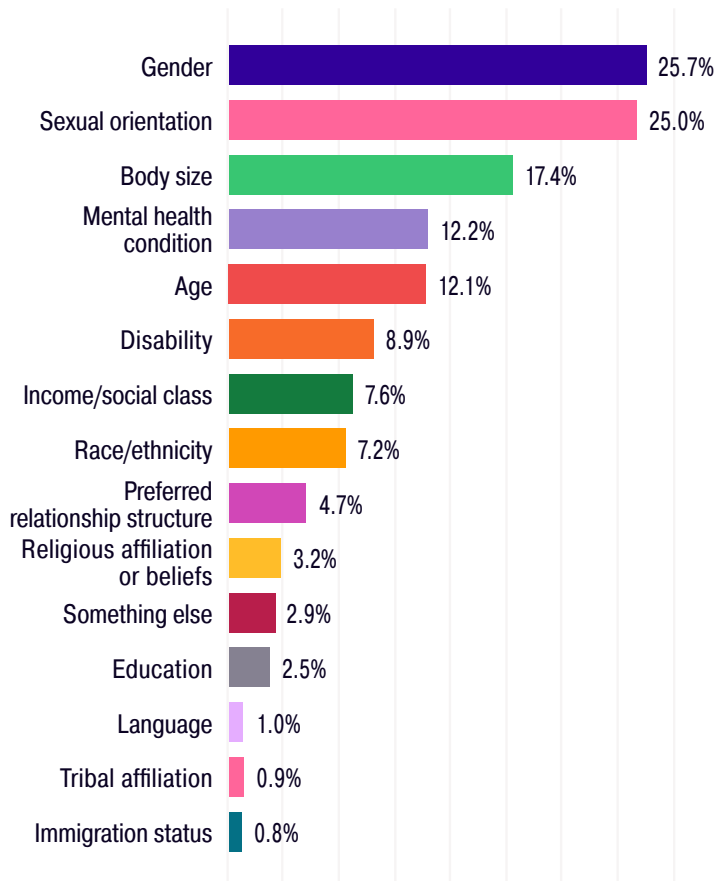
Most participants (58.6%) have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in Washington State. The participants tend to perceive that the discrimination was in response to their gender (25.7%) or sexual orientation (25.0%).

Furthermore, nearly half of participants (47.8%) have avoided seeking medical care because they expect to experience discrimination in medical settings, primarily based on their gender (54.7%) or sexual orientation (54.1%).

### Experience of discrimination in medical settings in Washington

**Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in WA based on any of your characteristics?**

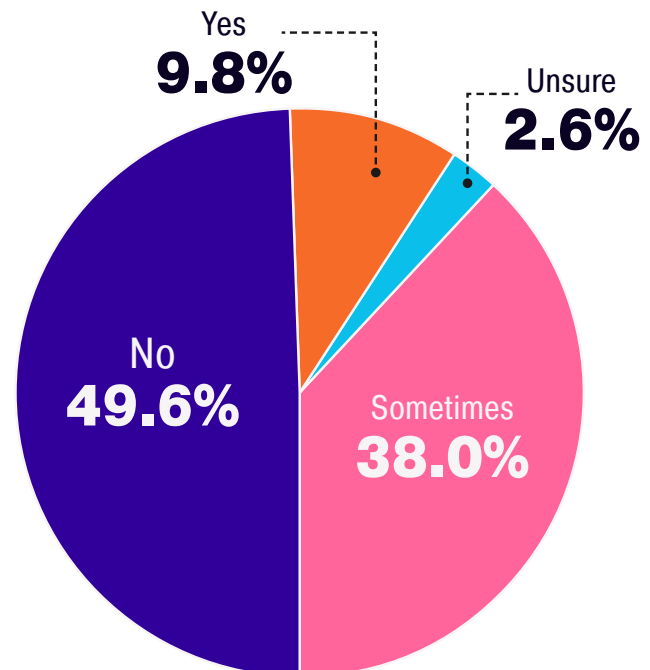
(6,319 participants)



### Avoidance of medical care

**Do you tend to avoid obtaining medical care because you expect to experience discrimination in medical settings?**

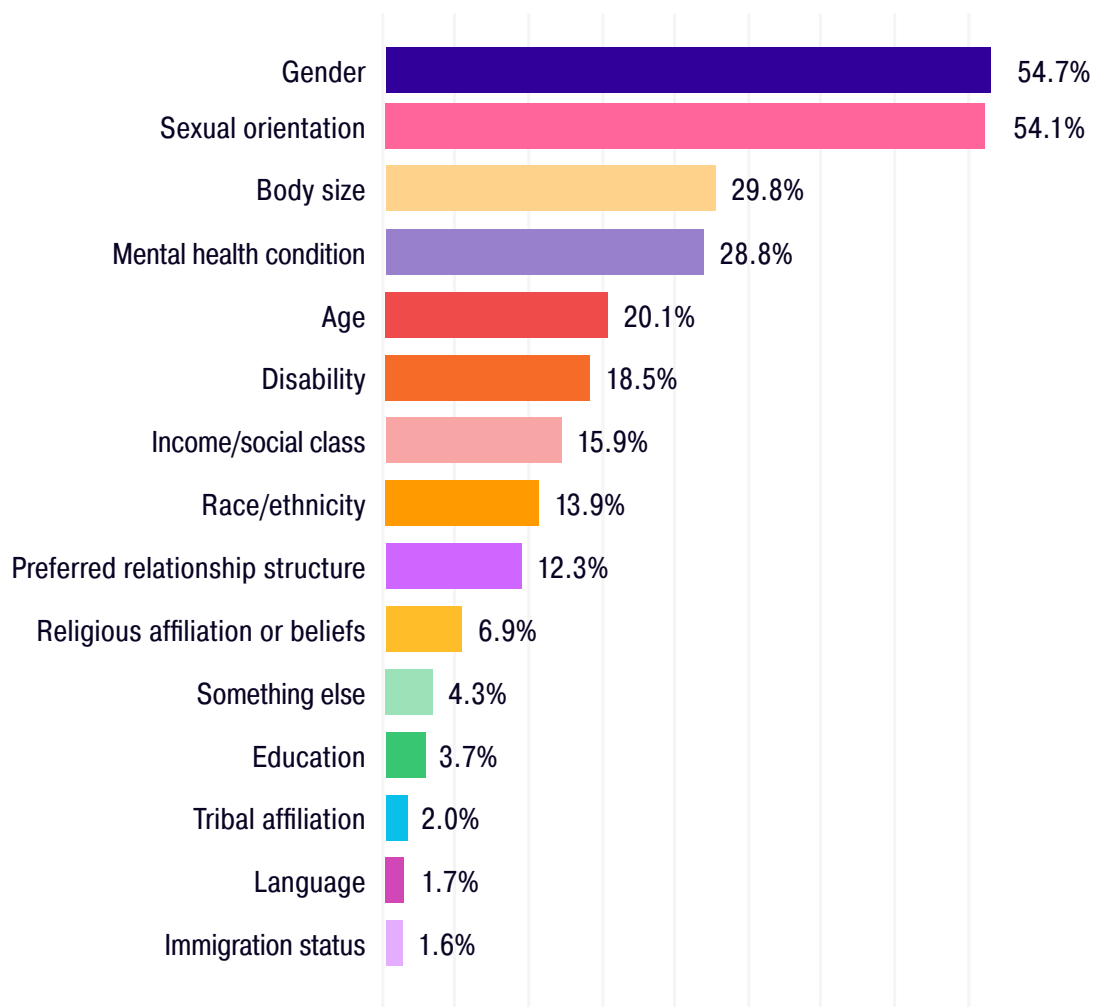
(6,338 participants)



## Identities/characteristics prompting avoidance of medical care

When you avoid medical care, which of your identities or characteristics do you expect discrimination in medical settings to be related to?

(3,197 participants)



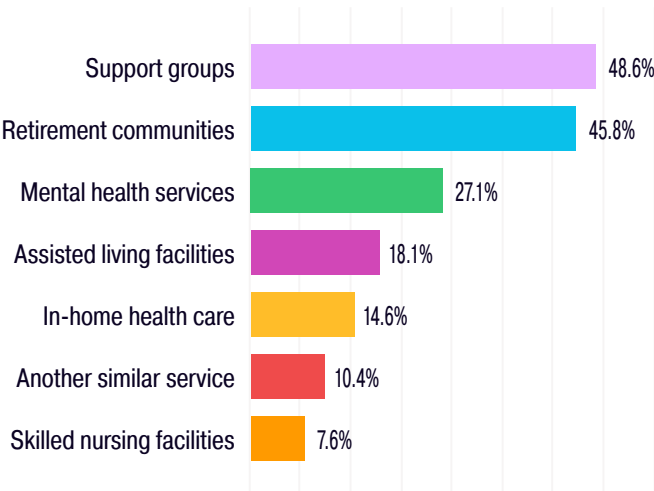
# Health Services for Queer Elders

Many participants ages 65 and older have been unable to find LGBTQ-affirming services, including support groups (48.6%), retirement communities (45.8%), and mental health services (27.1%).

## Services inaccessible to LGBTQ+ people ages 65+

Of participants ages 65+ who were unable to find LGBTQ-affirming services, the following types of services were inaccessible:

(144 participants)



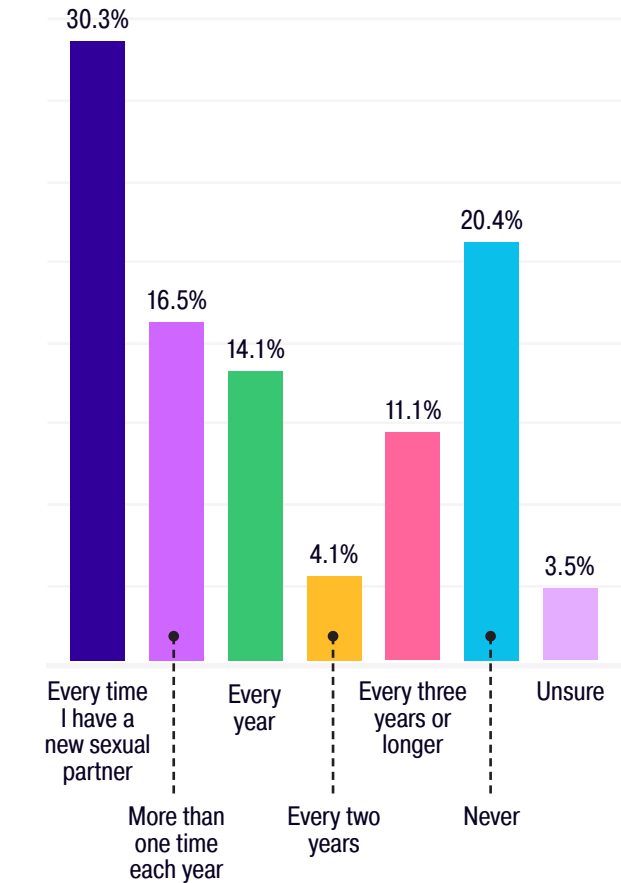
# Sexual Health

Nearly one-third of participants (30.3%) obtain screening for sexual transmitted infections (STIs) every time they have a new sexual partner. Twenty percent of participants (20.4%) say they never engage in STI screenings, and 16.5% obtain screenings more than once each year.

## STI screening frequency

How often do you engage in screenings for sexually transmitted infections?

(6,202 participants)



# Economic and Financial Experiences

2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians shared their economic and financial experiences, including their current employment and income, experiences with workplace discrimination, housing, and perceptions of their financial well-being compared to their peers.

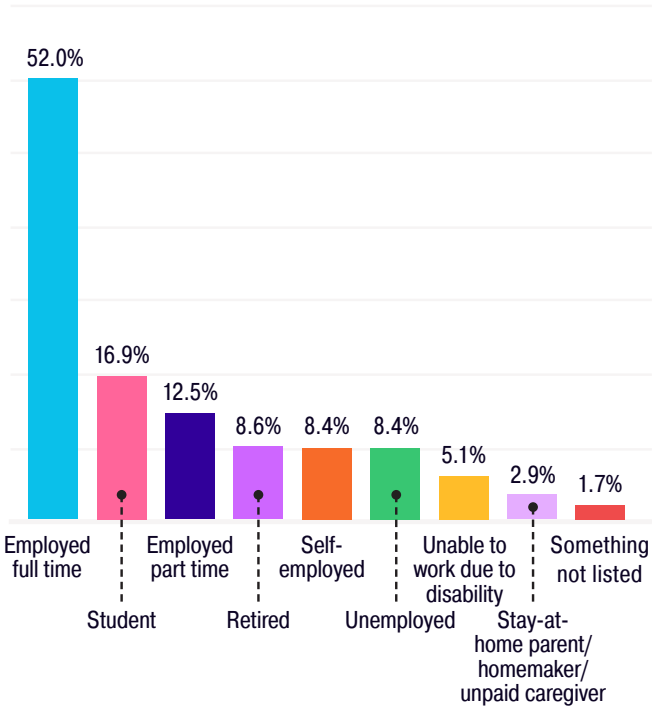
## Employment and Career

Most participants (52.0%) held full-time employment when they completed the survey. A total of 16.9% were students, and 12.5% held part-time employment. Participants worked in a wide range of occupations, including healthcare/ social assistance (11.7%), government and public administration (7.6%), college/university/ adult education (6.4%), and arts/entertainment/ recreation (5.5%). Gross annual individual income tended to be polarized, with 14.3% of participants making less than \$15,000 per year and 8.8% making \$150,000 or more annually. Gross annual household income skewed higher, with 21.7% of participants reporting \$150,000 or higher per year. Most participants (40.1%) believe that their 2SLGBTQIA+ identity has not affected their career advancement. A total of 20.6% of participants believe their LGBTQ+ identity has affected their career advancement in a negative way, while 13.2% believe their LGBTQ+ identity has affected their career advancement in a positive way. However, most participants (57.1%) have experienced workplace discrimination.

## Current employment

What is your current employment status?

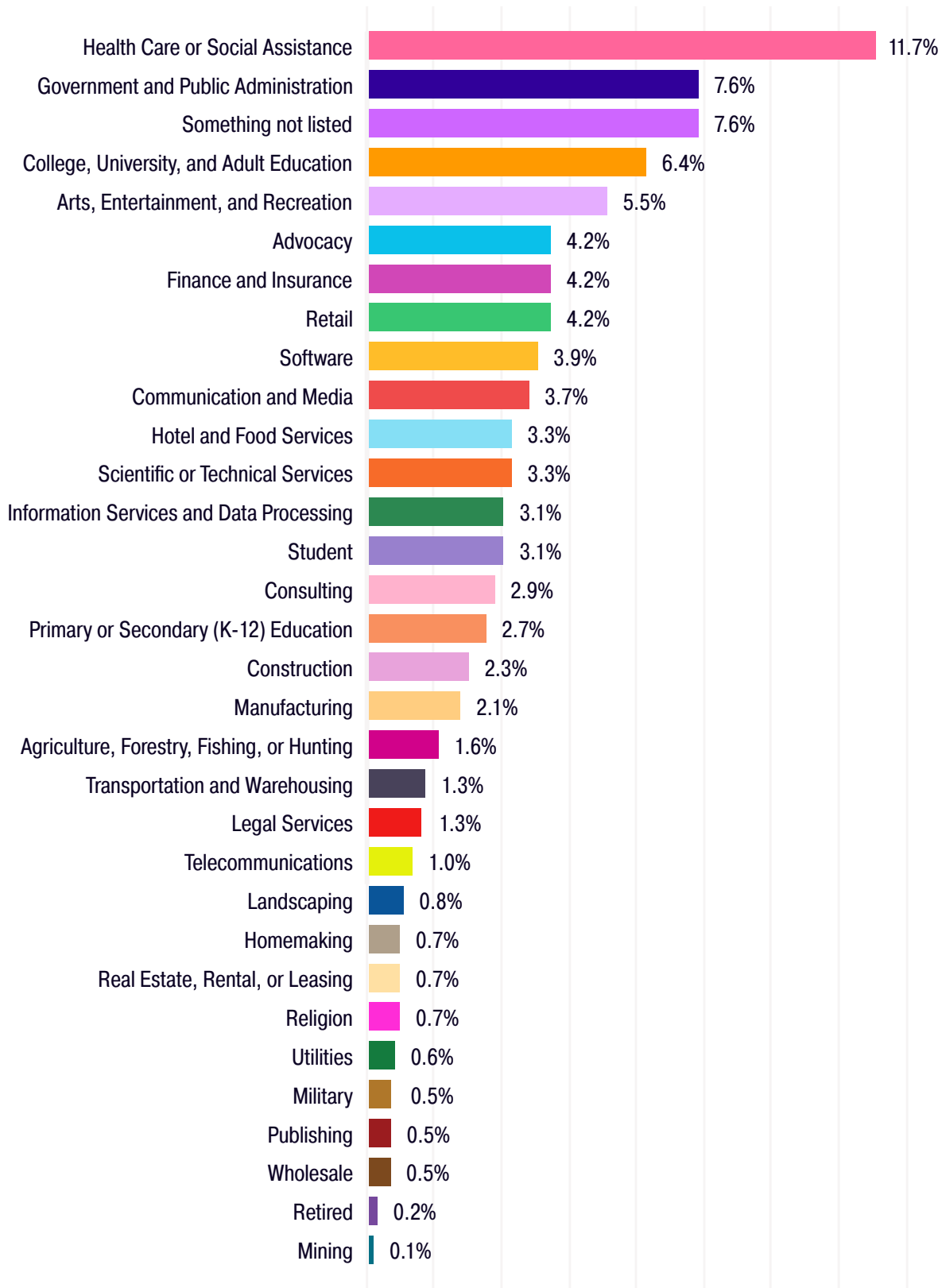
(6,149 participants)



## Current occupation/industry

Which industry best describes your current occupation?

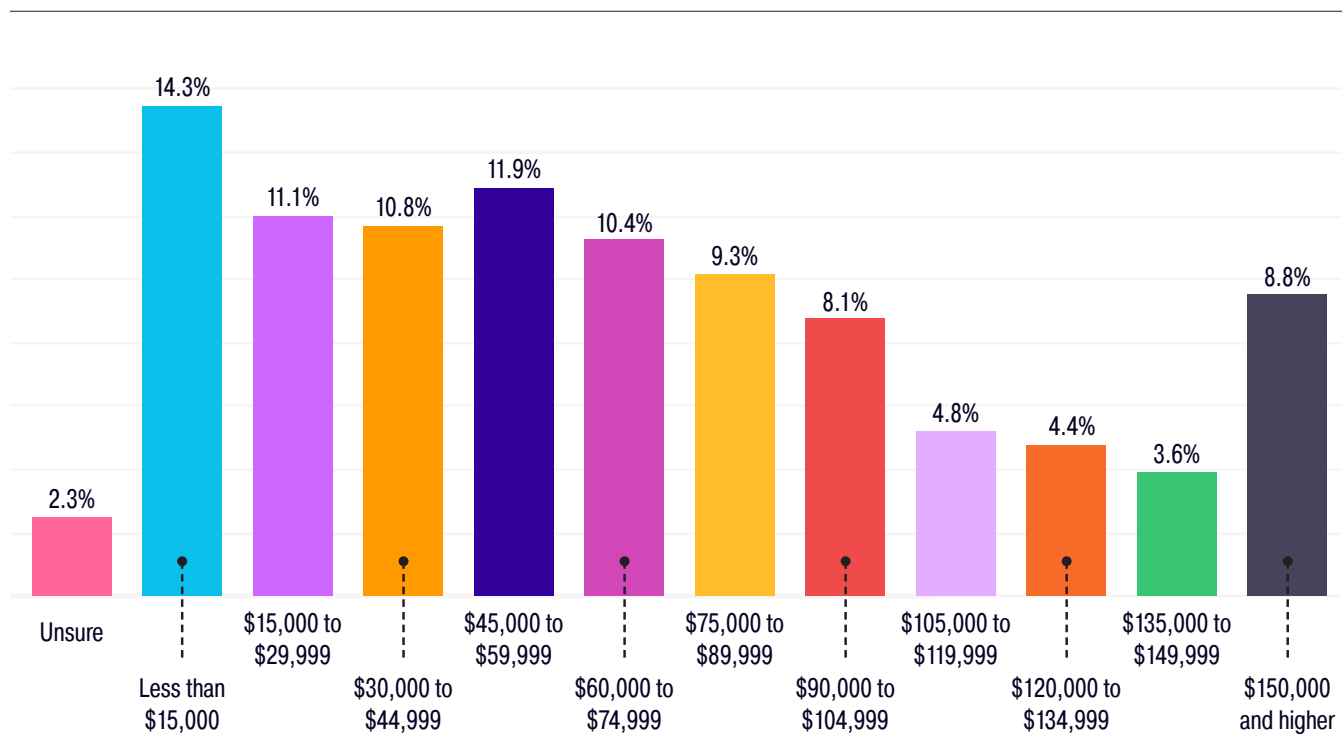
(6,144 participants)



## Gross individual income

Which best describes your gross annual individual income?

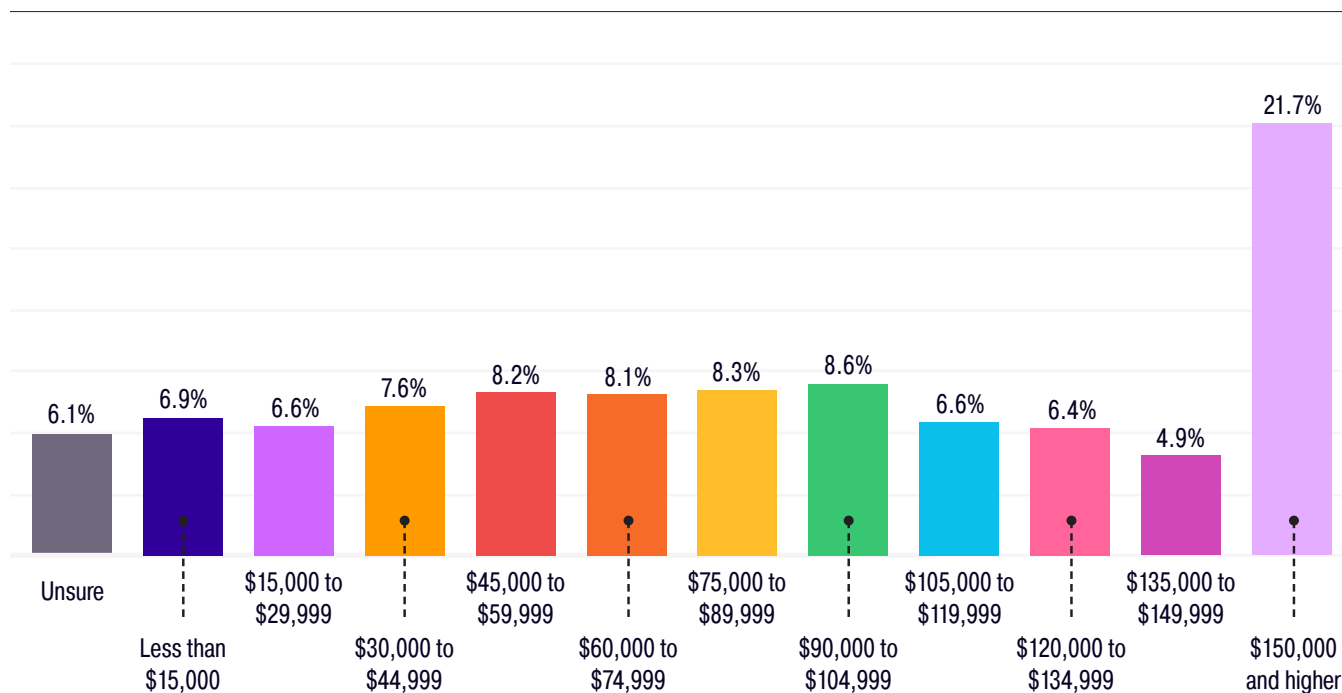
(5,336 participants)



## Gross annual household income

Which best describes your gross annual household income?

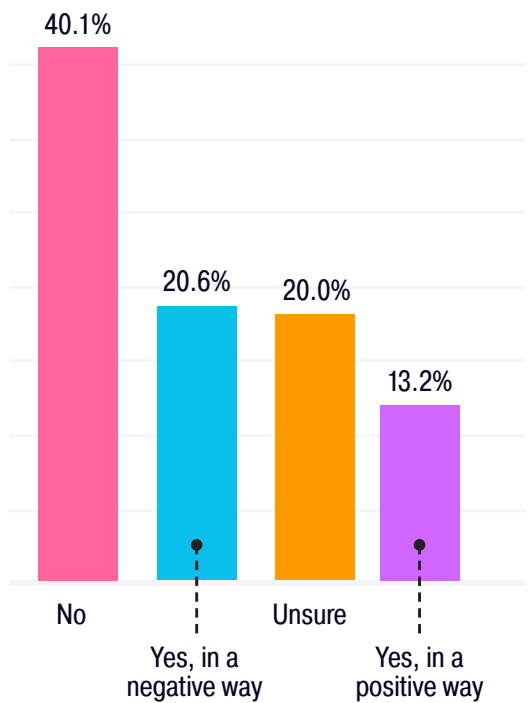
(5,504 participants)



# Career advancement

Do you believe your LGBTQ+ identity has affected your career advancement opportunities?

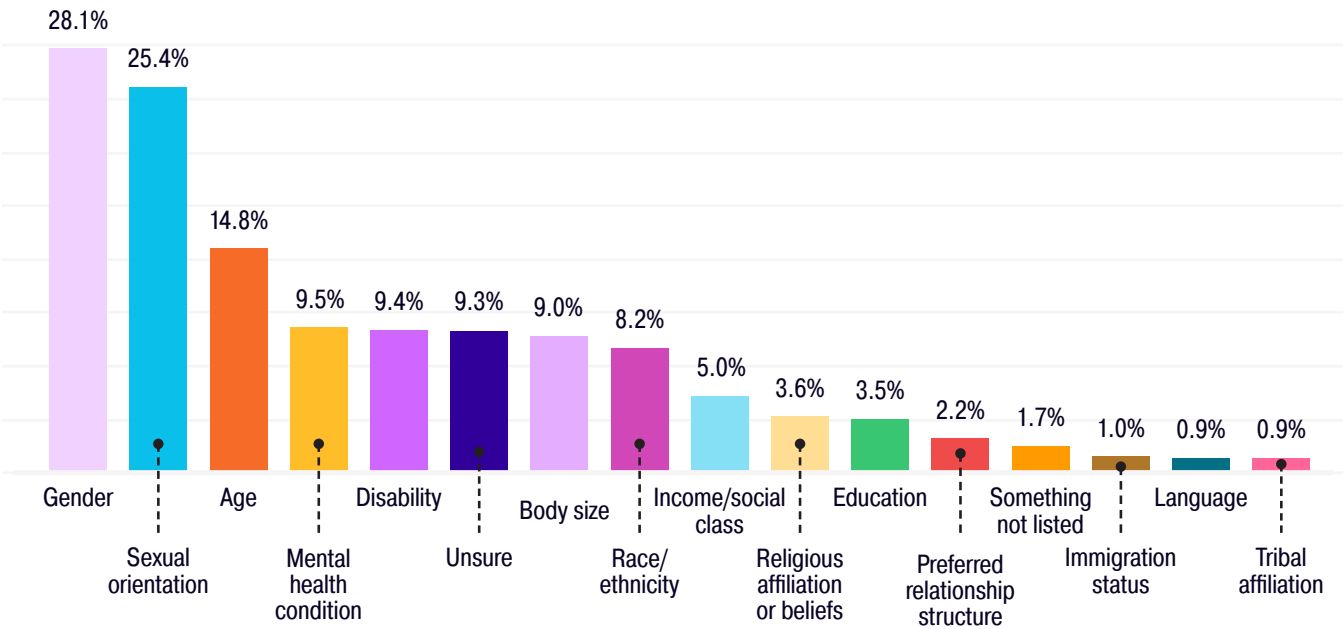
(6,129 participants)



# Workplace discrimination

Have you experienced discrimination in the workplace in Washington based on...

(6,133 participants)



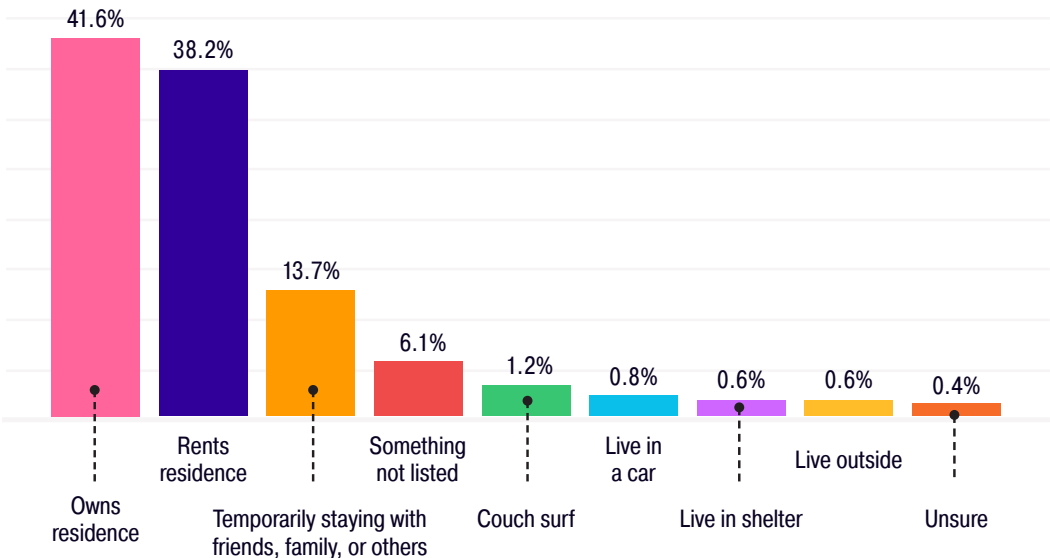
# Housing and Household Dynamics

Forty-four percent (43.7%) of adult participants own their primary residence. Of those participants, most own single-family homes (68.5%), followed by townhomes (10.7%), and condominiums (9.9%). The plurality of participants (34.3%) live with a spouse, followed by 19.3% who live with a parent, and 18.1% who live alone.

## Primary housing

Which best describes your current primary housing?

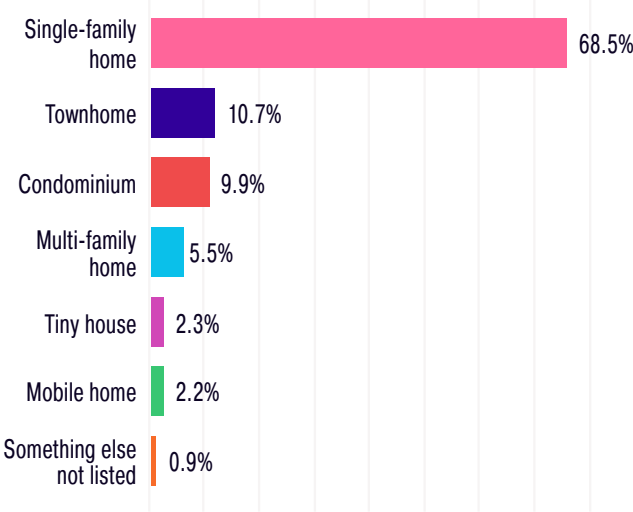
(6,126 participants)



## Home ownership

Of the 43.7% of adult participants who own a home, these are the types of homes they own:

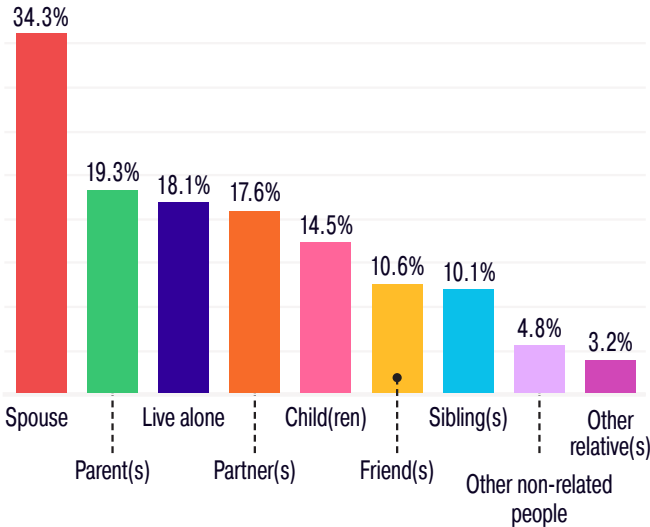
(2,543 participants)



## Members of household

Who lives with you in your household?

(6,124 participants)



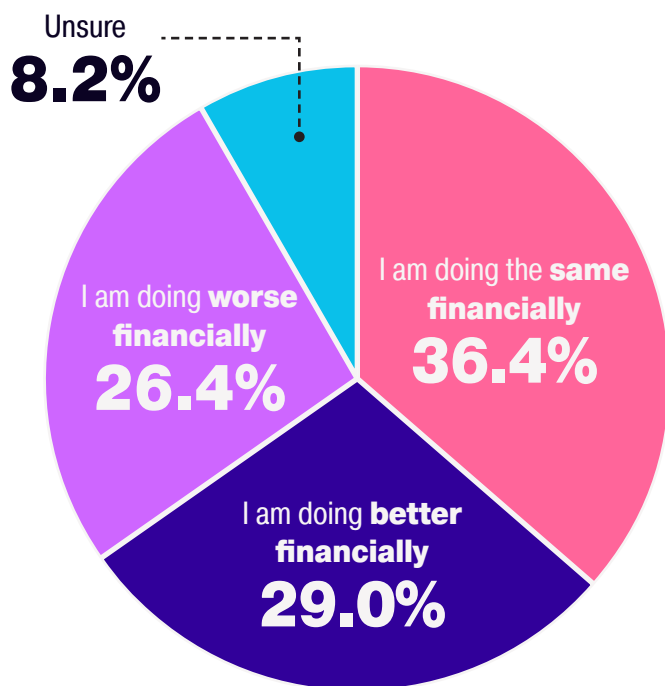
## Financial Well-Being/Comparison

Participants were asked about how they feel they are doing financially compared to other people their age in Washington State. Perceptions were mixed, with about one-third of participants saying they think they are doing the same financially compared to others their age in Washington (36.4%), 29.0% saying they are doing better than others their age financially, and 26.4% saying they are doing worse than others.

### Sense of financial status

**How do you think you are doing financially compared to other people your age in Washington?**

(5,530 participants)



## Safety, Hate Crime, and Incarceration

Participants responded to multiple-choice and open-ended questions about their experiences and perceptions pertaining to safety, hate crime, and incarceration in Washington.

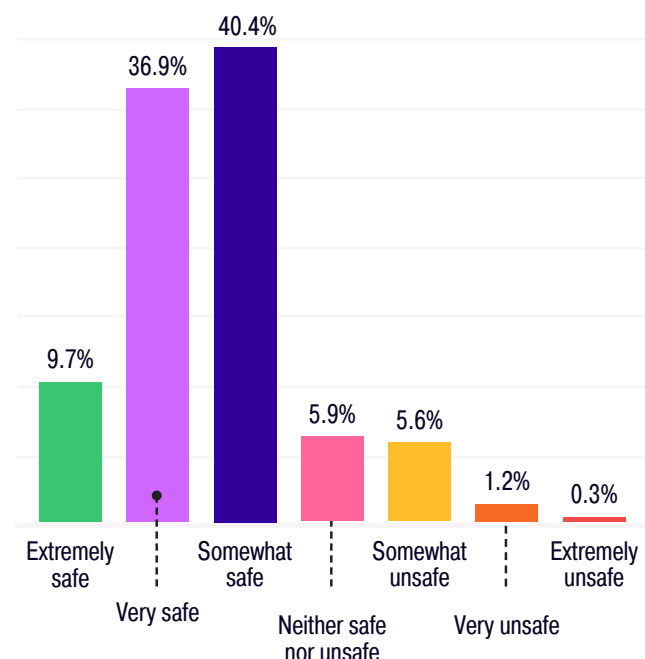
### 2SLGBTQIA+ Identity and Safety

The overwhelming majority (87%) of participants feel somewhat to extremely safe as a 2SLGBTQIA+ person in Washington State. Two-thirds are open/out about their 2SLGBTQIA+ identity to all their friends and immediate family members (62.2% and 61.3%, respectively). Almost one-quarter (22.3%) have been the victim of a hate crime. Most victims perceived that the hate crime they experienced was motivated by perceptions about their sexual orientation or gender (67.3% and 51.1%, respectively).

### Perceived safety as an LGBTQ+ person in Washington

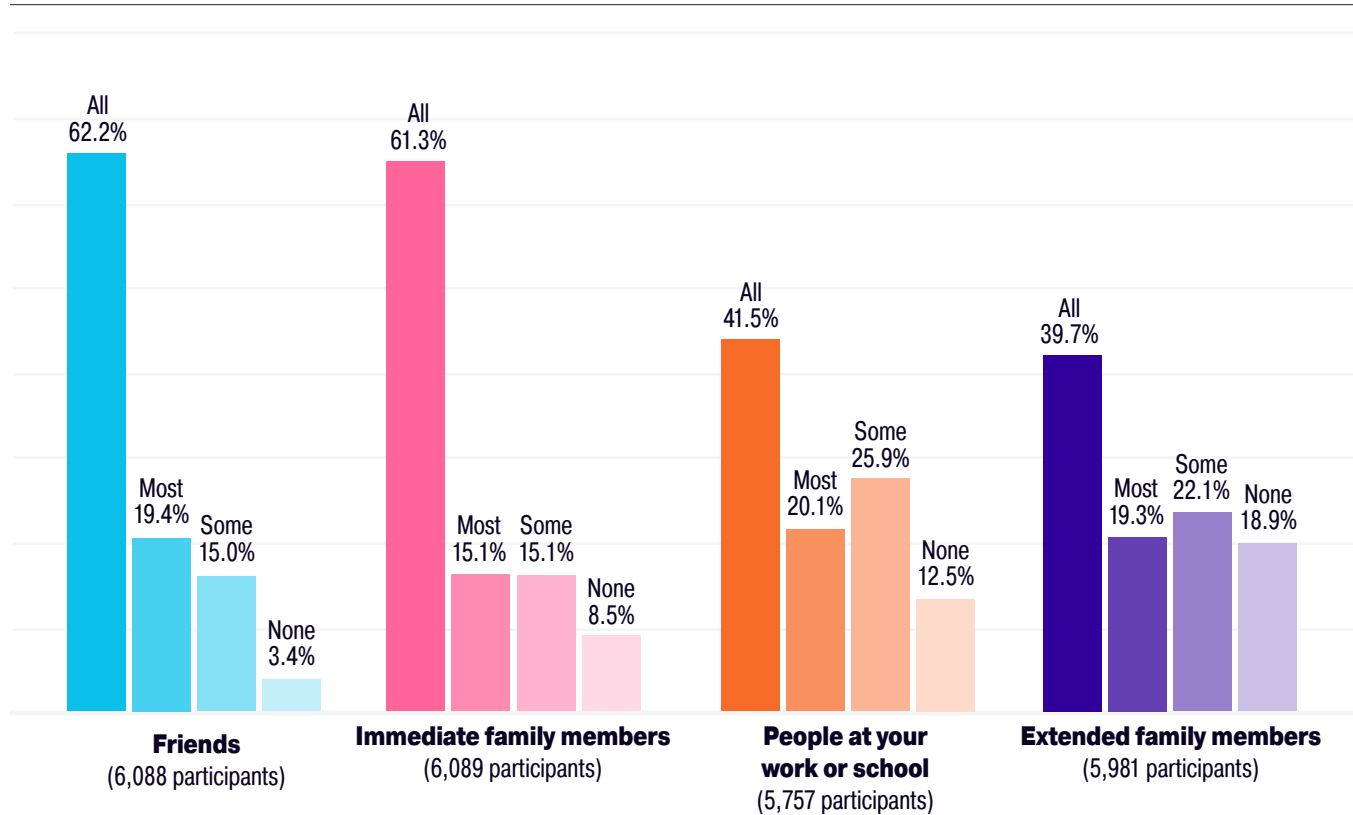
**How safe do you feel as an LGBTQ+ person in the state of Washington?**

(6,187 participants)



## Outness/openness about LGBTQ+ identity

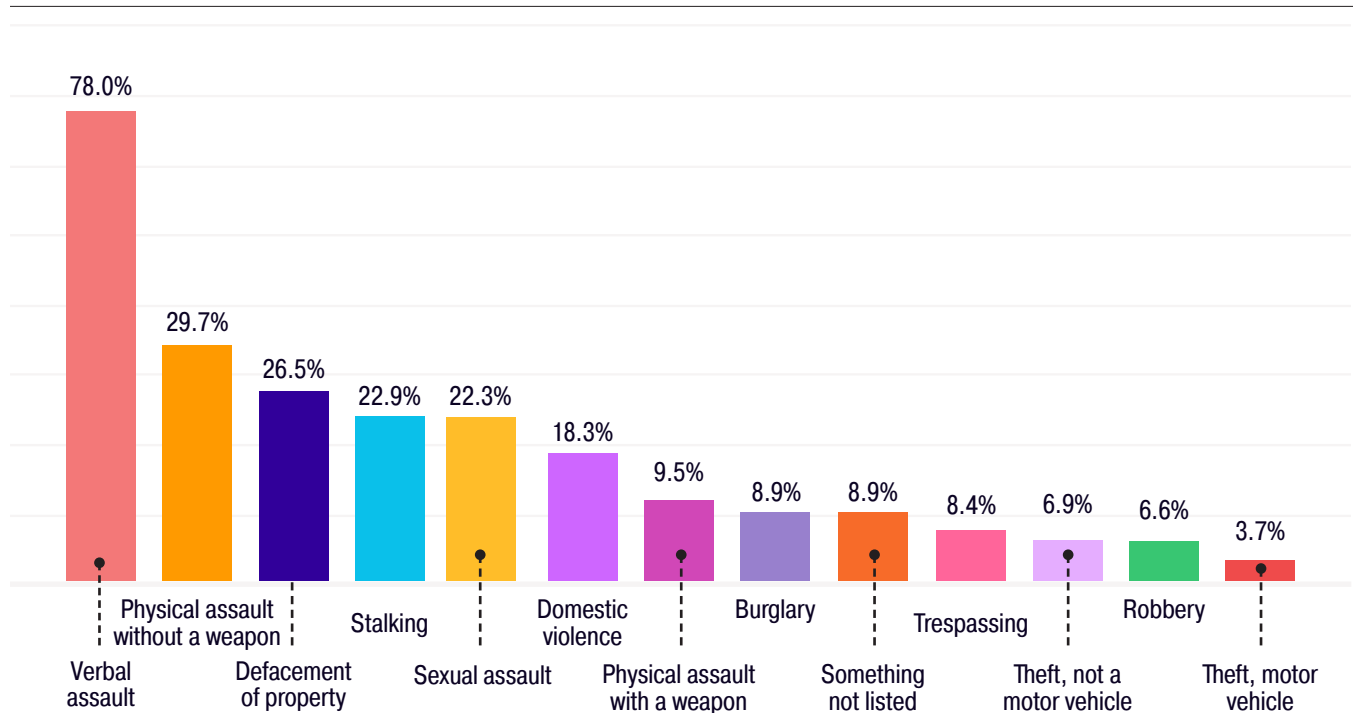
Are you out (or open about your LGBTQ+ identity) to:



## Hate crimes experienced in Washington

Which hate crimes you have experienced while living in Washington?

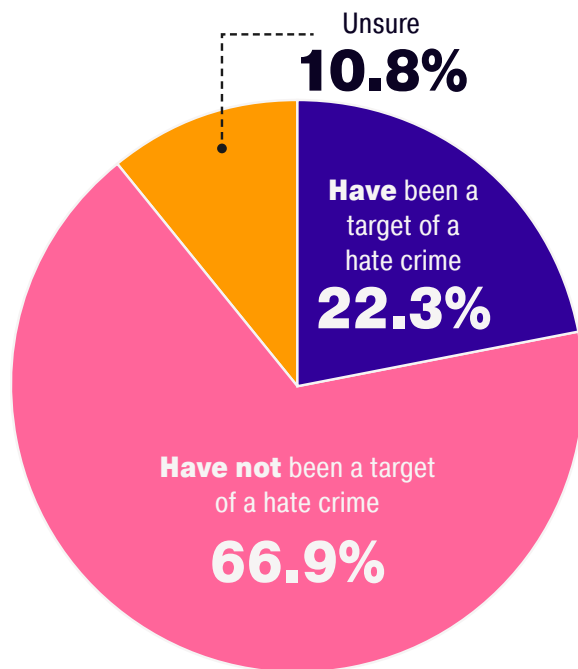
(1,375 participants)



## Hate crime victimization in Washington

While living in Washington, have you ever been a target of a hate crime?

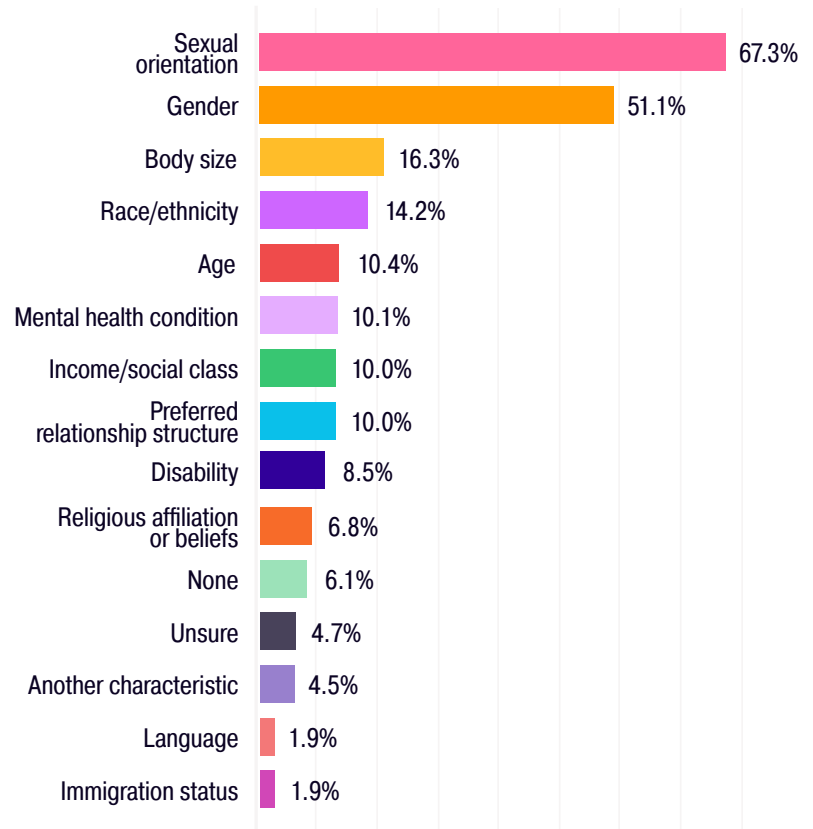
(1,880 participants)



## Identities or characteristics prompting the hate crime(s) experienced

What do you think motivated the actions of the offender?

(2,040 participants)



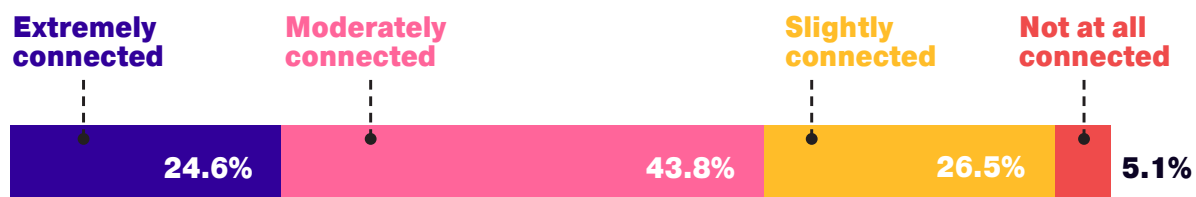
## 2SLGBTQIA+ Community Connectedness

Nearly all participants (94.9%) feel some level of connectedness to a 2SLGBTQIA+ community or communities in Washington. Nearly one-quarter (24.6%) feel extremely connected.

## Connectedness to LGBTQ+ communities in Washington

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

(6,659 participants)



# Incarceration and Related Experiences

Three percent of participants (2.6%) have been incarcerated in Washington State. Approximately one-third (33.8%) perceived that their 2SLGBTQIA+ identity affected their treatment by other incarcerated people and site personnel while incarcerated. About one-quarter (22.3%) experienced difficulties receiving affirming healthcare while incarcerated.

## Incarceration treatment by other people

Did your LGBTQ+ identity negatively affect your treatment by other inmates or personnel while incarcerated?

(68 participants)

Negative experience	67.2%
Witnessed or experienced mistreatment by other incarcerated individuals	41.8%
Experienced mistreatment by staff	14.9%
Incarcerated in wrong-gender area	7.5%
Staff weren't educated/trained	3.0%
Neutral experience	32.8%
Wasn't 'out' as LGBTQ+	14.9%
Treated the same	9.0%
Wasn't in long enough to experience anything negative	9.0%

## Quotes – Treatment by others

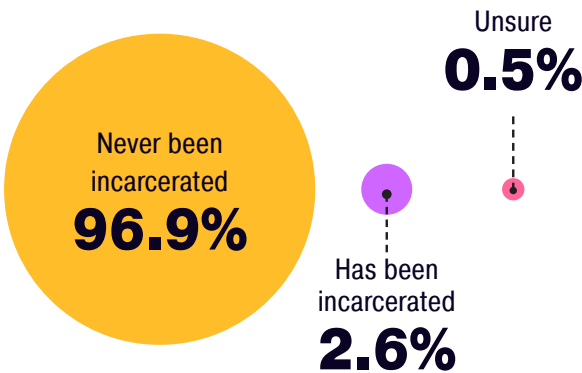
(68 participants)

Negative experience
I was harassed by nearly everybody in my holding cell for being gay. Even the staff laughed about it and shrugged it off.
Inappropriate comments during strip search
Yes, discrimination and harassment from both inmates and staff made it difficult to feel safe and respected.
I was physically assaulted by other inmates and when I cried out to guards for help, they ignored me and threatened to beat me or put me in solitary
Neutral experience
I did not out myself. For my safety.
I was in jail in Renton for two days and I don't think my orientation ever came up.

# Prior incarceration

Have you ever been incarcerated in Washington?

(6,056 participants)



## Incarceration treatment x Healthcare

Did you have difficulty receiving health care that affirmed your LGBTQ+ identity while incarcerated?

(80 participants)

Didn't experience difficulties	68.7%
No issue with healthcare	33.7%
Didn't need healthcare while incarcerated	27.5%
Wasn't out at the time	7.5%
Experienced difficulties	31.2%
General healthcare concerns	7.5%
Limited access to gender-affirming care	6.2%
Mistreated by medical staff	6.2%
Staff was unknowledgeable	5.0%
Treatment was delayed	3.7%
Confidentiality concerns	2.5%

## Quotes – Healthcare

(80 participants)

Didn't experience difficulties
The womens prison is very attuned to healthcare. I found no lack of services
Too short a stay to need healthcare, and guards were attentive with prescribed meds
Wasn't Out at the time
Experienced difficulties
When I was in a male unit, it was pretty fine, I was seen as a man and I don't think people really thought about me being transgender. When I was in a women's unit it was much harder, I was read as a women and couldn't bind my chest etc.
Yes, accessing gender-affirming care was challenging due to limited resources, lack of knowledgeable staff, and frequent delays.
Did not get my medications

# Intersectional Analysis

To better understand the experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals representing multiple marginalized identities (e.g., based on age, race/ethnicity, gender), we tested for differences in key outcomes based on these identities.

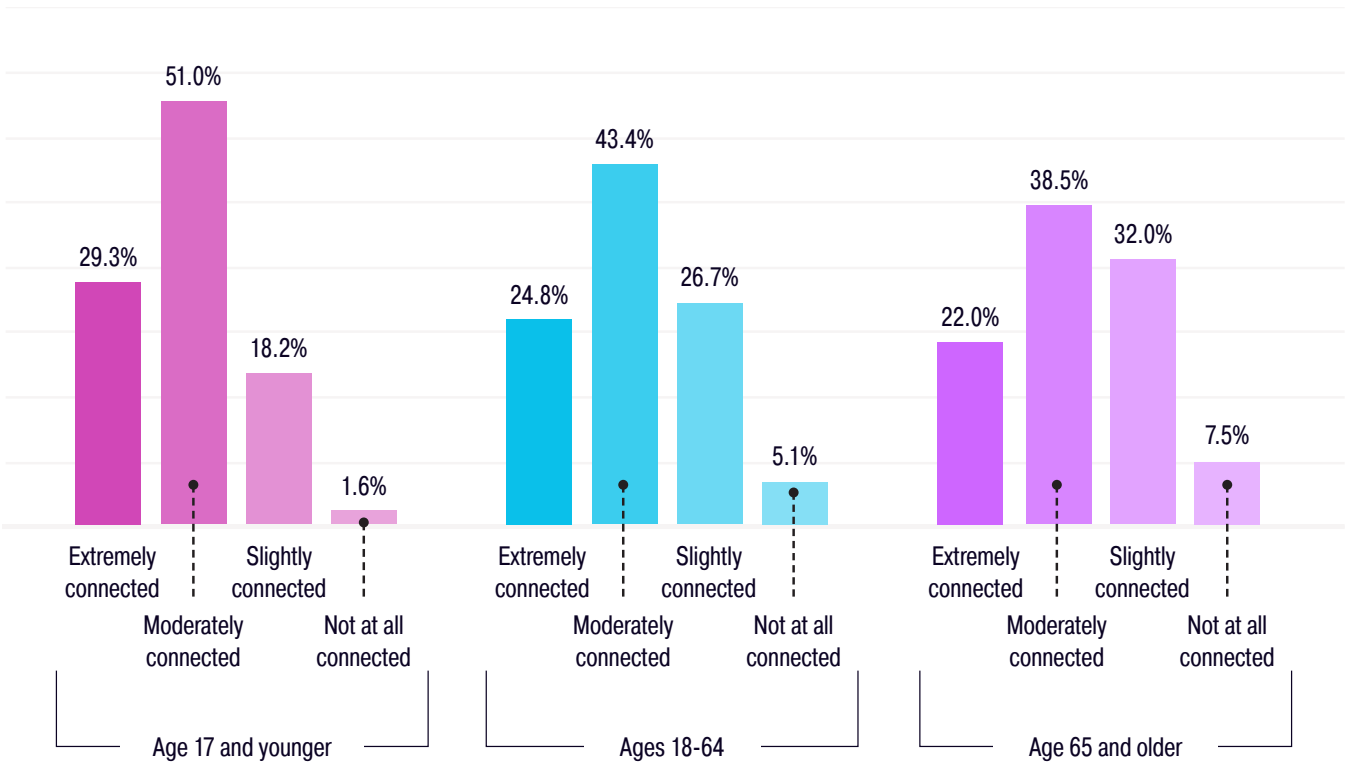
## Age

2SLGBTQIA+ seniors (ages 65 and older) and adolescents (ages 11 to 17) are known to experience disparities related to community connectedness, medical care, mental health, and other areas, compared to adults ages 18 to 64 years old. The following analyses aim to highlight these ongoing challenges.

### Age x Connectedness to LGBTQ+ communities in Washington

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

(6,659 participants)

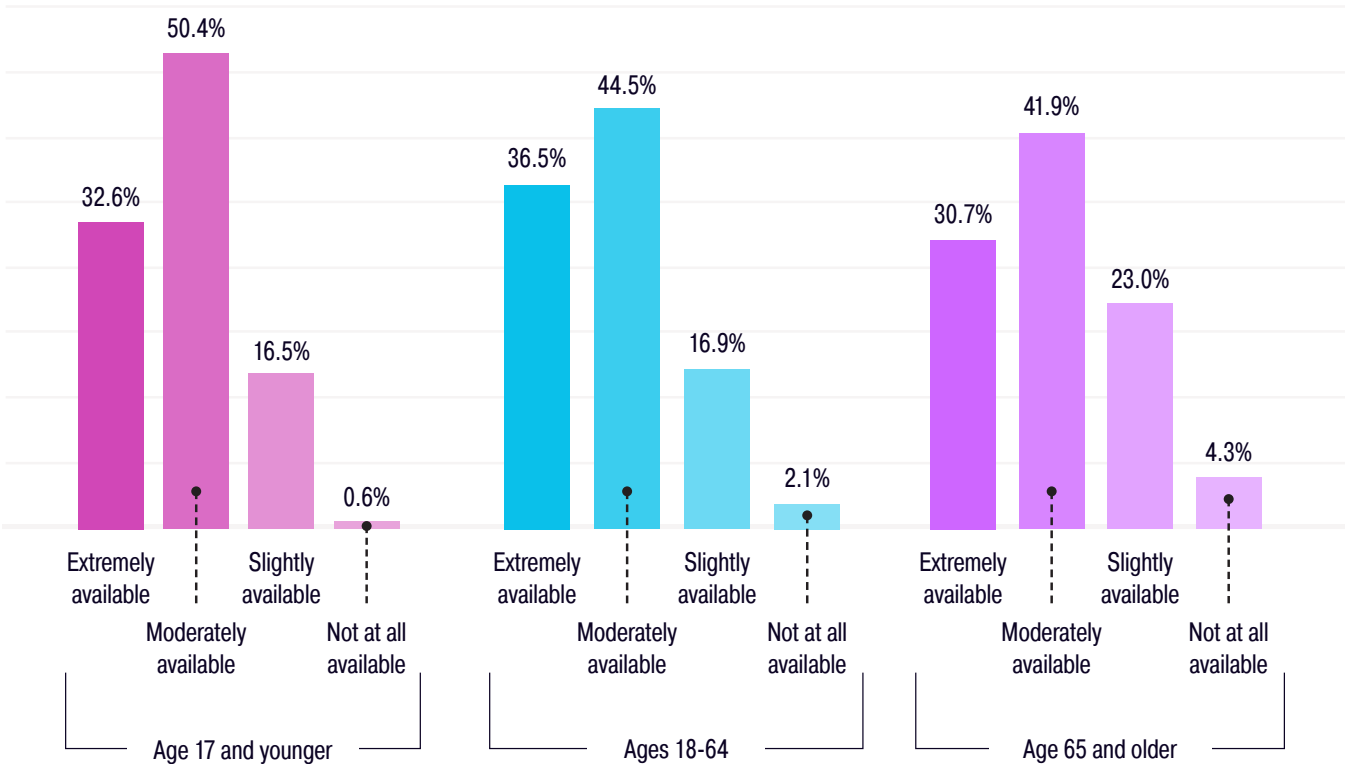


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between age and sense of connectedness. The relationship between age and connectedness was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 6,132) = 53.08, p < .001$ . 2SLGBTQIA+ seniors feel lower levels of 2SLGBTQIA+ community connectedness than adults ages 18 to 64 and adolescents. For example, sixty-one percent of 2SLGBTQIA+ seniors (60.5%) feel moderately to extremely connected to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community (or communities) in Washington, compared to 68.2% of adults (ages 18 to 64) and 80.3% of adolescents.

# Age x Resource availability

Which best describes how available LGBTQ+ resources are to you in Washington?

(6,659 participants)

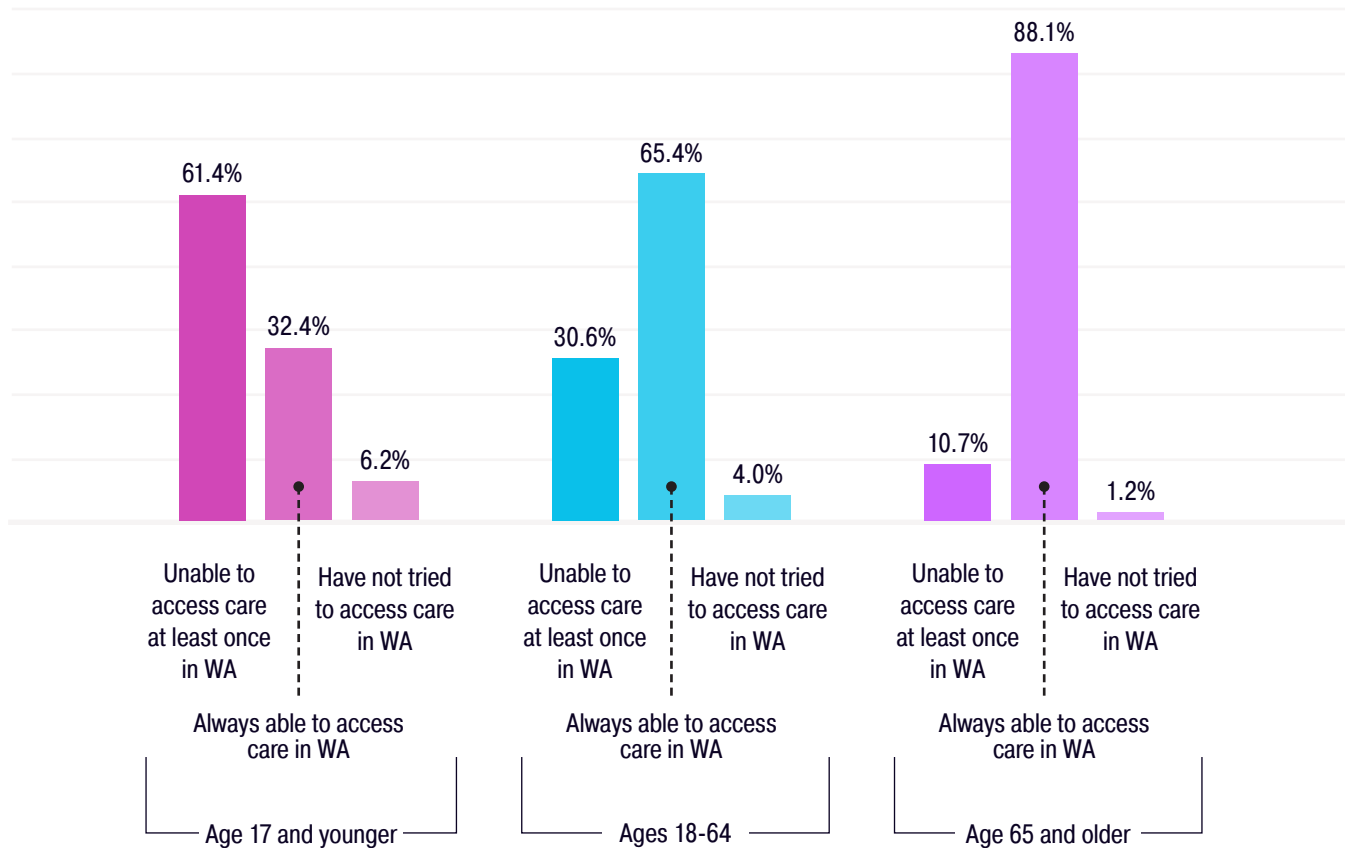


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between age and perceptions of resource availability. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 6,125) = 38.20, p < .001$ . Eighty-three percent of adolescents (83.0%) perceive resources as moderately or extremely available, compared to adults (81.0%) and seniors (73.6%).

“As a pansexual woman who is married to a Lesbian woman, I would like to see pay equality for women and education help for older adults/women/LGBTQ people. I guess as I’m getting older, I’m worried about my future as a queer woman, so more policies to protect senior queer people and women would be good. We don’t own a home, so getting help buying a house in a safe area like King County would be appreciated.”

# Age x Access to medical care while living in Washington

(6,088 participants)



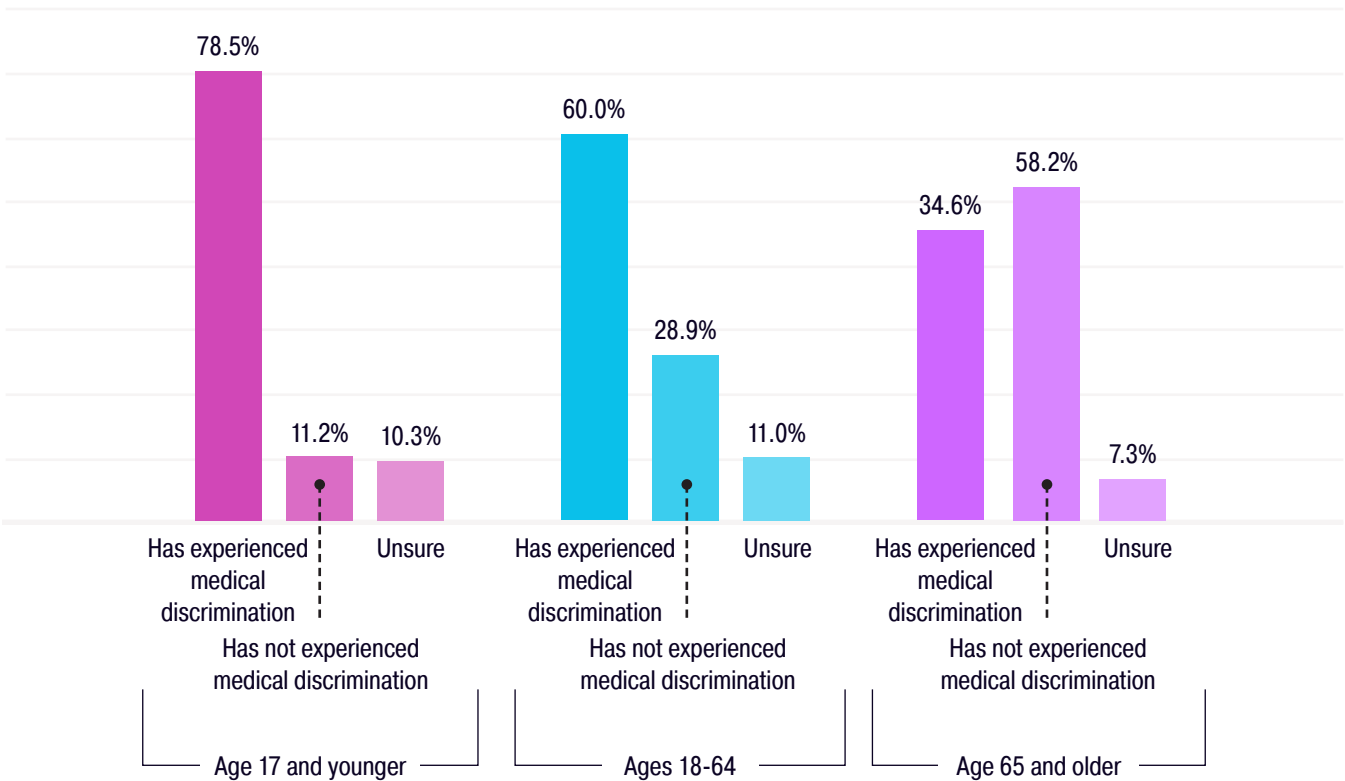
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between age and access to medical care. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,088) = 359.85, p < .001$ . Adolescents are more likely to have been unable to access medical care in Washington State at least one time (61.4%), compared to adults (30.6%) and seniors (10.7%).

**I feel like young queer people (especially young trans people) are under attack, I would like their rights to privacy and medical care to be protected.**

# Age x Discrimination in medical settings

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in Washington?

(6,132 participants)



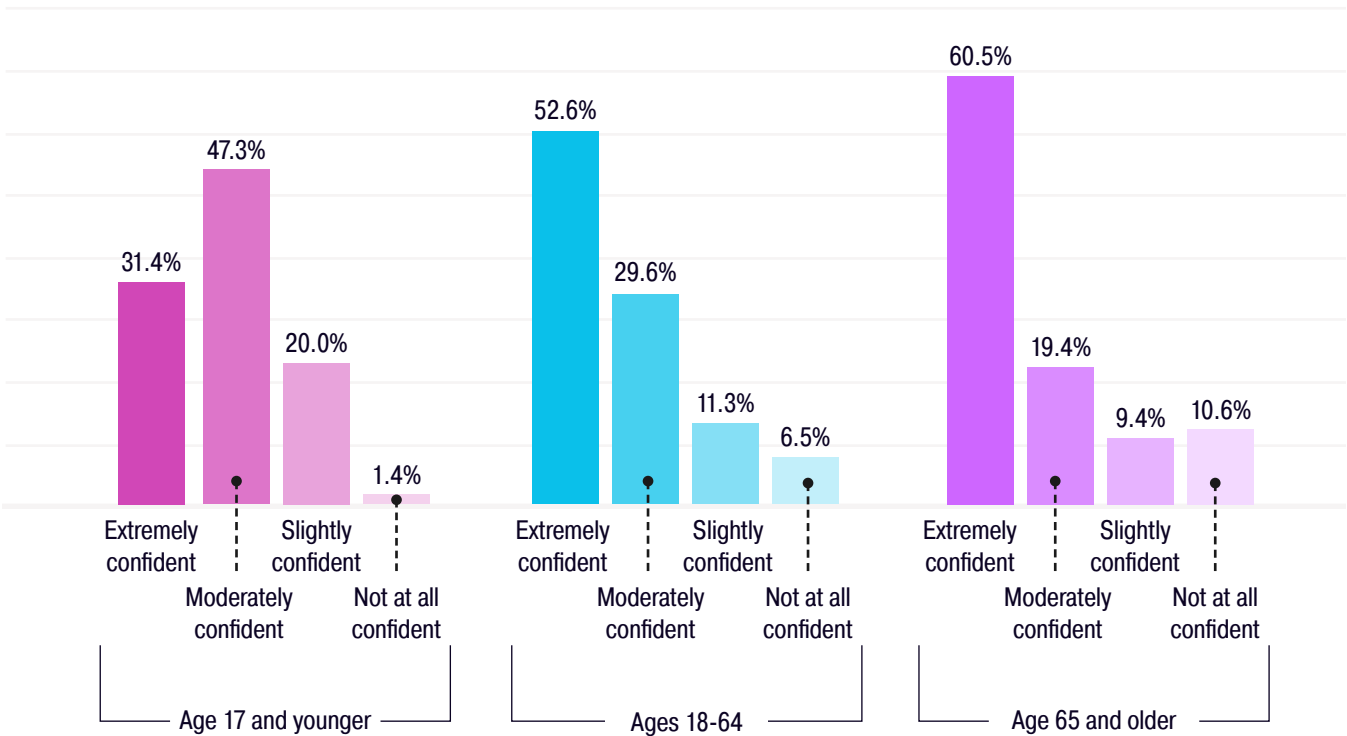
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between age and discrimination in medical settings. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,132) = 288.59, p < .001$ . Adolescents are more likely to have experienced discrimination in a medical setting (78.5%), compared to adults (60.0%) and seniors (34.6%).

“Keep protections in place for queer youth to be protected in schools, homes, and medical/health”

# Age x Access to support

If you were to become sick or injured in the near future, how confident are you that someone you know would take care of you?

(6,132 participants)



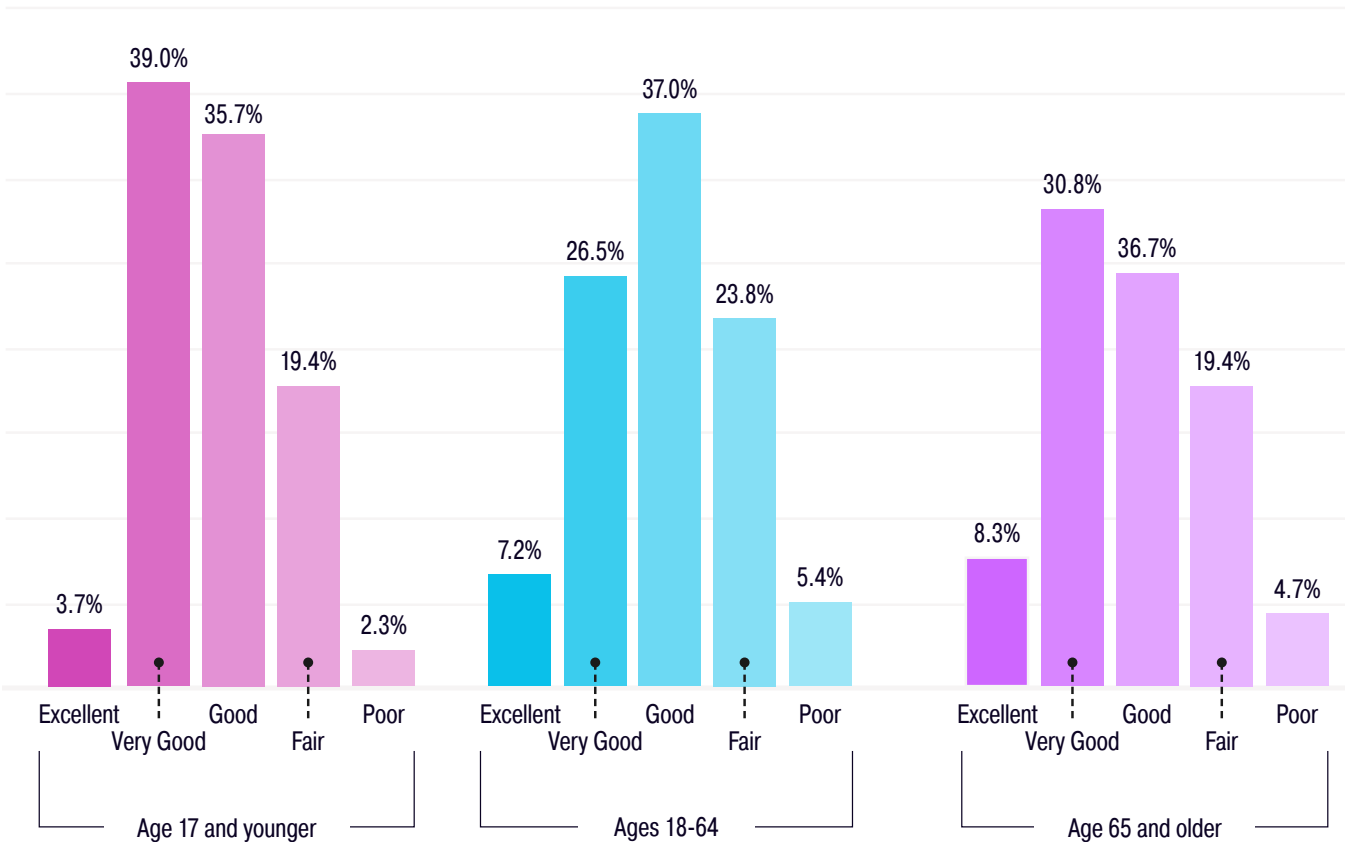
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between age and access to support in cases of illness or injury. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 6,132) = 186.60, p < .001$ . Seniors are more likely to be extremely confident in their access to support (60.5%), compared to adults ages 18-64 (52.6%) and adolescents (31.4%).

“Create more support for aging—additional senior centers. GenPride is a welcome addition, but more ongoing operational funding is needed. King County is making great strides in providing connections throughout the other more established senior centers (with awesome support from VSHSL) and this should be made available in other counties throughout the state.”

# Age x Physical health

How would you rate your overall physical health?

(6,131 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between age and overall physical health. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(8, N = 6,131) = 53.46, p < .001$ . Adolescents and seniors tend to view their physical health as very good (39.0% and 30.8%, respectively), whereas adults ages 18 to 64 tend to view their health as good (37.0%).



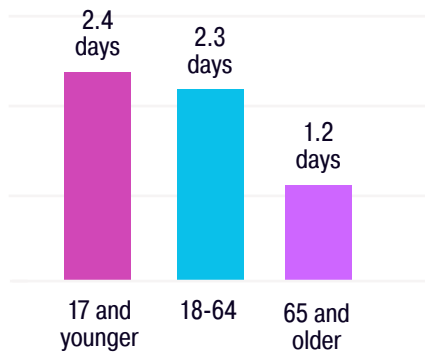
**(Protect the) ability of trans students to participate in sports.**



## Age x Depressive symptoms

On how many days in the past week have you had depressive symptoms?

(6,104 participants)

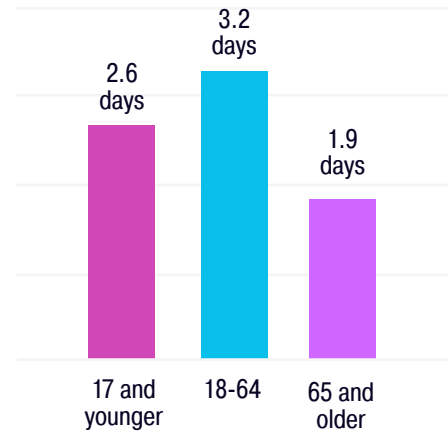


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of age on depressive symptoms. The effect of age on depressive symptoms was significant,  $F(2, 6,104) = 89.20, p < .001, \eta^2 = .028$ . Adolescents had higher levels of depressive symptoms ( $M = 2.42, SD = 1.51$ ) than adults ages 18 to 64 ( $M = 2.27, SD = 1.81$ ) and seniors ages 65 and older ( $M = 1.19, SD = 1.57$ ).

## Age x Anxiety symptoms

On how many days in the past week have you had anxiety symptoms?

(6,101 participants)

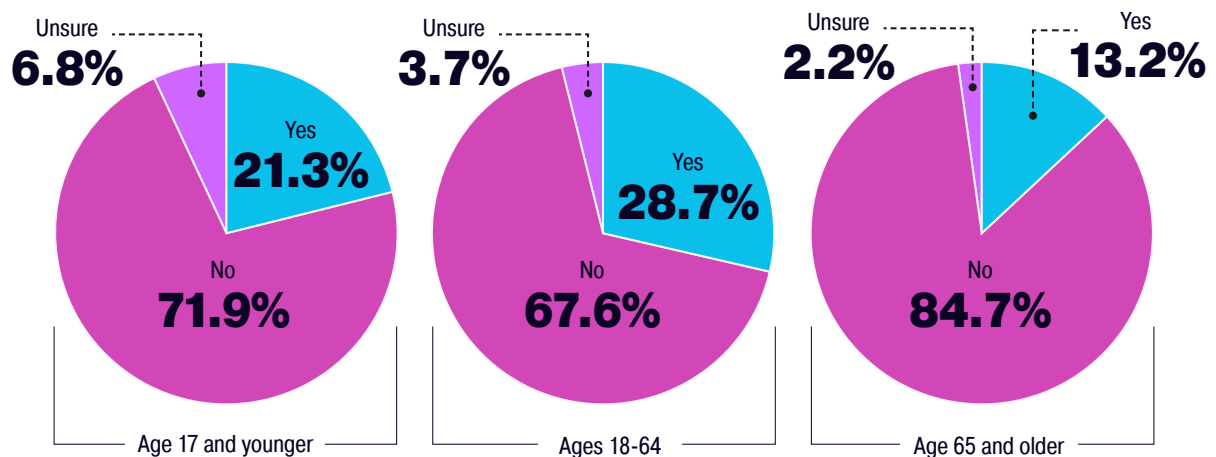


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of age on anxiety. The effect was significant,  $F(2, 6,101) = 95.11, p < .001, \eta^2 = .030$ . Adults ages 18 to 64 had higher levels of anxiety ( $M = 3.23, SD = 2.22$ ) than adolescents ( $M = 2.61, SD = 1.81$ ) and seniors ( $M = 1.92, SD = 2.01$ ).

## Age x Suicidal ideation

In the past 12 months, have you ever had any thoughts about killing yourself?

(6,129 participants)

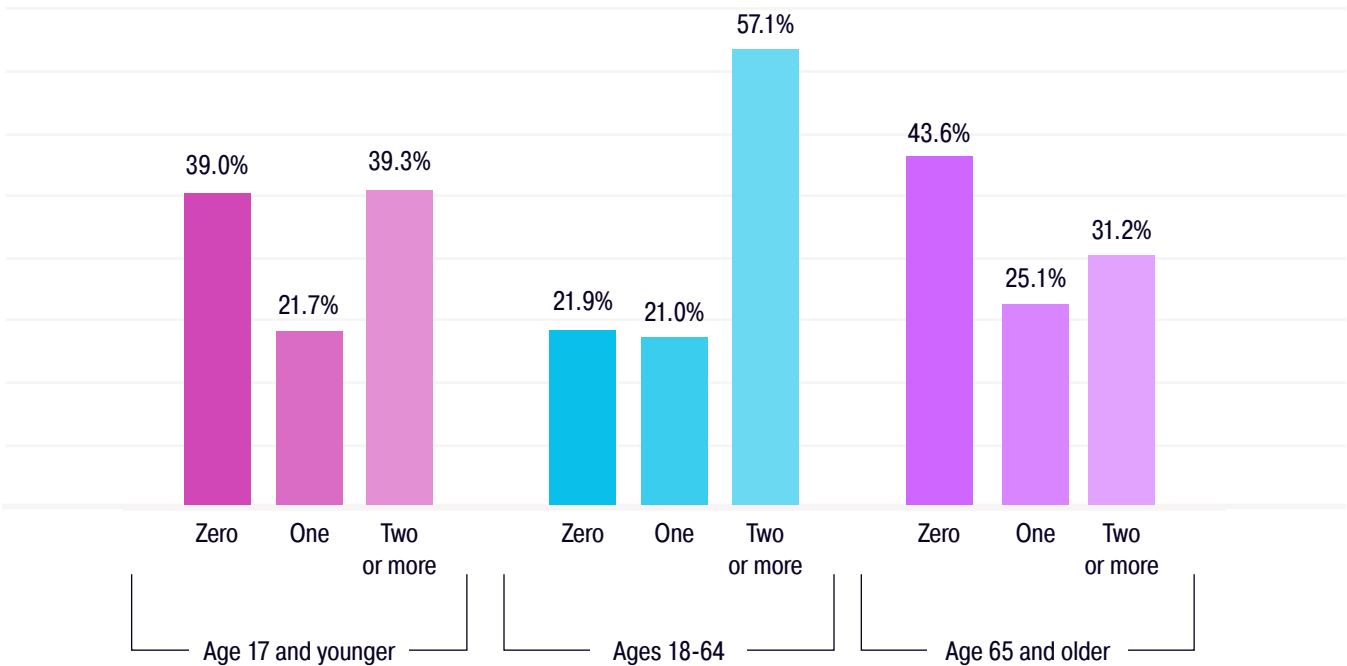


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between age and suicidal ideation. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,129) = 84.15, p < .001$ . Nearly 28 percent of adults ages 18 to 64 (27.6%) have had suicidal thoughts in the past year, compared to 21.3% of adolescents and 13.2% of adults ages 65 and older.

# Age x Mental health diagnoses

Number of mental health diagnoses received by a medical professional at any time in life

(6,132 participants)



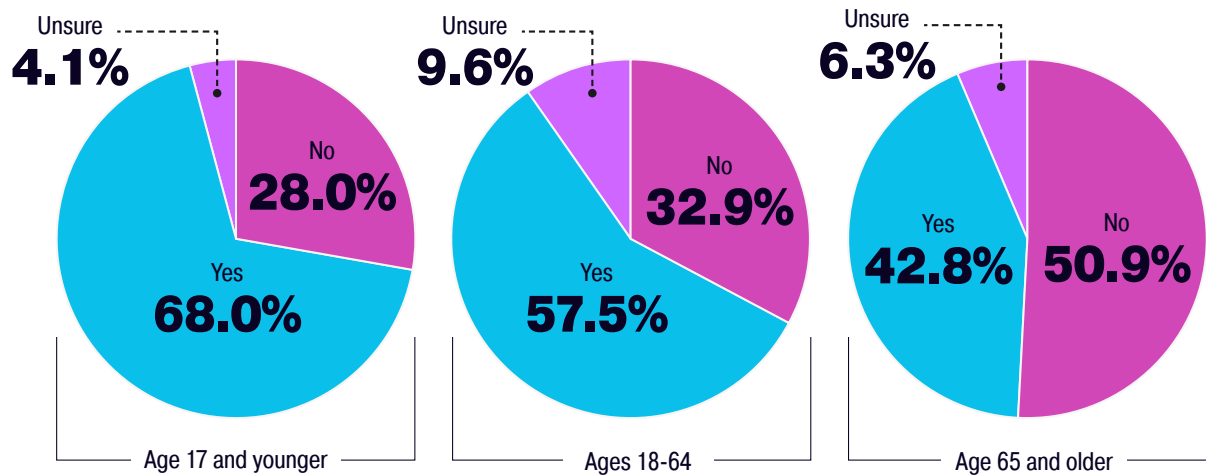
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between age and mental health diagnoses. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,132) = 212.99, p < .001$ . Adults are more likely to have received two or more mental health diagnoses (57.1%), compared to adolescents (39.3%) and seniors (31.2%).

**Gender affirming care is suicide prevention, not elective treatment. Stop criminalizing mental health struggles.**

# Age x Workplace discrimination

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in the workplace in Washington?

(6,098 participants)

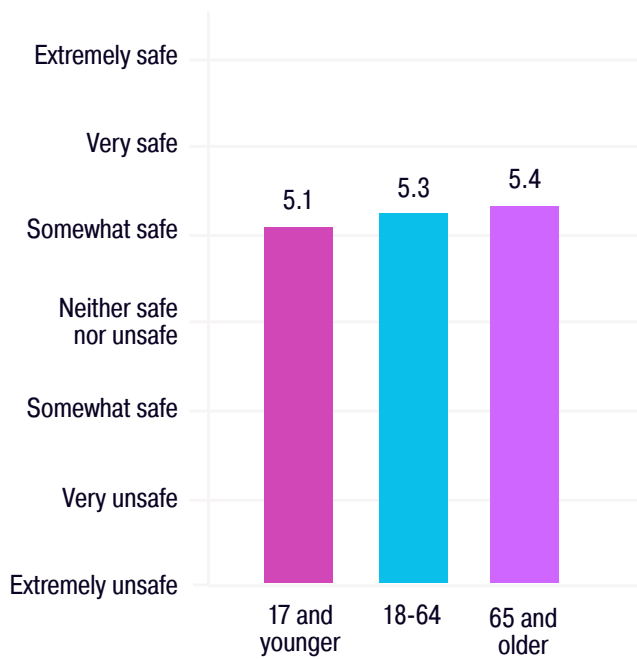


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between age and workplace discrimination. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,098) = 99.19, p < .001$ . Two-thirds of adolescents (68.0%) have experienced workplace discrimination, compared to 57.5% of adults and 42.8% of seniors.

# Age x Perceived safety

How safe do you feel as an LGBTQ+ person in the state of Washington?

(6,104 participants)



An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of age on perceived safety as an 2SLGBTQIA+ person in Washington State. The effect was significant,  $F(1, 6,132) = 9.39, p < .001, \eta p^2 = .003$ . Seniors feel safer ( $M = 5.45, SD = 1.00$ ) than adults ages 18 to 64 ( $M = 5.36, SD = 1.03$ ) and adolescents ( $M = 5.18, SD = 1.05$ ).

**Nonsignificant findings for age.** Age did not have a statistically significant relationship with hate crime victimization. In other words, the survey data indicates that any differences in hate crime victimization by participants of different age ranges is likely due to chance rather than age.

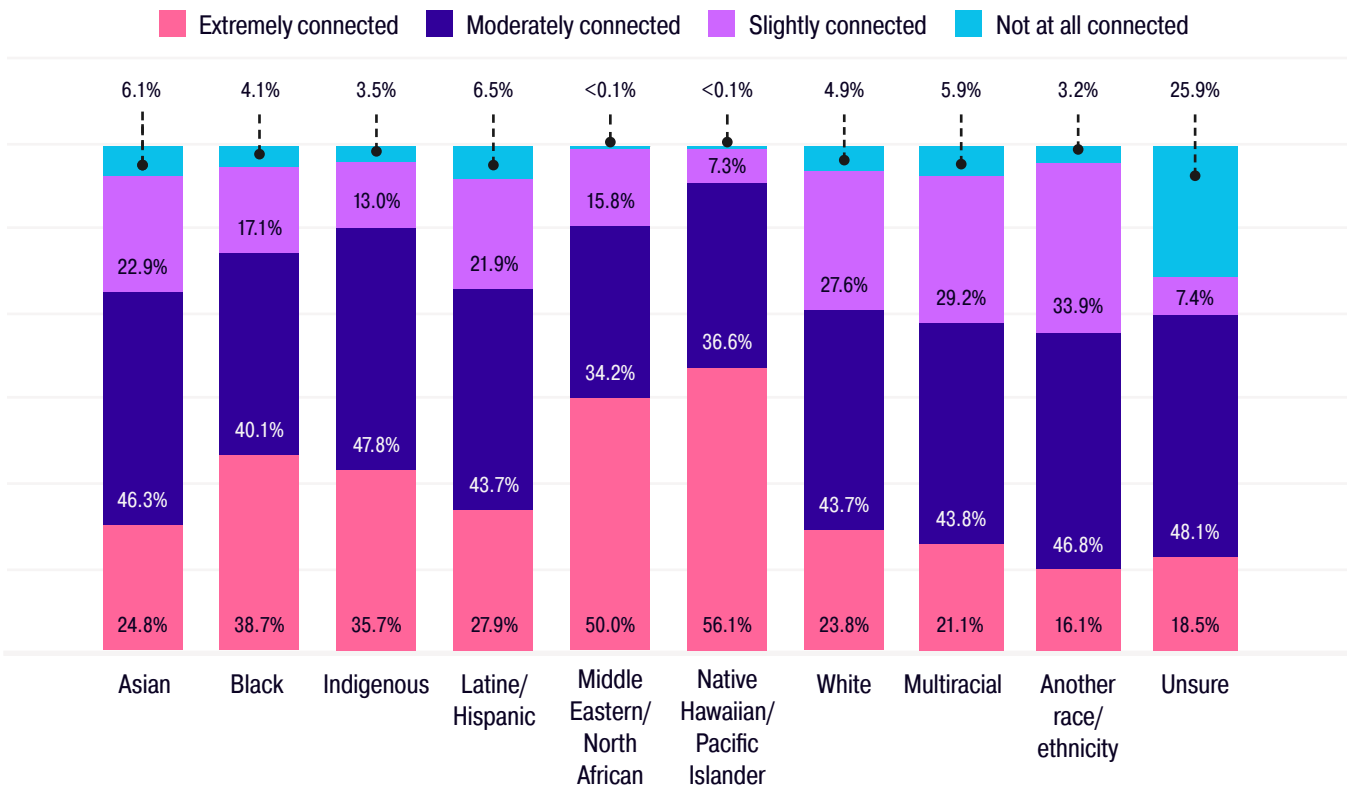
# Race/ethnicity

A substantial body of research has demonstrated that 2SLGBTQIA+ people of color, such as Black and Latine/Hispanic individuals, tend to experience heightened disparities compared to their White counterparts. We sought to make clear ongoing disparities through the following intersectional analyses.

## Race/ethnicity x Connectedness to LGBTQ+ communities in Washington

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

(6,131 participants)

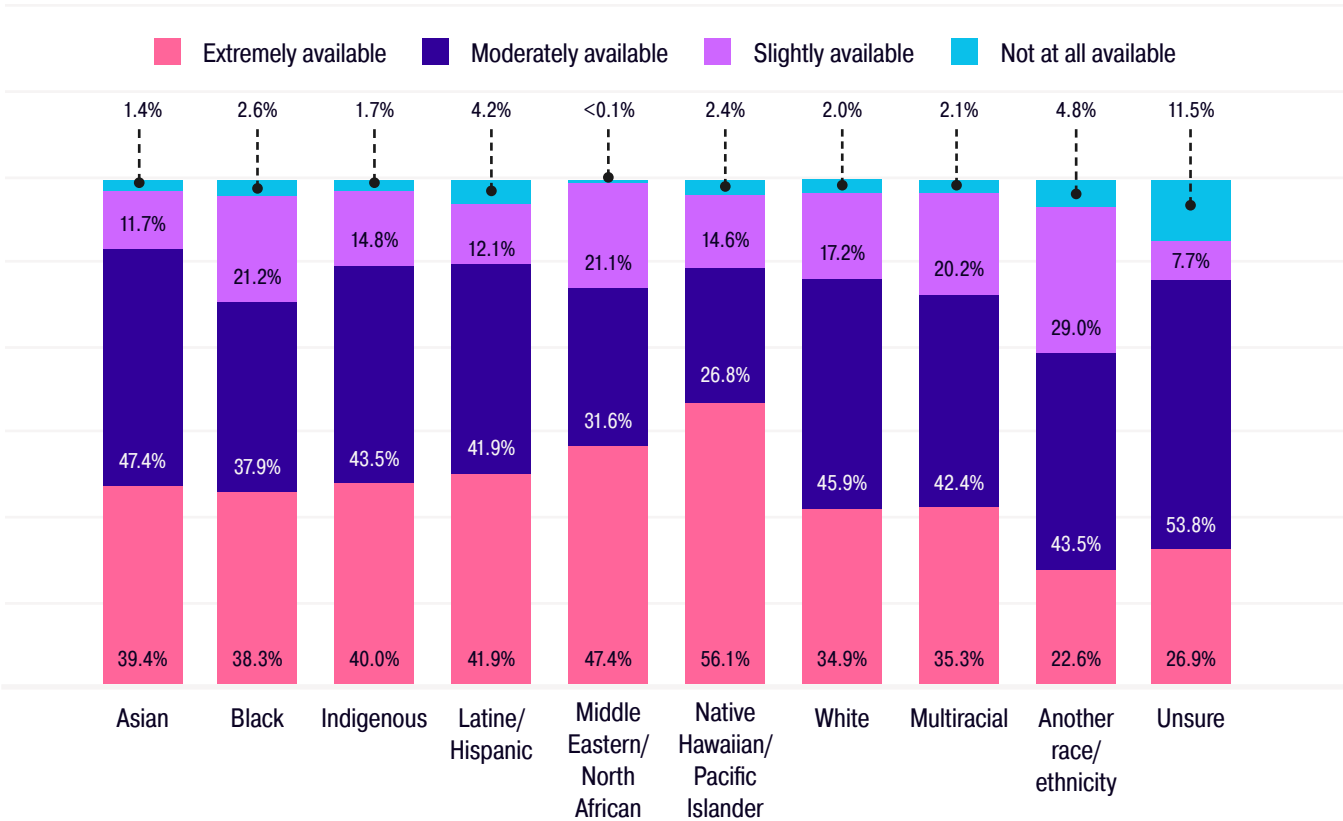


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and sense of connectedness to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community or communities in Washington State. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(27, N = 6,131) = 130.96, p < .001$ . Most Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants (56.1%) feel extremely connected to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community or communities in Washington. On the other hand, less than one-quarter of multiracial participants feel extremely connected (21.1%).

# Race/ethnicity x Resource availability

Which best describes how available LGBTQ+ resources are to you in Washington?

(6,123 participants)

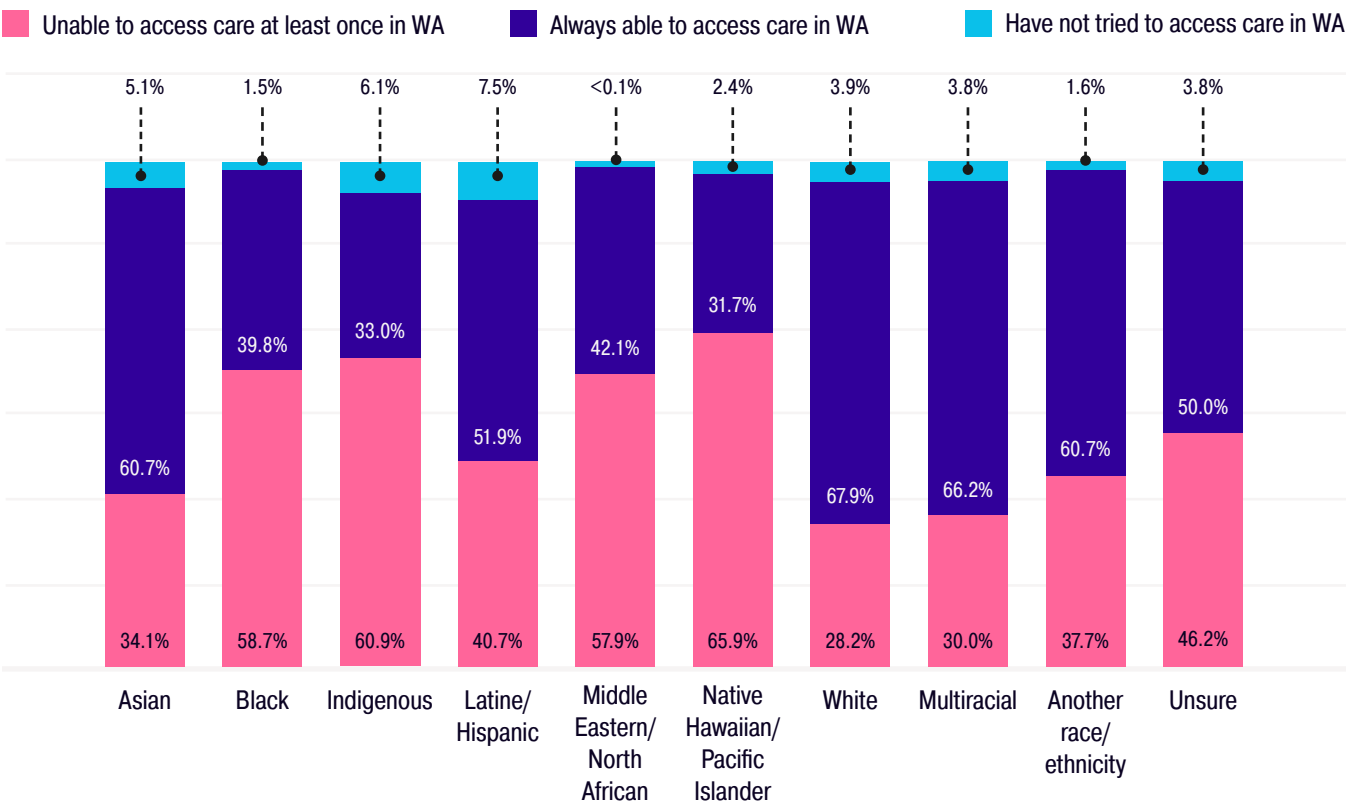


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and perceptions of resource availability. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(27, N = 6,123) = 64.92, p < .001$ . Most Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants (56.1%) feel resources are extremely available for 2SLGBTQIA+ people in Washington State. In contrast, only one-third of White participants perceive that resources are extremely available (34.9%)

**Prioritize support for ... BIPOC folk and other intersectional identities, especially emphasizing housing, healthcare, mental health, and employment through grassroots community building and engagement.**

# Race/ethnicity x Access to medical care while living in Washington

(6,090 participants)



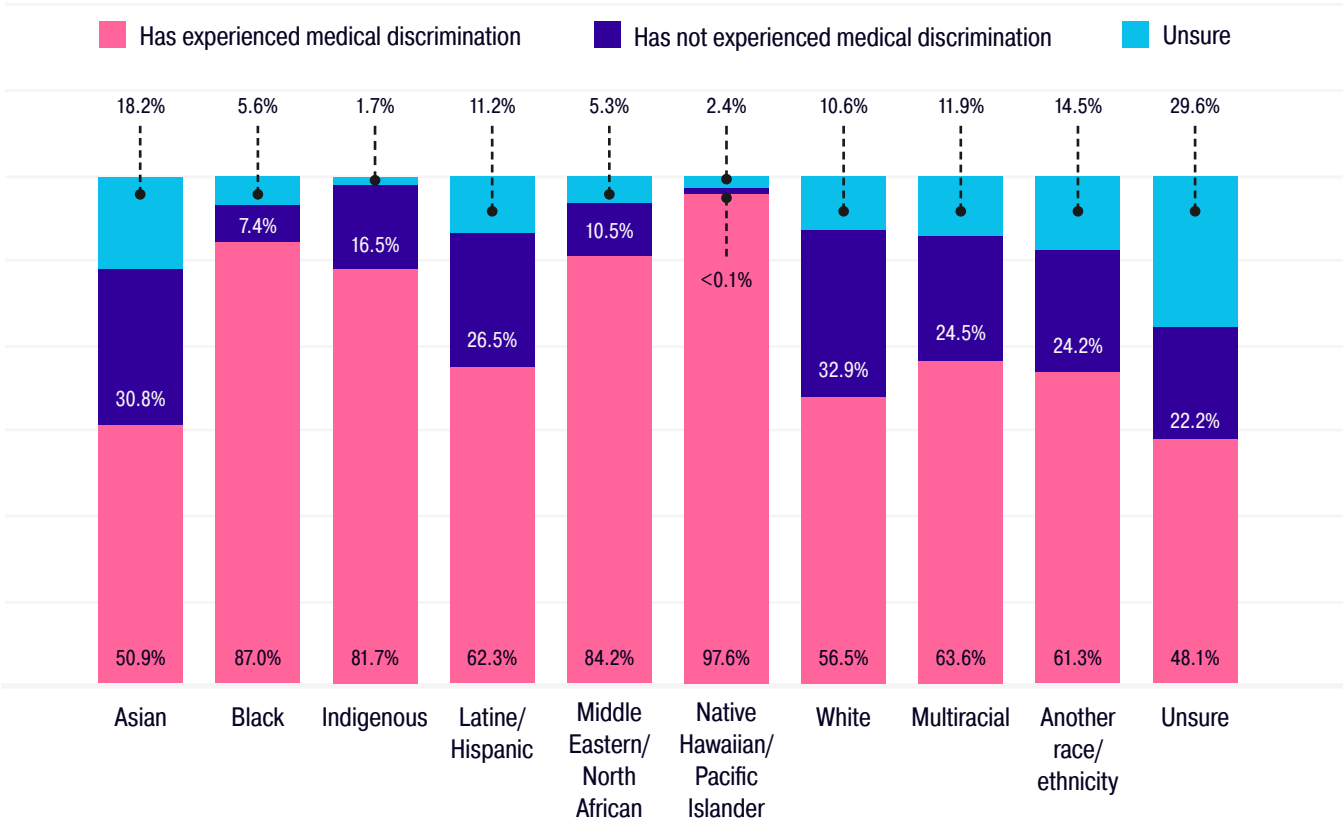
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and access to medical care. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(18, N = 6,090) = 225.79, p < .001$ . Most Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants (65.9%) have been unable to access medical care at least once in Washington State. In contrast, only about one-quarter of White participants (28.2%) have been unable to access medical care in the state.

I would like to see more medical and legal support for queer POC in Washington.

# Race/ethnicity x Discrimination in medical settings

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in Washington?

(6,132 participants)



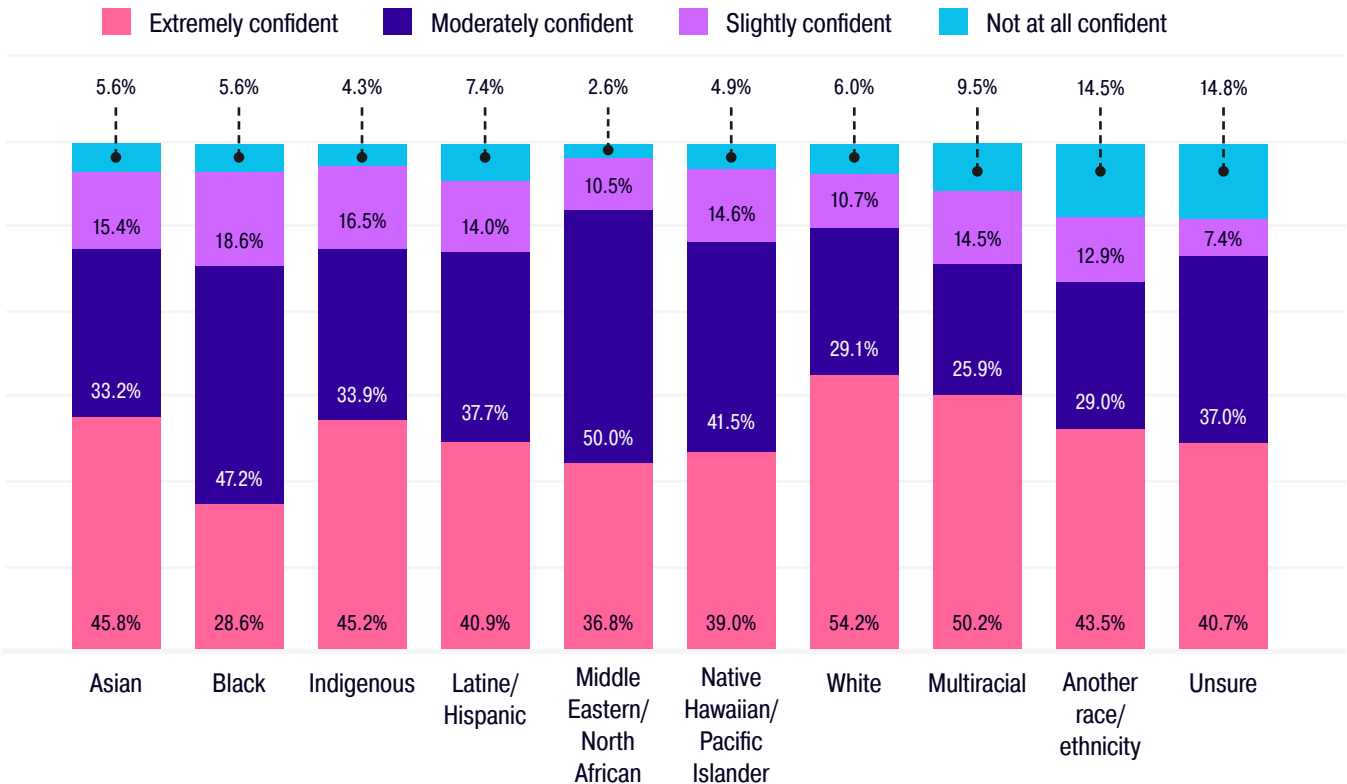
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and discrimination in medical settings. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(18, N = 6,132) = 202.78, p < .001$ . Nearly all Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants (97.6%) have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in Washington State. In contrast, only half of Asian participants (50.9%) have had this experience.

“It’s important to make sure that anti-discrimination laws in the workplace, housing, and healthcare systems are fully enforced to protect the equal rights of LGBTQ+ people.”

# Race/ethnicity x Access to support

If you were to become sick or injured in the near future, how confident are you that someone you know would take care of you?

(6,090 participants)



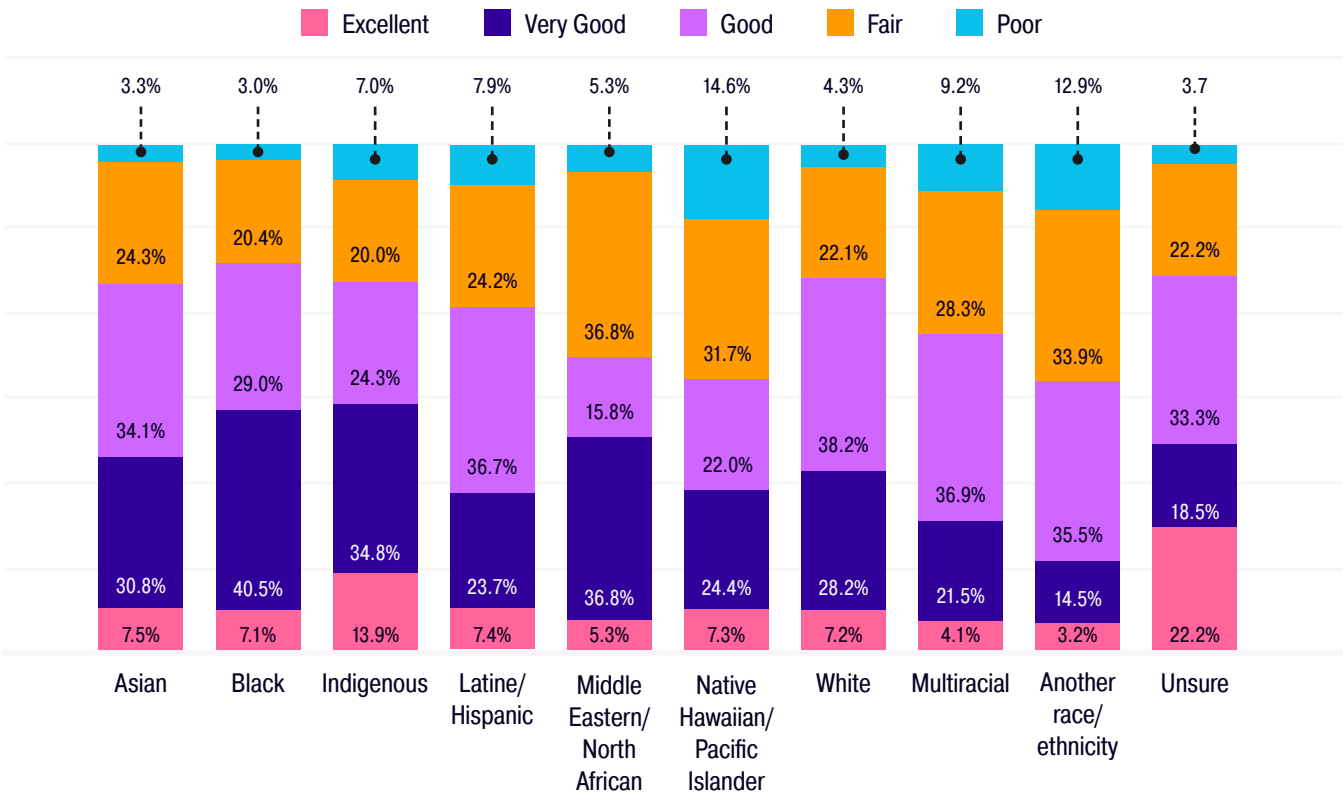
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and access to support. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(27, N = 6,131) = 136.72, p < .001$ . Most White participants (54.2%) feel extremely confident that someone would take care of them if they became sick or injured. In contrast, only one-quarter of Black participants (28.6%) feel the same.

**We, as the LGBTQ+ community, owe everything to Black Transgender women. We cannot turn our backs on any Transgender community members, especially now.**

# Race/ethnicity x Physical health

How would you rate your overall physical health?

(6,132 participants)



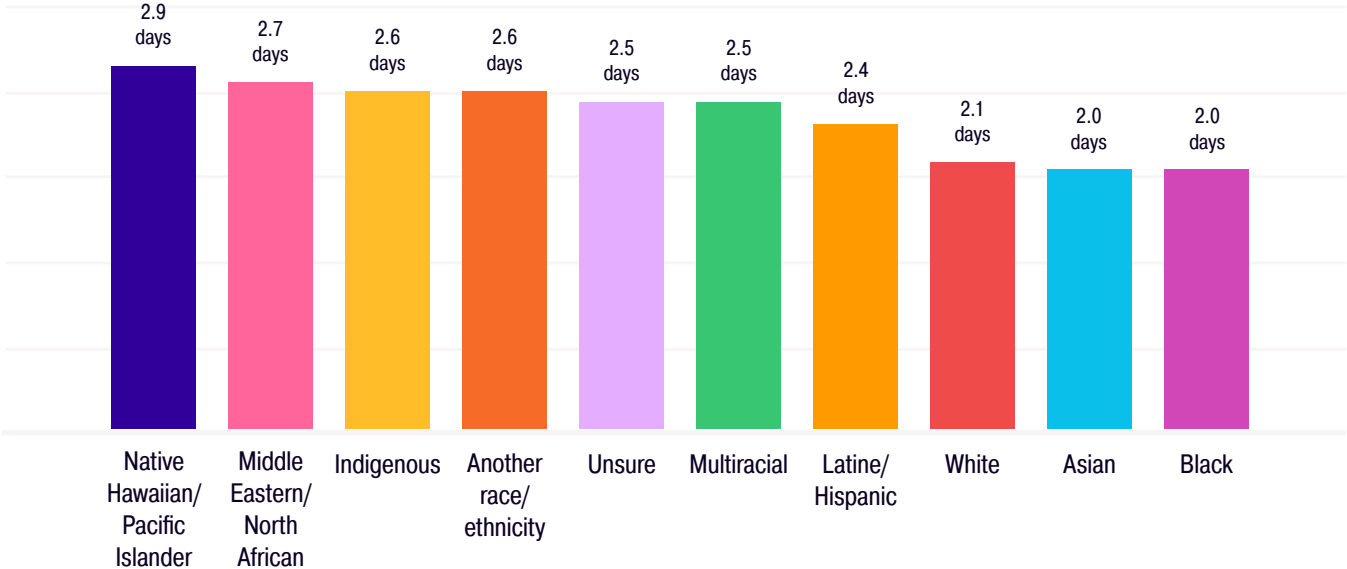
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and physical health. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(36, N = 6,132) = 149.93, p < .001$ . Indigenous participants are most likely to feel they are in excellent physical health (13.9%), whereas only 4.1% of multiracial participants feel the same.

“ Maintain people’s rights to safety and autonomy. ”

# Race/ethnicity x Depressive symptoms

## Days in the past week experiencing depressive symptoms

(6,104 participants)

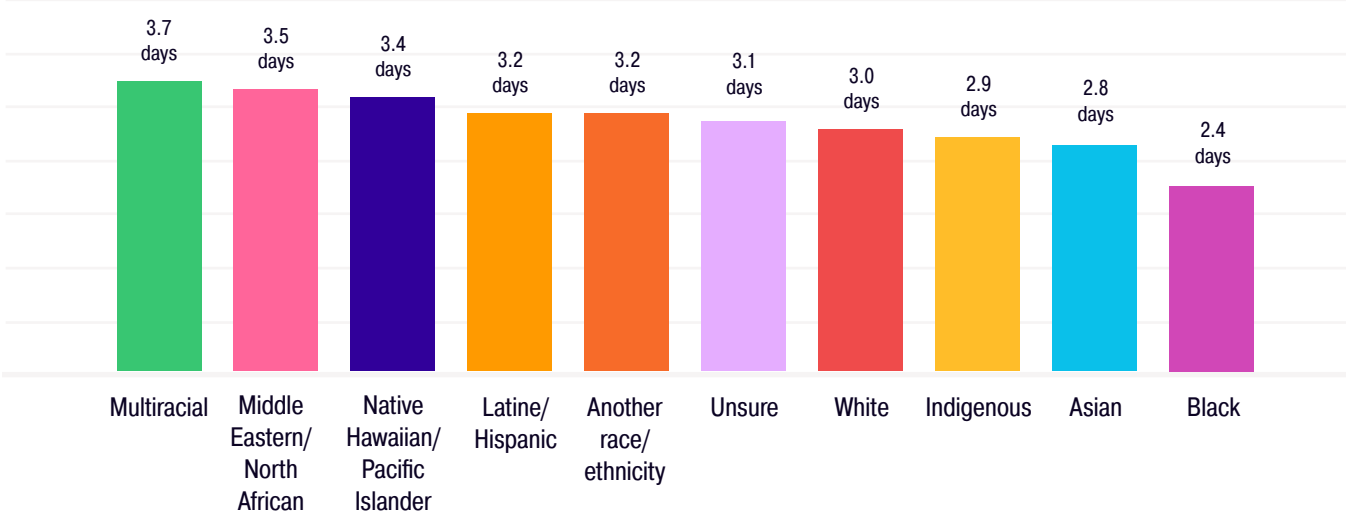


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of race/ethnicity on depressive symptoms. The effect was significant,  $F(9, 6,104) = 7.01, p < .001, \eta^2 = .010$ . Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders reported the highest levels of depressive symptoms in the past week ( $M = 2.89, SD = 1.34$ ). Black participants reported the lowest levels of depressive symptoms ( $M = 2.03, SD = 1.45$ ).

# Race/ethnicity x Anxiety symptoms

## Days in the past week experiencing anxiety symptoms

(6,104 participants)

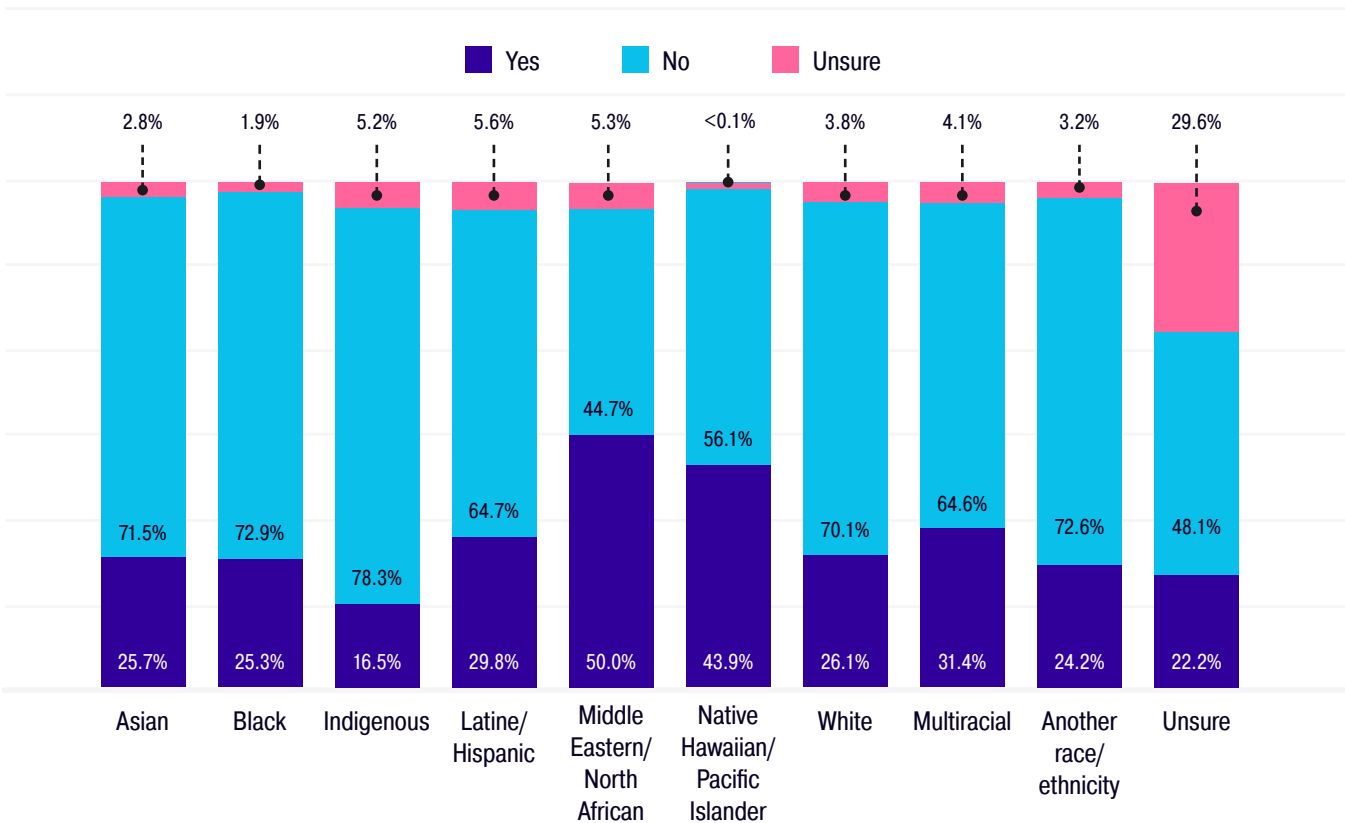


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of race/ethnicity on anxiety. The effect was significant,  $F(9, 6,101) = 9.74, p < .001, \eta^2 = .014$ . Multiracial participants reported the highest levels of anxiety in the past week ( $M = 3.67, SD = 2.35$ ). Black participants reported the lowest levels ( $M = 2.35, SD = 1.78$ ).

# Race/ethnicity x Suicidal ideation

In the past 12 months, have you ever had any thoughts about killing yourself?

(6,129 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and suicidal ideation. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(18, N = 6,129) = 89.19, p < .001$ . Middle Eastern/North African participants are most likely to have had thoughts about killing themselves (50.0%). Indigenous participants were the least likely to report having such thoughts (16.5%).

“

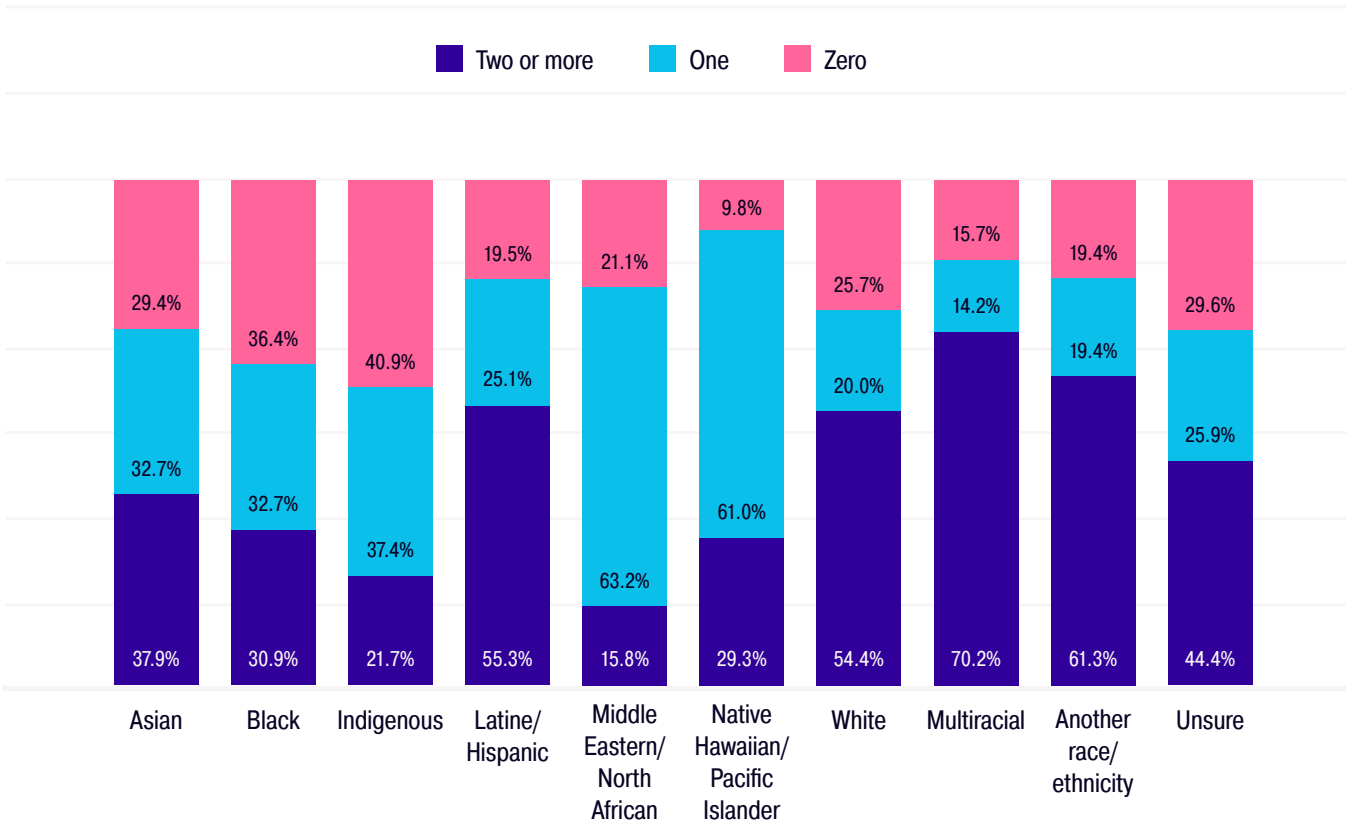
I would ... like to see more attention put on hate crimes and LGBTQ+ suicide rates.

”

# Race/ethnicity x Mental health diagnoses

Number of mental health diagnoses received by a medical professional at any time in life.

(6,132 participants)



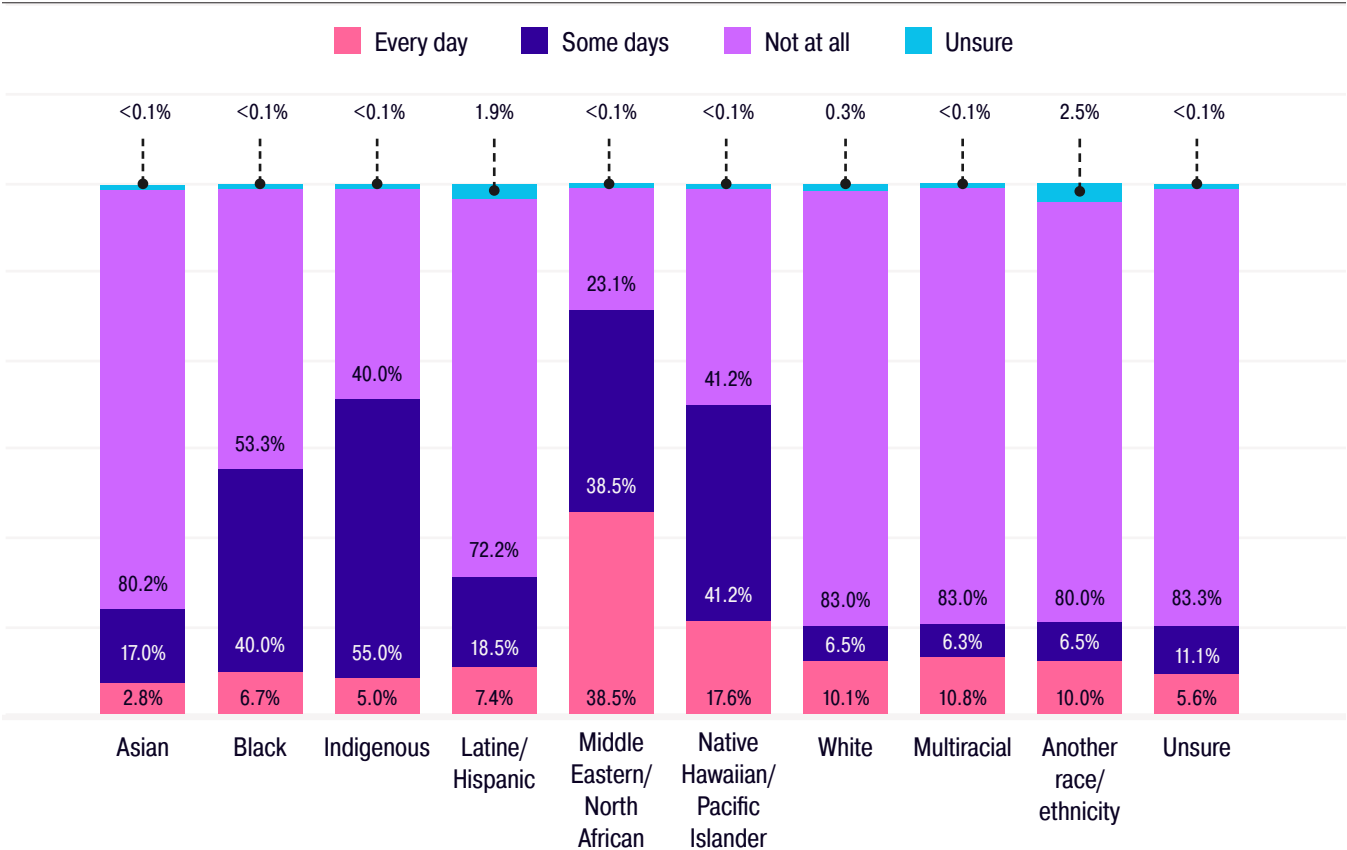
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and mental health diagnoses. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(18, N = 6,132) = 292.86, p < .001$ . Multiracial participants are most likely to have received two or more mental health diagnoses (70.2%). Indigenous participants were the least likely to report having two or more diagnoses (21.7%).

“(We need) more education about intersectionality and how different LGBTQ folks have different experiences depending on race, socioeconomic conditions, gender presentation and identity.”

# Race/ethnicity x Tobacco use

How often do you NOW use tobacco?

(3,423 participants)

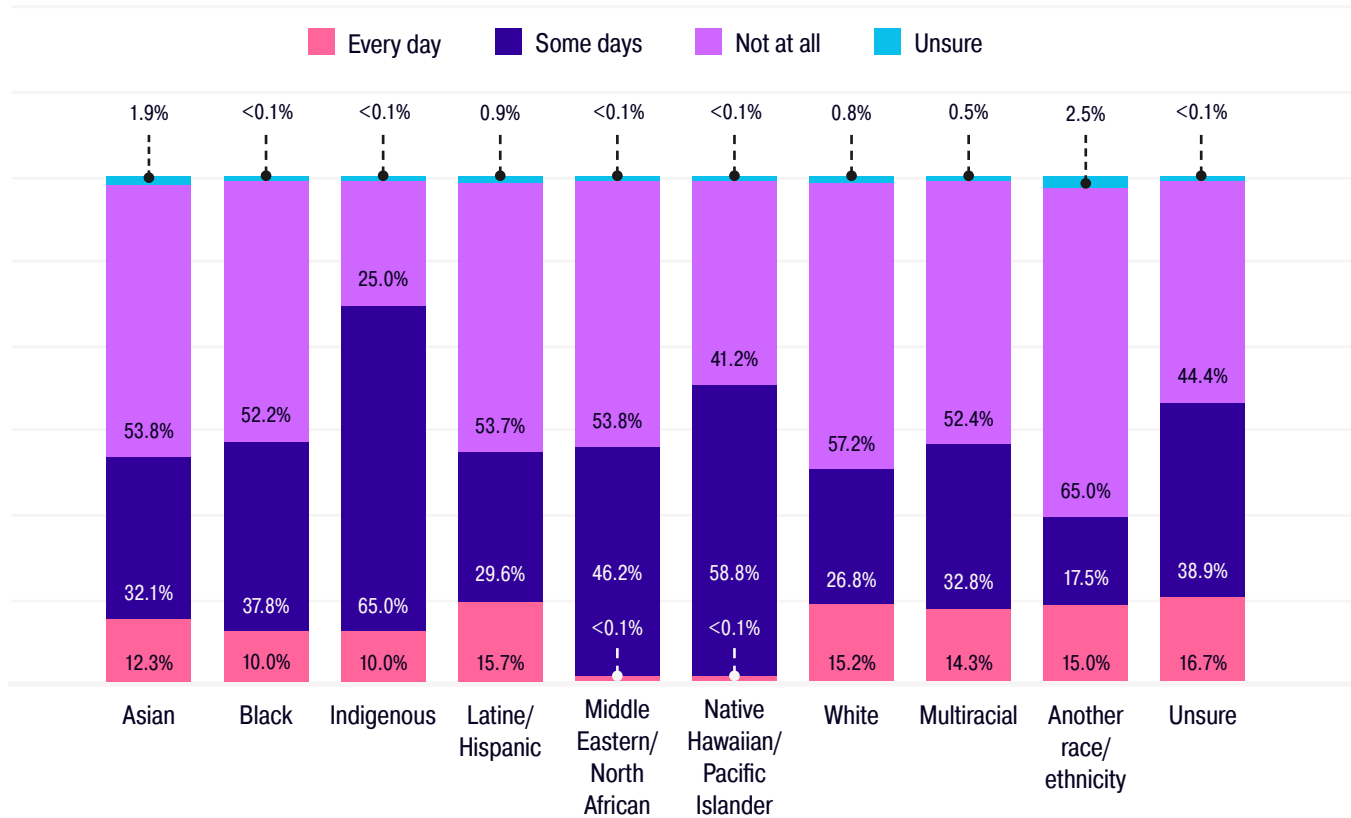


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and tobacco use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(27, N = 3,423) = 281.34, p < .001$ . Middle Eastern/North African participants are the most likely to use tobacco every day (38.5%). Asian participants are least likely to use tobacco every day (2.8%).

## Race/ethnicity x Marijuana use

How often do you NOW use marijuana?

(3,422 participants)

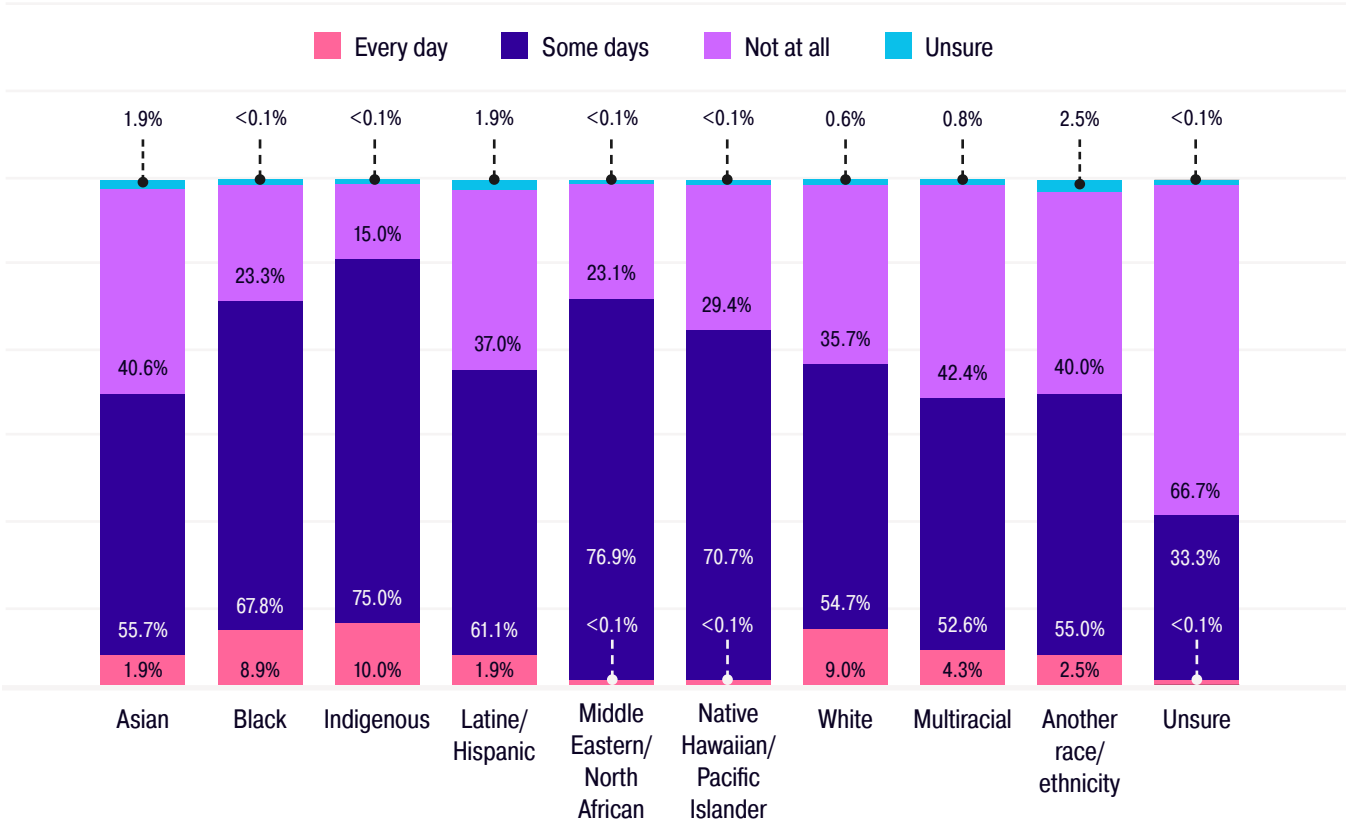


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and marijuana use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(27, N = 3,422 = 46.39, p = .012$ . Latine/Hispanic participants are the most likely to use marijuana every day (15.7%), while Middle Eastern/North African and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants are least likely to use it every day (<0.1%).

# Race/ethnicity x Alcohol use

How often do you NOW consume alcohol?

(3,423 participants)

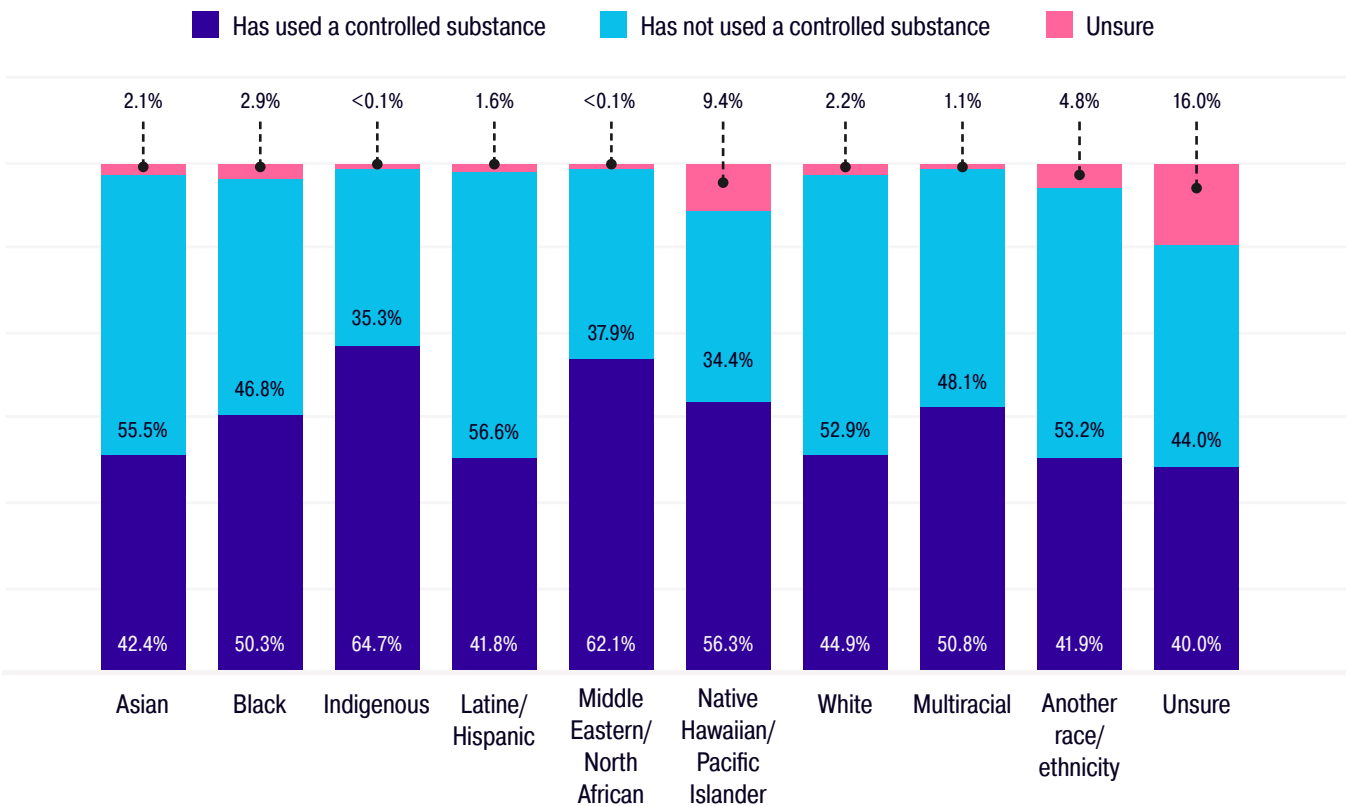


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and alcohol use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(27, N = 3,423) = 58.31, p < .001$ . Indigenous participants are the most likely to consume alcohol every day (10.1%), while Middle Eastern/North African and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants are least likely to use it every day (<0.1%).

“Additional grants and funding for queer organizations and community centers would be amazing. ... Most of the ... LGBTQ gathering places in my city are bars or clubs.”

# Race/ethnicity x Controlled substance use

(5,538 participants)



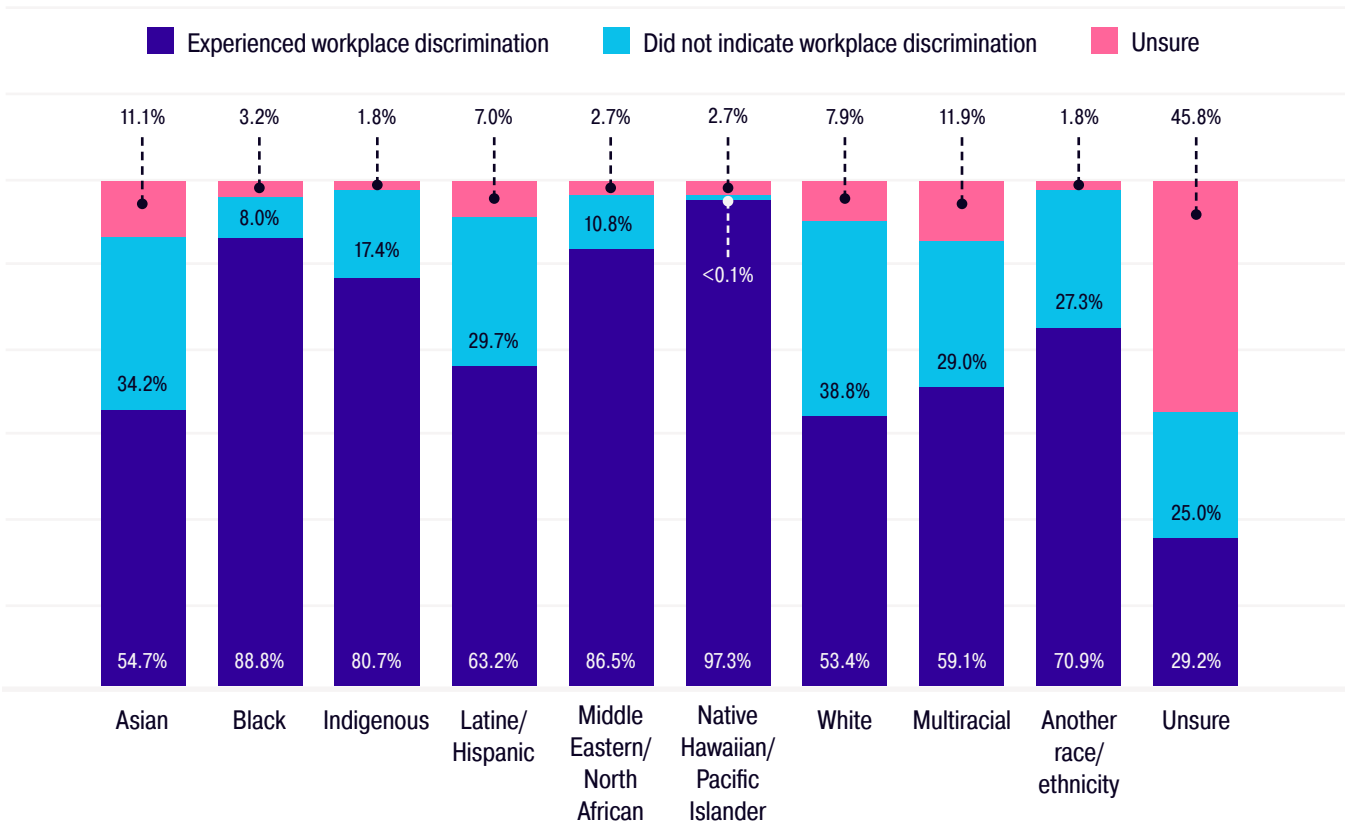
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and controlled substance use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(18, N = 5,538) = 63.20, p < .001$ . Indigenous participants are the most likely to have used a controlled substance (64.7%), while Latine/Hispanic participants are least likely to have (41.8%).

“(We need) more support for the most marginalized, especially understanding how homelessness and addiction can uniquely impact trans and queer (and often BIPOC) individuals.”

# Race/ethnicity x Workplace discrimination

## Have you experienced workplace discrimination in Washington?

(5,253 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and workplace discrimination. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(18, N = 5,253) = 265.05, p < .001$ . Nearly all Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants experienced workplace discrimination (97.3%). In contrast, only one half of White participants experienced such discrimination (53.4%).

“  
Make sure the voices of BIPOC and indigenous community members are adequately represented. Whenever possible, make space - invite different members to the table - and create tables or invest in spaces where the community is.  
”

# Race/ethnicity x Perceived safety

How safe do you feel as an LGBTQ+ person in the state of Washington?

(6,132 participants)



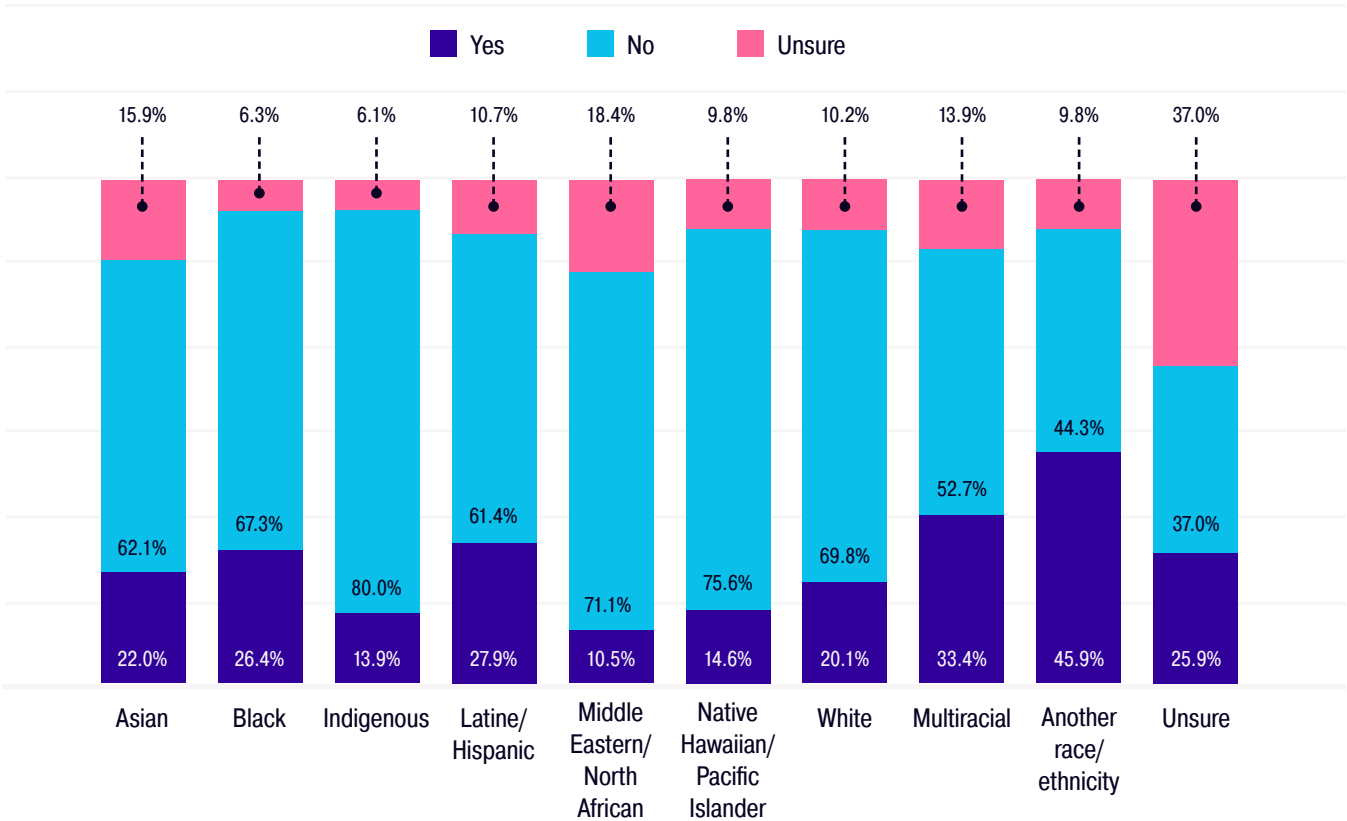
An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of race/ethnicity on perceived safety. The effect was significant,  $F(9, 6,132) = 3.50, p < .001, \eta^2 = .005$ . Participants of all races/ethnicities tended to feel somewhat to very safe in Washington State, with Indigenous participants feeling the safest ( $M = 5.56, SD = 1.24$ ).

“Advocate for specific marginalized groups like black trans women. I want to see a more serious approach on the repercussions for hate crimes.”  
“(We need) more protections for Black, Indigenous and People of Color who identify as Trans and/or Two Spirit.”

# Race/ethnicity x Hate crime victimization

While living in Washington, have you ever been a target of a hate crime?

(6,130 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and hate crime victimization. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(18, N = 6,130) = 153.23, p < .001$ . One-third of multiracial participants (33.4%) have been a victim of a hate crime in Washington State. In contrast, 10.5% of Middle Eastern/North African participants have been victims.

“Combat racism and extreme far-right actions especially in Eastern Washington.”

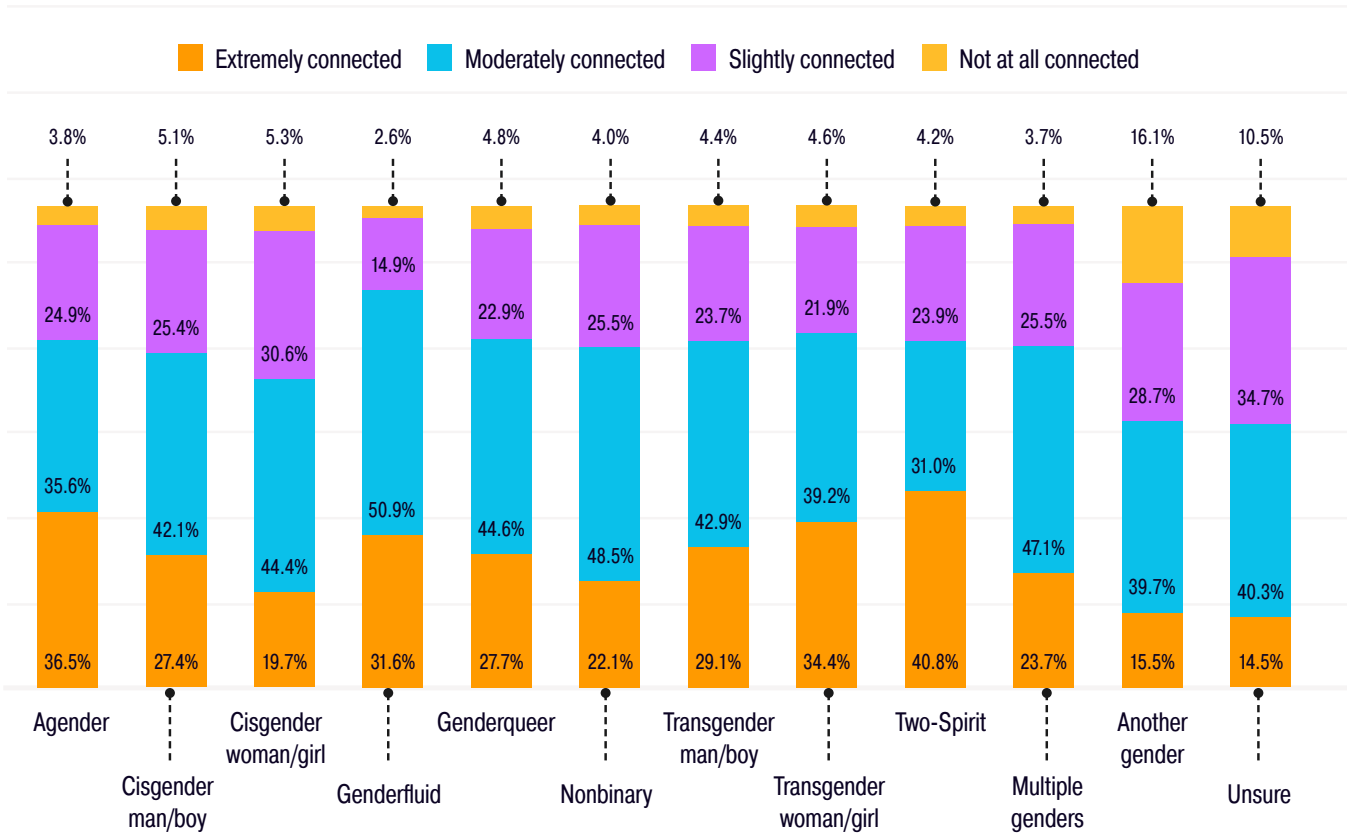
# Gender

A person’s gender – and others’ perceptions of it – influence how one experiences the world. In this section, our analyses examine how gender relates to key outcomes for 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians.

## Gender x Connectedness to LGBTQ+ communities in Washington

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

(6,156 participants)

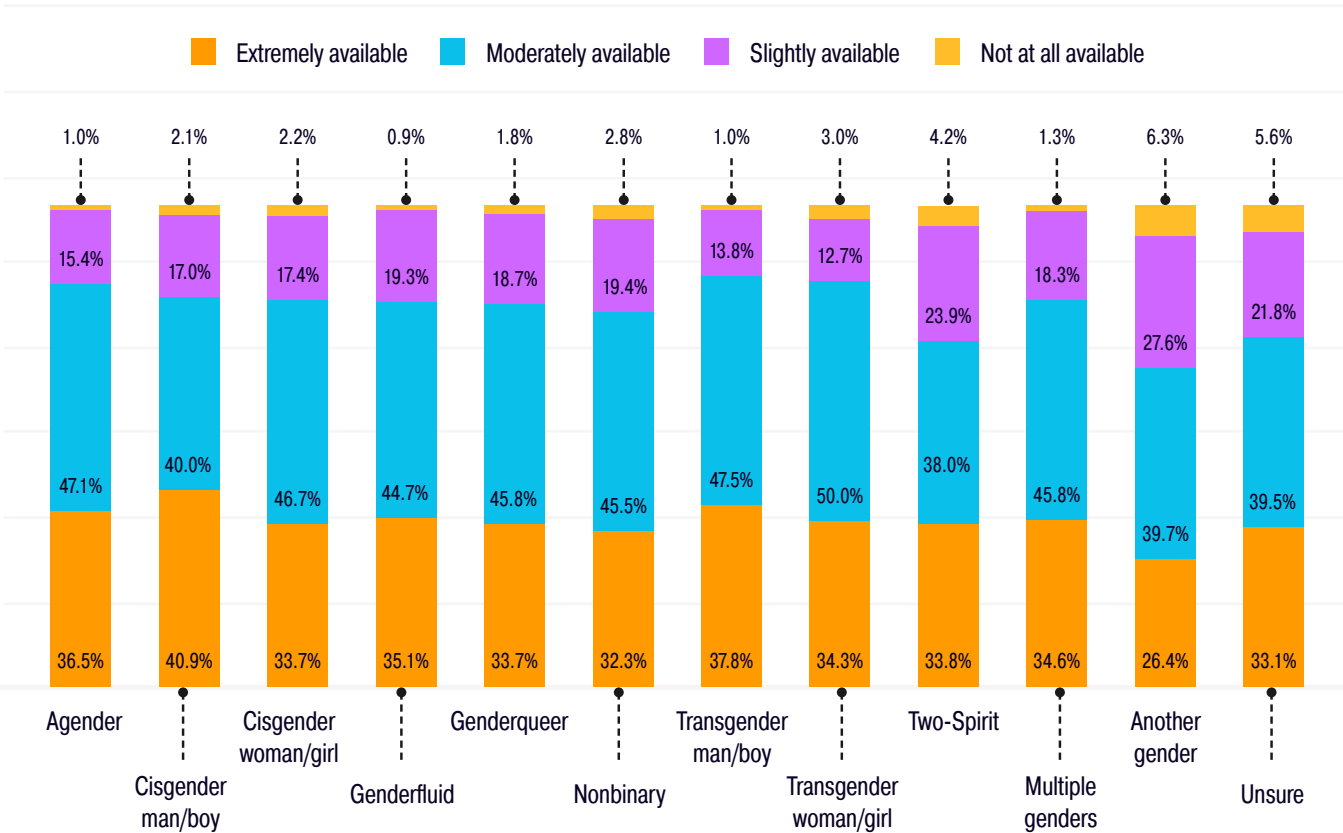


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and sense of connectedness. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(33, N = 6,156) = 170.55, p < .001$ . Two-Spirit participants are most likely to feel extremely connected to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community in Washington (40.8%), whereas participants who are unsure about their gender are least likely to feel a sense of community connectedness (14.5%).

# Gender x Resource availability

Which best describes how available LGBTQ+ resources are to you in Washington?

(6,150 participants)

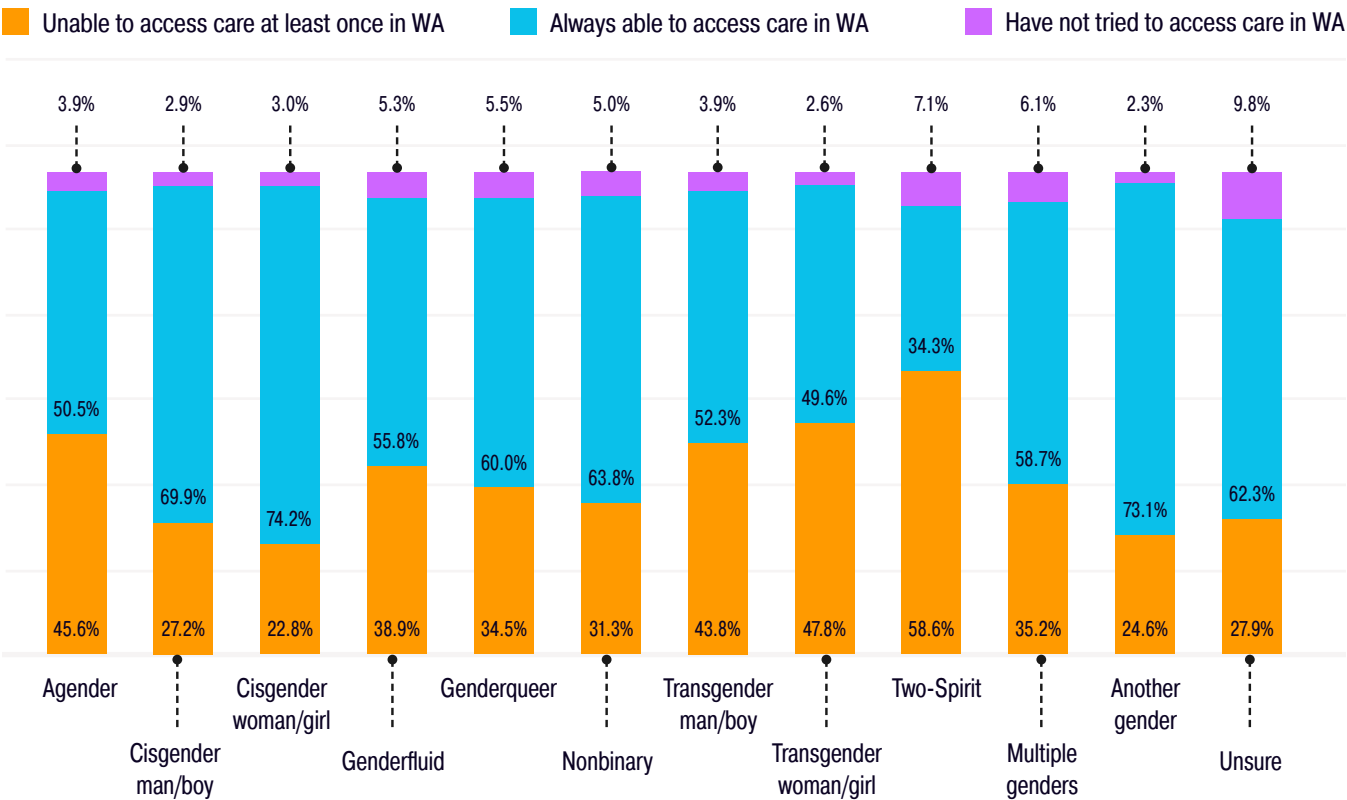


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and perceptions of resource availability. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(33, N = 6,150) = 91.48, p < .001$ . Cisgender men/boys are the most likely to say that 2SLGBTQIA+ resources are extremely available to them (40.9%). Participants who identified as a gender not listed in the survey response options are the least likely to perceive resources as being extremely available (26.4%).

“With the election results for 2025, our state needs to have more laws and protections for queer kids who are seeking resources or gender affirming care.”

# Gender x Access to medical care while living in Washington

(6,113 participants)



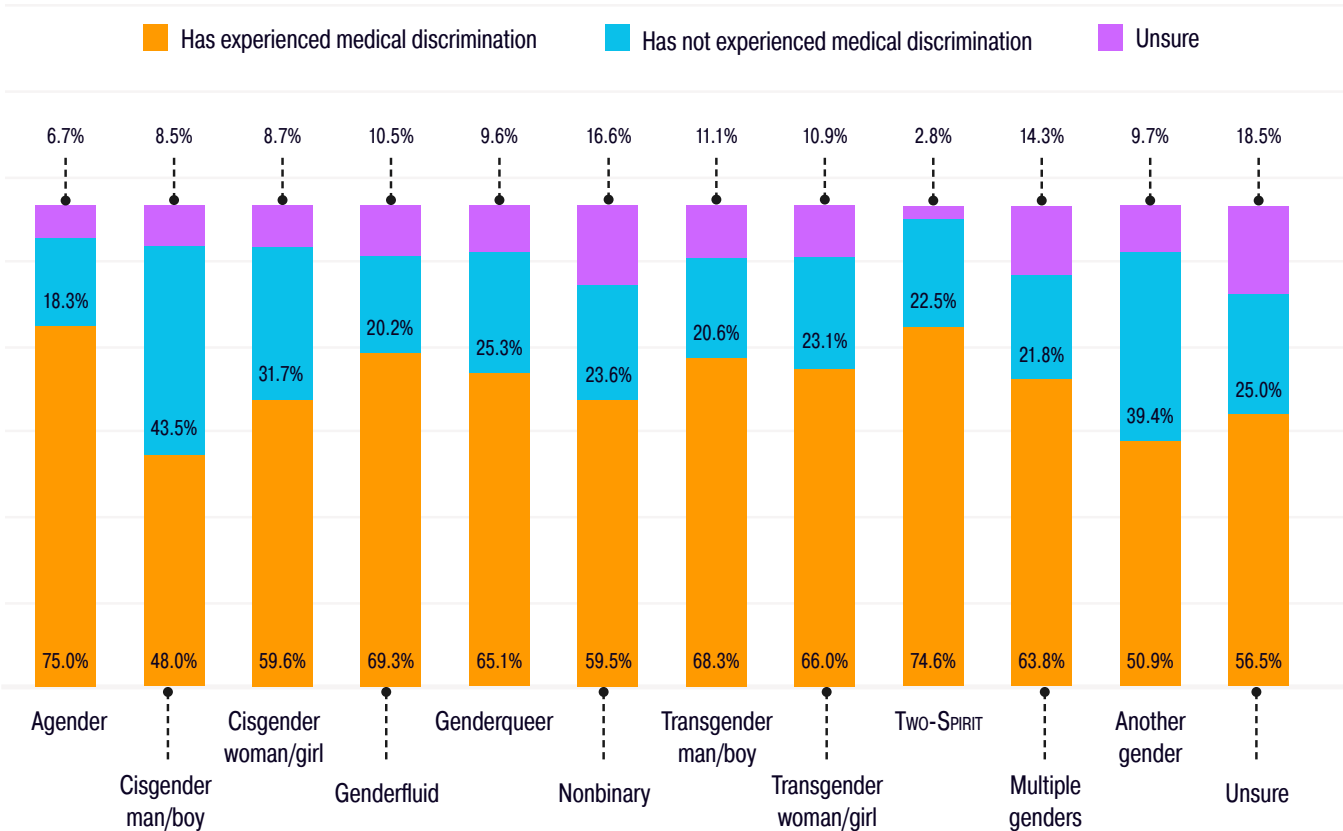
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and access to medical care. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(22, N = 6,113) = 261.21, p < .001$ . Nearly 60% of Two-Spirit participants were unable to access medical care at least once, whereas only 22.8% of cisgender women/girls were unable to access medical care.

**Greater access to trans related healthcare and surgery using state insurance. Specifically either get rid of the requirement for a diagnosis of gender dysphoria or provide more access to qualified therapists.**

# Gender x Discrimination in medical settings

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in Washington?

(6,157 participants)



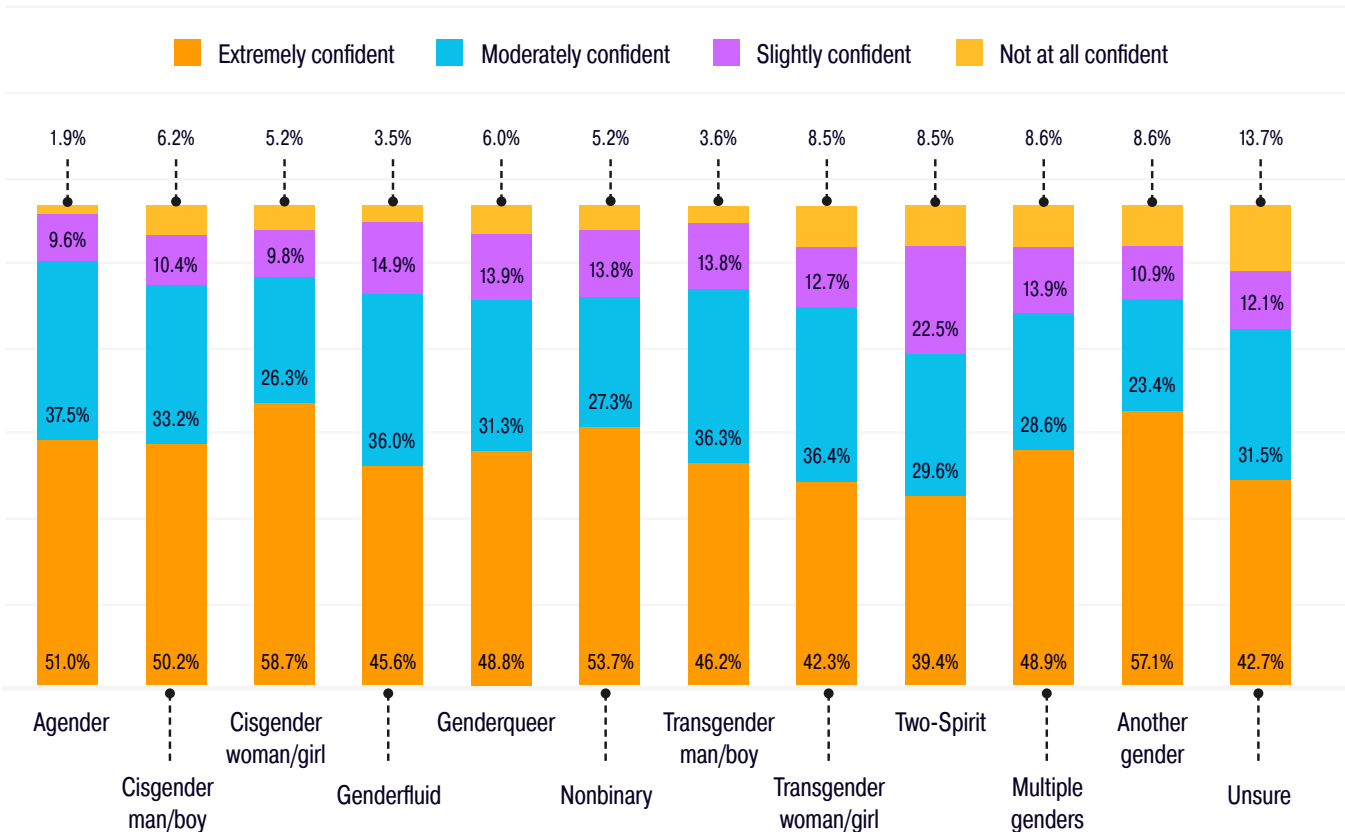
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and discrimination in medical settings. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(22, N = 6,157) = 255.87, p < .001$ . Two-Spirit participants are most likely to have been unable to access medical care at least once in Washington, with more than half (58.6%) experiencing this. Cisgender women/girls are the least likely to report this experience, with less than one-quarter (22.8%) being unable to access care at least once.

“Continue to improve access to gender affirming care, as there are still aspects that are fairly hard. I needed to get diagnosed with gender dysphoria several times before I was able to get access to HRT.”

# Gender x Access to support

If you were to become sick or injured in the near future, how confident are you that someone you know would take care of you?

(6,157 participants)



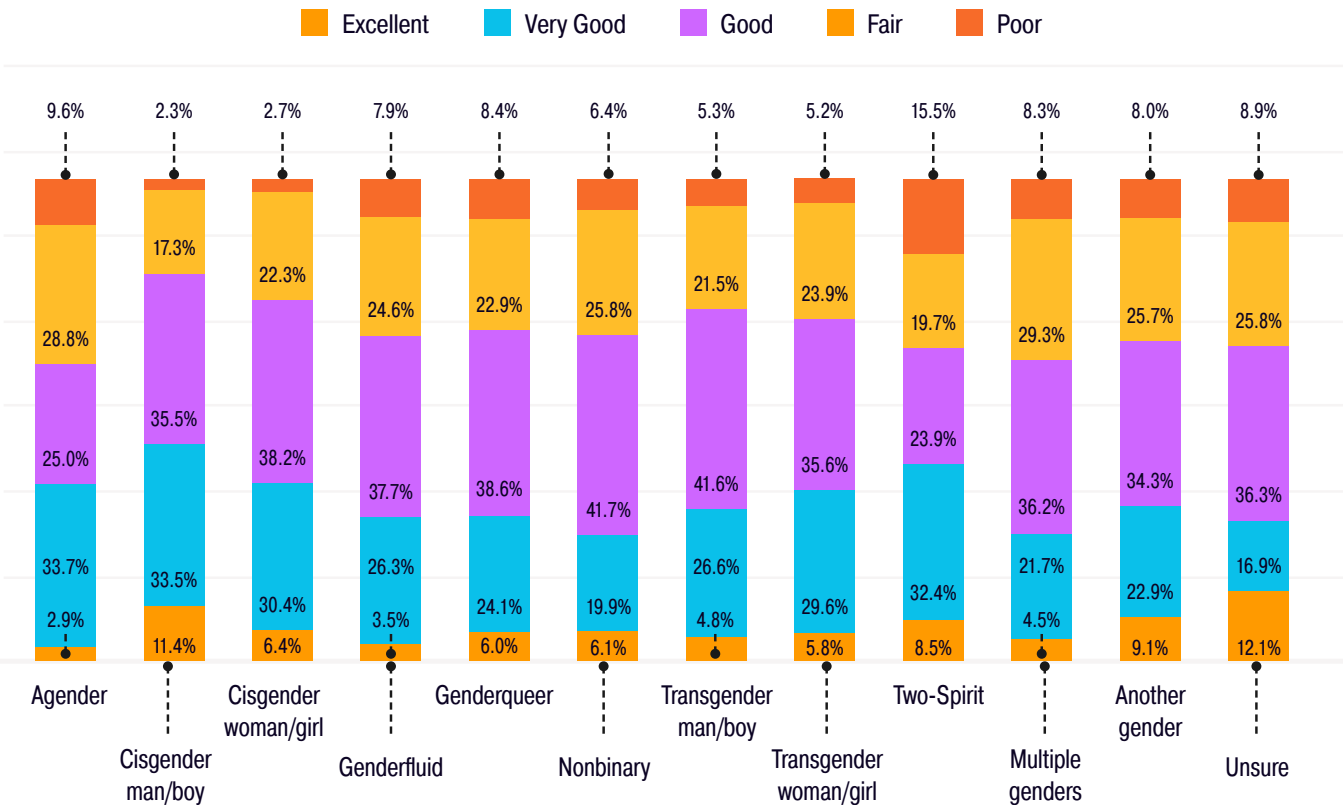
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and access to support. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(33, N = 6,157) = 128.21, p < .001$ . Cisgender women/girls are most likely (58.7%) to be extremely confident that someone they know would take care of them if they became sick or injured. Two-Spirit participants are least likely to feel this same level of confidence (39.4%).

“Keep our schools funded, get more gender-neutral or gender-inclusive restrooms in publicly-funded spaces ... offer state-level social and legal supports for LGBTQ+ youth facing family dilemmas.”

# Gender x Physical health

How would you rate your overall physical health?

(6,156 participants)



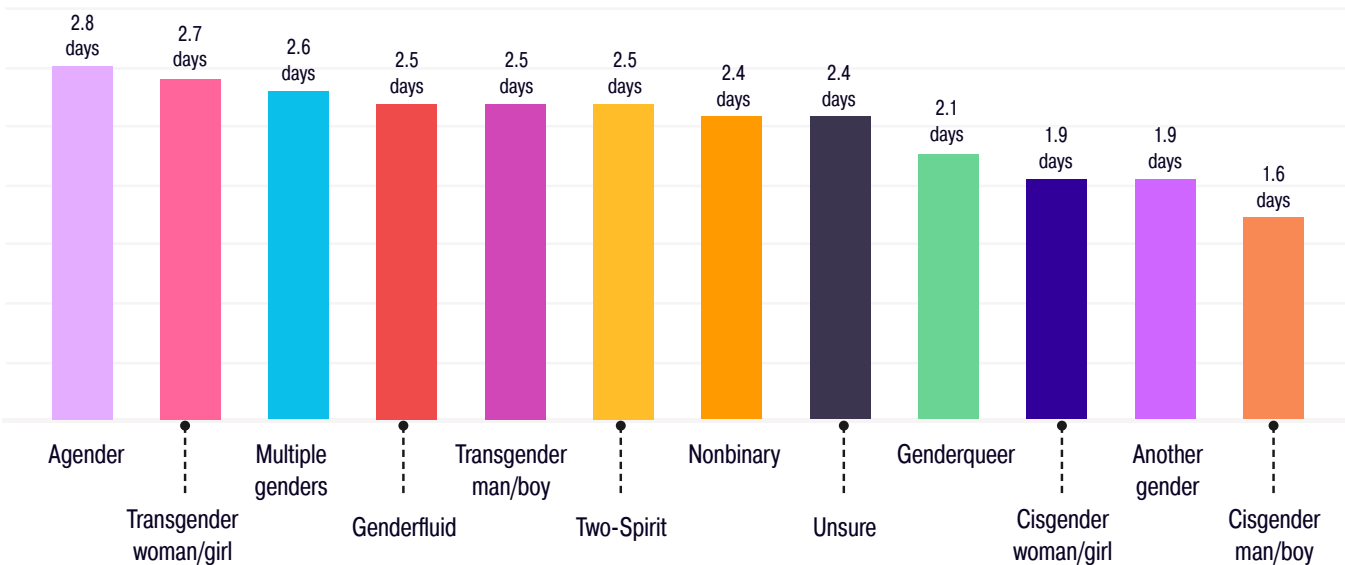
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and physical health. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(44, N = 6,156) = 268.58, p < .001$ . Participants who are unsure about their gender (12.1%) and cisgender men/boys (11.4%) are most likely to report having excellent physical health. Agender people are least likely to report excellent physical health (2.9%).

“Support equal opportunities for LGBTQ+ people in sports and fitness.”

# Gender x Depressive symptoms

## Days in the past week experiencing depressive symptoms

(6,104 participants)

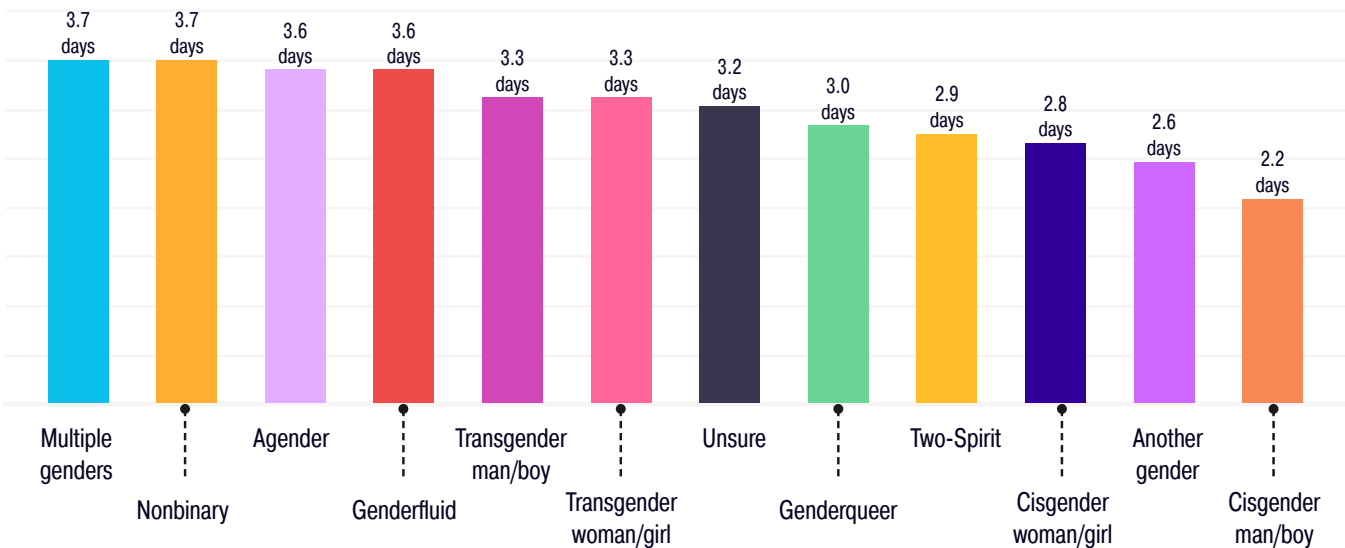


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of gender on depressive symptoms. The effect was significant,  $F(11, 6,128) = 27.37, p < .001, \eta^2 = .047$ . Agender participants experienced the highest levels of depressive symptoms ( $M = 2.83, SD = 1.70$ ). Cisgender men/boys had the lowest levels ( $M = 1.91, SD = 1.94$ ).

# Gender x Anxiety symptoms

## Days in the past week experiencing anxiety symptoms

(6,126 participants)

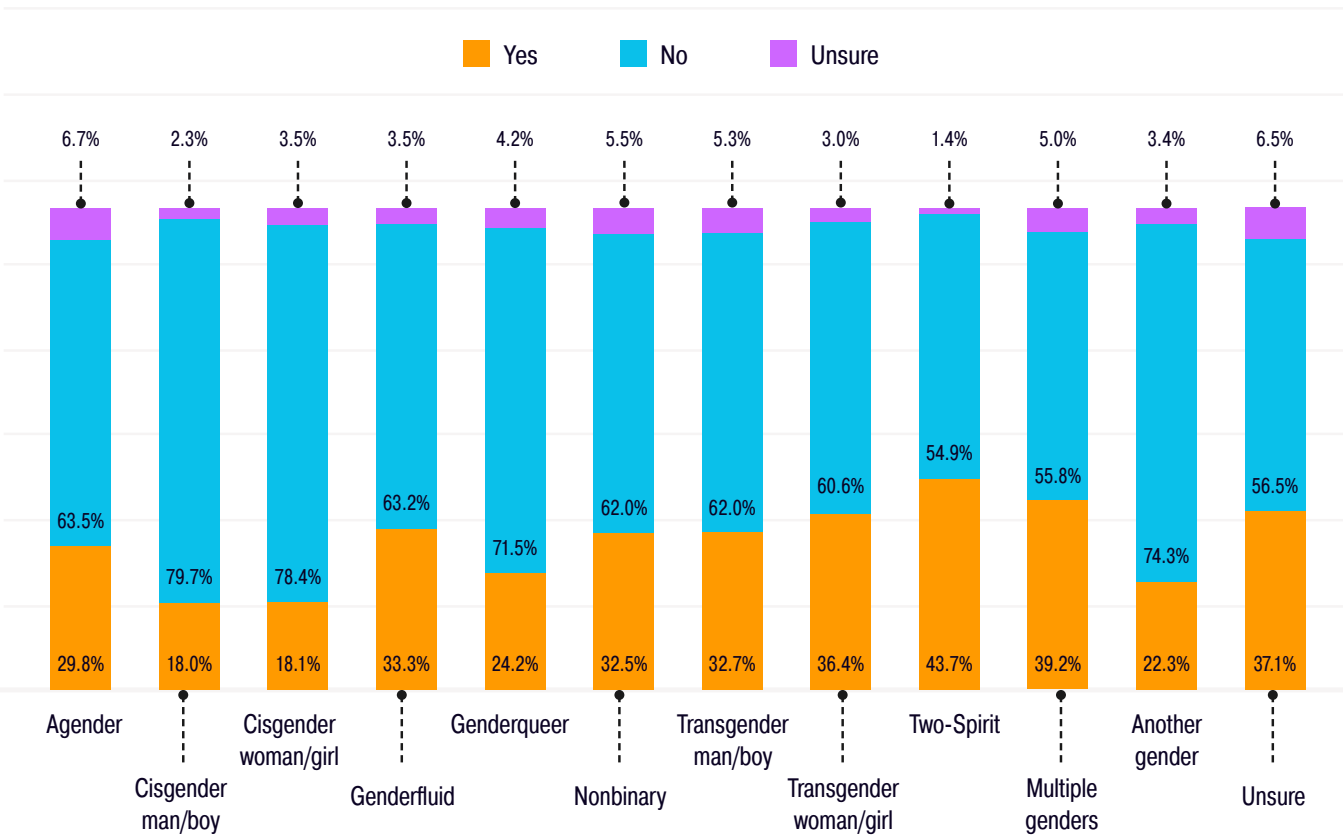


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of gender on anxiety. The effect was significant,  $F(11, 6,125) = 35.02, p < .001, \eta^2 = .059$ . Nonbinary participants experienced the highest levels of anxiety ( $M = 3.72, SD = 2.00$ ). Cisgender men/boys had the lowest levels ( $M = 2.29, SD = 1.95$ ).

# Gender x Suicidal ideation

In the past 12 months, have you ever had any thoughts about killing yourself?

(6,154 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and suicidal ideation. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(22, N = 6,154) = 309.28, p < .001$ . Two-Spirit participants were the most likely to have suicidal thoughts in the past year (43.7%). Cisgender men/boys (18.0%) and cisgender women/girls (18.1%) were least likely to have had suicidal thoughts during the past year.

“

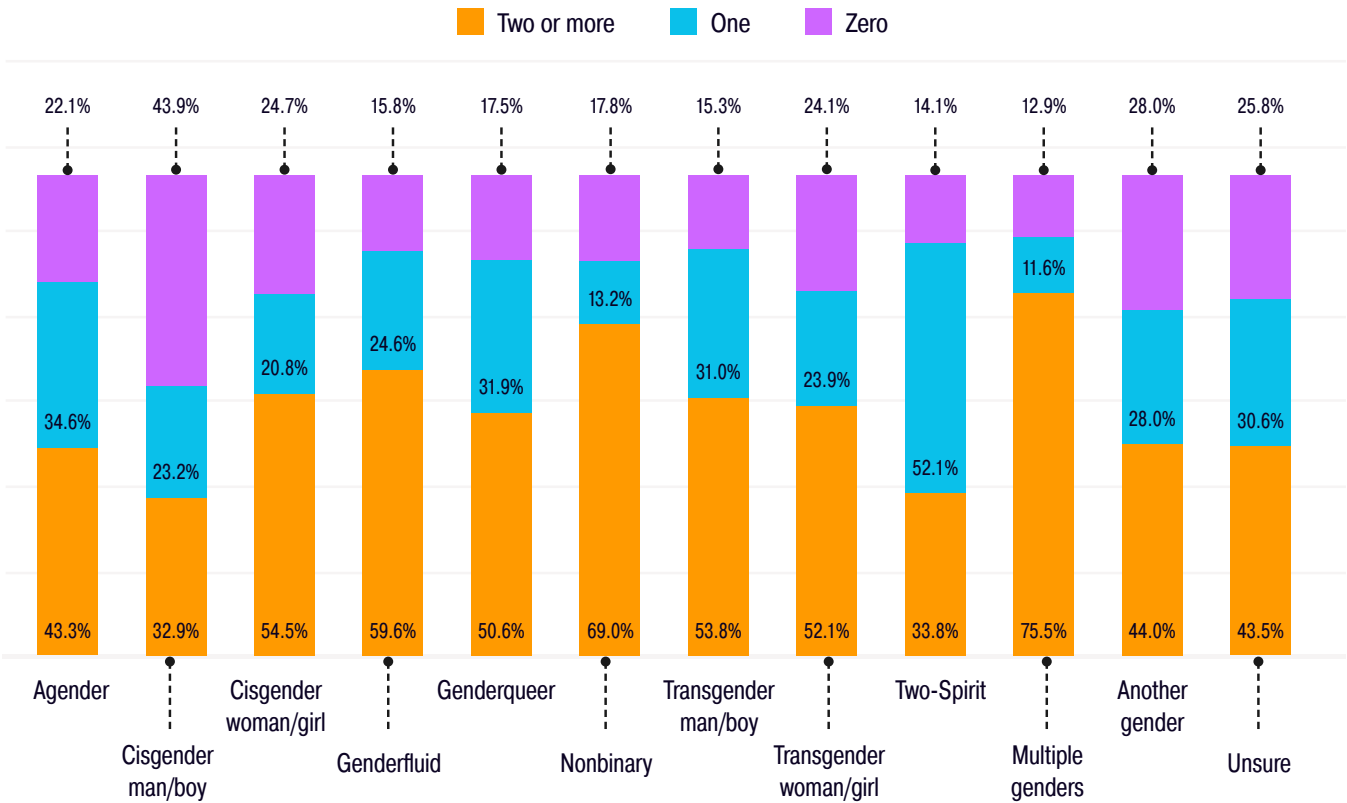
Gender affirming care is suicide prevention, not elective treatment. Stop criminalizing mental health struggles.

”

# Gender x Mental health diagnoses

Number of mental health diagnoses received by a medical professional at any time in life.

(6,157 participants)



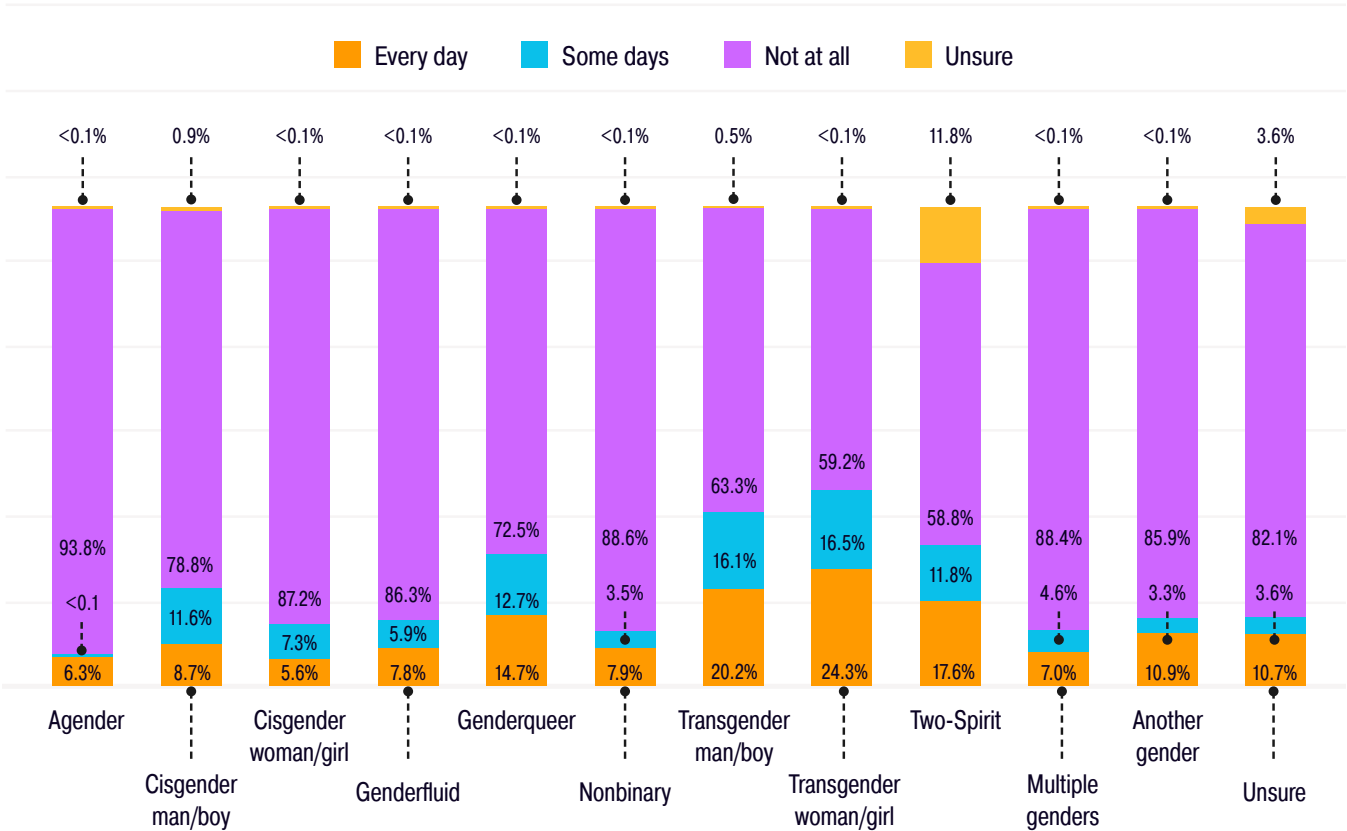
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and mental health diagnoses. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(22, N = 6,157) = 676.04, p < .001$ . Three-quarters (75.5%) of participants reporting multiple genders have received two or more mental health diagnoses. Cisgender men/boys were least likely to have received two or more diagnoses (32.9%).



# Gender x Tobacco use

How often do you NOW use tobacco?

(3,441 participants)

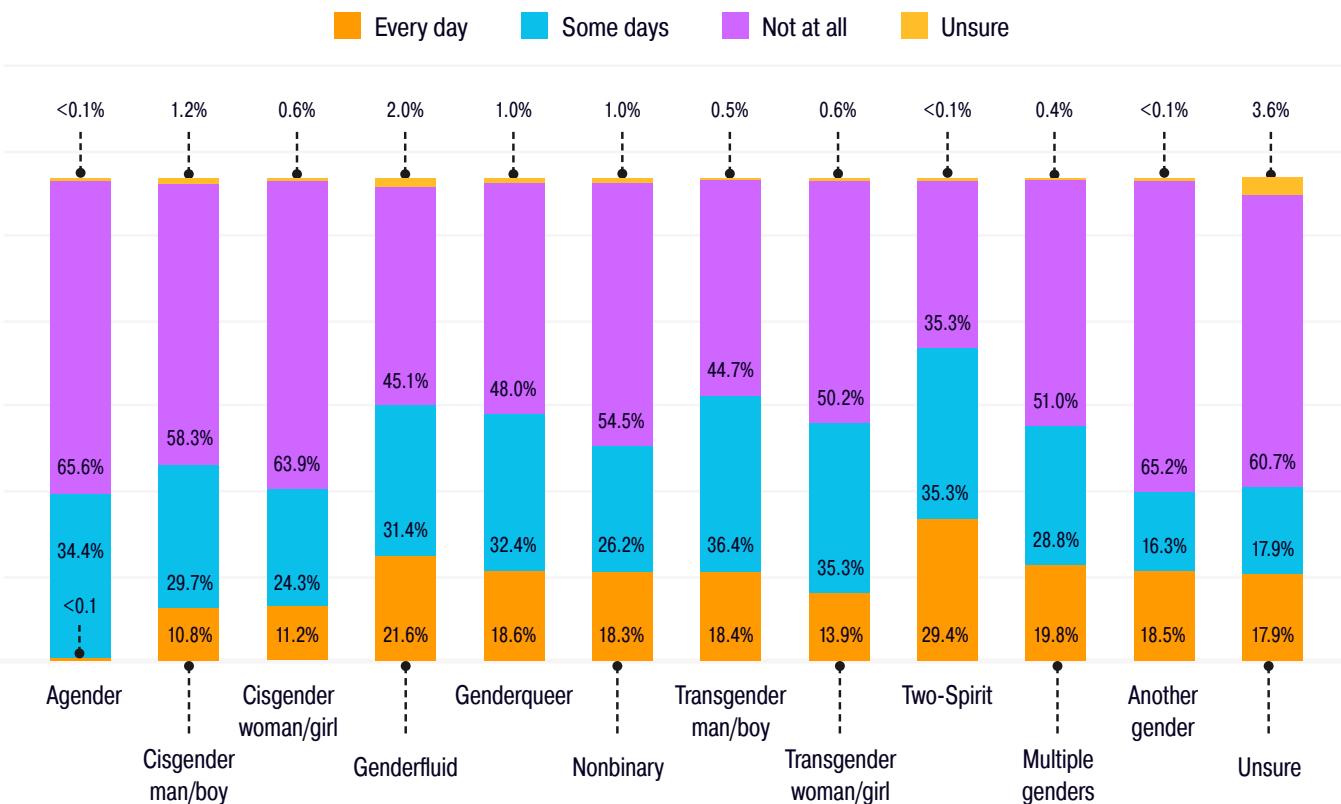


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and tobacco use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(33, N = 3,441) = 337.56, p < .001$ . Transgender women/girls were most likely to use tobacco every day (24.3%), whereas cisgender women/girls were least likely to use tobacco daily (5.6%).

# Gender x Marijuana use

How often do you NOW use marijuana?

(3,439 participants)

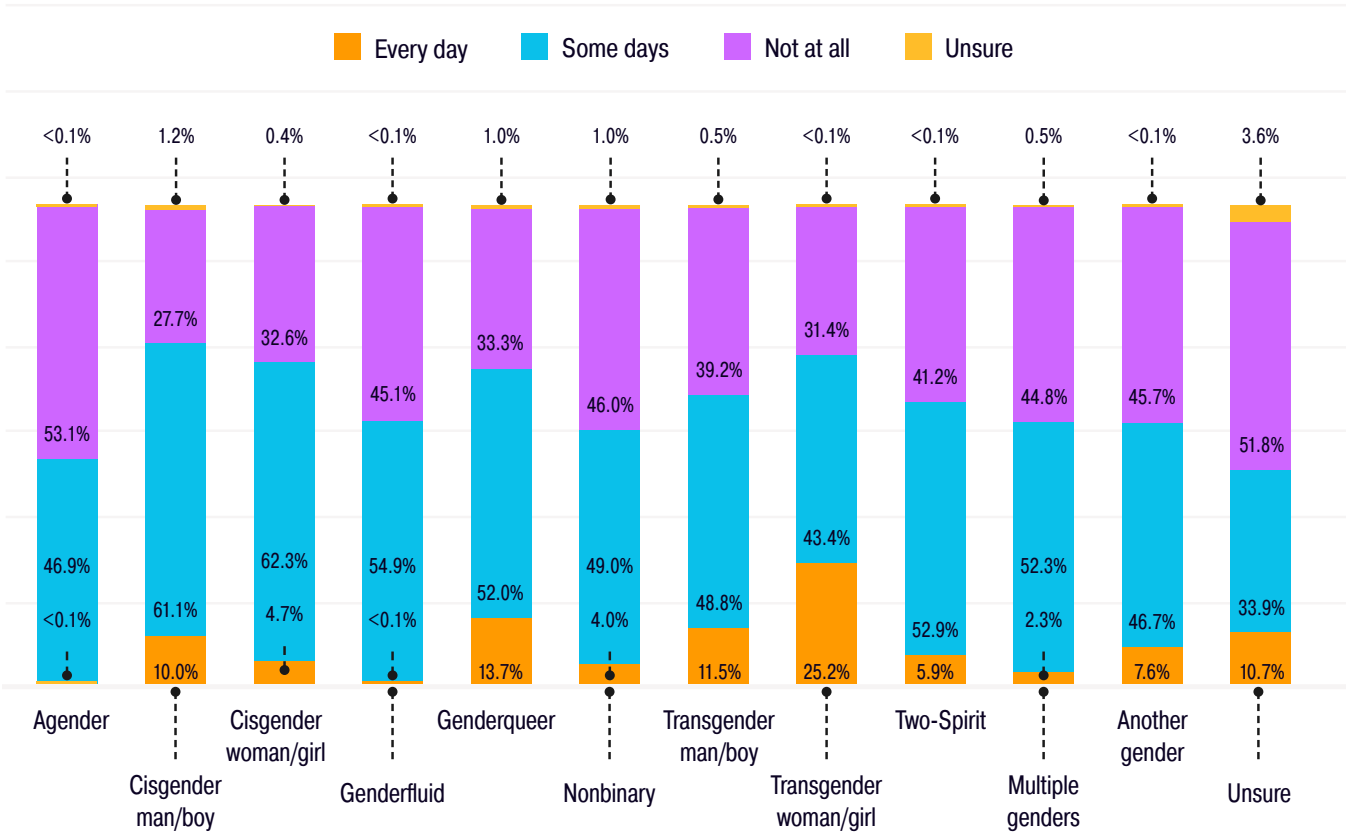


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and marijuana use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(33, N = 3,439) = 106.68, p < .001$ . Nearly one-third of Two-Spirit participants use marijuana daily (29.4%), whereas no agender participants use it daily.

# Gender x Alcohol use

How often do you NOW consume alcohol?

(3,440 participants)

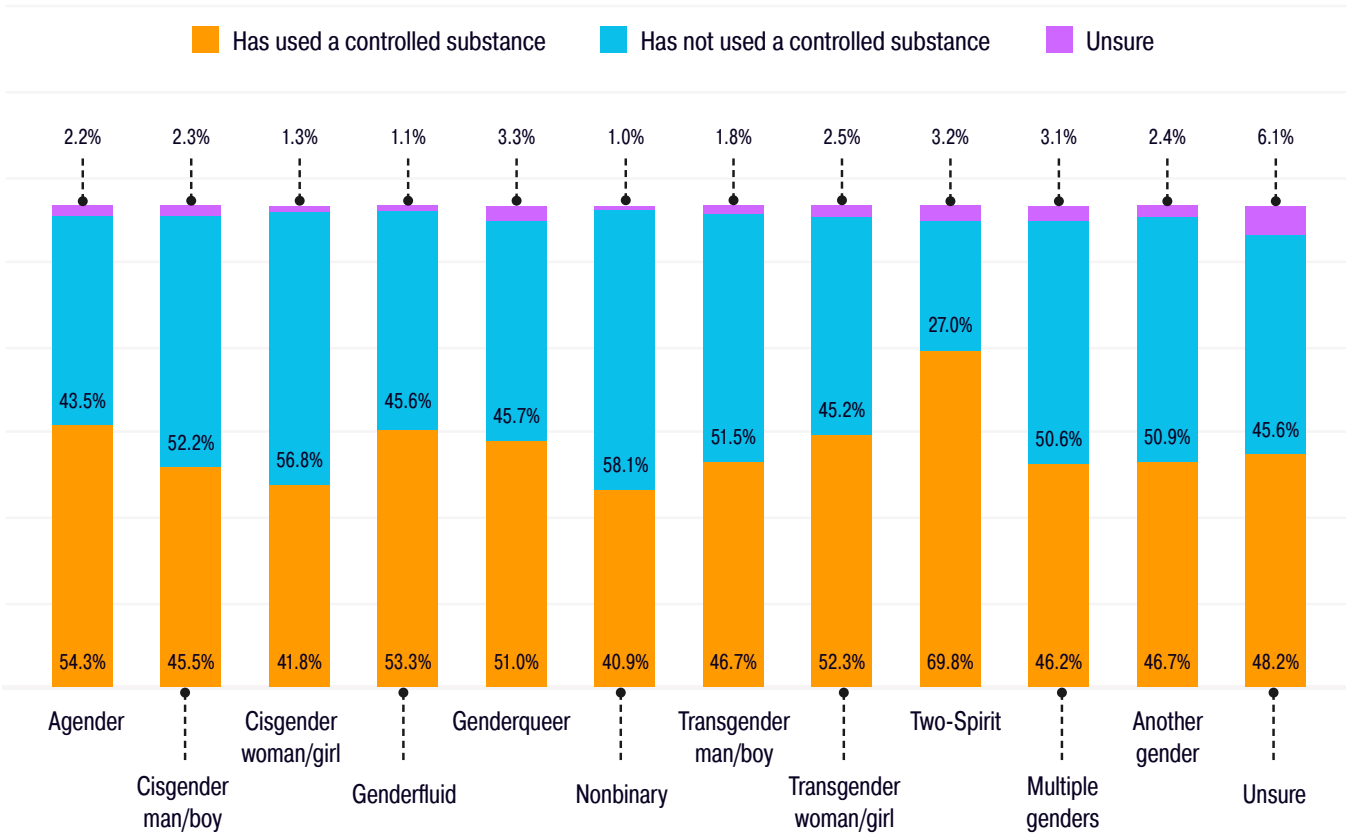


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and alcohol use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(33, N = 3,440) = 279.50, p < .001$ . One-quarter of transgender woman/girls (25.2%) consume alcohol daily, whereas no agender and genderfluid participants reported daily consumption of alcohol.

“Help fund adult only activity and education centers that are open the same hours as bars, so there are safe places to hang out and connect without alcohol.”

# Gender x Controlled substance use

(5,562 participants)



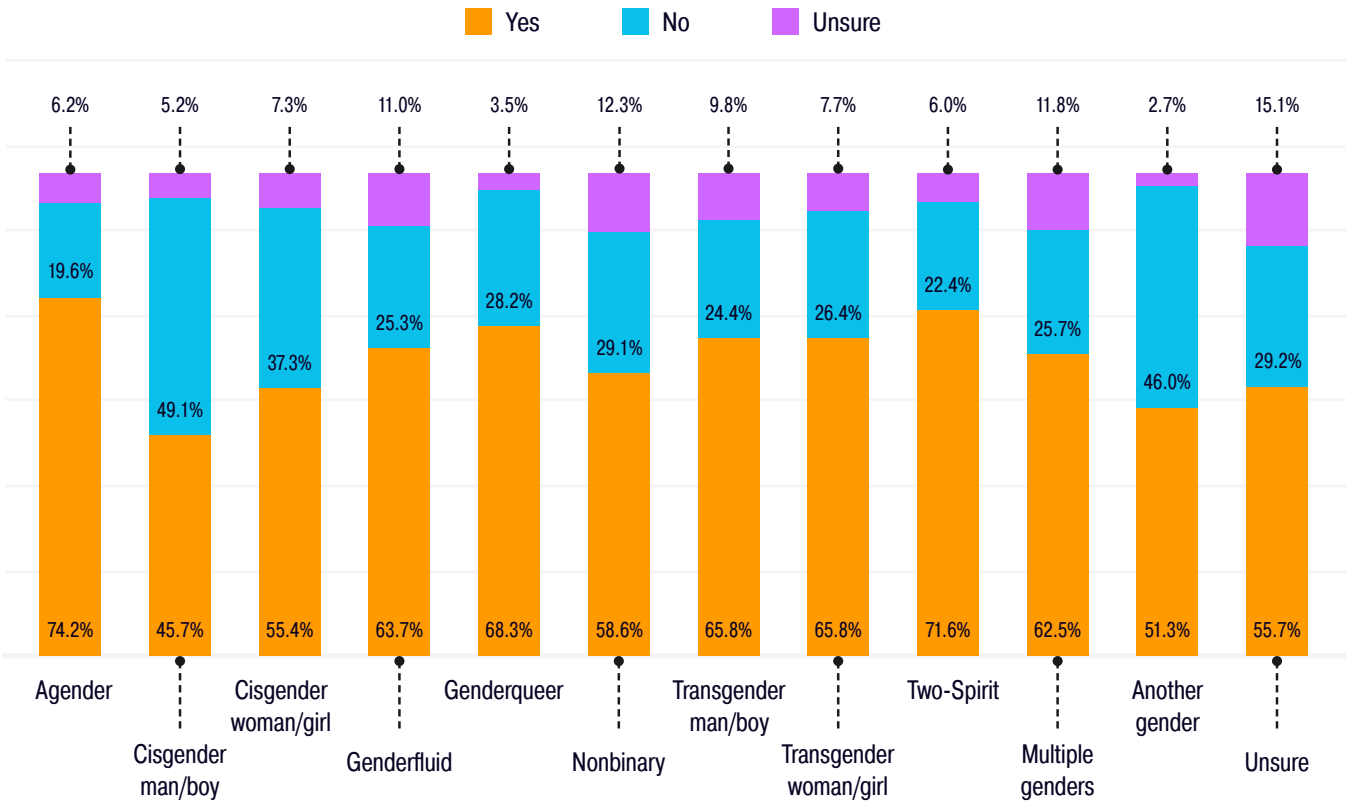
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and controlled substance use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(22, N = 5,562) = 69.36, p < .001$ . Two-Spirit participants were most likely to have used a controlled substance (69.8%). Nonbinary participants were least likely to have used a controlled substance (40.9%).

“Addressing the opioid crisis, having more resources for LGBTQ+ folks experiencing houselessness and addiction, and creating real alternatives to police would keep us all safer.”

# Gender x Workplace discrimination

## Have you experienced workplace discrimination in Washington?

(5,258 participants)



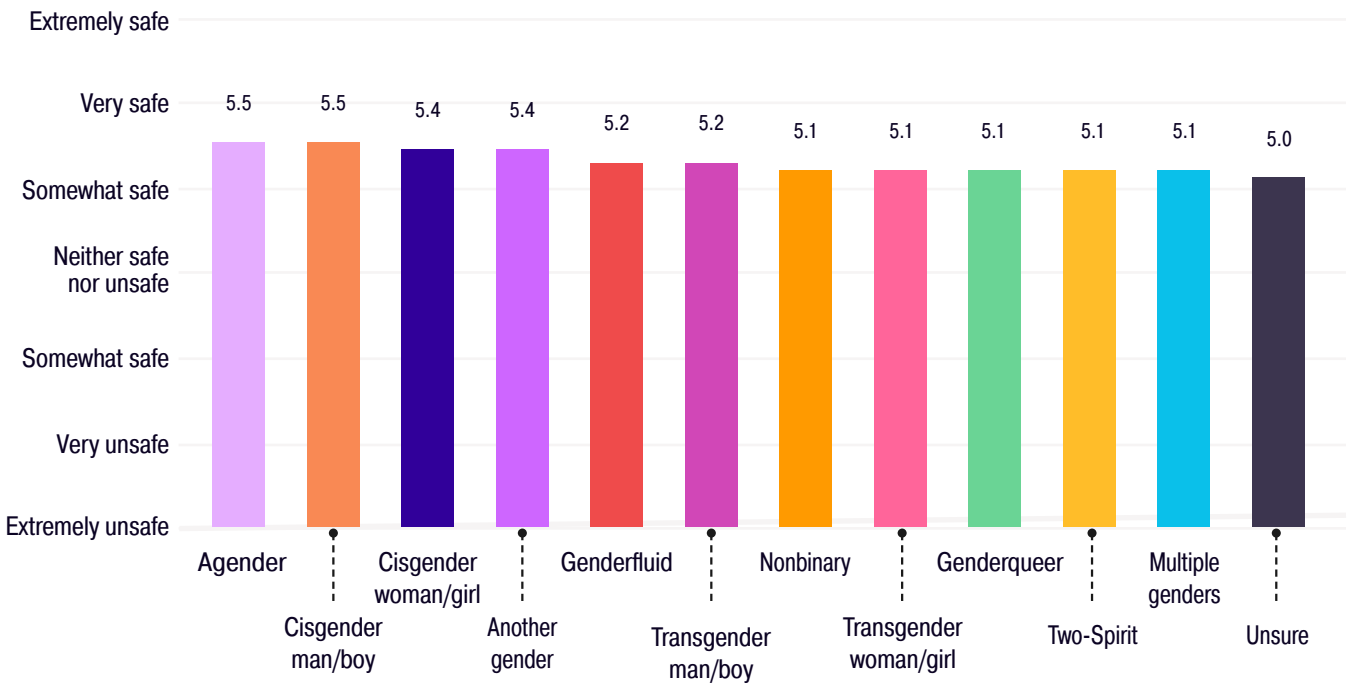
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and workplace discrimination. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(22, N = 5,258) = 246.05, p < .001$ . Three-quarters of agender participants have experienced workplace discrimination (74.2%). Cisgender men/boys were least likely to have experienced workplace discrimination, but still nearly half of them have faced it (45.7%).

“(We need) legal protection for preferred names versus legal names being used in workplaces.”

# Gender x Perceived safety

How safe do you feel as an LGBTQ+ person in the state of Washington?

(6,157 participants)



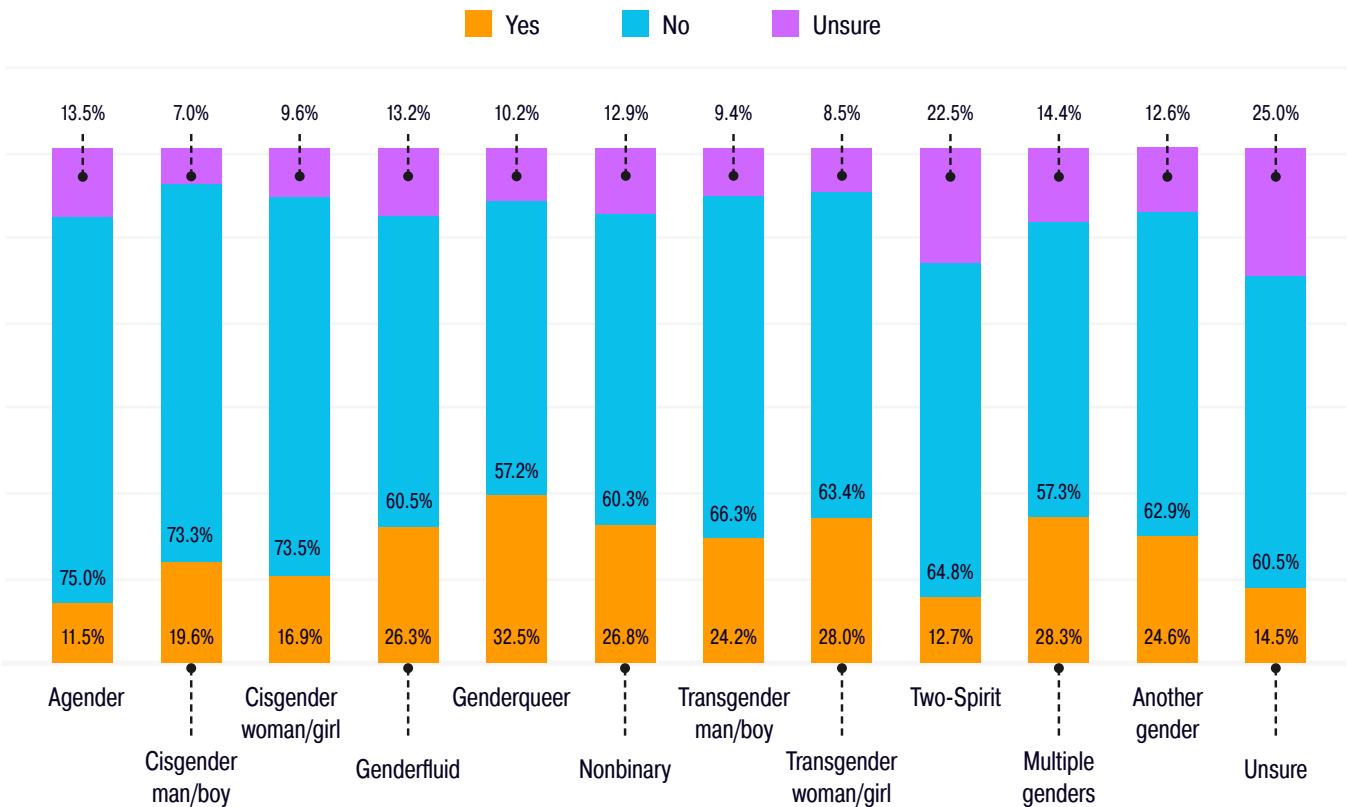
An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of gender on perceived safety as an 2SLGBTQIA+ person in Washington State. The effect was significant,  $F(11, 6,156) = 13.46, p < .001, \eta p^2 = .024$ . Agender participants feel the safest ( $M = 5.60, SD = 1.23$ ). Participants who were unsure about their gender felt the least safe ( $M = 5.09, SD = 1.31$ ).

Remove the evil ‘parent’s bill of rights’ law that mandates forced outing of queer kids to their parents, and prevent discrimination against trans kids in school sports.

# Gender x Hate crime victimization

While living in Washington, have you ever been a target of a hate crime?

(6,156 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between gender and hate crime victimization. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(22, N = 6,156) = 193.23, p < .001$ . One-third of genderqueer individuals (32.5%) were the victim of a hate crime. Agender individuals were least likely to have experienced a hate crime (11.5%).

“Aggressively prosecute hate crimes, and protect trans youth.”

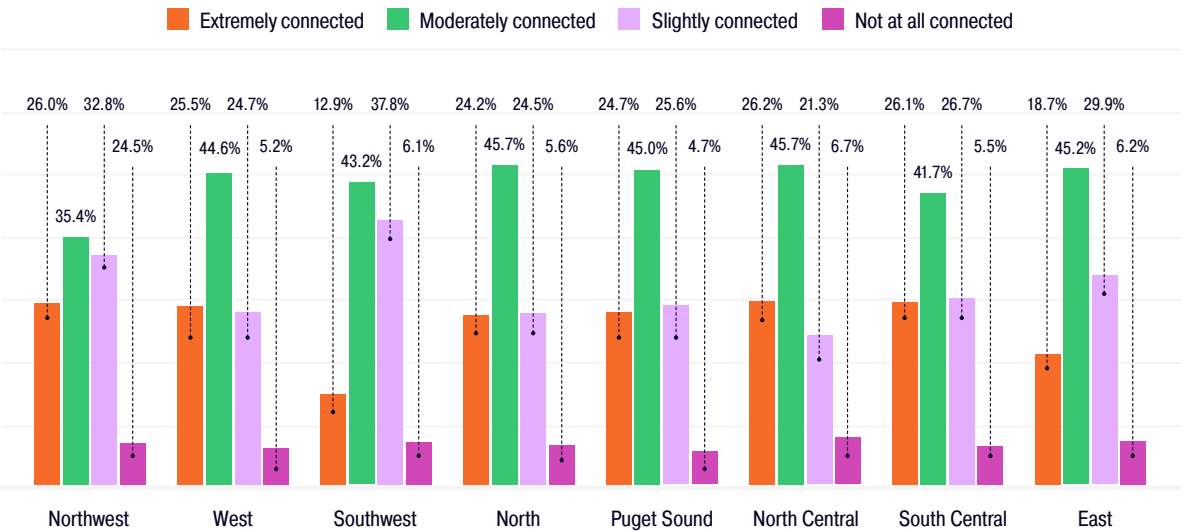
# Region of residence

Washington is a large, diverse state with a natural landscape, climate, social norms, and politics that can vary dramatically by region. To understand differences in 2SLGBTQIA+ people’s experiences depending on where in the state they live, we tested for differences in key outcomes based on participants’ locations within eight Washington regions of residence (Northwest, West, Southwest, North, Puget Sound, North Central, South Central, and East).

## Region x Connectedness to LGBTQ+ communities in Washington

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

(5,908 participants)



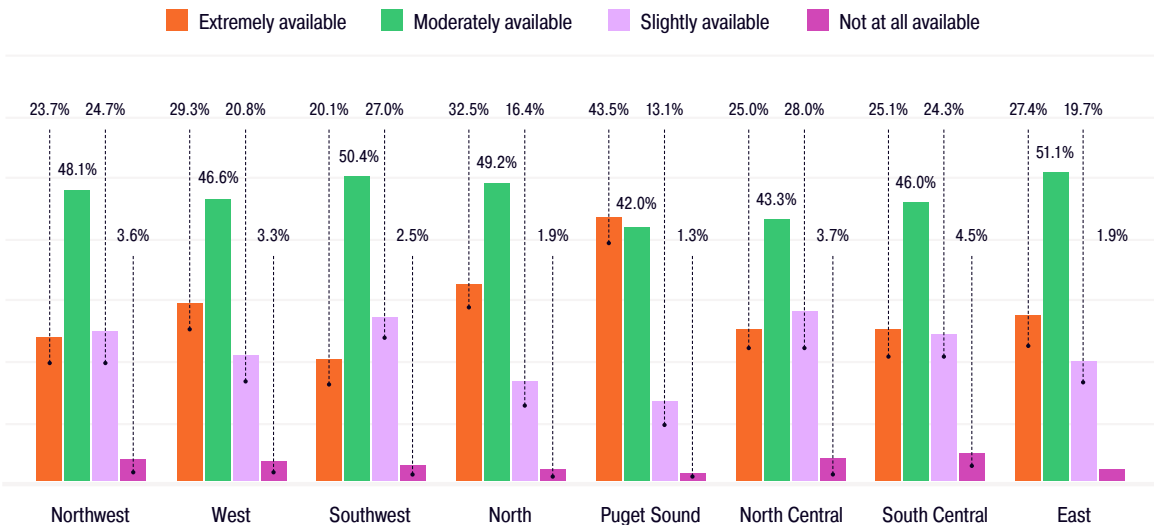
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between Washington State region of residence and sense of connectedness to an LGBTQ+ community or communities in the state. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(21, N = 5,908) = 64.69, p < .001$ . Across six regions, about one-quarter of participants (24.2% to 26.2%) feel extremely connected to an LGBTQ+ community or communities in Washington (Northwest, West, North, Puget Sound, North Central, South Central). However, in the Southwest and East, only 12.9% and 18.7% respectively feel extremely connected.

“Being LGBTQ+ here is a far cry better in Seattle than it is in most of the rest of the world. While there will always be problems and prejudices, WA is a beacon.”

## Region x Resource availability

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

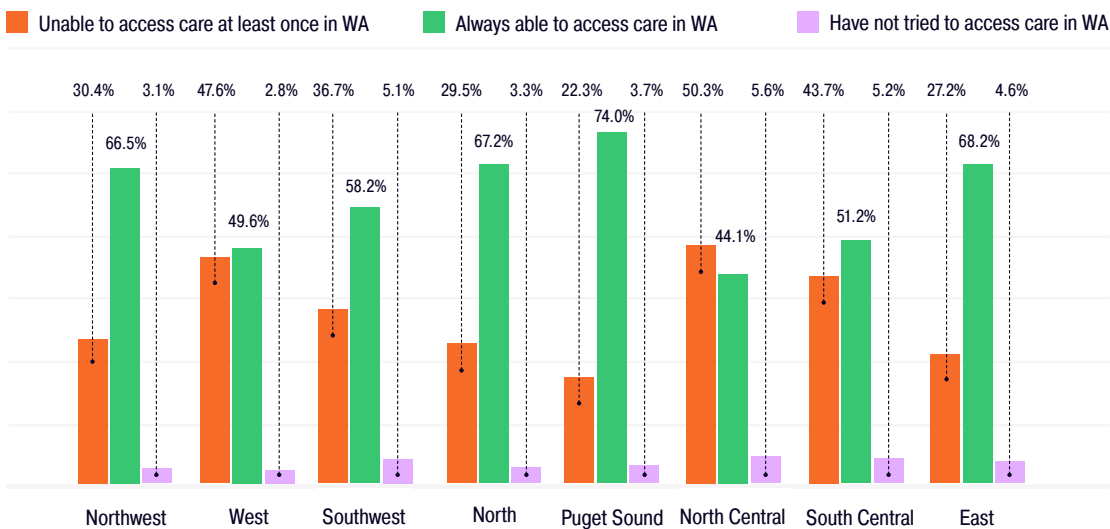
(5,901 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and perceptions of 2SLGBTQIA+ resource availability. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(21, N = 5,901) = 263.01, p < .001$ . Participants in Puget Sound were most likely to say 2SLGBTQIA+ resources are extremely available in Washington (43.5%). Participants in Southwest Washington were least likely to say resources are extremely available (20.1%).

## Region x Access to medical care while living in Washington

(5,840 participants)

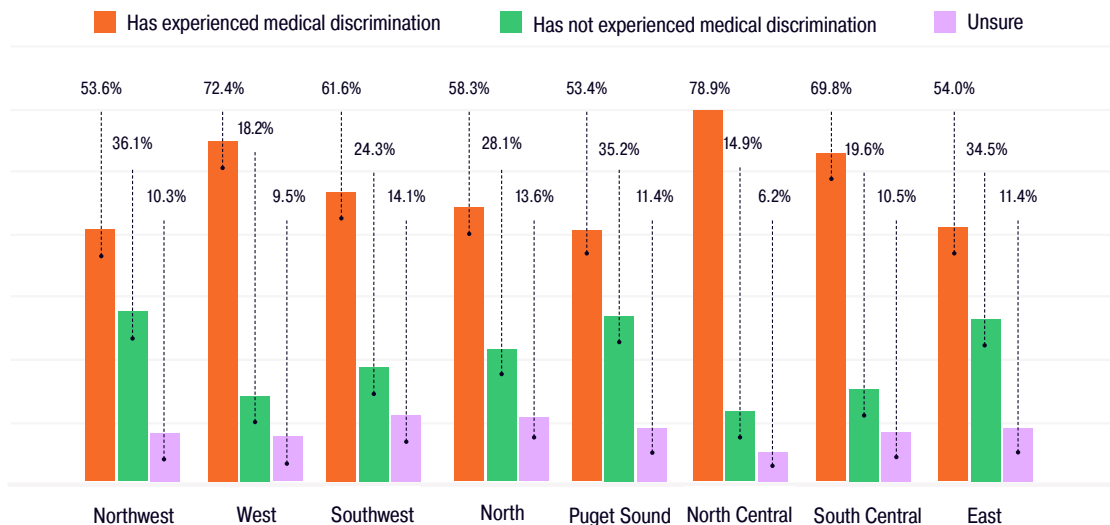


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and access to medical care. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(14, N = 5,840) = 261.54, p < .001$ . One half of participants in North Central (50.3%) were unable to access medical care at least once. On contrast, about one-quarter of participants in Puget Sound (22.3%) were unable to access care.

# Region x Discrimination in medical settings

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in Washington?

(5,846 participants)

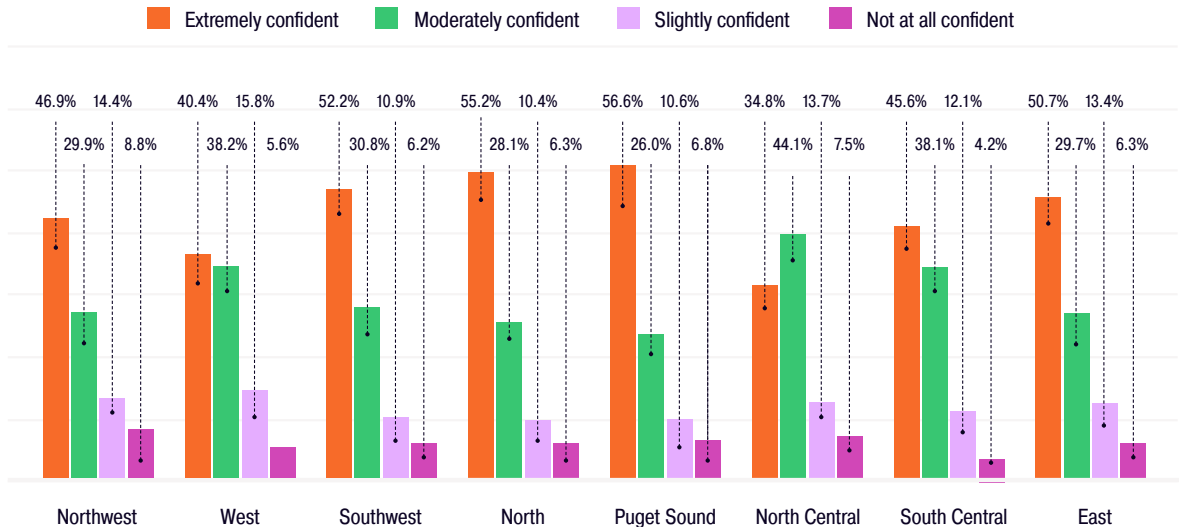


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and discrimination in medical settings. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(14, N = 5,846) = 158.25, p < .001$ . Nearly 80 percent of participants living in North Central Washington (78.9%) have experienced discrimination in medical settings, whereas 53.4% of participants in Puget Sound have had this experience.

# Region x Access to support

If you were to become sick or injured in the near future, how confident are you that someone you know would take care of you?

(5,841 participants)

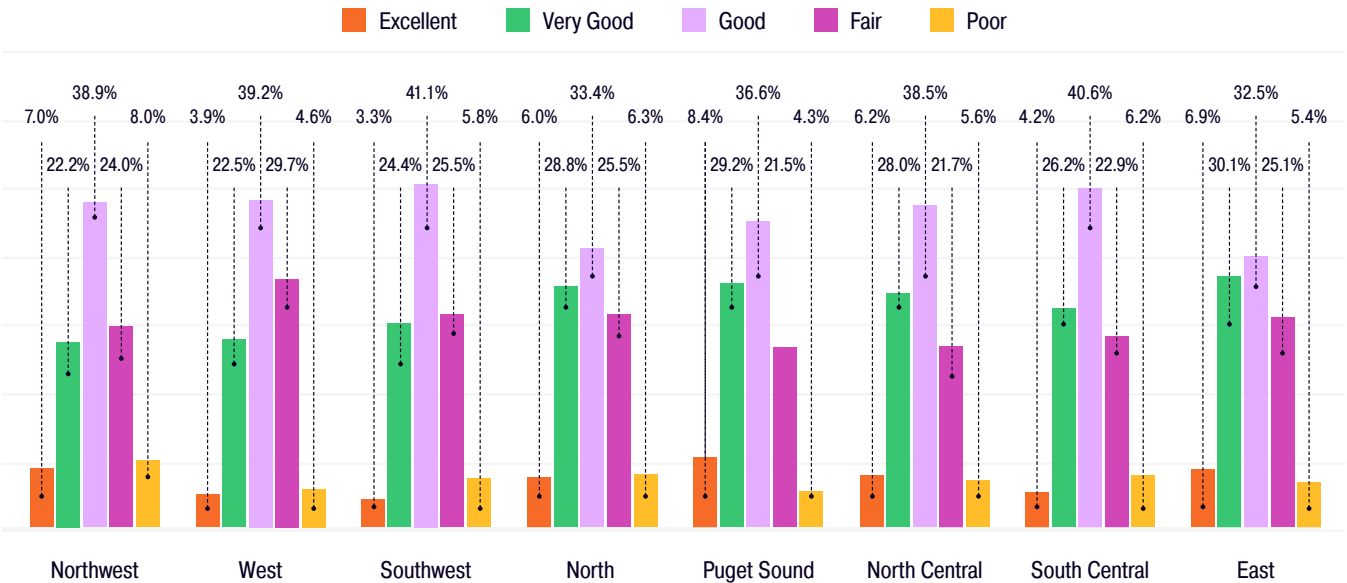


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and access to support. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(21, N = 5,841) = 115.98, p < .001$ . More than half of participants in Puget Sound (56.6%) were extremely confident that someone they know would take care of them if they were to become sick or injured. In contrast, only one-third of participants in North Central (34.8%) felt the same.

# Region x Physical health

How would you rate your overall physical health?

(5,834 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and physical health. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(28, N = 5,834) = 80.48, p < .001$ . Participants in Puget Sound were most likely to report excellent physical health (8.4%). Participants in the Southwest were least likely to report excellent physical health (3.3%).

“ (Washington) is better than some places, but not the best. When running, I have to know where is safe to run. Same with any outdoor activity. We avoid whole stretches of exits and towns along 5. ”

## Region x Depressive symptoms

On how many days in the past week have you had depressive symptoms?

(5,774 participants)

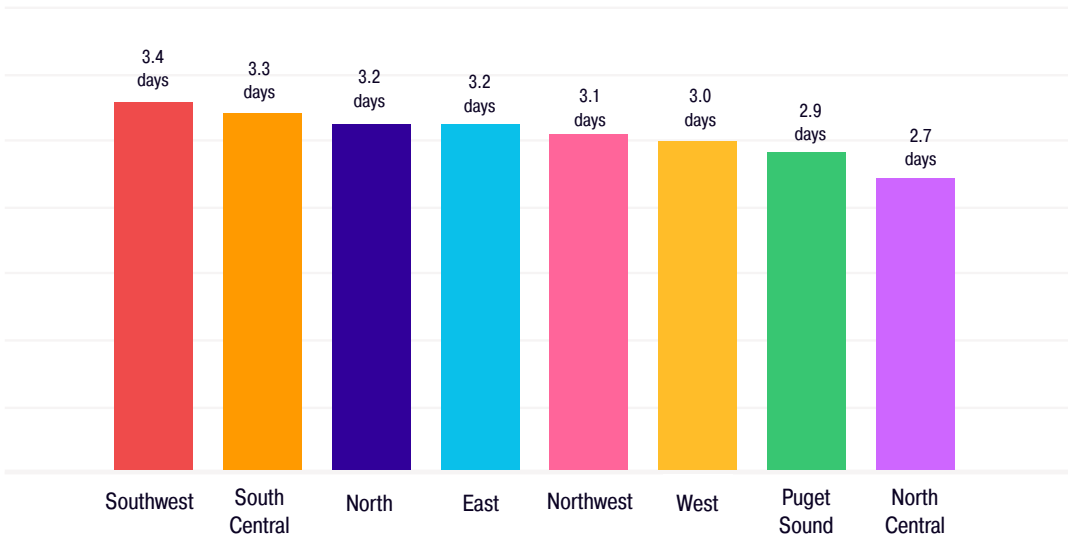


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of region on depressive symptoms. The effect was significant,  $F(7, 5,774) = 13.71, p < .001, \eta^2 = .016$ . Participants living in Southwest Washington had the highest levels of depressive symptoms ( $M = 2.54, SD = 1.89$ ). Participants living in the Puget Sound region had the lowest levels of depressive symptoms ( $M = 1.94, SD = 1.75$ ).

## Region x Anxiety symptoms

On how many days in the past week have you had anxiety symptoms?

(5,758 participants)

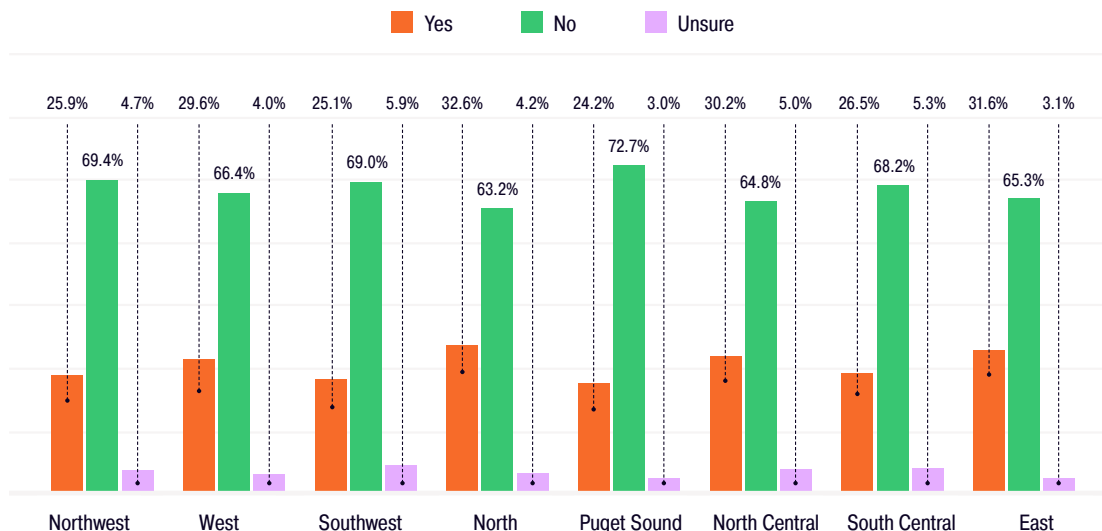


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of region on anxiety. The effect was significant,  $F(7, 5,758) = 6.28, p < .001, \eta^2 = .008$ . Participants living in Southwest Washington had the highest levels of anxiety ( $M = 3.44, SD = 2.32$ ). Participants living in Puget Sound had the lowest levels of anxiety ( $M = 2.91, SD = 1.75$ ).

## Region x Suicidal ideation

In the past 12 months, have you ever had any thoughts about killing yourself?

(5,753 participants)

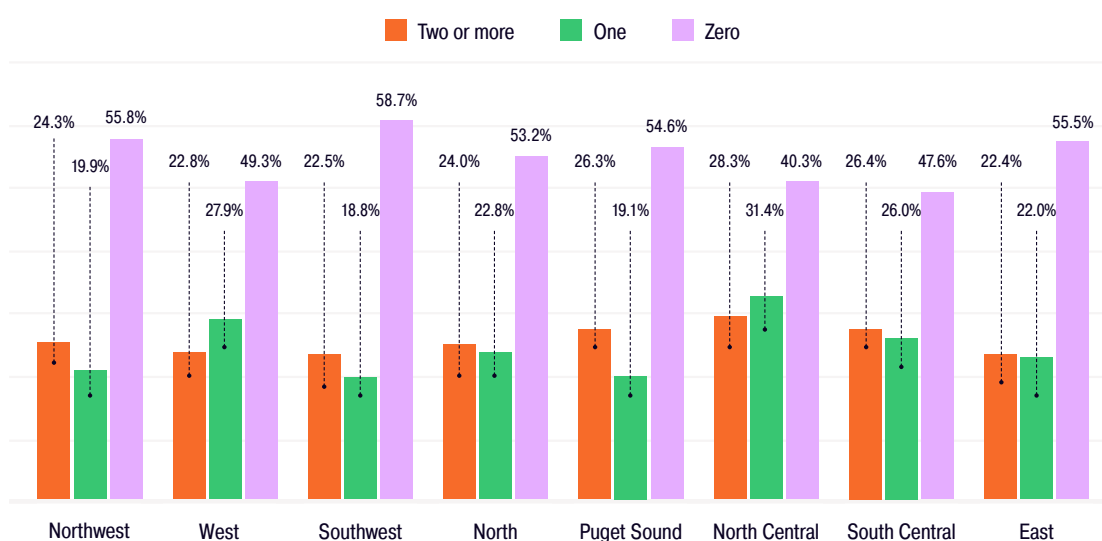


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and suicidal ideation. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(14, N = 5,753) = 43.35, p < .001$ . Nearly one-third of participants in the East region (31.6%) experienced thoughts about killing themselves during the past year. One-quarter of participants in Puget Sound (24.2%) had such thoughts.

## Region x Mental health diagnoses

Number of mental health diagnoses received by a medical professional at any time in life

(5,763 participants)

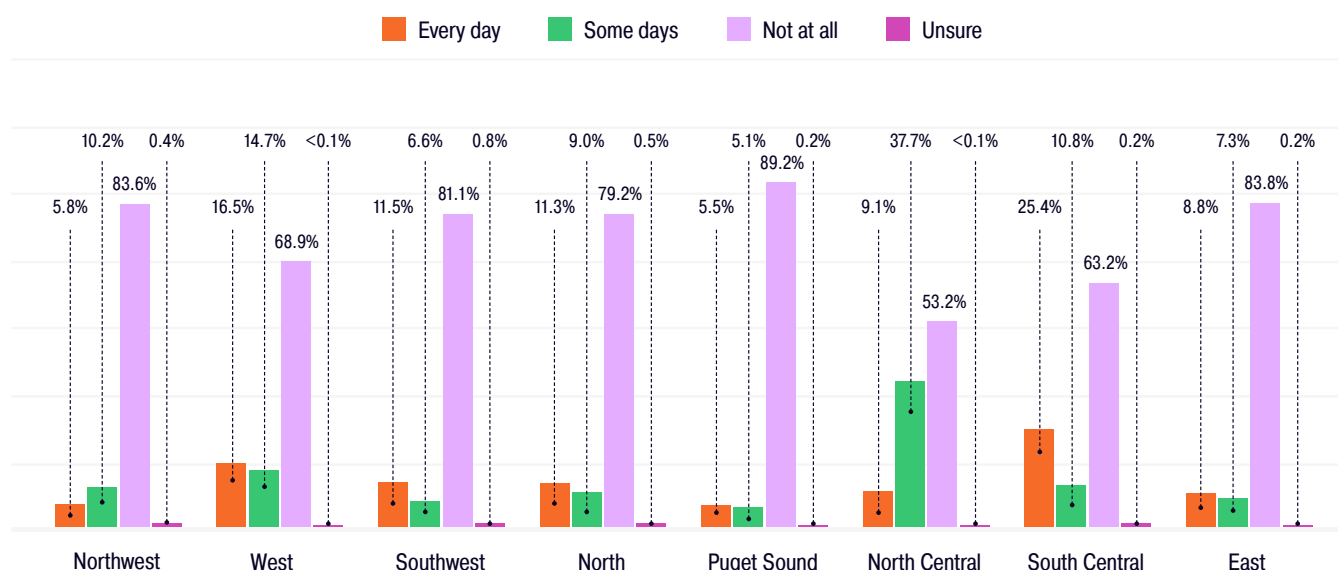


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and mental health diagnoses. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(14, N = 5,763) = 51.51, p < .001$ . Almost 60% of participants living in Southwest Washington (58.7%) have received two or more mental health diagnoses, whereas only 40.3% of participants from North Central have received two or more mental health diagnoses.

## Region x Tobacco use

How often do you NOW use tobacco?

(3,329 participants)

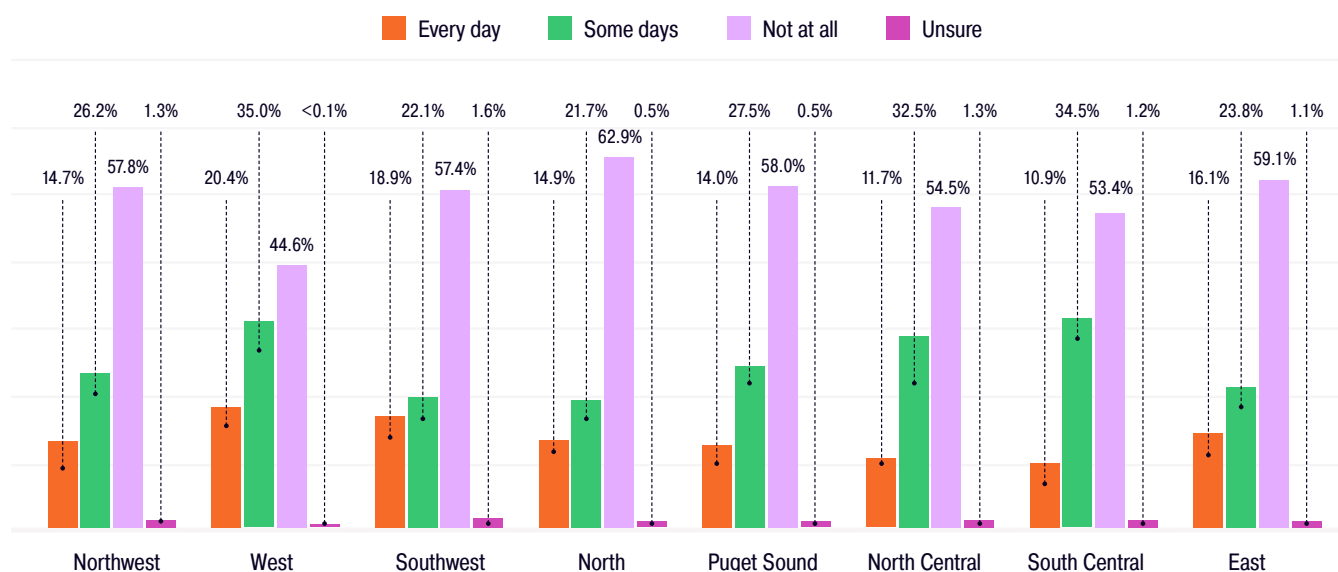


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and tobacco use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(21, N = 3,329) = 295.36, p < .001$ . One-quarter of participants in South Central (25.4%) use tobacco daily, whereas only 5.5% of participants in Puget Sound do the same.

## Region x Marijuana use

How often do you NOW use marijuana?

(3,323 participants)

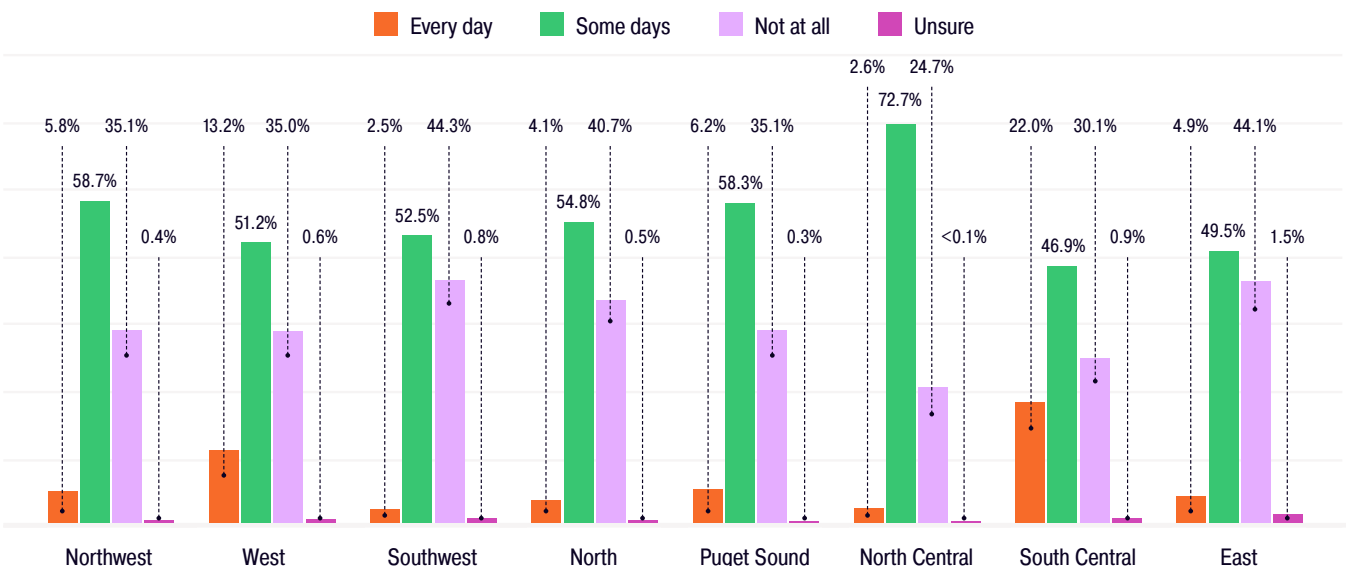


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and perceptions of marijuana use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(21, N = 3,323) = 53.89, p < .001$ . Twenty percent of participants in the West region (20.4%) use marijuana daily, whereas only 10.9% of participants in South Central do the same.

# Region x Alcohol use

How often do you NOW consume alcohol?

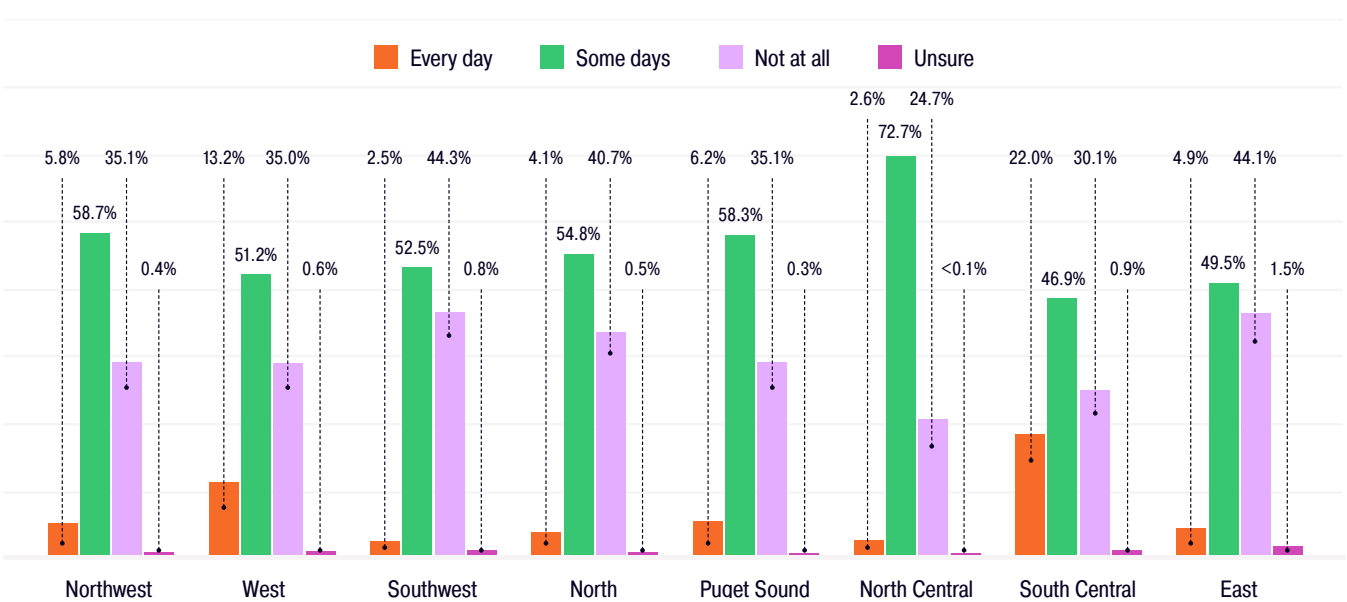
(3,323 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region of residence and alcohol use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(21, N = 3,323) = 160.27, p < .001$ . Nearly one-quarter of participants in South Central (22.0%) consume alcohol daily, whereas only 2.5% of participants in the Southwest region consume alcohol every day.

# Region x Controlled substance use

(5,226 participants)

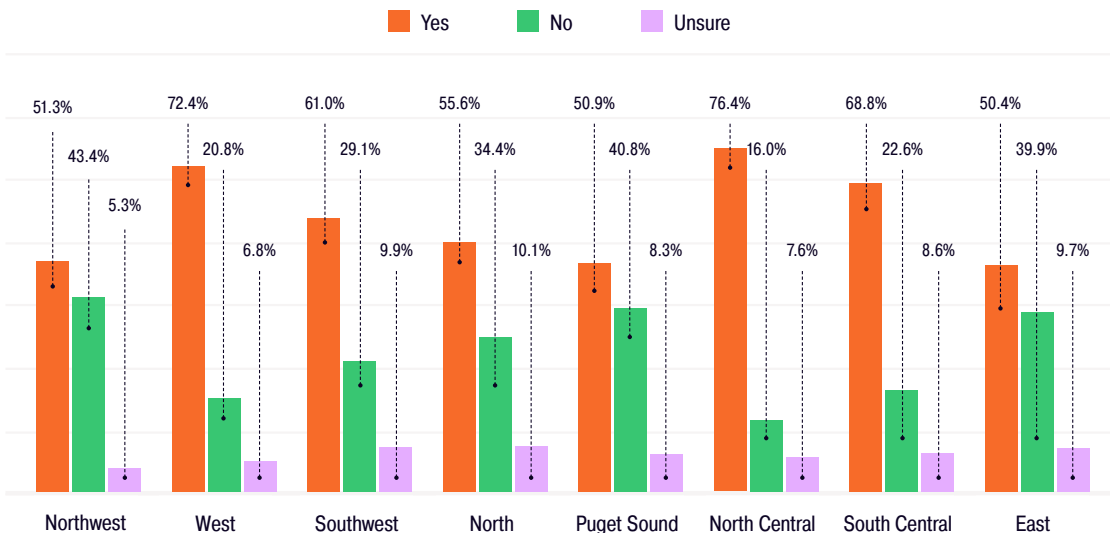


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region and controlled substance use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(14, N = 5,226) = 38.23, p < .001$ . Participants living in the West region were most likely to have used a controlled substance (55.9%). Participants living in the East region were least likely (41.5%).

## Region x Workplace discrimination

### Have you experienced workplace discrimination in Washington?

(4,863 participants)

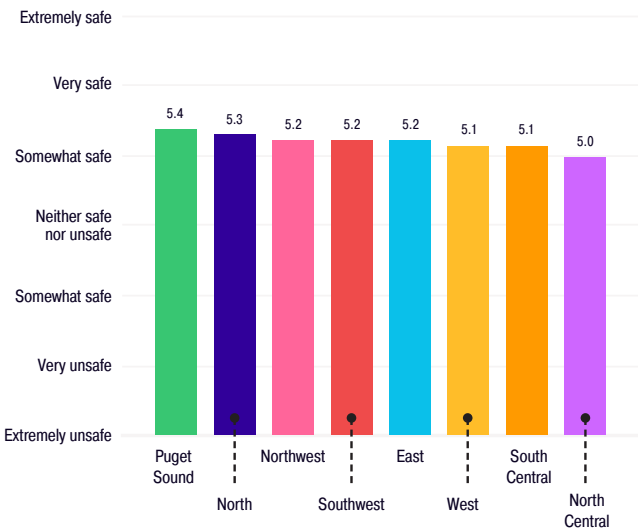


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between region and workplace discrimination. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(14, N = 4,863) = 162.05, p < .001$ . Three-quarters of participants in North Central (76.4%) experienced workplace discrimination. Participants living in the East region were least likely to have experienced workplace discrimination (50.4%).

## Region x Perceived safety

### How safe do you feel as an LGBTQ+ person in the state of Washington?

(5,739 participants)



An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of region on perceived safety. The effect was significant,  $F(7, 5,739) = 15.098, p < .001, \eta p^2 = .018$ . Perceived safety was relatively high across the board (between somewhat and very safe for all regions). However, participants living in Puget Sound reported the highest levels of perceived safety ( $M = 5.47, SD = .96$ ), and participants in North Central reported the lowest levels ( $M = 5.07, SD = 1.34$ ).

**Nonsignificant findings.** Participants' region of residence in Washington State did not have a significant relationship with hate crime victimization.

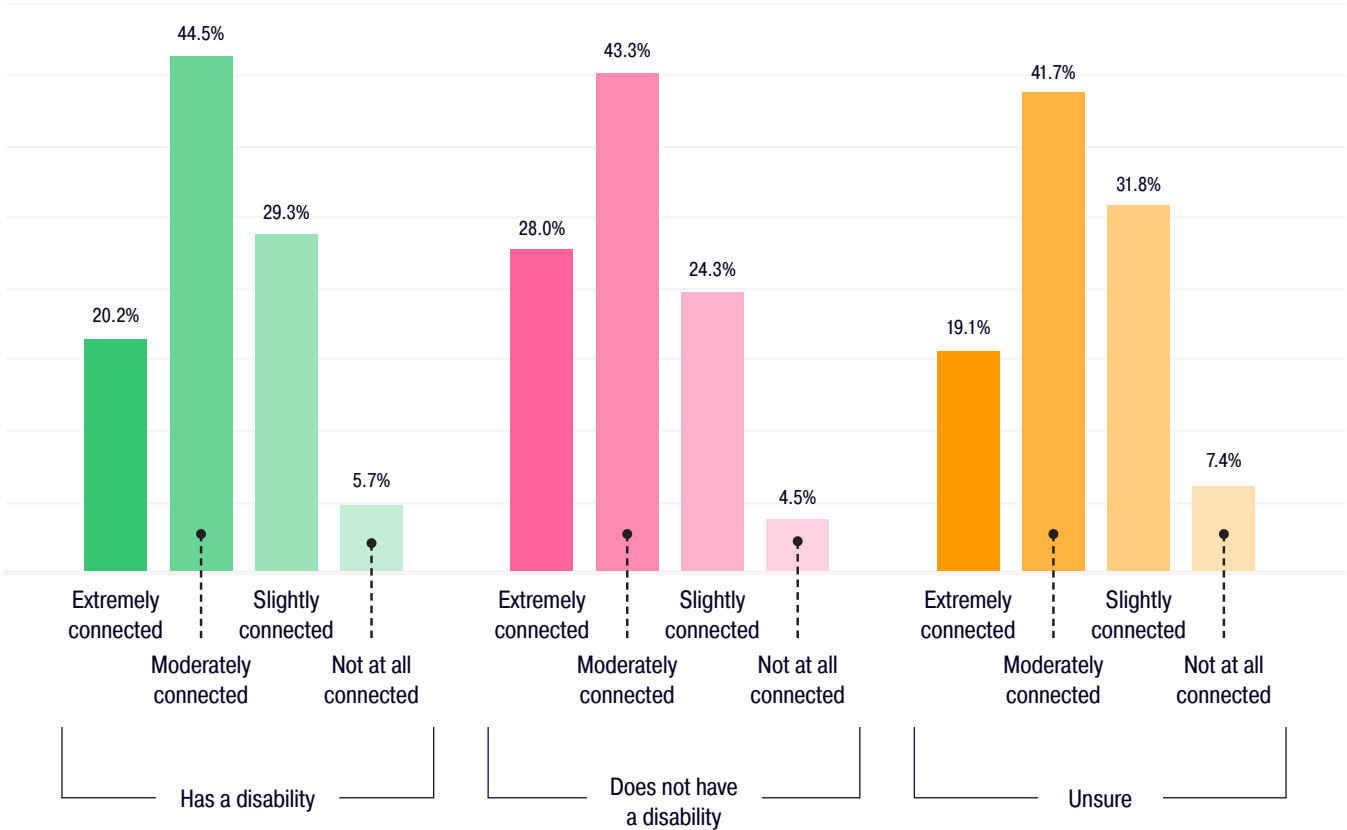
# Disability

People with disabilities can face challenges navigating a range of environments, depending on their disability. Yet, when environments are designed with accessibility in mind, people with disabilities can thrive. We sought to understand how having a disability impacts the social, health, financial, safety, and related experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians.

## Disability x Connectedness to LGBTQ+ communities in Washington

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

(6,141 participants)

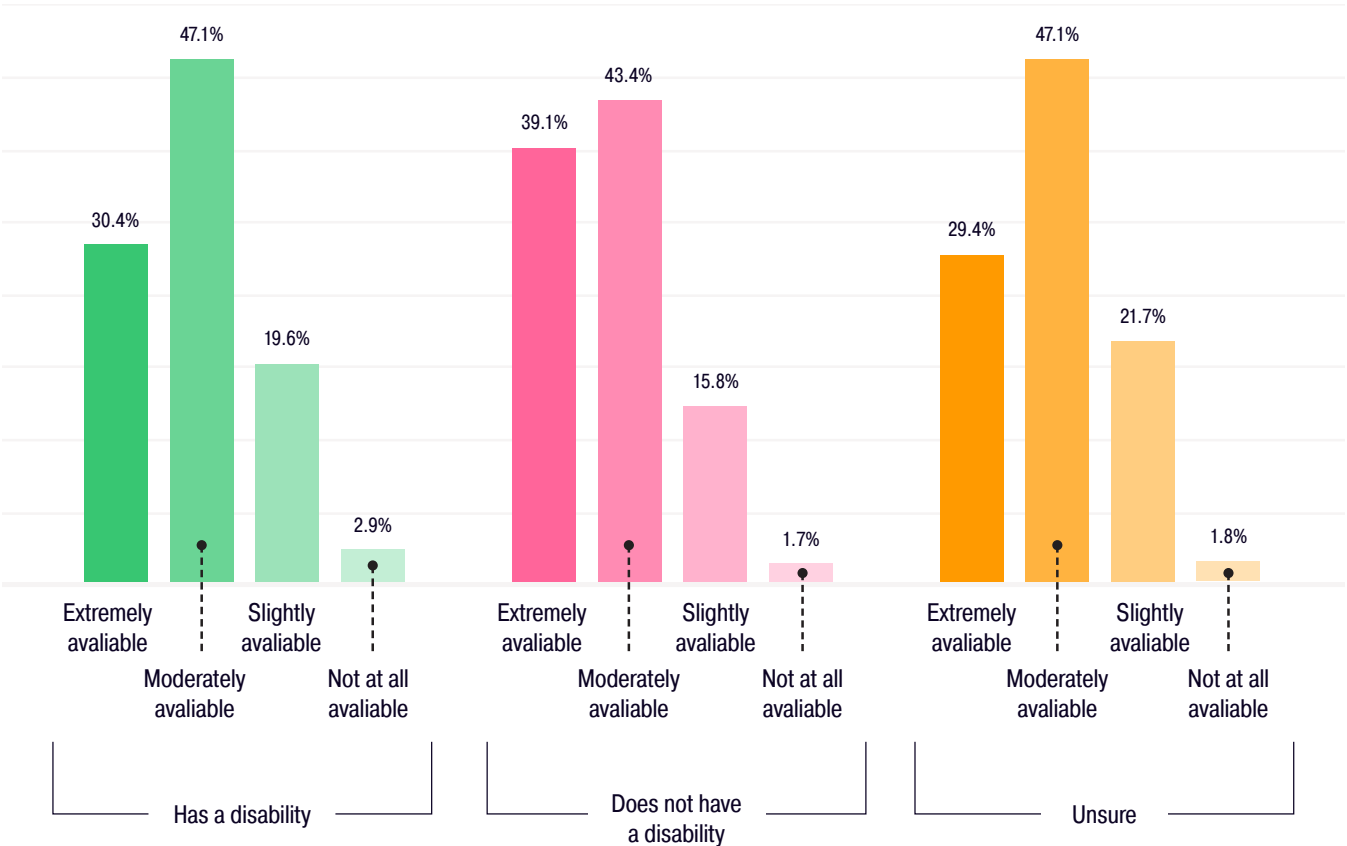


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and feeling connected to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community or communities in Washington State. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 6,141) = 63.52, p < .001$ . More than one-quarter of participants without a disability (28.0%) feel extremely connected to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community in Washington, whereas 20.2% of participants with a disability feel the same.

# Disability x Resource availability

Which best describes how available LGBTQ+ resources are to you in Washington?

(6,134 participants)

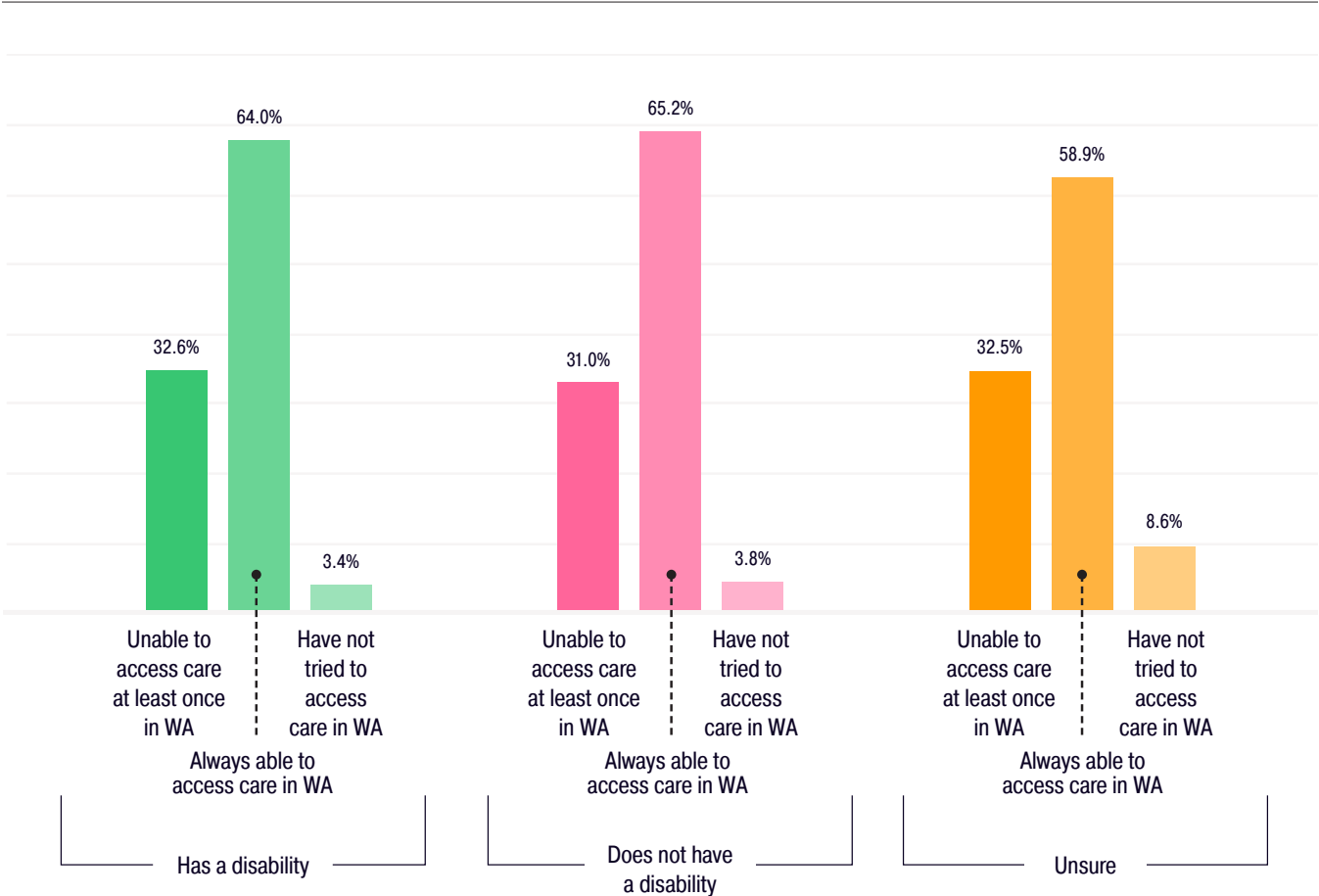


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and perceptions of 2SLGBTQIA+ resource availability. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 6,134) = 61.26, p < .001$ . Participants who do not have a disability are more likely to perceive resources as being extremely available to them (39.1%), compared to 30.4% of participants with a disability.

**Folks of color and those with disabilities are struggling with affordable, safe and accessible housing, barriers to employment, etc. There has been a lot of good work done by the state and there is much more to do.**

# Disability & Access to medical care while living in Washington

(6,099 participants)



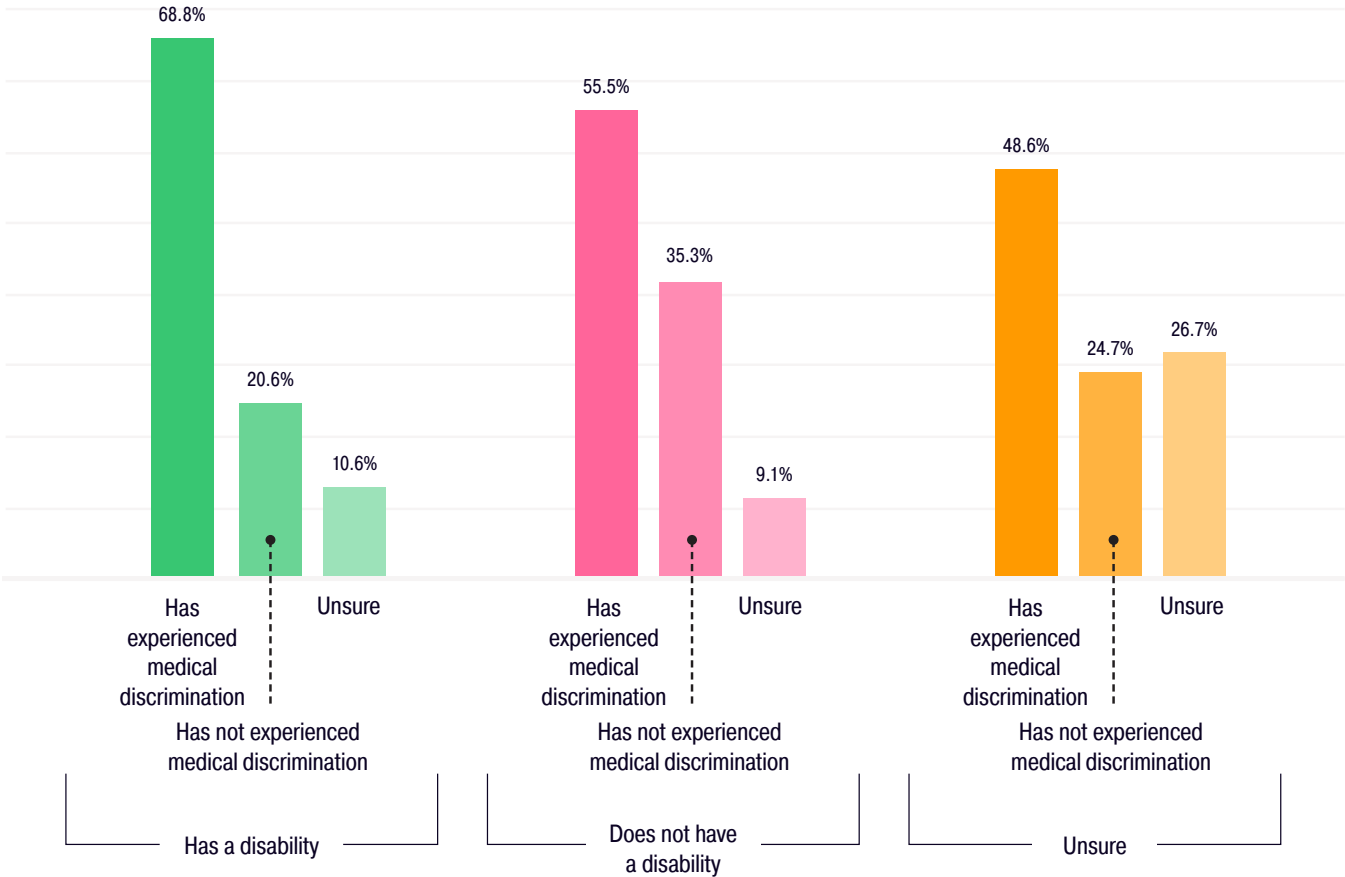
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and access to medical care. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,099) = 25.72, p < .001$ . Participants who do not have a disability were most able to access medical care (65.2%), compared to 64.0% of participants with a disability, and 58.9% of participants who are unsure if they have a disability. The participants most likely to have not tried to access medical care in Washington (8.6%) are those who are unsure if they have a disability. In contrast, only 3-4% of other participants have not tried to access care.

**I need ... more support regarding disability. ... I need there to be more and better social services as well as a wider variety of mental healthcare and occupational therapists available through Medicaid.**

# Disability & Discrimination in medical settings

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in Washington?

(6,142 participants)



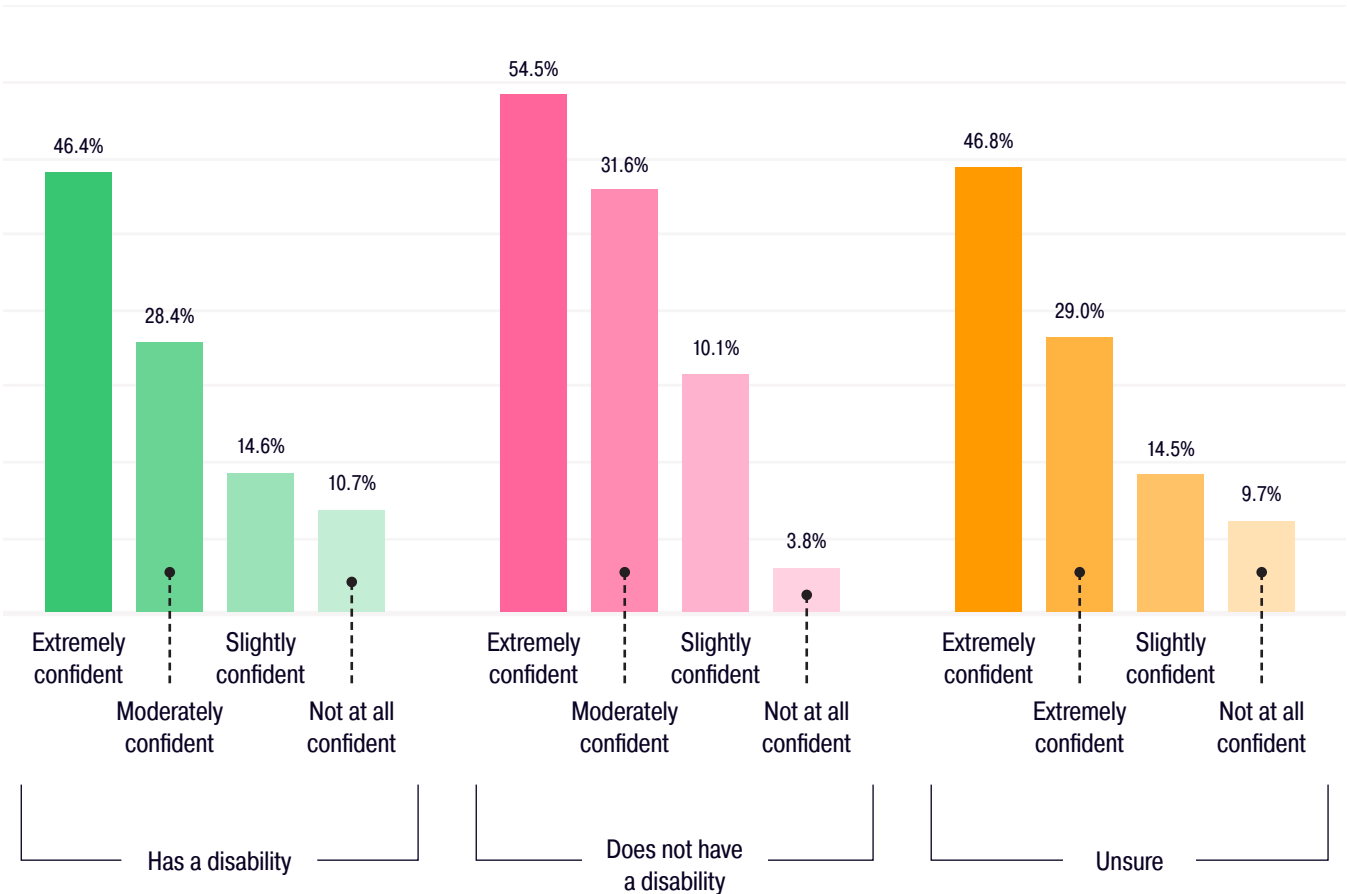
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and experiencing discrimination in medical settings. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,142) = 248.67, p < .001$ . Nearly 70% of participants with a disability (68.6%) have experienced medical discrimination, compared to 55.5% of participants who do not have a disability and 48.6% of people who are unsure if they have a disability.

**I receive disability benefits and do meaningful volunteer work. I have had to doctor shop over the years because of instability in the health care industry ... Sometimes the healthcare I've received has been sub-standard. It took many years to diagnosis a problem with my pancreas. ... Currently I am looking forward to an appointment with a progressive primary care physician.**

# Disability x Access to support

If you were to become sick or injured in the near future, how confident are you that someone you know would take care of you?

(6,142 participants)

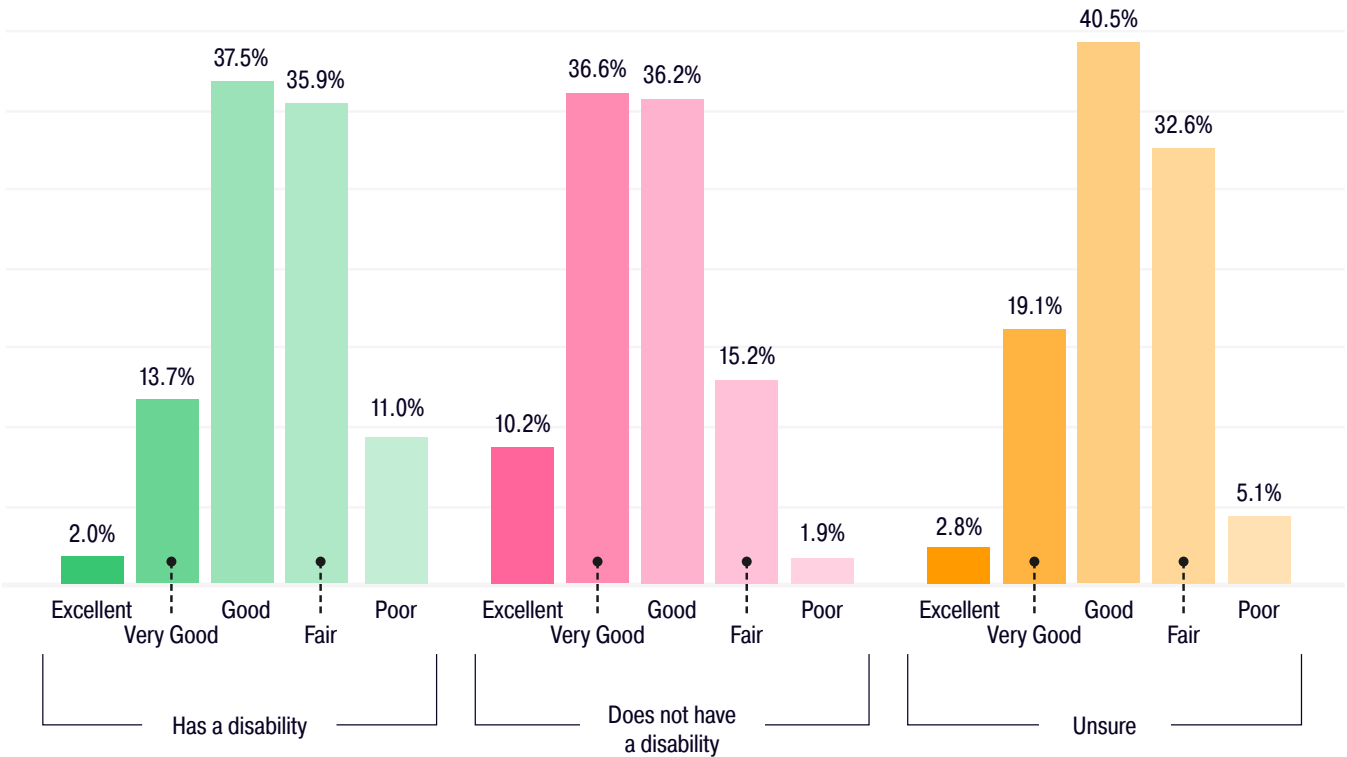


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and access to support. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 6,142) = 150.16, p < .001$ . Fifty-five percent of participants who do not have a disability (55.4%) are extremely confident that someone they know will take care of them should they become sick or injured. Fewer participants with a disability (46.4%) and participants who are unsure if they have a disability (46.8%) feel the same.

# Disability x Physical health

How would you rate your overall physical health?

(6,142 participants)



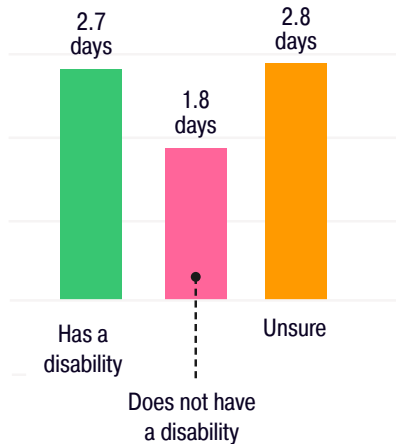
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and overall physical health. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(8, N = 6,142) = 872.54, p < .001$ . Ten percent of people without a disability (10.2%) say they are in excellent health, whereas only 2.0% of people with a disability and 2.8% of unsure people say the same.

“ [I am disabled and] I’ve enjoyed participating in hiking and camping groups with women and lesbian friends. These experiences are a highlight of my middle age and I love the different geological areas of the state. ”

## Disability x Depressive symptoms

On how many days in the past week have you had depressive symptoms?

(6,114 participants)

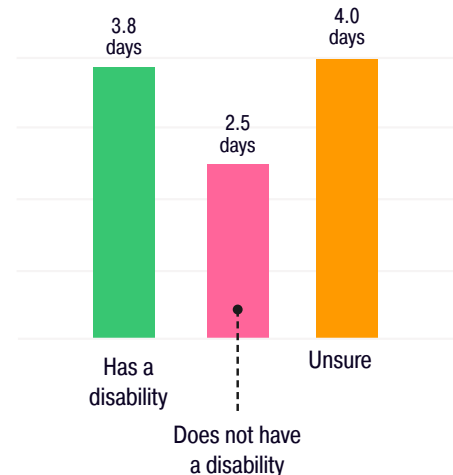


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of having a disability on depressive symptoms. The effect was significant,  $F(2, 6,114) = 198.63, p < .001, \eta^2 = .061$ . Participants with a disability ( $M = 2.72, SD = 1.91$ ) and participants who are unsure if they have a disability ( $M = 2.85, SD = 1.88$ ) had higher levels of depressive symptoms than participants who do not have a disability ( $M = 1.84, SD = 1.62$ ).

## Disability x Anxiety symptoms

On how many days in the past week have you had anxiety symptoms?

(6,111 participants)



An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of having a disability on anxiety. The effect was significant,  $F(2, 6,111) = 294.95, p < .001, \eta^2 = .088$ . Participants with a disability ( $M = 3.86, SD = 2.27$ ) and participants who are unsure if they have a disability ( $M = 4.00, SD = 2.17$ ) had higher levels of depressive symptoms than participants who do not have a disability ( $M = 2.54, SD = 2.00$ ).

“

The queer community has strong legal protections, and is generally well treated. However, many of us are poor, disabled, and struggle to access housing. All of the legal protections in the world aren't protecting my boyfriend from having to move back to Texas to make an actual living off his art.

”

“

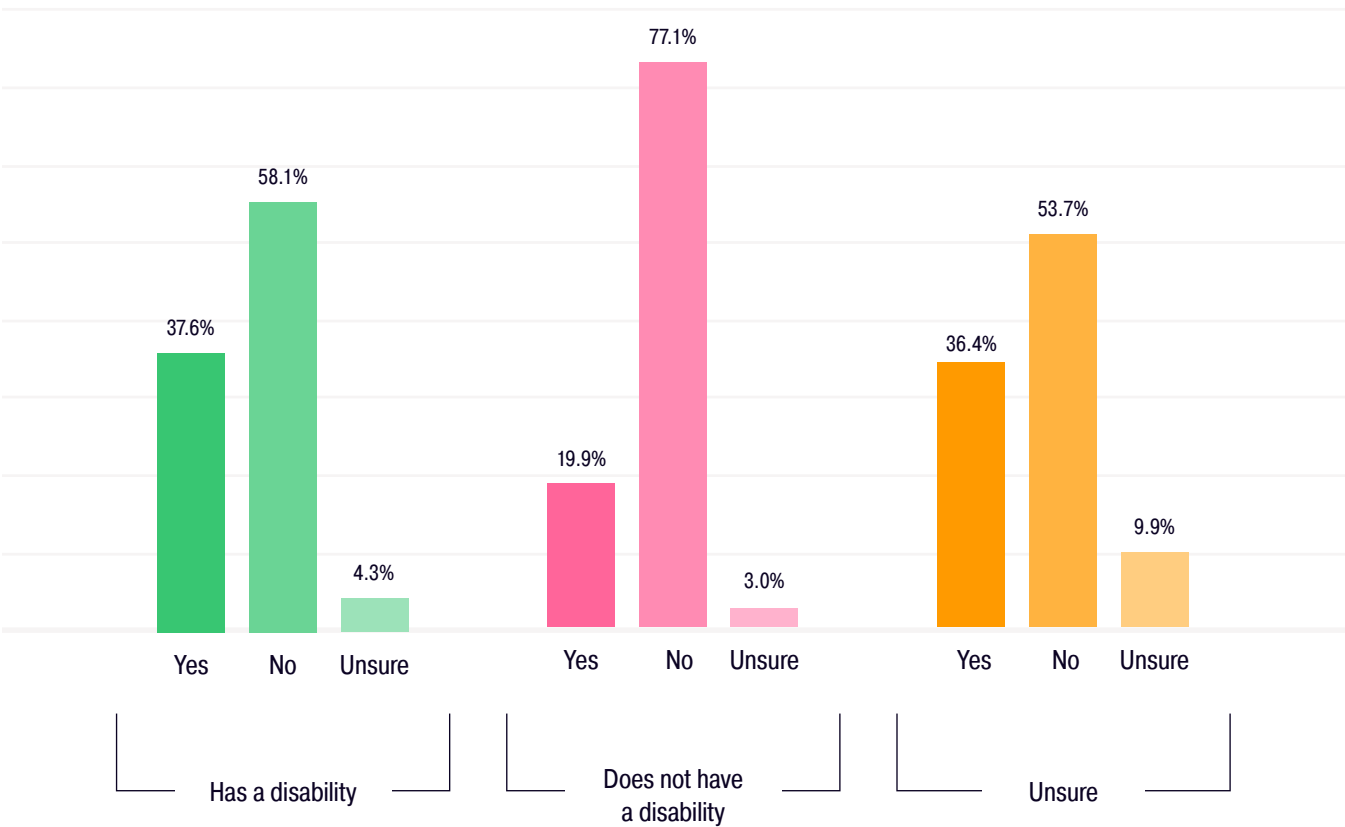
So many of us are both queer and disabled in some way. It's scary to not know when one bad accident can turn our lives upside down with little to no support.

”

# Disability x Suicidal ideation

In the past 12 months, have you ever had any thoughts about killing yourself?

(6,139 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and suicidal ideation. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,139) = 295.80, p < .001$ . Participants with a disability (37.6%) and unsure participants (36.4%) are more likely to have had thoughts about killing themselves in the past year, compared to participants who do not have a disability (19.9%).

“It is very much a struggle being a senior Lesbian without affordable housing ... and having to work part time while considered terminal because of the combination of illnesses I have and the day to day difficulty of how much do I have to work to have a roof over my head without getting penalized by Social Security Disability, and the high cost of living and paying for essentials of living, vet bills car maintenance and high Auto insurance because my credit has declined due to divorce, Catastrophic accident and inability to work but 16 hours a week. I worry all the time I will be living in a Cardboard box with my service dog after working all my life...”

# Disability x Mental health diagnoses

Number of mental health diagnoses received by a medical professional at any time in life

(6,142 participants)



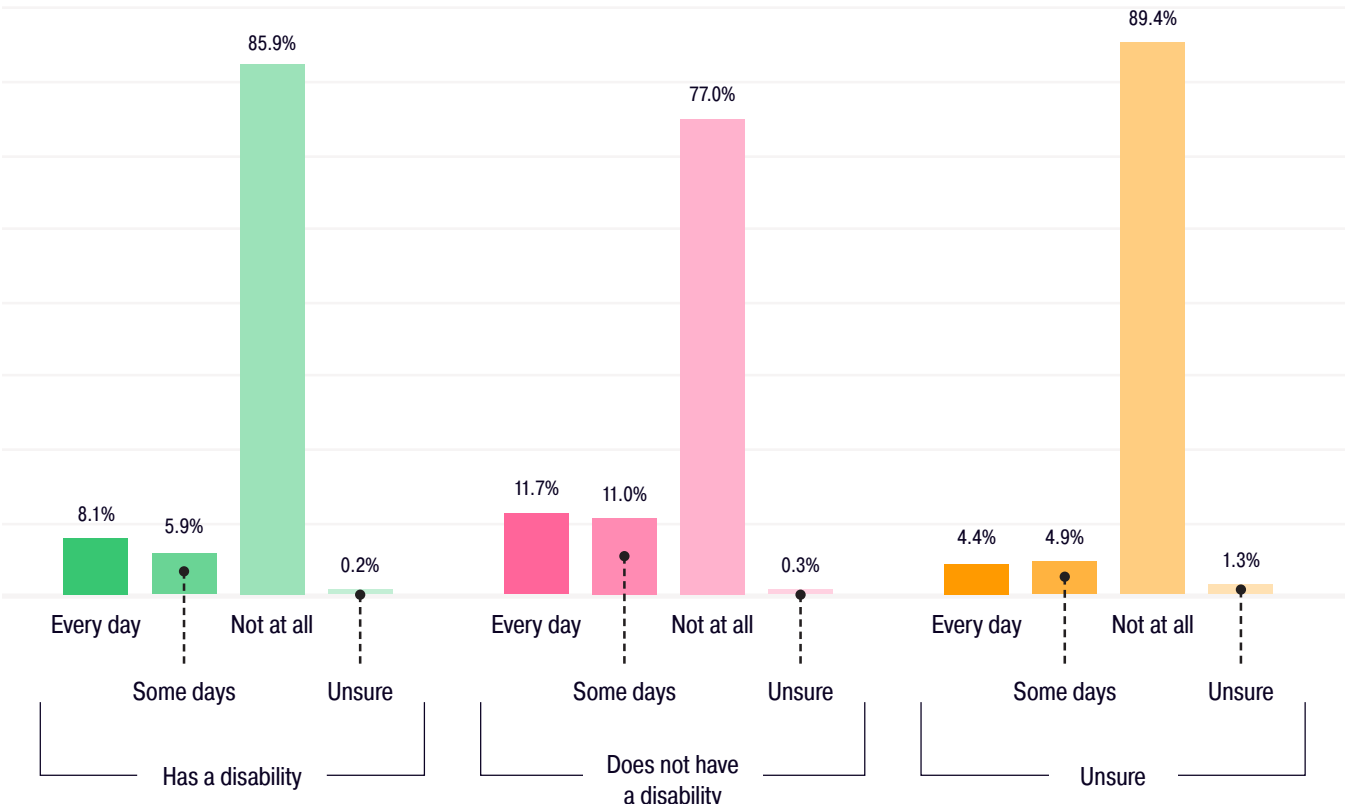
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and mental health diagnoses. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,142) = 1094.60, p < .001$ . Participants with a disability (81.6%) and unsure participants (65.9%) are more likely to have received two or more mental health diagnoses, compared to participants who do not have a disability (36.8%).

**“State laws around ADHD medications are putting unreasonable roadblocks between disabled people, and the health care they deserve. The black market is not a reason to withhold treatments for disabled folk.”**

# Disability x Tobacco use

How often do you NOW use tobacco?

(3,431 participants)

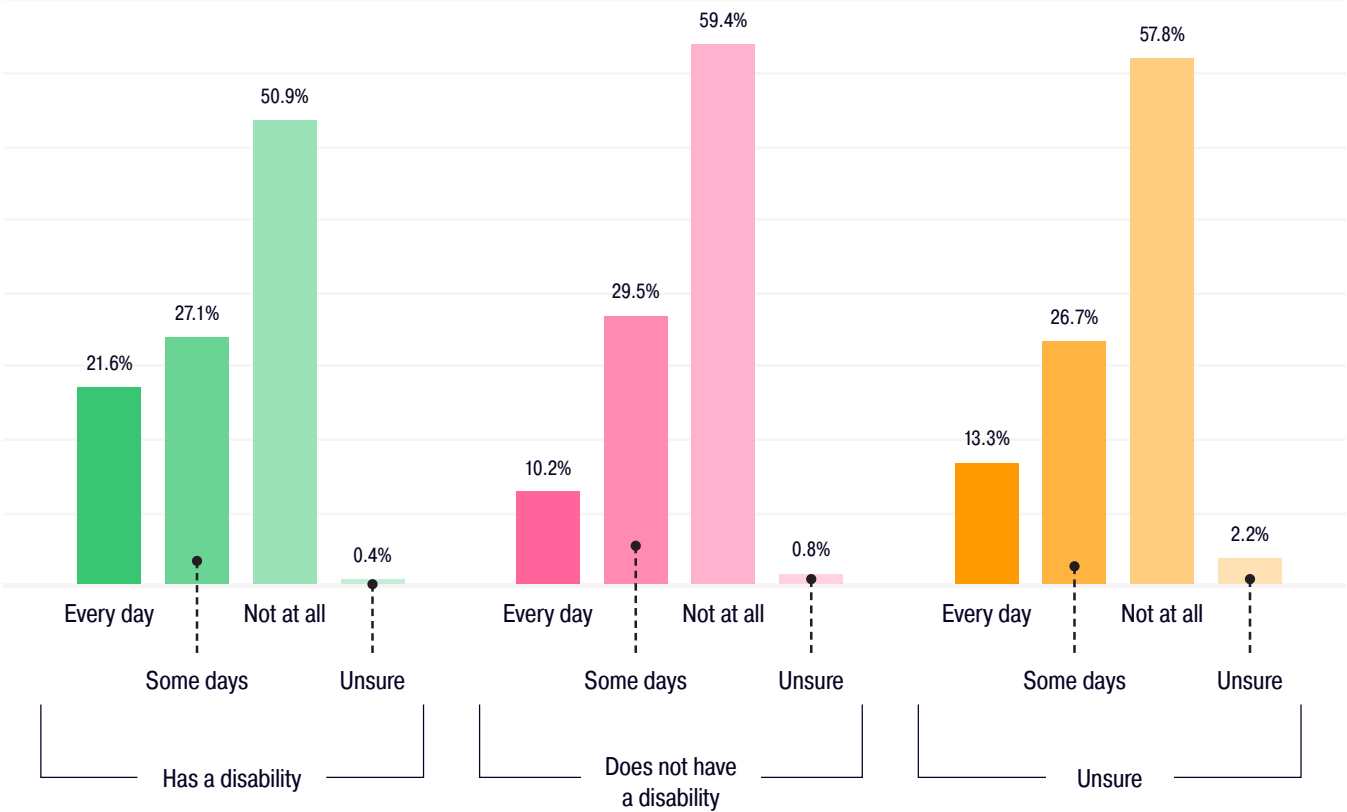


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and tobacco use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 3,431) = 62.92, p < .001$ . Participants who do not have a disability are more likely to use tobacco daily ( 11.7%) than people with a disability (8.1%) and people who are unsure if they have a disability (4.4%).

# Disability x Marijuana use

How often do you NOW use marijuana?

(3,429 participants)

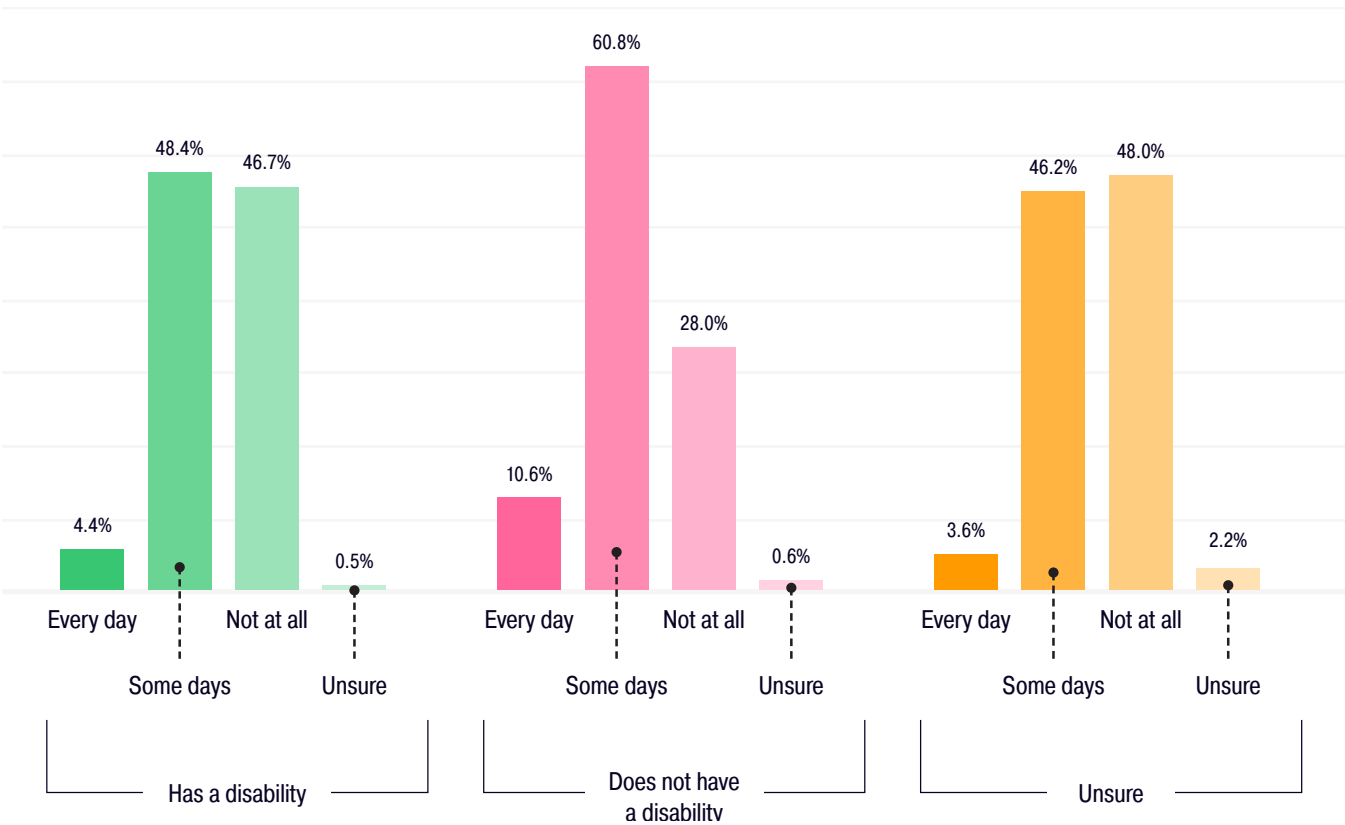


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and marijuana use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 3,429) = 89.35, p < .001$ . About one-quarter of participants with a disability (21.6%) use marijuana daily, compared to 10.2% of participants who do not have a disability and 13.3% of participants who are unsure if they have a disability.

# Disability & Alcohol use

How often do you NOW consume alcohol?

(3,430 participants)

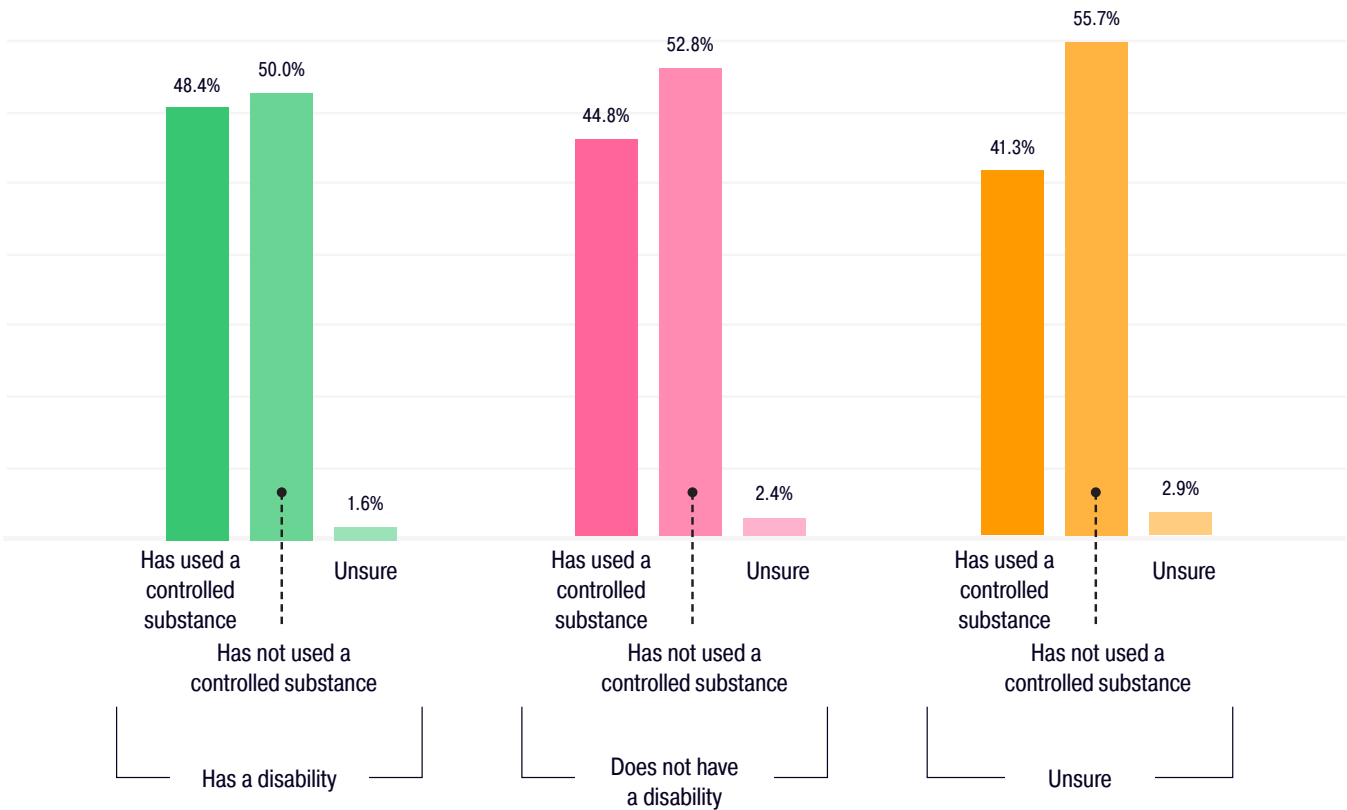


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and alcohol use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 3,430) = 161.10, p < .001$ . Participants who do not have a disability are more likely to consume alcohol every day (10.6%) than those with a disability (4.4%) and unsure (3.6%) participants.

“ (We need) funding for third spaces that do not involve alcohol. ”

# Disability x Controlled substance use

(5,548 participants)



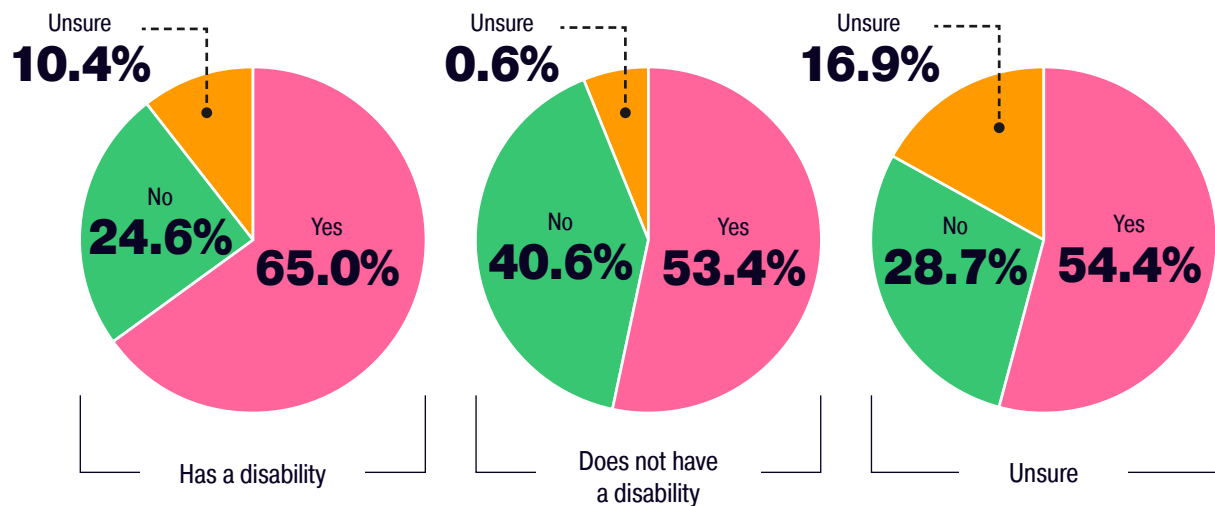
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and controlled substance use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 5,548) = 12.33, p = .015$ . Participants with a disability are more likely to have used a controlled substance such as psychedelics and ecstasy (48.4%) than participants who do not have a disability (44.8%) and participants who are unsure if they have a disability (41.3%).

“ Although I’ve always had \*access to health care (especially mental health care), it has NOT BEEN EFFECTIVE care. Relying solely on medical professional has only resulted in me getting sicker and eventually disabled. I had to turn to friends and street drugs to get effective care. ”

# Disability x Workplace discrimination

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in the workplace in Washington?

(5,261 participants)

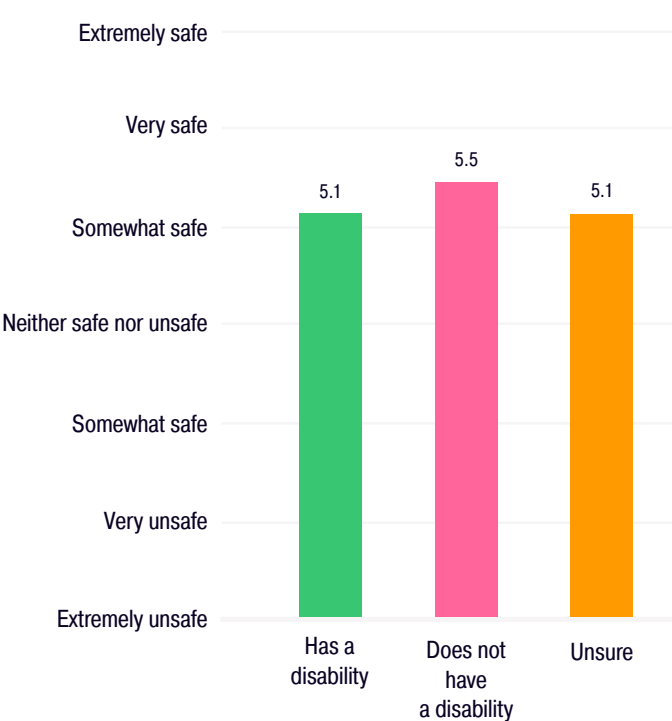


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and workplace discrimination. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 5,261) = 172.87, p < .001$ . Two-thirds of participants with a disability have experienced workplace discrimination (65.0%), compared to one half of participants who do not have a disability (53.4%) and one half of participants who are unsure if they have a disability (54.4%).

# Disability x Perceived safety

How safe do you feel as an LGBTQ+ person in the state of Washington?

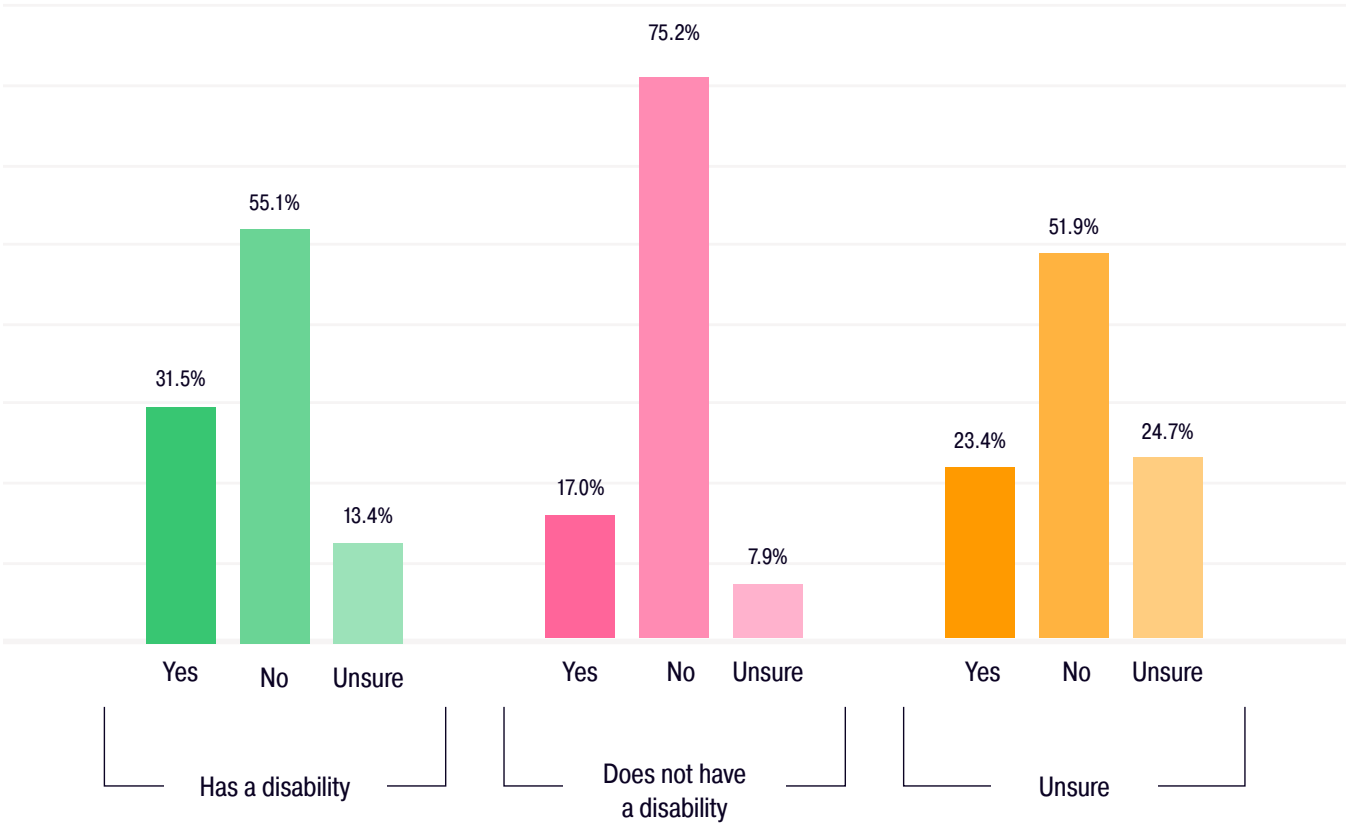
(6,142 participants)



An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of having a disability on perceived safety. The effect was significant,  $F(2, 6,142) = 94.67, p < .001, \eta p^2 = .030$ . While participants tended to feel somewhat to very safe in Washington, participants with a disability ( $M = 5.13, SD = 1.07$ ) and unsure participants ( $M = 5.10, SD = 1.05$ ) felt less safe than participants who do not have a disability ( $M = 5.49, SD = .99$ ).

# Disability x Hate crime victimization

While living in Washington, have you ever been a target of a hate crime?  
(6,141 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between having a disability and hate crime victimization. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,141) = 331.34, p < .001$ . One-third of participants with a disability have experienced a hate crime (31.5%), compared to 23.4% of participants who are unsure if they have a disability and 17.0% of participants who do not have a disability.

**I attended my first trans support group just last month. I'd love to see more of them, as I struggle to attend pride events due to my disabilities (and fear of our local 'Proud Boys' that have shown up to vigils fully armed and macing people without police intervention - though being queer and disabled has taught me not to rely on police for my safety anyway).**

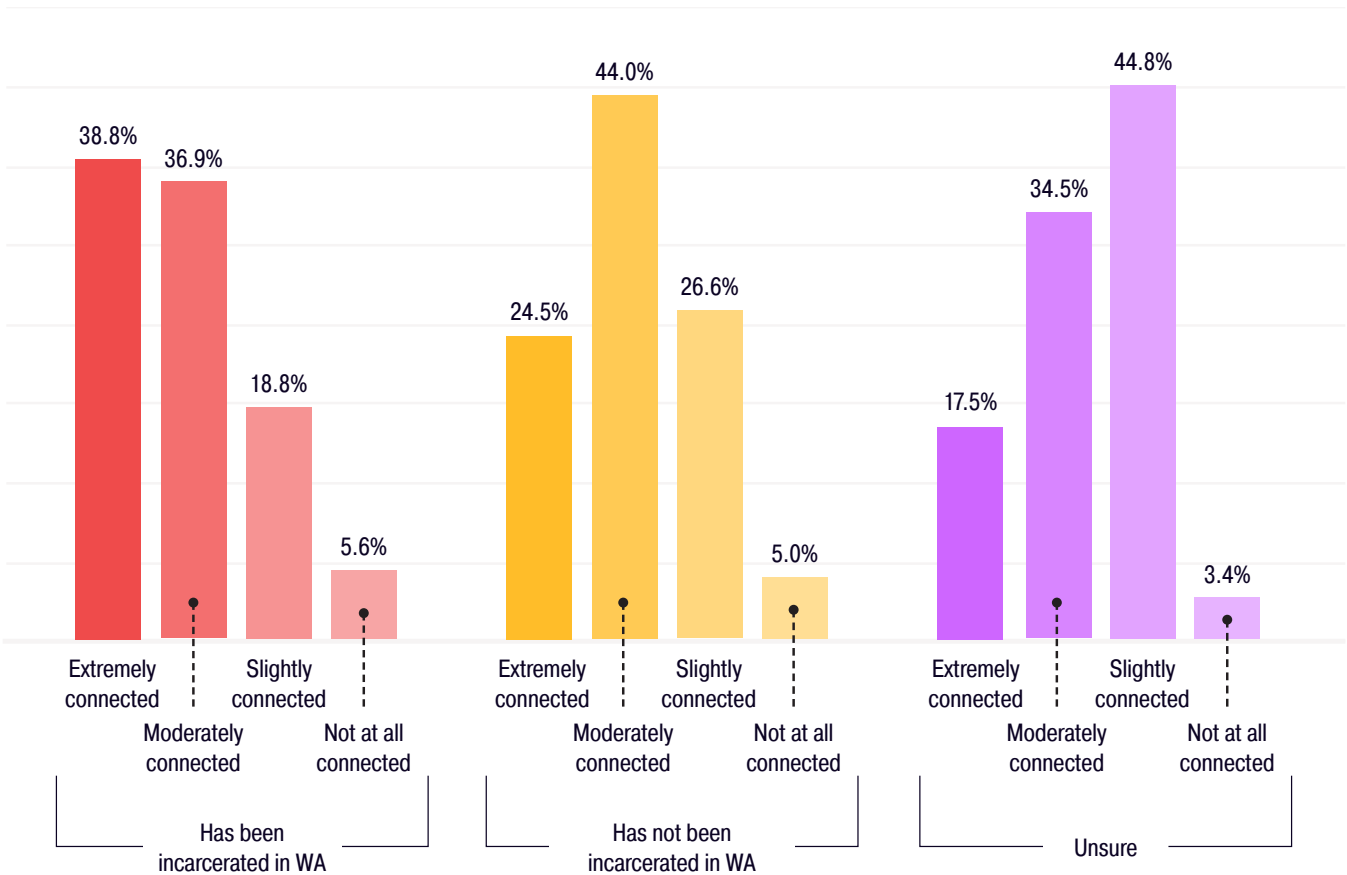
# Prior incarceration

Incarceration takes a toll on the individuals who experience it and can have lasting ramifications over the life course. 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals experience increased risk of discrimination and harassment in prisons and jails and may experience heightened disparities after incarceration. The following analyses seek to understand the potential disparities affecting justice-impacted 2SLGBTQIA+ people, compared to their 2SLGBTQIA+ counterparts who have not been incarcerated.

## Prior incarceration x Connectedness to LGBTQ+ communities in Washington

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

(6,047 participants)

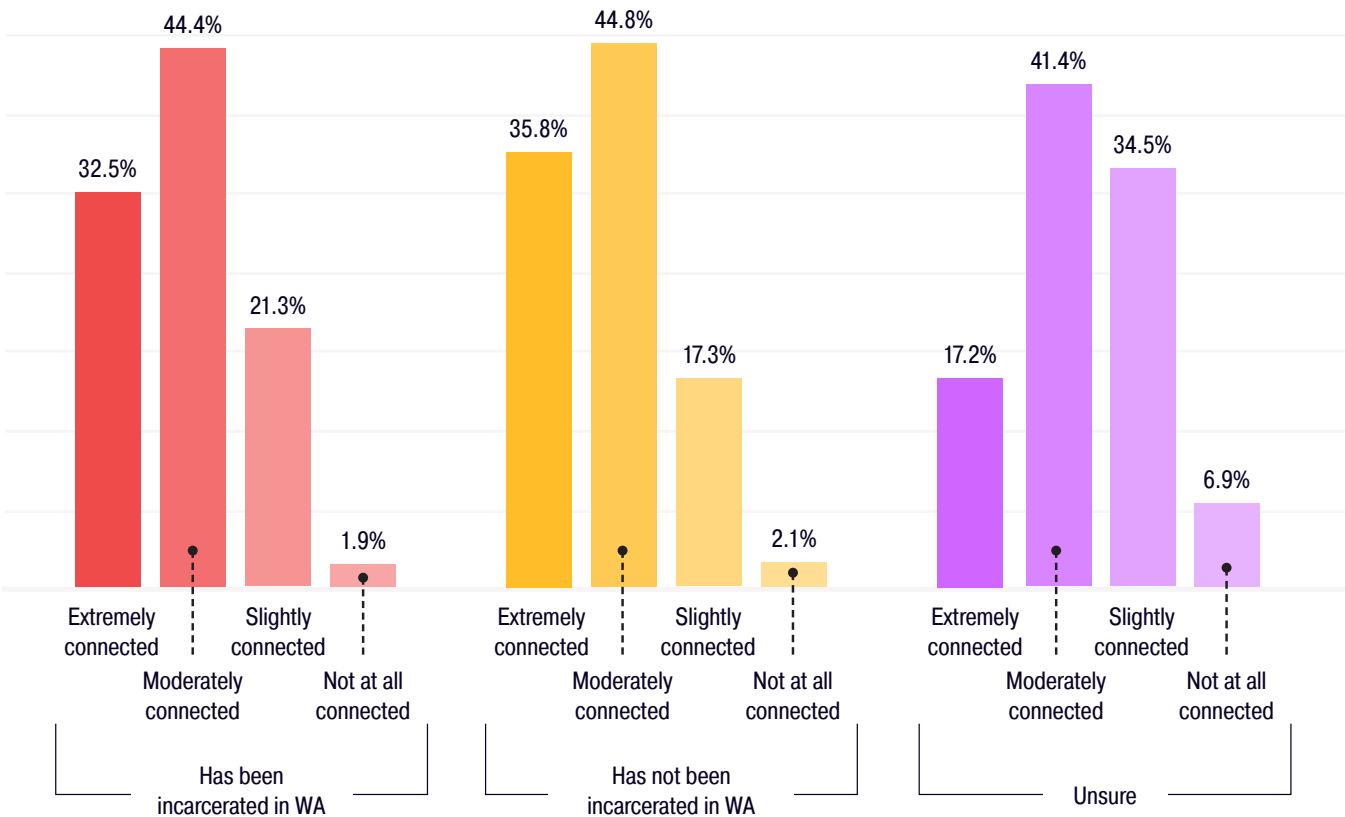


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between being previously incarcerated in Washington State and feeling connected to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community or communities in the state. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 6,047) = 23.47, p < .001$ . Previously incarcerated participants were more likely to feel extremely connected to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community in Washington (38.8%), compared to 24.5% of participants who have not been incarcerated and 17.5% of participants who are unsure if they have been incarcerated.

# Prior incarceration x Resource availability

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

(6,040 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration in Washington State and perceptions of the availability of 2SLGBTQIA+ resources in the state. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 6,040) = 12.78, p < .001$ . Participants who had not been incarcerated were most likely to perceive 2SLGBTQIA+ resources as being extremely available (35.8%), compared to 32.5% of previously incarcerated participants and 17.2% of unsure participants.

“

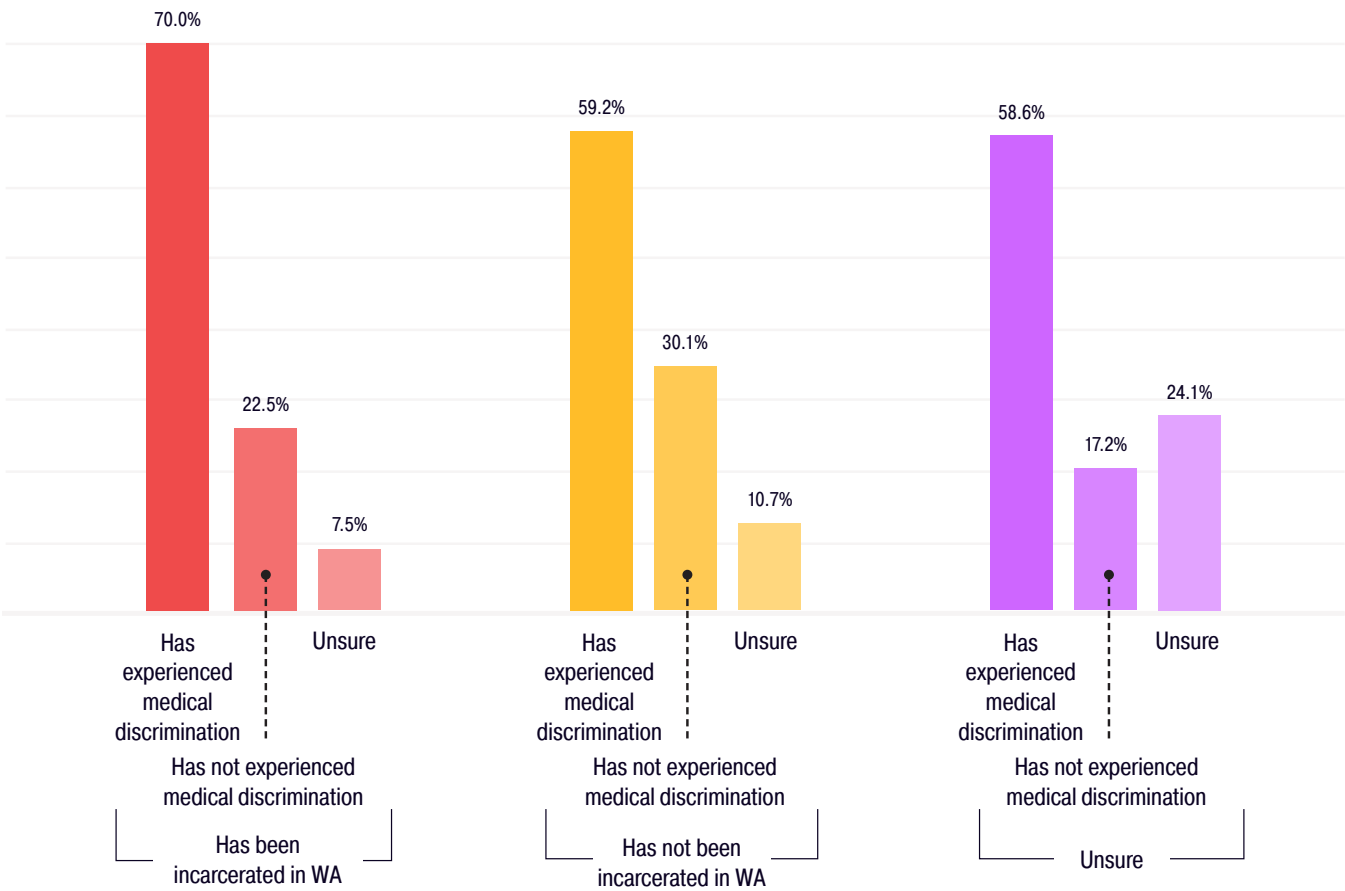
Provide more resources for queer incarcerated and houseless folks.

”

# Prior incarceration x Discrimination in medical settings

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in Washington?

(6,048 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and discrimination in medical settings. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,048) = 14.07, p = .007$ . Seventy percent of previously incarcerated participants (70.0%) have experienced discrimination in medical settings, compared to 59.2% of participants who have not been incarcerated and 58.6% of unsure participants.

“

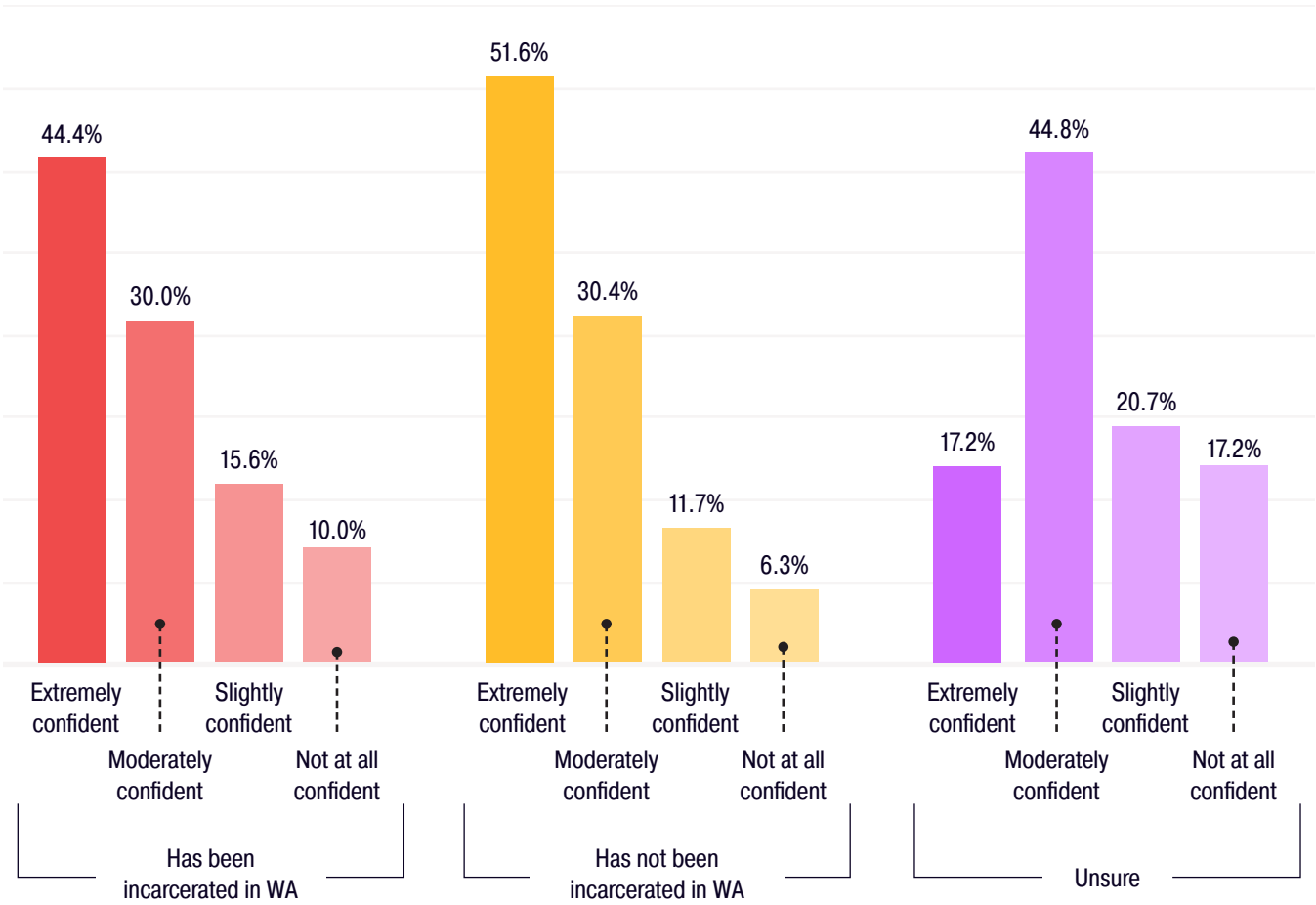
The health care in Yakima County Jail is atrocious and the worst I've ever been in.

”

# Prior incarceration x Access to support

If you were to become sick or injured in the near future, how confident are you that someone you know would take care of you?

(6,048 participants)

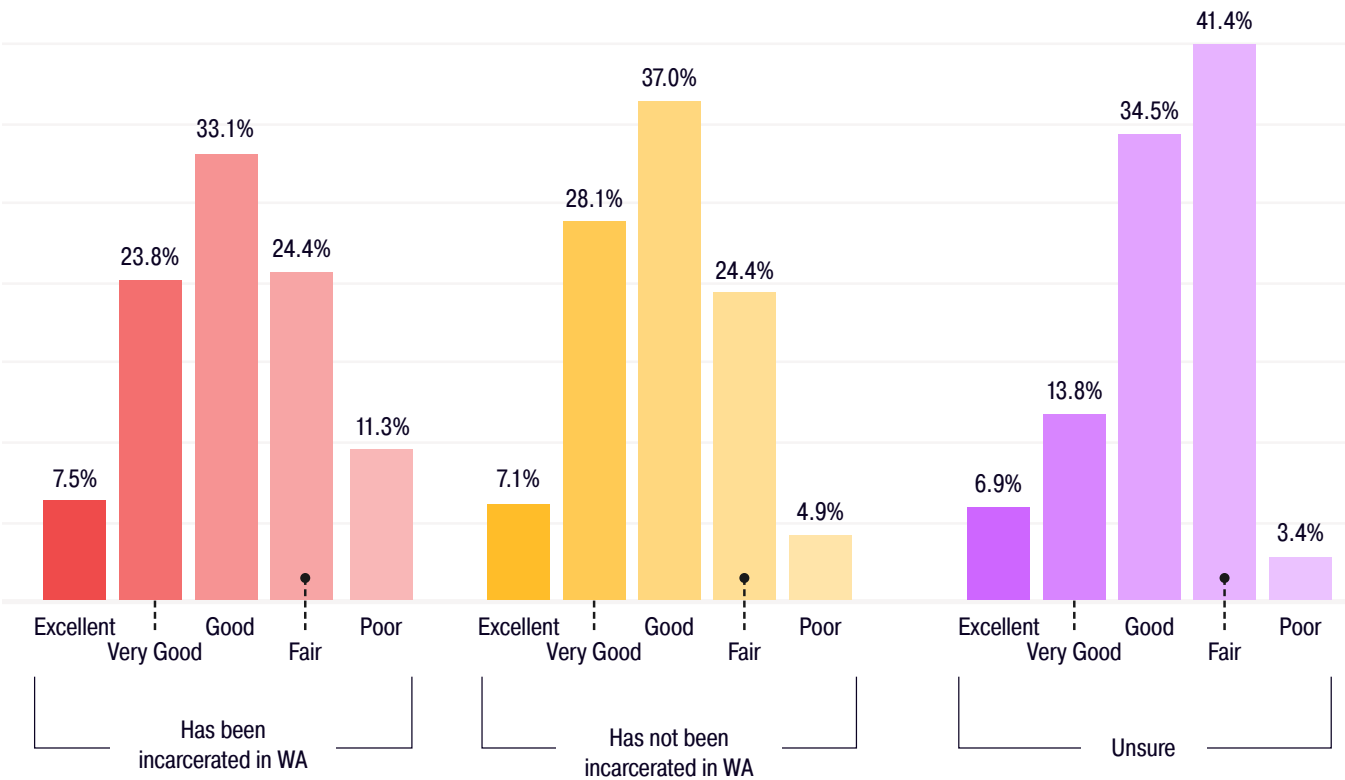


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and access to support in cases of illness or injury. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 6,048) = 22.81, p < .001$ . Participants who have not been incarcerated were most likely to be extremely confident that someone they know will take care of them if they experienced illness or injury (51.6%). Previously incarcerated participants (44.4%) and unsure participants (17.2%) are less likely to report this level of support.

# Prior incarceration x Physical health

How would you rate your overall physical health?

(6,048 participants)



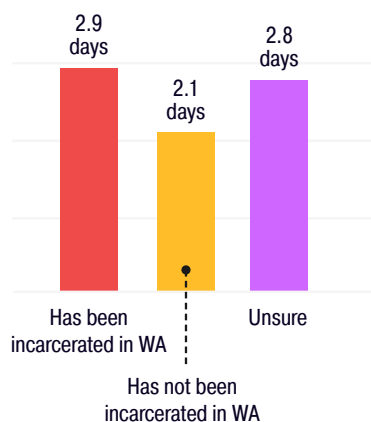
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and physical health. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(8, N = 6,048) = 20.93, p = .007$ . Previously incarcerated participants were most likely to report poor physical health (11.3%), compared to 4.9% of participants who have not been incarcerated and 3.4% of unsure participants.

“ [While incarcerated] I did not get my medications. ”

## Prior incarceration x Depressive symptoms

On how many days in the past week have you had depressive symptoms?

(6,023 participants)

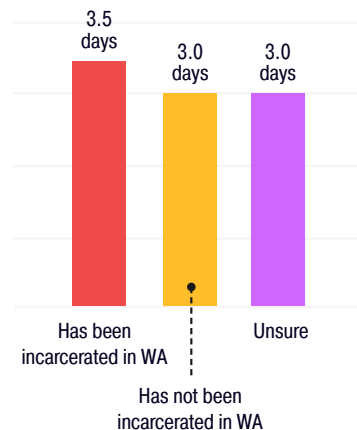


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of being previously incarcerated on depressive symptoms. The effect was significant,  $F(2, 6,203) = 47.24, p < .001, \eta^2 = .005$ . Previously incarcerated participants had higher levels of depressive symptoms ( $M = 2.90, SD = 1.98$ ) than participants who have not been incarcerated ( $M = 2.17, SD = 1.78$ ) and unsure participants ( $M = 2.80, SD = 1.64$ ).

## Prior incarceration x Anxiety symptoms

On how many days in the past week have you had anxiety symptoms?

(6,018 participants)

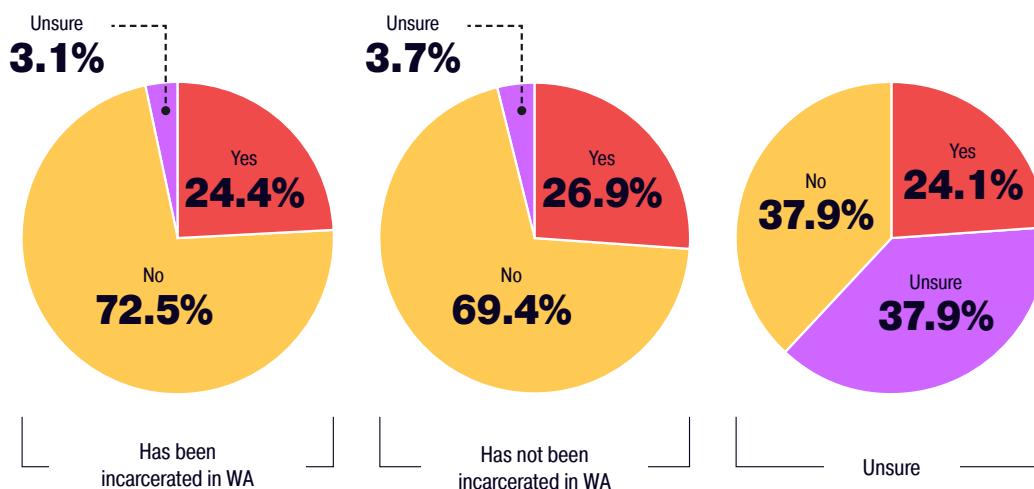


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of being previously incarcerated on anxiety. The effect was significant,  $F(2, 6,018) = 3.46, p = .031, \eta^2 = .001$ . Previously incarcerated participants had higher levels of anxiety ( $M = 3.51, SD = 2.38$ ) than participants who have not been incarcerated ( $M = 3.05, SD = 2.19$ ) and unsure participants ( $M = 3.05, SD = 2.20$ ).

## Prior incarceration x Suicidal ideation

In the past 12 months, have you ever had any thoughts about killing yourself?

(6,045 participants)

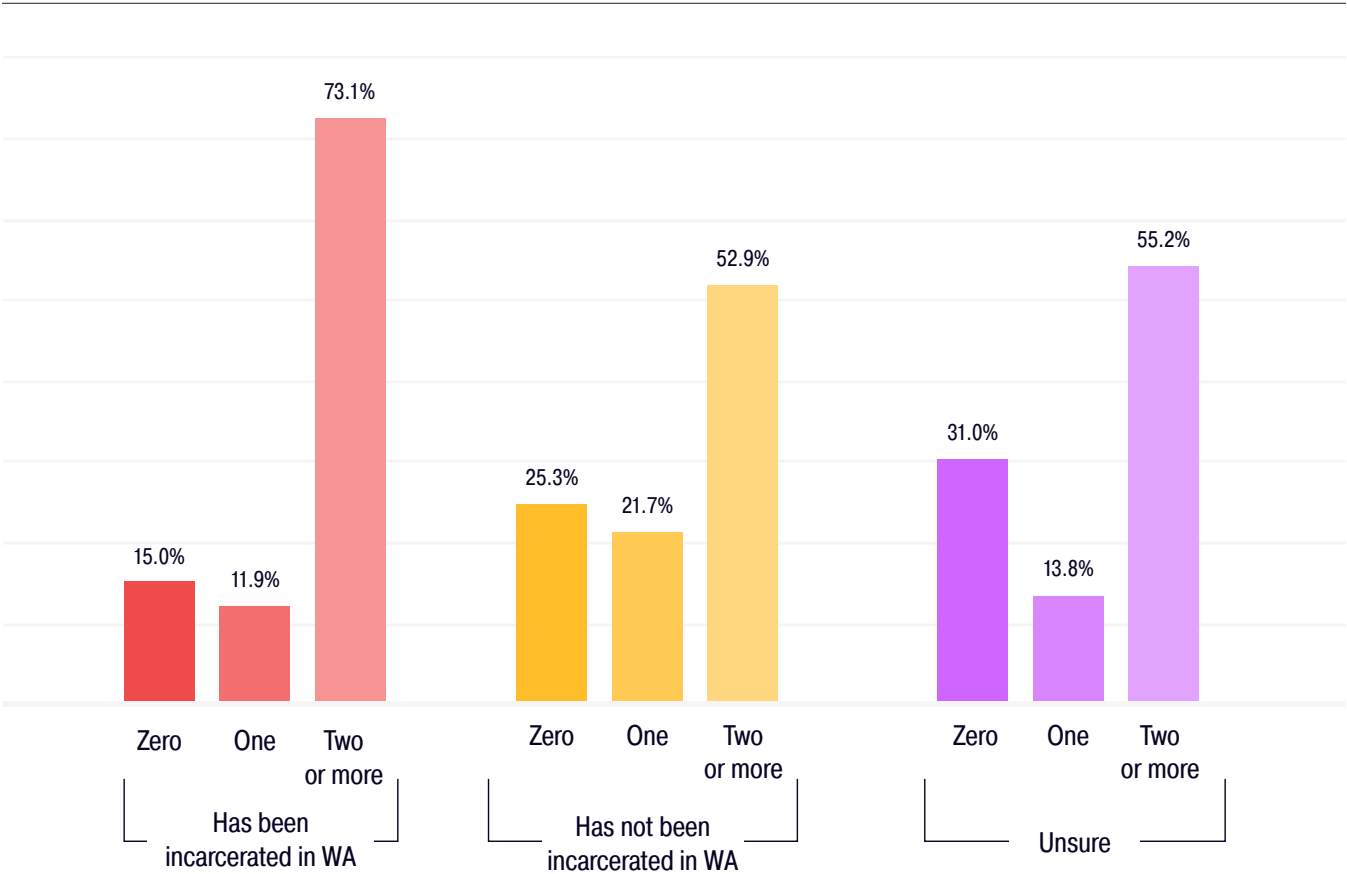


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and suicidal ideation. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,045) = 93.19, p < .001$ . Participants who have not been incarcerated are most likely to say they have had thoughts about killing themselves during the past year (26.9%), compared to 24.4% of previously incarcerated participants and 24.1% of unsure participants.

# Prior incarceration x Mental health diagnoses

Number of mental health diagnoses received by a medical professional at any time in life

(6,048 participants)



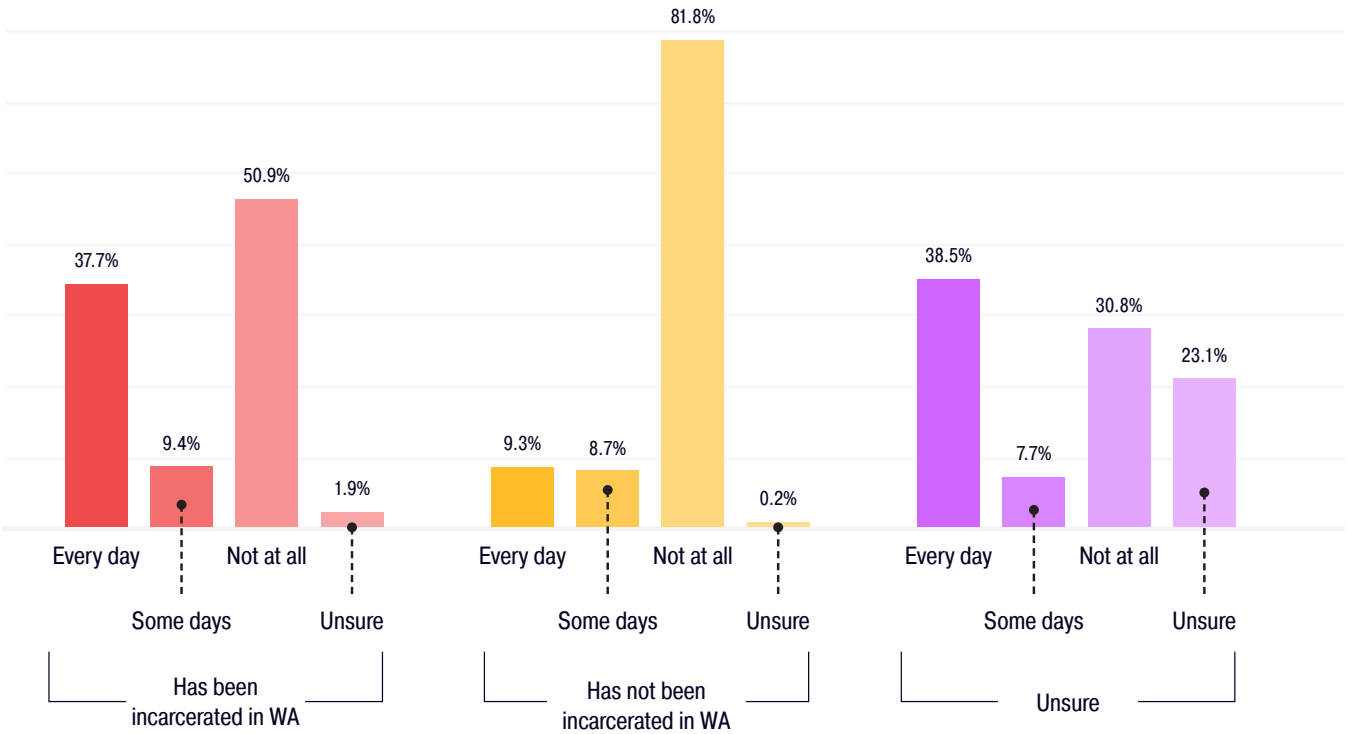
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and mental health diagnoses. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,048) = 26.84, p < .001$ . Three-quarters of previously incarcerated participants (73.1%) have received two or more mental health diagnoses, compared to about half of participants who have not been incarcerated (52.9%) and unsure participants (55.2%).

“ I had to fight the doc for gender-affirming care. ”

# Prior incarceration x Tobacco use

How often do you NOW use tobacco?

(3,350 participants)



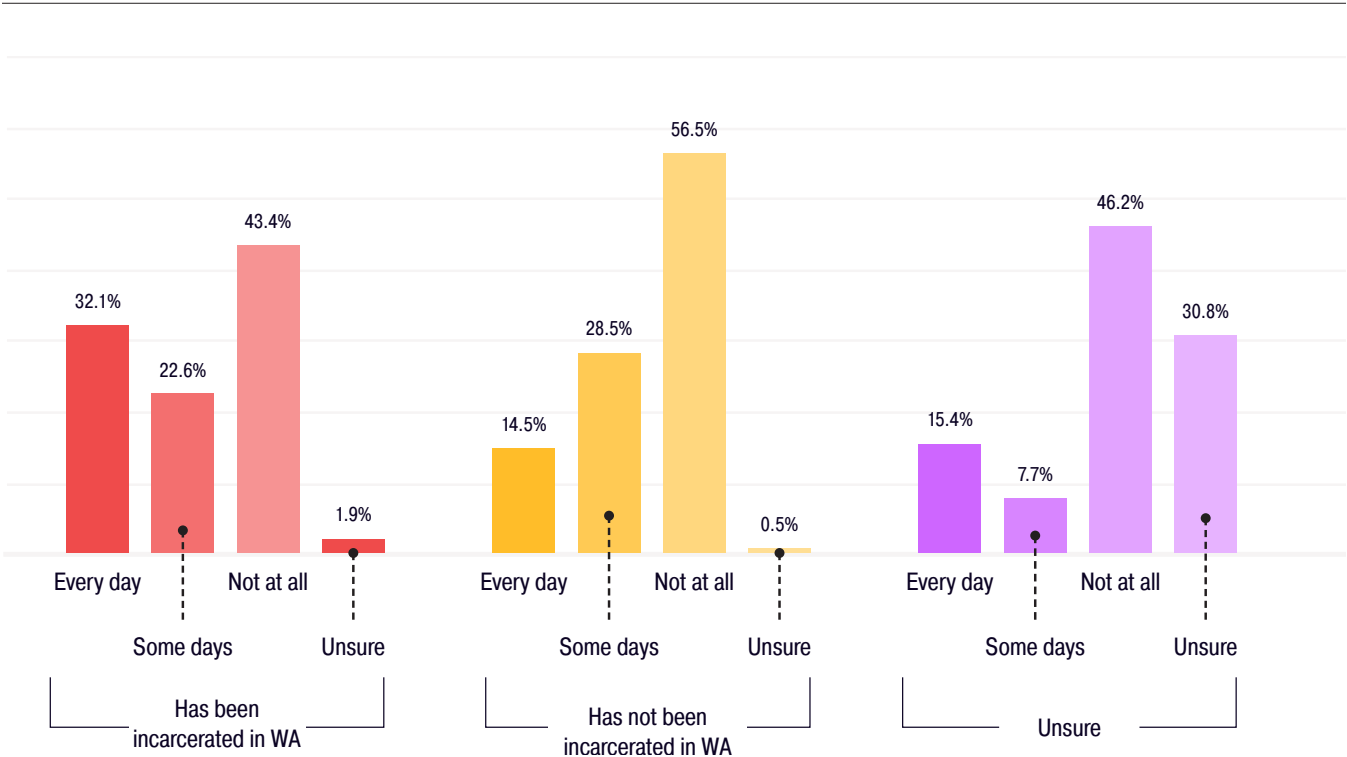
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and tobacco use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 3,350) = 322.23, p < .001$ . More than one-third of previously incarcerated participants use tobacco daily (37.7%), similar to unsure participants (38.5%). However, just 9.3% of participants who have not been incarcerated use tobacco daily.



# Prior incarceration x Marijuana use

How often do you NOW use marijuana?

(3,348 participants)

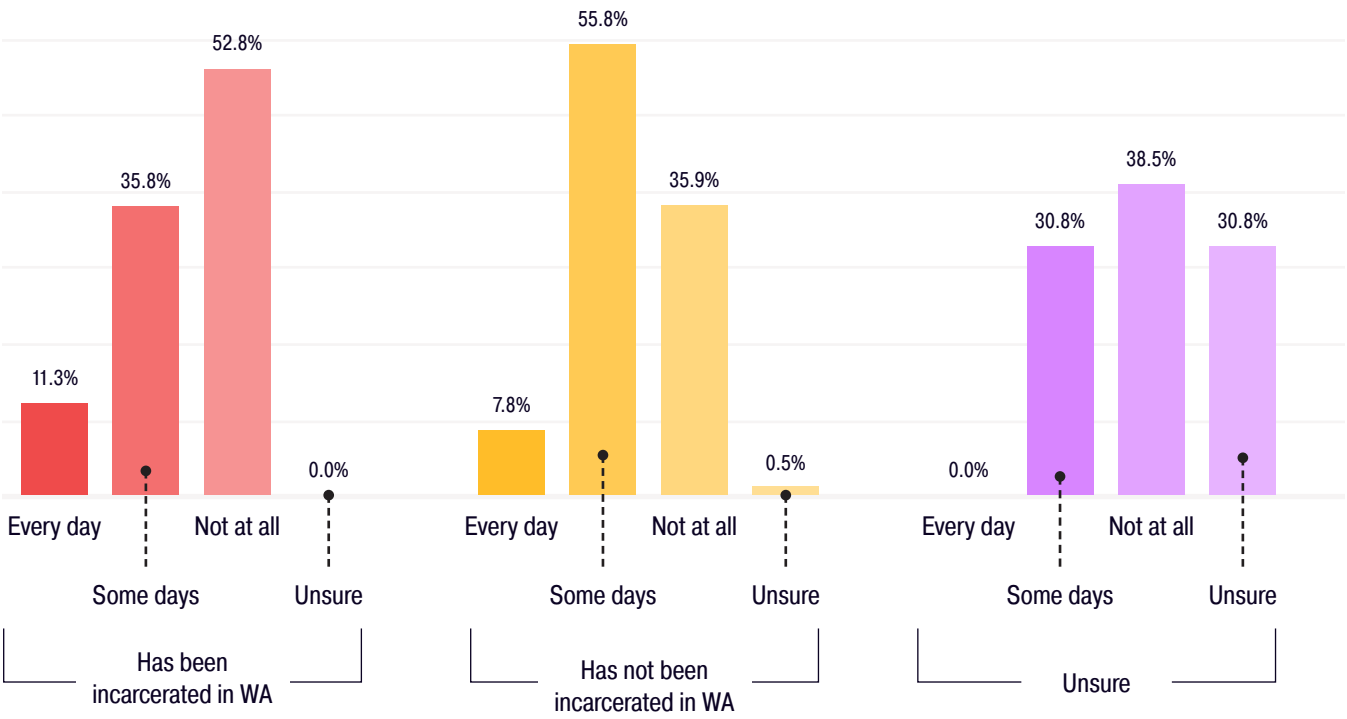


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and marijuana. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 3,348) = 188.65, p < .001$ . One-third of previously incarcerated participants use marijuana daily (32.1%), compared to 14.5% of participants who have not been incarcerated and 15.4% of unsure participants.

# Prior incarceration x Alcohol use

How often do you NOW consume alcohol?

(3,349 participants)

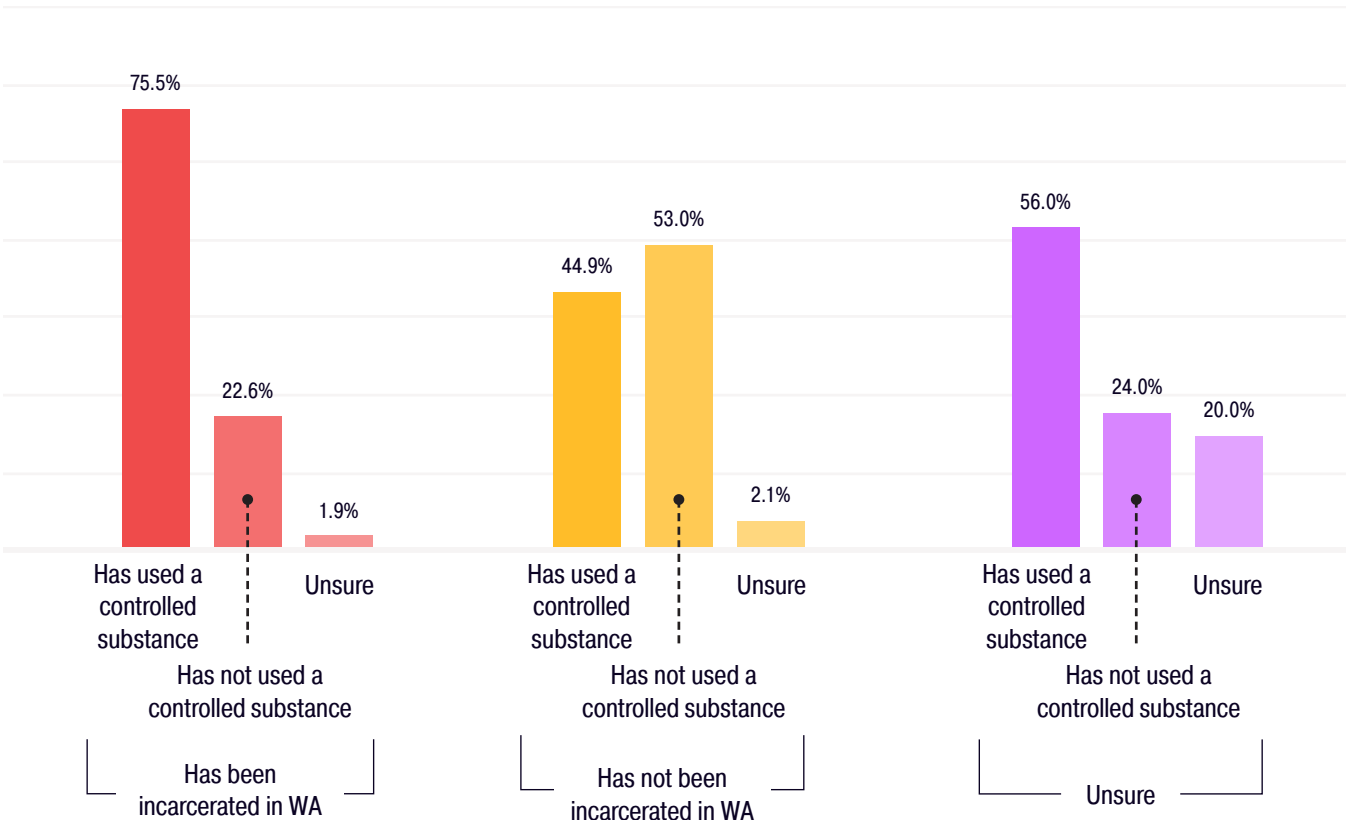


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and alcohol use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(6, N = 3,349) = 200.47, p < .001$ . Eleven percent of previously incarcerated participants use marijuana daily (11.3%), compared to 7.8% of participants who have not been incarcerated and no unsure participants.

“Continue to fund programs that help the marginalized in our community. Drug and alcohol use and homelessness are big issues in parts of our community.”

# Prior incarceration x Controlled substance use

(5,460 participants)



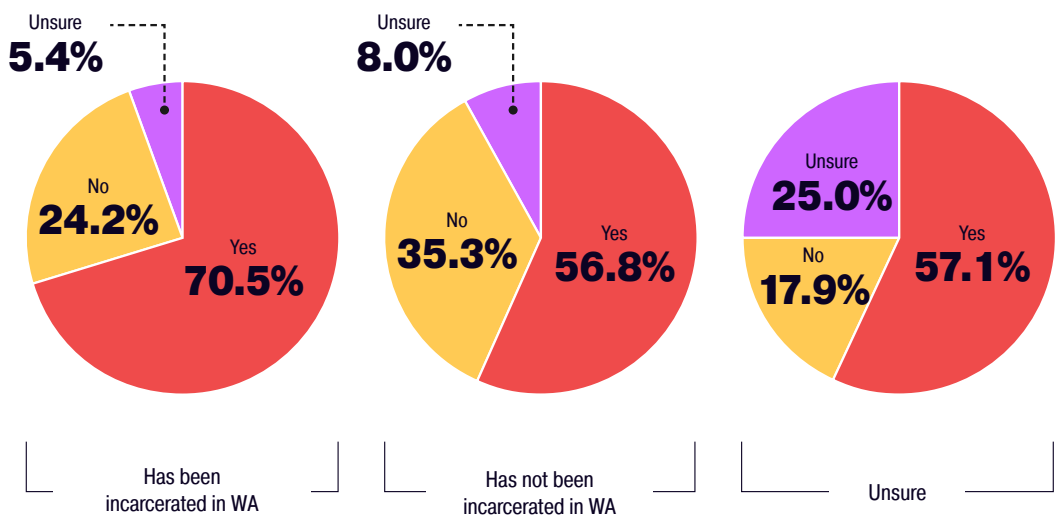
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and controlled substance use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 5,460) = 98.40, p < .001$ . Three-quarters of previously incarcerated participants have used a controlled substance (75.5%), compared to 44.9% of participants who have not been incarcerated and 56.0% of unsure participants.

“Seems there can always be more harm reduction for drug users.”

# Prior incarceration x Workplace discrimination

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in the workplace in Washington?

(5,195 participants)

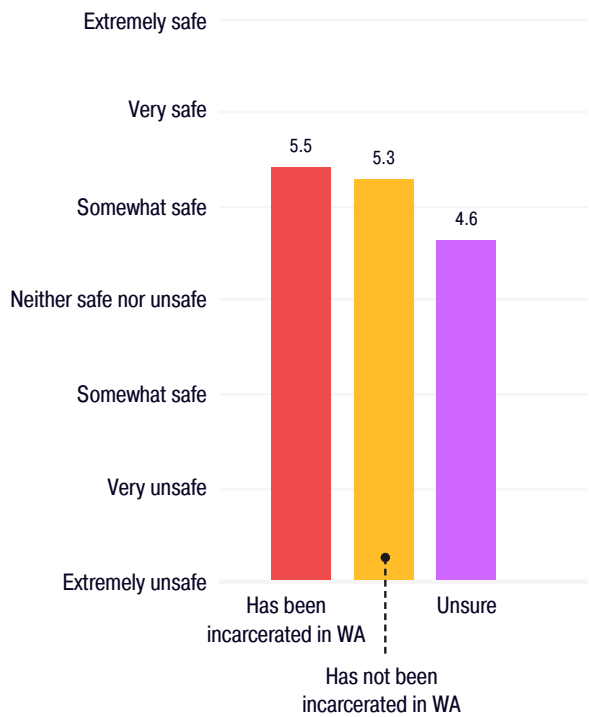


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and workplace discrimination. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 5,195) = 23.39, p < .001$ . Nearly three-quarters of previously incarcerated participants have experienced workplace discrimination (70.5%), compared to 56.8% of participants who have not been incarcerated and 57.1% of unsure participants.

# Prior incarceration x Perceived safety

How safe do you feel as an LGBTQ+ person in the state of Washington?

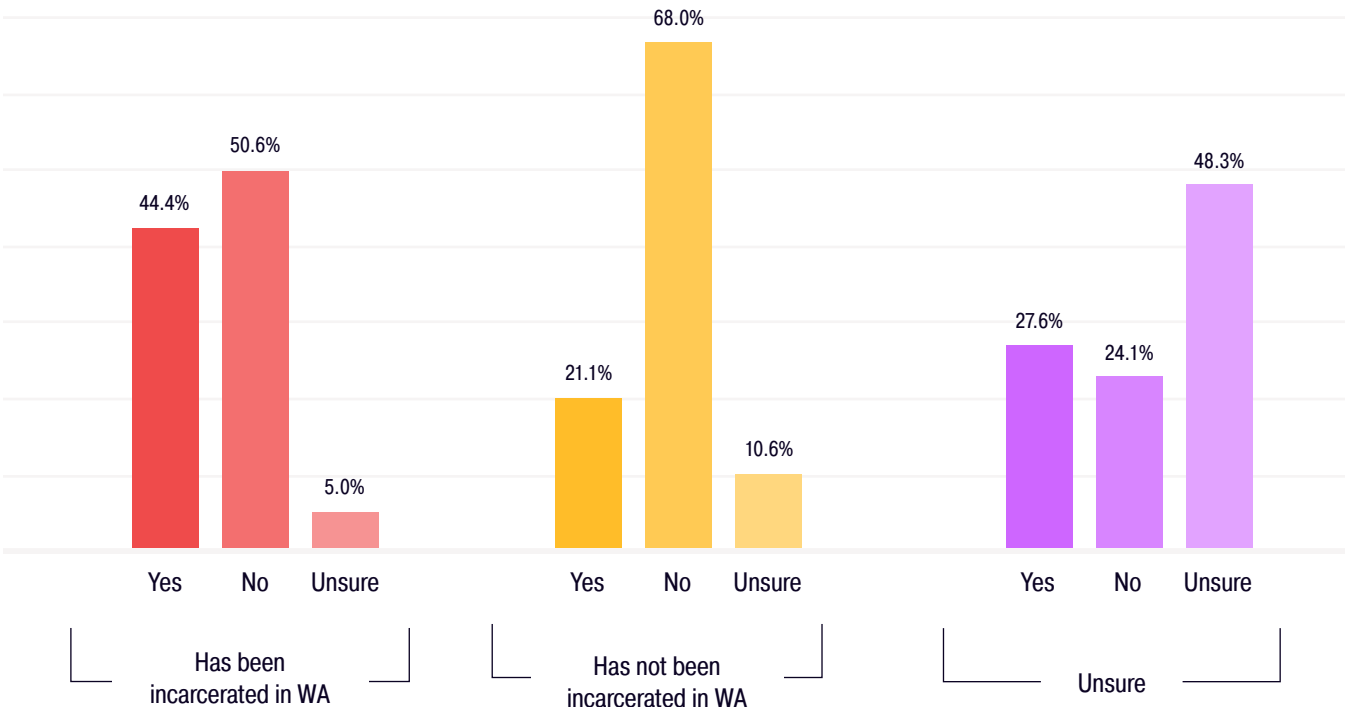
(6,048 participants)



An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of prior incarceration on perceived safety. The effect was significant,  $F(2, 6,048) = 6.84, p = .001, \eta p^2 = .002$ . Previously incarcerated participants felt safer as 2SLGBTQIA+ in Washington State ( $M = 5.41, SD = 1.20$ ) than participants who have not been incarcerated ( $M = 5.35, SD = 1.03$ ) and unsure participants ( $M = 4.66, SD = 1.37$ ).

## Prior incarceration x Hate crime victimization

(6,047 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between prior incarceration and hate crime victimization. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 6,047) = 95.93, p < .001$ . Nearly on half of previously incarcerated participants have experienced a hate crime (44.4%), compared to about one-quarter of participants who have not been incarcerated (21.5%) and those who are unsure (27.6%).

**Nonsignificant findings.** Participants' prior incarceration in Washington State did not have a significant relationship with access to medical care.

“

Continue to (ensure) that hate crimes will be prosecuted, provide funding for services to unhoused and incarcerated LGBTQIA2S youth and adults in Eastern Washington.

”

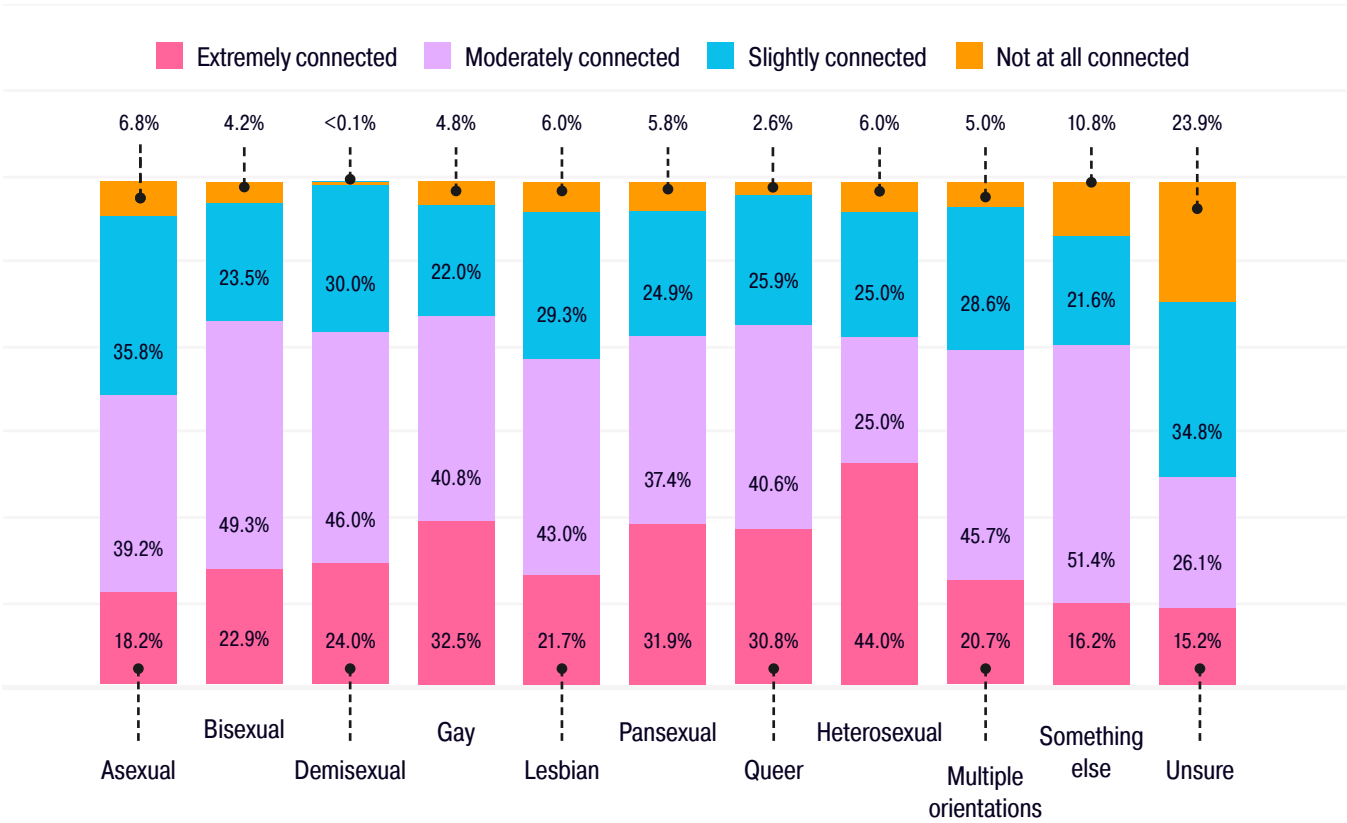
# Sexual orientation

Gay, lesbian, bisexual, queer, and people of related identities have been historically marginalized in the United States – and they are under immediate threat from heightened conservative backlash. Some 2SLGBTQIA+ identities have also encountered discrimination from within the community; for example, bisexual individuals have traditionally faced stereotyping from both heterosexual and queer people. Here, we examine in a nuanced manner the experiences of people with varying sexual orientations within the 2SLGBTQIA+ community in Washington.

## Sexual orientation x Connectedness to LGBTQ+ communities in Washington

To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community in Washington?

(6,151 participants)

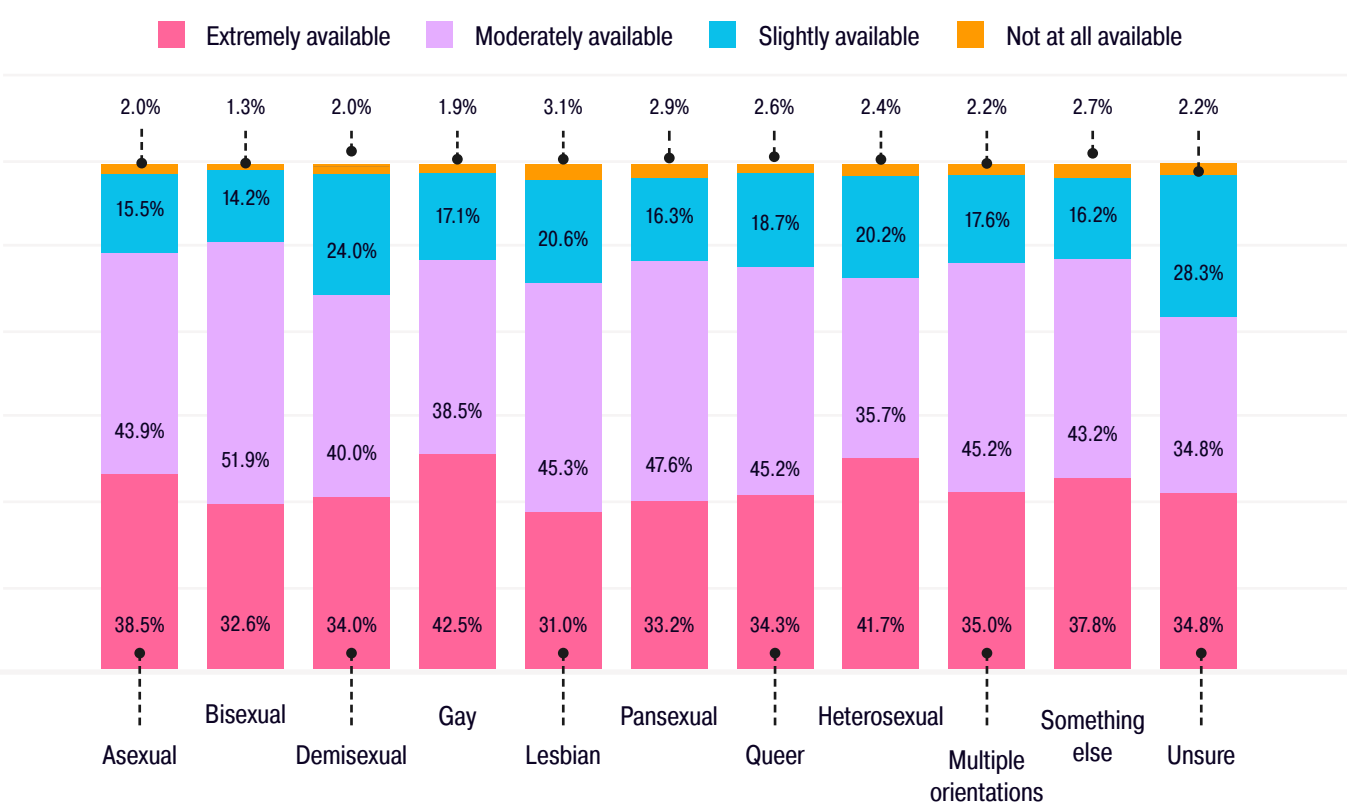


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and sense of connectedness. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(30, N = 6,151) = 174.17, p < .001$ . Heterosexual 2SLGBTQIA+ participants were most likely to feel extremely connected to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community in Washington (44.0%). In contrast, participants who were unsure about their sexual orientation are the least likely to feel extremely connected (15.2%).

# Sexual orientation x Resource availability

Which best describes how available LGBTQ+ resources are to you in Washington?

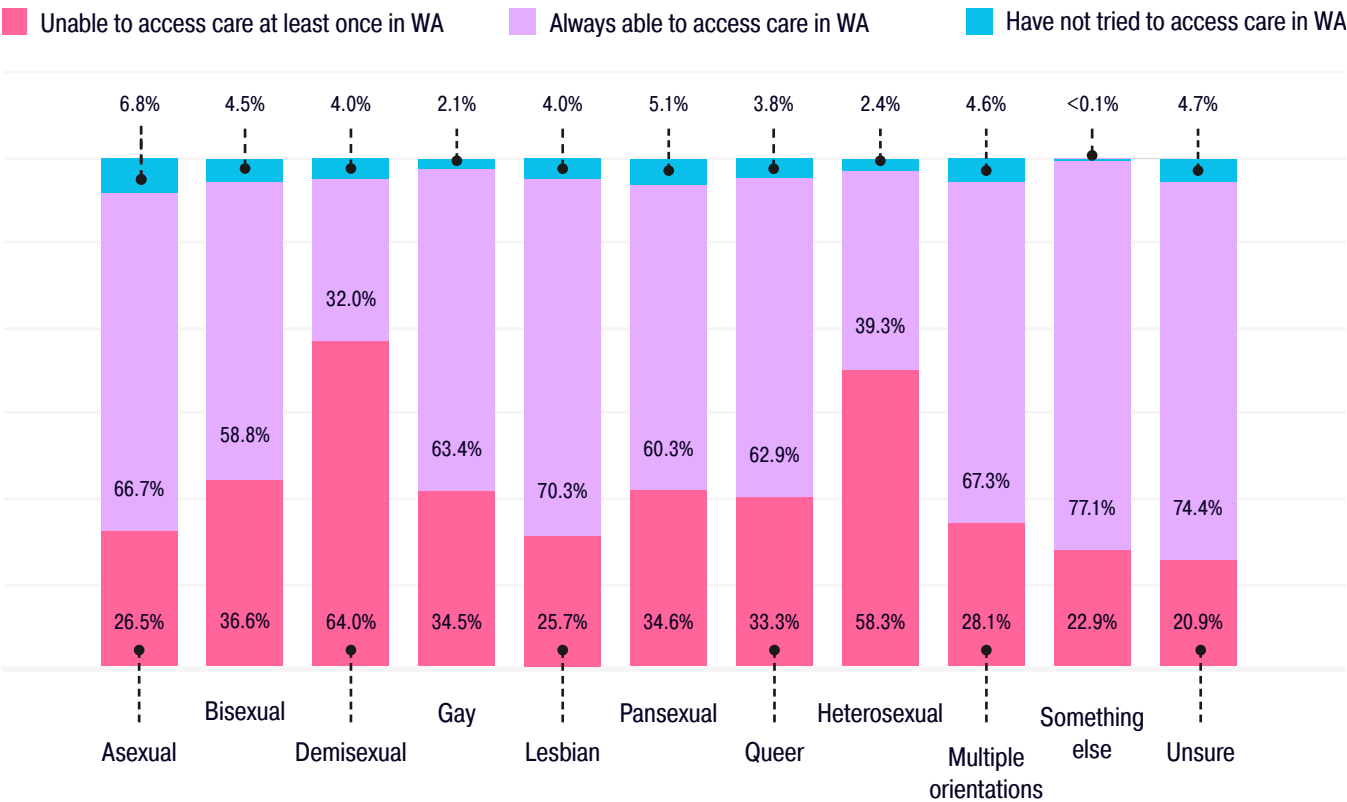
(6,145 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and perceptions of resource availability. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(30, N = 6,145) = 74.74, p < .001$ . Forty-three percent of gay participants (42.5%) perceive LGBTQ+ resources to be extremely available to them in Washington, whereas 31.0% of lesbian participants feel the same.

# Sexual orientation x Access to medical care while living in Washington

(6,108 participants)

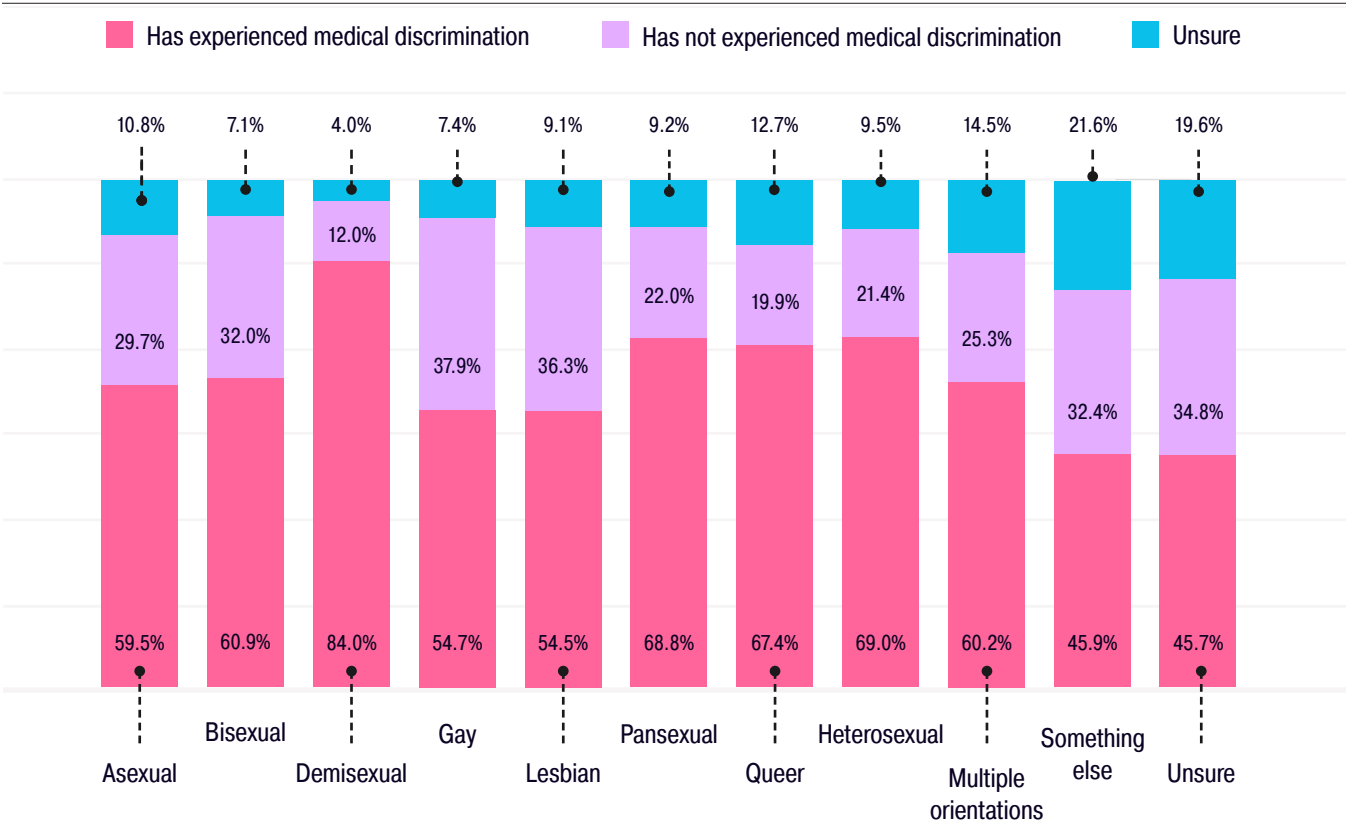


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and access to medical care. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(20, N = 6,108) = 118.12, p < .001$ . Two-thirds of demisexual participants (64.0%) have been unable to access medical care at least once in Washington. On the other hand, only 20.9% of participants who were unsure about their sexual orientation have been unable to access medical care in the state.

# Sexual orientation x Discrimination in medical settings

Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in Washington?

(6,152 participants)

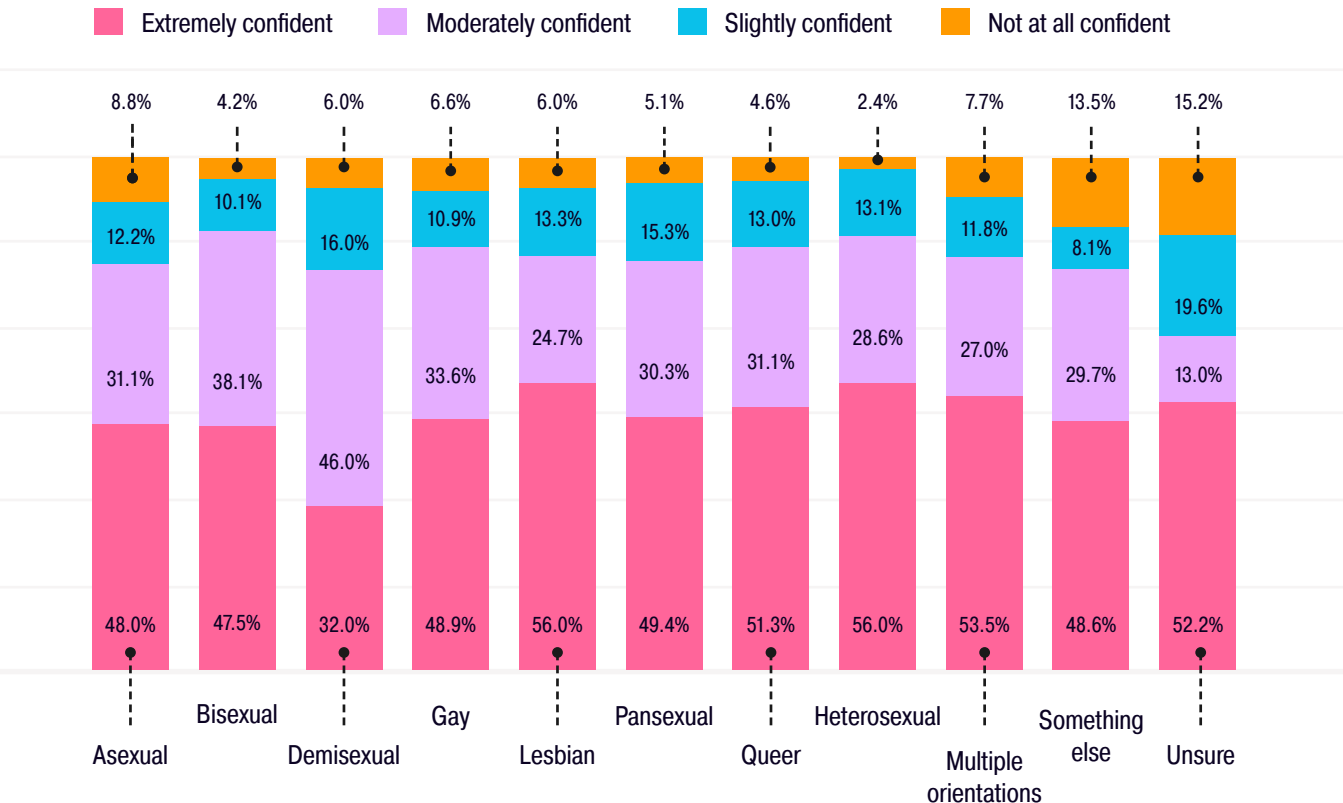


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and discrimination in medical settings. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(20, N = 6,152) = 171.78, p < .001$ . Eighty-four percent of demisexual participants (84.0%) have experienced medical discrimination in Washington, whereas 45.7% of participants unsure about their orientation have experienced this.

# Sexual orientation x Access to support

If you were to become sick or injured in the near future, how confident are you that someone you know would take care of you?

(6,090 participants)

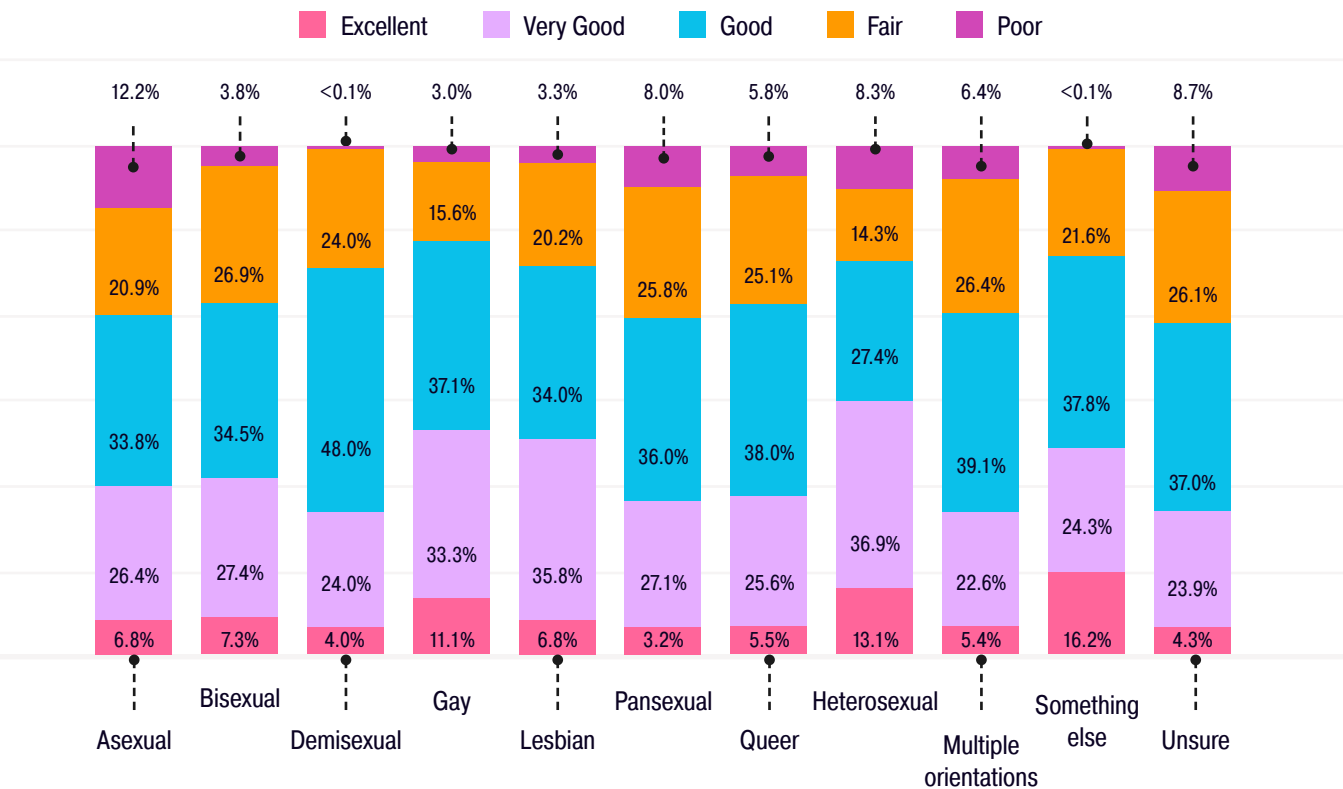


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and access to support. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(30, N = 6,152) = 101.67, p < .001$ . Fifty-six percent of lesbians and heterosexual 2SLGBTQIA+ participants (56.0%) were extremely confident that someone they know would take care of them in the case of an injury or illness. In contrast, only 32.0% of demisexual participants feel the same.

# Sexual orientation x Physical health

How would you rate your overall physical health?

(6,151 participants)



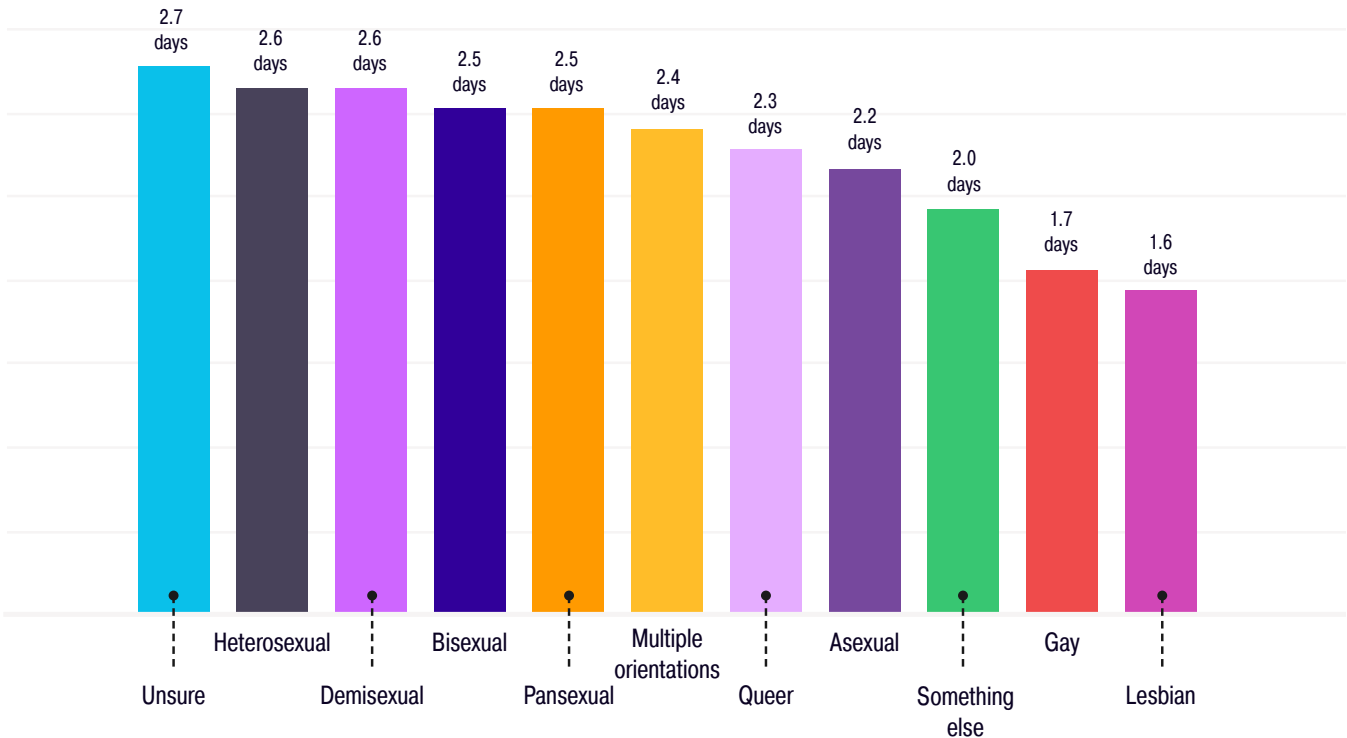
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and physical health. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(40, N = 6,151) = 227.18, p < .001$ . Twelve percent of asexual participants say their physical health is poor overall (12.2%), compared to no demisexual participants who say this.



# Sexual orientation x Depressive symptoms

## Days in the past week experiencing depressive symptoms

(6,123 participants)

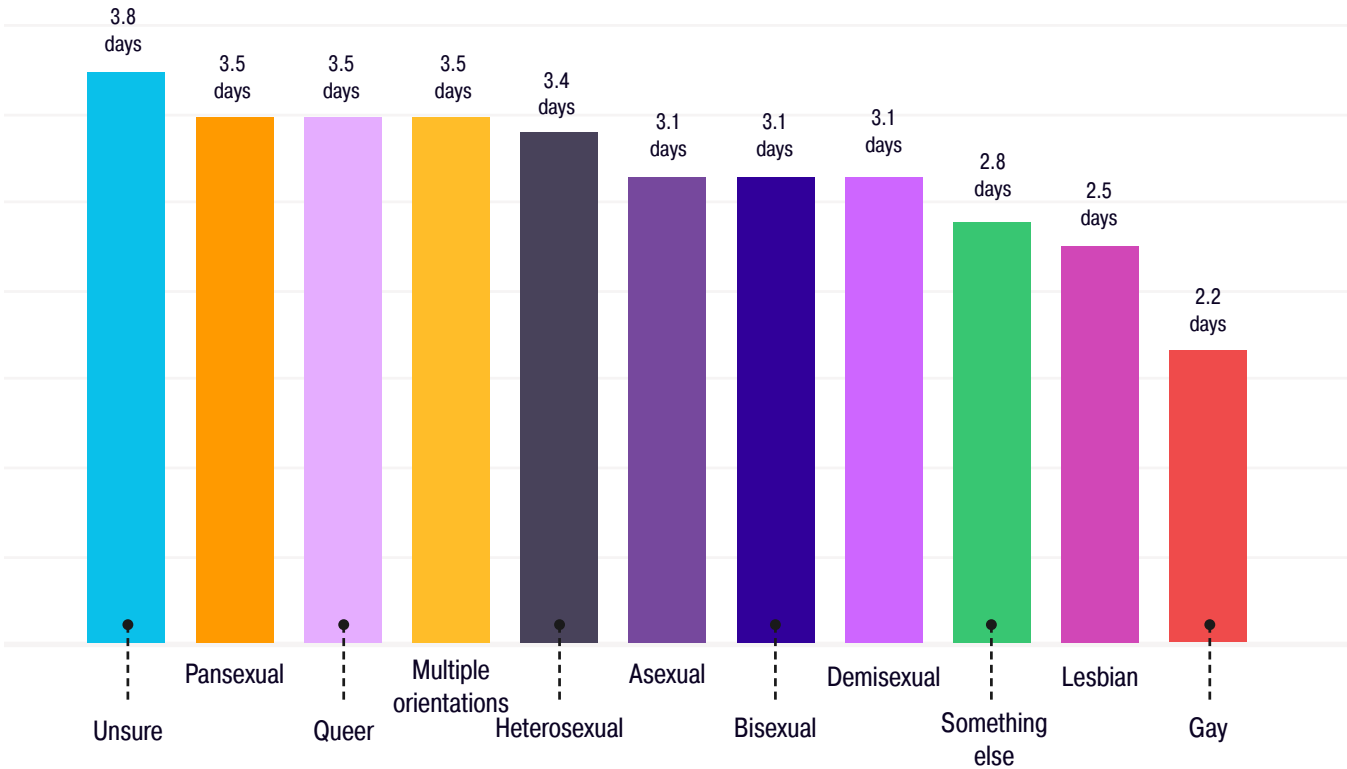


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of sexual orientation on depressive symptoms. The effect was significant,  $F(10, 6,123) = 27.38, p < .001, \eta p^2 = .043$ . Participants who said they were unsure of their sexual orientation experienced the highest levels of depressive symptoms ( $M = 2.68, SD = 2.03$ ). Lesbian participants experienced the lowest levels of depressive symptoms ( $M = 1.64, SD = 1.59$ ).

# Sexual orientation x Anxiety symptoms

## Days in the past week experiencing anxiety symptoms

(6,121 participants)

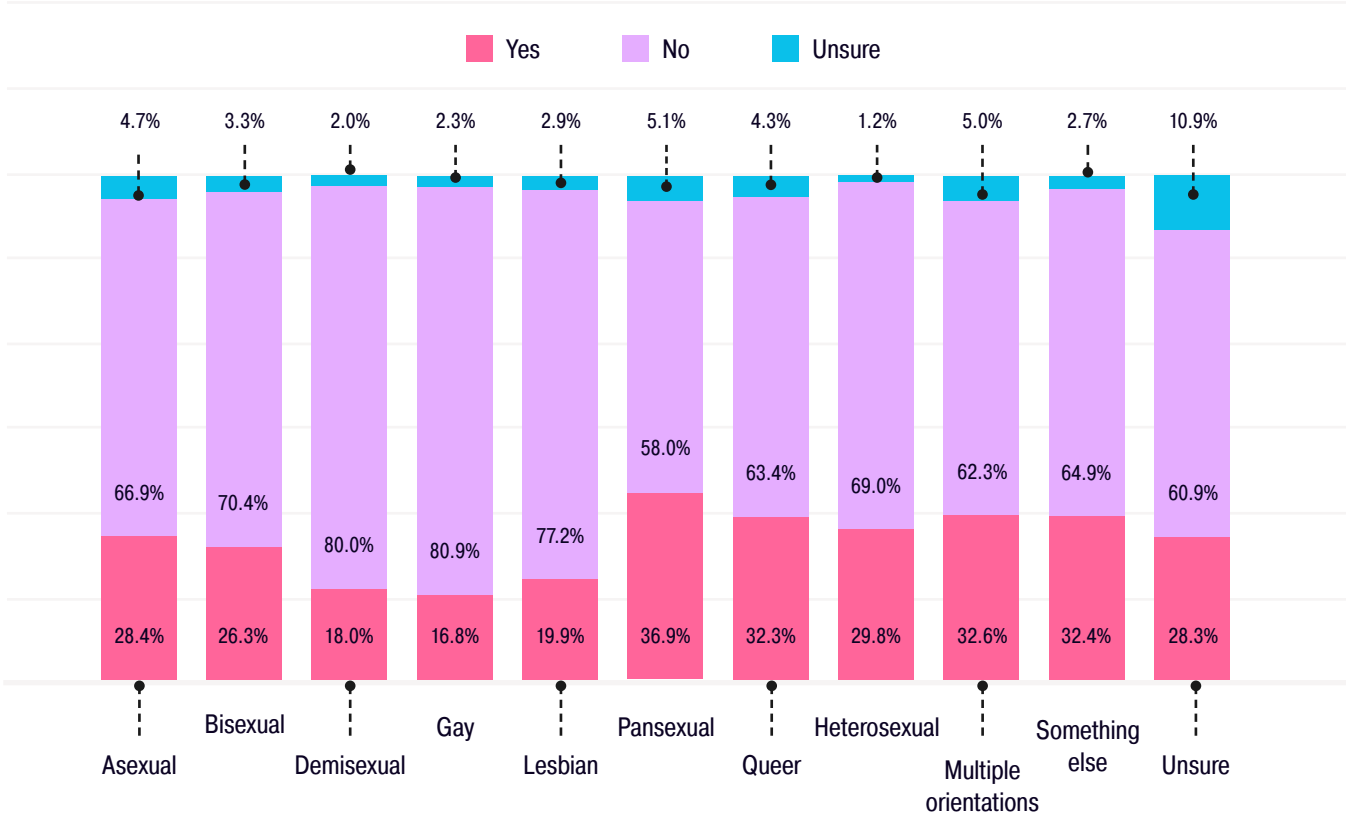


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of sexual orientation on anxiety. The effect was significant,  $F(10, 6, 121) = 41.02, p < .001, \eta p^2 = .063$ . Participants who said they were unsure of their sexual orientation experienced the highest levels of anxiety ( $M = 3.80, SD = 2.55$ ). Gay participants experienced the lowest levels of anxiety ( $M = 2.17, SD = 1.88$ ).

# Sexual orientation x Suicidal ideation

In the past 12 months, have you ever had any thoughts about killing yourself?

(6,149 participants)

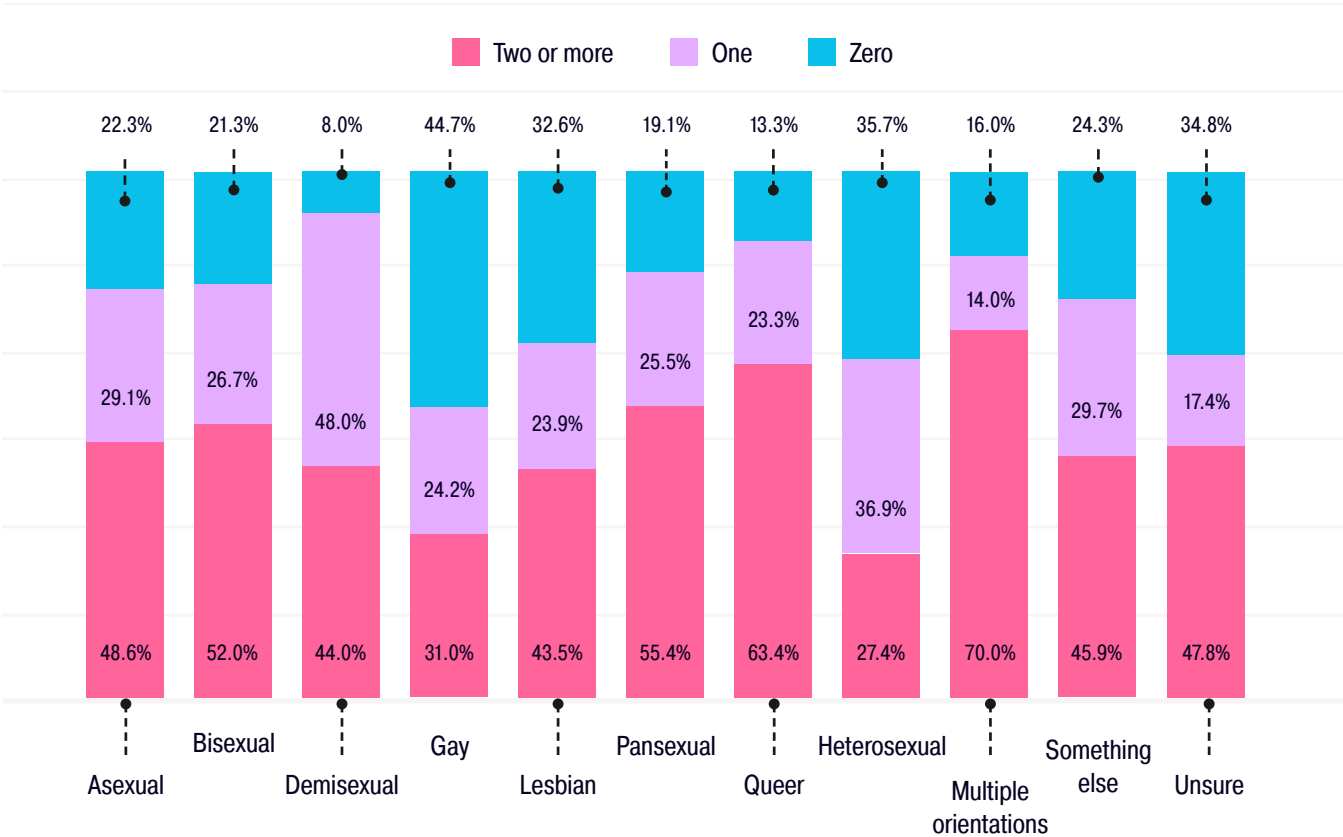


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and suicidal ideation. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(20, N = 6,149) = 186.88, p < .001$ . Pansexual participants were most likely to have experienced suicidal ideation in the past year (36.9%). Gay participants were least likely to have experienced suicidal ideation (16.8%).

# Sexual orientation x Mental health diagnoses

Number of mental health diagnoses received by a medical professional at any time in life.

(6,152 participants)

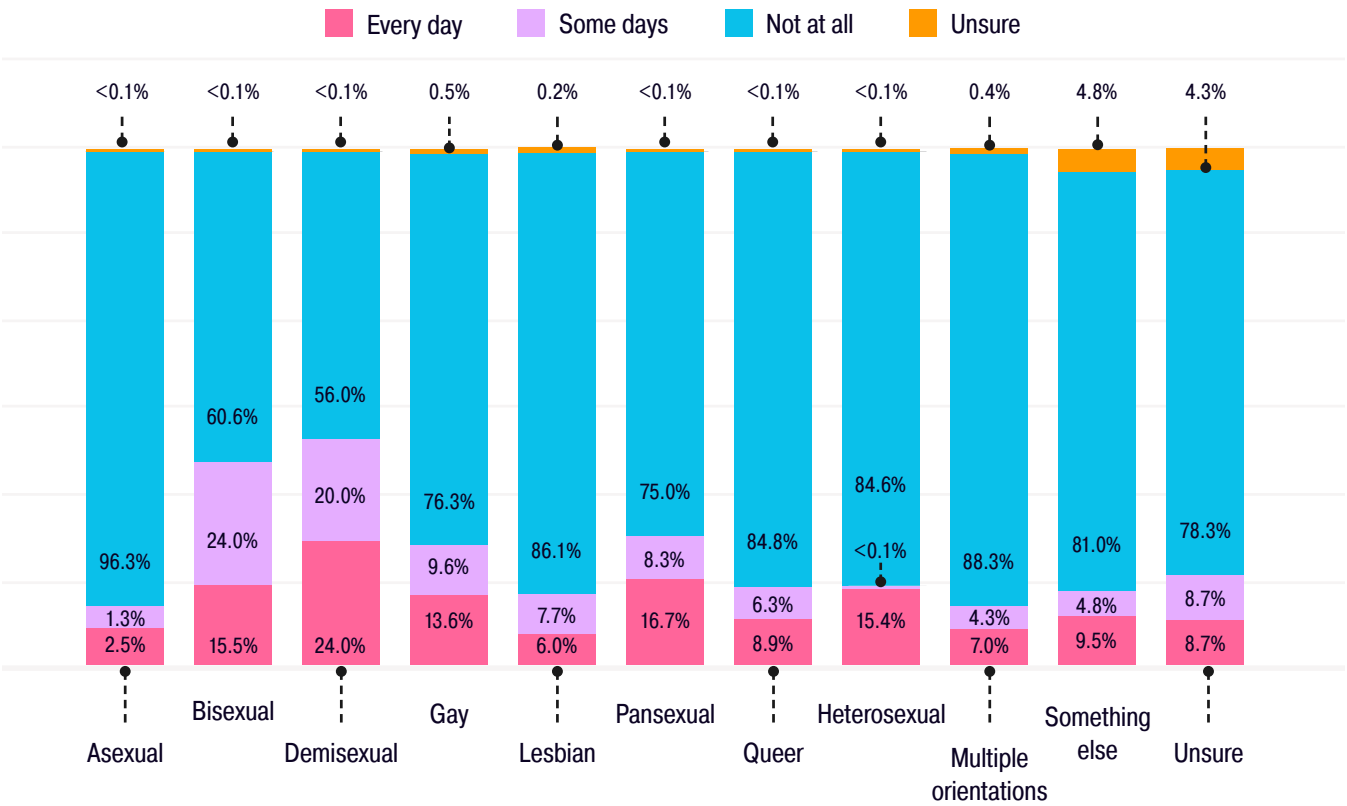


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and mental health diagnoses. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(20, N = 6,152) = 681.52, p < .001$ . Seventy percent of participants selecting multiple sexual orientations (70.0%) had received two or more diagnoses. In contrast, 27.4% of heterosexual 2SLGBTQIA+ participants had received two or more diagnoses.

# Sexual orientation x Tobacco use

How often do you NOW use tobacco?

(3,436 participants)

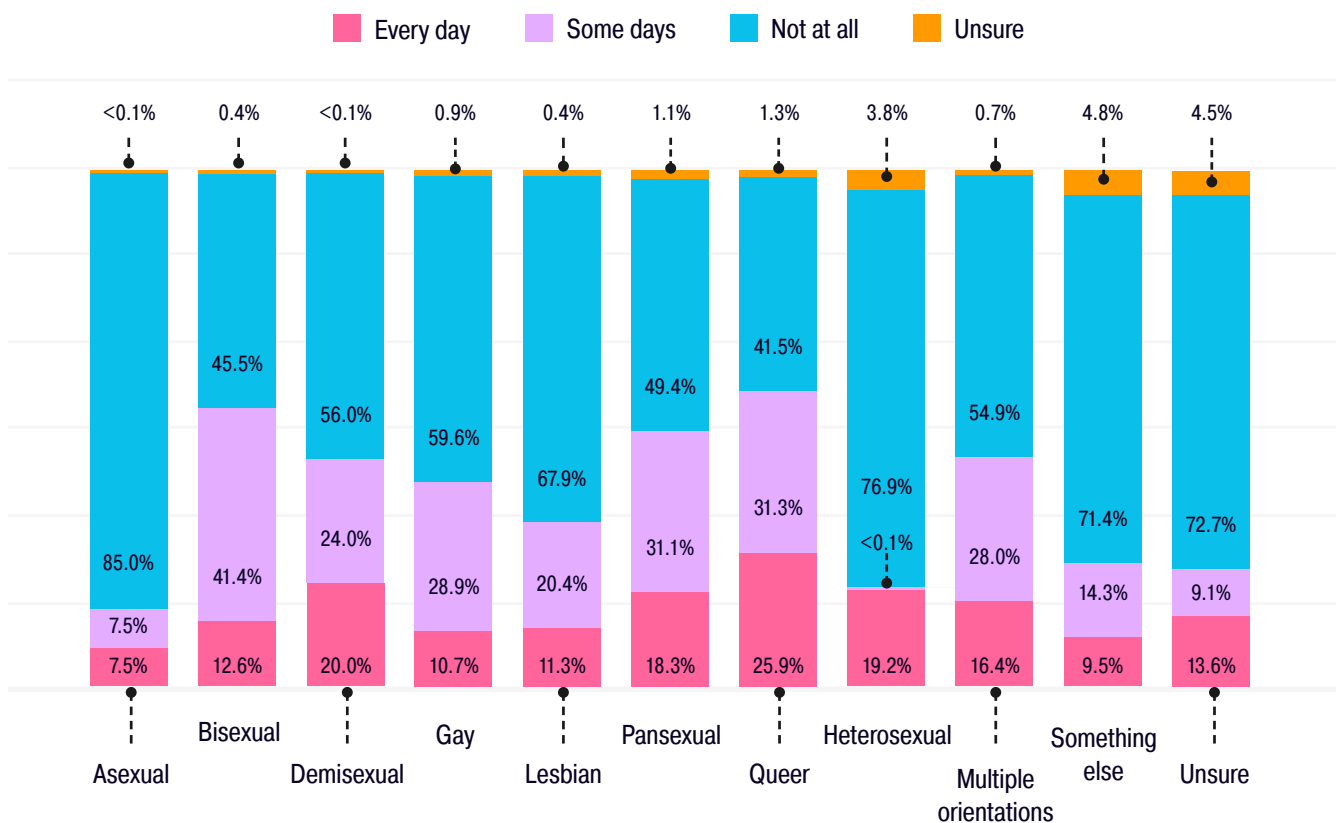


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and tobacco use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(30, N = 3,436) = 296.83, p < .001$ . One-quarter of demisexual participants (24.0%) use tobacco daily, while only 2.5% of asexual participants do the same.

## Sexual orientation x Marijuana use

How often do you NOW use marijuana?

(3,434 participants)

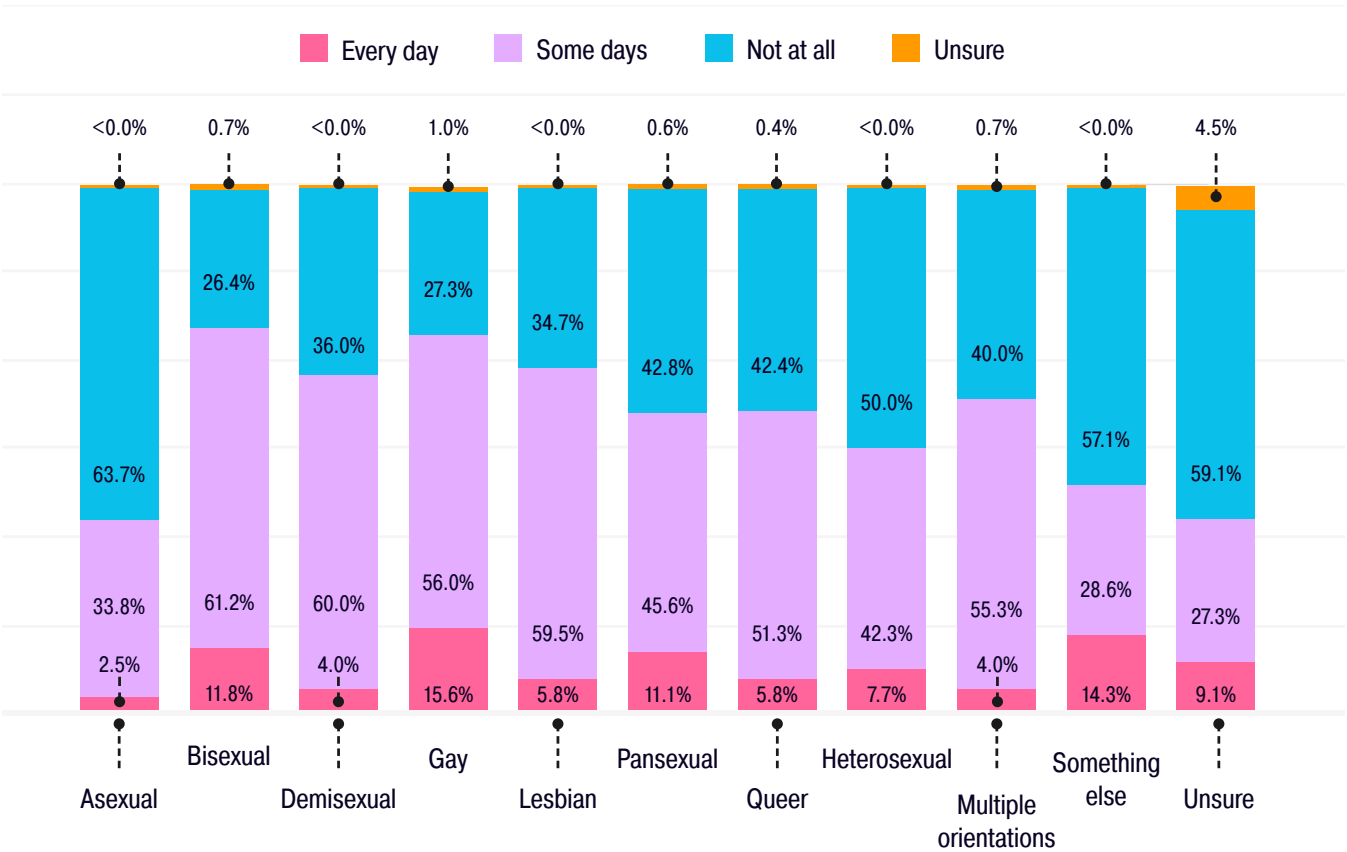


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and marijuana use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(30, N = 3,434) = 165.14, p < .001$ . One-quarter of queer participants use marijuana every day (25.9%), compared to 7.5% of asexual participants.

# Sexual orientation x Alcohol use

How often do you NOW consume alcohol?

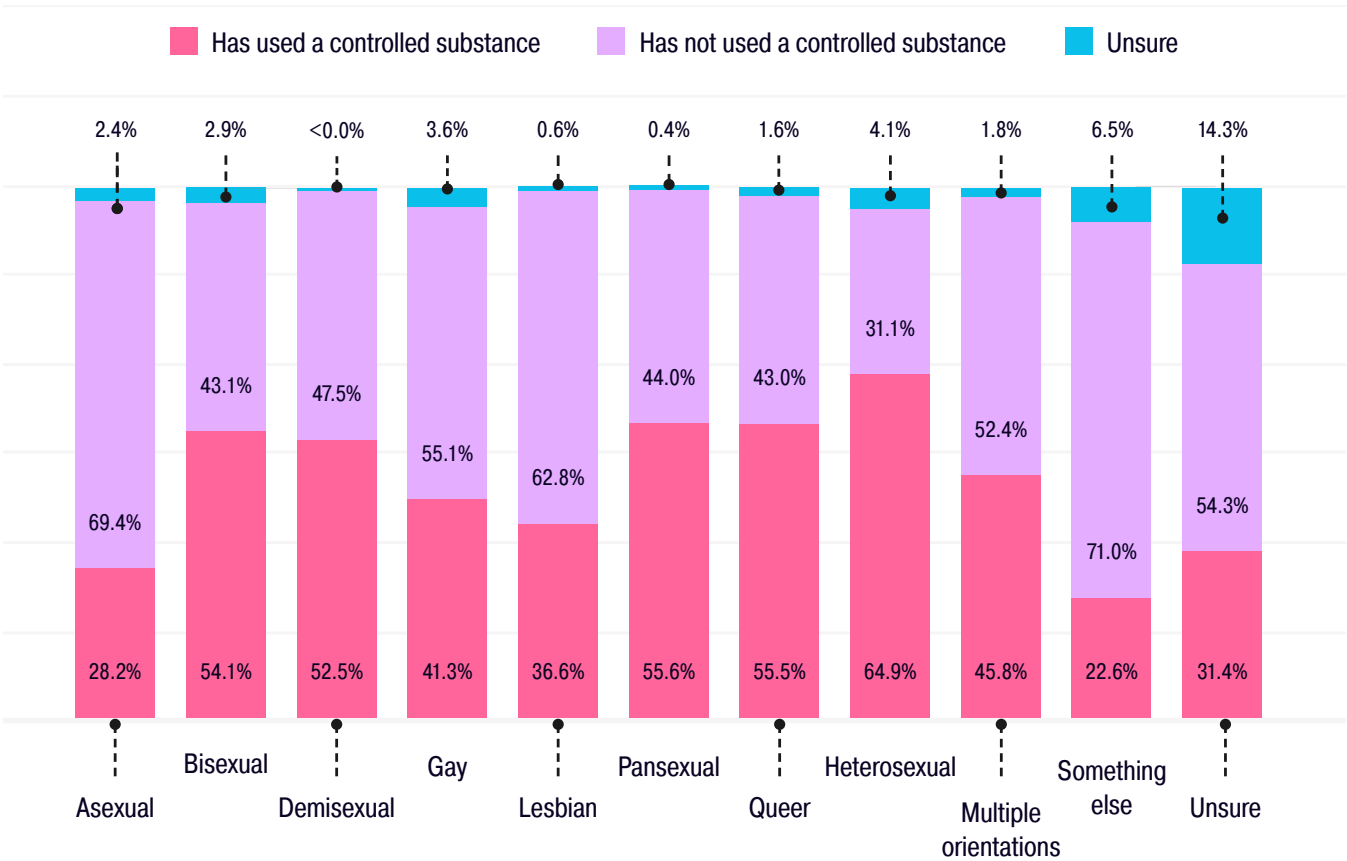
(3,435 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and alcohol use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(30, N = 3,435) = 181.11, p < .001$ . Sixteen percent of gay participants consume alcohol every day (15.6%), compared to 2.5% of asexual participants.

# Sexual orientation x Controlled substance use

(5,557 participants)

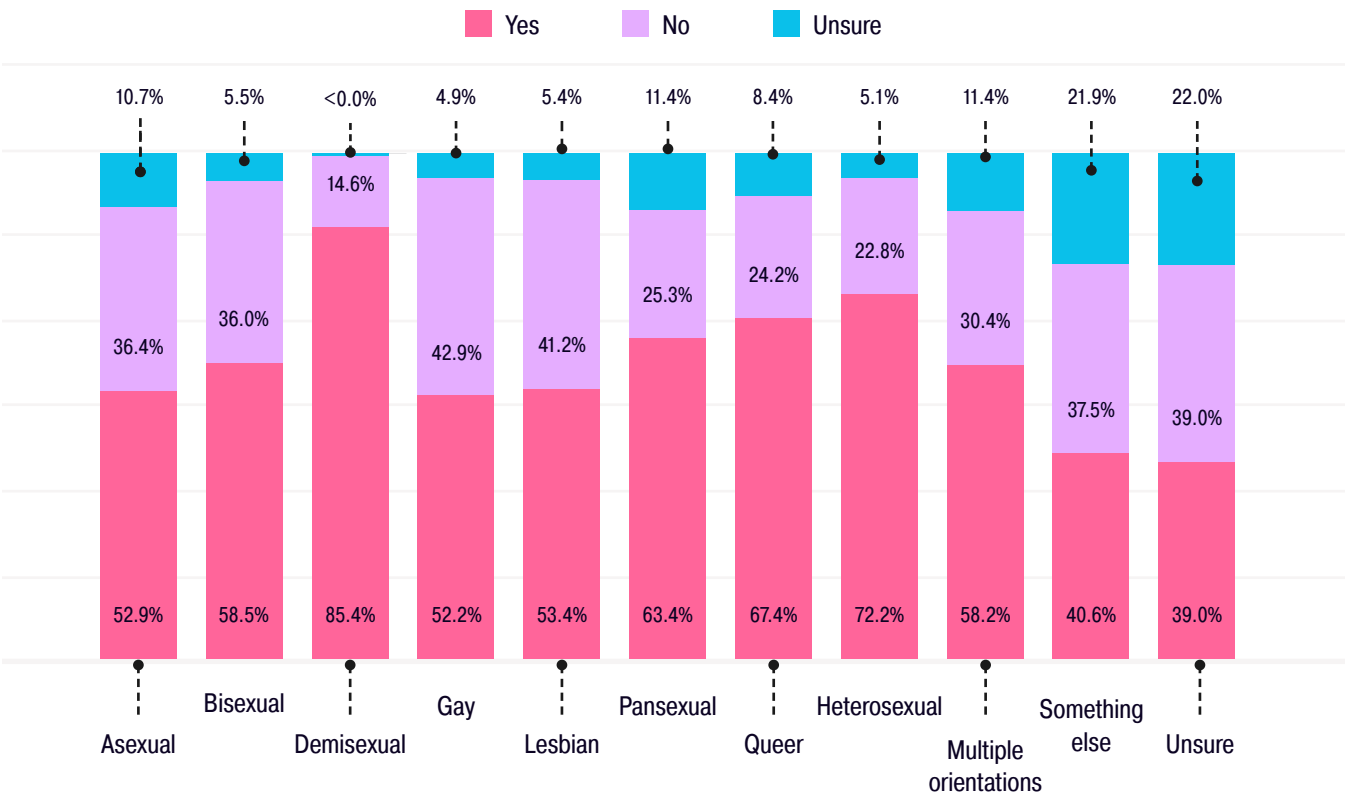


A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and controlled substance use. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(20, N = 5,557) = 170.83, p < .001$ . Two-thirds of heterosexual 2SLGBTQIA+ participants (64.9%) have used a controlled substance. In contrast, only 22.6% of participants who identified as an unlisted orientation have used a controlled substance.

# Sexual orientation x Workplace discrimination

Have you experienced workplace discrimination in Washington?

(5,259 participants)



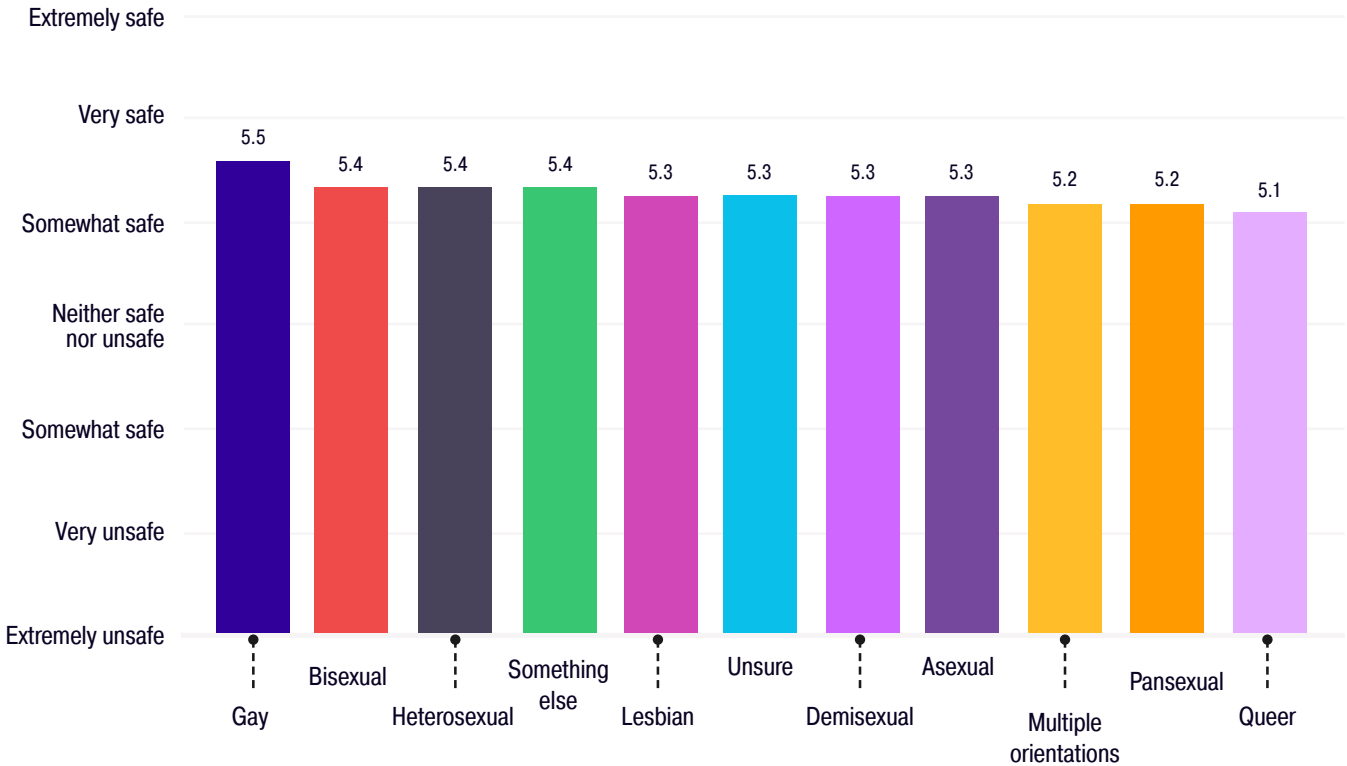
A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and workplace discrimination. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(20, N = 5,259) = 166.12, p < .001$ . Eighty-five percent of demisexual participants have experienced workplace discrimination (85.4%). In contrast, 39.0% of participants unsure about their orientation have experienced it.

“ I want a job so badly that won't cause more endless suffering and physical/ mental trauma or simply toss me out. ”

# Sexual orientation x Perceived safety

How safe do you feel as an LGBTQ+ person in the state of Washington?

(6,151 participants)

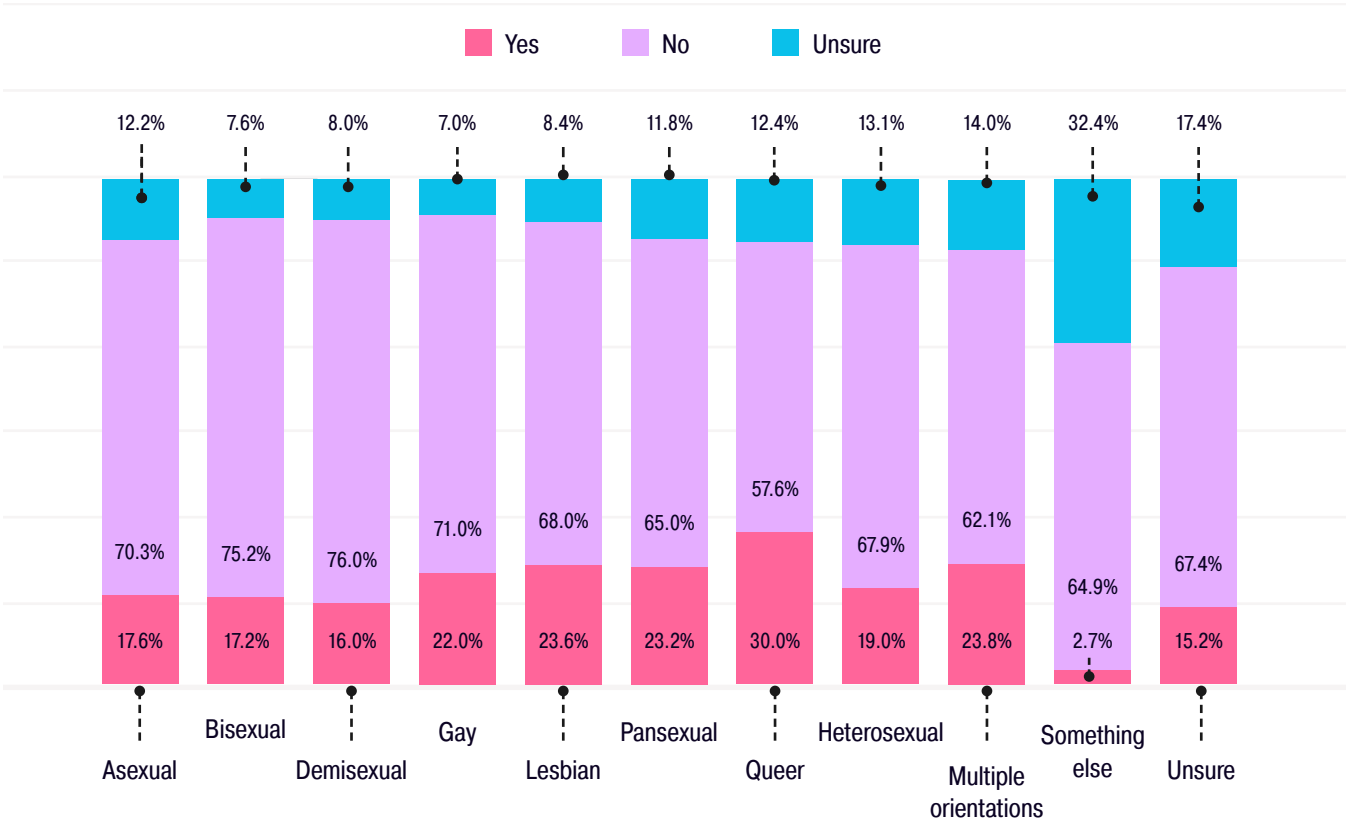


An ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of sexual orientation on perceived safety. The effect was significant,  $F(10, 6,151) = 7.78, p < .001, \eta^2 = .013$ . Gay participants tend to feel safest ( $M = 5.49, SD = 1.04$ ), whereas queer participants feel least safe ( $M = 5.13, SD = 1.05$ ).

# Sexual orientation x Hate crime victimization

While living in Washington, have you ever been a target of a hate crime?

(6,151 participants)



A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between sexual orientation and hate crime victimization. The relationship was significant,  $\chi^2(20, N = 6,151) = 130.95, p < .001$ . Thirty percent of queer participants (30.0%) have been victimized, compared to 2.7% of participants who selected an orientation of something else.

# Additional Analyses

## Additional Feedback about being 2SLGBTQIA+ in Washington

Toward the end of the survey, participants were asked “Is there anything else you’d like to share with us about being 2SLGBTQIA+ in WA?” The plurality of participants shared regional feedback (19.1%), followed by thoughts about 2SLGBTQIA+ community (14.6%).

### Additional feedback - LGBTQ+ in Washington

Is there anything else you’d like to share with us about being LGBTQ+ in WA?

(1,158 participants)

<b>Regional feedback</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>Healthcare</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
Rural areas feel unsafe	7.6%	Better access to healthcare needed	2.3%
Eastern WA needs improvement for LGBTQ+ people	4.3%	LGBTQ-related healthcare is accessible	1.3%
WA is better than other locations	3.5%	Concerned about or has experienced medical discrimination	0.6%
Perceives Western WA is safer or more accepting	3.0%	<b>Cost of living</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Eastern WA is improving/okay	0.4%	Cost of living is too high	1.3%
<b>LGBTQ+ community</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	Housing is too expensive	0.6%
WA has LGBTQ+ groups and community	5.4%	<b>Law enforcement</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Moved to WA due to LGBTQ+ community or protections	3.0%	Washington needs less law enforcement	0.4%
WA needs more LGBTQ+ groups and organizations	2.7%	Has experienced discrimination related to law enforcement	0.2%
Hard to find community	1.9%	<b>Other personal reflections</b>	<b>37.8%</b>
Love being part of WA's LGBTQ+ community	1.3%	General positive response	31.2%
<b>Discrimination and safety</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	General negative response	3.7%
WA feels safe	6.3%	Anti-LGBTQ+ attitude	1.4%
Have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ discrimination or a hate crime	3.8%	Enjoys Washington's outdoor/nature opportunities	0.8%
WA doesn't feel safe	0.8%	Not out as LGBTQ+	0.7%
Has seen or experienced racism	0.6%		
<b>Politics</b>	<b>10.5%</b>		
Progress for LGBTQ+ people is still needed	6.3%		
Worried about national politics	4.1%		

## Additional feedback - LGBTQ+ in Washington - Quotes

Is there anything else you'd like to share with us about being LGBTQ+ in WA?

(1,158 participants)

### Regional feedback

The state is significantly more supportive than my previous residency in Florida. It removes a burden/stigma from my family and myself. I am able to be more productive and my overall quality of life is better.

I moved here from Utah because it is more LGBTQ friendly, so far I have had good experiences with it though it is expensive here and I am homeless.

### LGBTQ+ community opportunities

The strong sense of community among LGBTQ+ residents in both urban and rural areas.

It's a much better experience than being LGBTQ+ in Indiana, where I came from. I moved to Washington as a kind of "queer refugee" and have felt a lot better here.

### Discrimination and safety

Washington is feeling less safe than it use to. I feel like people are more publicly disapproving of the LGBTQ+ community in the last 5-7 years. I worry we will lose our protections if the current political climate continues to become more extreme.

Being both Arab and LGBTQ in Washington State, especially in the rural area I live in, has become increasingly difficult. I constantly feel like I have a target painted on my back. The things people say online about people like me make me feel unsafe and like I can't trust the average person on the street to not want me dead.

### Politics

In addition to being queer myself, I am raising a trans child, making sure she has access to care and keeping her safe is my top priority. She is nearing puberty and I am so worried about federal intervention in the realm of trans care for minors.

Would like to see more progress vs regression

### Healthcare

I just want to express my thankfulness for those fighting for women's reproductive healthcare and trans care. Many of my friends are trans, and their lives are so much happier for being able to access this care for their lives. I've never had a poor experience with doctors here treating my polyamory like crap - they just ask the pertinent health questions and make sure I'm emotionally safe and secure in my relationships. Perfect.

I am purposefully not out in public or medical settings out of fear of aggression whether or not it's a conscious effort

### Cost of living

I love WA and the PNW, I just wish that living wasn't so expensive.

I'm thankful to live in Washington State because of my incredible community and the beautiful place in which I get to live. I worry about members of my community who are renters. The cost of living and renting across the region have gone up so much in the past decade, I worry that members of my community won't be able to afford to stay. My spouse and I are doing well and were able to buy our house two years ago, but people shouldn't have to be doing exceptionally well in order to afford a 912 square foot home.

### Law enforcement

The police do not uphold the state laws against discrimination because they also discriminate.

We ... need less police and better social supports.

### Other personal reflections

I love living in Washington state and I'm so thankful that this state is a safe place for gay people.

The outdoor activities here are perfect for connecting with nature and meeting other LGBTQ+ people.

# Feedback about Survey

Toward the end of the survey, participants were asked “*Is there anything else you’d like to share with us about your experience with this survey?*” Most participants shared positive emotional responses (60.4%), followed by thoughts about survey content (28.0%)

## Additional feedback - Survey

Is there anything else you’d like to share about the survey?

(935 participants)

Positive emotional responses	60.4%
Survey was a positive experience	38.8%
Grateful for survey	16.4%
Made me feel valued	2.5%
Gave me hope	1.6%
Learned something	0.9%
Survey content feedback	28.0%
Survey is missing something	22.0%
Gave context to previous answers	2.2%
Experienced mechanical/tech issue	1.7%
Noticed redundancies	0.8%
Could improve identity questions	0.5%
Found parts confusing	0.4%
Wanted another open-ended question	0.2%
Survey flow feedback	5.8%
Commented on length	5.3%
Commented on accessibility	0.5%
Data-related questions	2.9%
Asked about results availability	2.3%
Inquired about anonymity	0.6%
Negative emotional responses	2.6%
Suspicious of survey	1.3%
Expressed a general negative emotion	1.2%

## Additional feedback - Survey - Quotes

Is there anything else you'd like to share about the survey?

(935 participants)

### Positive emotional responses

The survey questions were well-crafted and covered a broad range of topics relevant to LGBTQ+ individuals.

I appreciate your inclusive wording throughout, especially with regard to asexuality and body positivity.

### Survey content feedback

Hard to answer some of the questions from my experience. I have never felt discriminated against; being gay is one facet of my identity, and not a major one at that.

I'm closeted and have passed as straight my whole life, so many of the questions didn't squarely apply to me (e.g., discrimination at work, etc.), but that's 100% understandable.

Great instructions and disclaimers at the beginning. Easy to follow and font size great to read.

### Survey flow feedback

Thank you for making this survey so accessible.

This survey was a little long! It almost made me not want to complete, but as someone who has developed and distributed similar surveys - and believes in community feedback and engagement - I felt it was necessary for me to complete it. I hope to see and learn about your findings when analysis is complete!

### Data-related questions

I am satisfied with the survey's privacy protection measures, knowing that my personal information will be kept securely.

Thank you for doing this research. I look forward to the report back and community outcomes.

### Negative emotional responses

It's a mixed feeling when surveys ask about discrimination because it brings back tough memories.

It was a sad reality check for me and my quality of life and being totally alone.



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## Presidential Election Effects

The 2024 U.S. presidential election represented a substantial shift in presidential administration support for 2SLGBTQIA+ people. While the incumbent candidate, former President Joe Biden, implemented LGBTQ-inclusive policies, the winning candidate, President Donald Trump, ran on a platform of hostility toward 2SLGBTQIA+ people, particularly transgender people. To understand the potential impact of the election results on the well-being of 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians, we conducted a series of ANOVAs, with survey completion timing (pre- or post-election) as the independent variable and depressive symptoms, anxiety, and perceived safety as the dependent variables. We ran a Chi-square to test the relationship between timing and suicidal ideation.

The effect of timing on depressive symptoms was significant,  $F(1, 6,209) = 26.25, p < .001, \eta p^2 = .004$ , such that participants who completed the survey after the election had higher levels of depressive symptoms ( $M = 2.33, SD = 1.86$ ) than those who completed the survey before the election ( $M = 2.10, SD = 1.73$ ).

The effect of timing on anxiety was also significant,  $F(1, 6,195) = 21.79, p < .001, \eta p^2 = .004$ . Participants who completed the survey after the election had higher levels of anxiety ( $M = 3.23, SD = 2.27$ ) than those who completed the survey before the election ( $M = 2.96, SD = 2.15$ ).

Timing did not have a significant relationship with suicidal ideation,  $\chi^2(1, N = 6,193) = 1.82, p = .40$ .

Finally, the effect of timing on perceived safety was significant,  $F(1, 6,179) = 12.45, p < .001, \eta p^2 = .002$ , such that participants who completed the survey after the election felt safer as an 2SLGBTQIA+ person in Washington State ( $M = 5.40, SD = 1.09$ ), compared to those who completed the survey before the election ( $M = 5.30, SD = 1.00$ ).

## Outreach Effect

In September 2024, the research team initiated new outreach to Latine and Asian communities. A Chi-square test was performed to examine the relationship between timing of survey completion (pre- and post-September 1, 2025) and participant race/ethnicity (dichotomized here as 1. Asian and Latine or 2. Not Asian or Latine). The relation between these variables was not significant,  $\chi^2(1, N = 5,703) = 1.82, p = .18$ . In other words, the race/ethnicity of survey participants did not change significantly after the launch of targeted outreach.

## Themes by Race/Ethnicity

A series of Chi-square tests were performed to examine the relationship between participant race/ethnicity and themes derived from participants' written responses to the following open-ended questions: 1) *"What are the top three things you like most about living in the state of Washington as an LGBTQ+ person?"* 2) *"Please explain the barriers you encountered when trying to obtain insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures,"* 3) *"Did your LGBTQ+ identity negatively affect your treatment by other inmates or personnel while incarcerated?"*, 4) *"Did you have difficulty receiving health care that affirmed your LGBTQ+ identity while incarcerated?"*, 5) *"Is there anything else you'd like to share with us about being LGBTQ+ in WA?"*, and 6) *"Is there anything you'd like to share with us about your experience with this survey?"* To ensure sufficient statistical power for the analyses, we recoded race/ethnicity into two categories: People of Color (POC) and White. We did not test for differences for the question *"What would you like to see the Washington state government do to help LGBTQ+ people who live in Washington?"* due to low statistical power for the analysis, based on the wide range of desired state government actions that participants described.

The relationship between race/ethnicity and top things liked about living in Washington State (as captured in participants' first response to

the question) was significant,  $\chi^2(8, N = 1,792) = 22.53, p = .004$ . Participants of different races/ethnicities described different aspects of life in Washington State as being appealing to them. In particular, POC participants first described appreciating community more frequently than did White participants. White participants tended to start by describing Washington State's policies and protections and safety more so than did POC participants.

The relationship between race/ethnicity and barriers to insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures was not significant,  $\chi^2(4, N = 479) = 2.10, p = .72$ . In other words, POC participants did not face significantly different barriers than White participants when trying to obtain insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures.

The relationship between race/ethnicity and treatment by other people while incarcerated was not significant,  $\chi^2(1, N = 54) = .040, p = .84$ . In other words, POC participants did not experience significantly different treatment during incarceration than White participants.

The relationship between race/ethnicity and difficulty receiving affirming health care while incarcerated was not significant,  $\chi^2(1, N = 70) = 2.05, p = .15$ . In other words, previously incarcerated survey participants did not experience different challenges accessing

affirming healthcare based on their race/ethnicity. The relationship between race/ethnicity and responses to *"Is there anything else you'd like to share with us about being LGBTQ+ in WA?"* was not significant,  $\chi^2(8, N = 1,444) = 13.61, p = .09$ . In other words, participants of different races/ethnicities tended to give similar responses to this question.

The relationship between race/ethnicity and responses to *"Is there anything else you'd like to share with us about your experience with this survey?"* was not significant,  $\chi^2(5, N = 866) = 5.02, p = .41$ . In other words, participants of different races/ethnicities did not report significantly different experiences with the survey.

### *Limitations and Lessons Learned*

This study involves a nonprobability sample of 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians; thus, findings may not be generalizable. Participant's experiences changing the sex/gender on their birth certificate while living in Washington State were captured; however, whether participants' experiences reflect their efforts to change a Washington State birth certificate or a birth certificate in another state were not directly assessed.

This first-of-its-kind survey in Washington can serve as an example for future statewide survey research with 2SLGBTQIA+ people. Lessons learned from this research will be presented in a separate equity review report, available later in 2025.



# Call to Action

The Washington LGBTQ+ Survey unveils a significant opportunity to systematically address and reform the critical challenges faced by the 2SLGBTQIA+ community across our state. This extensive survey offers a detailed exploration of the lived experiences, inherent needs, and formidable barriers encountered by 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals. The findings illuminate an array of socio-economic, healthcare, and legal adversities that necessitate immediate and unified interventions from a broad range of stakeholders.

This call to action is designed to mobilize individuals, community organizations, policymakers, and allies to enact strategic and transformative changes. These efforts aim to elevate the quality of life and ensure a more equitable and inclusive society for the 2SLGBTQIA+ community in Washington. By engaging with this data-driven initiative, community leaders have a unique opportunity to drive positive change and foster a future enriched by diversity, equity, and social justice.

Academic, elected leaders, advocates, and community leaders hold a pivotal role in this transformation. Through rigorous analysis and strategic collaboration, they can foster environments that promote equity and empower the 2SLGBTQIA+ populace. This initiative is not only an imperative but an opportunity to architect a future where every individual, irrespective of their sexual orientation or gender identity, enjoys substantive equality and the freedom to live authentically and with dignity. Let us advance with resolve and purpose towards achieving these essential outcomes.

## Understanding the Survey Insights

The Washington LGBTQ+ Survey examined key aspects of life for 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals, including their socio-economic status, access

to healthcare, legal conditions, and community support. Notably, nearly 6,700 participants across Washington contributed to this survey, providing a robust dataset that reflects diverse experiences and challenges.

### *Key Findings Include:*

**Identity and Community Connection:** A large portion of the respondents identified as having diverse gender identities and sexual orientations. There was a notable expression of community connectedness, as the majority of participants expressed feelings of connectedness to an 2SLGBTQIA+ community or communities in Washington.

**Economic Challenges:** Many respondents reported low income levels and perceptions of workplace discrimination, evidencing disparities in employment opportunities. This economic precarity significantly affects access to housing and healthcare.

**Healthcare Accessibility:** There is a significant lack of accessible healthcare services that are sensitive to 2SLGBTQIA+ needs, which is compounded by instances of discrimination and a lack of specialized services.

**Legal and Policy Barriers:** Most participants who changed their sex/gender marker on their Washington State driver's license or changed their legal name in the state reported having easy experience with these processes. However, people tended to experience difficulties changing their sex/gender on their birth certificate while living in Washington.

**Safety and Discrimination:** The prevalence of hate crimes and discrimination in multiple contexts remains alarmingly high, underscoring the need for more stringent protective measures.

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## Collective Action for Change

The data gathered from the Washington LGBTQ+ Survey serves as an important tool for driving transformative changes that will better support 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals throughout the state. These findings offer a comprehensive foundation upon which varied stakeholders can build cohesive and effective strategies for advocacy and reform. Community organizations can utilize the insights to tailor programs and services that address specific needs and barriers identified in the survey. Policymakers are equipped with evidence-based insights that can inform inclusive policies and legislation aimed at safeguarding the rights and well-being of 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals. Healthcare providers can benefit from a clearer understanding of the specific healthcare needs within the community, enabling them to offer more targeted and culturally competent care. Educational institutions can leverage the data to foster environments that respect and celebrate diversity.

### Policymakers

Develop inclusive laws and policies that recognize and protect 2SLGBTQIA+ rights. This includes:

- Enacting comprehensive, non-discrimination laws that protect people of diverse identities against employment, housing, and healthcare biases.
- Continue simplifying processes for legal name changes and gender marker alterations on identification documents.
- Increasing funding for research and services specifically targeting the 2SLGBTQIA+ community's needs.

### Healthcare Providers

Enhance the accessibility and quality of healthcare services by:

- Training healthcare professionals on 2SLGBTQIA+ health issues and cultural competencies.

- Establishing specialized clinics or support services that focus on the unique health needs of 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals.
- Eliminating discriminatory practices in healthcare settings to ensure inclusive care.

### Community Organizations

Foster community support and engagement by:

- Developing programs that enhance community connectedness and mental health support.
- Implementing initiatives that provide vocational training and employment support for 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals.
- Strengthening partnerships between organizations to create a united front for advocacy and resource sharing.

### Educational Institutions

Promote a culture of inclusivity and acceptance within K-12 schools, vocational schools, and universities by:

- Better integrating 2SLGBTQIA+ topics into the curriculum to foster understanding and acceptance from a young age.
- Providing safe spaces and support systems for 2SLGBTQIA+ students.
- Training educators and school staff to support and protect 2SLGBTQIA+ students from bullying and discrimination.

### Allies and Supporters

Be proactive in standing up for 2SLGBTQIA+ rights by:

- Funding and supporting 2SLGBTQIA+ initiatives and organizations.
- Participating in advocacy efforts and community events to raise awareness.
- Challenging discriminatory behaviors and policies within your sphere of influence.

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## Potential Policy Priorities

The policy ideas generated from the issue areas identified in the Washington LGBTQ+ Survey focus on enhancing the socio-economic conditions, healthcare access, and legal protections for 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals. Here is a summary of these policy ideas categorized into thematic areas:

### Socio-Economic Empowerment

- **Workplace Inclusion:** Establish policies that require inclusive workplaces free from discrimination based on 2SLGBTQIA+ identity. Create programs that ensure equal employment opportunities and promote 2SLGBTQIA+ entrepreneurship.
- **Housing Security:** Implement housing policies that protect 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals from discrimination, prioritize them in housing assistance programs, and address issues of homelessness within the 2SLGBTQIA+ community.
- **Education and Awareness:** Better integrate 2SLGBTQIA+ studies into educational curricula at various levels to foster understanding and inclusive environments among young students.

### Healthcare Access

- **Culturally Competent Healthcare:** Mandate training for healthcare providers on 2SLGBTQIA+ specific health issues to improve service delivery. Promote the establishment of specialized health care services that cater to the needs of 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals.
- **Mental Health Resources:** Increase funding and access to mental health services for 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals, addressing high rates of depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation within the community.
- **Healthcare Coverage:** Advocate for inclusive healthcare policies that cover gender-affirming treatments and procedures, ensuring comprehensive health care access for transgender individuals.

## Legal Protections and Rights

- **Anti-Discrimination Laws:** Strengthen and expand anti-discrimination laws to provide comprehensive protection for 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals in all areas of public life, including employment, education, and public accommodations.
- **Family Rights:** Develop policies that recognize diverse family structures in family law, ensuring equitable access to adoption and parental rights for 2SLGBTQIA+ families.
- **Identity Documentation:** Simplify and streamline processes for changing gender markers and legal names on identification documents to ensure privacy and dignity for transgender and non-binary individuals.

### Community and Social Support

**Community Centers:** Invest in community centers that offer support, resources, and safe spaces for 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals to connect and build networks.

**Public Safety and Hate Crime Prevention:** Enhance law enforcement training on 2SLGBTQIA+ issues to prevent and effectively respond to hate crimes and establish strong legal penalties for perpetrators of violence and discrimination against 2SLGBTQIA+ persons.

**Alliances and Advocacy:** Foster partnerships between 2SLGBTQIA+ organizations and allies to strengthen advocacy efforts. Implement public campaigns to raise awareness and support for 2SLGBTQIA+ rights.

These policy proposals aim to create lasting and meaningful change that will enhance the quality of life and ensure systemic fairness for 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals across Washington. By focusing on these areas, community leaders and policymakers can build an inclusive society that values diversity and equity for all.

## Next Steps to Enhance the Well-being of the 2SLGBTQIA+ Community

### 1. Data-Driven Advocacy:

Utilize the survey findings to push for legislative changes. This could involve meetings with lawmakers, public awareness campaigns, and collaborations with national 2SLGBTQIA+ rights organizations to amplify the need for policy reforms at state and federal levels.

### 2. Expand Research and Dialogue:

Continuously update and expand research efforts to keep track of evolving challenges and needs faced by the 2SLGBTQIA+ community. Encourage open dialogues between community members, researchers, and policymakers to continually refine strategies and measures.

### 3. Enhance Visibility and Representation:

Ensure that 2SLGBTQIA+ voices are represented in decision-making processes across various sectors. Establish advisory councils or committees composed of 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals to guide

policy development and implementation in governments and organizations.

### 4. Develop Comprehensive Support Networks:

Establish extensive networks of support that can provide timely assistance to those in crisis. This includes both physical support locations and virtual platforms for wider reach and accessibility.

### 5. Commit to Intersectional Approaches:

Recognize the diverse identities within the 2SLGBTQIA+ community and how intersecting factors such as race, disability, and economic status impact experiences. Tailor programs and policies to address these unique intersections effectively.

The Washington LGBTQ+ Survey lays the groundwork for a coordinated, informed, and empathetic response to enhance the lives of 2SLGBTQIA+ residents. Now, more than ever, is the time to turn insights into action and commitments into tangible results for the 2SLGBTQIA+ community in Washington.



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# Appendix A

## Washington LGBTQ+ Survey

The Washington LGBTQ Commission has sponsored this first-of-its-kind survey to understand the experiences of 2SLGBTQIA+ Washingtonians – from adolescents to adults – across the state. Your feedback and opinions will help the Washington State Governor's Office better understand the characteristics and people like you. **Your response to this survey is completely anonymous** and will be analyzed by a research team consisting of 2SLGBTQIA+ researchers selected by the Washington LGBTQ Commission. The survey findings will help fill important knowledge gaps about Washington's 2SLGBTQIA+ community and will be used to inform government decisions, policy, and legislation.

Please respond to the prompt below so we can share additional information with you, including legally required consent/assent information and, for participants ages 11 to 17, parent permission information, in the language you select. We'll also ask you a few questions to ensure this survey is right for you.

**For parents:** If you are the parent of a child ages 11 to 17 who is thinking about taking this survey, please let your child complete the next four screening questions so we can determine if they are eligible for the survey. Once they've completed the screening questions, a parental permission form will be displayed. Please read it, then indicate if you allow your child to participate in the Washington LGBTQ+ Survey.

If you'd like to complete this survey in Spanish or Chinese, please use the drop-down menu at the top right to change the language.

Si desea completar esta encuesta en español o chino, utilice el menú desplegable en la parte superior derecha para cambiar el idioma.

如果您想用西班牙语或中文完成此调查, 请使用右上角的下拉菜单更改语言。



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY  
Edward R. Murrow  
College of Communication

*Selection of No will lead to End of Survey*

**Do you live in the state of Washington or have Washington residency?**

- ☐ Yes, I live in WA and/or have WA residency
- ☐ No, I do not live in WA and I do not have WA residency

*Selection of No will lead to End of Survey*

**Are you an LGBTQ+ person (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, Two-Spirit, asexual, intersex, or a related identity)?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

*Selection of Yes will lead to End of Survey*

**Have you previously completed the 2024-2025 Washington LGBTQ+ Survey?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

*Selection of Age 10 or younger will lead to End of Survey*

**How old are you?**

- ☐ Age 10 or younger
- ☐ Age 11 to 14
- ☐ Age 15 to 17
- ☐ Age 18 or older

**Research Study Parent/Guardian Permission Form to be displayed here for participants who select Age 11 to 14 OR Age 15 to 17**

*Selection of No will lead to End of Survey*

**Do you allow your child to take this survey?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

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**Research Study Assent Form to be displayed here for Parental Permission responses of Yes**

*Selection of No will lead to End of Survey*

**Do you agree to take this survey?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Research Study Consent Form to be displayed here

*Selection of No will lead to End of Survey*

**Do you agree to take this survey?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Thank you for deciding to participate in our survey! We'd first like to ask about your experience living in the state of Washington.

**What are the top three things you like most about living in the state of Washington as an LGBTQ+ person? Please list or briefly describe each:**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**To what extent do you feel connected to an LGBTQ+ community (or communities) in WA?**

- ☐ Extremely connected
- ☐ Moderately connected
- ☐ Slightly connected
- ☐ Not at all connected

**Which best describes how available LGBTQ+ resources are to you in WA (for example, LGBTQ+ centers, support groups, social groups)?**

- ☐ Extremely available
- ☐ Moderately available
- ☐ Slightly available
- ☐ Not at all available

**Have you changed any of the following while living in WA? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Sex or gender on birth certificate
- ☐ Sex or gender on driver's license
- ☐ Legal name
- ☐ None of the above

---

Displayed if Sex or gender on birth certificate is selected in prior question

**How was your experience changing the sex or gender on your birth certificate while living in WA?**

- ☐ Extremely difficult
- ☐ Moderately difficult
- ☐ Slightly difficult
- ☐ Neither difficult nor easy
- ☐ Slightly easy
- ☐ Moderately easy
- ☐ Extremely easy

Displayed if Sex or gender on driver's license is selected two questions prior

**How was your experience changing your sex or gender on your driver's license while living in WA?**

- ☐ Extremely difficult
- ☐ Moderately difficult
- ☐ Slightly difficult
- ☐ Neither difficult nor easy
- ☐ Slightly easy
- ☐ Moderately easy
- ☐ Extremely easy

Displayed if Legal name is selected three questions prior

**How was your experience changing your legal name while living in WA?**

- ☐ Extremely difficult
- ☐ Moderately difficult
- ☐ Slightly difficult
- ☐ Neither difficult nor easy
- ☐ Slightly easy
- ☐ Moderately easy
- ☐ Extremely easy

Next, we'd like to ask you a few questions about your experiences with state policies and legal protections.

**Have you benefited from WA policies or legal protections for LGBTQ+ people in the following contexts? Please select all that apply.**

- ☐ Marriage
- ☐ Family planning/formation
- ☐ Medical care
- ☐ Insurance
- ☐ Employment
- ☐ Public accommodations
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Credit and lending
- ☐ Hate crime protections
- ☐ Educational settings (for LGBTQ+ students)
- ☐ Child welfare (for LGBTQ+ youth in the state system)
- ☐ Jury service
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ To my knowledge, I have not personally benefitted from WA policies or protections for LGBTQ+ people

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Displayed if Family planning option is selected in question prior

**Which of the following policies/protections pertaining to family planning/formation have you benefited from? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Stepparent Adoption for Married Same-Sex Couples
- ☐ Joint Adoption for Married Same-Sex Couples
- ☐ Voluntary Acknowledgement of Parentage (VAP)
- ☐ Adoption Nondiscrimination Protections for LGBTQ+ Parents
- ☐ Foster Care Nondiscrimination Protections for LGBTQ+ Parents
- ☐ Recognition for Parents Using Assisted Reproduction
- ☐ State Family Leave Laws (LGBTQ+-Inclusive Definitions of Spouse/Partner & Children/Parents)
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ None of the above

Displayed if Medical care option is selected in root question

**Which of the following policies/protections pertaining to medical care have you benefited from? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Protections for Gender-Affirming Care
- ☐ Medical Decision-Making Authority for Married Same-Sex Couples
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ None of the above

Displayed if Education settings option is selected in root question

**Which of the following policies/protections pertaining to educational settings have you benefited from? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Anti-Bullying Laws and Policies Covering LGBTQ+ Students
- ☐ Nondiscrimination Laws and Policies Covering LGBTQ+ Students
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ None of the above

Displayed if Hate crimes option is selected in root question

**Which of the following policies/protections pertaining to hate crimes have you benefited from? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Hate Crime Law Covering LGBTQ+ People
- ☐ Ban on Panic Defense
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ None of the above

**To what extent do you believe these state policies and legal protections have improved attitudes of the general public toward LGBTQ+ Washingtonians?**

- ☐ Extremely improved
- ☐ Moderately improved
- ☐ Slightly improved
- ☐ Did not at all improve

**What would you like to see the Washington state government do to help LGBTQ+ people who live in Washington?**

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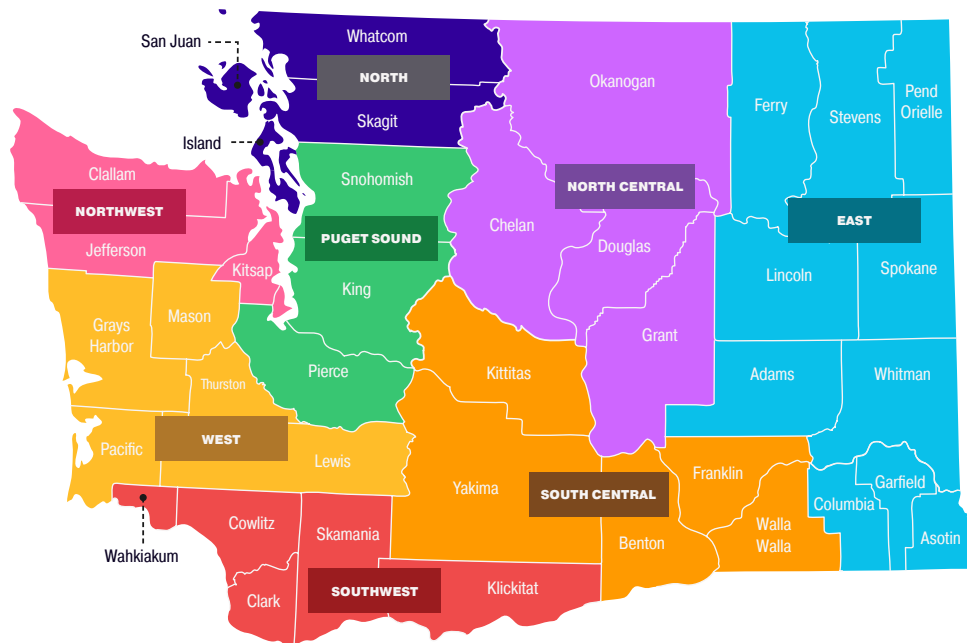
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*We would like to better understand where LGBTQ+ people live across WA.*

**Here is a regional map of WA. Please select (click on) the regional name/location where you currently live. If you live in multiple locations, please select the location of your primary residence. After you select a region, the color of the region will become bright green to show you've selected it.**

If you are not currently living in the WA, please click/select the arrow at the bottom right to go to the next question.



The following questions are about your use of medical care.

**Please select any of the following forms of medical care that you have used in WA.**

- ☐ Primary care
- ☐ Urgent care
- ☐ Emergency room
- ☐ Mental healthcare
- ☐ Gender-affirming medical care
- ☐ STD/STI testing
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ None
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

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*Displayed if gender-affirming care was selected in prior question*

**Which gender-affirming medical care did you access?**

- ☐ Guidance on information and resources
- ☐ Hormone therapy
- ☐ Psychological or psychiatric support
- ☐ Gender-affirming surgical procedures
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ I have not accessed gender-affirming medical care

**Please select any types of medical care that you have tried to use but have been unable to access while living in WA.**

- ☐ Primary care
- ☐ Urgent care
- ☐ Emergency room
- ☐ Mental healthcare
- ☐ Gender-affirming care
- ☐ STD/STI testing
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify:
- ☐ None, I've been able to access all medical care needed
- ☐ I have not tried to access medical care

*This question will be displayed only for participants ages 18 and older.*

**Which of the following best describes your primary health insurance coverage?**

- ☐ Health insurance through employer
- ☐ Individual or private plan
- ☐ Medicare
- ☐ Medicaid
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Something not listed here, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ I do not have health insurance right now

*This question will be displayed only for participants ages 18 and older.*

**While living in WA, have you encountered barriers to obtaining insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

*This question will be displayed if Yes is selected for the prior question AND if participants are ages 18+.*

**Please explain the barriers you encountered when trying to obtain insurance coverage for gender-affirming procedures.**

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**Do you tend to avoid obtaining medical care because you expect to experience discrimination (that is, unfair or prejudicial treatment) in medical settings?**

- ☐ No
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Unsure

This question will be displayed if Yes, Sometimes, or Unsure is selected for the prior question.

**When you avoid medical care, which of your identities or characteristics do you expect discrimination in medical settings to be related to? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Gender
- ☐ Sexual orientation
- ☐ Race/ethnicity
- ☐ Age
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Body size
- ☐ Religious affiliation or beliefs
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Tribal affiliation
- ☐ Preferred relationship structure
- ☐ Language
- ☐ Immigration status
- ☐ Mental health condition
- ☐ Income/social class
- ☐ Something else, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Not applicable

**Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination in a medical setting in WA based on any of your identities or characteristics listed below? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Gender
- ☐ Sexual orientation
- ☐ Race/ethnicity
- ☐ Age
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Body size
- ☐ Religious affiliation or beliefs
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Tribal affiliation
- ☐ Preferred relationship structure
- ☐ Language
- ☐ Immigration status
- ☐ Mental health condition
- ☐ Income/social class
- ☐ Something else, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Not applicable

**If you were to become sick or injured in the near future, how confident are you that someone you know would take care of you?**

- ☐ Extremely confident
- ☐ Moderately confident
- ☐ Slightly confident
- ☐ Not at all confident

The following questions are about your physical health (that is, the health of your body internally and externally).

**How would you rate your overall physical health?**

- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Excellent

On how many days during the past week did you engage in physical activity or exercise?

	0 Days	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day
Number of days last week	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*This item will be displayed only for participants ages 15 and older.*

The following question is about your sexual health.

**How often do you engage in screenings for sexually transmitted infections (STIs)? You may select all that apply.**

- ☐ Every time I have a new sexual partner
- ☐ More than one time each year
- ☐ Every year
- ☐ Every two years
- ☐ Every three years or longer
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Not applicable

The following questions are about your mental health.

**Below is a list of ways people may feel or behave. Please indicate how many days you have felt each way during the past week.**

	0 Days	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day
I felt depressed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I felt lonely.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I had crying spells.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I felt sad.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Please indicate how many days during the past week you have had these experiences.**

	0 Days	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day
I worried about a lot of things.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I thought a lot about what could go wrong.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I found it hard to stop worrying.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I worried a lot about all the bad things that could happen in the world.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I didn't feel well because I worried so much.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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**The following is a list of mental health issues, illnesses, and/or disorders. Please select any of the categories that represent diagnoses you have received from a medical professional at any time in your life.**

- ☐ Anxiety disorder
- ☐ Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- ☐ Bipolar disorder
- ☐ Depression
- ☐ Dissociative disorder
- ☐ Eating disorder
- ☐ Neurodevelopmental disorders
- ☐ Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)
- ☐ Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD)
- ☐ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- ☐ Schizophrenia
- ☐ Something not listed here, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ I have not received any of the above diagnoses

Please think about your experiences related to your mental health and well-being.

**In the 12 months, have you ever wished you were dead or wished you could go to sleep and not wake up?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

**In the past 12 months, have you ever had any thoughts about killing yourself?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

*If any of the questions in this survey have made you think negative thoughts, like about harming yourself, please immediately reach out to the following confidential, free support line: 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline: Call or text 988 – available 24/7/365*

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*This question will be displayed only for participants ages 18 and older.*

The following questions are about your substance use.

**How often do you NOW use tobacco (for example, cigarettes, e-cigs, chewing tobacco, etc)?**

- ☐ Every day
- ☐ Some days
- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Unsure

*This question will be displayed only for participants ages 18 and older.*

**How often do you NOW use marijuana/weed (for example, edibles, vaping, marijuana/weed cigarettes)?**

- ☐ Every day
- ☐ Some days
- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Unsure

*This question will be displayed only for participants ages 18 and older.*

**How often do you NOW consume alcohol (for example, beer, wine, hard cider, liquor)?**

- ☐ Every day
- ☐ Some days
- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Unsure

*This question will be displayed only for participants ages 18 and older.*

**Have you ever used any of the following substances or engaged in the following behaviors?**

	Yes	No	Unsure
Cocaine (including crack)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ecstasy (MDMA, molly, mandy)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fentanyl	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Methamphetamines (for example, speed, crystal, crank, ice, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychedelics (also called hallucinogens; for example, magic mushrooms, LSD, salvia, ayahuasca, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (for example, OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, Xanax)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Huffing (that is, sniffing glue, breathing the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaling paints or sprays to get high)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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**How safe do you feel as an LGBTQ+ person in the state of Washington?**

- ☐ Extremely safe
- ☐ Very safe
- ☐ Somewhat safe
- ☐ Neither safe nor unsafe
- ☐ Somewhat unsafe
- ☐ Very unsafe
- ☐ Extremely unsafe

**While living in WA, have you ever been a target of a hate crime (that is, one that is motivated by bias toward a characteristic or identity of a person)?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

If Yes or Unsure is selected for prior question

**Please select any of the following hate crimes you have experienced while living in WA, regardless of whether you reported the crime or not. Please select all that apply.**

- ☐ Burglary (illegally entering a home or business, regardless of whether property was taken)
- ☐ Defacement of property (such as vandalism)
- ☐ Domestic violence
- ☐ Physical assault -- with a weapon
- ☐ Physical assault -- without a weapon
- ☐ Robbery (taking property through threats or fear of harm)
- ☐ Stalking
- ☐ Sexual assault
- ☐ Trespassing
- ☐ Theft -- motor vehicle
- ☐ Theft -- not motor vehicle
- ☐ Verbal assault
- ☐ Something not listed above, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ None, I haven't experienced a hate crime

If Yes or Unsure is selected for initial hate crime question

**Of the hate crime(s) you have experienced, what identities or characteristics do you think motivated the actions of the offender(s)? An offender can be a stranger or someone you know (for example, a friend, coworker, or family member).**

Please select all identities or characteristics that apply.

- ☐ Gender
- ☐ Sexual orientation
- ☐ Race/ethnicity
- ☐ Religion
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Body size
- ☐ Age
- ☐ Preferred relationship structure
- ☐ Language

- 
- ☐ Immigration status
  - ☐ Mental health condition
  - ☐ Income/social class
  - ☐ Unsure
  - ☐ Another characteristic not listed above, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
  - ☐ None, I haven't experienced a hate incident

The following questions are about different dimensions of your identity.

**How old are you (in years)?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Which describes your gender? You may select all that apply.**

- ☐ Agender
- ☐ Cisgender man/boy
- ☐ Cisgender woman/girl
- ☐ Genderfluid
- ☐ Genderqueer
- ☐ Nonbinary
- ☐ Transgender man/boy
- ☐ Transgender woman/girl
- ☐ Two-Spirit
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**What sex were you assigned at birth?**

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Intersex
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Unsure

**To the best of your knowledge, do you have a difference of sex development (DSD)?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

**Please select the sexual orientation below that describes you. You may select all that apply.**

- ☐ Asexual
- ☐ Bisexual
- ☐ Demisexual
- ☐ Gay
- ☐ Lesbian
- ☐ Pansexual
- ☐ Queer
- ☐ Straight/heterosexual
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Thinking about your LGBTQ+ identity, are you out (or open about your LGBTQ+ identity) to all, most, some, or none of the following:

	All	Most	Some	None	Not applicable
Immediate family members (parents/guardians, siblings)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Extended family members (aunts, uncles, cousins)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
People at your work or school (coworkers, supervisors, classmates, instructors)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

This question will be displayed for participants ages 15 and older

Which best describes your preferred romantic/sexual relationship structure?

- ☐ Monogamous (When a person has romantic, sexual, and/or emotional relationships with only one partner at a time)
- ☐ Polyamorous (When a person may have romantic, sexual, and/or emotional relationships with multiple partners at the same time, and generally all partners are aware of the existence of multiple relationships/partners)
- ☐ Ambiamorous (When a person may have a romantic, sexual, and/or emotional relationship with one person at a time OR may have romantic, sexual, and/or emotional relationships with multiple people at the same time, depending on their situation, with a key factor often being the preferences of a current partner)
- ☐ I prefer not to be in a romantic/sexual relationship
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Something else, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

This question will be displayed for participants ages 11 to 14

Which best describes your preferred romantic relationship structure?

- ☐ Monogamous (When a person has romantic relationships with only one partner at a time)
- ☐ Polyamorous (When a person may have romantic relationships with multiple partners at the same time, and generally all partners are aware of the existence of multiple relationships/partners)
- ☐ Ambiamorous (When a person may have a romantic relationship with one person at a time OR may have romantic relationships with multiple people at the same time, depending on how they feel and/or what their current partner prefers)
- ☐ I prefer not to be in a romantic relationship
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Something else, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Do you live with a disability?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

Will only be displayed if Yes is selected for the prior question.

**Which disabilities or chronic conditions, if any, do you live with? Check all that apply.**

- ☐ Attention deficit (ADHD)
- ☐ Autism
- ☐ Blindness or visual impairment
- ☐ Deafness or hearing impairment
- ☐ Health impairment
- ☐ Intellectual disability
- ☐ Learning disability
- ☐ Mobility disability
- ☐ Psychiatric disability
- ☐ Speech impairment
- ☐ Traumatic brain injury
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ None of the above

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- ☐ High school or GED
- ☐ Some undergraduate studies
- ☐ Associate's degree
- ☐ Bachelor's degree
- ☐ Some graduate studies
- ☐ Master's degree
- ☐ PhD or other doctoral degree
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

This question will only be displayed for participants ages 18 and older

**Have you ever served in the United States military?**

- ☐ Yes, on active duty
- ☐ Yes, in the Reserve
- ☐ Yes, in the National Guard
- ☐ No, never served in the military

This question will only be displayed for participants ages 18 and older

**Are you currently serving in the United States military?**

- ☐ Yes, on active duty
- ☐ Yes, in the Reserve
- ☐ Yes, in the National Guard
- ☐ No, not currently serving on active duty, in the Reserve, or in the National Guard

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**What is your race/ethnicity? Please check all that apply:**

- ☐ Asian, Southeast Asian, or Asian American
- ☐ Black, African, or African American
- ☐ Indigenous, American Indian, Native American, or Alaska Native
- ☐ Latino/a/x/e or Hispanic
- ☐ Middle Eastern or North African
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- ☐ White
- ☐ Another race or ethnicity not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Unsure

**Are you an enrolled member of a Native American nation or tribe?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

**Do you identify as Alaska Native or American Indian?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

**What language do you primarily use at home?**

- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ English
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Russian
- ☐ Spanish
- ☐ Tagalog
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please select the religion or perspective that best represents your beliefs.**

- ☐ Agnostic
- ☐ Atheist
- ☐ Buddhist
- ☐ Christian
- ☐ Hindu
- ☐ Jewish
- ☐ Muslim
- ☐ Native American religion
- ☐ Spiritual but not religious
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Something not listed here; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

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**What is your current employment status? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Employed full time
- ☐ Employed part time
- ☐ Self-employed
- ☐ Unemployed
- ☐ Stay-at-home parent/homemaker/unpaid caregiver
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Retired
- ☐ Unable to work due to disability
- ☐ Something else not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**Which of the following industries best describes your current occupation?**

- ☐ Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, or Hunting
- ☐ Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
- ☐ Broadcasting
- ☐ College, University, and Adult Education
- ☐ Computer or Electronics Manufacturing
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Consulting
- ☐ Finance and Insurance
- ☐ Government and Public Administration
- ☐ Health Care or Social Assistance
- ☐ Homemaking
- ☐ Hotel and Food Services
- ☐ Information Services and Data Processing
- ☐ Legal Services
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Mining
- ☐ Primary or Secondary (K-12) Education
- ☐ Publishing
- ☐ Real Estate, Rental, or Leasing
- ☐ Religion
- ☐ Retail
- ☐ Retired
- ☐ Scientific or Technical Services
- ☐ Software
- ☐ Social Media
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Telecommunications
- ☐ Transportation and Warehousing
- ☐ Utilities
- ☐ Wholesale
- ☐ Something not listed here, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Do you feel that you have experienced discrimination (that is, unfair or prejudicial treatment) in the workplace in WA based on any of your identities or characteristics listed below? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Gender
- ☐ Sexual orientation
- ☐ Race/ethnicity
- ☐ Age
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Body size
- ☐ Religious affiliation or beliefs
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Tribal affiliation
- ☐ Preferred relationship structure
- ☐ Language
- ☐ Immigration status
- ☐ Mental health condition
- ☐ Income/social class
- ☐ Something not listed here, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Not applicable

This question will only be displayed for participants ages 18 and older.

**The following questions are about your individual and household income. Which best describes your gross annual individual income (that is, the income you personally earn in one year before deductions for taxes, benefits, etc)? Please include income from all sources (for example, child support).**

- ☐ Less than \$15,000
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$29,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$44,999
- ☐ \$45,000 to \$59,999
- ☐ \$60,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 to \$89,999
- ☐ \$90,000 to \$104,999
- ☐ \$105,000 to \$119,999
- ☐ \$120,000 to \$134,999
- ☐ \$135,000 to \$149,999
- ☐ \$150,000 and higher
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Not applicable

This question will only be displayed for participants ages 18 and older.

**Which best describes your gross annual household income (that is, the income your household earns in one year before deductions for taxes, benefits, etc – for example, your income plus your spouse's income)? Please include income from all sources (for example, child support).**

- ☐ Less than \$15,000
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$29,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$44,999
- ☐ \$45,000 to \$59,999
- ☐ \$60,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 to \$89,999

- ☐ \$90,000 to \$104,999
- ☐ \$105,000 to \$119,999
- ☐ \$120,000 to \$134,999
- ☐ \$135,000 to \$149,999
- ☐ \$150,000 and higher
- ☐ Unsure

This question will only be displayed for participants ages 18 and older.

**How do you think you are doing financially compared to other people your age in WA?**

- ☐ I am doing better financially than other people my age
- ☐ I am doing the same financially as other people my age
- ☐ I am doing worse financially than other people my age

This question will only be displayed for participants ages 18 and older.

**Do you believe your LGBTQ+ identity has affected your career advancement opportunities?**

- ☐ Yes, in a positive way
- ☐ Yes, in a negative way
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

Which best describes your current primary housing? Select all that apply.

- ☐ I live in a residence I own
- ☐ I live in a residence I rent
- ☐ I am temporarily staying with friends, family, or others
- ☐ I couch surf
- ☐ I stay in a shelter
- ☐ I live outside
- ☐ I live in a car
- ☐ Something else, please explain: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Unsure

This question will only be displayed for participants who select that they own a home in the prior question.

**Which best describes the home or residence you own?**

- ☐ Single-family home
- ☐ Townhome
- ☐ Multi-family home
- ☐ Condominium
- ☐ Tiny house
- ☐ Mobile home
- ☐ Something else not listed here, please explain: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ I do not own a home or residence

---

**Who lives with you in your household? Select all that apply to you.**

- ☐ Spouse
- ☐ Partner(s)
- ☐ Friend(s)
- ☐ Parent(s)
- ☐ Sibling(s)
- ☐ Child(ren)
- ☐ Other relative(s)
- ☐ Other people who aren't related to you, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ No one, I live alone

**Who do you consider to be part of your family (biological or chosen)? Select all that apply to you.**

- ☐ Spouse
- ☐ Partner(s)
- ☐ Friend(s)
- ☐ Parent(s)
- ☐ Sibling(s)
- ☐ Child(ren)
- ☐ Other relative(s)
- ☐ Other people who aren't related to you, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ No one

**Which describes your current marital status?**

- ☐ Legally married
- ☐ Never married
- ☐ Divorced or separated
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Something else, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**Are you 65 years old or older?**

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

This question will only be displayed for participants who select Yes for the prior question.

**Below is a list of services and facilities that may be accessed by people ages 65 and older. Please select any that you have tried to locate but have been unable to find LGBTQ-affirming options for in Washington.**

- ☐ Support groups
- ☐ Mental health services
- ☐ Retirement communities
- ☐ In-home health care
- ☐ Assisted living facilities
- ☐ Skilled nursing facilities
- ☐ Another similar service or facility, please explain: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Not applicable

---

**Which Washington State county do you live in?**

- |                                |                                    |                                    |  |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Adams    | <input type="radio"/> Garfield     | <input type="radio"/> Lincoln      | <input type="radio"/> Spokane  |
| <input type="radio"/> Asotin   | <input type="radio"/> Grant        | <input type="radio"/> Mason        | <input type="radio"/> Stevens  |
| <input type="radio"/> Benton   | <input type="radio"/> Grays Harbor | <input type="radio"/> Okanogan     | <input type="radio"/> Thurston   |
| <input type="radio"/> Chelan   | <input type="radio"/> Island       | <input type="radio"/> Pacific      | <input type="radio"/> Wahkiakum  |
| <input type="radio"/> Clallam  | <input type="radio"/> Jefferson    | <input type="radio"/> Pend Orielle | <input type="radio"/> Walla Walla  |
| <input type="radio"/> Clark    | <input type="radio"/> King         | <input type="radio"/> Pierce       | <input type="radio"/> Whatcom  |
| <input type="radio"/> Columbia | <input type="radio"/> Kitsap       | <input type="radio"/> San Juan     | <input type="radio"/> Whitman  |
| <input type="radio"/> Cowlitz  | <input type="radio"/> Kittitas     | <input type="radio"/> Skagit       | <input type="radio"/> Yakima   |
| <input type="radio"/> Douglas  | <input type="radio"/> Klickitat    | <input type="radio"/> Skamania     | <input type="radio"/> Unsure   |
| <input type="radio"/> Ferry    | <input type="radio"/> Lewis        | <input type="radio"/> Snohomish    | <input type="radio"/> I currently do not live in Washington State, please explain: |
| <input type="radio"/> Franklin |                                    |                                    |  |
- 

**What is the zip code for the area in which you reside? Please type the zip code below as a digit (for example, “12345”).**

---

Do you live in a rural area (that is, an area not immediately surrounding a city; a small town generally surrounded by open land)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

**How long have you lived in WA? Please report your total time living in WA.**

- ☐ Less than one year
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 or 6 years
- ☐ 7 or 8 years
- ☐ 9 or 10 years
- ☐ More than 10 years

This question will be displayed only for participants ages 18+

We would like to ask you a few questions about your immigration status. Your responses are completely anonymous and confidential and will help us understand the characteristics and needs of LGBTQ+ people across WA.

**Are you a citizen of the United States?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Prefer not to answer

---

This question will only be displayed for participants who answered No to the prior question AND are ages 18 and older.

**What is your immigration status? Select all that apply.**

- ☐ Permanent resident
- ☐ Immigrant
- ☐ Green card holder
- ☐ Resident alien
- ☐ Asylum seeker
- ☐ Something not listed here, please explain: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Unsure

Next, we would like to ask about your experiences with the criminal justice system. Your responses are completely anonymous and confidential and will help us understand the characteristics and needs of LGBTQ+ people across WA.

**Have you ever been incarcerated in Washington State (that is, found guilty of committing a crime and sentenced to time in prison)?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

This question will only be displayed for participants who selected Yes to the prior question.

**Did your LGBTQ+ identity negatively affect your treatment by other inmates or personnel while incarcerated?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Not applicable

Please explain:

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**Did you have difficulty receiving health care that affirmed your LGBTQ+ identity while incarcerated?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Not applicable

Please explain:

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**Is there anything else you'd like to share with us about being LGBTQ+ in WA?**

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**Is there anything you'd like to share with us about your experience with this survey? If not, please select (click on) the arrow at the bottom right.**

---

---

**How did you hear about this survey? Please select all that apply.**

- ☐ Online, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Pride event, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ News coverage, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Place of business, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Somewhere else, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ A friend
- ☐ Unsure

-----

*Thank you for completing the WA LGBTQ+ Survey and sharing your important voice! Please share this survey with your LGBTQ+ friends and family in WA. One way to access the survey is through the website [lgbtq.wa.gov/survey](https://lgbtq.wa.gov/survey).*

*Clicking/selecting the arrow at the bottom right will take you to the end of the survey, where you can decide whether to enter a raffle for a \$50 e-gift card. Please click/select the arrow at the bottom right.*

If any of the questions in this survey made you think negative thoughts, like about harming yourself, please immediately reach out to the following confidential, free support line:

988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline: Call or text 988 – available 24/7/365

End-of-Survey Message

*Thank you for completing the WA LGBTQ+ Survey! If you'd like to enter a raffle for a \$50 gift card for your participation, please go to the URL here:*

**[https://wsu.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_5BTEHTj7XXD5I7U](https://wsu.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_5BTEHTj7XXD5I7U)**

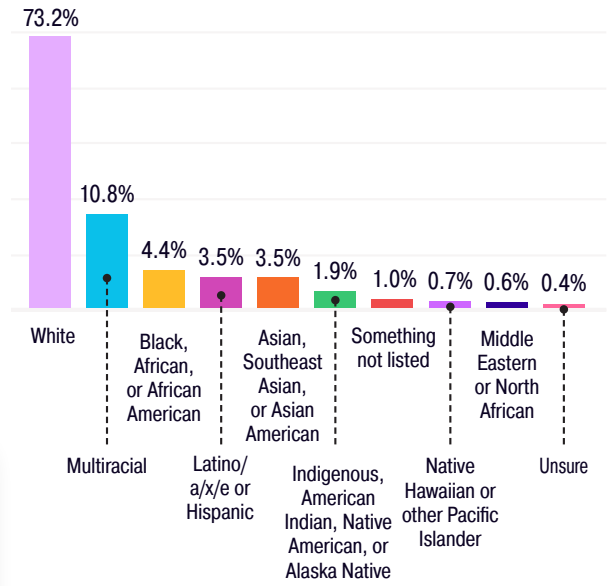
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## Appendix B

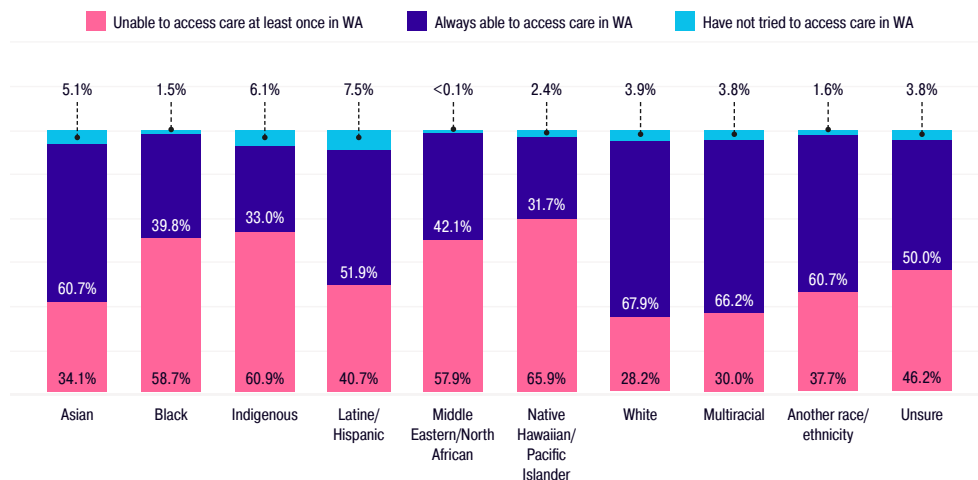
# Experiences of Racially/Ethnically Diverse LGBTQ+ Washingtonians



The more than 6,700 Washingtonians who participated in the WA LGBTQ+ Survey represent a range of races/ethnicities:



Survey participants from historically marginalized groups experience ongoing disparities, including in the health context:



Access the complete WA LGBTQ+ Survey report at [walgbtqsurvey.com](http://walgbtqsurvey.com) or [lgbtq.wa.gov](http://lgbtq.wa.gov) for more information.



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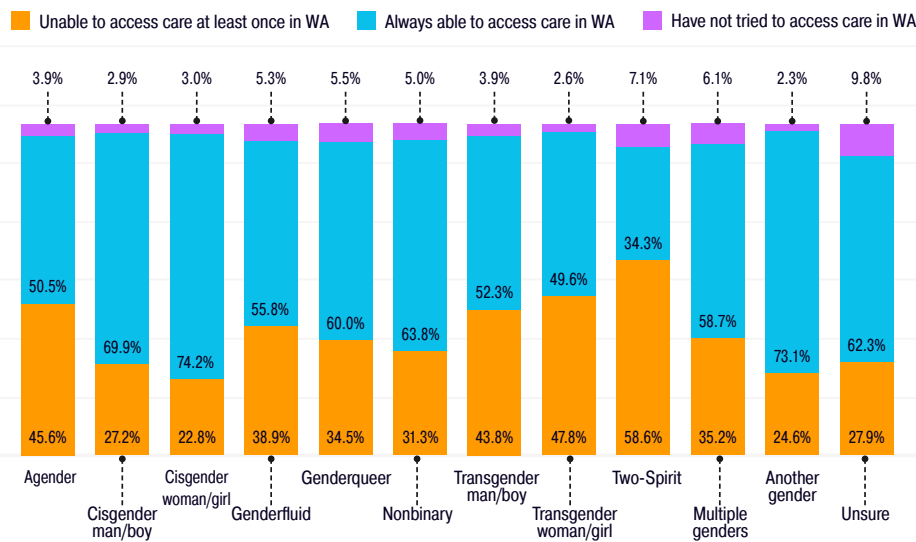
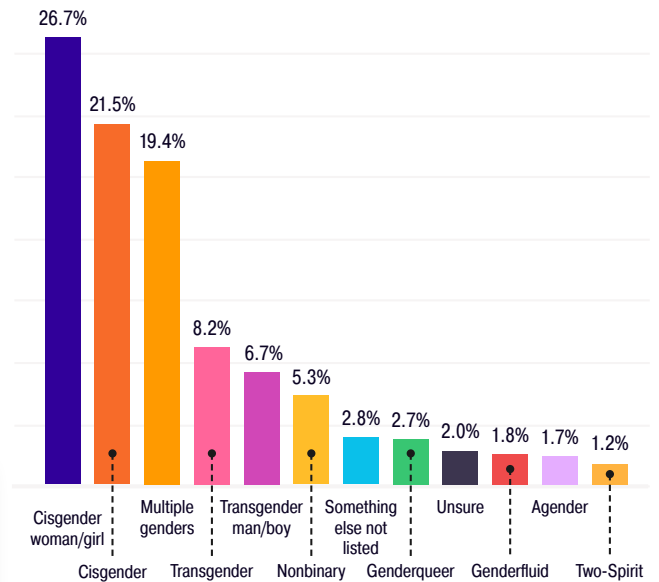


# Experiences of LGBTQ+ Washingtonians by Gender



The more than **6,700 Washingtonians** who participated in the **WA LGBTQ+ Survey** represent a range of genders:

Survey participants from historically marginalized groups experience ongoing disparities, including in the health context:



Access the complete **WA LGBTQ+ Survey report** at [walgbtqsurvey.com](http://walgbtqsurvey.com) or [lgbtq.wa.gov](http://lgbtq.wa.gov) for more information.



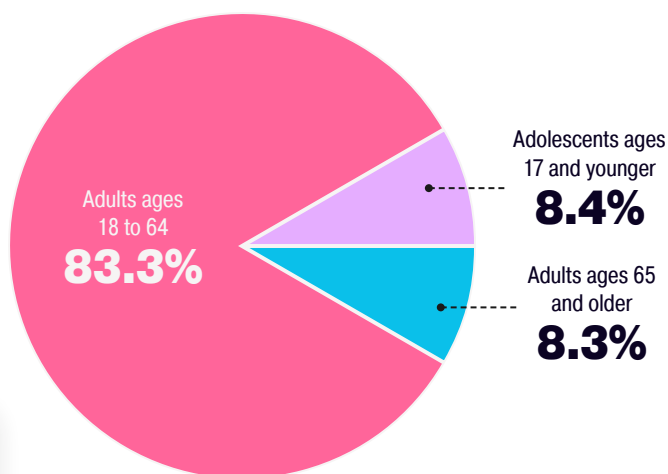
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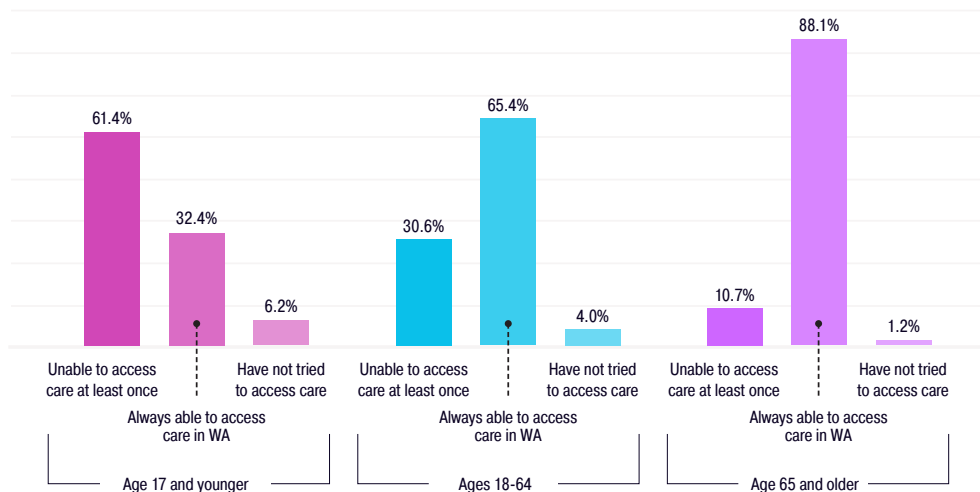
# Experiences of LGBTQ+ Washingtonians Across the Lifespan



The more than **6,700** Washingtonians who participated in the WA LGBTQ+ Survey represent a range of ages, from 11 to 98 years old:



Adolescent and older adult survey participants experience numerous disparities, including in the health context:



Access the complete WA LGBTQ+ Survey report at [walgbtqsurvey.com](http://walgbtqsurvey.com) or [lgbtq.wa.gov](http://lgbtq.wa.gov) for more information.



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