



2025 Community Needs Surveys

SUMMARY REPORT



Conducted by



Prepared in Partnership with





Foreword from the Executive Director

The Council on LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans is pleased to present findings from Minnesota's 2025 statewide LGBTQIA2S+ Community Needs Assessment, the most comprehensive examination of LGBTQIA2S+ experiences and needs conducted in Minnesota to date.

In 2025, we set out to collect data about the challenges facing LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans. Along the way, we gained so much more: a deeper understanding of the extraordinary strengths that exist across our communities. We saw resilience in the face of political and social challenges, a spirit of creativity and collective care, and the strong networks of connection and support built by communities over time. Understanding and recognizing these strengths is essential because they do not exist separately from the needs and challenges; they often emerge in response to the same barriers, gaps, and inequities that make this assessment necessary.

For many people, sharing these stories required vulnerability, trust, time, and, in some cases, revisiting painful moments. The Council on LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans extends our deepest gratitude to every person who entrusted us with their experiences. These stories now become part of a larger effort to ensure that the realities and needs of LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans are seen, understood, and cannot be ignored.

As a small state agency newly established in 2023, the Council quickly identified the Community Needs Assessment as our flagship initiative—one of great magnitude that we knew we could not undertake alone. This work was possible because hundreds of organizations, advocates, and leaders had laid the foundation long before we existed and immediately showed up to help move this project forward, bringing their expertise, networks, and years of established community trust. We're deeply inspired by and grateful for the partnerships and collaboration that fueled this historic effort.

This Summary Report is one piece of a larger body of work. While no single report can fully capture the depth and complexity of these experiences, the stories and perspectives shared through this process bring greater visibility to strengths, challenges, unmet needs, and barriers that too often go undocumented or underrepresented. Our responsibility now is to carry these experiences forward and turn them into meaningful action for Minnesota's vibrant and beautiful LGBTQIA2S+ communities.

In gratitude,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Emma Watts', written in a cursive style.

Emma Watts, Executive Director



Thank you to our
council members,
staff, and
community partners

Council members

The following council members served during the Community Needs Assessment period and provided leadership, guidance, and support throughout various stages of the project. Thank you:

Oby Ballinger	Francesca Mounkoka Goma
Bibi Black	Max Hall
KB Brietzke	Ogichidaakwe (Selena Garza)
Theo Casio	Senator Lindsey Port
Representative Brion Curran	Dr. Jonathan Poquiz
Phil Duran	Kat Rohn
Reneka Evans	Alyson Rodway
Representative Leigh Finke	Randy Stillday
Dr. Jessica Garcia	

Staff

This work was led and supported by staff with the Council on LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans and Management Analysis and Development who contributed across multiple phases of the Community Needs Assessment, from project planning and community engagement to implementation, analysis, and reporting.

Angelica Gentile Operations	Brittany Wallman Communications
Henriët Hendriks and consultant team Management Analysis and Development	Kelsey Waits Research
Mars Kamenski Engagement	Emma Watts Executive Director
Alexander Lussenhop Research	

Community partners

This Community Needs Assessment was supported by a broad network of partners across Minnesota whose time, expertise, and outreach efforts helped make this work possible. Partners provided guidance and feedback, promoted the Community Needs Surveys, distributed materials, shared information, and helped connect us with Minnesota's LGBTQIA2S+ communities.

Because this effort relied heavily on grassroots support and community networks, there are likely individuals and organizations whose contributions occurred behind the scenes or in ways MNQT may not have fully captured. While we have done our best to recognize those who contributed, we know this list may not include everyone, and we extend our gratitude to all who helped make this project possible.

Foundational champions and core partners

Aliveness Project	Management Analysis and Development	RiseUp Partnership
Annex Teen Clinic		Rochester Pride
B. Wilson Brings Change	Memorialize the Movement	SEWA-AIFW
Believe In What's Possible	Minnesota Philharmonic Orchestra	Sex Workers Outreach Project
Black Visions Collective	MN Deaf Queers	Stevens Square Community Organization (SSCO)
Clare Housing	MN POC Pride	Telling Queer History
Dance TV Studios	Our Space MN	Trans Northland
Drag Story Hour MN	OutFront Minnesota	Transforming Families MN
East Central MN Pride	PFund Foundation	Transforming Generations
Friends & Co.	Quatrefoil Library	Twin Cities Pride
Gender Justice	Queermunity	Vogue Down Minneapolis
IDEA Hastings	QUEERSPACE Collective	West St. Paul Pride
Jewish Family & Children's Service of Minneapolis (JFCS): J-Pride program	Rainbowatonna	Wilder Research
LGBTQ+ Twin Cities Latin Dance	RECLAIM	YouthLink
	ReEntry Lab	

Supporting collaborators

Anoka Pride Day
Asian American Organizing Project
Art in the Basement
Austin MN Pride
Bloomington Pride MN
Bisexual Organizing Project
Central MN Women Rising
Centro Tyrone Guzman
Christina Kendrick
CLUES
Face to Face
Family Enhancement Center
Family Tree Clinic
FilmNorth
Golden Valley Pride
Human Rights Campaign MN
Indigenous Peoples Taskforce
Indigenous Roots
Life House Duluth
Metropolitan Area Agency on Aging
Milkweed Editions
Minnesota Abortion Action Committee
MNclusive Employee Resource Group
Minnesota School Outreach Coalition
MN Two-Spirit Society
Mossier
Mouthy Menace Productions
Northfield Pride
North Star Roller Derby
Open Book

Out Rochester
Paper Lantern Project
Patrick's Cabaret
Pillsbury House + Theatre
Petty Treason Productions
Prism Organizing
Queer Equity Institute
Quorum
Red Door Clinic
Red Wing Pride
Rise and Remember
SAGE
Shor Salkas
South Central Minnesota Pride
St. Cloud Pride
St. Cloud State University LGBT Resource Center
Taking Back Pride Coalition
The Coven
TIGERRS
Twin Cities Queer Transplants
University of Minnesota Disability Resource Center
University of Minnesota Eli Coleman Institute for Sexual and Gender Health National Center for Gender Health
University of Minnesota Extension
University of Minnesota Gender & Sexuality Center for Queer and Trans Life
University of Minnesota Hubert H. Humphrey School of Public Affairs Center on Women, Gender, and Public Policy
UnRestrict Minnesota
WE Health Clinic Duluth

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Introduction

About the Community Needs Assessment

In 2023, the Council on LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans (referred to in this report as MNQT or the Council) was established to work toward economic, social, legal, and political equality for Minnesota's community of people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender expansive, queer, intersex, asexual, and/or Two-Spirit. Consistent with its statutory mandate, the Minnesota Legislature directed the Council to conduct, or contract for, studies that identify challenges facing LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans and inform solutions across areas including education, employment, human rights, health, housing, social welfare, and related policy issues.

The Minnesota LGBTQIA2S+ Community Needs Assessment is the Council's first major effort to fulfill that charge and better understand the experiences and needs of LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans across the state by collecting data that informs policy, administrative, and funding recommendations for the Governor, state legislature, and state agencies. The Community Needs Assessment includes three components:

1. **Community Needs Surveys:** A survey of adult LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans age 18 and older and a survey of parents/caregivers of LGBTQIA2S+ youth age 17 and younger. Data collection was completed in 2025.
2. **Community Conversations:** A series of 12 focus-group style conversations with individuals from subsets of the LGBTQIA2S+ community who face unique barriers, disparities, and/or are historically underrepresented. Data collection was completed in 2025.
3. **Organization and Provider Survey:** An online survey for organizations and providers that serve or work with the LGBTQIA2S+ population in Minnesota. Data collection is ongoing at the time of the release of this report in August 2026 and will be completed by end of 2026.

A Community Needs Assessment by and for LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans is important, as this community remains underrepresented in data related to health care outcomes, barriers to care, and life experiences such as discrimination and violence. These gaps are further compounded by inconsistent or limited collection of sexual orientation and gender identity data across major federal and other data sources. Without comprehensive and inclusive data, policymakers, service providers, and advocates have fewer tools to identify needs, understand disparities, and advocate for programs and services that support LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans.

While the Community Needs Assessment provides critical insights to improve the lives of Minnesota's LGBTQIA2S+ community, it was not designed to evaluate specific programs or service delivery systems, nor does it assess the implementation or enforcement of policies across Minnesota.

This report represents the first phase of findings from the Community Needs Surveys and provides an initial look at survey results. Additional survey analyses, findings from other assessment components, and future reports will continue to deepen and expand upon the findings presented here.

Survey context and implications

Data collection for the Community Needs Surveys occurred between March and December 2025. This report is intended to provide insight into the experiences, concerns, and challenges faced by LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans. The findings in this report should be interpreted within the broader social, cultural, and political context in which the surveys were conducted. Throughout 2025, LGBTQIA2S+ communities – particularly transgender communities – faced a record-breaking number of policy actions limiting or attempting to limit rights, access, and visibility. In 2025, over 1,000 anti-transgender bills were introduced across the United States, a record high.¹ President Trump issued several executive orders and federal actions that altered or sought to alter policies related to gender identity, gender-affirming care, military service, and federal recognition of sex and gender. A number of these actions were subsequently challenged through litigation and subject to injunctions or ongoing court review. At the same time, violence against members of the transgender community also increased.² As with any needs assessment, the broader environment in which data are collected may shape respondents' experiences, perceptions, and willingness to engage.

This summary report is also being released during a period of significant changes in the policy and data landscape affecting LGBTQIA2S+ communities. Federal actions in 2025 modified, reduced, or eliminated entirely the collection of sexual orientation and gender identity measures in federal surveys, datasets, and databases, which may affect the availability of information used to understand LGBTQIA2S+ populations over time. This underscores the importance of this needs assessment and future efforts to ensure the LGBTQIA2S+ community is visible and well-represented in state data collection. The policy and contextual information presented in this report is current as of summer 2026.

Limitations

While the Community Needs Surveys provide an important snapshot of the experiences of LGBTQIA2S+ people in Minnesota across a range of life experiences, a few limitations should be considered when interpreting the findings.

First, the Community Needs Surveys used a convenience sample of LGBTQIA2S+ adults and parents/caregivers of LGBTQIA2S+ youth in Minnesota who chose to participate. As a result, findings should be understood to reflect the experiences and perspectives of survey respondents only. The survey data do not statistically represent the experiences of all LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans. Even so, the results provide valuable insight into experiences of the 6,919 adult LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans and 385 parents and caregivers of LGBTQIA2S+ youth in Minnesota who completed the survey. The survey data can help identify patterns, areas for further exploration, and priorities for future research, policy discussions, and community action.

¹ [Anti-trans Legislation Tracker](#)

² [2025 GLAAD ALERT Desk Report | GLAAD](#)

LGBTQIA2S+ people are estimated to make up approximately 11% of Minnesota’s adult population,³ making random population-based sampling difficult and resource intensive. Instead, MNQT used an opt-in approach combined with extensive outreach. Specifically, MNQT received weekly reports during the data collection period that included information about respondents’ demographic variables, including age and race/ethnicity. In addition to broad advertisement and outreach, MNQT used targeted advertising and recruitment in partnership with community-based organizations to increase the number of responses from demographic groups that were responding at lower rates according to the weekly reports. For example, MNQT and our partners did additional outreach in Greater Minnesota. Recruitment relied heavily on MNQT’s relationships with community partners that serve different segments of Minnesota’s LGBTQIA2S+ population. MNQT also placed ads in targeted media and social media.

Second, the Community Needs Surveys were administered online, meaning participation depended on access to connected devices or internet and cellular data services. These recruitment and participation methods may have influenced who was able or likely to participate.

Third, information about the experiences of minors was gathered through a survey of parents/caregivers who were able and willing to report on their children’s experiences and needs. Because responses relied on parent/caregiver participation, the findings do not fully reflect the experiences of all LGBTQIA2S+ youth, including youth who are not “out” to family members or whose family circumstances, such as lack of acceptance, may affect their willingness to participate in this survey. While survey data were not collected directly from LGBTQIA2S+ youth, MNQT held two community conversations with youth; participation required parental consent. Insights from those discussions will be included in future reports. Additional survey data from LGBTQIA2S+ youth in Minnesota is available through the 2025 Minnesota Student Survey.⁴

Finally, the median amount of time people took to complete the survey was 22 minutes. The surveys included over 100 questions. The overall length of the surveys may have prevented some potential respondents from completing it.

³ [Minnesota Compass data](#)

⁴ [Minnesota Student Survey](#)



Methods

Survey development

Conversations with MNQT Council members, community organizations, and community leaders informed the key topic areas included in the Community Needs Surveys. MNQT also reviewed questions from LGBTQIA2S+ Needs Assessments conducted in other states and broader statewide surveys administered in Minnesota. Following the development of the draft surveys, MNQT engaged organizations that serve LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans in a series of information sessions about the Community Needs Assessment. More than 100 individuals participated and were offered opportunities to review draft survey instruments and provide feedback.

The State of Minnesota Enterprise Translation Office (ETO) translated the final surveys into Hmong, Somali, and Spanish, which are the three most commonly spoken non-English languages in Minnesota. Words related to queer identities did not translate easily into Somali and Hmong, so extra care was taken to define these terms. In addition, each survey question was translated into American Sign Language (ASL) through video recordings integrated into the surveys.

In both surveys, participants were informed that their responses are anonymous, that they could refuse to answer any question, and that they could discontinue participation at any time. Because some survey topics addressed potentially sensitive experiences such as discrimination or violence, resource information was made available throughout the survey.

Most of the survey questions were multiple choice with pre-determined response options. Many of these questions also included write-in response options. Many questions also included response options such as “Not applicable” or “Prefer not to answer.” Three open-ended questions at the end of the survey allowed respondents to write in their responses.

To be eligible for the **adult survey**, participants were required to identify as LGBTQIA2S+, be age 18 or older, and reside in Minnesota at the time of the survey.

To be eligible for the **parent/caregiver survey**, participants were required to identify as the parent/caregiver of a member of the LGBTQIA2S+ community age 17 or younger and currently live in Minnesota. Individuals who did not meet these eligibility criteria were not included in the surveys.

The adult survey asked respondents about their experiences seeking support for various needs and concerns: feelings of physical and emotional safety; connections to the LGBTQIA2S+ community; and demographic information including sexual orientation and gender identity. The parent/caregiver survey asked respondents to report on their child’s experiences seeking support for various needs and concerns; feelings of physical and emotional safety; school experiences; connections to the LGBTQIA2S+ community; and demographic information including sexual orientation and gender identity of their child. The final two questions on both surveys were open-ended and asked respondents what brings them or their child the most joy in life and what their greatest fears are for themselves or their child as a member of the LGBTQIA2S+ community.

Privacy protections

Throughout the survey process, protecting participant confidentiality was paramount. As a state agency, MNQT is subject to public data requirements. If data were requested from the survey, MNQT could not guarantee the removal of variables from a dataset, even in cases where retaining those variables could increase the risk of reverse identification (i.e., identifying individual respondents based on their demographic characteristics or other data they provided). To protect respondents' identities, MNQT contracted with Minnesota Management Analysis and Development (MAD) to collect and maintain the data on behalf of MNQT.

Minnesota Management Analysis and Development (MAD) is a division of Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) that provides consulting services for state agencies. Unlike most state agencies, MAD has additional legal data protections under the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act (Minnesota Statutes §13.64) that allow them to keep private certain data collected for consulting projects:

- **Public Data Requests:** Under Minnesota law, most state agency data is public, but data collected and maintained by MAD is not subject to public records requests in the same way. This means information that could reasonably be used to identify an individual from their response is considered private data under Minn. Stat. 13.64, meaning MAD will not share it with others except as provided by law, or unless and until MAD shares data with other state agencies.
- **Confidential Research Protections:** MAD follows strict protocols that allow certain data to be classified as non-public or confidential.
- **Removal of Potentially Identifiable Information:** Before MAD shares survey data with MNQT or any other entity, potentially identifiable information is removed from responses. For example, if a respondent named their child or their employer in an open-ended question, MAD would remove the name before providing the data file.

Survey questions were carefully developed with privacy in mind. Certain demographic questions – such as age, city of residence, ethnicity, race, and gender – can increase the risk of reverse identification, where a person's responses could be used to determine their identity. To minimize this risk while still gathering meaningful data, MNQT made the following key decisions:

- **Limited availability of disaggregated racial and ethnic data:** To protect participant privacy, particularly in regions of Greater Minnesota with smaller and less diverse populations, race and ethnicity data were collected using broader categories only. For example, respondents who identified as "Asian or Asian American," were not prompted to select more specific ethnicity or cultural identities (e.g., Hmong, Indian, Chinese). As a result, this survey analysis will not be able to examine differences within broader racial and ethnic categories. MNQT recognizes the importance of ensuring data collection approaches better reflect the full diversity of identities and experiences within the LGBTQIA2S+ community. In future efforts, MNQT will continue working with researchers, experts, and community members to identify approaches that balance meaningful representation with privacy considerations. MNQT also recognizes that community engagement extends beyond research and will continue creating opportunities to learn from communities through additional forms of engagement.

- **Limited geographic information:** While LGBTQIA2S+ people live in all communities across Minnesota, collecting detailed geographic information, such as zip code or city of residence, can increase the risk of respondent identification. This risk is increased for Greater Minnesota residents where smaller and less diverse populations can make individuals more identifiable based on minority identities, especially when multiple demographic variables can be triangulated. To help protect privacy, geographic data collection and reporting were intentionally limited. While respondents identified their region of Minnesota, that information was not shared with MNQT by MAD. Instead, MNQT received a binary indicator showing whether respondents lived within or outside the seven-county Twin Cities metro area. Respondents also had the option to identify their community type (e.g., metro, suburban, rural, or Tribal community).

Data collection

MNQT used a broad, multi-channel outreach strategy designed to reach LGBTQIA2S+ community members across Minnesota for survey recruitment. Promotion efforts combined digital and in-person approaches and prioritized engagement through trusted community organizations, culturally specific groups, grassroots networks, and community leaders. Additional outreach efforts focused on populations within the LGBTQIA2S+ community that have historically been underrepresented or underserved in research and public engagement processes, such as BIPOC communities, elders, Greater Minnesota residents, and people living with disabilities. MNQT also engaged government agencies, educational institutions, businesses, Pride organizations, and other community partners to expand awareness and encourage participation.

Survey promotion included paid and organic social media campaigns, print and digital advertising, radio and newsletter placements, earned media, partner toolkits, and physical outreach materials. More than 100 in-person and virtual engagement events were conducted or attended by MNQT across Minnesota. As a new and small state agency, MNQT's reach and capacity were limited. To address this limitation, MNQT formed paid partnerships with organizations and trusted messengers to share information through existing relationships and networks, with the goal of increasing awareness and broadening survey reach across diverse populations.

The surveys were primarily administered online through the Qualtrics platform. Paper surveys in English were available at Queermunity, a community gathering space in Minneapolis accessible by public transportation. Completed paper surveys were submitted through a secure lockbox and later entered into Qualtrics by MNQT staff.

The English versions of the surveys were administered March 14, 2025, through December 31, 2025. The Spanish, Hmong, and Somali versions of the surveys were administered June 16, 2025, through December 31, 2025. The American Sign Language (ASL) version of the surveys was administered June 21, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

The following table illustrates the number of people who started and completed the survey and other information about survey completions.

1. Survey respondents

Respondents	Adult survey	Parent / caregiver survey
Total number who started the survey	8,652	447
Total number who were eligible	7,213	385
Total number who fully completed the survey	588	32
Total number who completed at least half of the survey	5,987	339
Total number of eligible surveys used in analysis ^a	6,919	385
Number of English surveys completed	6,907	385
Number of Hmong surveys completed	0	0
Number of Somali surveys completed	0	0
Number of Spanish surveys completed	7	0
Number of ASL surveys completed	5	0
Median time to complete	22 minutes	20 minutes

^a Includes survey respondents who completed at least one demographic question and one or more of the topical questions.

Data analysis

Because all survey questions were optional, the number of respondents varies by question. Questions relevant only to specific groups of respondents, such as questions intended for transgender respondents, may have fewer respondents, because the skip logic for the survey was set up so only respondents who identified as transgender (or the parent/caregiver of a transgender child) were asked some questions. The tables and charts throughout this report show only the valid responses for that question, with the number of valid responses (N) included in the chart or table title. All respondents that skipped the question due to skip logic in the survey, those who left the question blank, and those who marked an invalid response such as “Prefer not to answer” are not included in the N and were not included in the denominator when calculating the response percentages for each question.

This report is considered preliminary, as it includes the results of every individual question on the Community Needs Surveys without any analysis of differences across subgroups of respondents or exploration of patterns across questions. Future reports will include additional analyses of patterns and differences across subgroups of respondents and will also include recommendations. Reporting has been split into phases to provide timely information without sacrificing complete and rigorous analysis. This report does not include any data or results from the Community Conversations or the Organization and Provider Survey. This information will also be provided in future reports.



How to read this report

There are a few important things to note as you read the narrative and look at the charts in this report.

First, some survey questions were asked of both adult respondents and parent/caregiver respondents, and other questions were only asked of adult respondents. Where questions are identical or very similar across the two surveys, results are displayed alongside each other.

Second, parent/caregiver respondents answered questions about their children who identify as LGBTQIA2S+. Throughout this report, any time we refer to information about children, it is based on the responses of the parents/caregivers who responded on behalf of their children.

Finally, the Community Needs Survey respondents opted in to this survey. They were not randomly selected from the population, so they are not statistically representative of all LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans. Therefore, we cannot assume that because a certain percentage of respondents have a characteristic or identify with a particular demographic category that this is reflective of the entire population of LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans.

Key terms used in this report

Throughout this report we have defined or explained key terms to assist readers in understanding terminology related to LGBTQIA2S+ identities. It is important to remember that **language within and about the LGBTQIA2S+ community is constantly evolving, may change rapidly, and some terms may mean different things to different people**. The terms and definitions we have provided are meant to be a starting point for discussion and understanding of how these terms are used in the time and culture that this report was written.

We used the following sources for these terms, in some cases copying directly:

- [Glossary of Terms: LGBTQ | GLAAD](#)
- [Glossary of LGBTQIA+ Terms | LGBTQ Resource Center | Georgetown University](#)
- [LGBTQIA Resource Center - LGBTQIA Resource Center Glossary](#)
- [Understanding Gender Identities: FAQ & Supportive Resources | The Trevor Project](#)

For the Two-Spirit definition, we used: [Two-Spirit: A Cultural Heritage](#)

Agender: Describes a person who experiences an absence of an internal gender identity or who has very little experience of a gender.

Aromantic: Aromantic orientation is generally characterized by feeling no, little, or conditional romantic attraction.

Asexual: Describes a person who has a complete or partial lack of sexual attraction to others. Asexuality exists on a spectrum, and asexual people may experience no, little, or conditional sexual attraction.

A-Spec: Stands for “asexual spectrum.” Encompasses a wide range of asexual identities and experiences, such as asexual, demisexual, or greysexual.

Bisexual+: Describes a person who has the potential to be physically, romantically, and/or emotionally attracted to people of more than one gender, not necessarily at the same time, in the same way, or to the same degree.

Cisgender: Describes a person whose gender identity corresponds to their sex assigned at birth.

Demisexual: Describes a person who feels sexual attraction only to people with whom they have an emotional bond. Demisexuals are included on the asexual spectrum.

Gay: A person who is emotionally, romantically, or sexually attracted to members of the same gender.

Gender Expression: External manifestations of gender that can be expressed through a person’s name, pronouns, clothing, haircut, voice, and/or behavior. People can exert a certain degree of control over their gender expression depending on their resources and environment.

Gender Identity (Gender): A person’s internal, deeply held knowledge of their own gender. A person’s gender identity may or may not align with the sex they were assigned at birth.

Gender non-conforming: Describes people whose gender expression differs from conventional expectations of masculinity and femininity.

Gender-expansive: Describes a person with a wider, more flexible range of gender identity and/or expression than typically associated with the binary gender system.

Genderfluid: A person who does not identify with a single fixed gender or has a fluid or unfixed gender identity.

Genderqueer: Describes a person whose gender identity and/or gender expression falls outside of the dominant societal norm for their assigned sex, is beyond genders, or is some combination of genders.

Heterosexual: Describes a person whose enduring physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction is to people of a gender different than their own.

Intersex: Describes people who are born with a variety of differences in their sex traits and reproductive anatomy including genitalia, chromosomes, sex organs, hormone production, hormone response, and/or secondary sex traits.

Lesbian: Describes a woman whose enduring physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction is to other women.

M-Spec: Stands for “multi-sexual spectrum.” An umbrella term to describe sexual orientations that involve sexual attraction to more than one gender, such as bisexual, pansexual, and omnisexual.

Nonbinary: Describes a person who experiences their gender identity as falling outside the binary gender categories of man and woman. Nonbinary is an umbrella term that encompasses many ways to understand one’s gender.

Pansexual: Describes a person who has the capacity to form physical, romantic, and/or emotional attractions to any person, regardless of gender identity.

Queer: An umbrella term used to describe sexual/romantic orientations or identities that fall outside of societal norms.

Questioning: An adjective used by some people who are in the process of exploring their sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

Sexual Orientation: A person’s enduring physical, romantic and/or emotional attraction to another person.

Transgender Man: A man who was assigned female at birth may use this term to describe himself.

Transgender Woman: A woman who was assigned male at birth may use this term to describe herself.

Transgender: Describes a person whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.

Two-Spirit: The term "Two-Spirit" has profound significance in many Native American and Indigenous cultures. It describes individuals who embody both masculine and feminine spirits, representing a unique cultural identity. The Two-Spirit identity encompasses a wide range of gender expressions and sexual orientations. Different tribal nations have various interpretations and definitions for Two-Spirit, and the Council recognizes that no brief definition fully reflects its significance or the diversity of Indigenous understandings of the identity. Readers are encouraged to explore additional Two-Spirit and Indigenous resources.



Demographics

Survey responses highlight the diversity within the LGBTQIA2S+ community

Overall, 78% of survey respondents live in the 7-county Twin Cities metro area and **22% live in Greater Minnesota**, providing meaningful representation of LGBTQIA2S+ residents living outside the Twin Cities metro area.

We estimate that about 5% of Minnesota's total population moved to the state in the past three years.⁵ By contrast, **11% of adult survey respondents and 5% of children moved to Minnesota in the past three years.** The most common reason adult and parent/caregiver respondents moved to Minnesota was for **the state's legal protections for LGBTQIA2S+ people** (see sidebar).

Respondents identify with a range of sexual orientations, with **queer** being the most commonly selected identity for both adults and children.

Respondents who moved to Minnesota within the past three years most commonly cited their main reason(s) to move to Minnesota as:

- The state's legal protections for LGBTQIA2S+ people (adults and parents/caregivers)
- To avoid discrimination (adults and parents/caregivers)
- For a job (adults)
- To access gender-affirming care (parents/caregivers)
- For the quality K-12 education (parents/caregivers)
- To be close to family (adults and parents/caregivers)
- Connections to the LGBTQIA2S+ community (adults and parents/caregivers)

Transgender respondents made up a substantial share of survey participants, with **40% of adults and 71% of children**, as reported by parents/caregivers, **identifying as transgender**. To put these participation rates in context, national research estimates that 9% of LGBTQIA2S+ adults identify as transgender.⁶ While the survey results cannot be generalized to all transgender Minnesotans, the surveys provide robust datasets for understanding the experiences of transgender Minnesotans.

⁵ [An Analysis of Migration Trends and Patterns in Minnesota; MN State Demographic Center – Our Estimates](#) (pdf file will open)

⁶ [Identities: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender & queer | Pew Research Center](#)

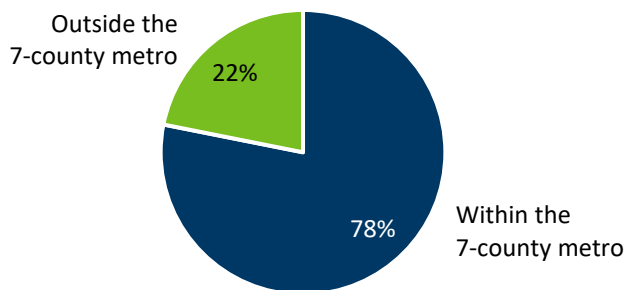
LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans who are diverse by age, race and ethnicity, disability, education, and relationship type are represented in this Community Needs Survey:

- 78% of adult respondents are age 49 and younger, and 13% percent are age 60+.
- 73% of children are between the age of 13 and 17.
- 84% of respondents identified their race/ethnicity as white alone while 16% of respondents selected at least one of the following race/ethnicity options: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian or Asian American; Black, African, or African American; Hispanic or Latino/a/x/e; Middle Eastern/North African; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.
- 34% of adult respondents and 23% of children identify as having a disability.
- 76% of adult respondents have an associate's degree or more education.
- 30% of adult respondents said they have been in a polyamorous relationship.

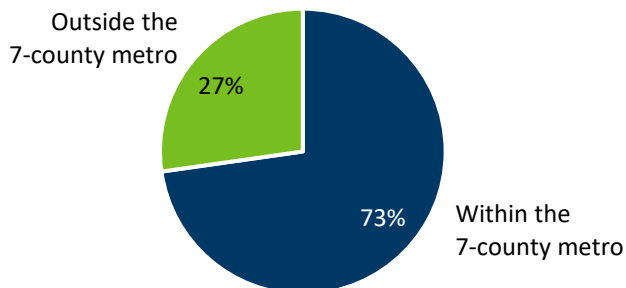
Having enough income to make ends meet is a struggle for many adult respondents, while parent/caregiver respondents were less likely to report similar financial strains. Thirty-nine percent of adult survey respondents and 18% of parents/caregivers said their household income is not adequate or is only somewhat adequate to meet the basic needs of their family. Forty-three percent of adult respondents and 11% of children have previously or are currently experiencing food insecurity.

The following charts illustrate the results from all the “Demographics” questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

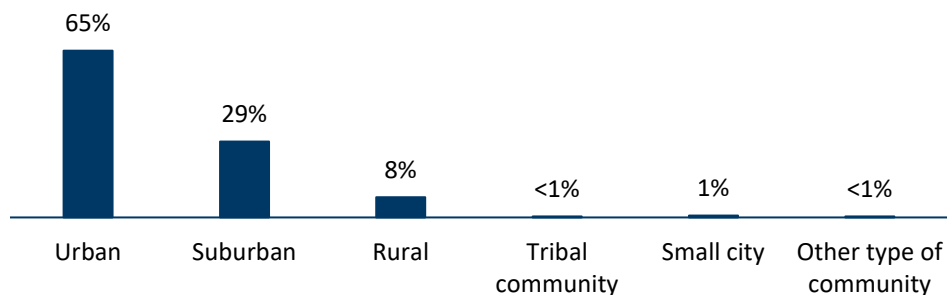
2a. Where do you live in Minnesota? (adult survey Q3, N=6,813)



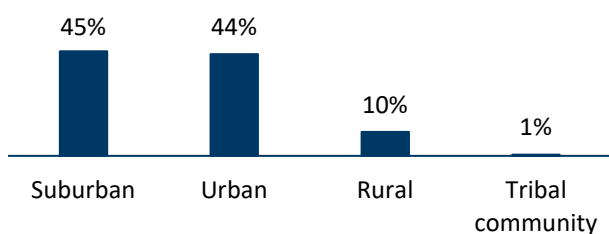
2b. Where in Minnesota does your child primarily live? (parent/caregiver survey Q4, N=378)



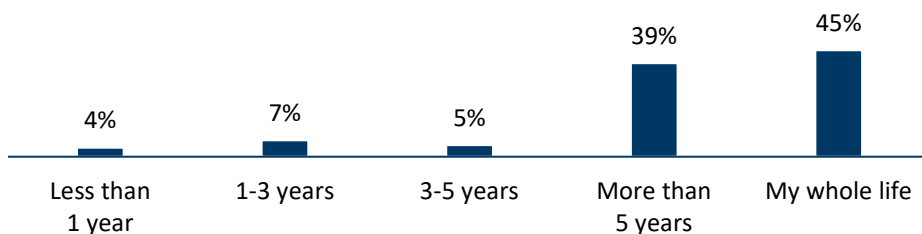
3a. How would you describe the community you live in? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q4, N=6,887)



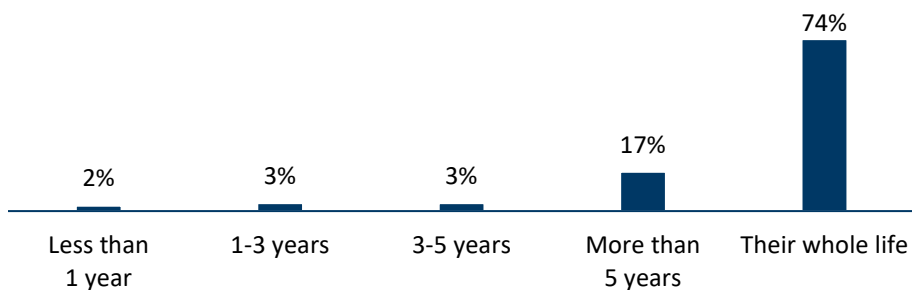
3b. How would you describe the community your child lives in? (parent/caregiver survey Q5, N=385)



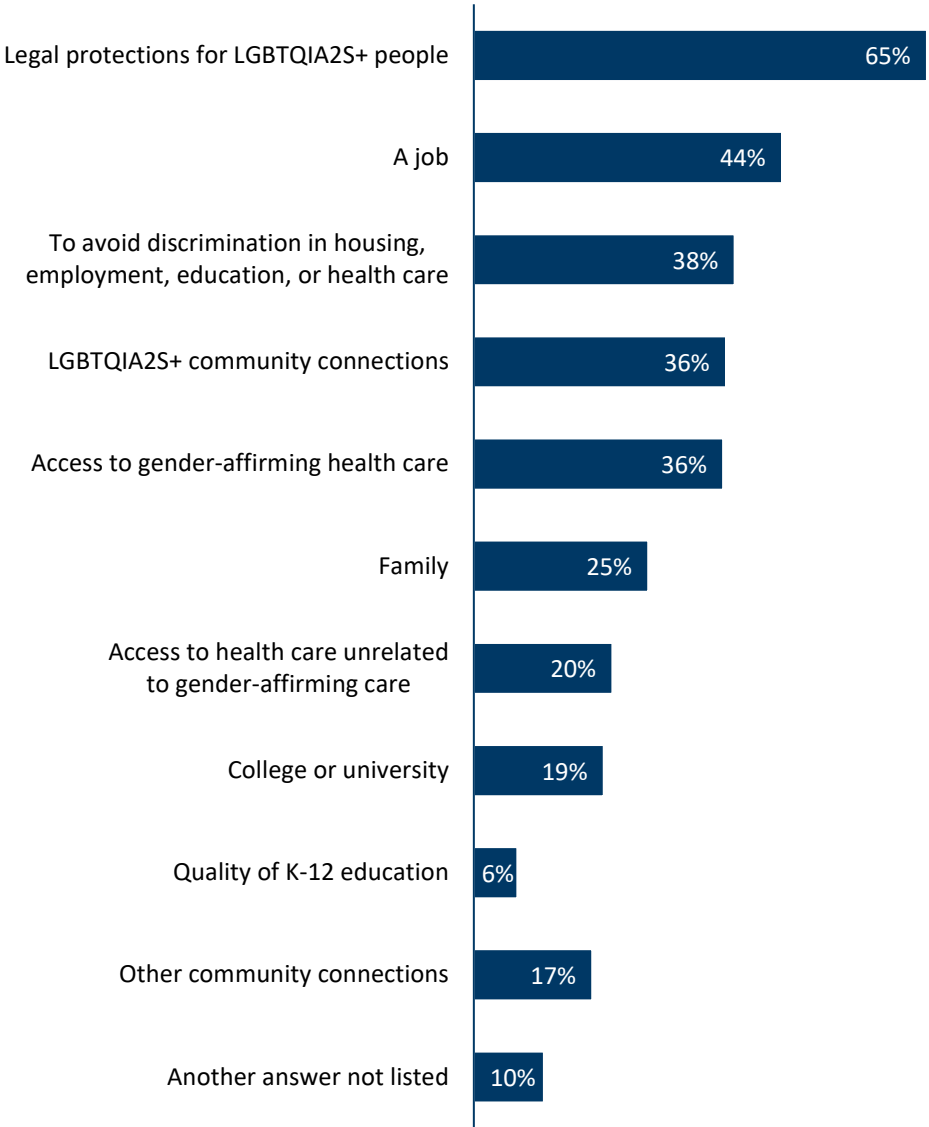
4a. How many years have you lived in Minnesota? (adult survey Q5, N=6,894)



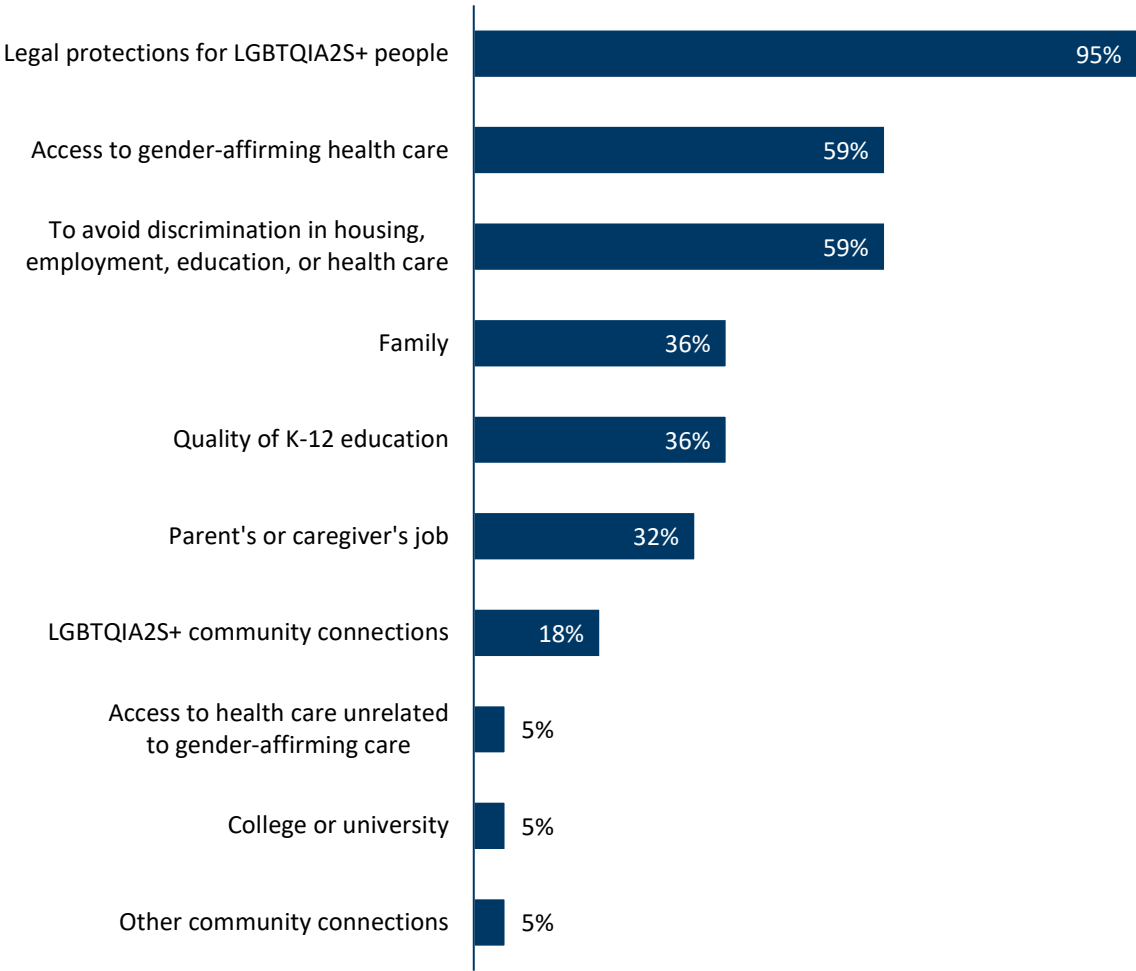
4b. How many years has your child lived in Minnesota? (parent/caregiver survey Q6, N=385)



5a. If you moved to Minnesota in the last three years, why did you choose to move here? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q6, N=731)



**5b. If your child moved to Minnesota in the last three years, why did they move here? Select all that apply.
(parent/caregiver survey Q7, N=22)**



About the sexual orientation and gender identity measure

Sexual Orientation

Respondents could select more than one sexual orientation on the surveys to better reflect identities and experiences of all respondents. While most adult respondents (64%) selected only one sexual orientation, many respondents chose more than one. Understanding which identities co-occur most frequently will provide important insights for service providers, advocates, and policy makers.

Gender Identity

Respondents could select more than one gender identity on the surveys to better reflect identities and experiences of all respondents. A separate question was asked about whether respondents currently or had ever identified under the transgender umbrella. This approach recognized that people describe their identities in different ways and gave respondents multiple opportunities to accurately reflect their experiences and identities. While most adult respondents (67%) selected only one gender identity and most parents/caregivers (68%) reported their child identifies with one gender identity, many respondents chose more than one. Understanding which identities co-occur most frequently will provide important insights for service providers, advocates, and policymakers. Future analyses and reports will further explore which response options were commonly selected alone and in combination, for both sexual orientation and gender identity.

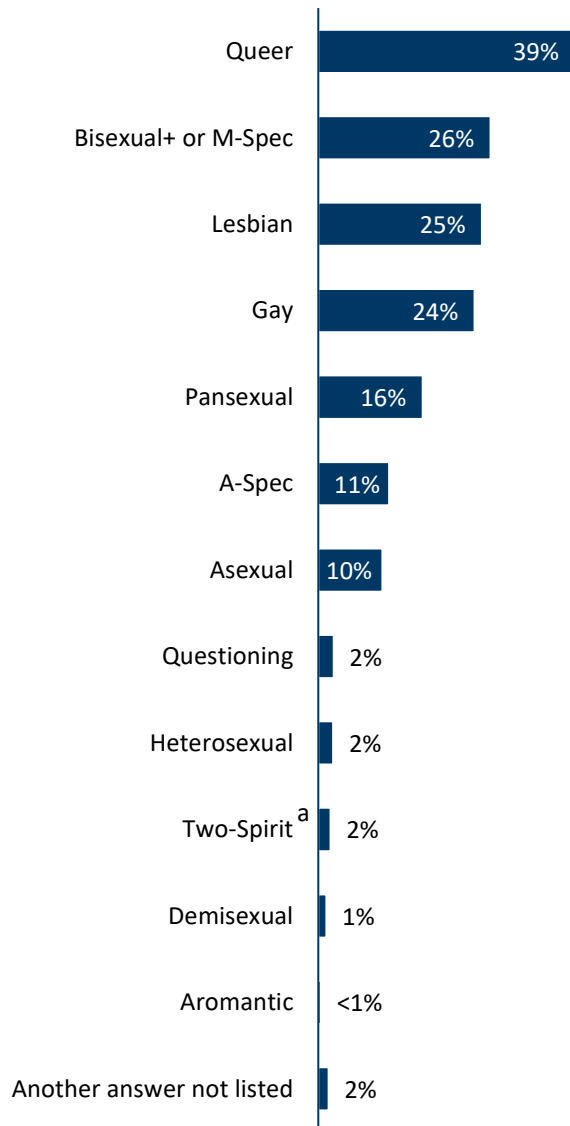
How to interpret transgender identity (in the past but not current): Just 2% of adult survey respondents indicated that they had identified as transgender in the past but did not currently identify as transgender. Similarly, 6% of parents/caregivers indicated that their child previously identified as transgender. The survey did not ask why respondents no longer identify as transgender or at what point the identity or term no longer reflected their experiences. Respondents who answered this question reported a range of current gender identities, including cisgender, nonbinary, and other gender-expansive identities. These findings should be interpreted with caution, as gender identity is personal and may evolve over time, and the survey was not designed to examine the reasons for these changes.

Two-Spirit Identity

Recognizing that Two-Spirit is a distinct Indigenous identity whose meaning and use vary across Nations and communities, and based on feedback received during survey development, the survey included Two-Spirit as a response option under both the sexual orientation and gender identity questions. These response options were available to all survey participants, regardless of whether they identified as American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN). This report presents the total number of respondents who selected a Two-Spirit identity, with an accompanying note indicating how many of those respondents identified as AIAN. This approach recognizes the Indigenous origins of the term while remaining transparent about the full range of survey responses received. Because no follow-up questions were asked, we cannot infer why some selected Two-Spirit but not AIAN. At a minimum, future analyses will include a separate analysis for (1) all respondents who selected a Two-Spirit identity, and (2) AIAN respondents who selected a Two-Spirit identity. Reporting results both ways helps ensure that the experiences of AIAN Two-Spirit respondents are not obscured, while also providing transparency.

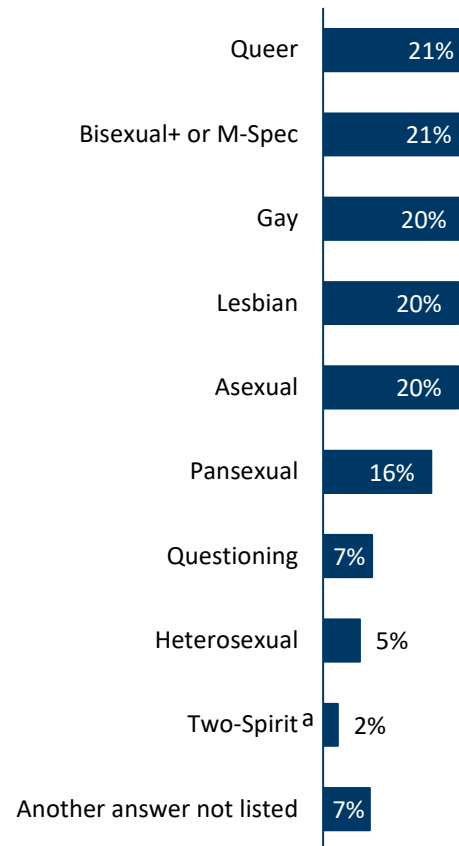
Comparing findings using multiple approaches can also help inform future decisions about how Two-Spirit identities are collected and reported, including whether alternative survey designs better reflect community perspectives. As analyses become more specific, the Council will continue engaging with Two-Spirit and Indigenous communities to inform how these data are interpreted, analyzed, and reported.

6a. What is your sexual orientation? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q7, N=6,688)



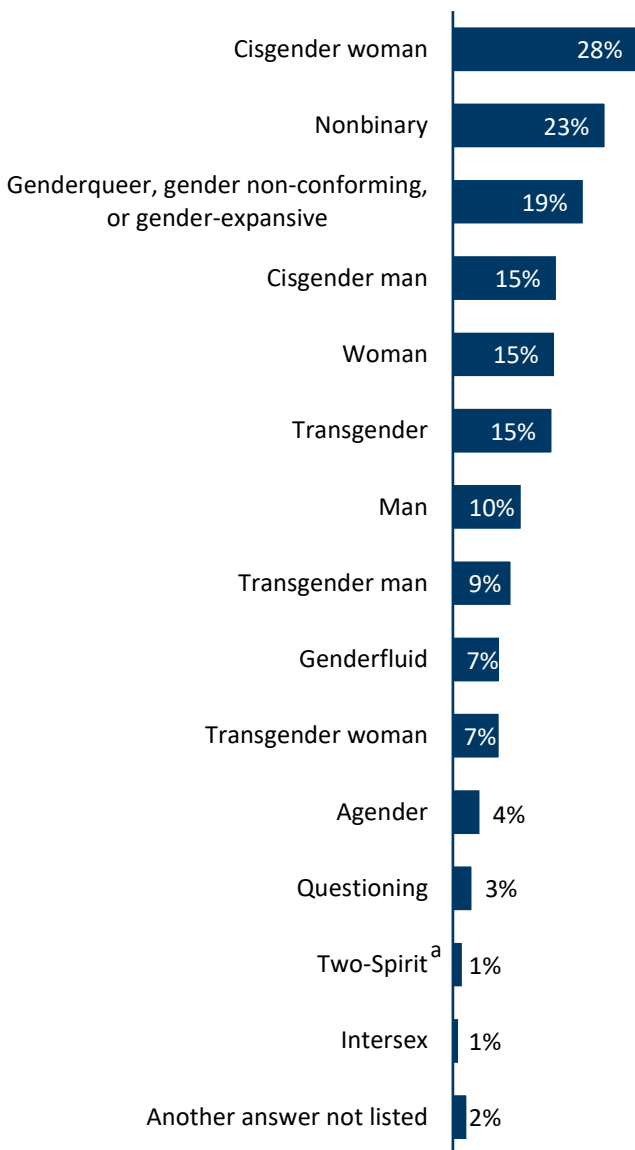
^a There were 124 adult respondents who selected Two-Spirit, regardless of which race or ethnicity they selected. Of this group, 67 also selected that they were American Indian or Alaska Native.

6b. How does your child describe their sexual orientation? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q8, N=280)



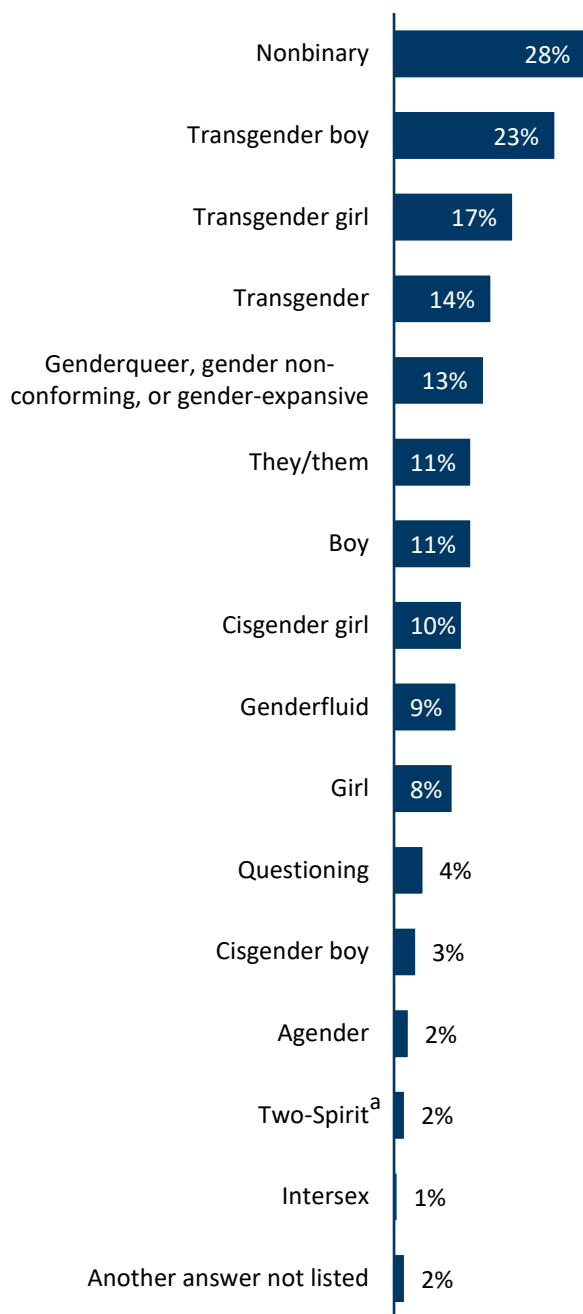
^a There were six parents/caregivers who selected Two-Spirit for their child's sexual orientation, regardless of which race or ethnicity they selected for their child. Of this group, two parents/caregivers also reported that their child is American Indian or Alaska Native.

7a. We know that gender identity is personal and complex. In recognizing that these are imperfect labels, how would you describe your gender identity? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q8, N=6,676)



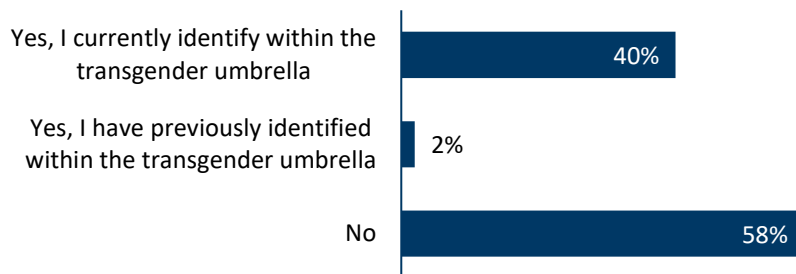
^a There were 96 adult respondents who selected Two-Spirit, regardless of which race or ethnicity they selected. Of this group, 63 also selected that they were American Indian or Alaska Native.

7b. We know that gender identity is personal and complex. In recognizing that these are imperfect labels, how does your child describe their gender identity? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q9, N=380)

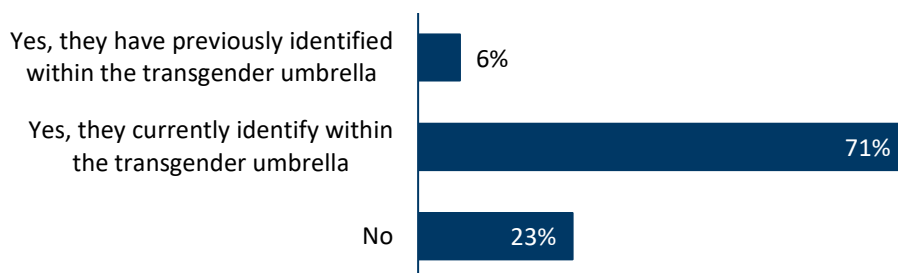


^a There were six parents/caregivers who selected Two-Spirit for their child's gender identity, regardless of which race or ethnicity they selected for their child. Of this group, five parents/caregivers also reported that their child is American Indian or Alaska Native.

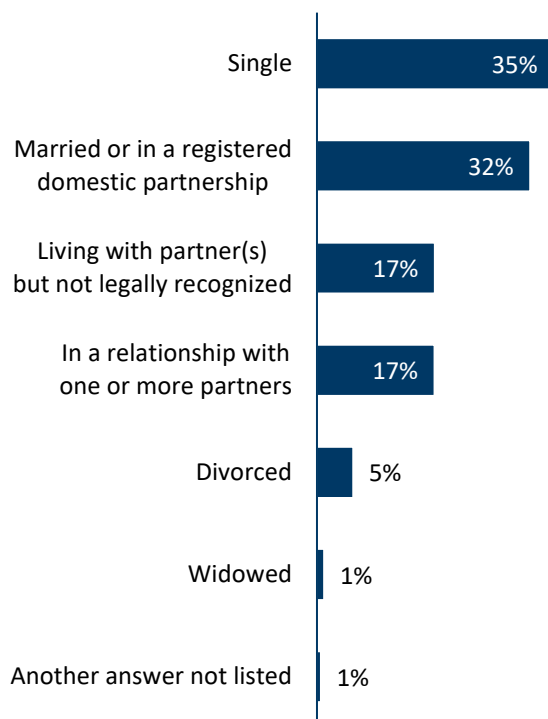
8a. Do you currently or have you ever identified under the transgender umbrella (this could include nonbinary, Two-Spirit, intersex, among others)? (adult survey Q9, N=6,306)



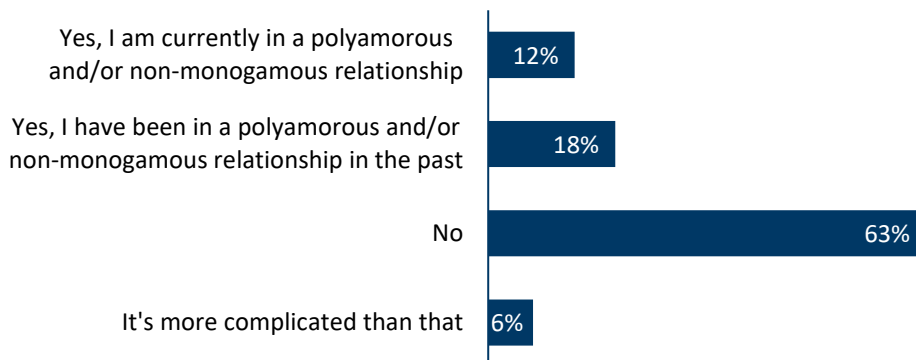
8b. Does your child currently or have they ever identified under the transgender umbrella (this could include nonbinary, Two-Spirit, intersex, among others)? (parent/caregiver survey Q10, N=377)



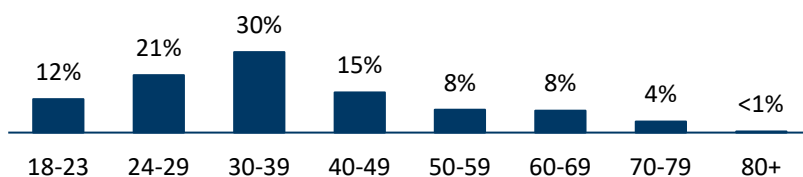
9. What is your current relationship status? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q10, N=6,724)



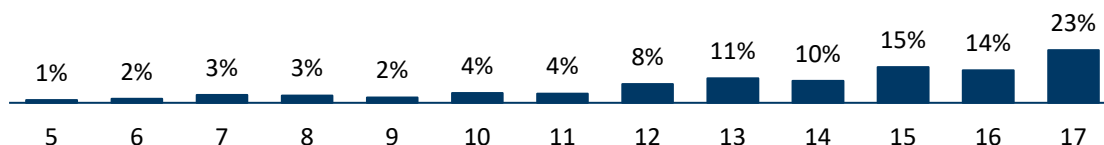
10. Are you currently in or have you ever been in a polyamorous and/or non-monogamous relationship? (adult survey Q11, N=6,683)



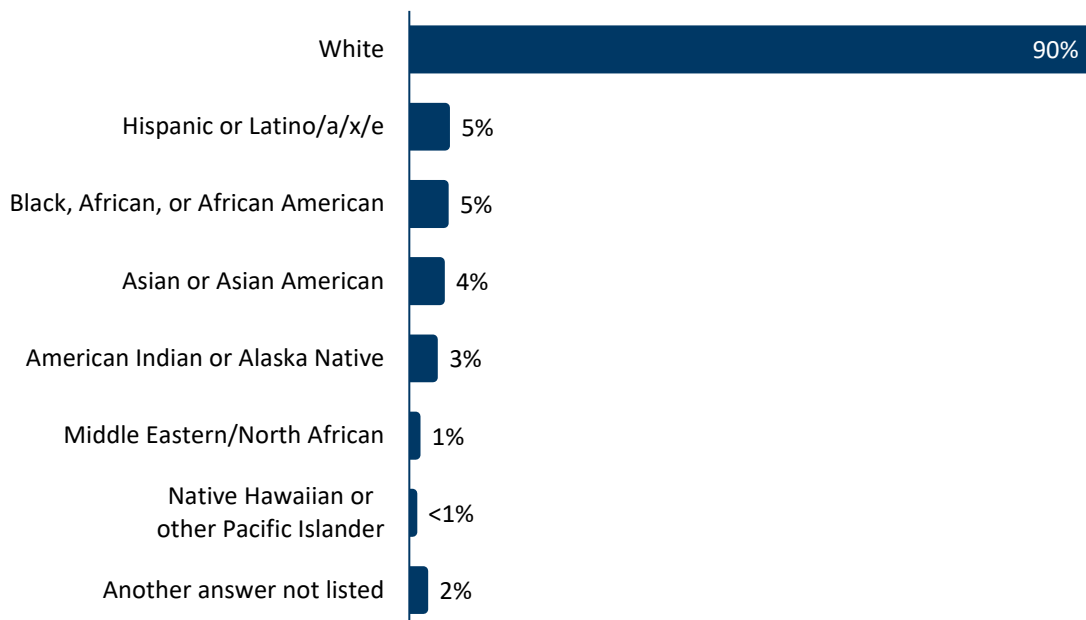
11a. How old are you? (adult survey Q12, N=6,724)



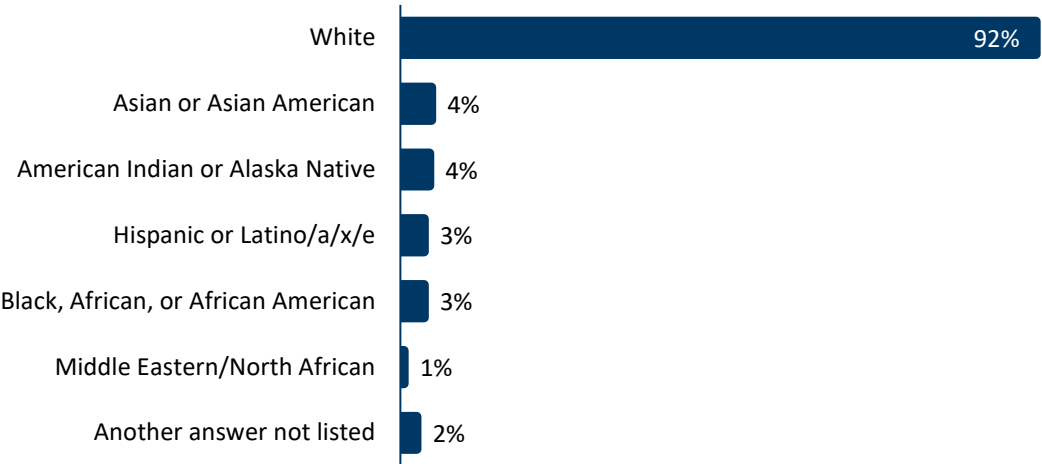
11b. How old is the person(s) that you are filling out this form for? (parent/caregiver survey Q2, N=357)



12a. What is your race/ethnicity? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q13, N=6,711)



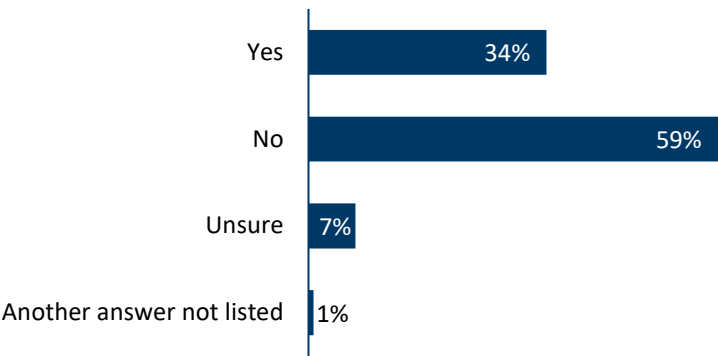
12b. What is your child's race/ethnicity? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q11, N=379)



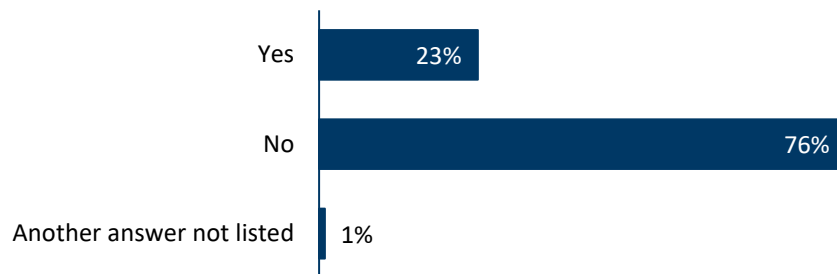
How did we ask about disability and other conditions in the Community Needs Surveys?

The LGBTQIA2S+ Community Needs Surveys included three separate questions related to disability. This decision was made through consultation with organizations that serve the disability, Deaf, and LGBTQIA2S+ communities. Through those conversations, community partners emphasized that a single disability question may not fully capture the experiences of individuals who identify as **Deaf, DeafBlind, or Hard of Hearing**, or those who identify as **neurodivergent**. Adding these questions helps ensure these identities and experiences are more fully represented in the data. Examining how respondents answered these questions and whether distinct patterns or disparities emerge can also help inform future decisions about how demographic information is collected and reported in community-based research. Future analyses will explore how respondents answered these questions alone and in combination.

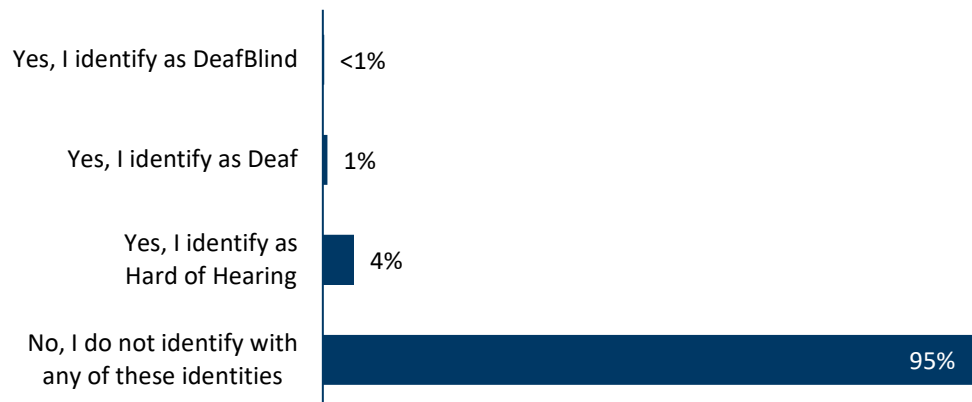
13a. Do you identify as disabled or as a person living with a disability? (adult survey Q14, N=6,715)



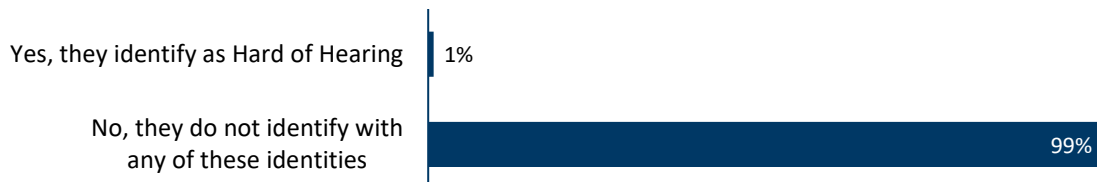
13b. Does your child identify as disabled or as a person living with a disability? (parent/caregiver survey Q12, N=122)



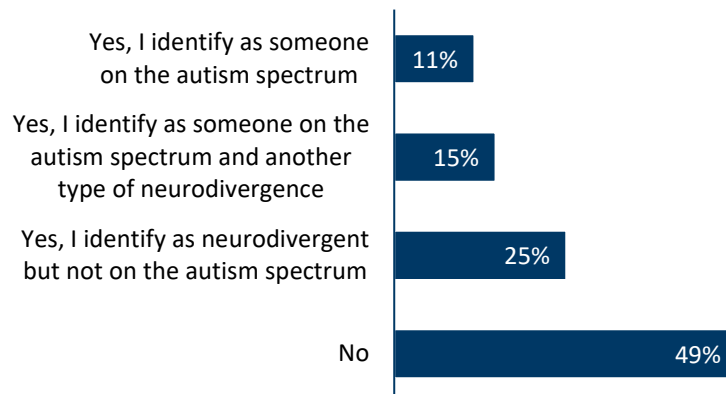
14a. Do you identify as Deaf, DeafBlind, or Hard of Hearing? (adult survey Q15, N=6,703)



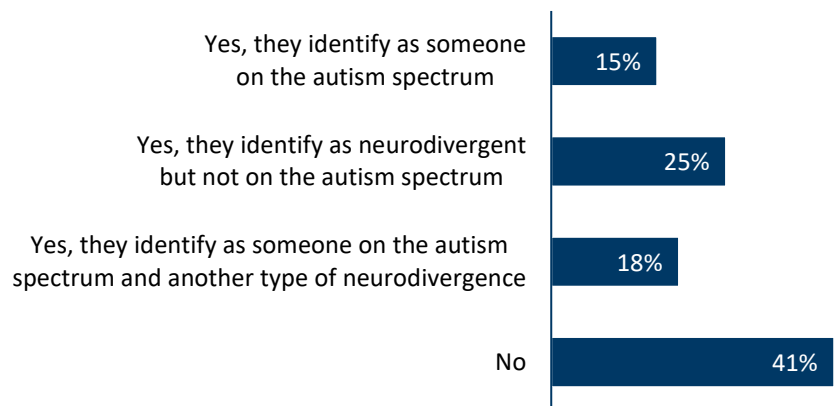
14b. Does your child identify as Deaf, DeafBlind, or Hard of Hearing? (parent/caregiver survey Q13, N=379)



15a. Do you identify as neurodivergent, autistic, or on the autism spectrum? (adult survey Q16, N=6,105)



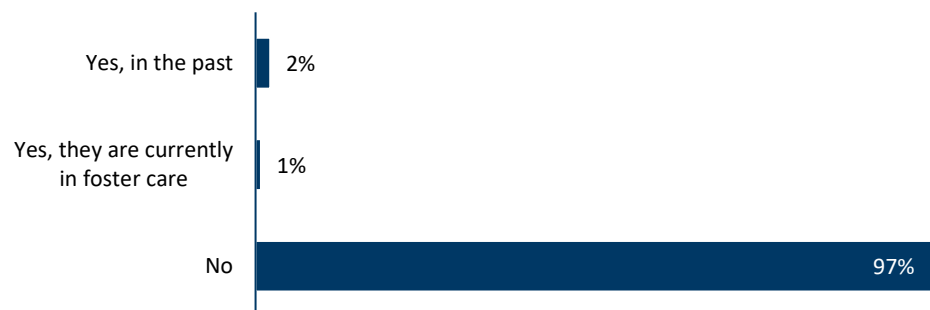
15b. Does your child identify as neurodivergent, autistic, or on the autism spectrum? (parent/caregiver survey Q14, N=352)



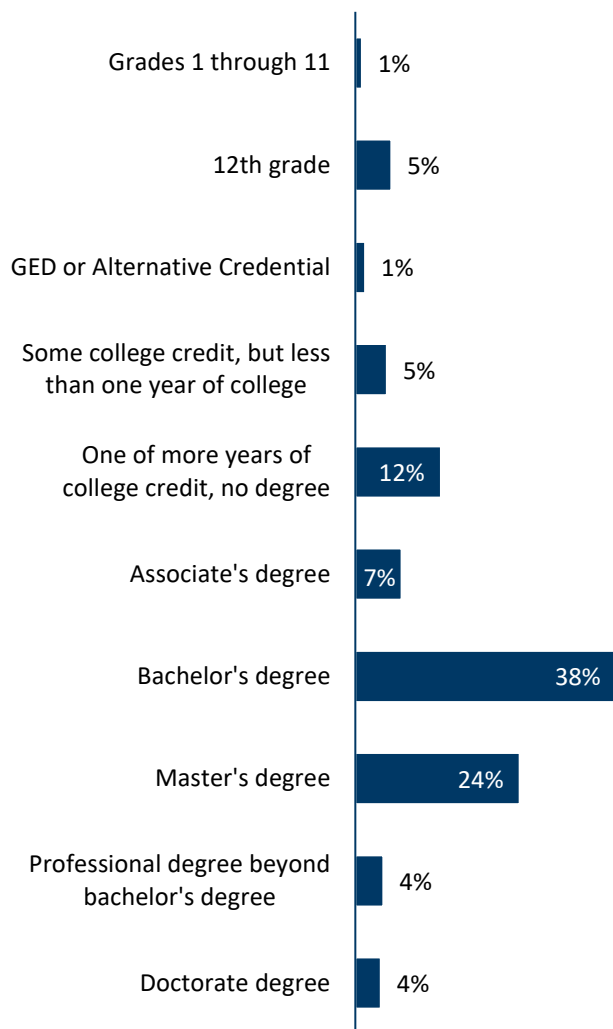
16a. Before turning 18, did you ever live in foster care (e.g., in a group home or with a foster family)? (adult survey Q17, N=6,614)



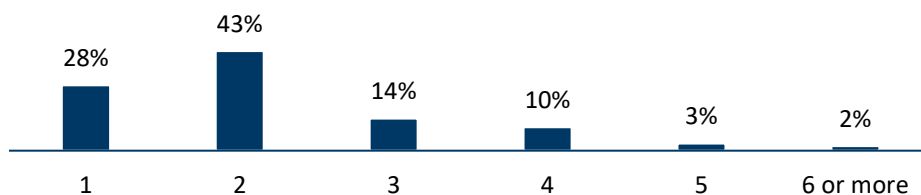
16b. Has your child ever lived in foster care (e.g., in a group home or with a foster family)? (parent/caregiver survey Q15, N=378)



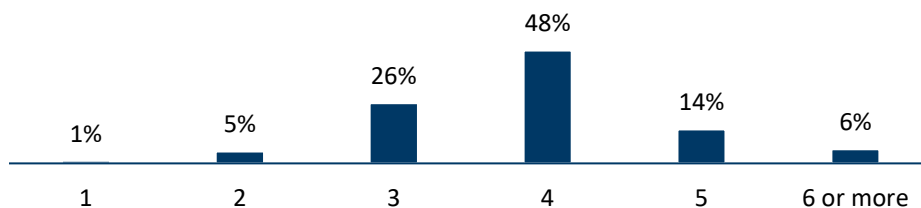
17. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (adult survey Q18, N=6,658)



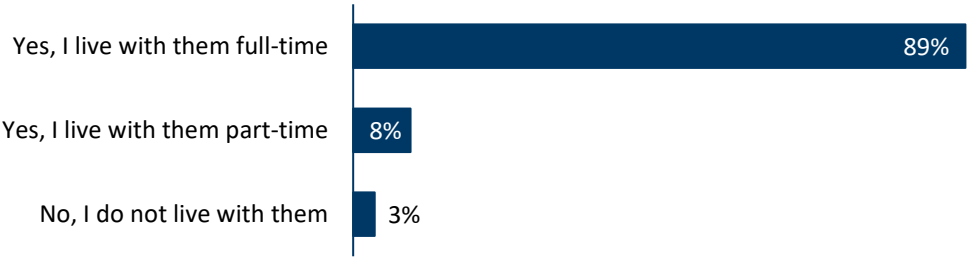
18a. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? (adult survey Q19, N=6,652)



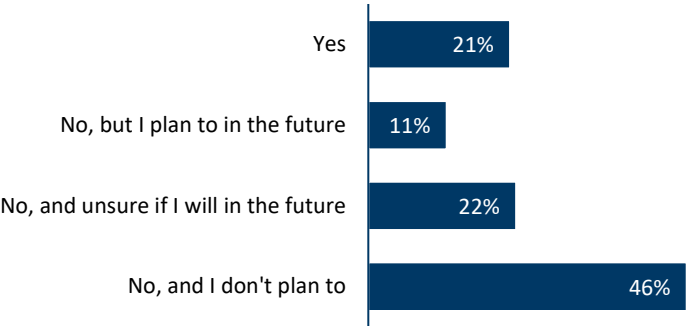
18b. Including your child, how many people live in your household? (parent/caregiver survey Q16, N=380)



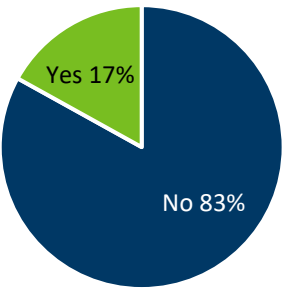
18c. Do you currently live in the same home as the child that you are filling out this form for? (parent/caregiver survey Q3, N=385)



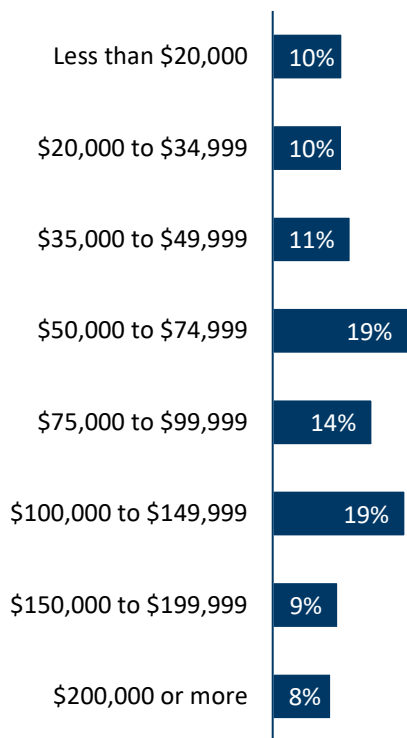
19. Do you have children? (adult survey Q20, N=6,607)



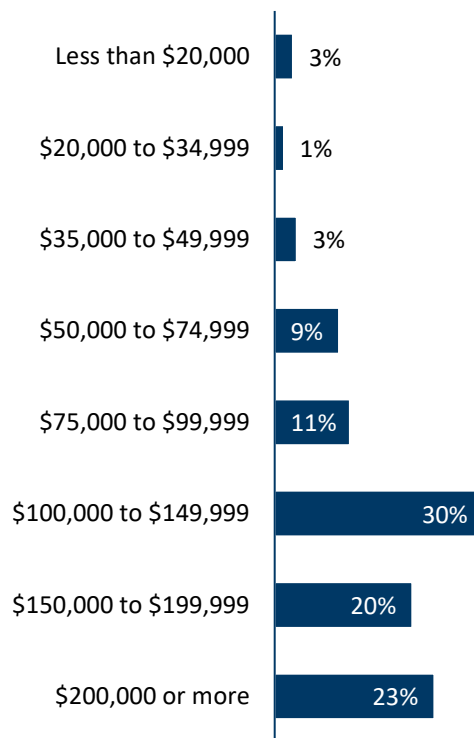
20. Do you provide unpaid caregiver support to a partner(s), family member, neighbor, and/or friend? (adult survey Q21, N=6,644)



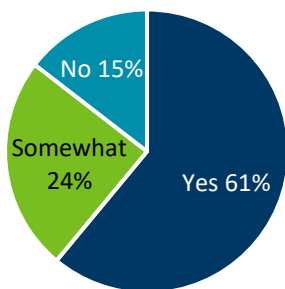
21a. What is your yearly household income from all sources before taxes? (adult survey Q22, N=6,562)



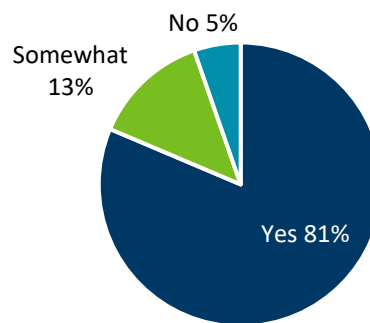
21b. What is your yearly household income from all sources before taxes? (parent/caregiver survey Q17, N=379)



22a. Do you feel your income allows you to meet the basic needs of your family (i.e., food, water, shelter, health care, and clothing)? (adult survey Q23, N=6,615)

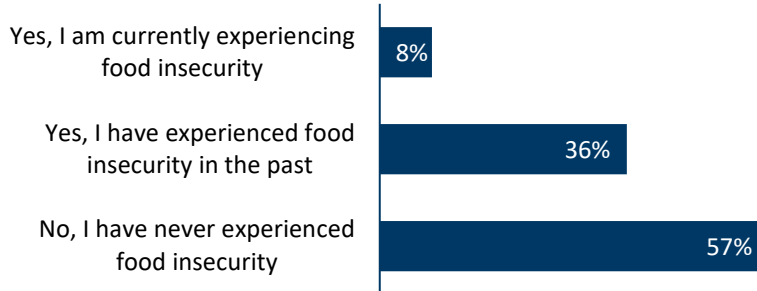


22b. Do you feel your income allows you to meet the basic needs of your family (i.e., food, water, shelter, health care, and clothing)? (parent/caregiver survey Q18, N=376)

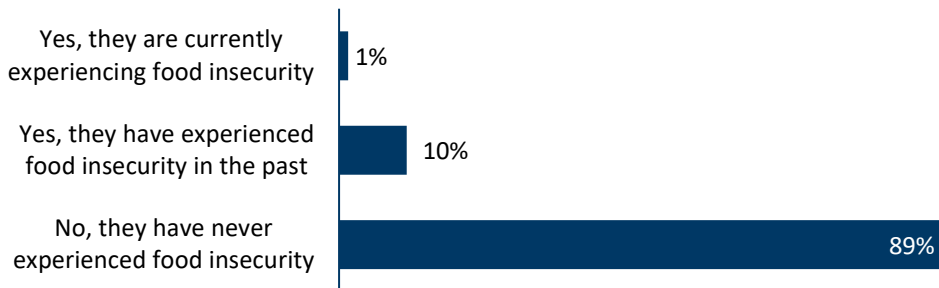


Food insecurity is defined as limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, or the inability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.

23a. Food insecurity is when you are unable to access or afford enough food consistently. Have you ever experienced food insecurity? (adult survey Q24, N=6,437)



23b. Food insecurity is when you are unable to access or afford enough food consistently. Has your child ever experienced food insecurity? (parent/caregiver survey Q19, N=377)



24a. How often have you experienced food insecurity? (adult survey Q25, N=2,731)



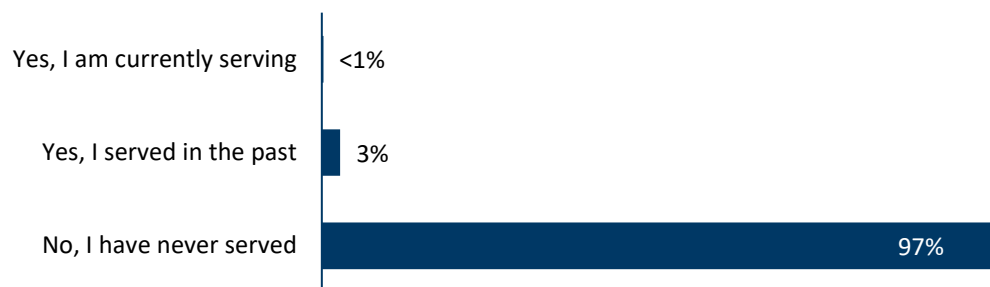
■ Only one or two months ■ Some months but not every month ■ Almost every month

24b. How often does your child experience food insecurity? (parent/caregiver survey Q20, N=22)

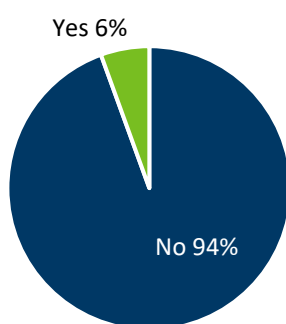


■ Only one or two months ■ Some months but not every month ■ Almost every month

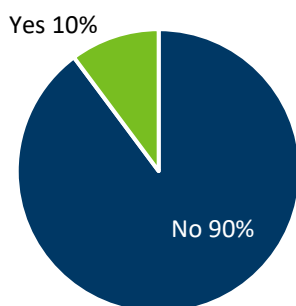
25. Have you ever served in the U.S. armed forces? (adult survey Q26, N=6,596)



26. In your lifetime, have you ever been incarcerated in jail, prison, and/or a juvenile detention facility? (adult survey Q27, N=6,533)



27. Have you ever participated in sex work (including online) or survival sex (e.g., traded sex for money, drugs, or housing)? (adult survey Q28, N=3,993)





Health and wellness

Self-reported health and health care experiences reflect inequities

Thirty-nine percent of adult respondents reported fair or poor physical health, and 15% of parents/caregivers reported their child's overall health as fair or poor. For context (although this survey is not statistically representative of all LGBTQIA2S+ Minnesotans so caution should be used when making comparisons), 15% of adult Minnesotans in the general population reported fair or poor physical health.⁷

Accessing health care and treatment is a struggle for many respondents. Not being able to afford the care or treatment and worrying that the care may not be LGBTQ-friendly are the most common reasons why adult respondents did not seek needed care or treatment for medical, mental health, and addiction services. In addition to these concerns which parents/caregivers shared, they also most commonly cited concerns about the **services not being trans-friendly, wait times being too long, and not knowing how to access care** as reasons for not getting needed care for their child. In addition:

- 44% of adult survey respondents and 30% of parents/caregivers said they have **had to teach a healthcare provider about LGBTQIA2S+ people** to receive appropriate care.
- Despite legal protections, 53% of adult respondents and 43% of parents/caregivers feel they or their child have received **unfair treatment** in a health care setting.
- 35% of adult respondents and 27% of parents/caregivers said they have **changed providers** due to unfair treatment, lack of competency, or other reasons related to their/their child's LGBTQIA2S+ identity.

Although most respondents report having good knowledge about HIV, preventative and testing practices among adult respondents are mixed:

- 26% of adult survey respondents said they have **never been tested for HIV**.
- 6% of adult survey respondents reported using PrEP, while 13% do not know what PrEP is.

Twenty-nine percent of adult survey respondents are currently receiving gender-affirming care or have received this type of care in the past:

- 51% of adult respondents who had sought gender-affirming care said that not having insurance that would cover the treatment was a barrier to receiving care.
- 37% of adult respondents who had experienced barriers to accessing gender-affirming care said this had occurred in the past year.
- 65% of adult respondents who said they needed gender-affirming care had to wait three months or less to access this care.

Many respondents struggle with mental health concerns: 58% of adult respondents reported fair or poor mental health, and 47% of parents/caregivers said their child's mental health is fair or poor. For context, the population-based Minnesota Health Access Survey found that among the general population, 20% of Minnesota

⁷ [Health | MN Compass](#)

adults reported that their mental health was not good at least 14 days of the past month, whereas 28% adults who identified as gay or lesbian and 51% of adults who identified as bisexual or pansexual said their mental health was not good at least 14 days of the past month.⁸

Research consistently shows that higher rates of mental health challenges among LGBTQIA2S+ people are driven by factors such as discrimination, stigma, lack of acceptance from family or peers, and lack of access to appropriate care, not by LGBTQIA2S+ identity itself.^{9, 10, 11, 12}

In addition:

- 60% of adult survey respondents and 76% of parents/caregivers reported they/their child have received therapy for mental health concerns within the past year.
- 69% of adult survey respondents and 71% of parents/caregivers reported they/their child have been diagnosed with anxiety and nearly as many have been diagnosed with depression.
- 32% of adult respondents and 28% of children, according to their parents/caregivers, have been diagnosed with suicidal ideation.
- 56% of the parents/caregivers themselves have been diagnosed with anxiety and 46% have been diagnosed with depression.

Addiction and substance use disorders appear to be an issue for a notable minority of adult respondents:

- 5% of adult respondents reported binge drinking at least five times in the past month.
- 35% said they have not consumed any alcohol in the past month (we did not ask respondents why they chose not to drink).
- 41% of adult respondents reported using drugs other than those required for medical reasons.

The following charts illustrate the results from all the “Health and wellness” questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

⁸ [Access to Affordable Mental Health Care in Minnesota](#)

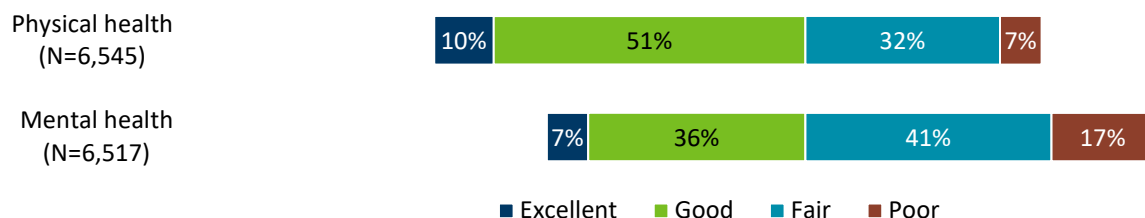
⁹ [Health Disparities Among LGBTQ Youth](#)

¹⁰ [Mental Health Disparities Among LGBTQ People in the US](#)

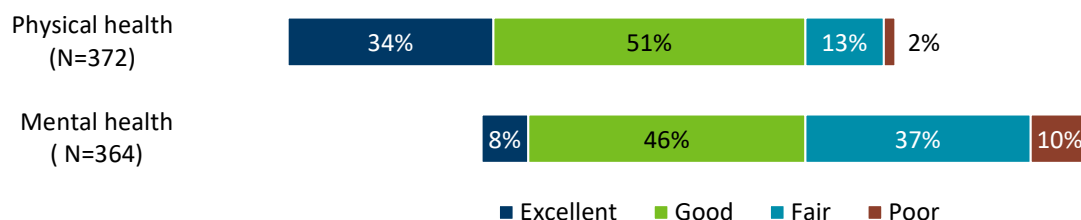
¹¹ [LGBTQ Patient Perceptions of Healthcare Discrimination and Dissatisfaction: Associations with Physical Health Outcomes](#)

¹² [Prejudice, social stress, and mental health in lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations: conceptual issues and research evidence](#)

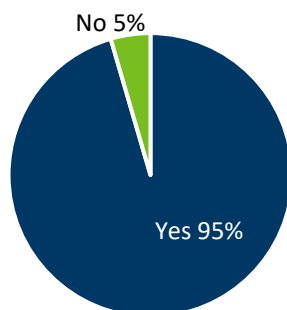
28a. How would you rate your overall... (adult survey Q29 and Q30)



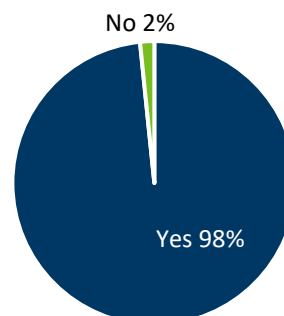
28b. How would you rate your child's overall... (parent/caregiver survey Q21 and Q34)



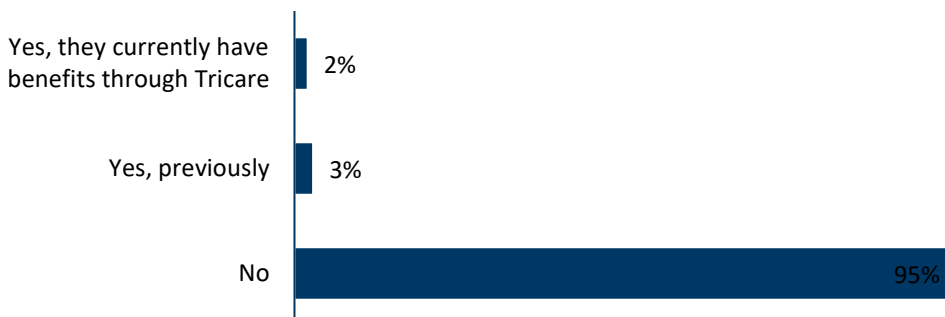
29a. Do you currently have health insurance? (adult survey Q31, N=6,434)



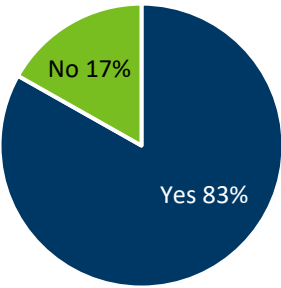
29b. Does your child currently have health insurance? (parent/caregiver survey Q22, N=371)



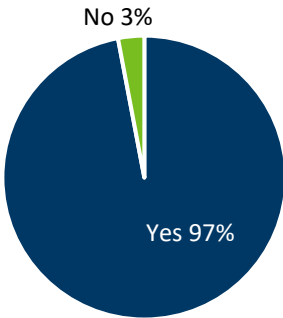
29c. Has your child ever received medical benefits through Tricare (health insurance provider for military members)? (parent/caregiver survey Q23, N=370)



30a. Do you have a primary care provider or one place you go to receive routine care? (adult survey Q32, N=6,380)



30b. Does your child have a primary care provider or one place they go to receive routine care? (parent/caregiver survey Q24, N=369)



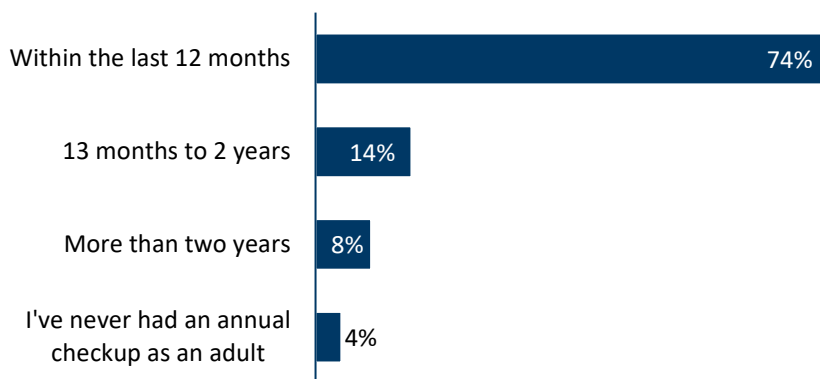
31a. Where do you usually get your health care? Please think about the organization where you receive care, not your provider's identity. (adult survey Q33, N=6,478)



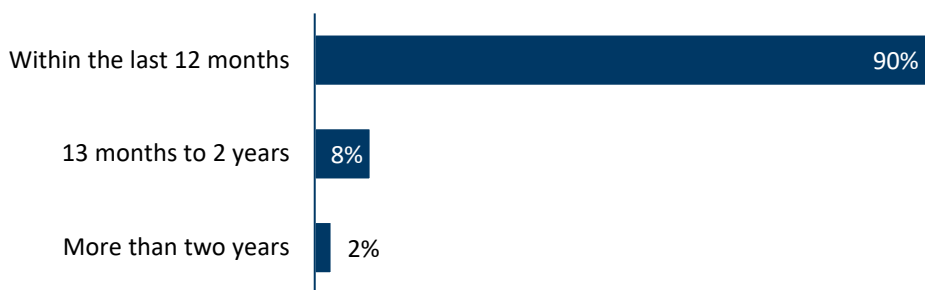
31b. Where does your child usually get their health care? Please think about the organization where they receive care, not their provider's identity (parent/caregiver survey Q25, N=372)



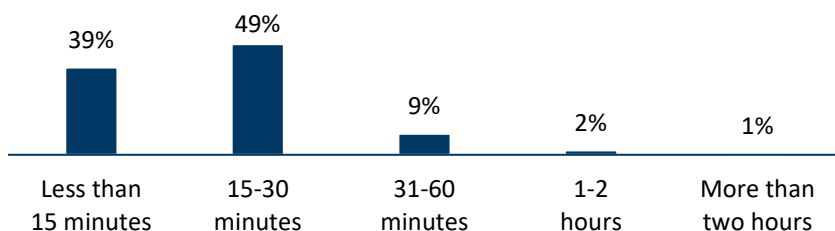
32a. When did your last routine health checkup occur? (adult survey Q34, N=6,510)



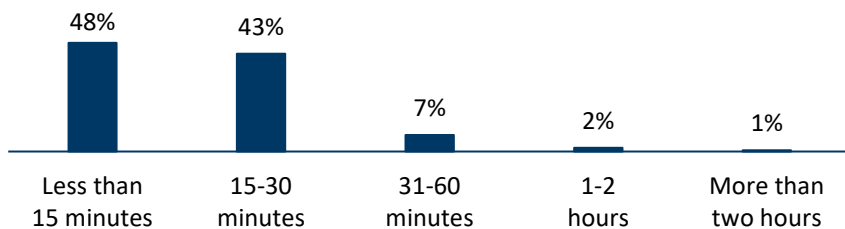
32b. When did your child's last routine health checkup occur? (parent/caregiver survey Q26, N=372)



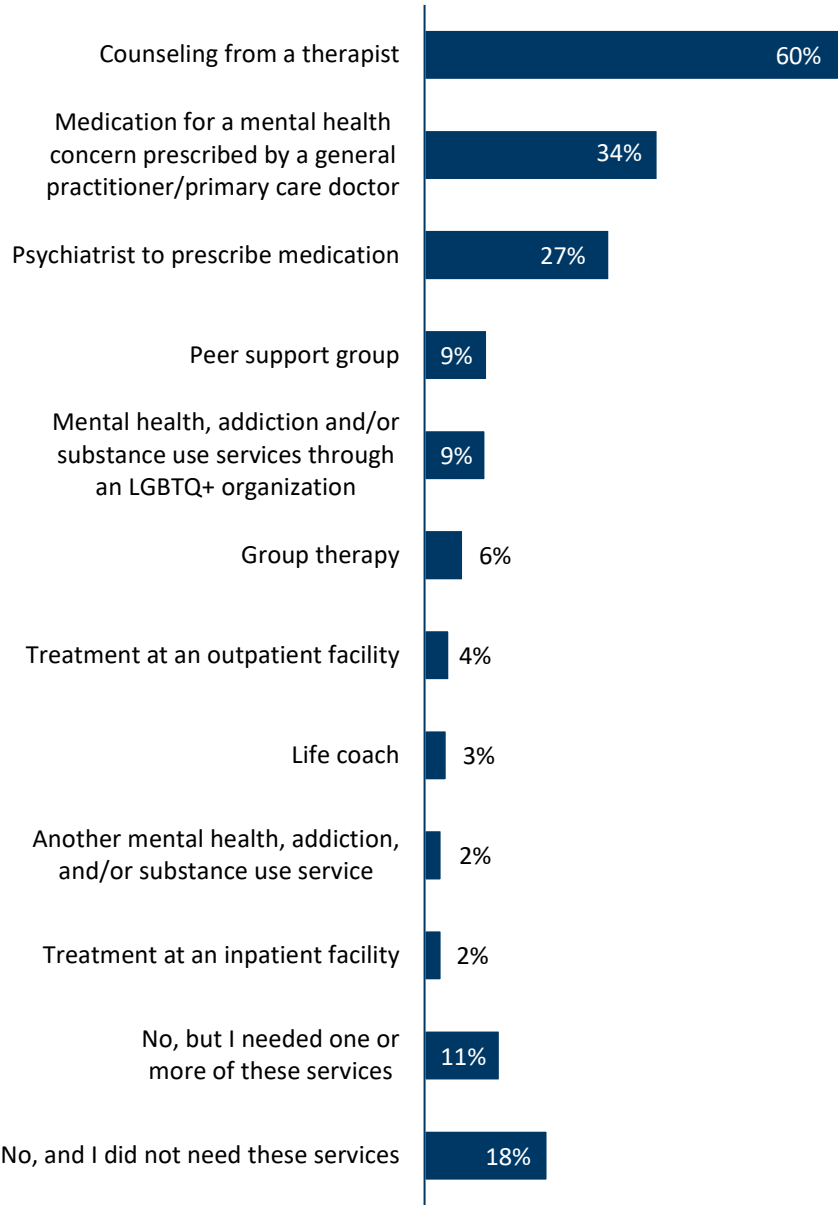
33a. How long do you typically travel (each way) to get to a place where you receive physical health care services? (adult survey Q35, N=6,337)



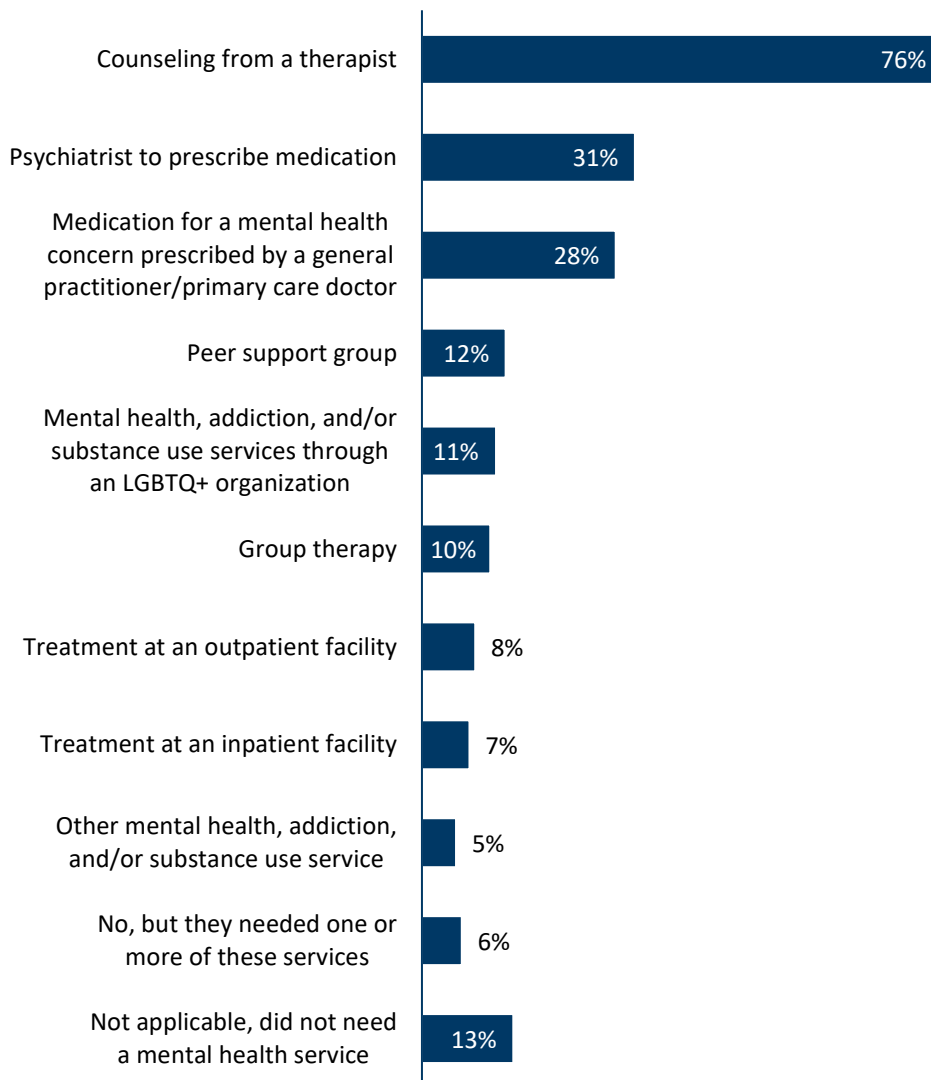
33b. How long does your child typically travel (each way) to get to a place where you receive physical health care services? (parent/caregiver survey Q27, N=371)



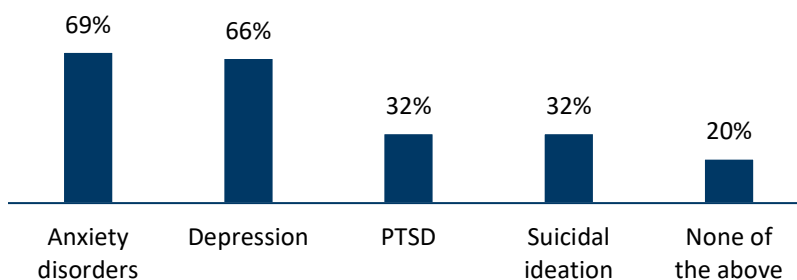
34a. In the past year, have you accessed any of the following types of mental health, addiction, and/or substance use services? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q36, N=6,336)



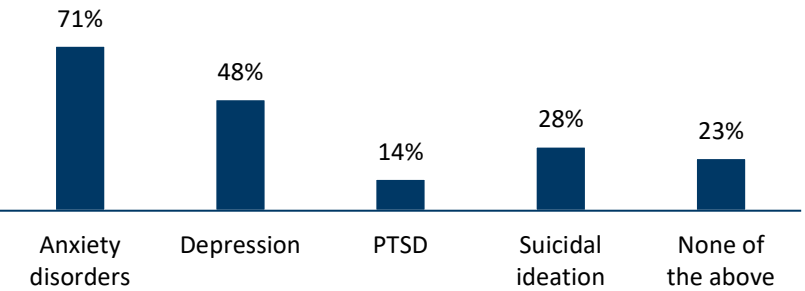
34b. In the past year, has your child accessed any of the following types of mental health, addiction, and/or substance use services? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q37, N=361)



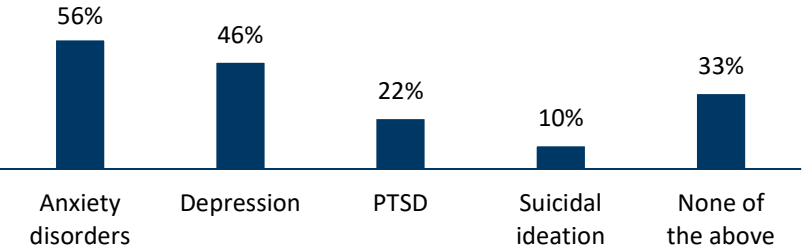
35a. Have you ever been diagnosed with or experienced any of the following mental health events in the past five years? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q37, N=6,337)



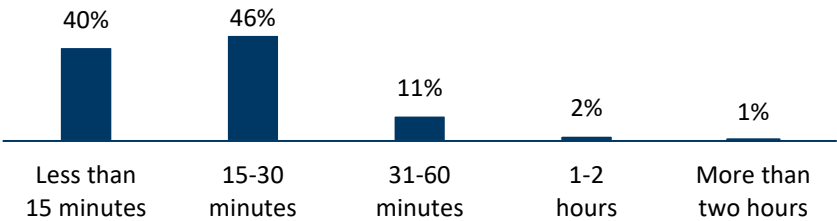
35b. Has your child ever been diagnosed with or experienced any of the following mental health events in the past three years? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q35, N=365)



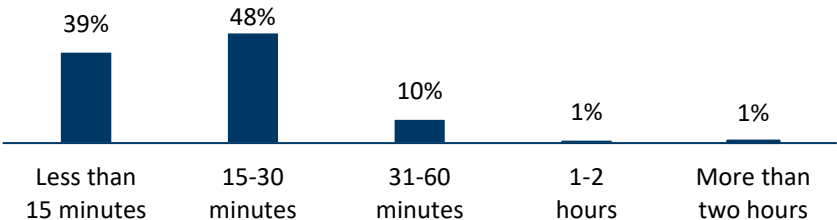
35c. Have you (the parent) been diagnosed with or experienced any of the following mental health events in the past three years? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q36, N=364)



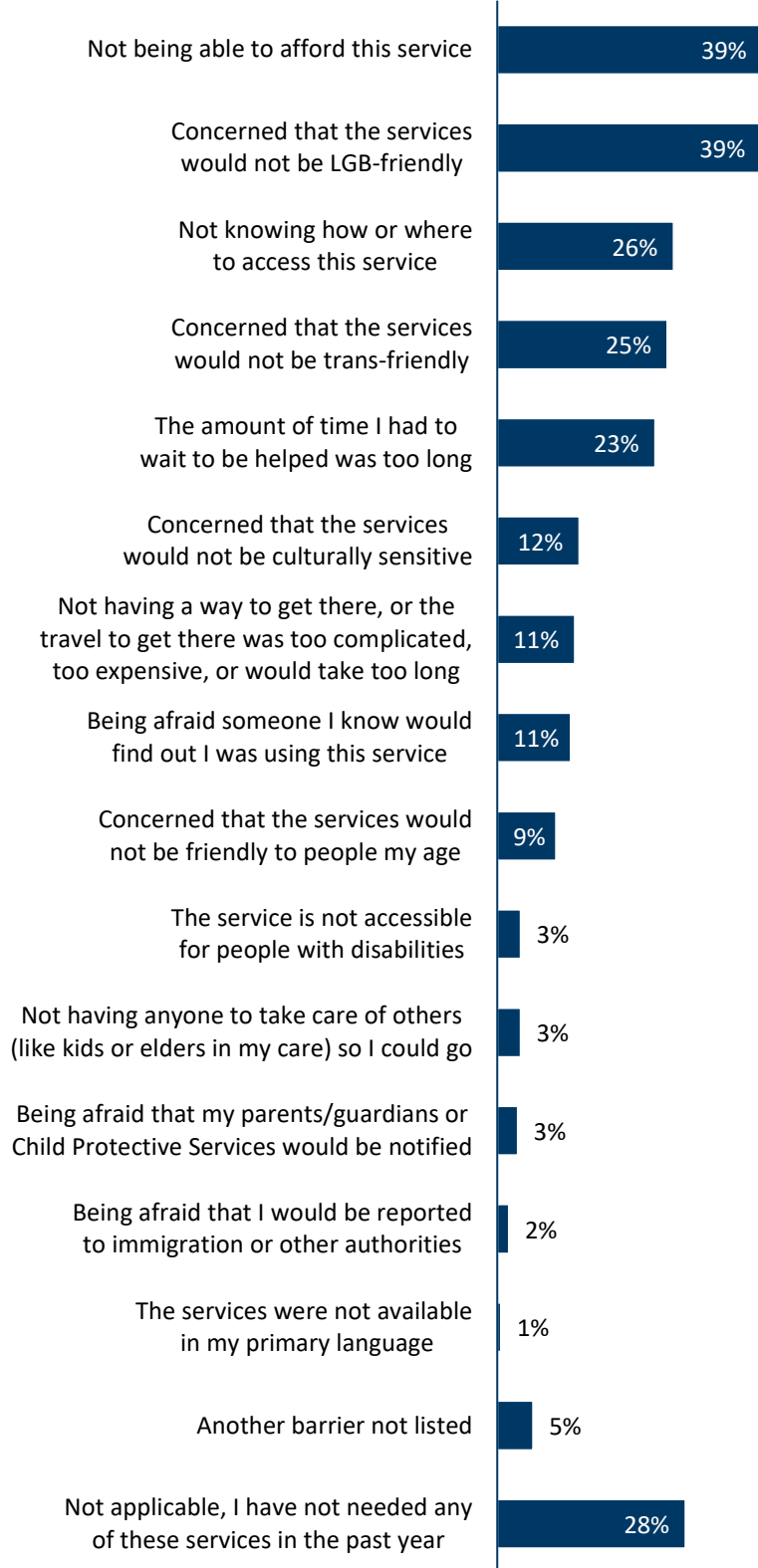
36a. How long do you typically travel (each way) to get to the place where you receive mental health, addiction, and/or substance use services? (adult survey Q38, N=3,395)



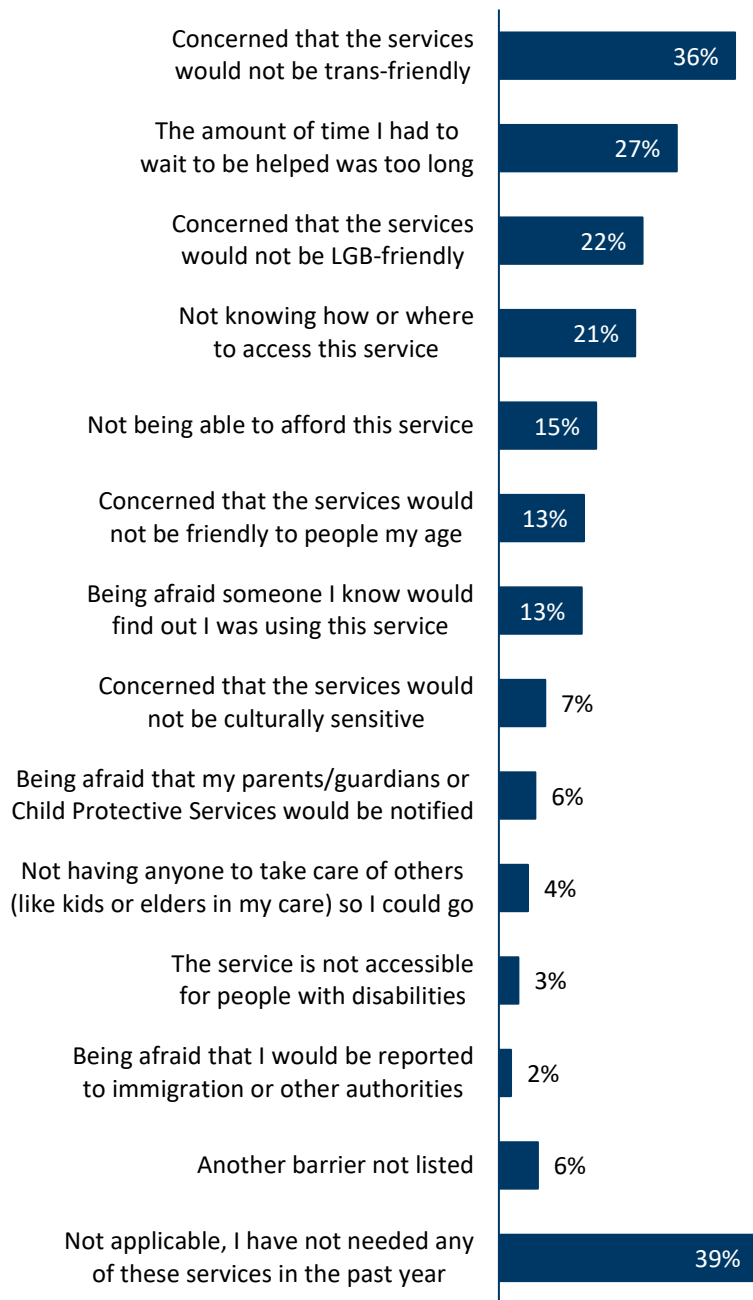
36b. How long does your child typically travel (each way) to get to a place where they receive mental health care services? (parent/caregiver survey Q38, N=277)



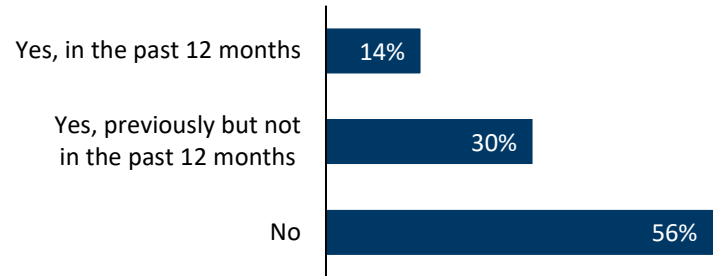
37a. In the past year, have any of the following concerns or situations kept you from seeking medical care, mental health treatment, or addiction support services? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q39, N=5,874)



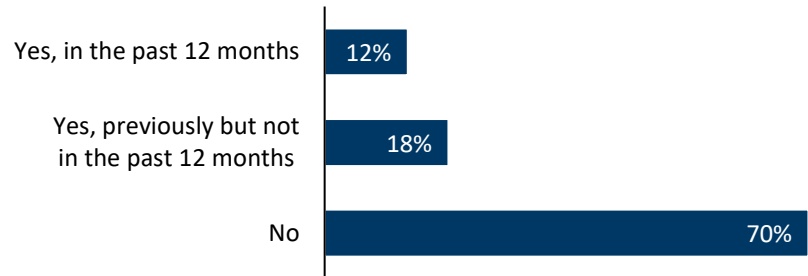
37b. In the past year, have any of the following concerns or situations kept your child from receiving medical care, mental health, or substance abuse treatment? Select all that apply (parent/caregiver survey Q39, N=271)



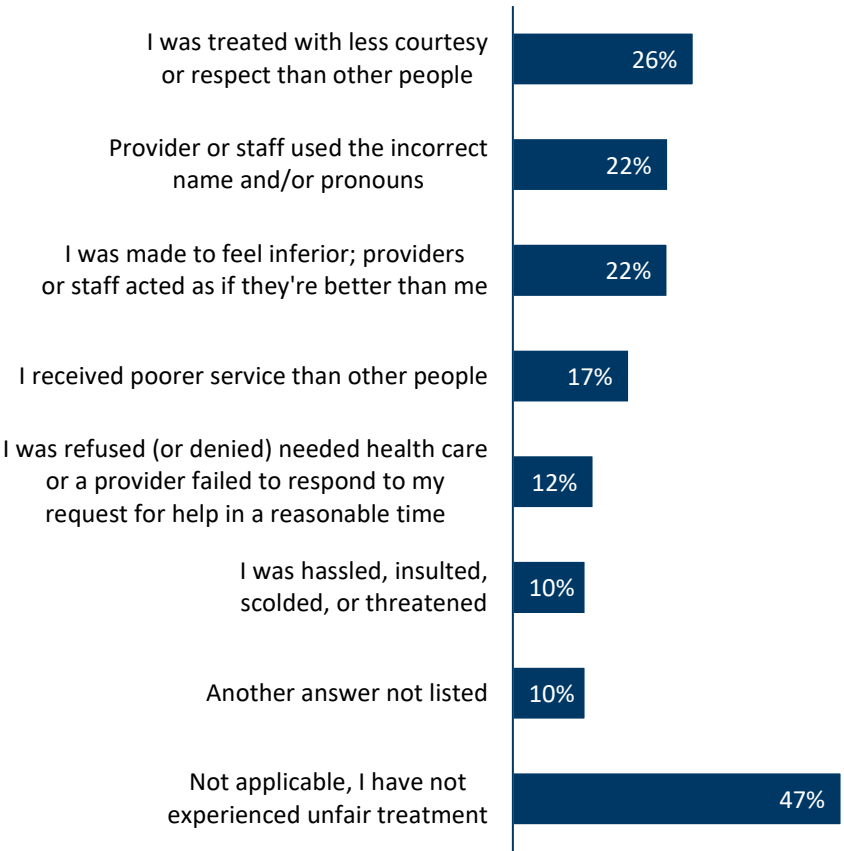
38a. Have you ever had to teach a health care provider (medical, mental health, or addiction services) about LGBTQ+ people so you can get appropriate care? (adult survey Q40, N=6,168)



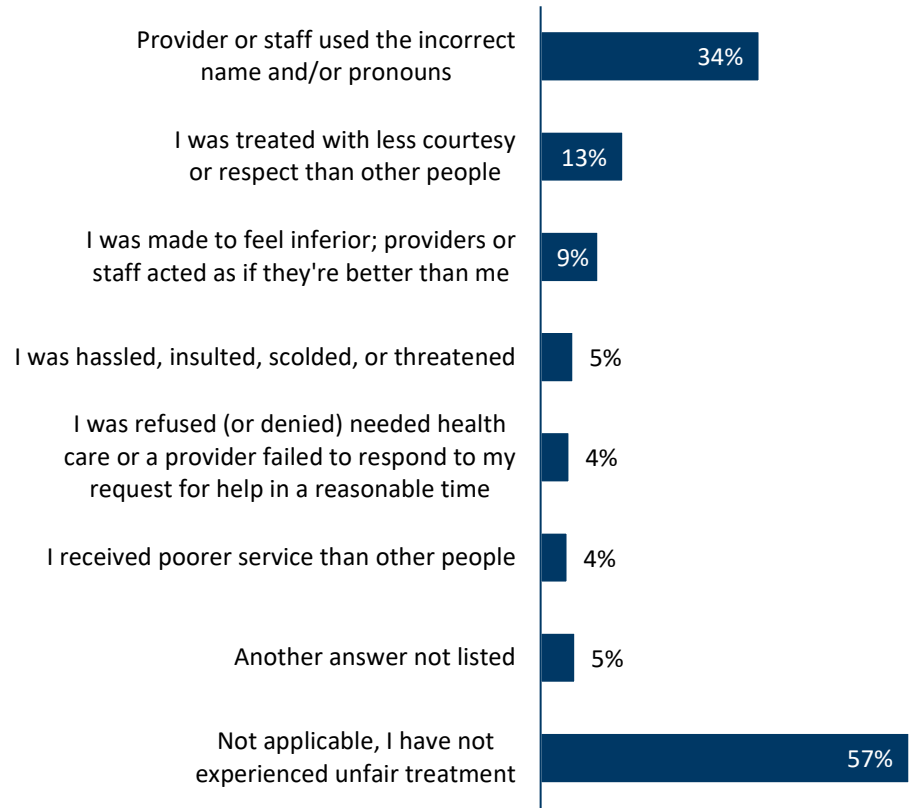
38b. Have you or your child ever had to teach a health care provider (medical, mental health, or addiction services) about LGBTQ+ people so your child could get appropriate care? (parent/caregiver survey Q40, N=357)



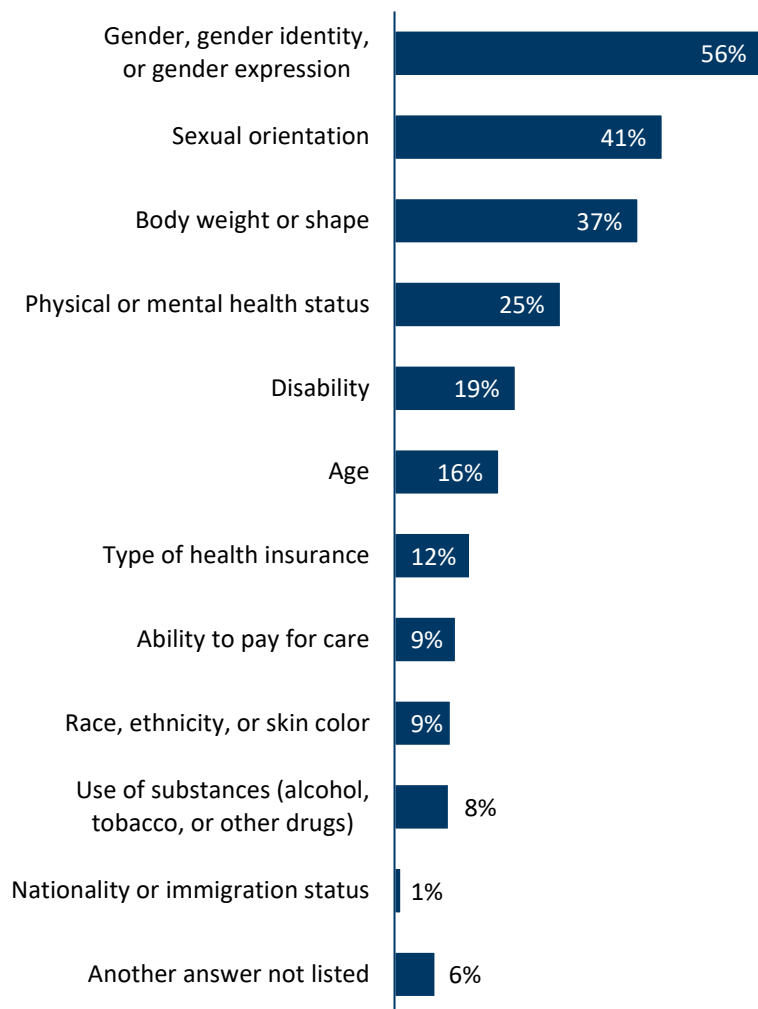
39a. In general, which of the following describes your experiences of unfair treatment in getting health care? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q41, N=5,740)



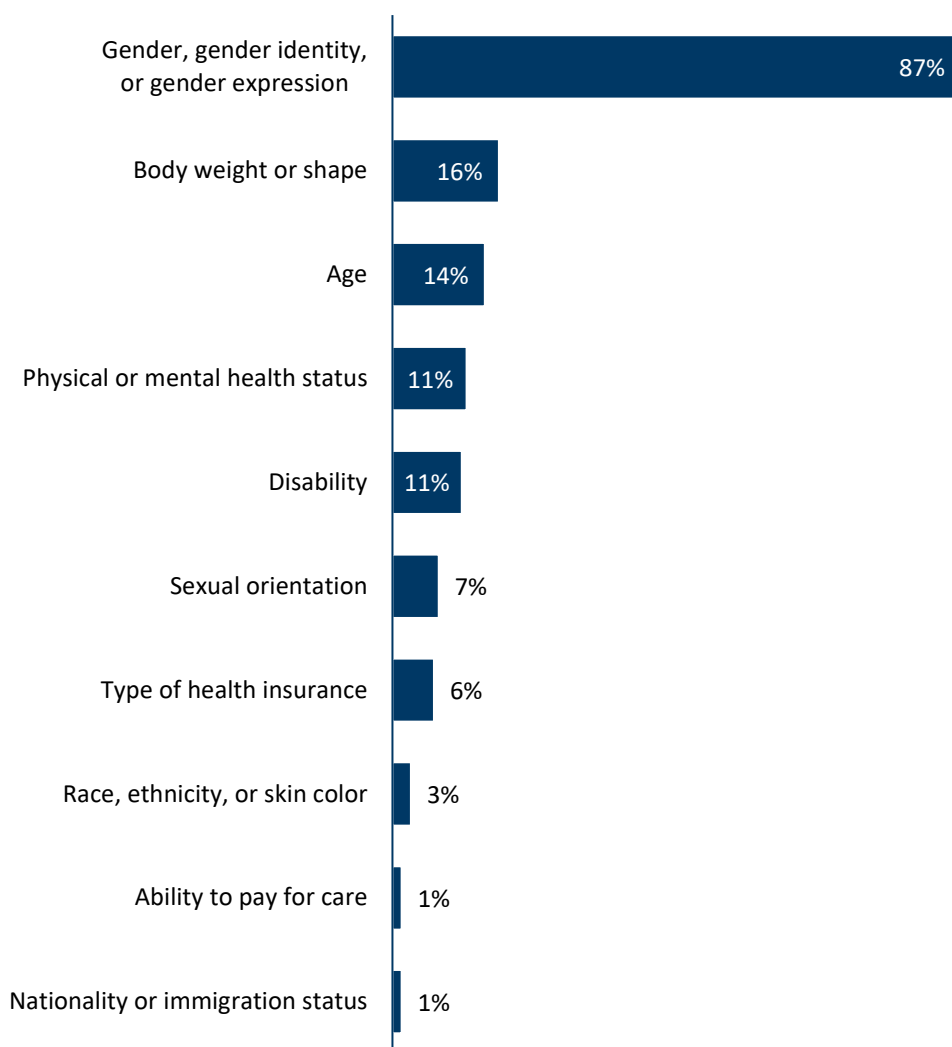
39b. In general, which of the following describes your child's experiences of unfair treatment in getting health care? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q41, N=334)



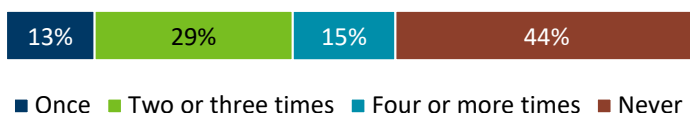
**40a. What were the reason(s) for your experiences overall/ever of unfair treatment in getting health care?
Select all that apply. (adult survey Q42, N=3,269)**



40b. What were the reason(s) for your child's experiences overall/ever of unfair treatment in getting health care (such as discrimination, being hassled, or made to feel inferior) for your child? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q42, N=141)



41a. Overall, how often have you experienced unfair treatment (such as discrimination, being hassled, or made to feel inferior) when you tried to get health care, including mental health care and substance use treatment? (adult survey Q43, N=6,040)



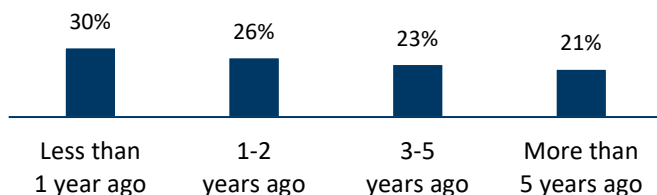
■ Once ■ Two or three times ■ Four or more times ■ Never

41b. Overall, how often have you or your child experienced unfair treatment (such as discrimination, being hassled, or made to feel inferior) when trying to get health care for your child? (parent/caregiver survey Q43, N=330)

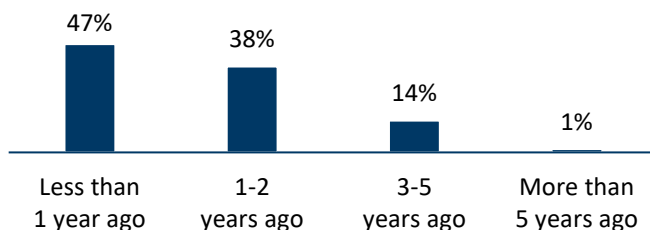


■ Once ■ Two or three times ■ Four or more times ■ Never

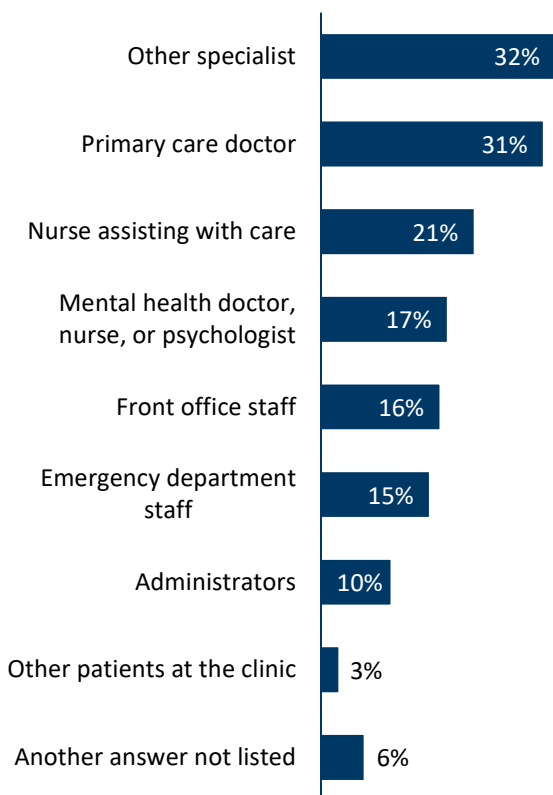
42a. When was your most recent experience of unfair treatment in getting health care, including mental health care and substance use treatment? (adult survey Q44, N=3,478)



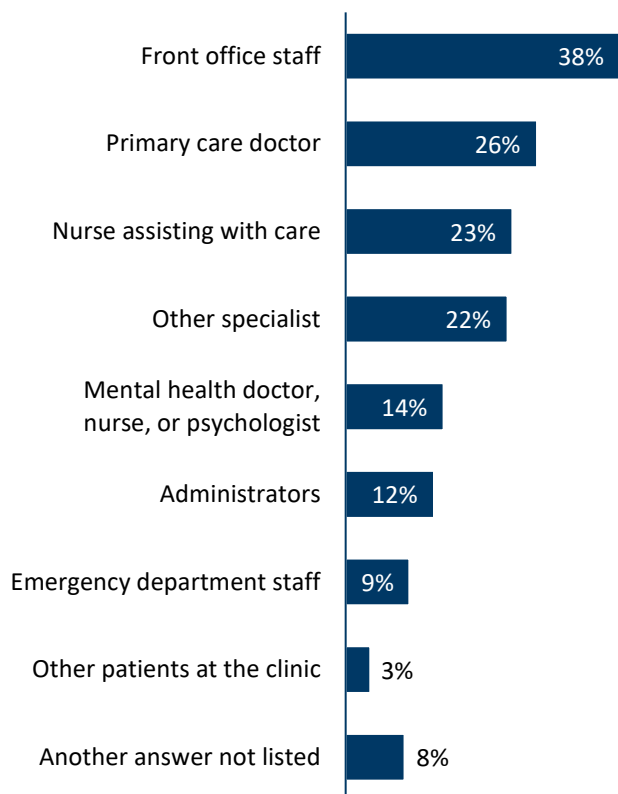
42b. When was your child's most recent experience of unfair treatment in getting health care? (parent/caregiver survey Q44, N=144)



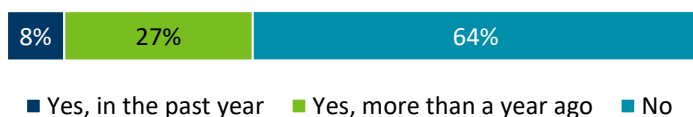
43a. Who contributed to your most recent experience of unfair treatment in getting health care? Select all that apply (adult survey Q45, N=3,454)



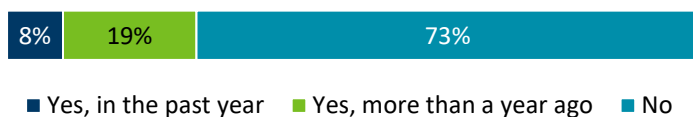
43b. Who contributed to your child's most recent experience of unfair treatment in getting health care? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q45, N=148)



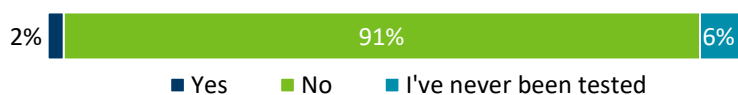
44a. Have you ever changed providers due to mistreatment, lack of competency, or other reasons related to your LGBTQIA2S+ identity? (adult survey Q46, N=6,116)



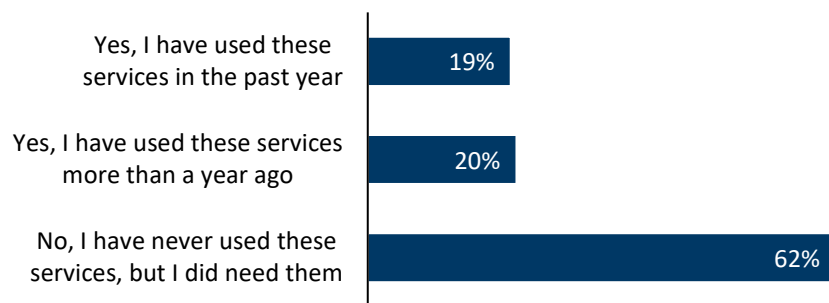
44b. Has your child ever changed providers due to mistreatment, lack of competency, or other reasons related to their LGBTQIA2S+ identity? (parent/caregiver survey Q46, N=347)



45. Have you been diagnosed with HIV? (adult survey Q47, N=6,117)



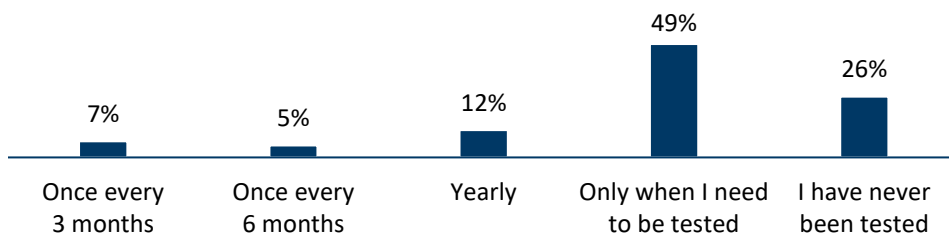
46. Have you ever used HIV support services such as a case manager, benefits counselor, or gotten connected to social or medical support resources? (adult survey Q48, N=542)



47. How would you rate your knowledge about HIV and HIV prevention? (adult survey Q49, N=6,065)

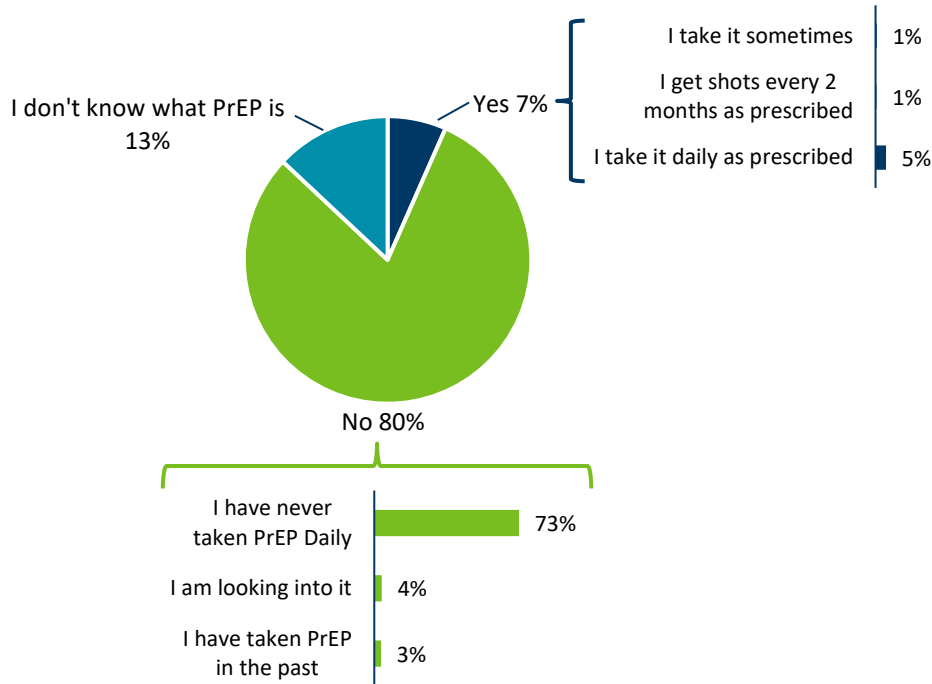


48. Which of the following best describes how often you get tested for HIV? (adult survey Q50, N=6,058)

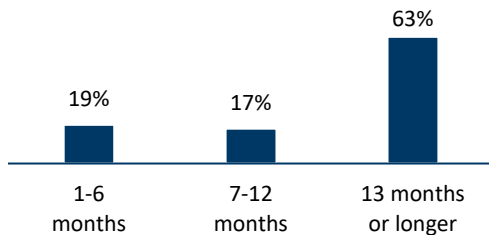


PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis) is a prescription medication for high-risk HIV-negative individuals to prevent contracting HIV. When taken as prescribed, it reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by about 99%.

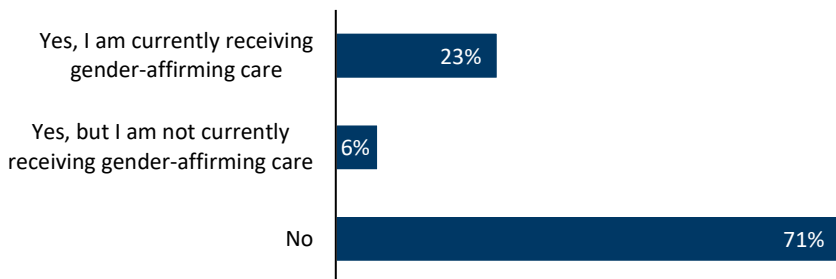
49. Are you currently taking PrEP? (adult survey Q51, N=6,053)



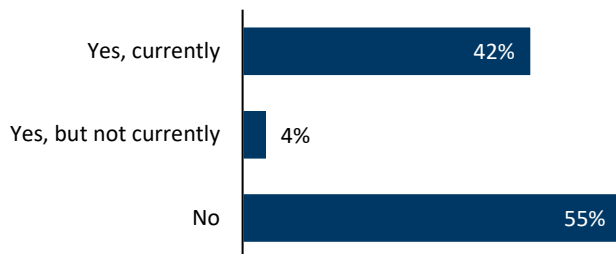
50. How long have you used PrEP, either currently or in the past? (adult survey Q52, N=581)



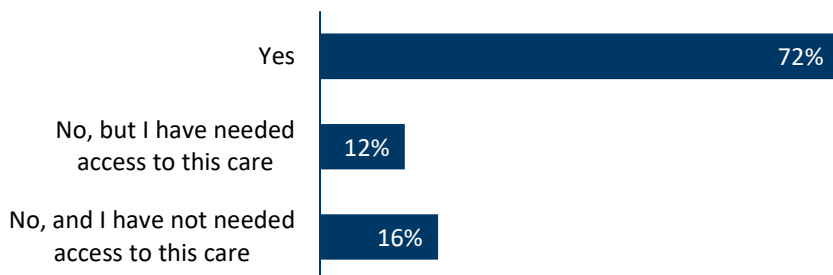
51a. Have you ever received gender-affirming health care? Gender-affirming health care can include but is not limited to hormone replacement therapy, interventions to align your appearance or physical body with your gender identity, or interventions meant to reduce distress resulting from gender dysphoria. (adult survey Q53, N=6,037)



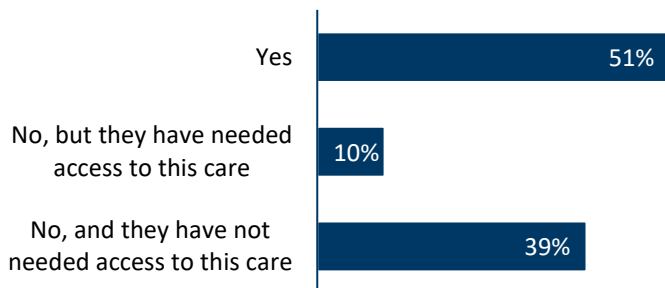
51b. Has your child ever received gender-affirming health care? (parent/caregiver survey Q28, N=367)



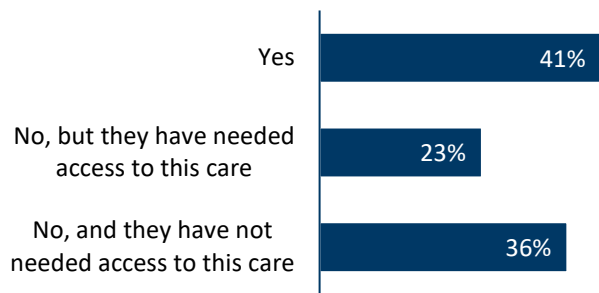
52a. Are you currently taking hormones or undergoing hormone replacement therapy (HRT)? (adult survey Q54, N=1,687, if yes to Q51)



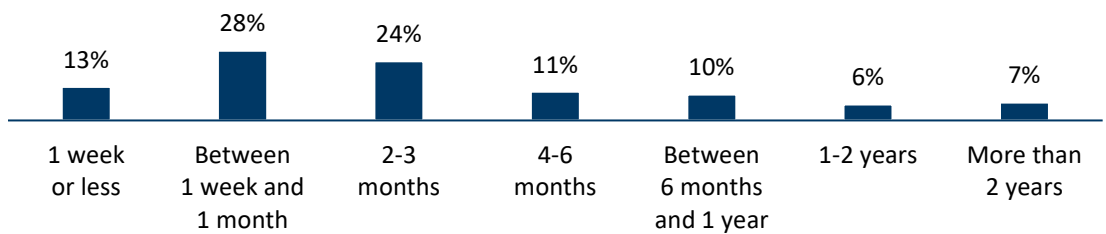
52b. Is your child currently taking hormones or undergoing hormone replacement therapy (HRT)? (parent/caregiver survey Q30, N=164)



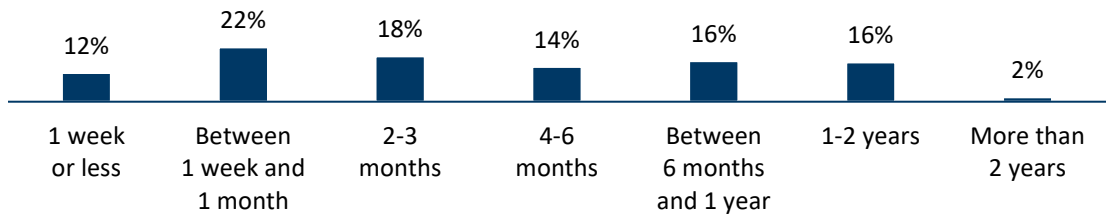
52c. Is your child currently taking puberty blockers? (parent/caregiver survey Q29, N=162)



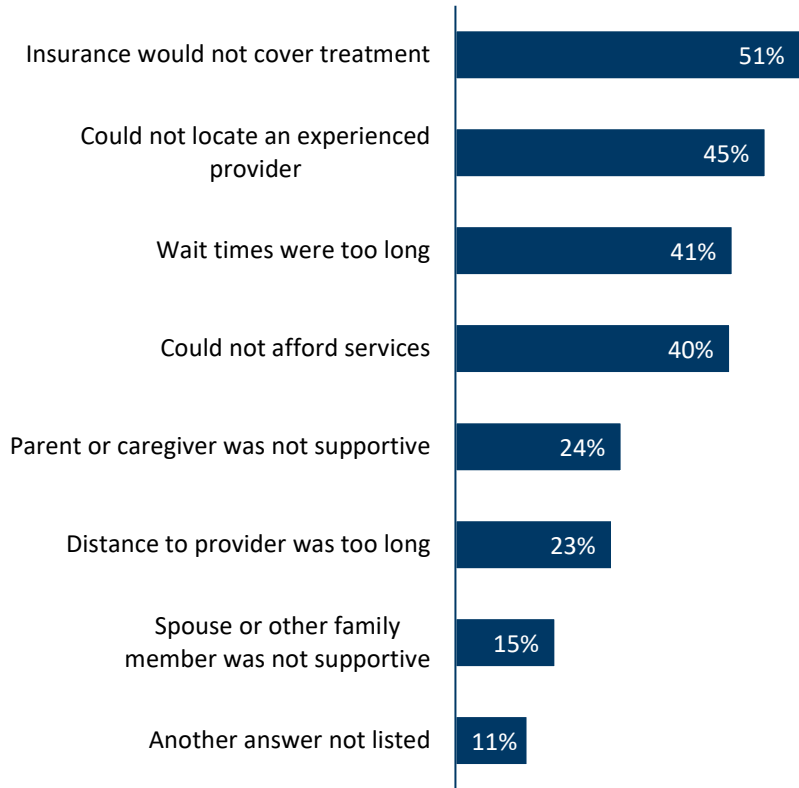
53a. How long did you need to wait to find a competent health care provider? (adult survey Q55, N=1,656, if yes to Q51)



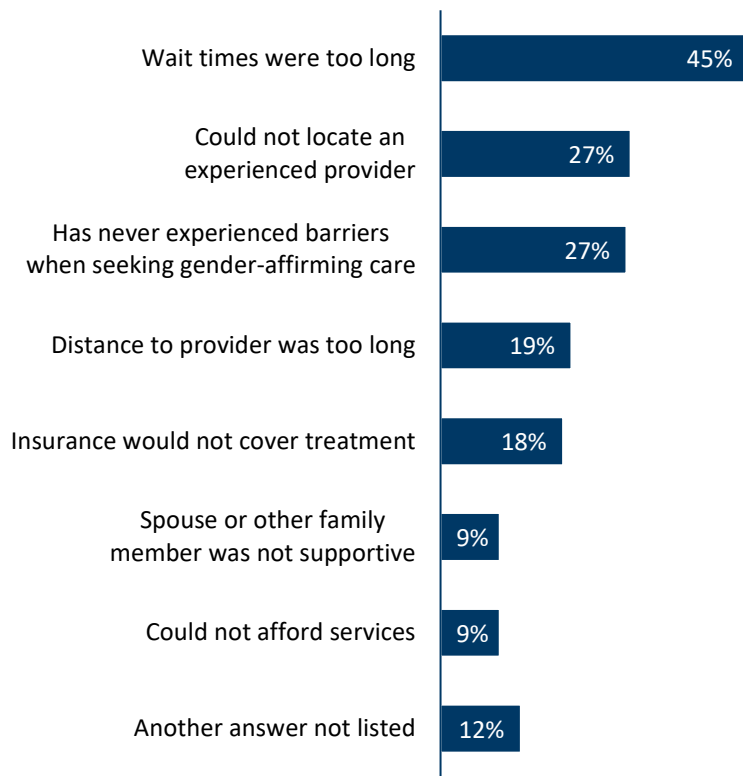
53b. How long did you need to wait to find a competent health care provider for your child? (parent/caregiver survey Q31, N=164)



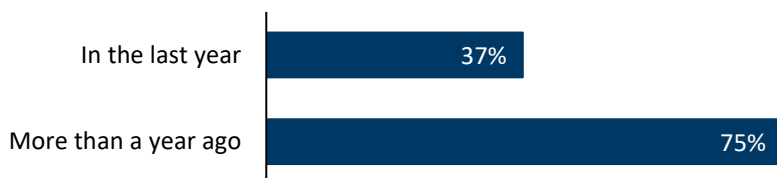
54a. Have you ever experienced any of the following barriers when seeking gender-affirming care? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q56, N=1,348)



54b. Have you ever experienced any of the following barriers when seeking gender-affirming care for your child? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q32, N=164)



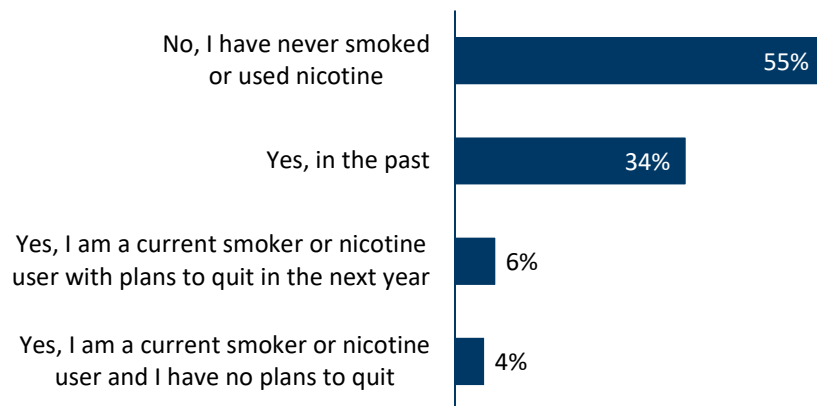
55a. If you experienced barriers to gender-affirming care, when did these barriers occur? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q57, N=1,300, if yes to Q51)



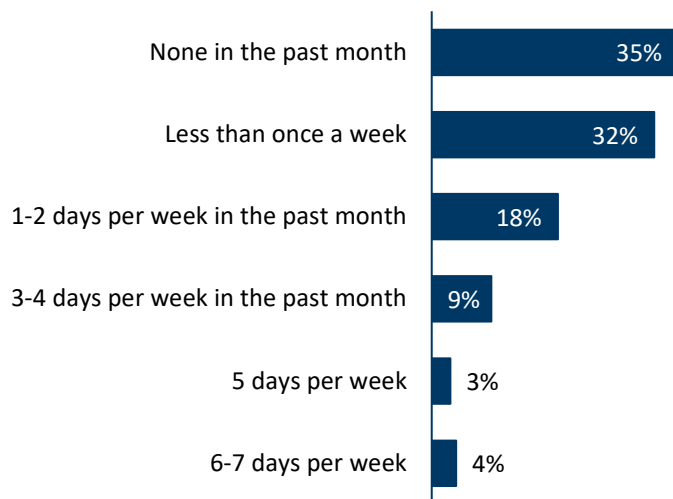
55b. If your child experienced barriers to gender-affirming care, when did these barriers occur? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q33, N=118)



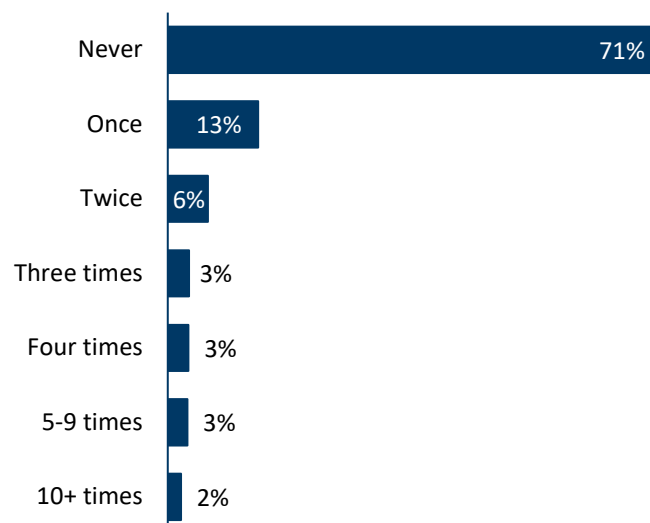
56. Have you ever smoked cigarettes or used other types of nicotine? (adult survey Q58, N=6,059)



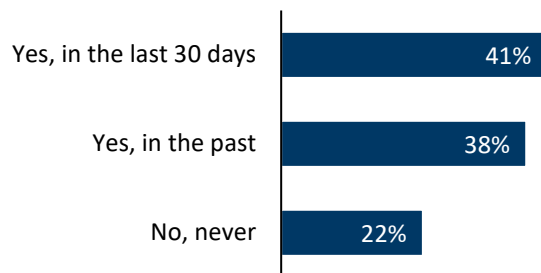
57. How often do you drink alcohol? (adult survey Q59, N=6,055)



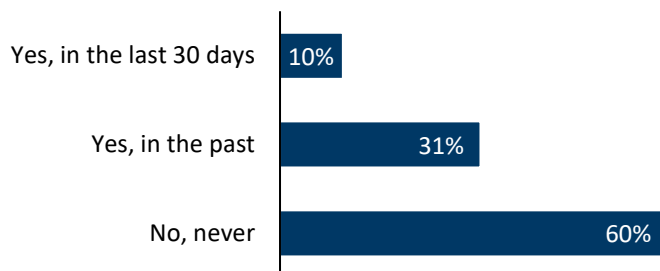
58. How many times in the past 30 days have you had 4 or more drinks on one occasion? (adult survey Q60, N=6,057)



59. Have you ever used marijuana? (adult survey Q61, N=6,054)



60. Have you used drugs other than those required for medical reasons? (adult survey Q62, N=6,046)





Education

Many respondents had educational experiences that were not inclusive

Adult respondents were asked if they attended school in Minnesota and about their **experiences in school related to inclusion and discrimination**. Parents/caregivers were asked if their child is in school in Minnesota and what grade and type of school their child attends. Parents/caregivers were also asked to report about their child's experiences related to inclusion and discrimination in school.

Overall, adult respondents indicate that their educational experiences have **not been LGBTQIA2S+ inclusive**; however, this data will need to be further disaggregated to see how these percentages may have changed over time as Minnesota has passed LGBTQIA2S+ protective policies such as the Minnesota Human Rights Act.¹³

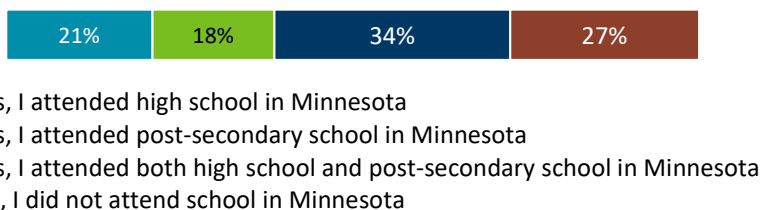
- 49% reported experiencing bullying or harassment due to their LGBTQIA2S+ identity
- 64% said they would not have felt safe to report bullying or harassment in school
- 74% said they did not have access to LGBTQIA2S+ inclusive materials

Across several measures, a majority of parents/caregivers “agree” or “strongly agree” that **their child's school is supportive**. However, youth still face negative experiences, especially **bullying**. Parents/caregivers report that 40% of youth have experienced anti-LGBTQIA2S+ bullying in the last year, and 6% have switched schools in the past year because of it. (An additional 17% switched schools more than a year ago due to bullying.) Twenty-seven percent of parents/caregivers “disagree” or “strongly disagree” that their child feels safe reporting bullying.

Parents and caregivers generally agreed with various statements about **their child's school being supportive**, but many also responded that they did not know.

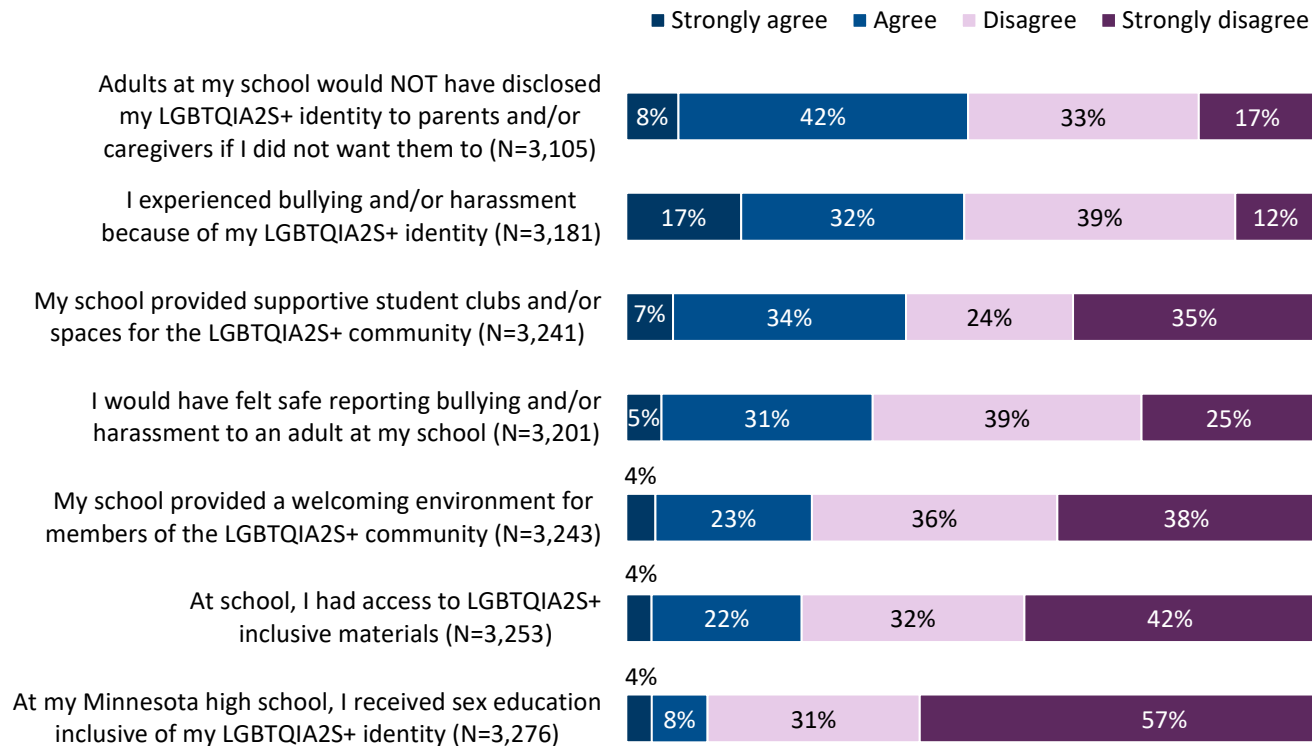
The following charts illustrate the results from all the “Education” questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

61. Did you attend high school or post-secondary school in Minnesota? (adult survey Q86, N=5,689)

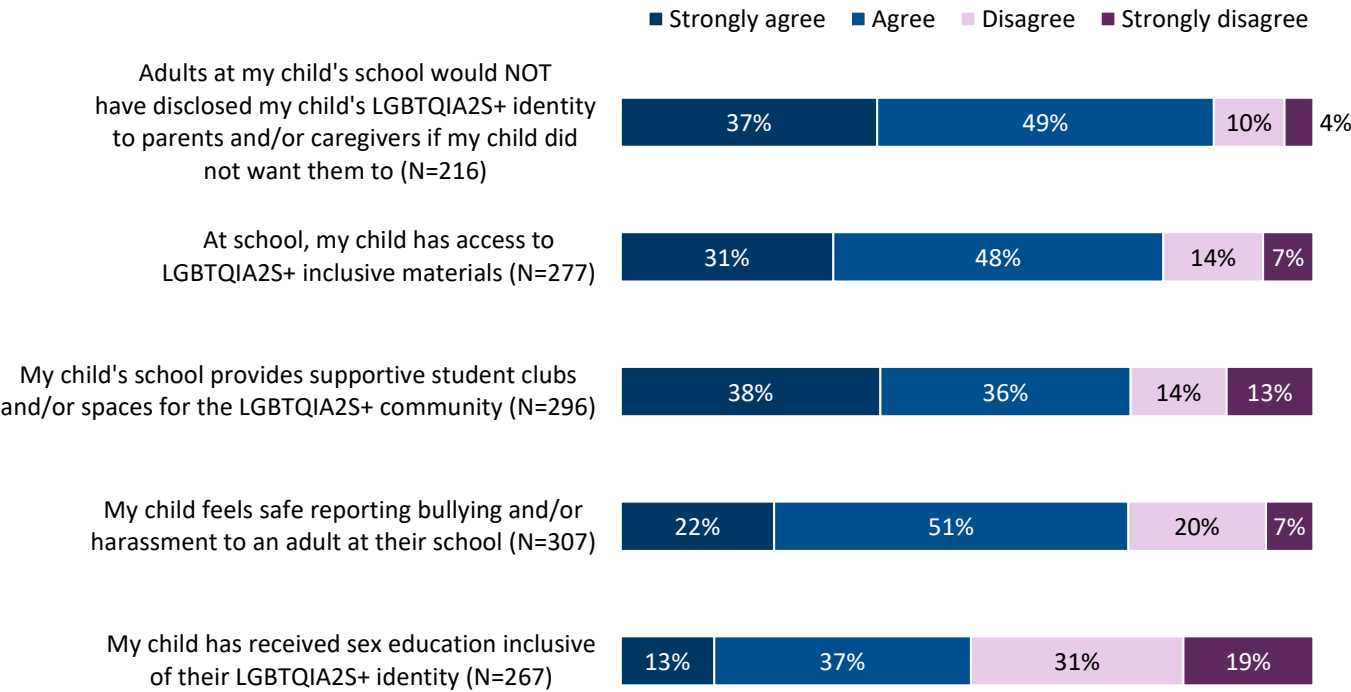


¹³ [Minnesota Human Rights Act](#)

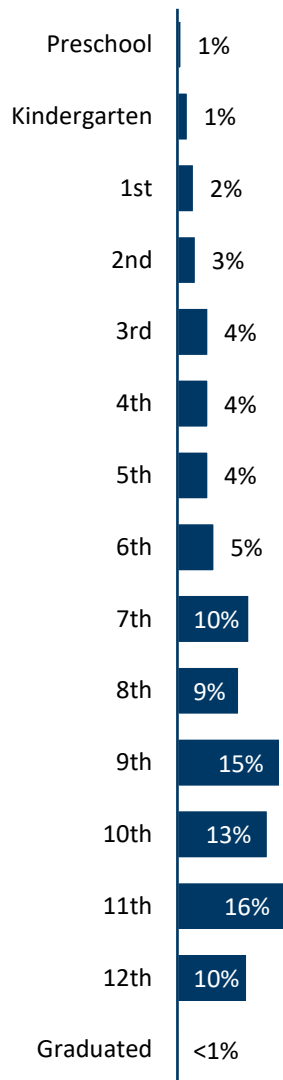
62a. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your educational experiences? (adult survey Q87, if yes to Q86)



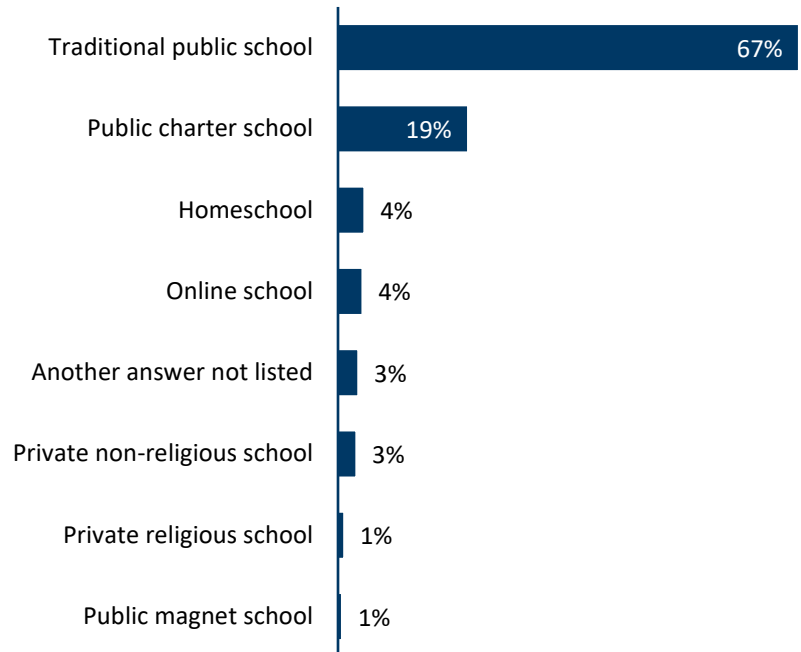
62b. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your child's educational experiences? (parent/caregiver survey Q52)



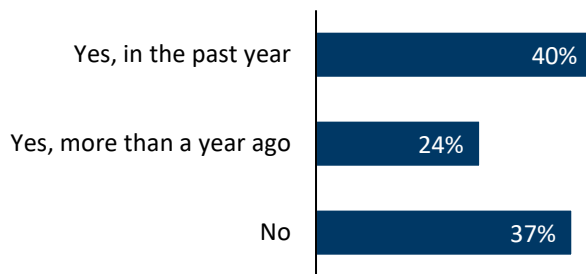
63. What grade is your child in?
(parent/caregiver survey Q47, N=334)



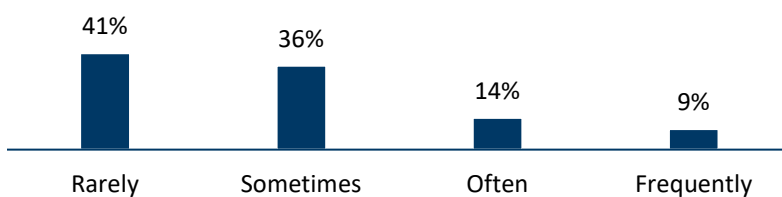
64. What type of school does your child attend?
(parent/caregiver survey Q48, N=340)



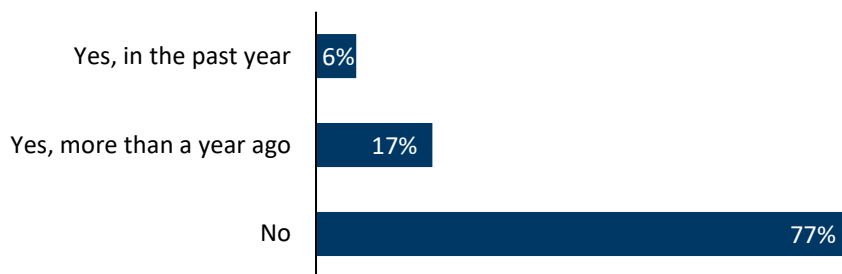
65. Has your child ever experienced bullying and/or harassment at school because of their LGBTQIA2S+ identity? (parent/caregiver survey Q49, N=339)



66. In the last year, how often has your child been bullied due to their LGBTQIA2S+ identity? (parent/caregiver survey Q50, N=205)



67. Has your child ever changed schools or school districts due to bullying, lack of support, or other reasons related to their LGBTQIA2S+ identity? (parent/caregiver survey Q51, N=337)





Safety

Safety and discrimination are persistent issues among survey respondents

Almost all adult respondents **feel safe** in the home where they live (97%) and with the person they were in a relationship with (98% of adults in a relationship). Similarly, most parents/caregivers feel that their children are safe at home (99%), with their friends (95%), and overall in Minnesota (91%). However, in other settings, respondents' feelings of safety vary, with respondents being more likely to feel unsafe in the following situations and areas:

- 45% of adult respondents do **not** feel safe on **public transit**, and 39% of parents/caregivers do not feel their child is safe on public transit.
- 25% of adult respondents do **not** feel safe accessing **government support services**.
- Of all the settings we asked about, the lowest levels of feelings of safety were interactions with **law enforcement officials**, where only 35% of adult respondents felt safe and 60% of parent/caregivers felt their child is safe.
 - By contrast, 81% of adult respondents and 86% of parent/caregiver respondents felt they/their child is safe **interacting with first responders** such as firefighters or Emergency Medical Services.
- Of parents/caregivers who have a child who spends time **in a second home or with another caregiver**, 17% do not feel their child is safe there.

Despite legal protections in Minnesota,¹⁴ **respondents reported experiences with discrimination and unfair treatment.**

- Overall, 77% of adult respondents shared that they have experienced **discrimination due to their LGBTQIA2S+ identity** in at least one place or situation and 76% said they have experienced **verbal abuse or harassment** due to their LGBTQIA2S+ identity.
- Similarly, 77% of parents/caregivers reported that their child has been discriminated against because of their LGBTQIA2S+ identity, including 55% who say their child has been discriminated against in an **educational setting**.

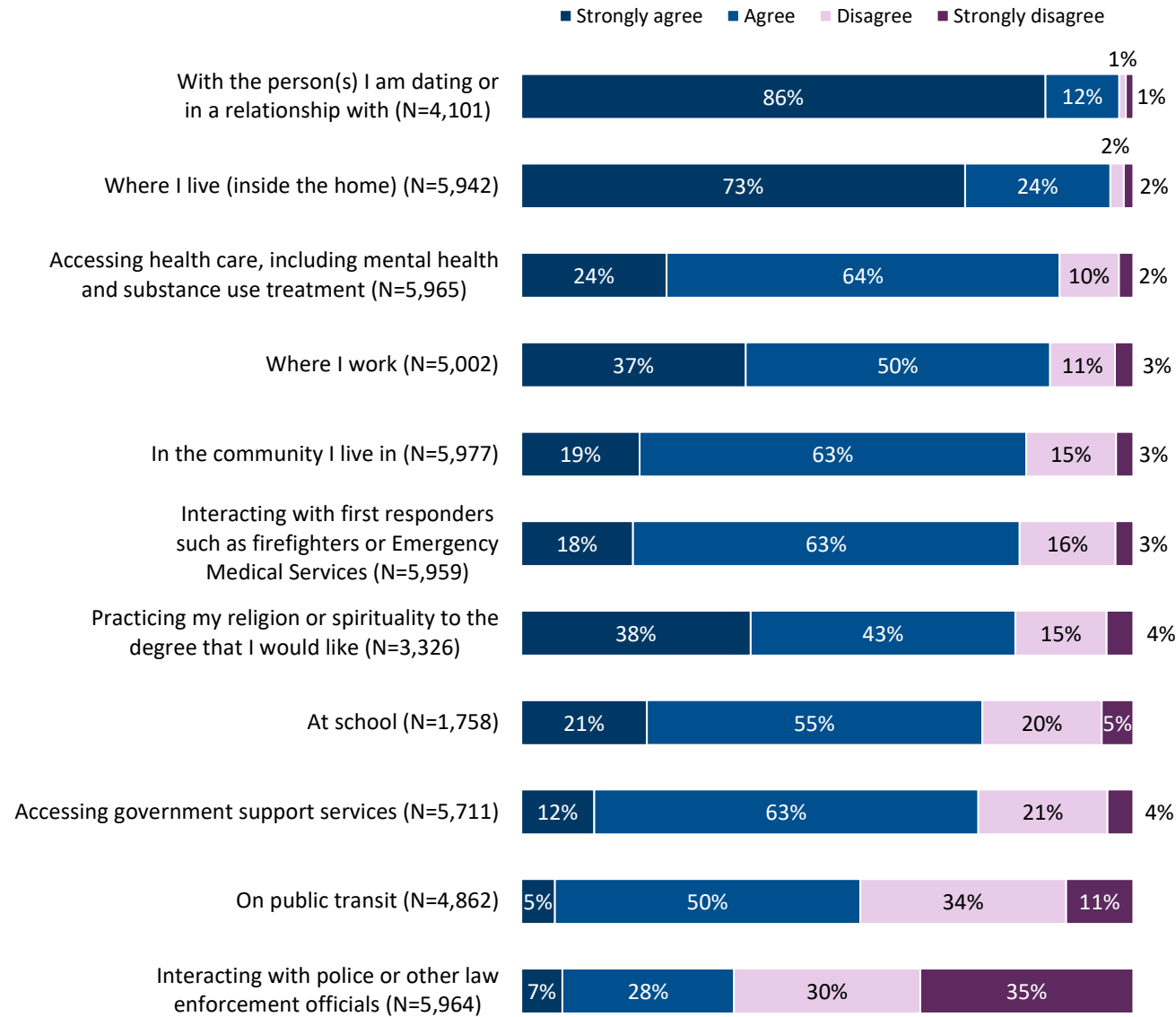
Many respondents reported experiences of interpersonal violence. Sixty-one percent of adult respondents shared that they have experienced some form of **unwanted physical sexual activity** in their lifetime. Also, 16% of parents/caregivers said their child had experienced unwanted sexual activity. After experiencing violence, the most commonly cited reasons for not seeking help were **not knowing how or where to access services** and **concern that the services would not be LGBTQ-friendly**.

Nearly all (95%) parents/caregivers are concerned about **how federal anti-LGBTQIA2S+ laws** will impact their child. (Adult respondents were not asked this question.)

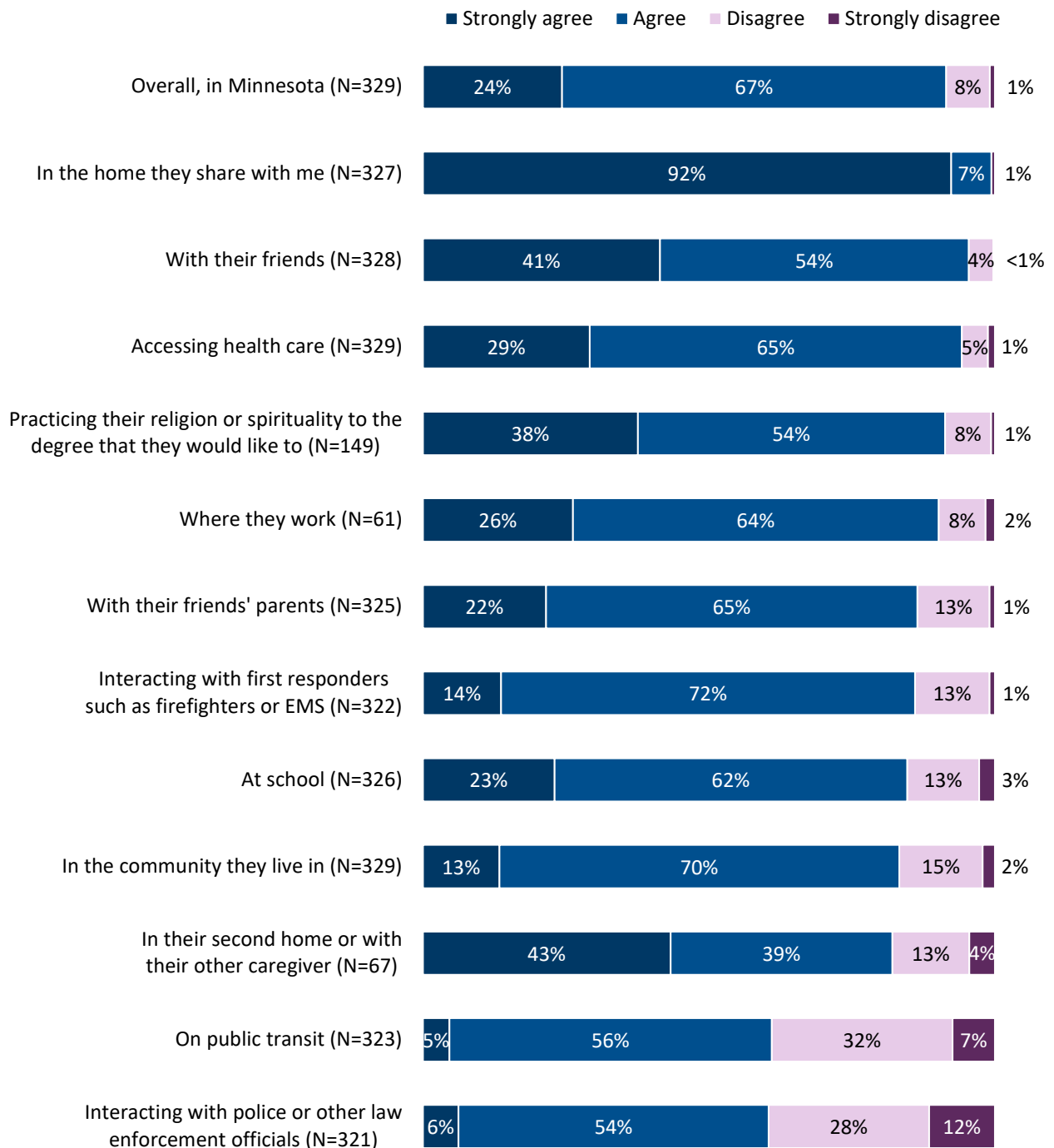
The following charts illustrate the results from all the “Safety” questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

¹⁴ [Minnesota - Movement Advancement Project](#)

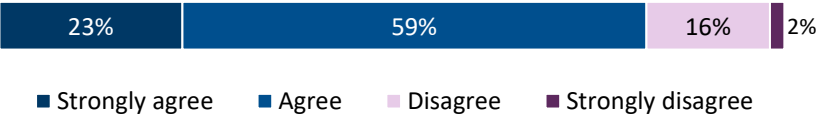
68a. When thinking about your identity as a member of the LGBTQIA2S+ community, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about safety? I feel safe ... (adult survey Q63)



68b. When thinking about your child's identity as a member of the LGBTQIA2S+ community, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about safety? My child is safe ... (parent/caregiver survey Q55)



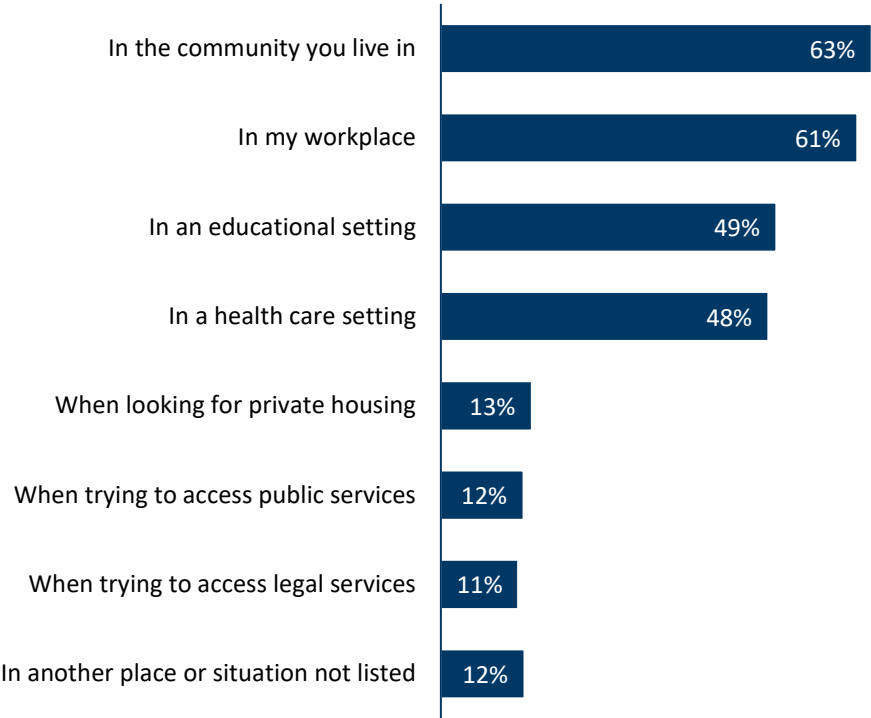
69. I know the laws in Minnesota that protect my child based on their sexual orientation and/or gender identity (parent/caregiver survey Q55, N=330)



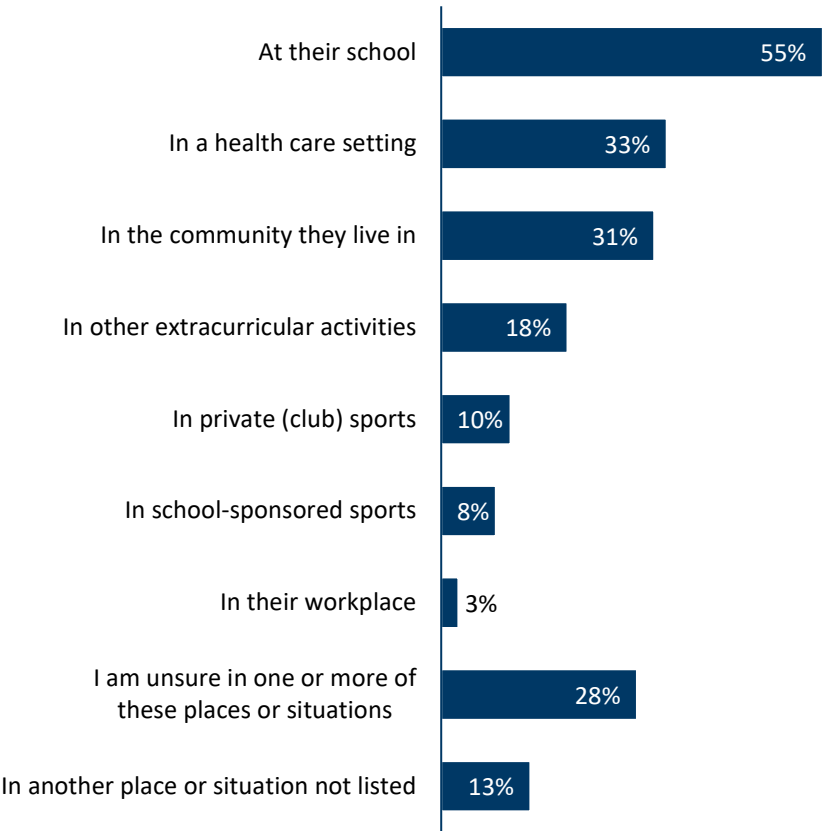
70. I am concerned about how federal anti-LGBTQIA2S+ laws will impact my child (parent/caregiver survey Q55, N=330)



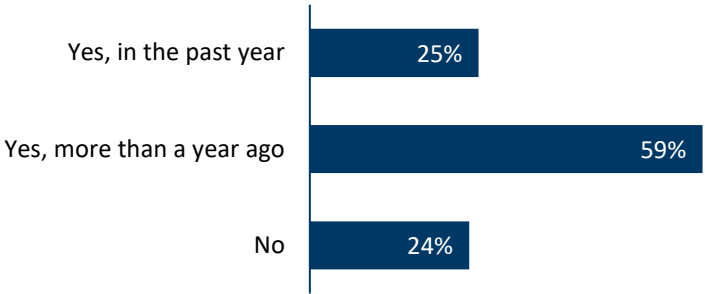
71a. In your lifetime, have you ever experienced discrimination in any of the following places or situations due to your LGBTQIA2S+ identity? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q64, N=4,103)



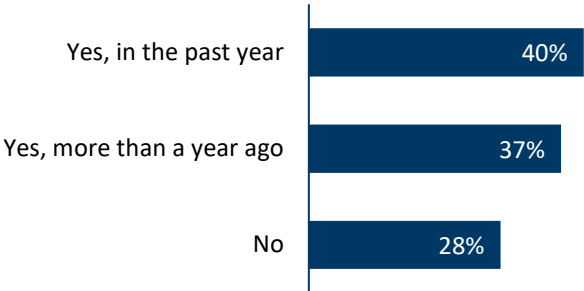
71b. In their lifetime, has your child ever experienced discrimination in any of the following places or situations due to their LGBTQIA2S+ identity? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q56, N=280)



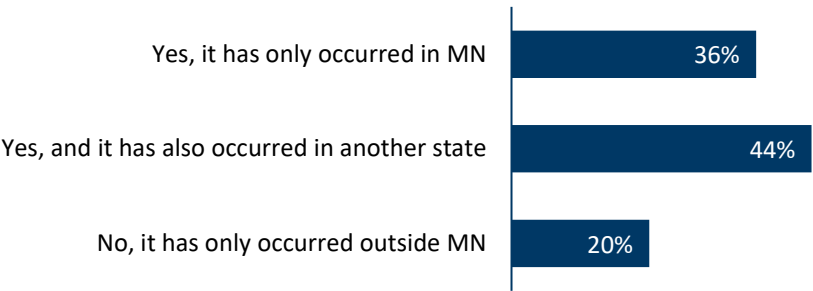
72a. In your lifetime, have you ever experienced maltreatment, verbal abuse, or harassment because of your LGBTQIA2S+ identity? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q65, N=5,490)



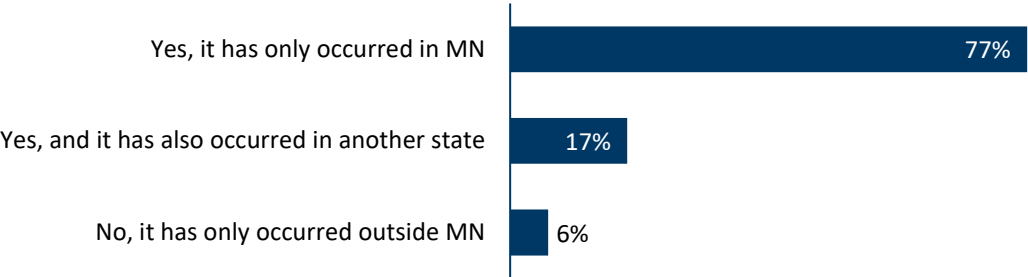
72b. In their lifetime, has your child ever experienced maltreatment, verbal abuse, or harassment because of their LGBTQIA2S+ identity? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q57, N=273, if yes to Q56)



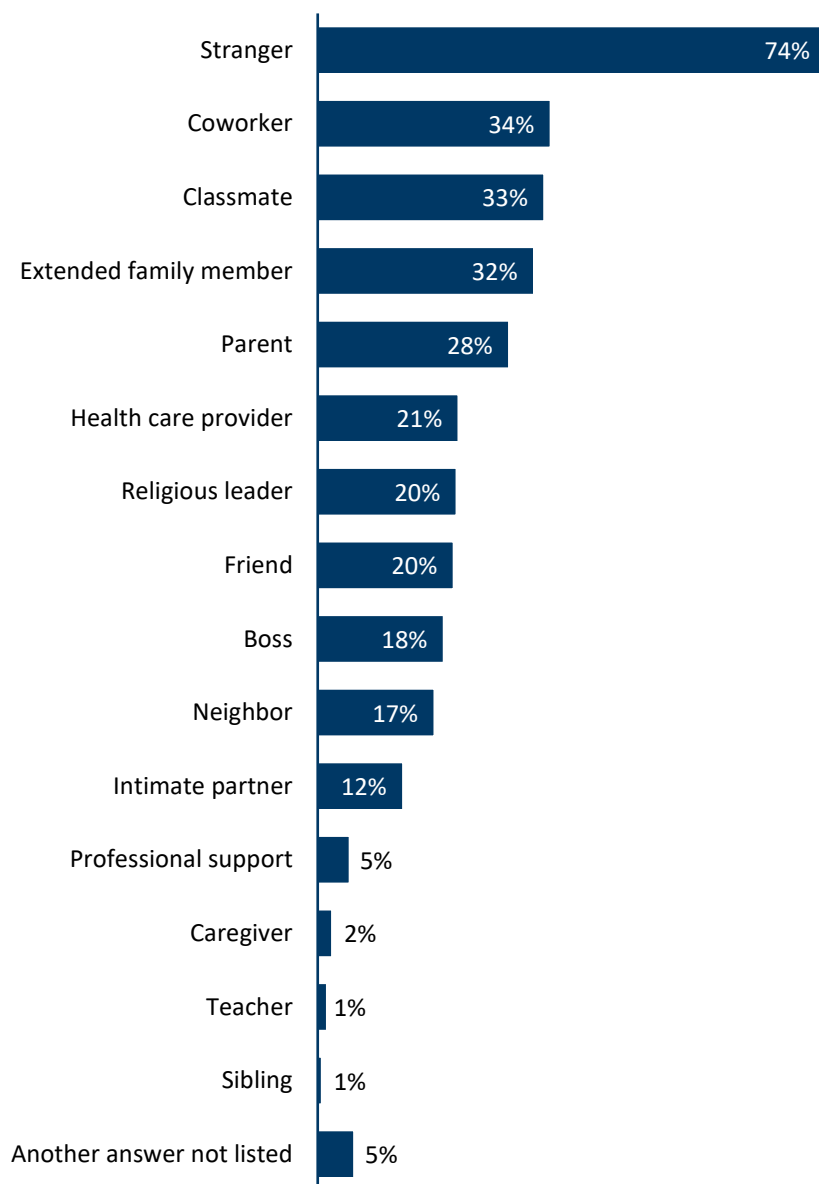
73a. Did this maltreatment, abuse, or harassment occur in MN? (adult survey Q66, N=4,158, if yes to Q65)



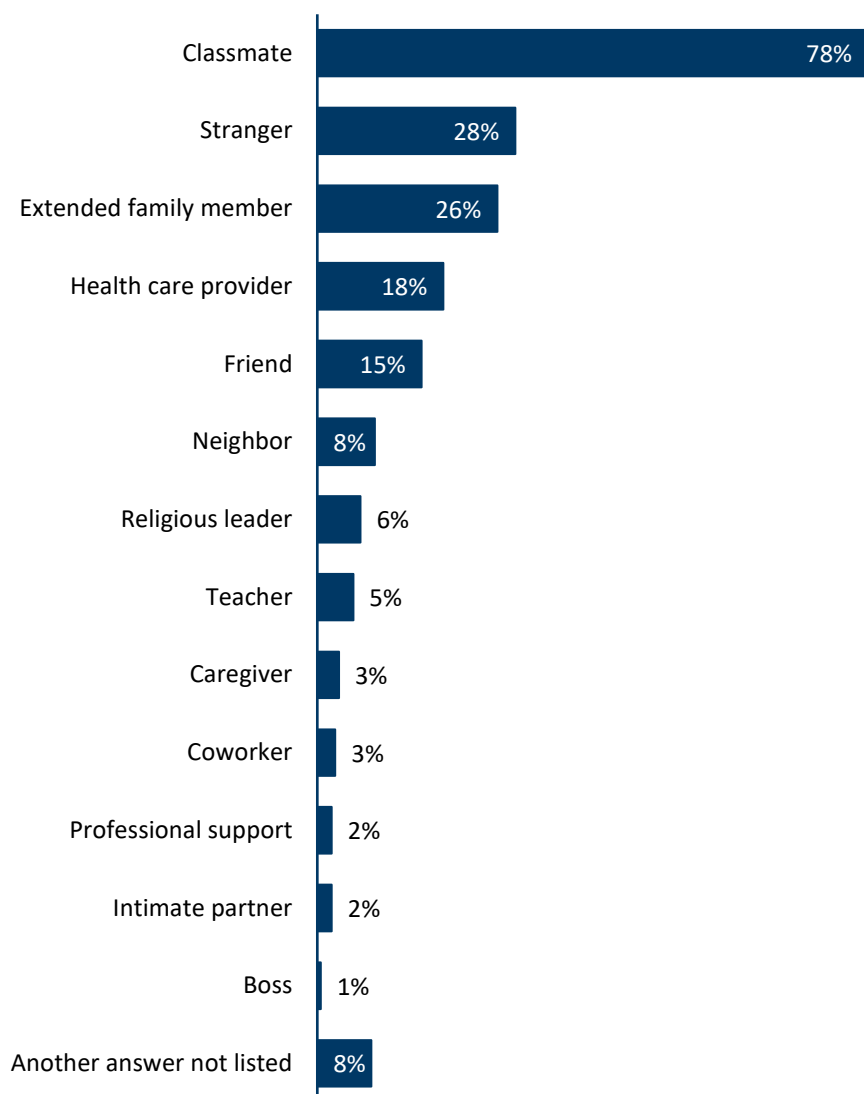
73b. Did this maltreatment, abuse, or harassment occur in Minnesota? (parent/caregiver survey Q58, N=195, if yes to Q56)



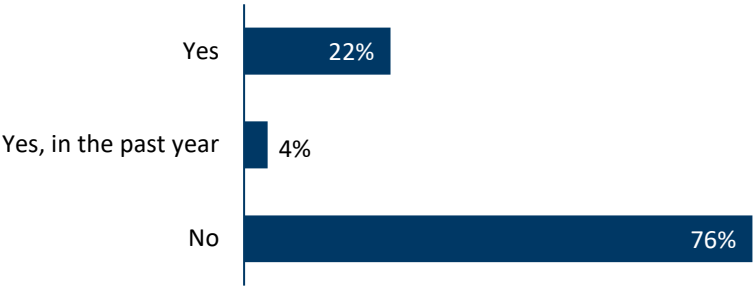
74a. How was the perpetrator(s) of the maltreatment, verbal abuse, or harassment related to you? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q67, N=4,148, if yes to Q65)



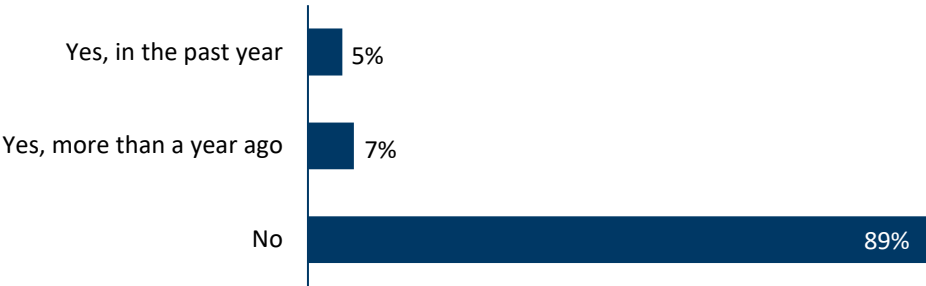
**74b. How was the perpetrator(s) of the maltreatment, verbal abuse, or harassment related to your child?
Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q59, N=195, if yes to Q56)**



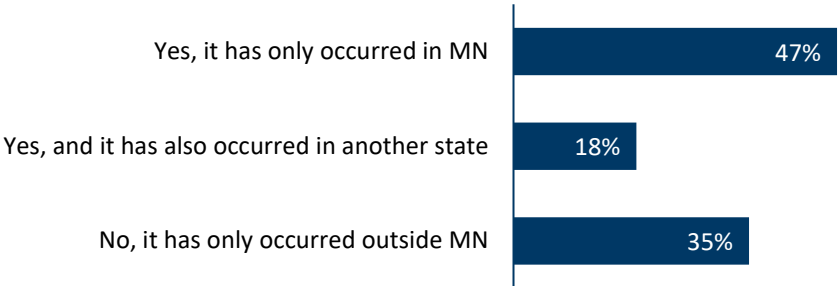
75a. In your lifetime, have you ever been physically attacked or threatened because of your LGBTQIA2S+ identity? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q68, N=5,698)



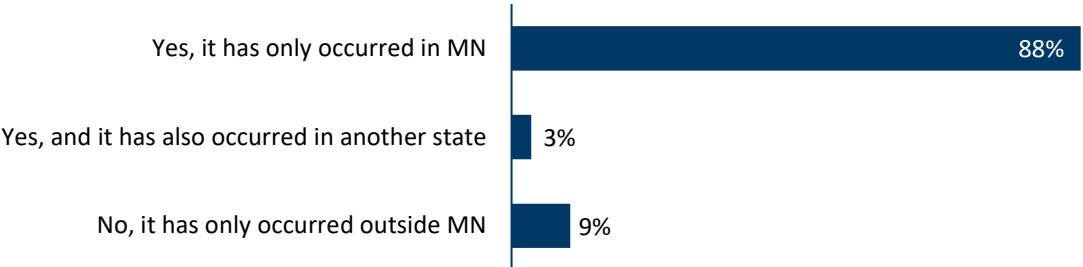
75b. In their lifetime, has your child ever been physically attacked or threatened because of their LGBTQIA2S+ identity? Select all that apply. (parent survey Q60, N=303)



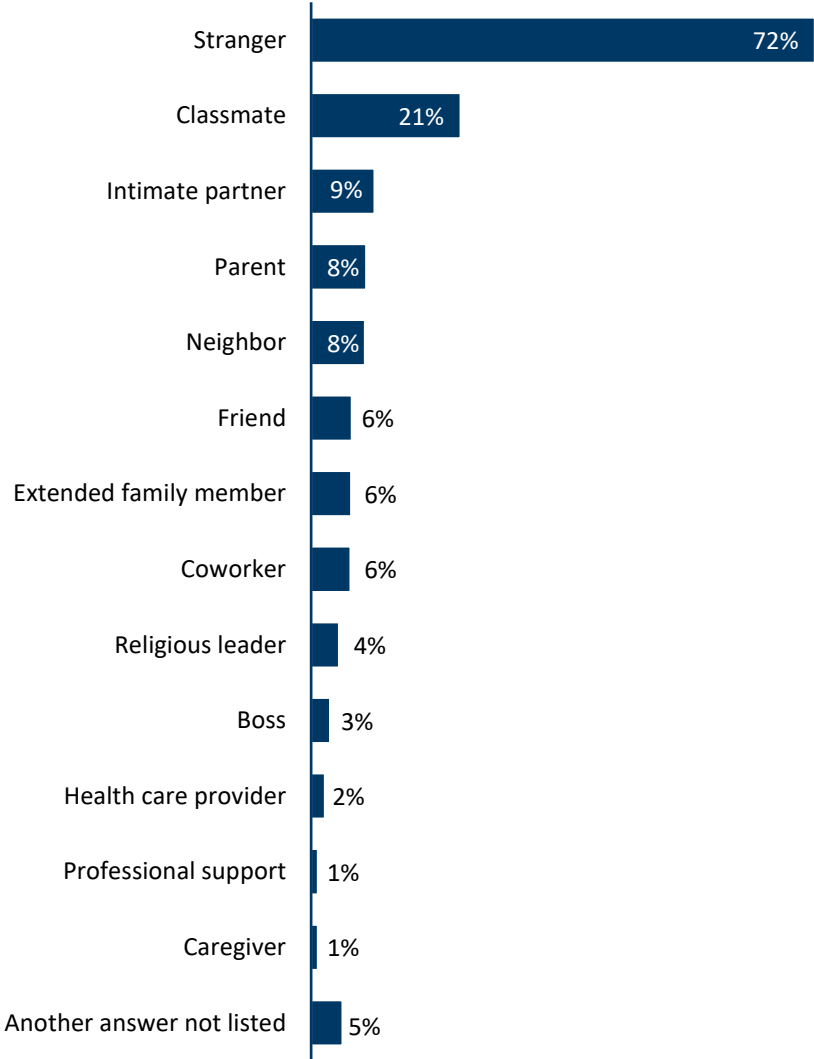
76a. Did this attack occur in Minnesota? (adult survey Q69, N=1,381, if yes to Q68)



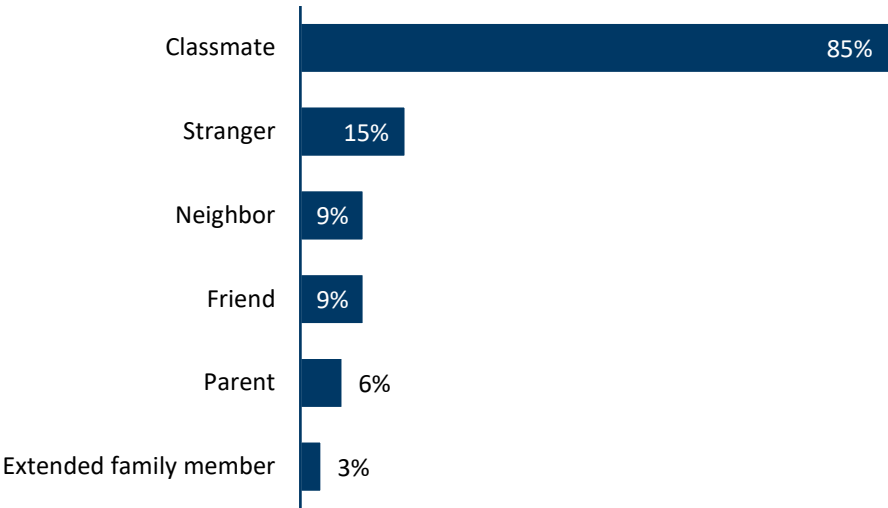
76b. Did this attack occur in Minnesota? (parent/caregiver survey Q61, N=33, if yes to Q60)



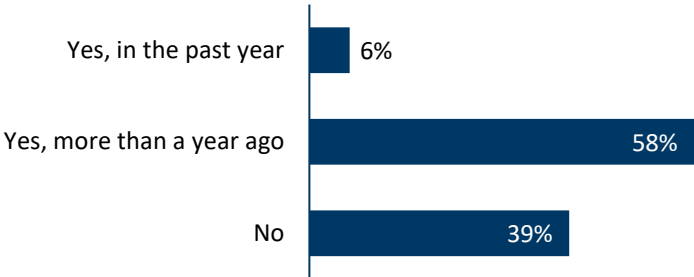
77a. How was the perpetrator of the attack or threat related to you? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q70, N=1,374, if yes to Q68)



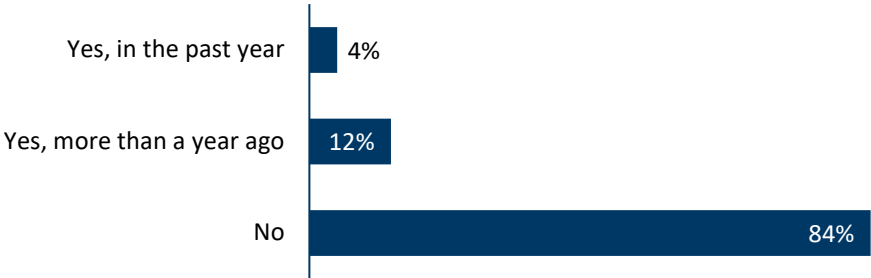
77b. How was the perpetrator(s) of the attack or threat related to your child? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q62, N=33, if yes to Q60)



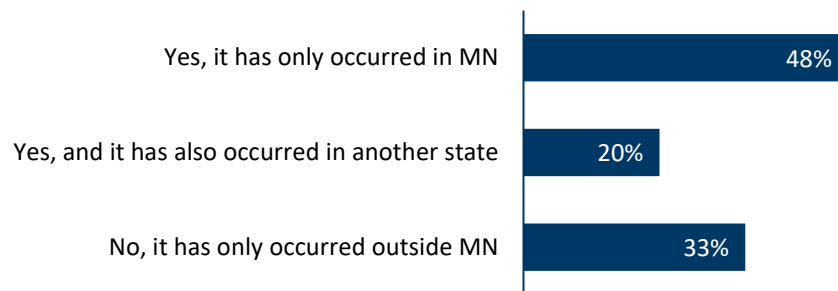
78a. In your lifetime, have you ever experienced some form of unwanted physical sexual activity? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q71, N=5,683)



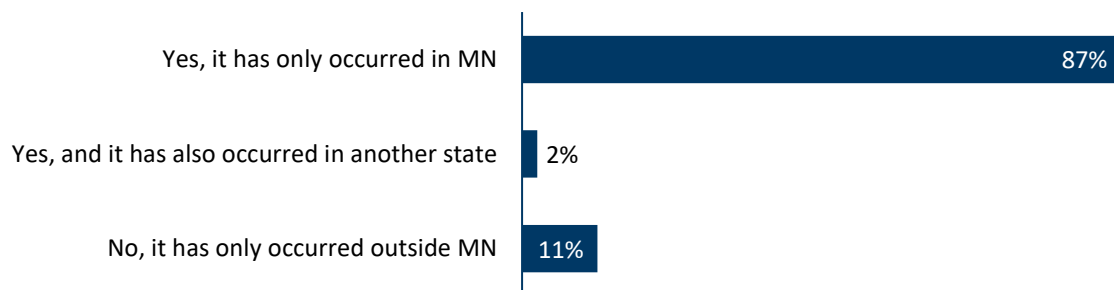
78b. In their lifetime, has your child ever experienced some form of unwanted physical sexual activity? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q63, N=287)



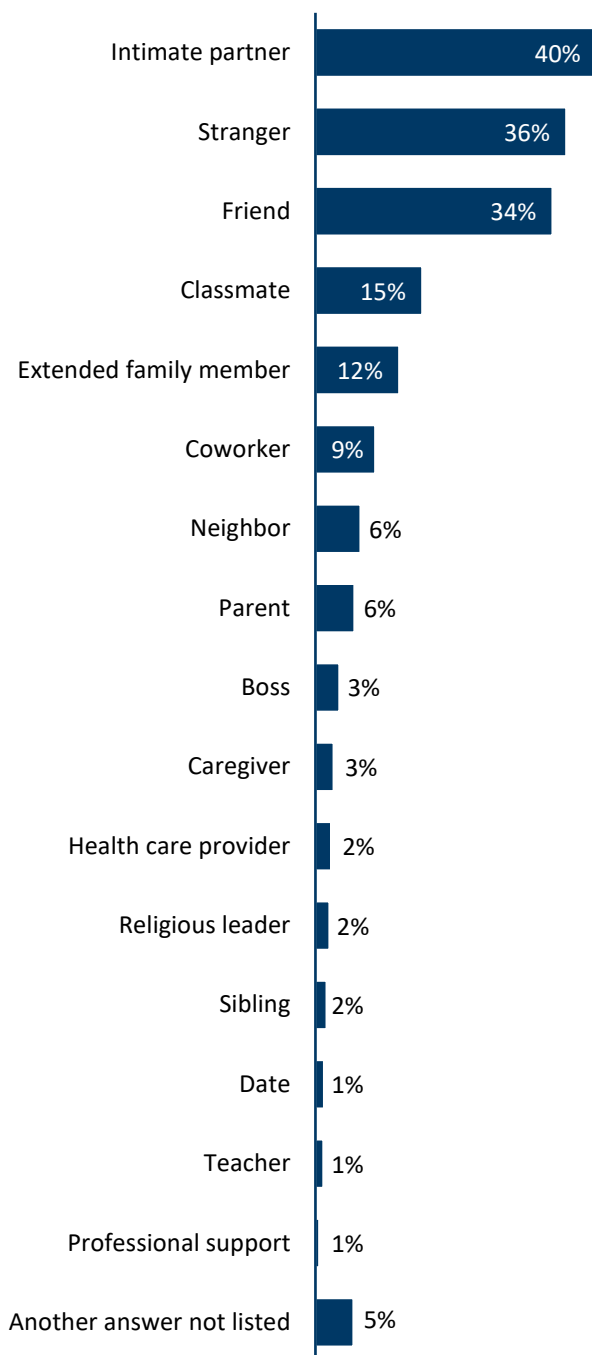
79a. Did this unwanted sexual activity occur in Minnesota? (adult survey Q72, N=3,467, if yes to Q71)



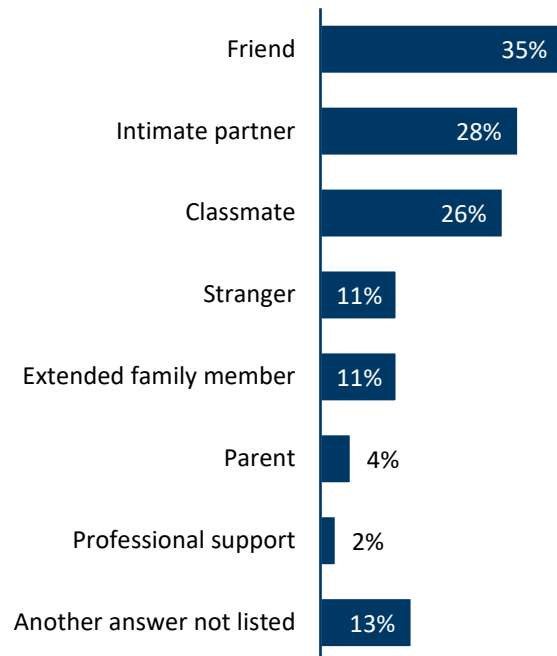
79b. Did this unwanted sexual activity occur in Minnesota? (parent/caregiver survey Q64, N=46, if yes to Q63)



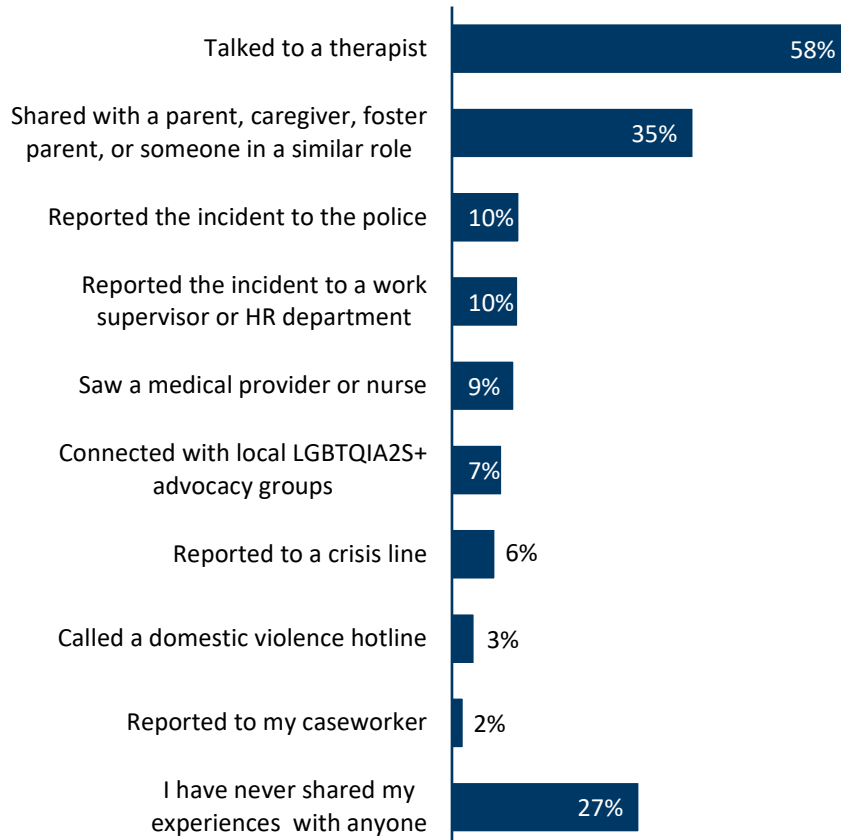
80a. How was the perpetrator(s) of the unwanted sexual activity related to you? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q73, N=3,442, if yes to Q71)



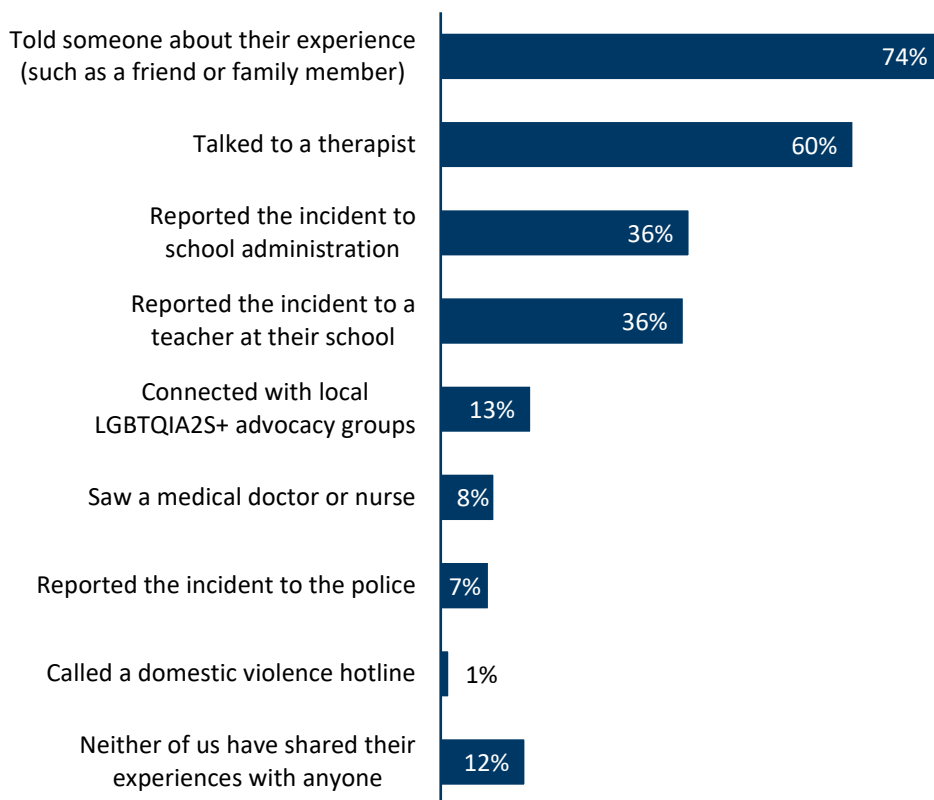
80b. How was the perpetrator(s) of the unwanted sexual activity related to your child? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q65, N=46, if yes to Q63)



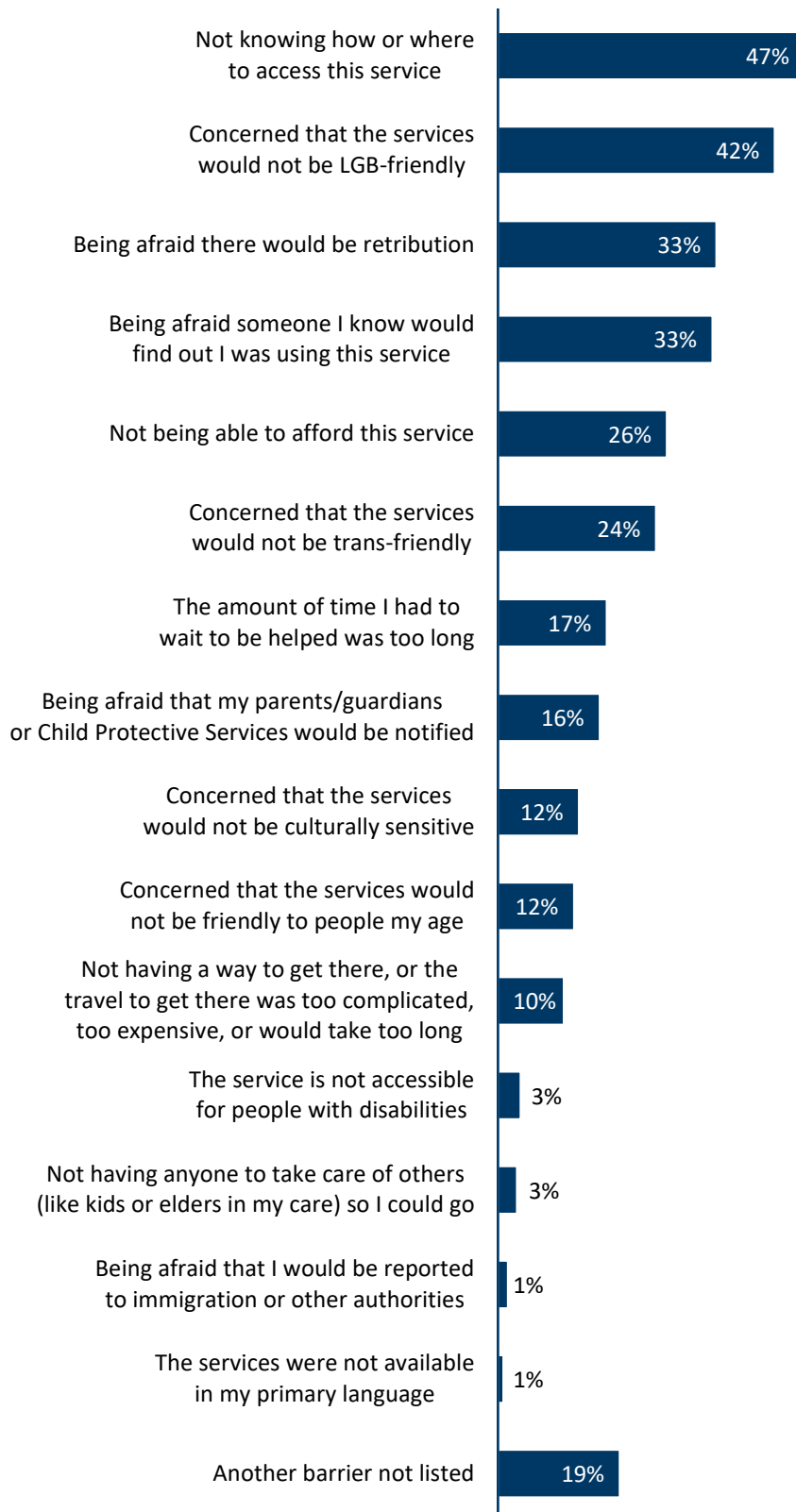
81a. In your lifetime, after experiencing abuse or harassment, have you ever taken any of the following actions? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q74, N=4,542)



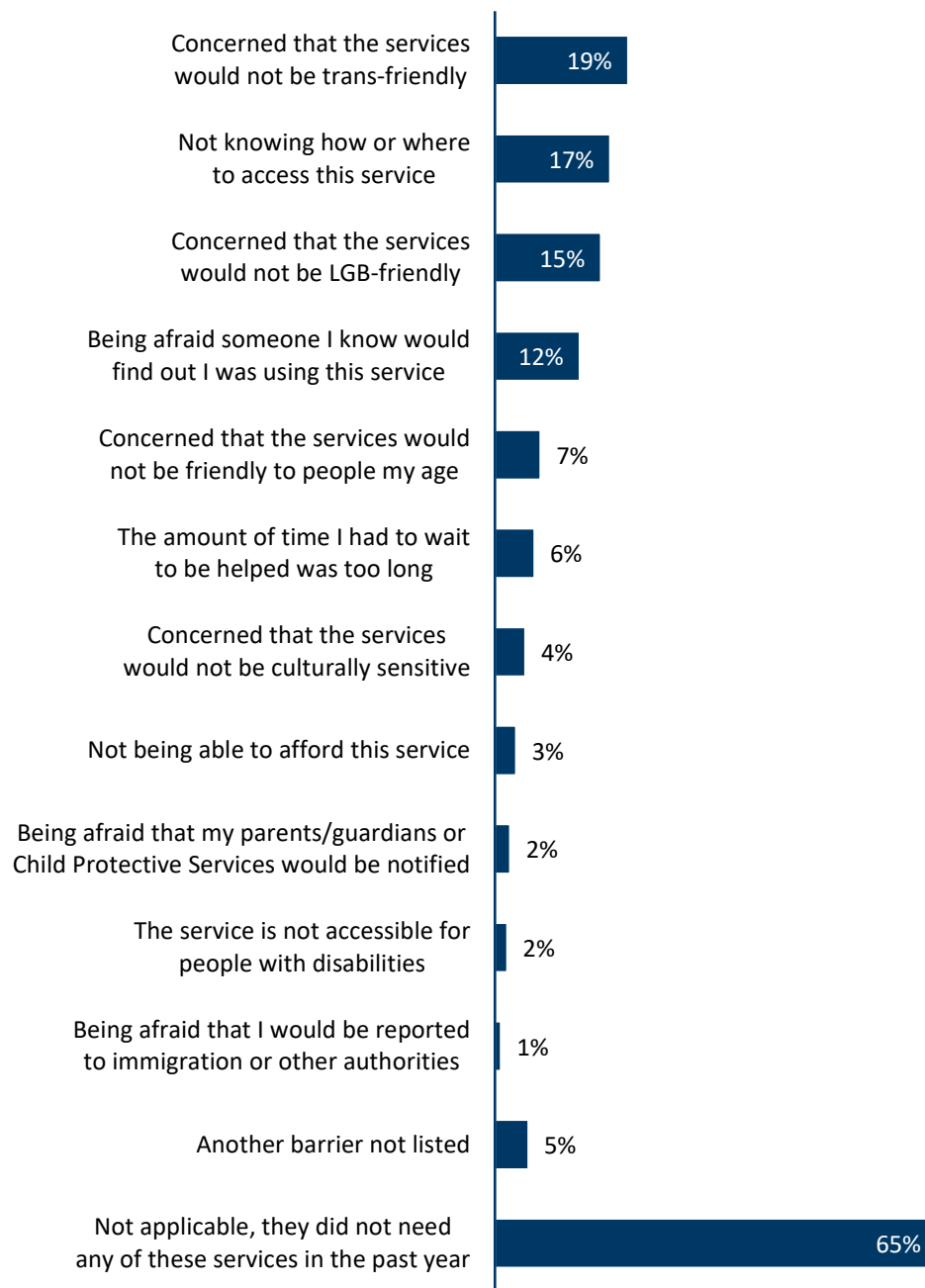
81b. In their lifetime, after experiencing abuse or harassment, have you or your child ever taken any of the following actions? Select all that apply (parent/caregiver survey Q66, N=242)



82a. Have any of the following concerns or situations prevented you from seeking help after experiencing violence? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q75, N=3,143)



82b. Have any of the following concerns or situations prevented you or your child from seeking help after they experienced violence? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q67, N=226)





Social support and community engagement

Respondents are creating their own networks for social support, but many struggle with housing stability and access to public restrooms

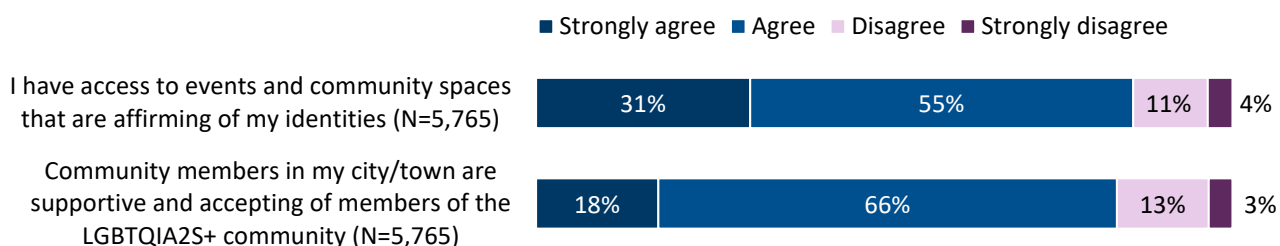
Respondents reported finding and creating spaces where they are welcomed and accepted, and they also report having access to social support:

- 30% of adult respondents said their **biological family was not supportive** of their LGBTQIA2S+ identity, the lowest rated support category among adult respondents; 32% of parents/caregivers said their child's **extended family is not supportive** of their child's identity.
- 97% of parents/caregivers say they are **supportive of their child's LGBTQIA2S+ identity** (however, it is important to remember this is an opt-in survey so parents/caregivers who are not supportive may have decided to not participate in the survey).
- 97% of adult respondents and 95% of parents/caregivers have **friends and chosen family** who are supportive of their/their child's LGBTQIA2S+ identity.
- 83% of adult respondents and 76% of parents/caregivers live in **communities that are supportive and accepting of LGBTQIA2S+ people**.

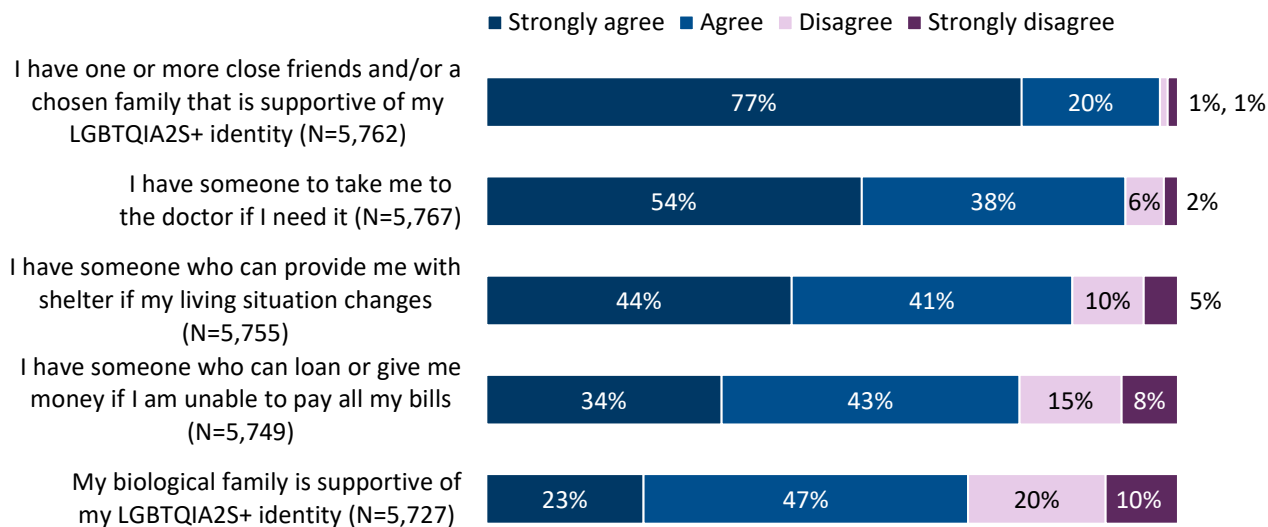
Many parents/caregivers have engaged in some type of **advocacy** including writing or calling political representatives (68%), contacting school administrators (68%), and/or attending an educational panel or training (67%). While 83% of parents/caregivers say the **laws and policies** in their child's city support LGBTQIA2S+ people, 17% "disagree" or "strongly disagree" that this was the case. (Adult respondents were not asked these questions.)

The following charts illustrate the results from all the "Social support and community engagement" questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

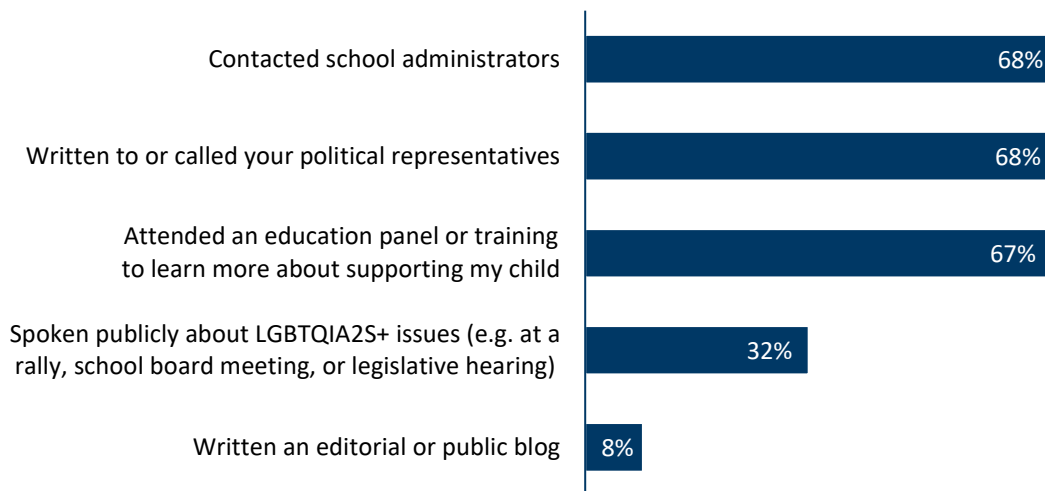
83. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your community? (adult survey Q76)



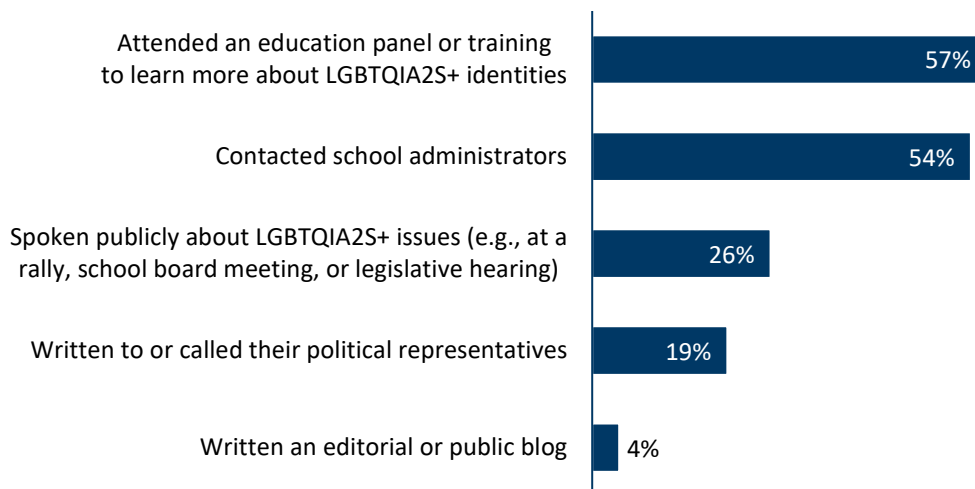
84. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your social support network? (adult survey Q77)



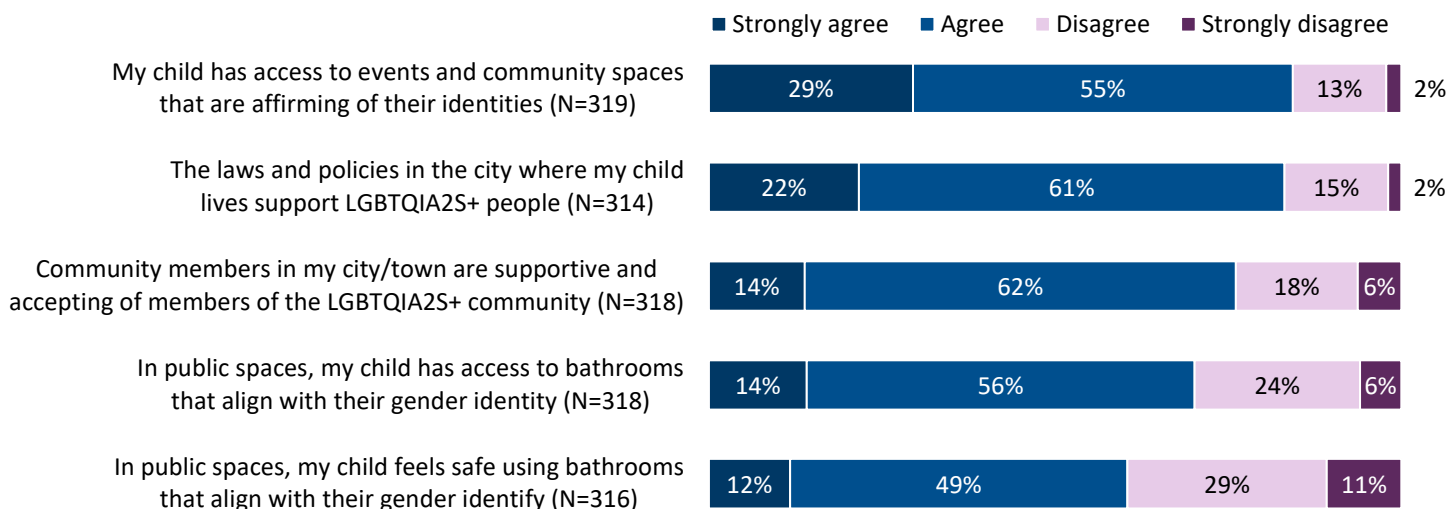
85. Have you ever engaged in any of the following forms of advocacy for your child? (parent/caregiver survey Q68, N=278)



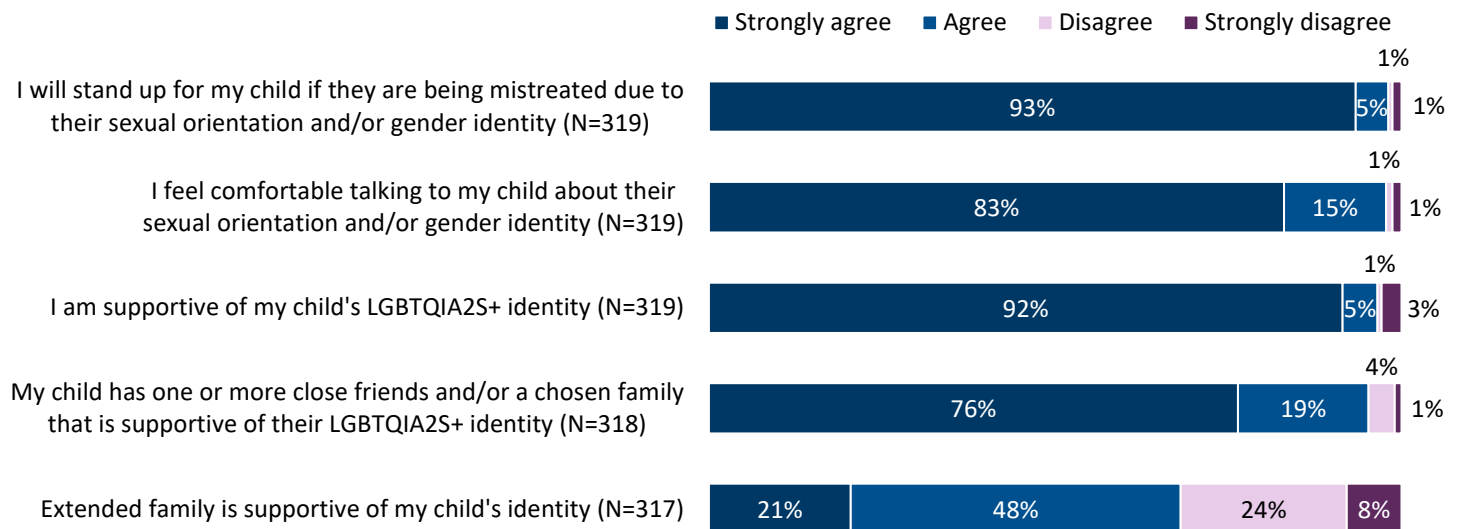
86. Has your child engaged in any of the following forms of advocacy? (parent/caregiver survey Q69, N=129)



87. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your child's community? (parent/caregiver survey Q70)



88. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your child's support network? (parent/caregiver survey Q71)





Housing

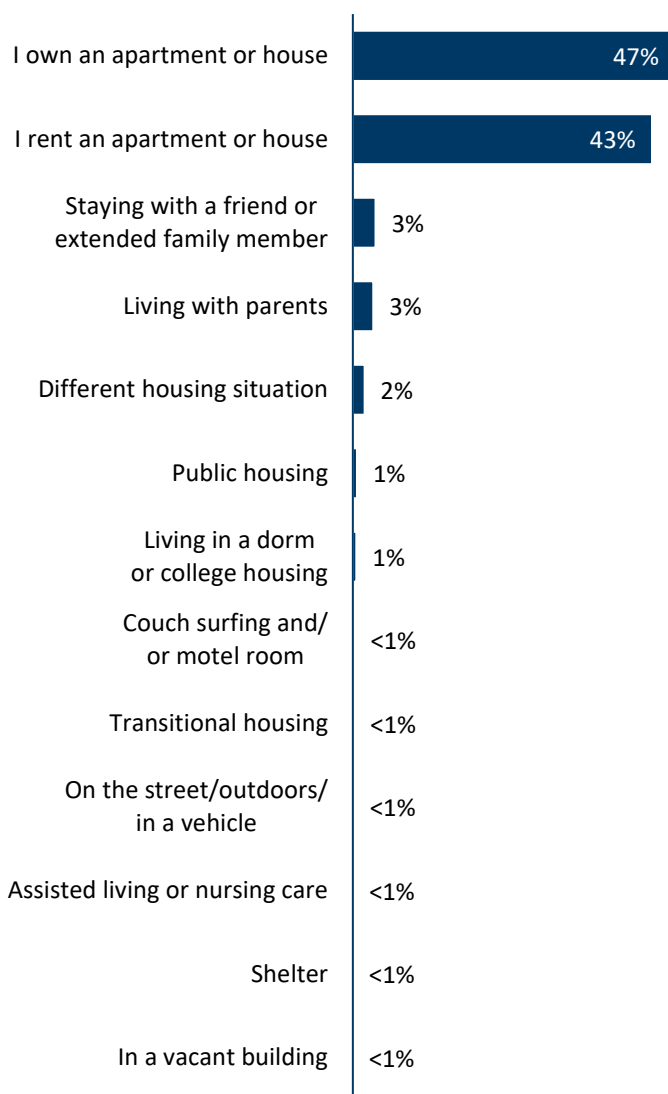
Housing instability is a concern for many adult respondents

Housing instability is a concern for many adult respondents:

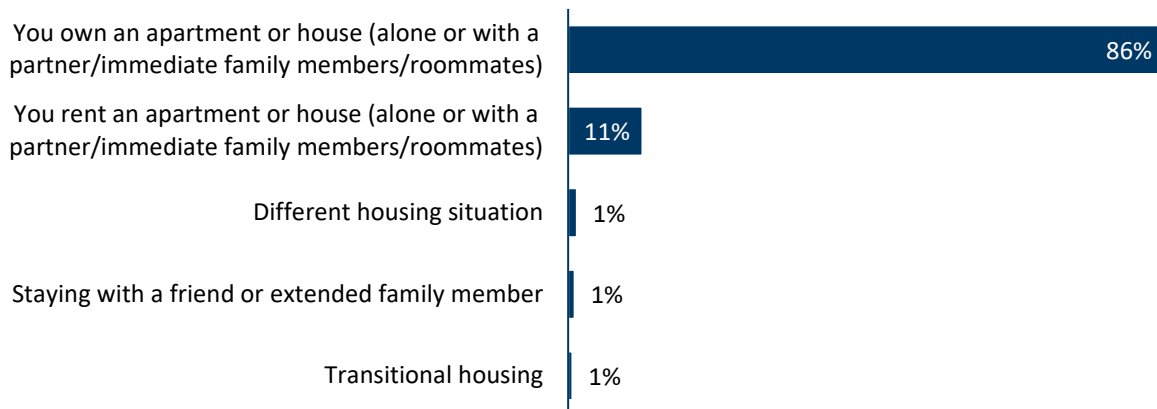
- 62% of adult respondents have been worried about **paying their rent or mortgage** during the past 6 months.
- 11% of adult respondents are worried that they will be **kicked out** of their current housing, and 15% do not have somewhere to stay if they are kicked out of their current housing.
- 18% of adult respondents have **experienced homelessness** at some point in their lives.

The following charts illustrate the results from the “Housing” questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

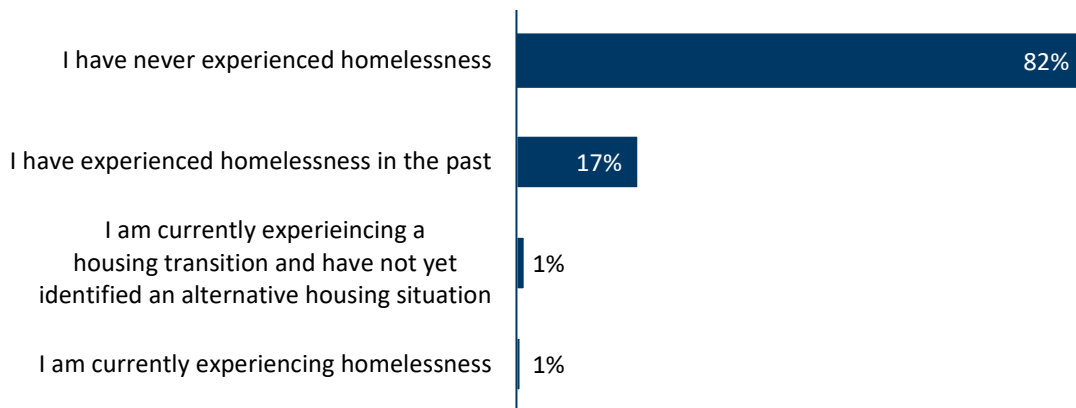
89a. What is your current housing situation? (adult survey Q78, N=5,743)



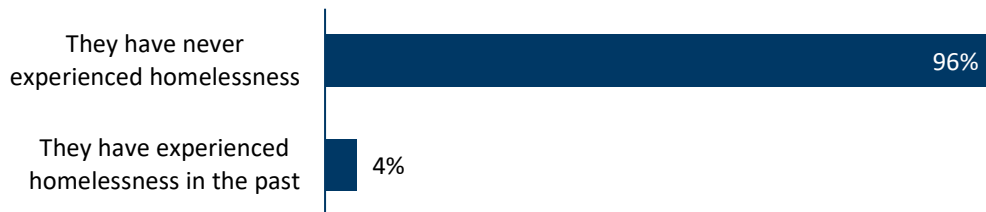
89b. What is your child's current housing situation? (parent/caregiver survey Q72, N=318)



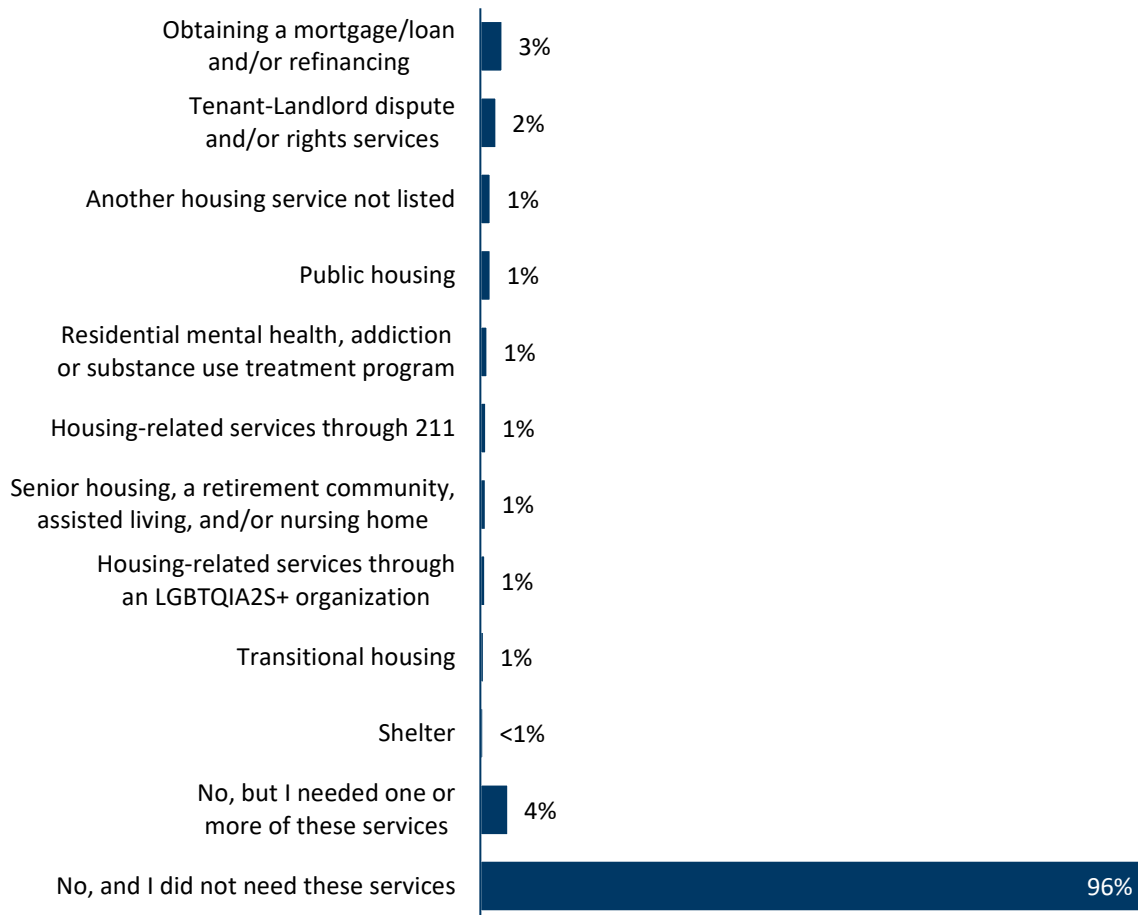
90a. Which of the following describes your experience(s) with homelessness? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q79, N=5,685)



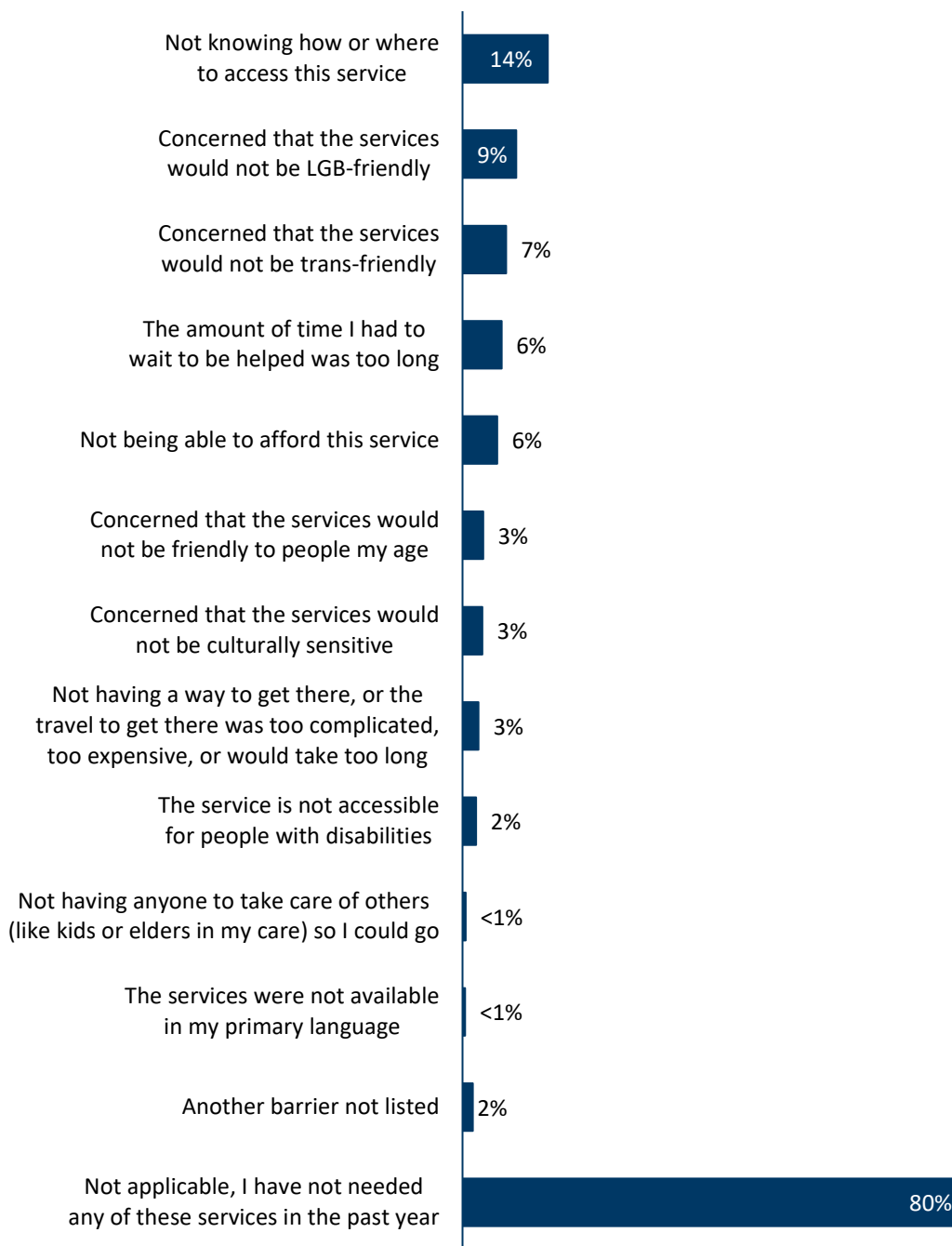
90b. Which of the following describes your child's experience with homelessness? (parent/caregiver survey Q73, N=313)



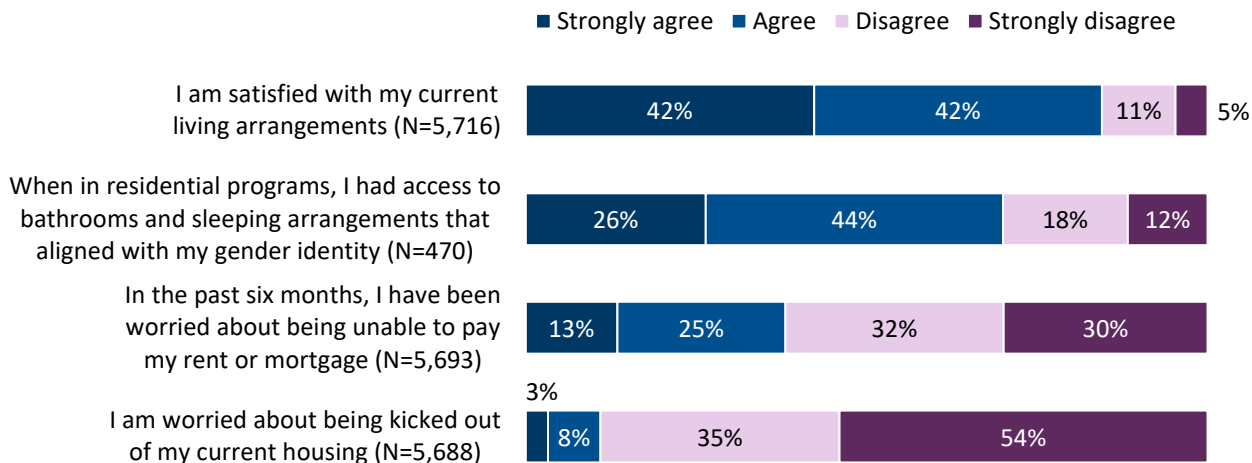
91. In the past year, have you accessed any of the following types of housing services? Select all that apply.
(adult survey Q80, N=5,514)



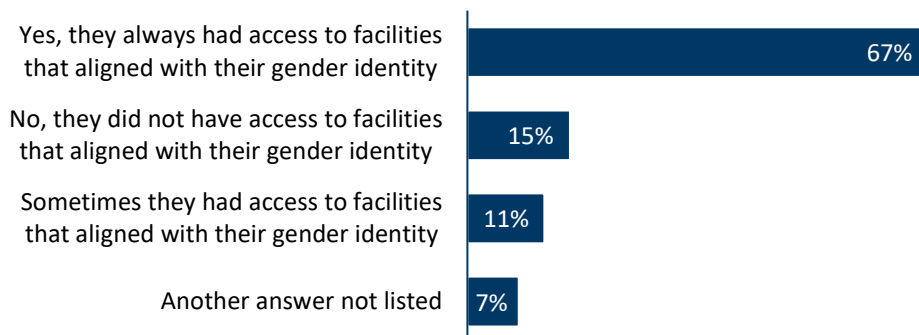
92. In the past year, have any of the following concerns or situations prevented you from seeking housing assistance? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q81, N=4,685)



93. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your housing situation? (adult survey Q82)



94. If your child has ever been in a residential program (e.g., shelter, group home, or residential treatment facility), did they have access to bathrooms and sleeping arrangements that aligned with their gender identity? (parent/caregiver survey Q74, N=27)





Employment

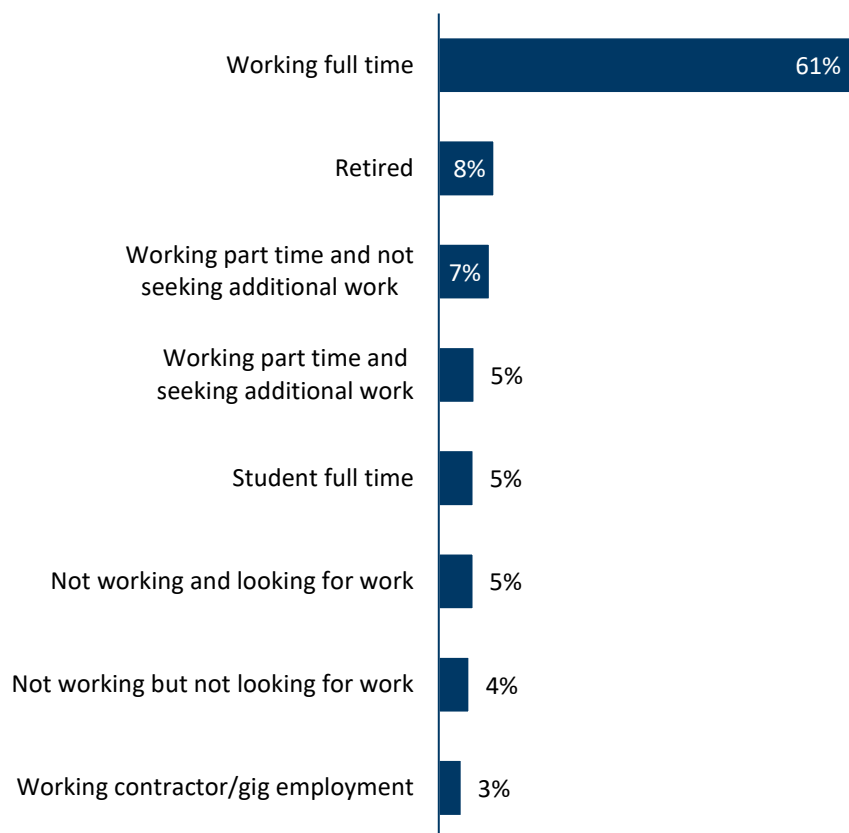
Some respondents face employment and work environment challenges

Sixty-one percent of adult respondents are **employed full-time**. Five percent of adult respondents are **unemployed (not working and looking for work)**. An additional 5% of adult respondents were **working part-time and seeking additional work**. For context, at the time of our survey in 2025, the statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.6-4.2% and the national rate was slightly higher.¹⁵

Twenty percent of adult respondents said that they **do not feel safe being “out” in the workplace** as a member of the LGBTQIA2S+ community.

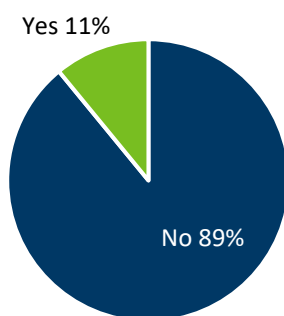
The following charts illustrate the results from all the “Employment” questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

95. What is your employment status? (adult survey Q83, N=5,719)

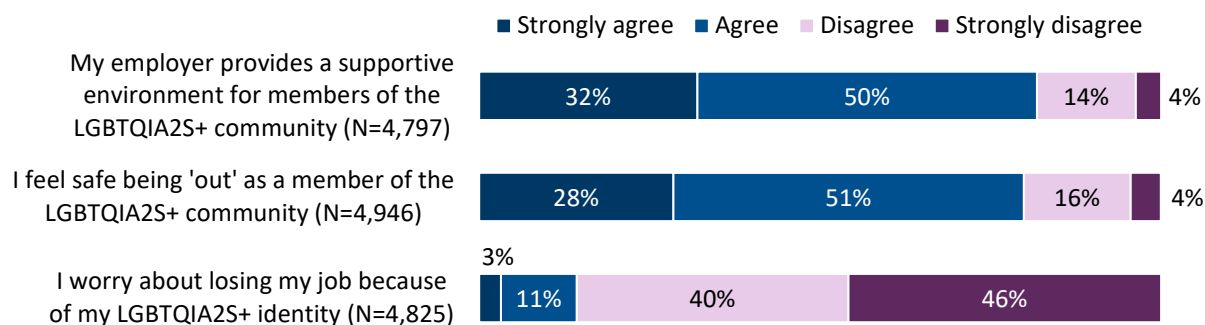


¹⁵ [Minnesota Unemployment Statistics](#)

96. Are you a business owner? Excludes those not currently working (adult survey Q84, N=5,173)



97. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your work environment?
Please answer based on your primary work environment if you work more than one job (adult survey Q85)





Legal services

Many respondents need legal services, but may experience barriers to accessing these services

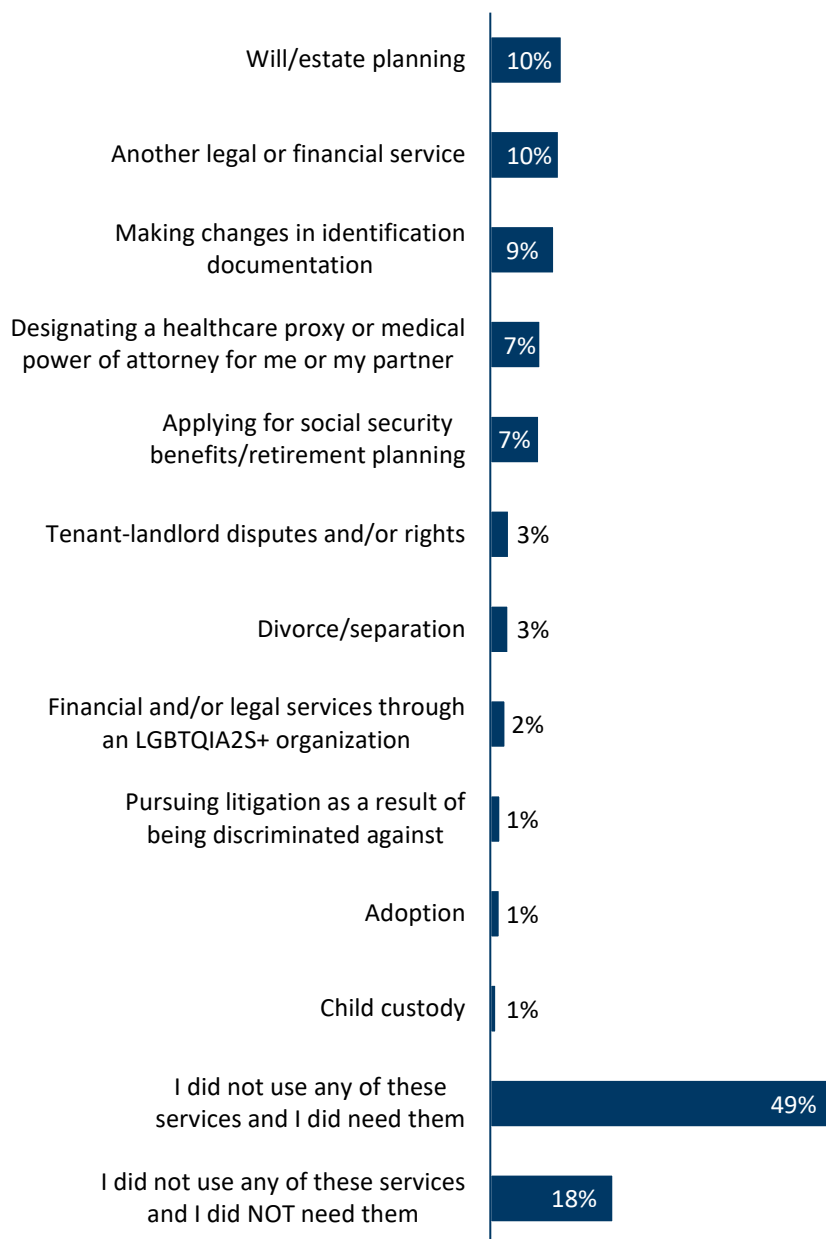
Forty-nine percent of adult respondents needed **legal services** but were unable to access them. The most common reasons for not accessing services were **not knowing where or how to access these services**, the **cost of services**, concern that the **services would not be LGB-friendly**, and concern that the services would **not be trans friendly**.

Many parents/caregivers have **updated identity documents for their child**, including student records (48%), health insurance records (26%), and name changes (24%).

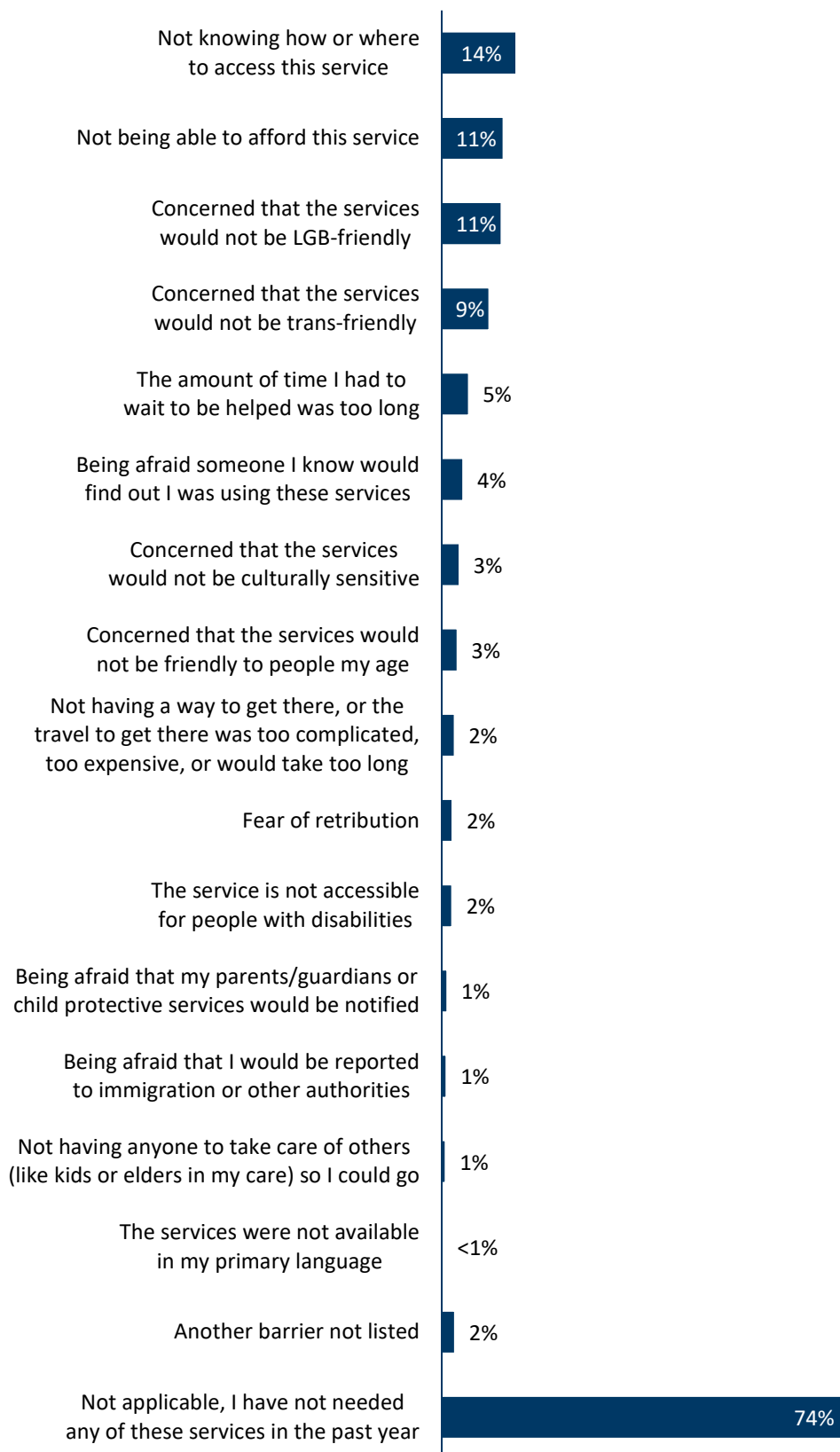
- 20% of parents/caregivers said they have not yet updated documents for their child but need to.
- **Not knowing how or where to access services, worrying that the services won't be trans friendly, and worrying that they won't be able to afford the services** were the most common barriers parents/caregivers cited for not accessing needed legal services

The following charts illustrate the results from the “Legal services” questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

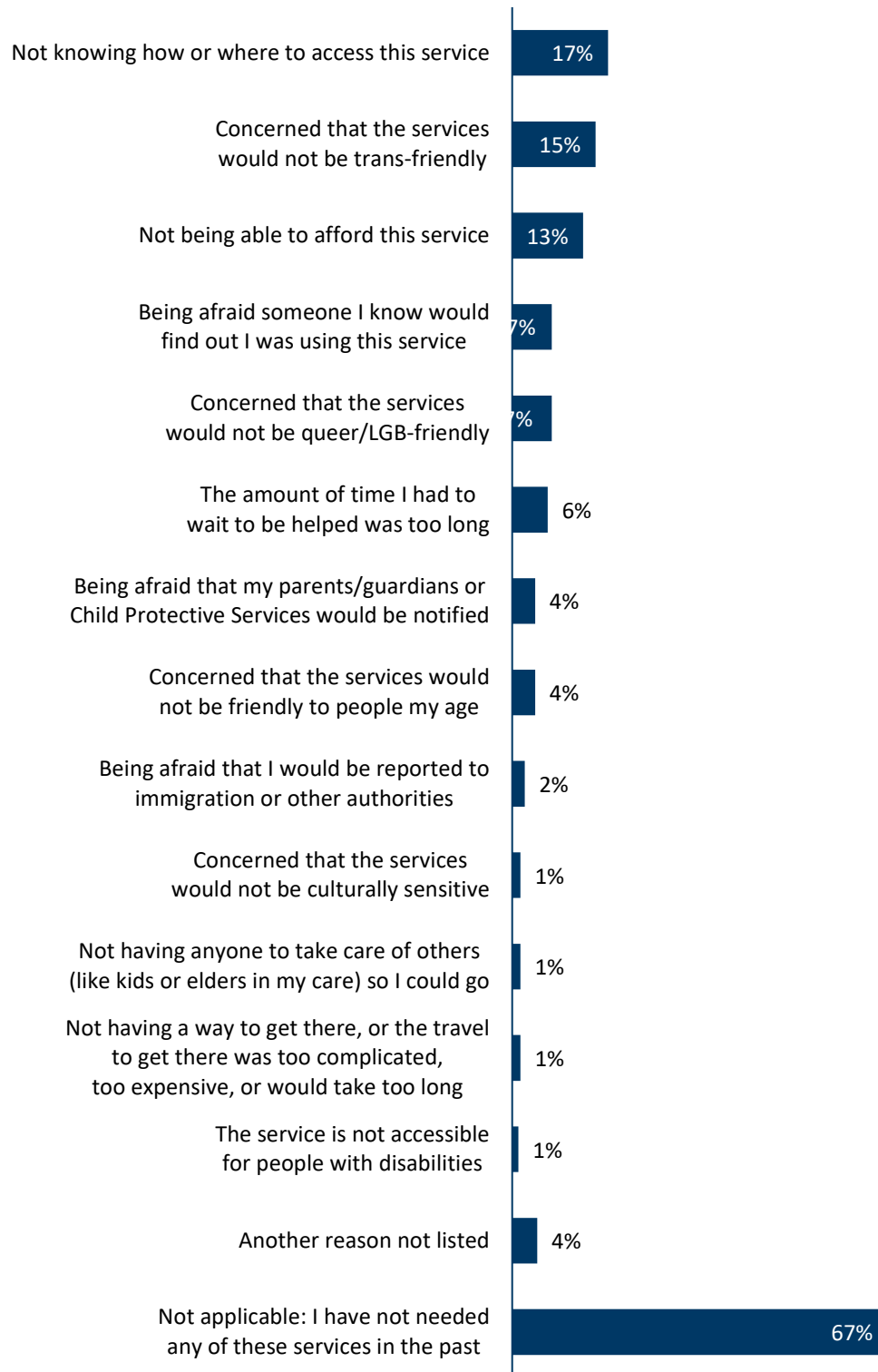
98. Which types of legal or financial services have you used in the past year? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q88, N=5,231)



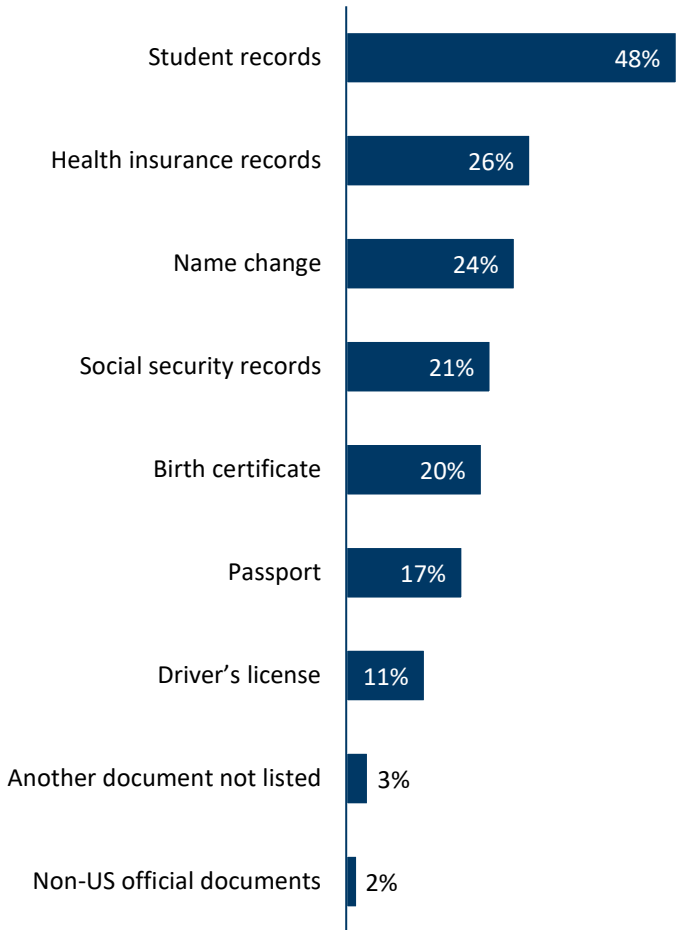
99a. In the past year, have any of the following concerns or situations prevented you from seeking legal or financial services? Select all that apply. (adult survey Q89, N=4,398)



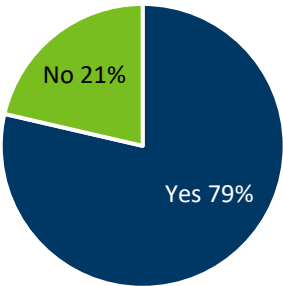
99b. In the past year, have any of the following concerns or situations kept you from seeking legal services for your child? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q78, N=269)



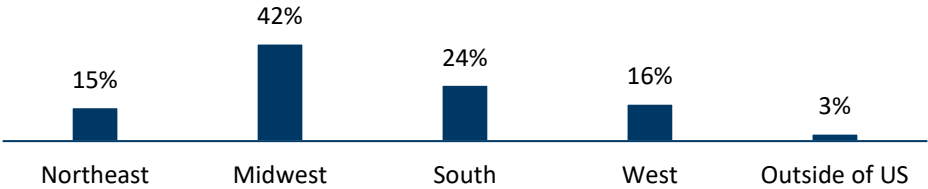
100. Which of the following (if any) identity documents have you updated for your child? Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q75, N=317)



101. Was your child born in Minnesota? (parent/caregiver survey Q76, N=318)



102. If no, what state was your child born in? Responses grouped into regions. (parent/caregiver survey Q77, N=62)





Access to facilities

While respondents agree they have access to public restrooms, they often do not feel safe using restrooms aligned with their gender identity

While a majority of adult respondents within the transgender umbrella agreed or strongly agreed that, in public spaces, they had access to bathrooms that aligned with their gender identity (55%), only 45% indicated they felt safe using bathrooms aligned with their gender identity. (This indicates that transgender protection laws may create access to restrooms for transgender people, but they do not necessarily create feelings of safety.) Adult transgender respondents **felt safer using bathrooms in the workplace than in other locations** – 78% “agree” or “strongly agree” that they felt safe.

Access and safety related to **public bathrooms** continues to be a concern for parents/caregivers of transgender youth. Despite Minnesota law protecting access:

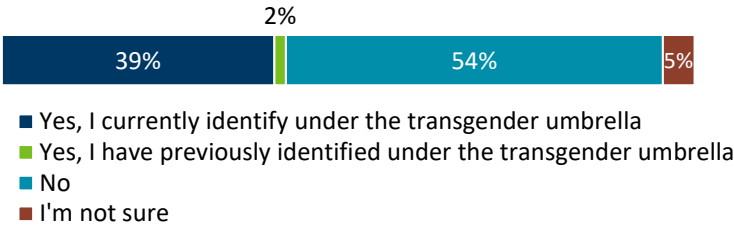
- 30% of parents/caregivers “disagree” or “strongly disagree” that their child has access to public bathrooms that align with their gender identity.
- 40% of parents/caregivers “disagree” or “strongly disagree” that their child feels safe accessing public restrooms that align with their gender identity.

Most parents/caregivers of youth who identify within the transgender umbrella reported that their child’s school uses the correct name and pronouns (87%) and that their child has access to restrooms aligned with their gender identity (80%). However, fewer parents/caregivers reported that their child feels safe using those spaces (68%). Also:

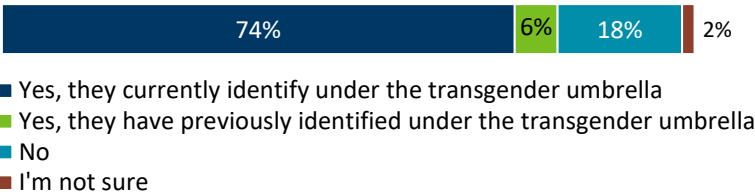
- 20% of parents/caregivers of transgender youth do not think that their child is **able to participate in sports based on their gender identity.**
- 34% of parents/caregivers of transgender youth said their child **does not feel safe participating in sports based on their gender identity.**
- Nearly half of parents/caregivers of transgender youth **do not know** whether their child can participate in sports based on their gender identity (“don’t know” responses were removed before calculating the percentages who gave valid responses to each agree or disagree option).

The following charts illustrate the results from all the “Transgender experience and facilities access” questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

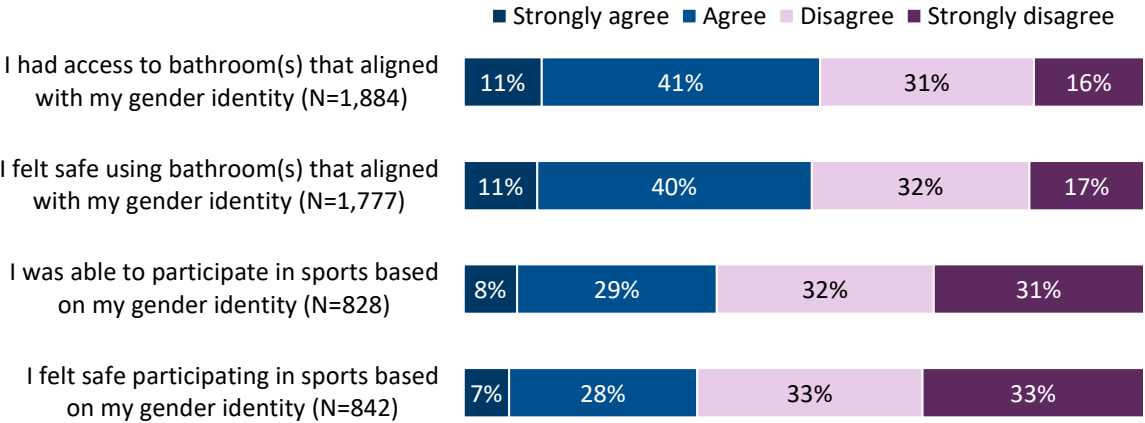
103a. Do you currently or have you ever identified under the transgender umbrella (this could include nonbinary, Two-Spirit, intersex, among others)? (adult survey Q90, N=5,586)



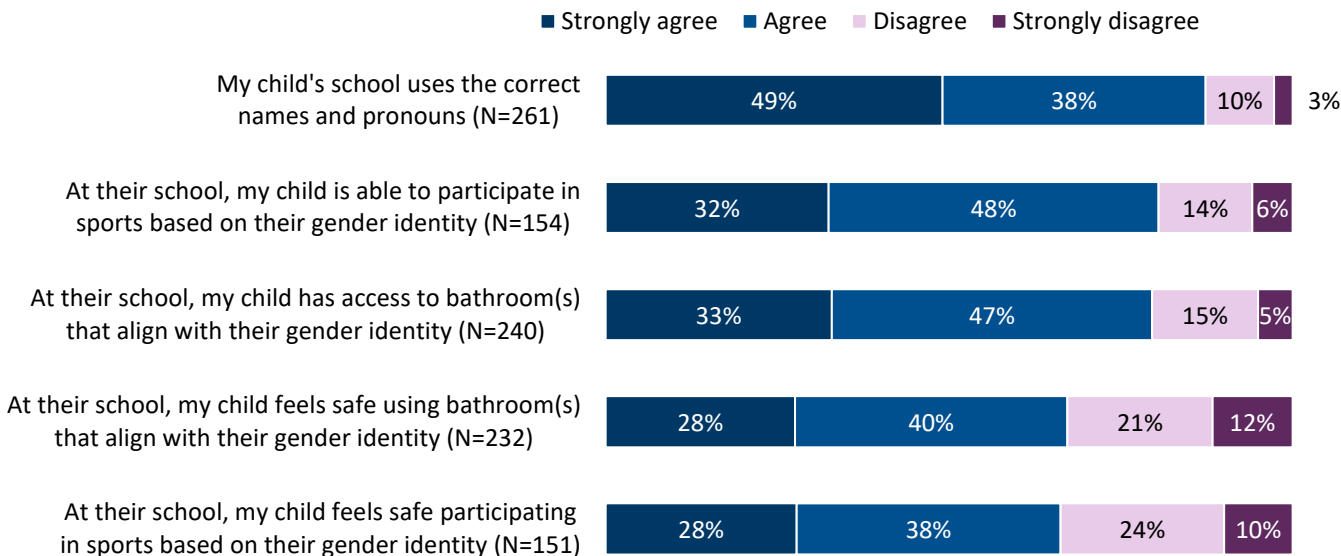
103b. Does your child currently or have they ever identified under the transgender umbrella (this could include nonbinary, Two-Spirit, intersex, among others)? (parent/caregiver survey Q53, N=339)



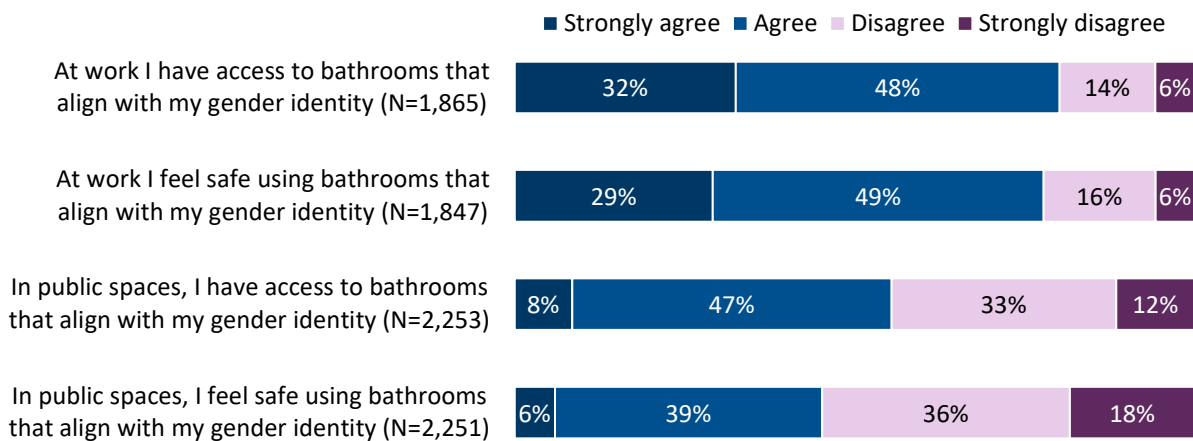
104a. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your educational experience? (adult survey Q91, if yes to Q90)



104b. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about your child's educational experience? (parent/caregiver survey Q54)



105. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about access to other bathroom facilities? (adult survey Q92, if yes to Q90)





General access

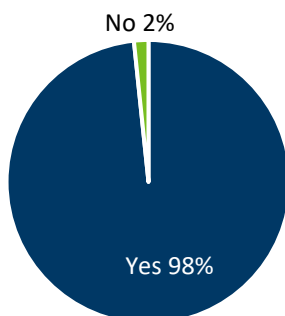
Most respondents have internet access, and they find community information from a variety of sources

Nearly all respondents (adults and parents/caregivers) have **reliable internet access** and a device they can use to access the internet.

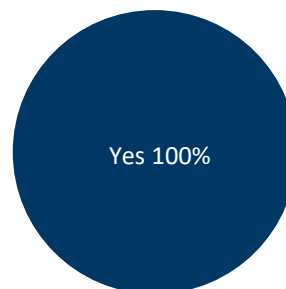
- Adult survey respondents most commonly receive LGBTQIA2S+ community information, support, or resources from **social media** (85%), **word of mouth** (73%), and **internet** (71%).
- 44% of parents and /caregivers receive information and resources from **doctors**, which is much higher than reported from adult respondents (14%).
- Parents/caregivers are also more likely than adult respondents to get resources from **nonprofits** (62% vs. 52%) and **public community events** such as Pride (61% vs. 49%)

The following charts illustrate the results from the “General access” questions that were asked in the Community Needs Surveys.

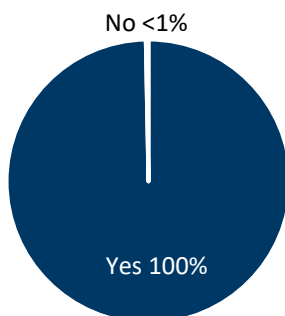
106a. Do you have reliable internet access where you live or stay? (adult survey Q93, N=5,659)



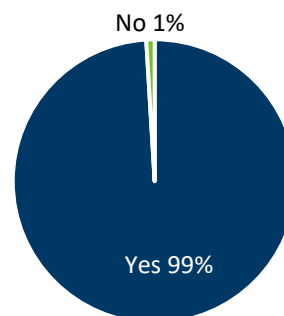
106b. Does your child have reliable internet access where they live or stay? (parent/caregiver survey Q79, N=317)



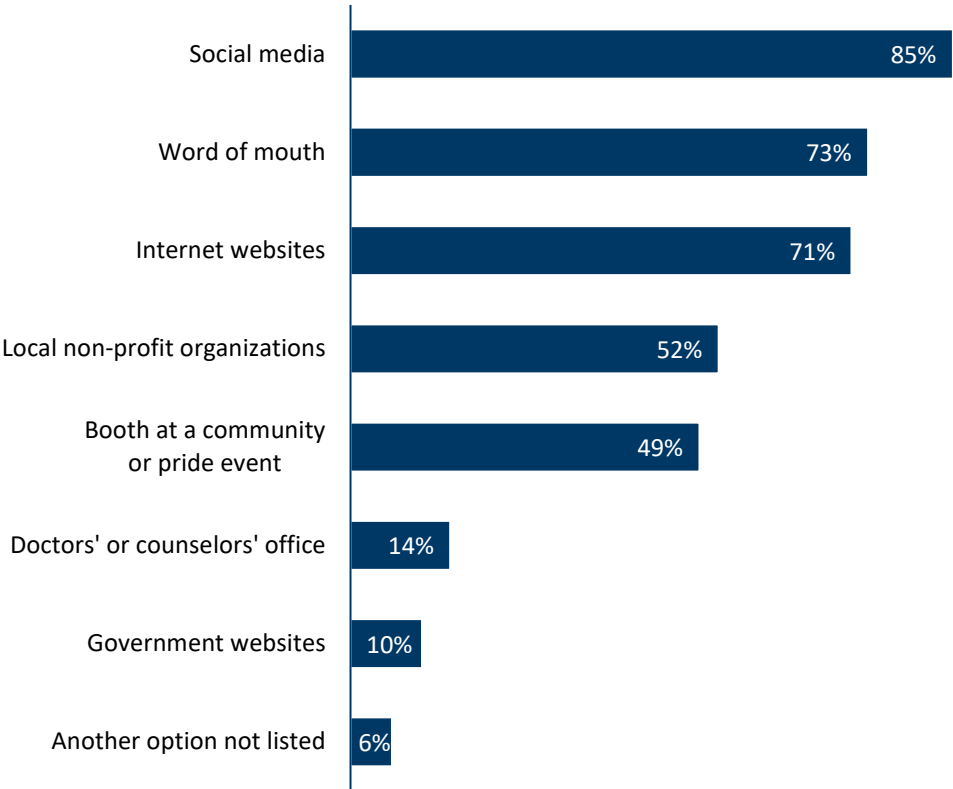
107a. Do you have an electronic device with internet access at the place you live or stay that you can use (e.g., smart phone, computer, iPad)? (adult survey Q94, N=5,658)



107b. Does your child have an electronic device with internet access at the place where they live or stay that they can use (e.g., smart phone, computer, iPad)? (parent/caregiver survey Q80, N=316)



108a. Where do you go to find LGBTQIA2S+ community information, support, or resources? (This can include things like community events, advice, or LGBTQIA2S+ supportive medical providers). Select all that apply. (adult survey Q95, N=5,619)



108b. Where do you or your child go to find LGBTQIA2S+ community information, support, or resources? (This can include things like community events, advice, or LGBTQIA2S+ supportive medical providers.) Select all that apply. (parent/caregiver survey Q81, N=316)

