Sexual and Gender Minority Epidemiology

Carl G Streed Jr., MD, MPH, FACP
Assistant Professor of Medicine
Boston University School of Medicine
Research Lead
Center for Transgender Medicine & Surgery
March 22, 2019
No Disclosures

- Consultant National Opinion Research Center (NORC)
- Chair, Massachusetts Medical Society Committee on LGBTQ Matters
- Former Chair, American Medical Association Advisory Committee on LGBTQ Issues
Where “women” are from

Where “men” are from

Where “people who can’t be adequately classified using a contrived binary taxonomy” are from
Terminology 101

The Gender Unicorn

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

Gender Expression
- Feminine
- Masculine
- Other

Sex Assigned at Birth
- Female
- Male
- Other/Intersex

Physically Attracted to
- Women
- Man
- Other Gender(s)

Emotionally Attracted to
- Women
- Man
- Other Gender(s)

To learn more, go to: www.transstudent.org/gender

Design by Landyn Pan and Anna Moore

ADVANCING EXCELLENCE IN SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITY HEALTH
Homework

Terminology Related to Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and More
Identity, Attraction, Behavior

- Sexual Orientation Identity
- Romantic & Sexual Attraction
- Sex/Gender of Sexual Partners
Sex, Gender, Expression
How Many?
Perception

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

All numbers are in percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Less than 5%</th>
<th>5% to &lt;10%</th>
<th>10% to &lt;15%</th>
<th>15% to &lt;20%</th>
<th>20% to &lt;25%</th>
<th>More than 25%</th>
<th>No opin.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2002^*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Just your best guess, what percent of women in the United States today would you say are homosexual or lesbian?*

GALLUP®
The number of Americans identifying as LGBT is rising

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

Source: Gallup Daily tracking survey.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER
Demographic Variability

Older Americans much less likely to identify as LGBT

- Men: 3.7%
- Women: 4.4%
- White: 3.6%
- Black: 4.6%
- Hispanic: 5.4%
- Asian: 4.9%

- Age 18-36: 7.3%
- 37-51: 3.2%
- 52-70: 2.4%
- 71+: 1.4%

Annual Household Income

- <$36,000: 5.6%
- $36,000-$89,999: 4.0%
- $90,000+: 3.7%

Note: Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Source: Gallup Daily tracking survey, 2016.

PRW RESEARCH CENTER
2010 Census

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

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

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

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

Coming Out Milestones

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

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

Mean age

ADVANCING EXCELLENCE IN SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITY HEALTH
Welcome to the TransPop Study, a first-of-its-kind U.S. transgender population health survey, conducted by researchers at the Williams Institute at UCLA School of Law, Columbia University, Harvard University, and The Fenway Institute at Fenway Health.
# Data Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Surveys (N)</th>
<th>Missing Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Identity</td>
<td>NHIS, NHANES, NSFG, NSDUH, PATH, HCPS, NATS, NIS, NCVS, NSOAAP, YRBSS, BRFSS (12)</td>
<td>Options other than males, females, both, no one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Attraction</td>
<td>NSDUH, PATH (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Behavior</td>
<td>NHANES, NSFG, NIS, YRBSS (4)</td>
<td>Age ≥60; partner options other than men, women, both, none.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Identity</td>
<td>PATH, HCPS, NATS, NIS, NCVS, BRFSS (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inconsistent and Incomplete

Note: Micronesia and Samoa do not currently field BRFSS. Palau did not respond to inquiries and is excluded from this analysis.
Inconsistent and Incomplete
Inconsistent and Incomplete

Asking about sexual minorities

These states and large urban school districts included at least one of two questions ascertaining sexual minority status on their 2015 YRBS

SOURCE: CDC, "Sexual Identity, Sex of Sexual Contacts, and Health-Related Behaviors Among Students in Grades 9–12 – United States and Selected Sites, 2015"

DESERET NEWS GRAPHIC
Your Story. Your Health.

Join the first longitudinal health study of LGBTQ people today.

JOIN TODAY

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

Answers that change lives.

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