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Exploring Profiles of LGBTQ Social Wellbeing in Waterloo Region, Canada

by

Kendra Hardy

BA (Hons) Psychology, Western University, 2017

THESIS

Submitted to the Department of Psychology

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for

Masters of Arts in Community Psychology

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Abstract

Literature on the wellbeing of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) people has predominantly examined the negative experiences associated with LGBTO identity; however, a growing body of literature explores the positive wellbeing of LGBTQ people. The present study examines social wellbeing as the connections across six elements identified in previous literature: discrimination, sense of safety, outness, social support, sense of belonging, and community acceptance. Latent profile analyses (LPA), a person-centered approach, was used to explore these elements of social wellbeing with cisgender LGBQ (n = 406) and transgender (n= 110) participants from a sample of LGBTQ individuals who completed an online survey in Waterloo Region, Ontario, Canada. Four distinct social wellbeing profiles were identified for LGBQ participants, and three profiles were identified for the transgender participants, with varying levels of social wellbeing represented. To further contextualize the profiles, identity and demographic covariates and self-esteem of each profile were assessed. This research demonstrates the value of LPA by contextualizing the distinct ways that LGBTQ people experience social wellbeing, providing guidance to develop services and policies to intentionally recognize the various profiles of people with diverse experiences within the Waterloo Region.

Keywords: LGBTQ, wellbeing, social wellbeing, latent profile analysis

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Exploring Profiles of LGBTQ Social Wellbeing in Waterloo Region, Canada

Research examining the experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals has documented various negative wellbeing outcomes associated with LGBTQ identity due to the prevalence of heterosexism and cisgenderism in society (Chase, Catalano, & Griffin, 2016). However, a growing body of literature has identified great strengths and positive experiences of LGBTQ individuals (Meyer, 2003, 2015; Riggle, Rostosky, McCants, & Pascale-Hague, 2011; Riggle, Whitman, Olson, Rostosky, & Strong, 2008; Rostosky, Riggle, Pascale-Hague, & McCants, 2010), which demand further and more holistic investigation. Due to the improved LGBTQ rights in Western societies in recent years (Meyer, 2016), it is of empirical interest to study social wellbeing, defined as the extent to which LGBTQ people perceive their fit into social groups and society at large (Keyes, 1998).

To provide a holistic understanding of the diverse ways in which LGBTQ individuals experience social wellbeing, the present research explores social wellbeing as the connections between six distinct, but related, elements of wellbeing (i.e., discrimination, sense of safety, outness, social support, sense of belonging, and community acceptance). Person-centered analysis identifies latent (i.e., underlying) patterns of relationships between numerous variables as well as grouping of individuals likely to show each of these patterns (Oberski, 2016). This approach was applied in the present study separately for cisgender LGBQ and transgender individuals to identify the distinct data-driven profiles of social wellbeing in Waterloo Region, Canada. Identity and demographic covariates, as well as self-esteem, of each profile were also assessed to provide further context to the interpretation of the profiles.

A Balanced Ecological Approach to LGBTQ Wellbeing Research

The minority stress framework guides the present research. With roots in social stress theory, this framework conceptualizes the negative health and wellbeing impacts of the unique and multifaceted stressors experienced by LGBTQ individuals due to oppressive social biases that discriminate against their identity or identities (Hendricks & Testa, 2012; Meyer, 1995, 2003). Specifically, the minority stress framework identifies three primary processes through which LGBTQ individuals experience minority stress: discrimination experienced through external events (e.g., threats or experiences of violence), anticipation of external events (e.g., fear of violence or harassment), and internalized homophobia and transphobia (Hendricks & Testa, 2012; Meyer, 1995, 2003).

While this framework provides valuable insight and has informed extensive LGBTQ research identifying LGBTQ mental health and wellbeing disparities (Frost, 2017; Meyer, 2003, 2016), recent critiques have called for a more balanced approach to studying LGBTQ experiences (Frost, 2017), examining both positive and negative experiences associated with LGBTQ identity. Positive aspects associated with LGBTQ identity include increased involvement in activism and sense of belonging to the LGBTQ community (Riggle et al., 2008; Riggle et al., 2011; Rostosky et al., 2010), and additional aspects have been identified within specific LGBTQ identity groups, such as egalitarian relationships (among lesbian individuals; Riggle et al., 2008), freedom to explore relationships regardless of gender identity (among bisexual individuals; Riggle et al., 2011). This limited, but growing, body of literature demonstrates the importance of exploring positive elements of LGBTQ identity. It also furthers the rationale to build upon the disparities-based literature to identify how LGBTQ wellbeing can

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be understood from a balanced approach, including the presence of positive experiences and the absence of negative experiences as elements of wellbeing (Keyes, 2002; World Health Organization [WHO], 1948).

The World Health Organization (1948) defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease" (p. 100), and wellbeing is defined as "a positive state of affairs, brought about by the simultaneous and balanced satisfaction of diverse objective and subjective needs of individuals, relationships, organizations, and communities" (Prilleltensky, 2012, p. 2). These conceptualizations align with Keyes' (2002) mental health continuum, depicting wellbeing on two distinct, but correlated, continua, depicting mental illness and positive mental health, with the latter including both individual and social components. This model identifies the coexistence of mental illness and positive mental health and demonstrates that mental illness is an influential, but not sole factor, to consider in wellbeing. When considered together, these concepts highlight the systemic implications and socially constructed elements of wellbeing.

Social Wellbeing

Keyes (1998) defines social wellbeing as one's interpretation of their circumstances and position within social groups and larger society. This definition is operationalized in the present research with particular attention to three principles emerging from the previously discussed health and wellbeing concepts: 1) there are diverse unique social needs that interrelate to influence wellbeing (Prilleltensky, 2012; WHO, 1948); 2) social wellbeing is indicated by both the presence of positive and the absence of negative experiences in relation to one's social environment (Keyes, 2002; WHO, 1948); and 3) individuals and communities have the capacity and rights for flourishing levels of mental health and wellbeing in society (Keyes, 2002;

Prilleltensky, 2012). In the present research, social wellbeing is examined separately for cisgender LGBQ and transgender members of the LGBTQ community. To allow for a contextualized and comprehensive interpretation, social wellbeing is measured broadly as the connections across six elements that have been identified to positively and negatively impact wellbeing for LGBTQ communities in previous research: discrimination, sense of safety, outness, social support, sense of belonging, and community acceptance. Previous LGBTQ research has identified correlations between the elements of social wellbeing and self-esteem (e.g., Detrie & Lease, 2007; Lambe, Cerezo, & O'Shaughnessy, 2017; Legate, Ryan, & Weinstein, 2012; Yakushko, 2005), as highlighted in the following sections. When applicable, the geographic location of the research reviewed is highlighted, as LGBTQ research has predominantly been conducted in large, metropolitan areas, such as Toronto, Ontario (e.g., Logie, Lacombe-Duncan, Lee-Foon, Ryan, & Ramsay, 2016), or the United States (e.g., Diaz et al, 2001; Grzanka, Zeiders, & Miles 2016), while the present research was conducted in a midsized region in Ontario. The acronyms for the identity groups involved in the previous literature will be as specific as possible to accurately represent the diversity within the LGBTQ population.

Discrimination. Previous research has identified that LGBTQ individuals experience discrimination based on their gender and/or sexual identity (Birkett, Espelage, & Koenig, 2009; Burks et al., 2018). Discrimination in diverse forms, from microaggressions to verbal, sexual, and physical violence, has been associated with higher levels of depression (Lambe et al., 2017; Rotondi et al., 2011) and anxiety (Seelman, Woodford, & Nicolazzo, 2017) and decreased selfesteem (Lambe et al., 2017; Seelman et al., 2017). Research with young adolescents has identified impacts of discrimination, with higher victimization being associated with increased suicidal ideation (Bouris, Everett, Heath, Elsaesser, & Neilands, 2016; Hatchel, Valido, Pedro,

Huang, & Espelage, 2018) and incidents of skipping school (Bouris et al., 2016), and decreased sense of belonging to their school community (Hatchel et al., 2018). Research in the United States found that negative effects on self-esteem were greater for transgender students than cisgender LGBQ students (Seelman et al., 2017). Furthermore, elevated levels of discrimination are more frequently experienced by LGBTQ individuals with intersecting marginalized identities (e.g., people of colour, immigrants, refugees) (Meyer, 2016; Whitfield, Walls, Langenderfer-Magruder, & Clark, 2014). Research in Ontario identified that lower levels of transphobic discrimination were associated with a significant reduction in suicidal ideation (Bauer, Scheim, Pyne, Travers & Hammond, 2015) demonstrating the importance of reducing discrimination to promote wellbeing.

Sense of safety. An LGBTQ participant in Browne, Bakshi, and Lim's (2011) participatory action research project clearly articulated their understanding of safety:

Safety to me doesn't just mean being safe from verbal/physical harassment. I want to feel comfortable that I'm not going to be subject to a range of annoying behaviour from 'jokes' and unwanted sexual advances to 'funny' looks and whispers (p. 739).

Sense of safety goes beyond the absence of discrimination and instead encompasses levels of anticipated and internalized discrimination, which are elements of the minority stress framework (Meyer, 2003). The anticipation of discrimination, whether based on personal lived experiences or those of others, is related to lower sense of safety and control over one's life and experiences, with LGBTQ people reporting avoiding situations and spaces where they fear they will experience abuse (Moran et al., 2003). Avoidance of certain spaces has been attributed to perceptions of danger or expectation of discrimination, and not necessarily encountered violence or discrimination (Moran et al., 2003). A lack of sense of safety can lead to self-policing of behaviours and actions, and it is also intrinsically connected to discrimination and outness

(Browne et al., 2011; Moran, 2002). Furthermore, differences in sense of safety within the LGBTQ community exist based on class, gender identity, and outness (Moran et al., 2003).

Outness. Outness is the extent to which an individual openly discloses their sexual and/or gender identity to individuals or groups in their lives (Greenfield, 2015). It has been associated with positive wellbeing outcomes, such as increased self-esteem (Kosciw, Palmer, & Kull, 2015; Legate et al., 2012), increased satisfaction with social support (Grossman & Kerner, 1998), and decreased anger and depression (Legate et al., 2012). However, outness has also been associated with negative outcomes, such as increased depressive symptoms (Riggle, Rostosky, Black, & Rosenkrantz, 2016) and vulnerability to discrimination and victimization (Kosciw et al., 2015). A qualitative study with LGBTQ youth in Ontario identified three primary themes influencing coming out experiences: individual factors (e.g., hiding from oneself), context (e.g., the role of support, issues of fear and safety), and complexity of coming out (e.g., challenging assumptions about sexual and gender identity development; Klein, Holtby, Cook & Travers, 2015). The varied outcomes associated with outness and diverse factors that influence coming out support the need to examine outness in connection to demographic and other elements of social wellbeing to ensure the context is represented, in line with ecological models (e.g., Bronfenbrenner, 1979).

Social support. Social support is "the perception or experience that one is loved and cared for by others, esteemed and valued, and part of a social network of mutual assistance and obligations" (Taylor et al., 2010, p. 47). Social support has been associated with positive outcomes, such as increased self-esteem (Glynn et al., 2016; Snapp, Watson, Russel, Diaz & Ryan, 2015; Yakushko, 2005) and decreased symptoms of depression (Budge, Rossman, & Howard, 2014; Glynn et al., 2016; Pflum et al, 2015; Sheets & Mohr, 2009) and anxiety (Budge

et al., 2014; Pflum et al, 2015). The impacts of social support vary based on the focus on general support or support relating specifically to LGBTQ-identity (Sheets & Mohr, 2009). Sheets and Mohr (2009) found that for bisexual individuals, general social support from family and friends was associated with increased life satisfaction and decreased depression, and sexual identity-specific support with decreased internalized binegativity. Differential impacts of support based on the group providing the support have also been identified (e.g., family, friends, partner) (Detrie & Lease, 2007; Friedman & Morgan, 2009; McConnell, Birkett, & Mustanski, 2015; Snapp et al., 2015), while other literature has found no such difference (Sheets & Mohr, 2009).

Sense of belonging. Sense of belonging, also referred to as connectedness, is conceptualized as "an experience of personal involvement and integration within a system or environment" (Barr, Budge, & Adelson, 2016, p. 87). Sense of belonging (measured as belonging to the overall LGBTQ community, one of its subgroups, or one's social environment in general) has been associated with increased self-esteem and psychological wellbeing (Detrie & Lease, 2007), decreased internalized homophobia (Frost & Meyer, 2012), increased outness (Balsam & Mohr, 2007), and increased satisfaction with life (Chong, Zhang, Mak, & Pang, 2015). Additionally, low sense of belonging to the LGB community has been found to mediate a negative relationship between bisexual identity and social wellbeing (Kertzner, Meyer, Frost, & Stirratt, 2009), and sense of belonging has been found to mediate a positive relationship between transgender identity and wellbeing (Barr et al., 2016).

Community acceptance. Community acceptance is a sense of feeling comfortable, acknowledged, and understood within one's broad social settings (Wong, Sands, & Solomon, 2010). In LGBTQ literature, community acceptance refers to the degree to which an LGBTQ individual perceives that LGBTQ people are accepted and understood in their community (Lewis et al., 2015). Qualitative research with 124 LGBTQ individuals identified that perceived community acceptance of LGBTQ people fostered opportunities to achieve positive mental health (Adams, Dickinson, & Asiasiga, 2013). Community acceptance is an element of social wellbeing that may vary by the specific LGBTQ identity group (e.g., cisgender LGBQ versus transgender), reflecting a hierarchy of acceptance (Lewis et al., 2015). This hierarchy was demonstrated in research conducted in Ontario with gay and bisexual men who identified gay men to be the most accepted group and transgender men and women perceived as the least accepted group in the overall community (Lewis et al., 2015).

Connections across the elements of social wellbeing. The previously cited literature often examines one or a limited combination of these elements in mental health and wellbeing research; however, a few studies have explored the connections across these elements (Pastrana, 2016; Pflum et al., 2015; Rotondi et al., 2011). Based on current knowledge, there is no available research that examines these six elements of social wellbeing simultaneously, thus preventing a holistic understanding of social wellbeing within the LGBTQ community. Further researching patterns of social wellbeing would allow for the exploration of how these profiles relate to other relevant constructs, including personal aspects of wellbeing such as self-esteem. While correlations between specific elements of social wellbeing and self-esteem have been identified in previous literature (Glynn et al., 2016; Kosciw et al., 2015; Seelman et al., 2017), it is unclear how self-esteem relates to the general patterns of social wellbeing for LGBTQ individuals.

Need for Person-Centered Methodology

Due to the complexity of the identified elements of social wellbeing and a lack of current understanding of how these variables covary within the LGBTQ community, there is a need to engage person-centered methodology to explore social wellbeing. This type of analysis is an

alternative to the more commonly applied variable-centered analysis (e.g., regression analysis), which demonstrates overarching trends in the data for a whole sample or a limited number of pre-determined subgroups of participants (Bauer & Shanahan, 2007; Oberski, 2016). Person-centered analysis allows researchers to investigate the nuanced experiences within their sample (Bauer & Shanahan, 2007); it is useful to examine how the social wellbeing variables interact holistically, likely forming distinct profiles of complex relationships between elements for different subgroups of LGBTQ people (see Meyer, Stanley, & Vandenberg, 2013).

An emerging type of person-centered analysis, latent profile analysis (LPA), uses indicators of fit to identify data-driven profiles within the sample (Fredriksen-Goldsen et al., 2017; Grzanka et al., 2016). Person-centered analysis provides an understanding of organic, within-group differences across experiences of social wellbeing. In addition to the differences in social wellbeing experiences identified between groups within the LGBTQ community (Kertzner et al., 2009; Lewis et al., 2015; Warren, Smalley & Barefoot, 2016), particularly between cisgender and transgender populations, literature has identified that LGBTQ immigrants, newcomers, and racialized people experience additional impacts of minority stress due to societal stigma in response to their multiple marginalized identities (Logie et al., 2016; Sutter & Perrin, 2016; Whitfield et al., 2014). Demographic characteristics, such as age (Dunlap, 2014) and class (Browne et al., 2011), have also been identified as factors that may result in differences in wellbeing among the LGBTQ community. LPA is increasingly being applied to LGBTQ research, and previous research has identified profiles of identity development for LGB youth (Bregman, Malik, Page, Makynen, & Lindahl, 2014), quality of life profiles for older LGBTQ adults (Fredriksen-Goldsen et al., 2017), and social network and mental health profiles for older LGBTQ adults (Kim, Fredriksen-Goldsen, Bryan, & Muraco, 2017). The present research will

further demonstrate the value of LPA in LGBTQ research through identifying profiles of social wellbeing in the effort of better understanding the specific needs and experiences of diverse LGBTQ communities, providing person-centered empirical knowledge to inform services and policies.

Research Objectives

The overarching goal of the present research is to explore the social wellbeing of LGBTQ individuals in Waterloo Region, with a unique focus on the cisgender LGBQ and transgender subgroups within the sample. It seeks to answer three primary research questions:

- 1) What are the distinct profiles of social wellbeing elements for:
 - a) cisgender LGBQ and,
 - b) transgender individuals?

2) What are the identity (i.e., sexual, gender, and racial identities) and demographic (e.g., age, country of birth, relationship status) characteristics of participants more likely to be represented in each of the identified profiles?

3) How is profile membership associated with levels of self-esteem?

These research questions, considered together, will provide a contextualized summary of the diverse ways that cisgender LGBQ and transgender people experience social wellbeing.

Methods

Participants and Procedures

Data for the present research was collected as part of the OutLook Study, a communitybased needs assessment of the LGBTQ community in Waterloo Region (<u>www.outlookstudy.ca</u>). Waterloo Region is a mid-sized regional municipality in Southwestern Ontario with a population of 583,500 (Region of Waterloo, 2016). Waterloo Region consists of three cities and four

townships, including both rural and urban areas. The region is home to two major universities and one college resulting in a large student population in the area (Region of Waterloo, 2016). Participants for the OutLook Study were recruited over a period of seven months in 2016 through service organizations, community events, social media, and dating applications (see Appendix A). Participants were required to 1) be 16 years of age or older; 2) identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer; and 3) reside, work, or go to school in Waterloo Region. The study was approved by the Wilfrid Laurier University Research Ethics Board and the Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services Research Ethics Board (see Appendix B).

Participants were provided with the version of the survey relevant to their identity (cisgender LGBQ, transgender LGBQ, or transgender heterosexual) (see Appendix C). All participants completed a demographics survey and received a 5 - 15 gift card, and the survey took approximately 30 - 90 minutes to complete, depending on survey length, which was determined based on responses to eligibility items (i.e., sexual and gender identity questions).

A total of 516 participants completed the survey data relevant for analysis in the present study. The identity and demographic covariates for both participant groups are shown in Table 1. When referring to the participants in the present research, unless otherwise specified, LGBQ will refer to participants who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, or another sexual identity and who are cisgender, and transgender will refer to participants who identified as transgender (including non-binary, genderqueer, and bi-gender), regardless of their sexual identity. Participants were assigned to one of these two groups based on responses an eligibility question ("Are you transgender, transsexual, gender variant, or a person with a history of transitioning sex or gender").

Table 1

Summary of Identity and Demographic Information for Participants

Identity or Demographic Characteristic	LGBQ (<i>n</i> = 406)	Transgender $(n = 110)$
Age, M (SD)	32.40 (12.65)	25.42 (8.01)
Gender Identity, %		
Woman	37.7	19.1
Man	60.8	21.8
Non-binary	-	38.2
Woman and non-binary	-	8.2
Man and non-binary	-	12.7
Sexual Identity, %		
Bisexual	18.0	24.5
Gay	49.8	6.4
Lesbian	16.5	3.6
Queer	9.0	28.2
Another sexual identity	6.0	36.7
Man who has sex with men, %	58.1	24.5
Racialized, %	17.5	26.4
Born in Canada, %	84.5	91.8
Single, %	45.1	37.3
Employed, %	74.4	44.5
Current student, %	35.7	40.9
Household income, %		
\$0 - \$19,999	13.5	26.3
\$20,000 - \$49,999	23.1	25.4
\$50,000 - \$79,999	23.6	21.8
\$80,000 or more	26.8	10.9
Number of people in household, $M(SD)$	2.70 (1.61)	2.12 (1.33)
Highest level of education, %		
High school or less	13.8	27.3
College	21.4	19.1
University (Bachelor's)	40.9	40.9
University (Graduate or Professional)	21.9	7.3
Coming out age, %		
Not out	3.7	12.7
≤ 18	42.9	33.6
19 - 34	47.5	51.8
35 - 55	5.4	0.9
Transition status, %	-	
Medically transitioned	-	14.5
In process	-	20.0
Planning to	-	16.4
Not planning to	-	10.0
Concept does not apply	-	20.0
Not sure	-	18.2

Note: Due to missing data on some identity and demographic data items, the percentages do not all add up to 100.

Of the participants in this study, 406 were LGBQ participants (age: M = 32.40, SD = 12.65; gender: 60.8% men)with 18.0% identifying as bisexual, 49.8% as gay, 16.5% as lesbian, 9.0% as queer, and 6.0% as another sexual identity (e.g., asexual, pansexual, questioning). The transgender sample was comprised of 110 participants (age: M = 25.42, SD = 8.01) with19.1% identifying as women, 21.8% as men, 38.2% as non-binary (including genderqueer and bigender), 8.2% as woman and non-binary, and 12.7% as man and non-binary. Diverse sexual identities were also represented in the transgender sample, with 24.5% identifying as bisexual, 6.4% as gay, 3.6% as lesbian, 28.2% as queer, and 36.7% as another sexual identity (e.g., heterosexual, asexual, questioning).

Measures

All of the measures used in this survey were either validated scales (Diaz et al., 2001; Zimet, Powell, Farlet, Werkman, & Berkoff, 1990) or were pilot tested in previous work with LGBTQ individuals in Ontario (Lewis et al., 2015; Travers et al., 2013). They were selected using collaborative decision-making processes of a committee comprised of representatives from the university, partner organizations (i.e., AIDS Committee of Cambridge, Kitchener, Waterloo, and Area, Rainbow Community Council, and Region of Waterloo Public Health & Emergency Services), and the local LGBTQ community. Reported reliability statistics (Cronbach's alpha) have been calculated separately for the LGBQ and transgender subsamples and are reported for each group respectively.

Profile indicator measures. Measures of the six elements of social wellbeing from the online survey were used in the present study. A total of 15 profile indicators were computed for the LGBQ sample, and 14 profile indicators were calculated for the transgender sample. The difference in number of profile indicators is due to three discrimination indicators for the LGBQ

sample and two for the transgender sample, as explained below. Participants who identified as both transgender and LGBQ responded to distinct questions regarding experiences related to their gender and sexual identities; however, in this study, only gender identity-related responses were used for analysis with transgender participants.

Discrimination. Experiences related to homophobia and transphobia were measured using a 10-item scale ($\alpha = .73$; .79) adapted from Diaz et al. (2001). For the LGBQ sample, the items are divided into childhood experiences of homophobia (e.g., "As you were growing up, how often were you made fun of or called names because of your sexual orientation?") and adult experiences of discrimination (e.g., "As an adult, how often have you been hit or beaten up because of your sexual orientation?"). The Homophobia Scale was adapted for the Trans PULSE study examining health and wellbeing of transgender Ontarians, and used in the present research (Bauer et al., 2013; Diaz et al., 2001). The items for the transphobia scale focused on general experiences of transphobia (i.e., lifetime), not childhood or adulthood specifically (e.g., "How often have you heard that trans people are not normal?"; Bauer et al., 2013). Responses for both the homophobia and transphobia scales were provided on a 4-point frequency scale (0 = never, 3 = many times). The scores for child and adult homophobia were computed by averaging the five items for each variable, with a higher score reflecting higher levels of experienced homophobia. The averaged responses to the 10-item Transphobia Scale were used as a score of transphobia, with a higher score reflecting higher levels.

An item assessing victimization was included, measuring the number of different forms of victimization experienced in Waterloo Region due to their sexual or gender identity. Six forms of victimization were listed (silent harassment, verbal harassment, physical intimidation and threats, physical violence, sexual harassment, and sexual assault), as well as an "I have never experienced any of the above" option, and participants were instructed to select all that apply. The index for victimization was calculated as the total number of types of victimization a person reported having experienced in their lifetime in the region, ranging from 0 to 6.

Sense of safety. Two questions measured perceptions of safety and avoidance of spaces due to safety concerns. Seven public spaces (e.g., grocery store or pharmacy, malls or clothing stores, public washrooms) were listed, and participants were asked to indicate first if they felt safe being themselves in that location and secondly if they had avoided a given space due to fear of harassment, being read as LGBTQ, or outed for each space listed, and a "None of the above" option was also provided. The indexes for safe and avoided spaces were calculated by summing the number of spaces a participant indicated as safe or avoided, with a minimum of 0 (i.e., no safe or avoided spaces) and a maximum of 7 (i.e., seven safe or avoided spaces) for each variable.

Outness. The degree to which the participants are out to groups of people in their life was measured in response to the question "Which of the following people or groups have you told your gender identity/sexual orientation to?" Outness to 16 groups was measured in the survey. For the purposes of the present research, outness to the following groups of individuals was considered by aggregating answers to several individual items: family (parents, siblings, children, extended family), friends (LGBTQ and non-LGBTQ friends), and partner. For each item, four options were presented: "have done", "plan to do", "do not plan on doing", and "not applicable". The responses were recoded into "out" (i.e., "have done") or "not out" (i.e., "plan to do" and "do not plan on doing") to each category for the present analysis. If "not applicable" was selected for partner, the data point for outness to partner was coded as missing. Due to the number of individuals or groups in each category, outness to family was considered a continuous

variable with a score between 0 and 1 representing the proportion of family groups a person was out to, and outness to friends and partner were binary variables.

Social support. Social support was measured using the 12-item Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS; Zimet et al., 1990). Responses were rated on a 7-point Likert scale (0 = very strongly disagree, 6 = very strongly agree). The scale was separated into subscales of support received from family (e.g., "My family really tries to help me"), friends (e.g., "I can count on my friends when things go wrong"), and partner (e.g., "There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings"). All subscales demonstrated acceptable reliability among the LGBQ and transgender samples (Family subscale, $\alpha = .91$; .92, Friends subscale, $\alpha = .78$; .98, Partner subscale $\alpha = .94$; .97).

An additional measure of social support related specifically to one's sexual or gender identity was included. The item provided a list of people and groups that may be involved in participants' lives and asked them to indicate how supportive of their gender identity or expression and/or sexual identity each group is. Responses were recorded on a 4-point Likert scale (0 = not at all supportive, 3 = very supportive). An option for not applicable was included. For the purposes of this research, responses were averaged into support from family (parents, siblings, children, extended family) and friends (LGBTQ and non-LGBTQ friends).

Sense of belonging. Sense of belonging was measured using one item which asked, "How would you describe your sense of belonging to your local community?" (Statistics Canada, 2018). Responses were recorded on a 4-point Likert scale (1 = very weak, 4 = very strong).

Community acceptance. Community acceptance was measured using a scale adapted from Lewis et al. (2015) to assess participants' perceptions of how accepting the broader local community is of specific groups of LGBTQ individuals. Responses were provided on a 9-point

Likert scale (1 = not at all accepting, 9 = completely accepting). For the LGBQ sample (α = .88), the perceived acceptance of gay men, bisexual men, lesbian women, and bisexual women were averaged to create a score of community acceptance. For the transgender sample, the perceived acceptance of transgender men and transgender women items (*r* = .75) were averaged.

Identity and demographic covariates. This information included questions relating to identity: gender identity, sexual identity, and racial background. Racial background was the only identity variable that was based on answers to an open-ended question ("How do you identify your own ethnic/racial background?"), and OutLook Study researchers coded the responses into racialized or not racialized. Other measured covariates included age, men who have sex with men identification, country of birth, relationship status, employment status, student status, household income and composition, education, age of coming out as transgender and/or LGBQ, and transition status (for transgender participants only).

Self-esteem. The 10-item Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965) was used to measure self-esteem (e.g., "On the whole, I am satisfied with myself"), with responses on a 4-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = strongly agree). The score for self-esteem was the average of the responses to the 10 items, with higher scores indicating a higher level of self-esteem. The scale was found to have acceptable reliability for both samples ($\alpha = .91 - .92$).

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics and internal reliability of the scales were assessed using SPSS 24.0 (IBM Corp., 2016). Two separate LPAs were conducted to identify emerging profiles of social wellbeing within the cisgender LGBQ and transgender participants' data with the Mplus 6.0 software package (Muthén & Muthén, 1998-2010). The Maximum Likelihood Robust (MLR) estimation in Mplus was applied in the analysis, which provides non-normality robust estimators

(Zhu & Gonzalez, 2019). Further, a full-information maximum likelihood (FIML) approach was applied as this is currently considered one of the best ways to address missing values without removing incomplete cases (Enders & Bandalos, 2001; Schlomer & Bauman, 2010). As per Morin's (2016) recommendation, a process involving 3000 sets of random start values with 100 iterations of each set, and retaining the 100 best sets of starting values for final stage optimization was used in the present analyses to minimize the risk of a local solution, a common issue in LPA (Hipp & Bauer, 2006; Oberski, 2016). Exploring models with increasing numbers of latent profiles, the fit of each model was assessed using a series of statistical criteria (Morin, 2016; Oberski, 2016; Tein, Coxe, & Cham, 2013). Smaller values on the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Consistent AIC (CAIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), and sample-size adjusted BIC (SSA-BIC) indicate better fit. Additional tests, the Vuong-Lo-Mendell-Rubin Likelihood Ratio (VLMR), Adjusted Lo-Mendell-Rubin Likelihood Ratio (ALMR), and Bootstrap Likelihood Ratio Test (BLRT) were used to compare each model with the previous model using one less profile (Coulombe et al., 2016). If the p values of these tests are significant, it indicates that this model provides a better fit with the data than the previous model. However, previous research has identified that the while the BIC and CAIC indicators have a tendency to underestimate the number of profiles in the model of best fit, the SSA-BIC and BLRT have the opposite tendency (i.e., tend to overestimate the number of profiles) (Morin, Meyer, Creusier, & Biétry, 2016). Any model with profiles that included less than 5% of the sample were not considered for the final selection (Hamza & Willoughby, 2013). Entropy was assessed to inform the accuracy of profile membership classification, although it was not a decisive factor in determining the model used (Pastor, Barron, Miller, & Davis, 2007). To determine the model with the best fit, the statistical indicators informed the original selection, with consideration of

parsimony and the interpretability of the model considering existing theories and research (Morin, 2016).

Further analysis was conducted in Mplus to assess the variables associated with profile membership. The DCAT auxiliary command was used to examine binary and categorical identity and demographic variables, and the BCH auxiliary command was applied for the continuous demographic variables and self-esteem (Asparouhov & Muthén, 2014). These commands consider participants' profile membership probabilities without impacting the nature of the profiles identified allowing for comparison of the profiles on the covariates (Bravo, Pearson, & Kelley, 2018; Meyer, Morin, & Vandenberghe, 2015; Wang, Morin, Ryan, & Liu, 2016).

Following data analysis and preliminary interpretation of the profiles, the results were reviewed with two LGBTQ advocacy groups to facilitate a process of community-based interpretation grounded in lived experience. These interpretations are highlighted in the discussion of this paper.

Results

While many researchers provide labels for the profiles found in LPA (e.g., Bregman, et al., 2014; Fredriksen-Goldsen et al., 2017), due to the complexity of the profiles in the present analysis and the importance of considering context for profile interpretation, the profiles do not have labels in the present study. This decision was strongly influenced by input of the community groups who identified concerns that in this research, labels may contribute to stigma or over-simplification of experiences. The profiles in the present research are discussed compared to the subsample mean for each profile indicator with words such as "lower" and "higher" having the sample mean as referent.

LGBQ Cisgender Participant Analysis

Table 2 depicts the descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations across each of the 15 social wellbeing variables examined within the LGBQ cisgender sample. There were low percentages of missing values (range: 0.00% - 4.93%) except for outness to partner, which had 41.13% missing values. The larger proportion of missing values for this variable is likely a result of the percentage of participants who reported being single (45.1%) and therefore selected "Not Applicable" for this question.

Model selection and interpretation. To identify the model of best fit, the LPA was conducted eight times, with an increasing number of profiles added for each analysis. Table 3 shows the indices of fit for the latent profile models with increasing numbers of profiles, and the model with four profiles was identified as the best solution. The BLRT *p*-value was <0.001 for models with one to seven profiles, and only the model with eight profiles was not significant on this indicator. The AIC, BIC, CAIC, and SSA-BIC all continued to decrease as each model was tested; however, through assessing these values using elbow plots, the fourth model was identified as the point in which the slope of the curve decreased, demonstrating diminishing gains in model fit as each additional profile was added (see Appendix D) (Morin, 2016; Petras & Masyn, 2010). The model with four profiles was the model with the largest number of profiles that satisfied the criteria of each profile containing more than 5% of the sample (Hamza & Willoughby, 2013). Following the selection of this model as the model of best fit, participants' probability of being part of each profile was calculated; Table 4 depicts the average probabilities for most likely latent profile membership which represents the quality of classification. The analysis identified high probabilities of belonging in the assigned profiles (range: 0.91 - 0.97) and low probabilities of belonging in alternative profiles (range: 0.00 - 0.05). The means of the

Table 2

Correlations between LGBQ Profile Indicators

Profile Indicators	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1. Child homophobia	-														
2. Adult homophobia	.54***	-													
3. Victimization	.32***	.41***	-												
4. Avoided spaces	.22***	.35***	.34***	-											
5. Safe spaces	14**	27***	- .27***	30***	-										
6. Out (family)	.06	06	.15**	03	.18***	-									
7. Out (friends)	04	05	.13**	.01	.16**	.46***	-								
8. Out (partner)	04	13*	.06	05	.18**	.32***	.23***	-							
9. Social support (family)	- .18***	0.30***	15**	18***	.17***	.26***	.12*	.01	-						
10. Social support (friends)	06	13**	.07	06	.25***	.19***	.23***	.21***	.36***	-					
11. Social support (partner)	04	.00	.17***	.38	.15**	.22***	.18***	.14*	.22***	.48***	-				
12. Identity support (family)	- .21***	32***	09	18***	.17***	.50***	.22***	01	.57***	.24***	.15**	-			
13. Identity support (friends)	03	21***	04	18***	.22***	.22***	.25***	.19**	.28***	.42***	.23***	.37***	-		
14. Belonging	- .17***	10	.01	13**	.22***	.12*	.17***	.04	.10*	.21***	.12*	.14**	.13*	-	
15. Community acceptance	10*	20***	- .18***	0.15**	.28***	.04	.04	11	.10*	.07	.01	.10*	.14**	.21***	-
М	1.26	.82	1.63	.44	3.90	.72	-	-	3.57	4.52	4.41	2.13	2.71	2.30	5.35
S.D.	.69	.45	1.53	.87	2.71	.35	-	-	1.56	1.19	1.71	.84	.45	.92	1.55
Skewness	.37	1.02	.69	2.71	23	99	-	-	55	-1.26	-1.14	-1.06	-2.11	.10	26
Kurtosis	56	2.15	40	9.33	-1.52	37	-	-	39	1.86	.34	.37	5.67	86	20
Missing	0.50%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.69%	4.93%	41.13%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	6.16%	3.94%	8.37%	1.72%

Note: Total sample size varies between 239 - 406 due to missing data on some variables. *** $p \le 0.001$, ** $p \le 0.01$, * $p \le 0.05$

Table 3

Fit of the Compared LGBQ Latent Profile Models with Increasing Numbers of Profiles

Number of	LL	FP	AIC	BIC	CAIC	SSA-BIC	<i>p</i> -value	<i>p</i> -value	<i>p</i> -value	Entropy	Profile with
profiles (k)							VLMR	ALMR	BLRT		< 5% of sample
1	-7388.46	28	14832.92	14945.10	14973.10	14856.25	-	-	-	-	No
2	-7117.91	44	14843.69	15020.83	15064.83	14881.21	0.074	0.076	< 0.001	0.83	No
3	-6951.41	60	14543.24	14784.79	14844.79	14594.40	0.027	0.028	< 0.001	0.88	No
4	-6851.55	76	14357.77	14663.74	14739.74	14422.57	0.179	0.182	< 0.001	0.88	No
5	-6792.54	92	14245.44	14615.82	14707.82	14323.88	0.739	0.741	< 0.001	0.90	Yes
6	-6720.27	108	14138.68	14573.47	14681.47	14230.77	0.111	0.112	< 0.001	0.90	Yes
7	-6678.64	124	14050.23	14549.44	14673.44	14155.96	0.431	0.432	< 0.001	0.89	Yes
8	-6648.09	140	13576.17	14137.06	14277.06	13692.82	0.790	0.790	0.267	0.88	Yes

Note. LL = loglikelihood; FP = number of free parameters; AIC = Akaike Information Criteria; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; CAIC = Consistent AIC; SSA-BIC = Sample-Size-Adjusted BIC; VLMR = Vuong-Lo-Mendell-Rubin Likelihood Ratio Test for k-1 profiles vs. k profiles; BLRT = Bootstrapped Likelihood Ratio Test for k-1 profiles vs. k profiles.

Table 4

Average Latent Profile Probabilities for Most Likely Latent Profile Membership (Row) by Latent Profile (Column) for LGBQ Sample

	Profile 1	Profile 2	Profile 3	Profile 4
Profile 1	0.966	0.032	0.000	0.002
Profile 2	0.006	0.927	0.054	0.014
Profile 3	0.000	0.017	0.947	0.035
Profile 4	0.013	0.029	0.052	0.905

continuous variables used in the LPA for each profile were standardized using the mean and standard deviation of the overall LGBQ sample and plotted in Figure 1. Figure 2, focused on the categorical variables, depicts the percentage of participants in each profile who identified that they are out to their 1) friends and 2) partner, which are represented on a bar graph.

Profile 1 was the smallest of the four profiles, containing 26 participants (6.4%) based on most likely profile membership. The participants in this profile reported moderate childhood and high adulthood experiences of homophobia, and low to moderate experiences of victimization. This profile reported a moderate number of avoided spaces and the least safe spaces of all profiles. These participants reported low outness to family and low to moderate outness to friends and partner compared to the other profiles. This group reported low levels of both general and identity-specific support from all groups, and the scores were lowest for friends on both support variables. The participants in this profile reported low to moderate sense of belonging and community acceptance.

Profile 2 contained 77 participants (19.0%). The participants in this profile reported low experiences of childhood and adulthood homophobia and the lowest levels of experiences of victimization of any profile. This group reported similarly low indexes of both avoided and safe spaces. This profile indicated low levels of outness to family and friends and low to moderate outness to partner. Support was also low, but not as low as Profile 1, with participants reporting moderate general support from family, friends, and partner. Low to moderate family identity support and moderate friend identity support were reported. The participants in this profile reported a moderate sense of belonging, and a high level of community acceptance.

Profile 3 was the largest of the profiles with a total of 239 participants (58.9%). The participants in this profile reported low experiences of both child and adult homophobia and low

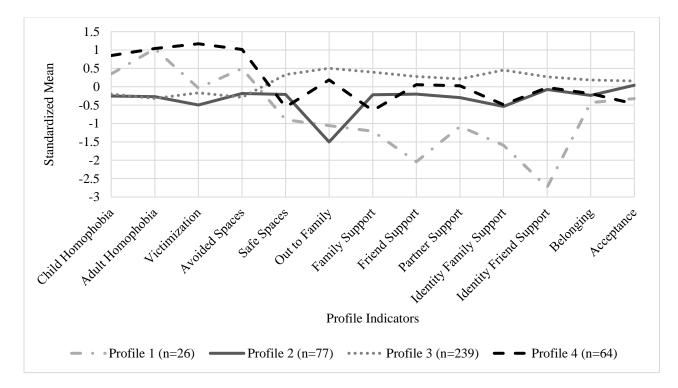


Figure 1. Plot of the standardized means of the LGBQ profiles on continuous indicators compared to the overall LGBQ sample mean

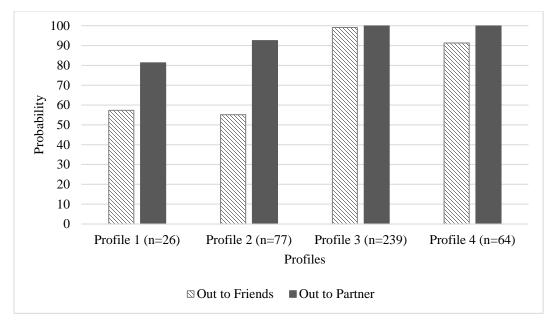


Figure 2. Probability plot for each categorical indicator across the LGBQ profiles

to moderate victimization, similar to those in Profile 2, and they reported low avoided spaces and the highest number of safe spaces compared to the other 3 profiles. This profile reported the highest levels outness to all groups, as well as the highest general and identity support from all groups. When considering the groups providing support, the participants reported the highest support from family compared to friends or partner. Sense of belonging and community acceptance were also the highest in the analysis for this profile.

Profile 4 included 64 participants (15.8%). The participants in this profile reported the highest levels of childhood homophobia, equally high levels of adult homophobia as Profile 1, and the highest levels of victimization when compared to the other profiles. This profile also reported the highest numbers of avoided spaces and low to moderate safe spaces. The participants indicated moderate to high outness to all groups, low to moderate general family support and moderate to high support from partner and friend. LGBQ identity support levels were low to moderate from family members and relatively high from friends. Participants in this profile reported a moderate sense of belonging and the lowest community acceptance.

Variables associated with profile membership. The profiles' associations with the participants' demographic and identity characteristics and self-esteem are depicted in Table 5. Probabilities of individuals with diverse demographic and identity characteristics being classified within each profile were examined, with significant differences across profiles identified for gender identity, sexual identity, men who have sex with men identification, age of coming out, age, race, relationship status, and student status. Employment status, income, education, and number of people living in the household were assessed but are not included in Table 5 as there were no significant differences across profiles in either sample.

Table 5

Associations of LGBQ Participants' Identity and Demographic Characteristics and Self-Esteem with Latent Profile Membership

	Profile 1	Profile 2	Profile 3	Profile 4	χ^2
	Probability ^a or M				
	$(S.E.)^b$	$(S.E.)^b$	$(S.E.)^b$	$(S.E.)^b$	
Gender identity: Man (vs. woman) ^a	0.84 [2,3,4]	0.54 [1]	0.65 [1]	0.50 [1]	9.96*
Sexual identity ^a	[2,3,4]	[1,3,4]	[1,2]	[1,2]	193.69***
Bisexual	0.21	0.45	0.10	0.12	
Gay	0.54	0.23	0.62	0.47	
Lesbian	0.00	0.04	0.23	0.18	
Queer	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.19	
Another sexual identity	0.14	0.19	0.01	0.05	
Man who has sex with men ^a (vs. not)	0.75 [2,4]	0.44 [1,3]	0.64 [2]	0.50 [1]	9.83*
Coming out age ^a	[3,4]	[4]	[1,4]	[1,2,3]	44.15***
Not out	0.32	0.09	0.00	0.00	
≤ 18	0.28	0.44	0.43	0.49	
19 – 34	0.35	0.42	0.50	0.51	
35 – 55	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.00	
Age ^b	35.94 (2.69) [2,4]	26.20 (1.28) [1,3]	34.88 (0.89) [2,4]	29.58 (1.54) [1,3]	33.21***
Racialized (vs. not racialized) ^a	0.48 [3]	0.32 [3]	0.11 [1,2]	0.20	19.28***
Born in Canada (vs. other country) ^a	0.69	0.89	0.86	0.87	3.85 (n.s.)
Single (vs. in a relationship) ^a	0.56	0.63 [3]	0.39 [2]	0.47	7.92*
Current student (vs. not) ^a	0.25 [2]	0.61 [1,3]	0.27 [2]	0.41	21.61***
Self-esteem ^b	1.46 (0.13) [2,3]	1.79 (0.07) [1,3]	2.14 (0.04) [1,2,4]	1.64 (0.08) [3]	55.83***

Note. Total sample size varies between 378 and 405 due to missing data on some of the variables.

Number(s) in square brackets represent profiles for which the mean or probability differs at $p \le .05$, except when indicated by $t (p \le .10)$.

^a Using the auxiliary command DCAT for categorical variables. ^b Using the auxiliary command BCH for continuous variables.

*** $p \le 0.001$, ** $p \le 0.01$, * $p \le 0.05$

Profile 1 (i.e., moderate childhood and high adulthood homophobia, low to moderate victimization and avoided spaces, least safe spaces, low to moderate outness, low support, and low to moderate belonging and acceptance) had the most men, men who have sex with men, participants who have not come out to anyone, and racialized individuals. This profile also had the oldest average age, although not significantly different than the average age of Profile 3.

Profile 2 (i.e., low homophobia, lowest victimization, low avoided and safe spaces, low to moderate outness, low support, moderate belonging, and high community acceptance) had the most participants identifying as bisexual or another sexual identity (e.g., asexual, questioning, pansexual) and participants not in a relationship. This profile also had the youngest average age and most current students, although scores on these variables were not significantly different than Profile 4.

Profile 3 (i.e., low homophobia, victimization, and avoided spaces, highest safe spaces, outness, support, belonging, and community acceptance) included the largest proportion of gay and lesbian individuals and participants in a relationship and the least racialized participants. Profile 3 also had one of the highest mean ages as it was not significantly different than that of Profile 1.

Profile 4 (i.e., highest child homophobia, victimization, and avoided spaces, high adult homophobia, low to moderate safe spaces, moderate to high outness and support from partner and friends, and low to moderate support from family, moderate belonging, and lowest acceptance) consisted of the most queer-identified participants. This profile also had the highest proportion of participants who came out before 18 years old and between the ages of 19-34, with all participants in this profile coming out within those two age ranges, while other profiles included participants who had not come out to anyone or who came out between the ages of 3555. This profile also had one of the youngest average ages and the most students, as these levels were not significantly different than Profile 2.

Differences across profiles were identified for self-esteem, with those in Profile 3 reporting the highest levels of self-esteem and the lowest self-esteem indicated by participants in Profile 1.

Transgender Participant Analysis

The descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations across the 14 social wellbeing indicators for the transgender participant sample are shown in Table 6. The missing values for the variables accounted for a relatively low percentage of the data (range: 0.00% - 13.64%). Outness to partner is the exception to this, as missing values accounted for 39.09% of the data on this variable, which is a result of the percentage of participants who reported being single (37.3%) and likely selected "Not Applicable" for this question.

Model selection and interpretation. Based on the LPA run with the transgender sample, as shown in Table 7, the model with 3 profiles was selected for interpretation based on indices of fit and theoretical interpretability. The BLRT remained significant for all models with the exception of the model with eight profiles. The model with six profiles was the only model in which any profile consisted of less than 5% of the sample. The AIC and SSA-BIC values in the transgender LPA are closer to zero for each model with an additional profile. The value for BIC is closest to zero for the model with four profiles, and the CAIC value is closest to zero for the model with three profiles. Using elbow plots, it was identified that the slope of the curve decreased between the models with three and four profiles (see Appendix D).

The model with three profiles was retained after consideration of the statistical indicators in conjunction with theoretical implications of both the three and four profile models. Table 8

Correlations between the Transgender Profile Indicators

Profile Indicators	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1. Transphobia	-													
2. Victimization	.72***	-												
3. Avoided spaces	.59***	.62***	-											
4. Safe spaces	48***	41***	50***	-										
5. Out (family)	.28**	.34***	.28**	02	-									
6. Out (friends)	.21*	.29**	.26**	13	.43***	-								
7. Out (partner)	.21	.25*	.27*	04	.47***	.27*	-							
8. Social support (family)	33***	23*	21*	.19*	.16	.07	11	-						
9. Social support (friends)	10	10	17	.08	.19	.20	.24*	.29***	-					
10. Social support (partner)	.02	.12	04	06	.15	.19	.34**	.20*	.66***	-				
11. Identity support (family)	13	.05	.12	04	.36***	.26*	.09	.52***	.03	.09	-			
12. Identity support (friends)	07	12	01	.17	.25*	.12	.35**	.19	.28**	.18	.12	-		
13. Belonging	18	12	07	.08	.07	01	01	.18	.33***	.24*	.15	.05	-	
14. Community acceptance	32***	29**	0.24**	.31***	.00	07	41***	.32***	05	17	.15	04	.24*	-
М	1.36	2.30	2.14	2.13	.55	-	-	2.89	4.43	4.51	1.78	2.49	2.05	3.81
S.D.	.61	1.82	2.10	2.35	.40	-	-	1.62	1.26	1.46	.79	.62	.83	1.78
Skewness	.27	.30	.70	.97	247	-	-	.00	-1.12	-1.01	39	-1.66	.24	.22
Kurtosis	40	-1.02	65	39	-1.46	-	-	71	1.07	.60	36	3.23	77	88
Missing	2.72%	0.00%	1.82%	0.91%	12.72%	12.72%	39.09%	1.82%	1.82%	1.82%	12.72%	4.54%	13.64%	3.64%

Note: Total sample size varies between 67 – 110 due to missing data on some variables. *** $p \le 0.001$, ** $p \le 0.01$, * $p \le 0.05$

Table 7.

Fit of The Compared Transgender Latent Profile Models with Increasing Numbers of Profiles

Number of	LL	FP	AIC	BIC	CAIC	SSA-BIC	<i>p</i> -value	<i>p</i> -value	<i>p</i> -value	Entropy	Profile with
profiles (k)							VLMR	ALMR	BLRT		< 5% of sample
1	-2041.35	26	4134.7	4204.91	4230.91	4122.75	-	-	-	-	No
2	-1938.50	41	3959.01	4069.73	4110.73	3940.16	0.021	0.022	< 0.001	0.862	No
3	-1888.83	56	3889.66	4040.89	4096.89	3863.93	0.396	0.400	< 0.001	0.886	No
4	-1851.11	71	3844.22	4035.96	4106.96	3811.60	0.190	0.194	< 0.001	0.928	No
5	-1821.35	86	3814.69	4046.94	4132.94	3775.17	0.648	0.652	< 0.001	0.912	No
6	-1798.71	101	3799.43	4072.17	4173.17	3753.01	0.673	0.674	< 0.001	0.929	Yes
7	-1774.43	116	3780.86	4094.12	4210.12	3727.55	0.491	0.493	< 0.001	0.936	No
8	-1753.24	131	3768.48	4122.24	4253.24	3708.28	0.552	0.554	0.128	0.937	No

Note. LL = loglikelihood; FP = number of free parameters; AIC = Akaike Information Criteria; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; CAIC = Consistent AIC; SSA-BIC = Sample-Size-Adjusted BIC; VLMR = Vuong-Lo-Mendell-Rubin Likelihood Ratio Test for k-1 profiles vs. k profiles; BLRT = Bootstrapped Likelihood Ratio Test for k-1 profiles vs. k profiles.

Table 8.

Average Latent Profile Probabilities for Most Likely Latent Profile Membership (Row) by Latent Profile (Column) For Transgender Sample Indicators

	Profile 1	Profile 2	Profile 3
Profile 1	0.955	0.012	0.034
Profile 2	0.015	0.962	0.023
Profile 3	0.051	0.018	0.931

demonstrates that individuals have high probabilities of belonging in the assigned profiles (range: 0.93 - 0.96) and low probabilities of belonging in alternative profiles (range: 0.01 - 0.05).

The standardized means (relative to the whole transgender sample) of the twelve continuous LPA variables for each profile are depicted in Figure 3, and the binary variables, outness to friends and outness to partner, are shown in Figure 4.

Profile 1 consisted of 33 participants (30.0%). The participants in this profile reported low levels of transphobia, and the lowest levels of victimization and avoided spaces of all three profiles. These participants reported a moderate number of safe spaces. They also indicated the lowest levels of outness to all three groups compared to the other two profiles. The participants in this profile indicated moderate levels of general support from family; however, they reported the lowest levels of general support from friends and partner, and the lowest levels of identity support from family and friends. These participants indicated a low sense of belonging and a moderate level of community acceptance.

Of all the transgender profiles, the social wellbeing elements were the most positive for the Profile 2, to which 51 participants (46.4%) were most likely to belong. The participants in Profile 2 reported the lowest level of transphobia, and low levels of victimization and avoided spaces, while reporting the highest number of safe spaces compared to the other two profiles. These participants indicated high outness to all groups and the highest levels of both identity and general support, with particularly high general support from family. This profile also indicated the highest sense of belonging and community acceptance.

Profile 3 included 26 participants (23.6%). The participants in Profile 3 reported the highest levels of transphobia, victimization, and avoided spaces and the lowest amount of safe spaces. This profile also reported high outness to family and partner, and moderate outness to

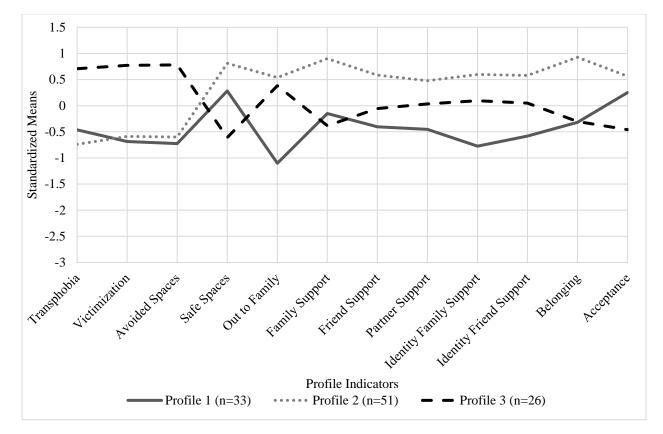


Figure 3. Plot of the standardized means of the transgender profiles on continuous indicators compared to the overall sample mean

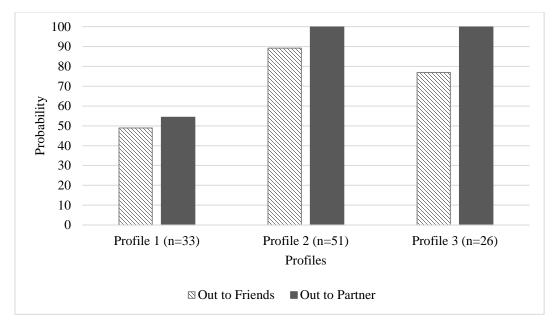


Figure 4. Probability plot for each categorical indicator across the transgender profiles

friends. These participants indicated low to moderate general family support and moderate friend and partner general support. The levels of identity support were slightly higher than general support from all support providers. The participants in this profile reported a low sense of belonging and the lowest community acceptance of all three profiles.

Variables associated with profile membership. The demographic and identity variables and self-esteem scores for each profile are shown in Table 9. Significant demographic and identity differences between profiles were identified for gender identity, sexual identity, age of coming out, transition status, country of birth, and relationship status. Additional demographic covariates (employment status, education, income, and number of people in household) were assessed but are not included in Table 9 as there were no significant differences across profiles in either subsample.

Profile 1 (i.e., low transphobia, lowest victimization and avoided spaces, moderate safe spaces, lowest outness, low to moderate support, low belonging, and moderate community acceptance) had the most bisexual and lesbian people, the highest percentage of individuals who are not out to anyone as transgender, the most respondents who identified that they are not planning to or are not sure if they will medically transition. This profile also had the lowest percentage of participants born in Canada compared to Profile 3.

Profile 2 (i.e., lowest transphobia, low victimization and avoided spaces, highest safe spaces, high outness, and highest support, belonging, and community acceptance) consisted of the highest percentage of individuals who identified as both a man and nonbinary, the most queer participants and people who were another sexual identity, and the most people who came out as transgender before the age of 18, compared to Profile 1, and the most participants in a romantic relationship. This profile also included the highest percentage, compared to Profile 1, of people

Table 9

	Profile 1 Probability ^a or M (S.E.) ^b	Profile 2 Probability ^a or $M (S.E.)^b$	Profile 3 Probability ^a or $M(S.E.)^b$	χ^2
Gender identity ^a	M (S.L.)	[3]	[2]	19.75**
Woman	0.23	0.17	0.17	19.75
Man	0.23	0.16	0.29	
Non-binary	0.39	0.33	0.46	
Woman and non-binary	0.12	0.11	0.00	
Man and non-binary	0.03	0.23	0.08	
Sexual identity ^a	[2]	[1]	0.00	18.31*
Bisexual	0.41	0.15	0.24	10.01
Gay	0.09	0.02	0.11	
Lesbian	0.10	0.00	0.03	
Queer	0.12	0.41	0.25	
Another sexual identity	0.28	0.42	0.25	
Man who has sex with men ^a (vs.	0.38	0.21	0.14	3.83 (n.s.)
not)	0.50	0.21	0.11	5.05 (11.5.)
Coming out age ^a	[2,3]	[1]	[1]	21.41**
Not out	0.30	0.07	0.00	21.11
≤ 18	0.22	0.46	0.31	
$\frac{1}{19} - 34$	0.46	0.47	0.69	
35 – 55	0.03	0.00	0.00	
Transition status ^a	[2,3]	[1]	[1]	42.24***
Medically transitioned	0.00	0.22	0.18	12.21
In process	0.16	0.22	0.22	
Planning to	0.17	0.22	0.05	
Not planning to	0.18	0.08	0.06	
Concept does not apply	0.24	0.08	0.40	
Not sure	0.26	0.19	0.08	
Age ^b	27.20 (1.56)	23.86 (1.10)	26.10 (1.60)	3.42 (n.s.)
Racialized (vs. not racialized) ^a	0.21	0.25	0.45	1.61 (n.s.)
Born in Canada (vs. other country) ^a	0.83 [3]	0.94	1.00 [1]	10.28**
Single (vs. in a relationship) ^a	0.49 [2]	0.16 [1,3]	0.60 [2]	12.52**
Current student (vs. not) ^a	0.57	0.32	0.40	4.34 (n.s.)
Self-esteem ^b	1.57 (0.10)	1.31 (0.09) [3]	1.82 (0.10) [2]	13.62***

Associations of Transgender Participants' Identity and Demographic Characteristics and Self-Esteem with Latent Profile Membership

Note. Total sample size varies between 103 and 109 due to missing data on some of the variables.

Number(s) in square brackets represent profiles for which the mean or probability differs at $p \le .05$.

^a Using the auxiliary command DCAT for categorical variables. ^b Using the auxiliary command BCH for continuous variables.

*** $p \le 0.001$, ** $p \le 0.01$, * $p \le 0.05$

who have medically transitioned or plan to do so. Profiles 2 and 3 both have the highest levels of people who are in the process of medically transitioning.

Profile 3 (i.e., highest transphobia, victimization, and avoided spaces, lowest safe spaces, moderate to high outness, low to moderate support, low belonging, and lowest community acceptance) includes the most men and the most nonbinary individuals, the greatest percentage of those who came out between 19-34 years of age (compared to Profile 1), the most people who indicated that the concept of transitioning does not apply to them, the most born in Canada, and the most participants not in a romantic relationship.

Participants in Profile 3 reported the highest levels of self-esteem, and participants in Profile 2 reported the lowest levels of self-esteem. Profile 1 had moderate self-esteem, which was not significantly different than the levels reported by Profiles 2 and 3.

Discussion

The multifaceted conceptualization of social wellbeing as encompassing six elements and considered through a person-centered analysis approach has provided a summary of the various ways in which LGBTQ individuals may experience social wellbeing: four distinct profiles for LGBQ participants and three distinct profiles for transgender participants. The results will be interpreted through examining the themes and connections that emerge from the profiles, as opposed to exploring the profiles individually. This interpretation is the culmination of consulting theoretical frameworks and existing empirical literature, and consultation with the two community groups. Community interpretation aligned with previous literature for many of the findings presented; however, specific feedback from these discussions is directly referred to when results could not be otherwise interpreted due to gaps in empirical literature.

Connections across the LGBQ and Transgender Profiles

When considering the profiles emerging from both the LGBQ and transgender analyses, there are important similarities and differences to explore. Each of the profiles in the LGBQ analysis, with the exception of Profile 1, follows a similar pattern to a profile in the transgender analysis. For example, LGBQ Profile 3 and Transgender Profile 2 are the two largest profiles in each LPA. These profiles also represent the most positive levels of social wellbeing variables within their respective analysis. The patterns of responses in these profiles are parallel, with low homophobia or transphobia, victimization, and avoided spaces, and the highest number of safe spaces. They both also report the highest levels of outness, general and identity support, belonging, and community acceptance. Similar matching trajectories were identified for LGBQ Profile 2 and Transgender Profile 1 (e.g., low discrimination and outness, low to moderate support, moderate acceptance) and LGBQ Profile 4 and Transgender Profile 3 (e.g., highest discrimination, moderate outness and support, lowest acceptance).

Another similarity across both analyses is that the levels of homophobia, transphobia and victimization tend to be either high or low and rarely moderate compared to the sample mean. The only discrepancy is the low to moderate scores in LGBQ Profile 1. From one perspective, this pattern reflects that when LGBTQ people are experiencing discrimination, they may be experiencing high levels of discrimination. Simultaneously, it is encouraging that the profiles with the largest numbers are reporting relatively low levels of homophobia, transphobia, and victimization. This finding supports the notion that while there have been great developments in Western societies, particularly in Canada, to decrease the stigma and discrimination faced by LGBTQ individuals (Meyer, 2016; Reid, 2017; Smith, 2011), elevated levels of homophobia, transphobia, transphobia, and victimization continue to be experienced within the LGBTQ community.

Discrimination is not being fully prevented by current policies and societal progress, and negative outcomes are particularly experienced by subgroups of the LGBTQ community with multiple marginalized identities (e.g., LGBTQ people who are also racialized, immigrants, or refugees) (Meyer, 2016; Mulé et al., 2009).

While the profiles for both samples follow similar patterns, it is critical to consider that the profiles were analyzed using the subsample mean for each analysis. Overall, the means for the transgender sample were lower for the positive social wellbeing variables and higher for the negative social wellbeing variables when compared to the LGBQ sample, which is consistent with previous research (Stepleman, et al., 2019; Sterzing, Ratliff, Gartner, McGeough, & Johnson, 2017). Nevertheless, the similar nature of the two sets of results reveals that there are commonalities in the ways that transgender and cisgender LGBQ people experience social wellbeing. One possible explanation for this connection is that the majority of the transgender participants in the sample were also LGBQ, with the exception of eight participants who were heterosexual, meaning their experiences of social wellbeing may be influenced by their sexual identity in addition to gender identity. It is also hypothesized that a fourth profile emerged in the LGBQ analysis but not in the transgender data due to the significantly smaller sample size in the transgender (n=110) compared to the LGBQ (n = 406) groups. Future research should collect similar size samples of each group to aid in comparison between cisgender LGBQ and transgender individuals. Additionally, research comparing the unique experiences of heterosexual transgender individuals and LGBQ transgender people would aid in understanding the impact of the intersectionality of gender and sexual identities on wellbeing (Nagoshi, Brzuzy, & Terrell, 2012).

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Complex Social Wellbeing Dynamics Within and Across Profiles

A strength of LPA is the ability to see how multiple indicators covary across data-driven subgroups of a sample (Morin, 2016). In the present analysis, trends among the elements of wellbeing emerged, demonstrating the unique interrelations of social wellbeing elements within and across the profile variables and complex connections between profiles and associated variables. Aligning with previous literature, the levels of social support varied within the profiles and differed based on the type of support (i.e., general or identity-specific; Sheets & Mohr, 2009) and the group providing support (i.e., family, friends, or partner; Detrie & Lease, 2007; Friedman & Morgan, 2009; McConnell et al., 2015; Snapp et al., 2015). For example, LGBQ Profiles 1 and 4 have differing levels of support depending on the group providing and the type of support. LGBQ Profile 1 reported low levels of support overall, with particularly low support offered by friends, and identity support was lower than the general support from this group. In contrast, LGBQ Profile 4 reported mixed levels of support, with the lowest support from family but comparable levels of support from partner and friends. In this profile, the type of support was less influential, as the support levels remained relatively the same for each reference group for both general and identity-specific support. In connection with previous literature identifying the differential outcomes associated with various sources and types of social support (Detrie & Lease, 2007; Friedman & Morgan, 2009; McConnell et al., 2015; Snapp et al., 2015), these results demonstrate the importance of interpreting social support data using multiple indicators to provide a holistic understanding of the impacts of social support, as opposing levels of specific types of support or support from diverse groups may coexist.

Paradoxical variation across social wellbeing elements were identified and are illustrated in LGBQ Profile 4. The participants in this profile reported the highest levels of homophobia and victimization and the lowest community acceptance; however, this profile also reported moderate to high outness and moderate levels of support. Interestingly, participants in this profile, although experiencing the most discrimination, did not experience the lowest levels of outness, support, or belonging. It is possible that the high levels of outness in this profile may have led to some of the negative experiences empirically associated with outness, including increased vulnerability to discrimination (Riggle et al., 2016, Kosciw et al., 2015). Furthermore, research has identified that outness may be associated with greater self-esteem (Kosciw et al., 2015; Legate et al., 2012); however, the participants in Profile 4 reported the lowest (same as Profile 1) levels of self-esteem. It is possible that for these participants the high levels of outness, paired with high homophobia and victimization, is connected with decreased self-esteem, and it is interesting that, unlike in previous literature (Pascoe & Richman, 2009), the moderate levels of social support in this profile seem not to buffer the effect of discrimination on self-esteem. These findings reinforce the importance of engaging a holistic and contextual approach (Bronfenbrenner, 1979) to researching LGBTQ social wellbeing, particularly for outness (Klein et al., 2015) and social support (Sheets & Mohr, 2009; Snapp et al., 2015).

The example of Transgender Profile 2 demonstrates the nuances when considering the profiles in connection with associated variables. This profile depicts the most positive social wellbeing among transgender participants; however, this profile simultaneously reported the lowest levels of self-esteem in the transgender LPA. Many factors may explain the coexistence of a generally positive pattern of social wellbeing and negative self-esteem including burnout related to community engagement (Breslow et al., 2015; Hagen, Hoover, & Morrow, 2018), passing privilege, (Sawyer, 2013; Mizock & Hopwood) or other variables also not accounted for in the present analysis. Passing privilege, in this context, refers to the extent to which a

transgender person is perceived as cisgender by others in society (Sawyer, 2013). This construct, although framed as a privilege, has been identified as related to an "exchange of privilege" in qualitative research, in that if a person is out as transgender but is perceived in society as cisgender, they may experience erasure of their transgender identity, negatively impacting their sense of identity and self-esteem even if they experience less discrimination (Mizock & Hopwood, 2016). Overall, the diverse experiences of the participants in this profile reflect Keyes' (2002) conceptualization that wellbeing is comprised of positive as well as negative wellbeing. Keyes' (2002) model has predominantly been applied in mental health research; however, the present results suggests that its principles also apply to social wellbeing.

Understanding the Identity and Demographic Composition of the Profiles

The diversity within the LGBQ sample is seen through the profile differences of sexual identity. Participants in Profile 2 reported low discrimination and outness and moderate support and belonging, and this profile included the most bisexual individuals and participants who reported another sexual identity. Meanwhile, participants in Profile 3, who reported low discrimination and high outness, support, and belonging consisted of the most gay and lesbian participants. The representation of these sexual identities in the profiles, particularly the bisexual participants in LGBQ Profile 2, supports previous literature that suggesting that bisexual individuals experience additional impacts of stigma, such as erasure of bisexual identity (Alarie & Gaudet, 2013) and lower community connection (Balsam & Mohr, 2007) than their lesbian and gay peers. However, Profile 1, which reported mixed discrimination, and low outness, support, belonging, was comprised of the second highest proportion of both bisexual and gay participants, further demonstrating that while differences within the community are prevalent, connections in patterns of experience across sexual identities also exist.

The gender identity composition of the transgender profiles is also of interest, as the majority of transgender research examines the experiences of specific communities, such as men (Rotondi et al., 2011), women (Glynn et al., 2016), and non-binary individuals separately (Warren et al., 2016), with little research considering the experiences of the transgender community as a whole. Of note is that the gender differences across profiles in the transgender analysis were only present between two of the profiles (Profiles 2 and 3). Given identified differences based on gender identity in previous literature, it was unexpected for the various gender identities to be distinctively represented across the distinct profiles. However, this suggests that transgender individuals across gender identities may experience similar patterns of positive and negative social wellbeing, which should be considered in service provision and policy development. Interpretation from community stakeholders posited that gender identity differences identified in existing literature may be reflected in the present study through profile differences based on transition status. Further research is needed to elucidate the impact of transition status on transgender people's wellbeing. These results should, nonetheless, be interpreted with caution due to the sample size, as some of the gender identity groups were relatively small.

The analysis of the country of birth and racialized identity of the participants provided insight into the multiplicative minority stress and effects of intersectional discrimination experienced by LGBTQ immigrants, refugees, and people of colour (Logie et al., 2016; Meyer, 2003; Marcellin, Bauer, & Scheim, 2013; Sutter & Perrin, 2016; Whitfield et al., 2014). LGBQ Profile 1 included the most racialized participants, and this profile experienced mixed discrimination, low safety, outness, and support, and low to moderate belonging and community acceptance. Similarly, Profile 1 in the transgender analysis consisted of the largest number of

participants born outside of Canada, and this profile reported low discrimination, moderate safety, low outness, support, and belonging, and moderate community acceptance. Interestingly, the profiles in both analyses consisting of the most racialized or participants born outside of Canada reported one of the lowest levels of outness to all three groups across all profiles in the respective LPA. The participants in both profiles also reported some of the lowest levels of social support, with particularly low levels of identity specific support. Previous literature has identified a history of racism in LGBTQ movements (for review see Furman, Singh, Darko & Wilson, 2018) and unique experiences of discrimination both within and outside the LGBTQ community experienced by LGBTQ newcomers and people of colour (Logie et al., 2016; Whitfield et al., 2014). These findings have further implications for enhanced service provision and policymaking, to aid in building and fostering safe community spaces for LGBTQ immigrants, refugees, and people of colour, and providing education on racism and systemic oppression to the general public (Logie et al., 2016) and to service providers (Whitfield et al., 2014) to better support LGBTQ newcomers and people of colour. The findings regarding country of birth and race should be interpreted with caution as there were low numbers of racialized and participants born outside of Canada in the sample.

LGBQ Profile 2 is of interest as it includes the youngest participants and the most students, although not significantly different than Profile 4, who, due to the inclusion criteria, are likely attending high school, college, or university institutions. The social wellbeing levels within this profile are of note not because the social wellbeing levels were particularly high or low, but because the levels reported on the social wellbeing variables in this profile remained relatively close to the sample mean across all variables, with the exception of outness which is much lower than the sample mean. Furthermore, the numbers reported for avoided and safe spaces are relatively consistent, whereas they are opposite in most profiles (i.e., high number of safe spaces and low number of avoided spaces). Participants in LGBQ Profile 2 do not avoid a great deal of spaces; however, they also do not feel safe in many spaces, reflecting a certain level of neutrality. In connection with the WHO's (1948) definition of health and Keyes' (2002) mental health continuum, a neutral level of social wellbeing is not a desirable goal, as all individuals and communities have the capacity, potential, and right to strive for flourishing level of wellbeing (Wells, 2012). The lack of safe spaces reported by this profile in conjunction with the age and student status demonstrate a need for educational institutions to ensure they are supporting LGBTQ students intentionally through developing and fostering safe spaces for LGBTQ individuals on their campuses, creating inclusive policies, and promoting opportunities for all students to experience truly positive social wellbeing (Brown, Clarke, Gortmaker, & Robinson-Keilig, 2004; Davis, 2015; Kinkartz, Wells, & Hillyard, 2013; Woodford & Kulick, 2015).

Limitations and Future Research

While the present research measured identity and demographic covariates and identified profile differences based on some of these variables, future research using LPA may benefit from including measures that more fully capture the intersectional effects of living with multiple marginalized identities (e.g., LGBTQ people of colour). One method by which to do this is to invite participants to identify and consider their identities on the whole (i.e., their gender and/or sexual identity, and perhaps additional marginalized identities) when answering, allowing for examination of how the respondents experience social wellbeing related to their intersecting identities overall (e.g., Intersectional Discrimination Index; Scheim & Bauer, 2019). Furthermore, to complement the profile indicators used in the present study, future research

should also include validated measures of wellbeing and positive mental health, allowing for correlations between the elements of social wellbeing identified in this research and validated social wellbeing scales to be examined (e.g., Frost & Meyer, 2012; Keyes, 1998). Inclusion of positive LGBTQ identity measures (e.g., Riggle & Mohr, 2014; Riggle, Mohr, Rostosky, Fingerhut, & Balsam, 2014) would allow to more comprehensively reflect a positive psychology approach to examining the social wellbeing of LGBTQ individuals.

The profiles and interpretation in the present analysis may not be generalizable to broader contexts and other LGBTQ individuals not represented in this sample. First, the data was collected using a convenience sampling, not random sampling, approach. Secondly, this research was conducted in a mid-sized region in Ontario while most LGBTQ research has been conducted in large metropolitan areas or in the United States. This study also furthers the importance of continuing to conduct LGBTQ research in Canada outside of urban centres to ensure the experiences of LGBTQ people across Canada are represented in empirical literature. Additionally, the participants in the present research represent a relatively young demographic, and therefore, these results may not be representative of the unique experiences of older LGBTQ individuals (Fredriksen-Goldsen et al., 2017). Future research should employ targeted sampling strategies to encourage older LGBTQ individuals to participate. Further research should also be conducted to specifically consider the experiences of people who identify as transgender and heterosexual, which were not represented in the present study.

The cross-sectional nature of the data collected for this research is a limitation as all interpretations of the relationships within and across profiles are hypothetical. Future research should examine elements of social wellbeing longitudinally to inform causal inferences and examine changes across elements over time, which could be assessed through latent trajectory analysis, an alternative form of person-centered analysis (van de Schoot, 2015). Future research should further examine profiles of LGBTQ social wellbeing to replicate or identify alternatives to the profiles in the present study. Furthermore, qualitative studies providing an in-depth exploration of the diverse elements that influence social wellbeing would further the understanding of the profiles. The need for qualitative research was identified by both LGBTQ community groups consulted in the interpretation phase of this study.

Implications of Person-Centered Analysis in LGBTQ Research and Practice

The use of person-centered analysis in LGBTQ research allows for a contextualized understanding of the diverse experiences within the community. In the present research, conducting LPA among LGBQ and transgender samples separately, the results illuminate the similarities and differences across gender and sexual identity within the broader LGBTQ community. Within each population, examining the patterns through which people experience social wellbeing using LPA allows for consideration of the experiences of data-driven subgroups of participants, instead of focusing on the overarching trends at group levels (Pastor et al., 2007). LPA has allowed for the identification of organic groupings of participants, including smaller profiles, such as LGBQ Profile 1 or Transgender Profile 3, which may not otherwise be examined. These profiles would likely skew variable-centered results away from the centre, but not allow for a full representation of the unique experiences of LGBTQ individuals included in such profiles. Finally, as demonstrated in this study, LPA provides an avenue for researchers to explore how several elements of wellbeing coexist among subgroups of participants, providing a unique portrait of the complex dynamics between positive and negative experiences of LGBTQ people.

Importantly, the results identified profiles of both LGBQ and transgender people who are experiencing relatively positive wellbeing (i.e., LGBQ Profile 3 and Transgender Profile 2), while also highlighting the nuanced experiences of LGBTQ individuals experiencing moderate (i.e., LGBQ Profile 2) and relatively low social wellbeing (i.e., LGBQ Profile 1 and Transgender Profile 3). Nevertheless, differences in how LGBQ and transgender participants experience social wellbeing were identified, aligning with literature that transgender people experience decreased social wellbeing compared to their LGBQ peers. These results highlight the need for more inclusive service provision, particularly to support the social wellbeing of transgender individuals. Additionally, the wellbeing differences in profiles consisting of the most racialized participants or those born outside of Canada compared to the other profiles support the need for more work to be done both within and outside the LGBTQ community to combat systemic racism and discrimination and to ensure support services are responsive to the needs of LGBTQ people who are immigrants, refugees, and/or racialized.

The diverse experiences of social wellbeing demonstrated in this research support recommendations by Meyer (2016) and Frost (2017) to consider both the positive and negative experiences of wellbeing and to move beyond an assumption that all LGBTQ people are uniformly experiencing challenges without consideration of the positive wellbeing and strengths of the community. These results address previous calls (American Psychological Association, 2012, 2015; Hammack, Frost, & Hughes, 2018) to consider LGBTQ experiences beyond differences between sexual and gender identity, encompassing the diverse identity, demographic, and systemic factors that relate to unique experiences of social wellbeing. Applying these findings and those of previous literature, service providers and policy makers need to avoid approaching LGBTQ communities with a one-size-fits-all approach. Rather, decision makers

should consider the unique profiles and perspectives of the specific people and communities they are engaged with. Together, the profiles identified through these analyses allow researchers, service providers, and policy makers to assess the gaps in experiences of social wellbeing and identify the demographic and identity characteristics of those who are most likely to experience barriers to social wellbeing. Therefore, these results can inform future research, services, interventions, and policies to enhance the social wellbeing of LGBTQ people in Canada and internationally.

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Appendices

Appendix A: OutLook Study Recruitment Material



The **OUT**LOOK study is seeking input from LGBTQ folks on their experiences in Waterloo Region. From harassment, to healthcare, to your sense of belonging,

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

It's totally anonymous, and you will receive a gift card for your participation!

Go to www.outlookstudy.ca



This study has been approved by Wilfred Laurier University's Research Ethics Board | REB#4609

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HAVE YOU HEARD?





RCC

This study has been approved by Wilfred Laurier University's Research Ethics Board | REB#4609

Appendix B: OutLook Study Informed Consent Form

Waterloo Region LGBTQ Needs Assessment

Researchers:

- Dr. Robb Travers, Dr. Todd Coleman, Dr. Michael Woodford, Dr. Ciann Wilson, & Ashley-Ann Marcotte, Wilfrid Laurier University

- Chris Harold & Sam Stevenson, Region of Waterloo Public Health & Emergency Services
- Ruth Cameron, Colin Boucher, & Victor LeFort, ACCKWA
- Sue Weare, CCRLA; Jeremy Steffler, WRRC/RCC; & Charlie Davis

This letter provides key information about a survey examining LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and queer) experiences in Waterloo Region conducted by the Rainbow Community Council (RCC): A working group comprised of representatives from Region of Waterloo Public Health & Emergency Services, ACCKWA, the Waterloo Region Rainbow Coalition, Wilfrid Laurier University and various other organizations and members of the community.

Invitation to Participate

You are being invited to participate in a survey examining LGBTQ and men who have sex with men (MSM) experiences in Waterloo Region.

Purpose of the Letter

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with the necessary information required for you to make an informed decision about participating in this survey.

Purpose of this Study

Since little is known about this population in this community, the RCC would like to gather information about this population's experiences with regards to coming out, harassment, health and social services, social support, and community involvement while the MSM survey will be gathering information on MSM's sexual health practices. Once the information has been collected, analyzed and distributed (ex. Community meetings, Reports, etc.,), the RCC hopes to work with the community on initiatives that promote the health and well-being of Waterloo Region's LGBTQ and MSM populations.

Inclusion Criteria

To participate in this survey, one must:

Be 16 years of age or older AND

- Identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Queer, OR be a man who has sex with men **AND**

- Either reside, work, or go to school in Waterloo Region

You will be asked to complete a short eligibility assessment at the beginning of the study. If you meet the eligibility criteria listed above, you will be directed to the survey. We anticipate that up to 400 individuals meeting these criteria will complete the survey.

Study Procedures

If you agree to participate, you will be asked to fill out a survey about your experiences as an LGBTQ or MSM individual in Waterloo Region. The questions from this survey were derived from existing surveys on LGBTQ populations (e.g. HiMMM, Trans PULSE), as well as from members of the RCC research team. Of note, it was important for the Council to be inclusive of members belonging to the LGBTQ population during all stages of this survey, so that the questions being asked could better illuminate the voice of those having lived the experience as an LGBTQ individual. The survey also includes some demographic questions.

There are a few open-ended questions on the survey. We may choose to present portions of participants' responses to these questions in publications and/or presentations that result from this study. The researchers will ensure that any identifiable information is removed from these passages before they are used. If you do not feel comfortable with your de-identified responses being used by the researchers, please do not complete this question.

The survey can be filled out online at a time and location of your choosing. The survey should take 30-90 minutes to complete, depending on the surveys you are eligible for and which surveys you choose to do.

Possible Risks and Harms

There are no apparent social risks for participating in this survey as the information that is collected will be combined, and thus individual responses will not be singled out. There is a potential, however, that the survey could result in psychological or emotional stress since the information collected will be on topics such as homophobia, transphobia, homonegativity, social isolation, sexual assault, physical assault, and intimate partner violence. In light of this, contact information for health/mental health services will be provided with this information letter as well as at the end of the survey. Please note that temporary feelings of discomfort are normal and should be temporary; however, if you experience persistent discomfort as a result of participating in this study, please contact the researchers and/or a local health/mental health service.

Possible Benefits

By completing this survey your experiences will help inform planning for future initiatives for LGBTQ populations residing, working, or going to school in Waterloo Region.

Incentive

You will receive \$5 compensation (in the form of either a Shoppers' or Tim Hortons gift card) for each completed survey (Gender identity, sexual orientation, & MSM Surveys). The amount received is taxable. It is your responsibility to report this amount for income tax purposes. If you withdraw from the study, you are still eligible to receive the \$5 gift card. If you wish to withdraw

from the study but still want the gift card to cover your time, you must: Initiate one or more of the surveys, continue the survey until you reach the "Submit" button (feel free to skip any questions you don't want to answer), select "Submit", then follow the instructions to receive your gift card(s). If you exit your browser before selecting "Submit", you will not be able to follow the instructions to receive your gift card, and therefore you will not receive a gift card. This is because there is no way to know who you are and which surveys you initiated. Remember to follow the instructions above.

Voluntary Participation

Please note that participation in this survey is voluntary, and that you can refuse to participate, answer any questions or withdraw from the survey altogether with no effects to you or the community. You may withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. If you begin the study, but withdraw prior to completion, your data will be destroyed. Please note that your data cannot be withdrawn once data collection is complete because the data are stored without identifiers.

Privacy and Confidentiality

Data will be collected anonymously and kept confidential. Please note, however, that while in transmission on the internet, confidentiality of data cannot be guaranteed. Region of Waterloo Public Health will administer the survey using an online survey tool (Enterprise Feedback Management). Your IP address will not be collected.

Once survey administration is complete, Public Health will extract the survey data from the online survey tool and store the file in its secure document management system. The data will also be shared with the participating researchers from Wilfrid Laurier University. To ensure confidentiality, the data file will be encrypted during the transfer process. All electronic materials will be saved on an encrypted computer in a locked office at Wilfrid Laurier University. All data pertaining to this research will be destroyed by Wilfrid Laurier researchers 7 years after the study has been completed (i.e., by November 30, 2025). It will be destroyed by Public Health researchers 6 years after the study has been completed (i.e., by November 30, 2024). During this time, the data may be analyzed as part of a separate project (i.e., secondary data analysis).

Individuals interested in receiving an incentive will be asked to complete a separate survey, so we know where to send the incentive. You can either provide a mailing address or come into one of the pick-up sites to receive your gift card. You may provide a pseudonym in order to maintain your anonymity. This separate survey will not be completely anonymous as it will have identifying information; however, it will not be linked to your other survey(s) and the information you provide will be completely confidential and securely stored in electronic format. This information will also be collected by Region of Waterloo Public Health, but will not be linked to the previous survey you completed. The information will be shared with ACCKWA who will distribute the incentives. To ensure confidentiality, the data file will be encrypted during the transfer process. Public Health and ACCKWA will delete all information once the

incentives are distributed. After completing the survey online, it is recommended that you delete your temporary internet files to further ensure your privacy.

Other Information about this Study

You are encouraged to forward this survey, or information about this survey, to other adults (16+) you know in Waterloo Region who also identify as either LGBTQ or MSM. However, even though we encourage you do this, please note that it could possibly reveal not only your participation in the survey, but also those who you send it to if they share online accounts (ex. Email, Facebook, Twitter) or computers.

In the event that you do share this survey with others, please be aware that there will be a record of email exchanges in either your inbox or outbox. To ensure your/their privacy, it is recommended that you delete these files along with your temporary Internet files.

Contacts for Further Information

If you have any general questions about the study or are a media contact interested in more information, please contact <u>info@outlookstudy.ca</u>.

If you have any questions or comments about the study or the procedures (or you experience adverse effects as a result of participating in this study), please contact Dr. Robb Travers at <u>rtravers@wlu.ca</u>.

This project has been reviewed and approved by the University Research Ethics Board (REB #4875), which receives funding from the <u>Research Support Fund</u>. If you feel you have not been treated according to the descriptions in this form, or your rights as a participant in research have been violated during the course of this project, you may contact Dr. Robert Basso, Chair, Research Ethics Board, (519) 884-0710, ext. 4994 or <u>rbasso@wlu.ca</u>

If you have any questions or comments about the administration of the survey (or you experience adverse effects as a result of participating in the survey), please contact Chris Harold at <u>charold@regionofwaterloo.ca</u> or 519-575-4400 ext. 5322. This project has been reviewed and approved by the Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services Research Ethics Board. Any ethics-related questions can be directed to Celina Sousa, Chair, at <u>csousa@regionofwaterloo.ca</u> or 519-575-4400 ext. 5300.

Feedback and Publication

The results of this study will be included in a community report, and will be presented to the RCC and their affiliates, which they may then present to different service providers or agencies in Waterloo Region. The community report will be available by November, 30, 2017. Please email Colin Boucher (m2m@acckwa.com) if you would like to receive a copy. The results may also be presented at conferences or published in scholarly journals, and may be available through Open Access resources.

Consent to Participate

Please check the appropriate box below.

 \Box I have read and understand the above information. I agree to participate in this study. (selecting this will lead to the study)

 \Box I have read and understand the above information. I do not wish to participate in this study. (selecting this will send you to the end page)

LGBTQ SOCIAL WELLBEING

Appendix C: OutLook Study Survey

The full OutLook survey, with the exception of the Men who have Sex with Men Survey, is included below. Table 10 summarizes the items used in the present analysis.

Table 10. Summary of item numbers for survey items used in the present analysis.

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$\begin{array}{cccc} & GISO & 37 \\ Avoided Spaces & GI & 30 (b, c, g, h, m, n, s) \\ GISO & 45 (b, c, g, h, m, n, s) \\ Safe Spaces & GI & 31 (b, c, g, h, m, n, s) \\ GISO & 47 (b, c, g, h, m, n, s) \\ GISO & 47 (b, c, g, h, m, n, s) \\ Outness (Family) & GI & 19 (a, b, d, e) \\ GISO & 26 (a, b, d, e) \\ Outness (Friends) & GI & 19 (g, h) \\ GISO & 26 (g, h) \\ Outness (Partner) & GI & 19 (c) \\ GISO & 26 (c) \\ Social Support (Family) & GI & 36 (a, b, c, d) \\ GISO & 54 (a, b, c, d) \\ Social Support (Friends) & GI & 36 (i, j, k, l) \\ GISO & 54 (i, j, k, l) \\ Social Support (Partner) & GI & 36 (e, f, g, h) \\ Social Support (Partner) & GI & 36 (e, f, g, h) \\ GISO & 54 (e, f, g, h) \\ \end{array}$		GISO	33			
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		GISO	47 (b, c, g, h, m, n, s)			
$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Outness (Friends)} & \text{GI} & 19 (g, h) \\ & \text{GISO} & 26 (g, h) \\ \text{Outness (Partner)} & \text{GI} & 19 (c) \\ & \text{GISO} & 26 (c) \\ & \text{Social Support (Family)} & \text{GI} & 36 (a, b, c, d) \\ & \text{GISO} & 54 (a, b, c, d) \\ & \text{GISO} & 54 (a, b, c, d) \\ & \text{Social Support (Friends)} & \text{GI} & 36 (i, j, k, l) \\ & \text{GISO} & 54 (i, j, k, l) \\ & \text{GISO} & 54 (i, j, k, l) \\ & \text{Social Support (Partner)} & \text{GI} & 36 (e, f, g, h) \\ & \text{GISO} & 54 (e, f, g, h) \\ \end{array}$	Outness (Family)	GI	19 (a, b, d, e)			
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$ \begin{array}{ccc} GISO & 54 (a, b, c, d) \\ Social Support (Friends) & GI & 36 (i, j, k, l) \\ GISO & 54 (i, j, k, l) \\ Social Support (Partner) & GI & 36 (e, f, g, h) \\ GISO & 54 (e, f, g, h) \end{array} $	Social Support (Family)	GI	36 (a, b, c, d)			
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GISO 54 (e, f, g, h)	Social Support (Partner)					
	Identity Social Support (Family)		33 (a, b, d, e)			

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	GISO	50 (a, b, d, e)
Identity Social Support (Friends)	GI	33 (g, h)
	GISO	50 (g, h)
Sense of Belonging	GI	38
	GISO	56
Community Acceptance	GI	37 (e, f)
	GISO	55 (e, f)

Note. SO = Sexual Orientation, GI = Gender Identity, and GISO = Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation.

Eligibility Survey

Please answer these questions to see if you are eligible to participate in the Outlook study.

- 1. Are you 16 years of age or older?
 - □ Yes □ No
- 2. How old are you?

Branch to: **Ineligible - under 16** (1 = No)

(End of Page 2)

3. Do you live in Waterloo Region?

- □ Yes
- \Box No

4. Do you work in Waterloo Region?

- □ Yes
- \square No

5. Do you go to school in Waterloo Region?

- \Box Yes
- \Box No

Branch to: **Ineligible - not in Region** (3 = No AND4 = No AND5 = No)

(End of Page 3)

6. Are you heterosexual/straight?

 \Box Yes

 \Box No

7. Are you transgender, transsexual, gender variant, or a person with a history of transitioning sex or gender?

□ Yes

 \Box No

Branch to: **Ineligible - heterosexual + not transgender** (6 = Yes AND7 = No)

(End of Page 4)

8. Are you a man who has sex with men?

 $\Box Yes \\ \Box No$

(End of Page 5)

Sexual Orientation Survey

Sexual Orientation Survey Invite. Thanks for telling us about yourself. The Sexual Orientation Survey will take about 20-30 minutes, and you'll get a \$5 gift card for completing it. Do you want to do it?

 \Box Yes

 \Box No

(End of Page 34)

Section A: Health and Health Services

In the next series of questions, we would like to know more about your experiences with health care providers and accessing health care.

1. Do you currently have a regular primary health care provider, that is, someone you can go to for routine medical check-ups or for specific health concerns? A regular primary health care provider can include, but is not limited to, a family doctor, a nurse practitioner, a walk-in clinic, or interdisciplinary health centre.

□ Yes

🗆 No

(End of Page 35)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (1 = Yes)

- 2. Is your current regular primary health care provider located in Waterloo Region?
 - \Box Yes
 - \square No

3. Do you feel comfortable sharing your sexual orientation with your regular primary health care provider?

- □ Yes
- \square No

4. Have you told your regular primary health care provider about your sexual orientation? □ Yes

 \square No

5. Do you talk to your regular primary health care provider about health issues specific to your sexual orientation?

- □ Yes
- \square No

6. For each of the following, has your regular primary health care provider ever....? (Check all that apply):

□ Made negative comments or gestures about lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people

□ Made negative comments or gestures related to a person's gender, race, religion, culture or ethnicity

- \Box Belittled or made fun of you for your sexual orientation
- □ Refused to see you or ended care because of your sexual orientation
- □ Refused to see you or ended care because of your gender, race, religion, culture, or ethnicity
- □ Refused to discuss or address health concerns related to your sexual orientation
- □ Made assumptions about you or your health based on your sexual orientation
- □ Assumed you were straight/heterosexual
- □ Assumed you had a lot of sex partners based on your sexual orientation
- $\hfill\square$ None of the above

(End of Page 36)

7. Have you had to access health services at a hospital in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ Yes □ No

(End of Page 37)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (7 = Yes)

8. Below are statements related to your experience with hospitals in Waterloo Region. Thinking about your interactions with the hospital, have staff at the hospital ever...? (Check all that apply)

□ Made negative comments or gestures about lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people

 \Box Made negative comments or gestures related to a person's gender, race, religion, culture or ethnicity

 \Box Belittled or made fun of you for your sexual orientation

□ Refused to see you or ended care because of your sexual orientation

□ Refused to see you or ended care because of your gender, race, religion, culture, or ethnicity

 \Box Refused to discuss or address health concerns related to your sexual orientation

 \square Made assumptions about you or your health based on your sexual orientation

□ Assumed you were straight/heterosexual

 \Box Assumed you had a lot of sex partners based on your sexual orientation

 \Box None of the above

(End of Page 38)

9. Have you ever avoided going to an emergency room in the Region of Waterloo when you needed care because of your sexual orientation?

- \Box Yes
- \square No

(End of Page 39)

10. In the last 2 years, which of the following mental health services have you accessed in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Adult community mental health service
- □ Child/Youth community mental health service
- \Box Hospital in the Region of Waterloo
- \Box Private counselor
- □ Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
- \Box Community health centre
- $\hfill\square$ Family health team
- \Box Other, please specify: _

□ I have not accessed mental health services in the last 2 years in the Region of Waterloo

(End of Page 40)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (10 (Adult community mental health service) = Selected OR10 (Child/Youth community mental health service) = Selected OR10 (Hospital in the Region of Waterloo) = Selected OR10 (Private counselor) = Selected OR10 (Employee Assistance Program (EAP)) = Selected OR10 (Community health centre) = Selected OR10 (Family health team) = Selected OR10 (Other, please specify:) = Selected)

11. For each of the following, in the last 2 years has a mental health provider in the Region of Waterloo? (Check all that apply)

 \square Made negative comments or gestures about lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people

- □ Belittled or made fun of you for your sexual orientation
- □ Refused to see you or ended care because of your sexual orientation
- □ Refused to see you or ended care because of your gender, race, religion, culture or ethnicity
- □ Refused to discuss or address concerns related to your sexual orientation
- $\hfill\square$ Made assumptions about you or your health based on your sexual orientation
- □ Assumed you were straight/heterosexual
- □ Assumed you had a lot of sex partners based on your sexual orientation
- \Box None of the above

(End of Page 41)

11.1. Have you ever accessed health services at Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services?

□ Yes □ No

(End of Page 42)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (11.1 = Yes)

11.2. Below are statements related to your experience with Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services. Thinking about your interactions with staff at Public Health, have they ever...? (Check all that apply)

□ Made negative comments or gestures about lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people

□ Made negative comments or gestures related to a person's gender, race, religion, culture or ethnicity

□ Belittled or made fun of you for your sexual orientation

□ Refused to see you or ended care because of your sexual orientation

□ Refused to see you or ended care because of your gender, race, religion, culture, or ethnicity

□ Refused to discuss or address health concerns related to your sexual orientation

 \square Made assumptions about you or your health based on your sexual orientation

□ Assumed you were straight/heterosexual

□ Assumed you had a lot of sex partners based on your sexual orientation

 \Box None of the above

(End of Page 43)

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12. How much do you agree with the following statements?

No Response	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	Response	ResponseAgreeII </th <th>Response Agree I I I</th> <th>Response Agree I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I</th>	Response Agree I I I	Response Agree I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

(End of Page 44)

Section B: Coming Out

For the next series of questions we would like to know about your experiences "coming out" or telling a person or group for the first time, about your sexual orientation. 13. At what age did you first 'come out' regarding your sexual orientation to someone?

 $\hfill\square$ Less than 13 years old

- \Box 13-18 years old
- \Box 19-24 years old
- \Box 25-34 years old
- \Box 35-55 years old
- □ 56+
- \Box I have not come out to anyone yet

(End of Page 45)

This Page is Conditionally Hidden if: (13 = I have not come out to anyone yet) 14. Which of the following people or groups have you told your sexual orientation to?

	Have done	Plan to do	Do not plan on doing	Not applicable
Parent(s)				
Sibling(s)				
Spouse or partner(s)				
Child(ren)				
Extended family				
Roommate(s)				
LGBTQ friends				
Straight friends				
Church/ temple/ mosque				
Cultural community				
Coworkers				
Employer(s)				
Supervisor/ boss				
Teacher(s)				
School				
Classmates				
Other				

14.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

15. Please fill in the blank: Since coming out, the number of people you would call close friends _____.

- □ Increased a lot
- \Box Increased somewhat
- \Box Stayed about the same
- □ Decreased somewhat
- \Box Decreased a lot

(End of Page 46)

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This Page is Conditionally Hidden if: (13 = Less than 13 years old OR13 = 13-18 years old OR13 = 19-24 years old OR13 = 25-34 years old OR13 = 35-55 years old OR13 = 56+)16. If you have not come out, how supportive of your sexual orientation you expect the following people or groups will be?

	Not at all supportive	Not very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Very supportive	Not applicable
Parent(s)					
Sibling(s)					
Spouse or partner(s)					
Child(ren)					
Extended family					
Roommate(s)					
LGBTQ friends					
Straight friends					
Church/Temple/Mosque					
Cultural community					
Co-workers					
Employer					
Supervisor/boss					
Teacher(s)					
School					
Classmates					
Other					

16.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

(End of Page 47)

Section C: Life Experiences

The following set of questions address your experiences with harassment, intimidation and violence.

17. The following 10 questions are about your current and previous experiences with your sexual orientation. Please complete the chart with the answers that best suit your experiences

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Many times
As you were growing up, how often were you made fun of or called names because of your sexual orientation?				
As you were growing up, how often were you hit or beaten up because of your sexual orientation?				
As an adult, how often have you been made fun of or called names because of your sexual orientation?				
As an adult, how often have you been hit or beaten up because of your sexual orientation?				
As a child, how often did you hear that people who are lesbian, gay and bisexual grow old alone?				
As a child, how often did you hear that people who are lesbian, gay or bisexual are not normal?				
As a child, how often have you felt that being lesbian, gay, or bisexual has hurt your family?				
How often have you had to pretend to be straight (heterosexual)?				
How often have you had to move away from your family or friends because of your sexual orientation?				
How often have you experienced some form of police harassment because of your sexual orientation?				

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18. Do you currently have a partner, or have you had a partner in the past year?

- □ Yes □ No

(End of Page 49)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (18 = Yes)

19. <u>Relationship Behaviours</u>. No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree, get annoyed with the other person, want different things from each other, or just have spats or fights because they are in a bad mood, are tired,or for some other reason. Couples also have many different ways of trying to settle their differences. This is a list of things that might happen when you have differences. Please indicate how many times you did each of these things in the past year, and how many times your partner did them in the past year. If you or your partner did not do one of these things in the past year, but it happened before that, select "7".

5 = 11 to 20 times in the past year
6 = More than 20 times in the past year
7 = Not in the past year, but it did happen before
0 = This has never happened

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
I threw something at my partner that could hurt.								
My partner did this to me.								
I made my partner have sex without a condom or other barrier.								
My partner did this to me.								
I pushed or shoved my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I called my partner fat or ugly.								
My partner called me fat or ugly.								
I punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt.								
My partner did this to me.								
I destroyed something belonging to my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I slammed my partner against a wall.								
My partner did this to me.								
I beat up my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to								
make my partner have sex.								
My partner did this to me.								
I used threats to make my partner have sex.								
My partner did this to me.								
I accused my partner of being a lousy lover.								
My partner accused me of this.								
I threatened to hit or throw something at my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I kicked my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								

(End of Page 50)

20. In the Region of Waterloo, have you ever experienced the following because of your sexual orientation?

- □ Silent harassment (e.g. being stared at, being whispered about)
- \Box Verbal harassment
- $\hfill\square$ Physical intimidation and threats
- □ Physical violence (e.g. being hit, kicked or punched)
- □ Sexual harassment (e.g. cat-called, being propositioned)
- \Box Sexual assault (e.g. unwanted sexual touching or sexual activity)
- $\hfill\square$ I have never experienced any of the above

21. If you have experienced physical violence and/or sexual assaults because of your sexual orientation, did you report any of the incidents to the police in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Yes
- 🗆 No
- □ I have never experienced physical violence and/or sexual assaults

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This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (21 = Yes)

22. How often were your reports resolved?

- $\hfill\square$ All the time
- $\hfill\square$ More than half of the time
- \Box Half of the time
- $\hfill\square$ Less than half of the time
- □ Never

(End of Page 52)

23. If you experienced any other forms of harassment or intimidation in the Region of Waterloo because of your sexual orientation, did you report these to anyone?

□ Yes

 \square No

□ I have never experienced harassment or intimidation

(End of Page 53)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (23 = Yes)

24. How often were your reports resolved?

- $\hfill\square$ All the time
- $\hfill\square$ More than half of the time
- \Box Half of the time
- $\hfill\square$ Less than half of the time
- □ Never

(End of Page 54)

25. In the Region of Waterloo, have you ever avoided any of the following locations because of a fear of being harassed, being read as lesbian, gay or bisexual or being outed? (Please check all that apply)

□ Public transit

 \Box Grocery store or pharmacy

- \Box Malls or clothing stores
- \Box Clubs or social groups

□ Gyms

- □ Church/Temple/Mosque or other places of worship
- □ Public washrooms
- □ Public spaces (e.g. parks and other outdoor spaces)
- □ Municipal government buildings
- \Box Emergency departments

□ Libraries

- □ Medical offices
- □ Social media/Online spaces
- □ Hospitals
- □ Settlement/immigration services
- □ Long-term care/retirement homes
- Urgent care
- \Box Schools
- \Box Restaurants or bars
- □ Cultural or community centres
- \Box None of the above
- □ Other _____

26. In the Region of Waterloo, which, if any, of the following <u>locations do you feel safe</u>? By safe, we mean a space or situation where you feel comfortable being yourself in your sexual orientation. (Please check all that apply)

- □ Public transit
- \Box Grocery store or pharmacy
- \Box Malls or clothing stores
- \Box Clubs or social groups
- □ Gyms
- □ Church/Temple/Mosque or other places of worship
- □ Public washrooms
- □ Public spaces (e.g. parks and other outdoor spaces)
- □ Municipal government buildings
- □ Emergency departments
- □ Libraries
- \Box Medical offices
- □ Social media/Online spaces
- □ Hospitals
- □ Settlement/immigration services
- □ Long-term care/retirement homes
- \Box Urgent care

 \Box Schools

- $\hfill\square$ Restaurants or bars
- \Box Cultural or community centres
- \Box None of the above
- □ Other _____

27. Have you ever been asked or told to leave your place of residence because of your sexual orientation?

 \Box Yes

 \square No

(End of Page 55)

Section D: Social Support

This section asks about the different types of support that are available to you and your feelings about how they are provided.

28. In general, how supportive of your sexual orientation are the following people or groups? (Please check one for each)

	Not at all supportive	Not very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Very supportive	Not applicable
Parent(s)					
Sibling(s)					
Spouse/partner(s)					
Child(ren)					
Extended family					
Roommate(s)					
LGBTQ friends					
Non LGBTQ friends					
Church/temple/mosque					
Cultural community					
Coworkers					
Employer					
Supervisor/boss					
Teacher(s)					
School					
Classmates					
Other					

28.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

29. About how many close friends and close relatives do you have, that is, people you feel at ease with and can talk to about what is on your mind? (Please specify)

30. How many of your friends are LGBTQ? (Please specify)

- \Box All of them
- \Box More than half
- \Box A half of them
- \Box Less than half
- □ None

31. We are interested in how you feel about the following statements about your family, friends and other people in your life. Read each statement carefully and indicate how you feel about each one:

	Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neutral	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree
My family really							
tries to help me I get the emotional help and support I need from my family							
I can talk about my problems with my family							
My family is willing to help me make							
decisions There is a special person who is around when I							
am in need There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and							
sorrows I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me							
There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings							
My friends really							
try to help me I can count on my friends when things go wrong							
I have friends with whom I can							

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share my joys and sorrows I can talk about my problems with my friends					
		(End of Pag	ge 56)		

Section E: Community

The following section includes questions regarding your perceptions of your local community and your involvement with various organizations.

32. For the following 6 questions, please indicate the level of acceptance for each of the scenarios:

1 = Not at all accepting; 5 = Neutral; 9 = Completely accepti	ng								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
How accepting of gay men is the broader community in the									
Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of lesbian women is the broader community									
in the Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of bisexual men is the broader community									
in the Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of bisexual women is the broader									
community in the Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of transgender men (men considered to be									
female-to-male) is the broader community in the Region of									
Waterloo?									
How accepting of transgender women (women considered									
to be male-to-female) is the broader community in the									
Region of Waterloo?									

33. How would you describe your sense of belonging to your local community?

- \Box Very strong
- \Box Somewhat strong
- $\hfill\square$ Somewhat weak
- □ Very weak
- \Box Don't know
- $\hfill\square$ Prefer not to answer

34. Are you aware of any LGBTQ friendly agencies or services in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Yes
- \Box No

(End of Page 57) $\,$

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (34 = Yes) 35. Do you access any of these LGBTQ friendly agencies or services in the Region of Waterloo?

□ Yes

 \square No

(End of Page 58)

36. Are you aware of any LGBTQ friendly spaces to socialize in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ Yes □ No

(End of Page 59)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (36 = Yes) 37. Do you access any of these LGBTQ friendly spaces to socialize in the Region of Waterloo?

□ Yes

 \square No

(End of Page 60)

38. Do you feel there is a need for LGBTQ friendly spaces to socialize in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ Yes
- \square No

39. How important is it for you to be a member of an LGBTQ specific organization?

- □ Very important
- $\hfill\square$ Somewhat important
- \Box Not very important
- □ Not at all important

40. Are you a member of any voluntary organizations or associations <u>in the Region of</u> <u>Waterloo</u>? Please indicate whether these are LGBTQ specific or not by using the appropriate columns.

	Non LGBTQ specific organization	LGBTQ specific organization	Not a member
Advocacy group			
Arts-based group (e.g. choir,			
performers)			
Community group			
Ethnic or cultural associations			
High school student group			
Newcomer to Canada group			
Religious groups			
Civic or service clubs (e.g.			
Rotary)			
Social clubs			
Sporting group (e.g. bowling,			
volleyball, baseball)			
Support group			
University and/or college			
student group			
Workplace or professional			
group			
Other groups			

40.1. If you selected "Other groups" in the above question, please specify.

41. In the past 12 months, how often did you participate in meetings or activities with these types of groups <u>in the Region of Waterloo</u>?

- $\hfill\square$ At least once a week
- \Box At least once a month
- \Box At least 3 or 4 times a year
- \Box At least once a year
- \Box Not at all

42. Are you a member of any voluntary organizations or associations <u>outside of the Region</u> <u>of Waterloo</u>? Please indicate whether these are LGBTQ specific or not by using the appropriate columns.

	Non LGBTQ specific organization	LGBTQ specific organization	Not a member
Advocacy group			
Arts-based group (e.g. choir,			
performers)			
Community group			
Ethnic or cultural associations			
High school student group			
Newcomer to Canada group			
Religious groups			
Civic or service clubs (e.g.			
Rotary)			
Social clubs			
Sporting group (e.g. bowling,			
volleyball, baseball)			
Support group			
University and/or college			
student group			
Workplace or professional			
group			
Other groups			

42.1. If you selected "Other groups" in the above question, please specify.

43. In the past 12 months, how often did you participate in meetings or activities with these types of groups <u>outside of the Region of Waterloo</u>?

- \Box At least once a week
- \Box At least once a month
- \Box At least 3 or 4 times a year
- \Box At least once a year
- $\hfill\square$ Not at all

44. How do you currently connect with other LGBTQ people? (Check all that apply) Through face to face relationships Twitter Facebook YouTube videos

- \Box Location-based phone apps
- \Box Online dating sites
- □ LGBTQ organizations
- □ LGBTQ bars
- □ Bathhouses
- Other _____

45. Please indicate the likelihood that you would attend or access the following in the Region of Waterloo:

	Very likely	Likely	Not very likely	I wouldn't attend
Pride events				
LGBTQ-safe community centre				
LGBTQ support group				
PFLAG				
LGBTQ religious group				
Other				

45.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

46. What would be helpful in a LGBTQ friendly space or event that would make it more likely for you to attend? (Check all that apply)

- \Box Close to public transportation
- □ Location in Waterloo
- □ Location in Cambridge
- \Box Location in Kitchener
- \Box Location in the broader Region of Waterloo
- \Box Located at a health centre
- \Box Located at a safe non-health related location
- □ Location at library/community centre or hall
- \Box Child care provided
- □ Food/refreshments
- □ Low cost to attend/participate
- □ Staff running events received specific training on LGBTQ issues
- $\hfill\square$ Being able to discretely attend the event

- \Box Referrals from friends
- \Box No cost to attend/participate
- □ Other _____

47. How often do you not attend social activities because you have no access to transportation?

- □ Never, I always have transportation
- \Box Once a month
- \Box 2 to 3 times a month
- \Box Once a week
- \Box 2 to 3 times a week
- \Box 4 to 6 times a week
- □ Every day

(End of Page 61)

Gender Identity Survey

Gender Identity Survey Invite. Thanks for telling us about yourself. The Gender Identity Survey will take about 20-30 minutes, and you'll get a \$5 gift card for completing it. Do you want to do it?

□ Yes □ No

(End of Page 6)

Section A: Health and Health Services

In the next series of questions, we would like to know more about your experiences with health care providers and accessing health care.

1. Do you currently have a regular primary health care provider, that is, someone you can go to for routine medical check-ups or for specific health concerns? A regular primary health care provider can include, but is not limited to, a family doctor, a nurse practitioner, a walk-in clinic, or interdisciplinary health centre.

□ Yes

🗆 No

(End of Page 7)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (1 = Yes)

2. Is your current regular primary health care provider located in Waterloo Region?

□ Yes

🗆 No

3. Do you feel comfortable sharing your gender identity with your regular primary health care provider?

□ Yes

 \square No

4. Have you told your regular primary health care provider about your gender identity?

□ Yes

🗆 No

5. Do you talk to your regular primary health care provider about health issues specific to your gender identity?

□ Yes

 \Box No

6. For each of the following, has your regular primary health care provider ever....? (check all that apply):

- \Box Refused to see you or ended care because you were trans
- □ Used hurtful or insulting language about trans identity or experience
- □ Refused to discuss or address trans-related health concerns
- $\hfill\square$ Told you that you were not really trans
- □ Discouraged you from exploring your gender
- □ Told you they don't know enough about trans-related care to provide it
- □ Belittled or ridiculed you for being trans
- □ Thought the gender listed on your ID or forms was a mistake
- \Box Refused to examine parts of your body because you are trans
- \Box None of the above

(End of Page 8)

7. Have you had to access health services at a hospital in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ Yes □ No

(End of Page 9)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (7 = Yes)

8. Below are statements related to your experience with hospitals in Waterloo Region. Thinking about your interactions with the hospital, have staff at the hospital ever...? (Check all that apply)

□ Refused to see you or ended care because you were trans

□ Used hurtful or insulting language about trans identity or experience

□ Refused to discuss or address trans-related health concerns

 \Box Told you that you were not really trans

□ Discouraged you from exploring your gender

□ Told you they don't know enough about trans-related care to provide it

□ Belittled or ridiculed you for being trans

□ Thought the gender listed on your ID or forms was a mistake

□ Refused to examine parts of your body because you're trans

 \Box None of the above

(End of Page 10)

9. Have you ever avoided going to an emergency room in the Region of Waterloo when you needed care because of your gender identity?

- \Box Yes
- \square No

(End of Page 11)

10. In the last 2 years, which of the following mental health services have you accessed in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Adult community mental health service
- \Box Child/Youth community mental health service
- \Box Hospital in the Region of Waterloo
- \Box Private counselor
- □ Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
- \Box Community health centre
- $\hfill\square$ Family health team
- \Box Other, please specify: _

□ I have not accessed mental health services in the last 2 years in the Region of Waterloo

(End of Page 12)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (10 (Adult community mental health service) = Selected OR10 (Child/Youth community mental health service) = Selected OR10 (Hospital in the Region of Waterloo) = Selected OR10 (Private counselor) = Selected OR10 (Employee Assistance Program (EAP)) = Selected OR10 (Community health centre) = Selected OR10 (Family health team) = Selected OR10 (Other, please specify:) = Selected)

11. For each of the following, in the last 2 years has a mental health provider in the Region of Waterloo? (Check all that apply)

- $\hfill\square$ Refused to see you or ended care because you were trans
- □ Used hurtful or insulting language about trans identity or experience
- \Box Refused to discuss or address trans-related health concerns
- \Box Told you that you were not really trans
- □ Discouraged you from exploring your gender
- \Box Told you they don't know enough about trans-related care to provide it
- □ Belittled or ridiculed you for being trans
- \Box Thought the gender listed on your ID or forms was a mistake
- \Box None of the above

(End of Page 13)

11.1. Have you ever accessed health services at Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services?

□ Yes □ No

(End of Page 14)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (11.1 = Yes)

11.2. Below are statements related to your experience with Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services. Thinking about your interactions with staff at Public Health, have they ever...? (Check all that apply)

 \Box Refused to see you or ended care because you were trans

□ Used hurtful or insulting language about trans identity or experience

- □ Refused to discuss or address trans-related health concerns
- \Box Told you that you were not really trans

□ Discouraged you from exploring your gender

□ Told you they don't know enough about trans-related care to provide it

□ Belittled or ridiculed you for being trans

□ Thought the gender listed on your ID or forms was a mistake

- □ Refused to examine parts of your body because you're trans
- \Box None of the above

(End of Page 15)

Clerical/Administrative	Yes provided a lot of education	Yes provided some education	Yes provided a little education	No
staff				
Nurse				
Mental health care				
provider				
Family Doctor				
ER Doctor				
Specialist Doctor				
Psychiatrist				
Other				

12. Have you ever had to educate any of the following health care providers regarding your needs as a trans person?

12.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

13. Which of the following applies to your current situation regarding hormones and/or surgery?

- □ I have medically transitioned (hormones and/or surgery)
- □ I am in the process of medically transitioning
- □ I am planning to transition, but have not begun
- □ I am not planning to medically transition
- □ The concept of transitioning does not apply to me
- □ I am not sure whether I am going to medically transition

14. Which of the following services have you accessed in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Trans-related hormonal therapy
- $\hfill\square$ Trans-related surgery of any kind
- \Box Trans-related electrolysis
- \Box Trans-related speech therapy
- \Box Pap test
- □ Breast exam
- □ Mammogram
- □ Prostate exam
- □ Mental health
- □ Support group
- \Box None of the above

15. While living in the Region of Waterloo, what is the furthest distance you have ever traveled for trans-related physical health care?

- □ Within my city, town or township
- $\hfill\square$ To another city or town in Ontario
- $\hfill\square$ To another province

 \Box To another country

 $\hfill\square$ I have never received trans-related health care

 \Box I have never lived in the Region of Waterloo

15.1. If you selected "To another city or town in Ontario" in the above question, how long did it take to get there?

Hours _____

Minutes _____

16. While living in the Region of Waterloo, what is the furthest distance you have ever traveled for trans-related mental health care?

 \Box Within my city, town or township

 $\hfill\square$ To another city or town in Ontario

- $\hfill\square$ To another province
- \Box To another country
- \Box I have never received trans-related health care
- \Box I have never lived in the Region of Waterloo

16.1. If you selected "To another city or town in Ontario" in the above question, how long did it take to get there?

Hours _____ Minutes _____

17. How much do you agree with the following statements?

	No Response	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
On the whole, I am satisfied with myself					
At times, I think I am no good at all					
I feel that I have a number of good qualities					
I am able to do things as well as most other people					
I feel I do not have much to be proud of					
I certainly feel useless at times					
I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others					
I wish I could have more respect for myself					
All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure					
I take a positive attitude toward myself					

(End of Page 16)

Section B: Coming Out

For the next series of questions we would like to know about your experiences "coming out" or telling a person or group for the first time, about your gender identity. 18. At what age did you first 'come out' as trans to someone?

 \Box Less than 13 years old

- \Box 13-18 years old
- \Box 19-24 years old
- \Box 25-34 years old
- \Box 35-55 years old
- □ 56+
- \Box I have not come out to anyone yet

(End of Page 17)

This Page is Conditionally Hidden if: (18 = I have not come out to anyone yet) 19. Which of the following people or groups have you told your gender identity to?

	Have done	Plan to do	Do not plan on doing	Not applicable
Parent(s)				
Sibling(s)				
Spouse or partner(s)				
Child(ren)				
Extended family				
Roommate(s)				
LGBTQ friends				
Straight friends				
Church/ temple/ mosque				
Cultural community				
Coworkers				
Employer(s)				
Supervisor/ boss				
Teacher(s)				
School				
Classmates				
Other				

19.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

20. Please fill in the blank: Since coming out as trans, the number of people you would call close friends _____.

- □ Increased a lot
- \Box Increased somewhat
- \Box Stayed about the same
- □ Decreased somewhat
- \Box Decreased a lot

(End of Page 18)

This Page is Conditionally Hidden if: (18 = Less than 13 years old OR18 = 13-18 years old OR18 = 19-24 years old OR18 = 25-34 years old OR18 = 35-55 years old OR18 = 56+)21. If you have not come out, how supportive of your gender identity or expression do you expect the following people or groups will be?

	Not at all supportive	Not very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Very supportive	Not applicable
Parent(s)					
Sibling(s)					
Spouse or partner(s)					
Child(ren)					
Extended family					
Roommate(s)s					
LGBTQ friends					
Straight friends					
Church/temple/mosque					
Cultural community					
Co-workers					
Employer					
Supervisor/boss					
Teacher(s)					
School					
Classmates					
Other					
21.1. If you selected "O)ther'' in the a	above question	, please specify	V •	

(End of Page 19)

Section C: Life Experiences

The following set of questions address your experiences with harassment, intimidation and violence.

22. The following 10 questions are about your current and previous experiences with your gender identity. Please complete the chart with the answers that best suit your experiences.

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Many times
How often have you been made fun of or called names for being trans?				
How often have you been hit or beaten up for being trans?				
How often have you heard that trans people are not normal?				
How often have you been objectified or fetishized sexually because you are trans?				
How often have you felt that being trans hurt and embarrassed your family?				
How often have you had to try to pass as non-trans to be accepted?				
How often have you had to move away from your family or friends because you are trans?				
How often have you experienced some form of police harassment for being trans?				
How often do you worry about growing old alone? How often do you fear you will die young?				

(End of Page 20)

23. Do you currently have a partner, or have you had a partner in the past year?

- □ Yes □ No

(End of Page 21)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (23 = Yes)

24. <u>Relationship Behaviours.</u> No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree, get annoyed with the other person, want different things from each other, or just have spats or fights because they are in a bad mood, are tired,or for some other reason. Couples also have many different ways of trying to settle their differences. This is a list of things that might happen when you have differences. Please indicate how many times you did each of these things in the past year, and how many times your partner did them in the past year. If you or your partner did not do one of these things in the past year, but it happened before that, select "7".

How often did this happen?	
1 = Once in the past year	5 = 11 to 20 times in the past year
2 = Twice in the past year	6 = More than 20 times in the past year
3 = 3 to 5 times in the past year	7 = Not in the past year, but it did happen before
4 = 6 to 10 times in the past year	0 = This has never happened

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
I threw something at my partner that could hurt.								
My partner did this to me.								
I made my partner have sex without a condom or other barrier.								
My partner did this to me.								
I pushed or shoved my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I called my partner fat or ugly.								
My partner called me fat or ugly.								
I punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt.								
My partner did this to me.								
I destroyed something belonging to my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I slammed my partner against a wall.								
My partner did this to me.								
I beat up my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to								
make my partner have sex.								
My partner did this to me.								
I used threats to make my partner have sex.								
My partner did this to me.								
I accused my partner of being a lousy lover.								
My partner accused me of this.								
I threatened to hit or throw something at my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I kicked my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								

(End of Page 22)

25. In the Region of Waterloo, have you ever experienced the following because you're trans or because of your gender expression?

□ Silent harassment (e.g. being stared at, being whispered about)

- □ Verbal harassment
- □ Physical intimidation and threats
- □ Physical violence (e.g. being hit, kicked or punched)
- □ Sexual harassment (e.g. cat-called, being propositioned)
- \Box Sexual assault (e.g. unwanted sexual touching or sexual activity)
- $\hfill\square$ I have never experienced any of the above

26. If you have experienced physical violence and/or sexual assaults because you are trans or because of your gender expression, did you report any of the incidents to the police in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ Yes
- \Box No
- \Box I have never experienced physical violence and/or sexual assaults

(End of Page 23)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (26 = Yes)

27. How often were your reports resolved?

- $\hfill\square$ All the time
- $\hfill\square$ More than half of the time
- \Box Half of the time
- $\hfill\square$ Less than half of the time
- □ Never

(End of Page 24)

28. If you experienced any other forms of harassment or intimidation in the Region of Waterloo because you are trans or because of your gender expression, did you report these to anyone?

□ Yes

 \Box No

 \Box I have never experienced harassment or intimidation

(End of Page 25)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (28 = Yes)

29. How often were your reports resolved?

- $\hfill\square$ All the time
- \Box More than half of the time
- \Box Half of the time
- $\hfill\square$ Less than half of the time
- □ Never

(End of Page 26)

30. In the Region of Waterloo, have you ever avoided any of the following locations because of a fear of being harassed, being read as trans, or being outed? (Please check all that apply)

 \Box Public transit

 \Box Grocery store or pharmacy

- \Box Malls or clothing stores
- \Box Clubs or social groups

 \Box Gyms

- $\hfill\square$ Church/Temple/Mosque or other places of worship
- □ Public washrooms
- □ Public spaces (e.g. parks and other outdoor spaces)
- □ Municipal government buildings
- \Box Emergency departments

□ Libraries

- □ Medical offices
- □ Social media/Online spaces
- □ Hospitals
- □ Settlement/immigration services
- □ Long-term care/retirement homes
- Urgent care
- \Box Schools
- \Box Restaurants or bars
- □ Cultural or community centres
- \Box None of the above
- □ Other _____

31. In the Region of Waterloo, which, if any, of the following <u>locations do you feel safe</u>? By safe, we mean a space or situation where you feel comfortable being yourself in your gender identity. (Please check all that apply)

- \Box Public transit
- \Box Grocery store or pharmacy
- \Box Malls or clothing stores
- \Box Clubs or social groups
- □ Gyms
- □ Church/Temple/Mosque or other places of worship
- □ Public washrooms
- □ Public spaces (e.g. parks and other outdoor spaces)
- □ Municipal government buildings
- □ Emergency departments
- □ Libraries
- \Box Medical offices
- □ Social media/Online spaces
- □ Hospitals
- \Box Settlement/immigration services
- □ Long-term care/retirement homes
- \Box Urgent care

 \Box Schools

- \Box Restaurants or bars
- \Box Cultural or community centres
- \Box None of the above
- □ Other _____

32. Have you ever been asked or told to leave your place of residence because of your gender identity?

- □ Yes
- \square No

(End of Page 27)

Section D: Social Support

This section asks about the different types of support that are available to you and your feelings about how these are provided.

33. In general, how supportive of your gender identity or expression are the following people or groups? (please check one for each)

	Not at all supportive	Not very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Very supportive	Not applicable
Parent(s)					
Sibling(s)					
Spouse/partner(s)					
Child(ren)					
Extended family					
Roommate(s)					
LGBTQ friends					
Non LGBTQ friends					
Church/temple/mosque					
Cultural community					
Coworkers					
Employer					
Supervisor/boss					
Teacher(s)					
School					
Classmates					
Other					

33.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

34. About how many close friends and close relatives do you have, that is, people you feel at ease with and can talk to about what is on your mind? (Please specify)

35. How many of your friends are LGBTQ? (Please specify)

- \Box All of them
- \Box More than half
- $\hfill\square$ A half of them
- $\hfill\square$ Less than half
- □ None

36. We are interested in how you feel about the following statements about your family, friends and other people in your life. Read each statement carefully and indicate how you feel about each one:

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	Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neutral	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree
My family really							
tries to help me I get the emotional help and support I need from my formily							
family I can talk about my problems							
with my family My family is willing to help me make decisions							
There is a special person who is around when I am in need							
There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and							
sorrows I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me							
There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings							
My friends really try to help me							
I can count on my friends when things go wrong							
I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows							
I can talk about my problems with my friends							

(End of Page 28)

Section E: Community

The following section includes questions regarding your perceptions of your local community and your involvement with various organizations.

37. For the following 6 questions, please indicate the level of acceptance for each of the scenarios:

1 = Not at all accepting; 5 = Neutral; 9 = Completely accepting									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
How accepting of gay men is the broader community in the									
Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of lesbian women is the broader community									
in the Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of bisexual men is the broader community									
in the Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of bisexual women is the broader									
community in the Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of transgender men (men considered to be									
female-to-male) is the broader community in the Region of									
Waterloo?									
How accepting of transgender women (women considered									
to be male-to-female) is the broader community in the									
Region of Waterloo?									

38. How would you describe your sense of belonging to your local community?

- \Box Very strong
- \Box Somewhat strong
- $\hfill\square$ Somewhat weak
- □ Very weak
- \Box Don't know
- $\hfill\square$ Prefer not to answer

39. Are you aware of any LGBTQ friendly agencies or services in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Yes
- \Box No

(End of Page 29)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (39 = Yes) 40. Do you access any of these LGBTQ friendly agencies or services in the Region of Waterloo?

□ Yes

 \square No

(End of Page 30)

41. Are you aware of any LGBTQ friendly spaces to socialize in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ No

(End of Page 31)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (41 = Yes) 42. Do you access any of these LGBTQ friendly spaces to socialize in the Region of Waterloo?

□ Yes

 \square No

(End of Page 32)

43. Do you feel there is a need for LGBTQ friendly spaces to socialize in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ Yes
- \square No

44. How important is it for you to be a member of an LGBTQ specific organization?

- □ Very important
- $\hfill\square$ Somewhat important
- \Box Not very important
- □ Not at all important

45. Are you a member of any voluntary organizations or associations <u>in the Region of</u> <u>Waterloo</u>? Please indicate whether these are LGBTQ specific or not by using the appropriate columns.

	Non LGBTQ specific organization	LGBTQ specific organization	Not a member
Advocacy group			
Arts-based group (e.g. choir,			
performers)			
Community group			
Ethnic or cultural associations			
High school student group			
Newcomer to Canada group			
Religious groups			
Civic or service clubs (e.g.			
Rotary)			
Social clubs			
Sporting group (e.g. bowling,			
volleyball, baseball)			
Support group			
University and/or college			
student group			
Workplace or professional			
group			
Other groups			

45.1. If you selected "Other groups" in the above question, please specify.

46. In the past 12 months, how often did you participate in meetings or activities with these types of groups in the Region of Waterloo?

- $\hfill\square$ At least once a week
- \Box At least once a month
- \Box At least 3 or 4 times a year
- \Box At least once a year
- \Box Not at all

47. Are you a member of any voluntary organizations or associations <u>outside of the Region</u> <u>of Waterloo</u>? Please indicate whether these are LGBTQ specific or not by using the appropriate columns.

	Non LGBTQ specific organization	LGBTQ specific organization	Not a member
Advocacy group			
Arts-based group (e.g. choir,			
performers)			
Community group			
Ethnic or cultural associations			
High school student group			
Newcomer to Canada group			
Religious groups			
Civic or service clubs (e.g.			
Rotary)			
Social clubs			
Sporting group (e.g. bowling,			
volleyball, baseball)			
Support group			
University and/or college			
student group			
Workplace or professional			
group			
Other groups			

47.1. If you selected "Other groups" in the above question, please specify.

48. In the past 12 months, how often did you participate in meetings or activities with these types of groups <u>outside of the Region of Waterloo</u>?

- \Box At least once a week
- \Box At least once a month
- \Box At least 3 or 4 times a year
- \Box At least once a year
- $\hfill\square$ Not at all

49. How do you currently connect with other LGBTQ people? (Check all that apply)

- $\hfill\square$ Through face to face relationships
- □ Twitter
- □ Facebook
- □ YouTube videos
- \Box Location-based phone apps
- \Box Online dating sites
- □ LGBTQ organizations
- □ LGBTQ bars
- □ Bathhouses
- □ Other _____

50. Please indicate the likelihood that you would attend or access the following in the Region of Waterloo:

	Very likely	Likely	Not very likely	I wouldn't attend
Pride events				
LGBTQ-safe community centre				
LGBTQ support group				
PFLAG				
LGBTQ religious group				
Other				

50.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

51. What would be helpful in a LGBTQ friendly space or event that would make it more likely for you to attend? (Check all that apply)

- □ Close to public transportation
- □ Location in Waterloo
- □ Location in Cambridge
- □ Location in Kitchener
- \Box Location in the broader Region of Waterloo
- \Box Located at a health centre
- \Box Located at a safe non-health related location
- □ Location at library/community centre or hall
- \Box Child care provided
- □ Food/refreshments
- \Box Low cost to attend/participate
- □ Staff running events received specific training on LGBTQ issues
- \Box Being able to discretely attend the event

- \Box Referrals from friends
- \Box No cost to attend/participate
- Other _____

52. How often do you not attend social activities because you have no access to transportation?

- □ Never, I always have transportation
- \Box Once a month
- \Box 2 to 3 times a month
- \Box Once a week
- \Box 2 to 3 times a week
- \Box 4 to 6 times a week
- □ Every day

(End of Page 33)

Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey

Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite. Thanks for telling us about yourself. The Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey will take about 35-45 minutes, and you'll get two \$5 gift cards for completing it. Do you want to do it?

 \Box Yes

 \Box No

(End of Page 62)

Section A: Health and Health Services

In the next series of questions, we would like to know more about your experiences with health care providers and accessing health care.

1. Do you currently have a regular primary health care provider, that is, someone you can go to for routine medical check-ups or for specific health concerns? A regular primary health care provider can include, but is not limited to, a family doctor, a nurse practitioner, a walk-in clinic, or interdisciplinary health centre.

□ Yes

🗆 No

(End of Page 63)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (1 = Yes)

- 2. Is your current regular primary health care provider located in Waterloo Region?
 - □ Yes
 - \square No

3. Do you feel comfortable sharing your <u>gender identity</u> with your regular primary health care provider?

- □ Yes
- \Box No

4. Do you feel comfortable sharing your <u>sexual orientation</u> with your regular primary health care provider?

- □ Yes
- \Box No
- 5. Have you told your regular primary health care provider about your gender identity?
 - □ Yes
 - \square No
- 6. Have you told your regular primary health care provider about your <u>sexual orientation</u>? □ Yes
 - \Box No

7. Do you talk to your regular primary health care provider about health issues specific to your <u>gender identity</u>?

- □ Yes
- □ No

8. Do you talk to your regular primary health care provider about health issues specific to your <u>sexual orientation</u>?

□ Yes

 \Box No

9. For each of the following, has your regular primary health care provider ever....? (check all that apply):

- $\hfill\square$ Refused to see you or ended care because you were trans
- □ Used hurtful or insulting language about trans identity or experience
- \Box Refused to discuss or address trans-related health concerns
- \Box Told you that you were not really trans
- □ Discouraged you from exploring your gender
- □ Told you they don't know enough about trans-related care to provide it
- □ Belittled or ridiculed you for being trans
- \Box Thought the gender listed on your ID or forms was a mistake
- □ Refused to examine parts of your body because you are trans
- \Box None of the above

10. For each of the following, has your regular primary health care provider ever....? (Check all that apply):

□ Made negative comments or gestures about lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people

 \Box Made negative comments or gestures related to a person's gender, race, religion, culture or ethnicity

 \Box Belittled or made fun of you for your sexual orientation

 \Box Refused to see you or ended care because of your sexual orientation

□ Refused to see you or ended care because of your gender, race, religion, culture, or ethnicity

 $\hfill\square$ Refused to discuss or address health concerns related to your sexual orientation

 $\hfill\square$ Made assumptions about you or your health based on your sexual orientation

 \Box Assumed you were straight/heterosexual

 \Box Assumed you had a lot of sex partners based on your sexual orientation

 $\hfill\square$ None of the above

(End of Page 64)

11. Have you had to access health services at a hospital in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ Yes □ No

(End of Page 65)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (11 = Yes)

12. Below are statements related to your experience with hospitals in Waterloo Region. Thinking about your interactions with the hospital, have staff at the hospital ever...? (Check all that apply)

- \Box Refused to see you or ended care because you were trans
- □ Used hurtful or insulting language about trans identity or experience
- \Box Refused to discuss or address trans-related health concerns
- \Box Told you that you were not really trans
- □ Discouraged you from exploring your gender
- □ Told you they don't know enough about trans-related care to provide it
- □ Belittled or ridiculed you for being trans
- □ Thought the gender listed on your ID or forms was a mistake
- □ Refused to examine parts of your body because you're trans
- \Box None of the above

13. Below are more statements related to your experience with hospitals in Waterloo Region. Thinking about your interactions with the hospital, have staff at the hospital ever...? (Check all that apply)

 \Box Made negative comments or gestures about lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people

 $\hfill\square$ Made negative comments or gestures related to a person's gender, race, religion, culture or ethnicity

- $\hfill\square$ Belittled or made fun of you for your sexual orientation
- $\hfill\square$ Refused to see you or ended care because of your sexual orientation
- □ Refused to see you or ended care because of your gender, race, religion, culture, or ethnicity
- □ Refused to discuss or address health concerns related to your sexual orientation
- □ Made assumptions about you or your health based on your sexual orientation
- □ Assumed you were straight/heterosexual
- $\hfill\square$ Assumed you had a lot of sex partners based on your sexual orientation
- $\hfill\square$ None of the above

(End of Page 66)

14. Have you ever avoided going to an emergency room in the Region of Waterloo when you needed care because of your gender identity?

□ Yes

 \square No

15. Have you ever avoided going to an emergency room in the Region of Waterloo when you needed care because of your <u>sexual orientation</u>?

□ Yes

 \square No

(End of Page 67)

16. In the last 2 years, which of the following mental health services have you accessed in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Adult community mental health service
- □ Child/Youth community mental health service
- □ Hospital in the Region of Waterloo
- \Box Private counselor
- □ Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
- \Box Community health centre
- \Box Family health team
- \Box Other, please specify: _

□ I have not accessed mental health services in the last 2 years in the Region of Waterloo

(End of Page 68)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (16 (Adult community mental health service) = Selected AND16 (Child/Youth community mental health service) = Selected AND16 (Hospital in the Region of Waterloo) = Selected AND16 (Private counselor) = Selected AND16 (Employee Assistance Program (EAP)) = Selected AND16 (Community health centre) = Selected AND16 (Family health team) = Selected AND16 (Other, please specify:) = Selected)

17. For each of the following, in the last 2 years has a mental health provider in the Region of Waterloo? (Check all that apply)

- $\hfill\square$ Refused to see you or ended care because you were trans
- $\hfill\square$ Used hurtful or insulting language about trans identity or experience
- $\hfill\square$ Refused to discuss or address trans-related health concerns
- $\hfill\square$ Told you that you were not really trans
- $\hfill\square$ Discouraged you from exploring your gender
- $\hfill\square$ Told you they don't know enough about trans-related care to provide it
- □ Belittled or ridiculed you for being trans
- □ Thought the gender listed on your ID or forms was a mistake
- \Box None of the above

18. For each of the following, in the last 2 years has a mental health provider in the Region of Waterloo? (Check all that apply)

- □ Made negative comments or gestures about lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people
- □ Belittled or made fun of you for your sexual orientation
- $\hfill\square$ Refused to see you or ended care because of your sexual orientation
- □ Refused to see you or ended care because of your gender, race, religion, culture or ethnicity
- \Box Refused to discuss or address concerns related to your sexual orientation
- $\hfill\square$ Made assumptions about you or your health based on your sexual orientation
- □ Assumed you were straight/heterosexual
- □ Assumed you had a lot of sex partners based on your sexual orientation
- \Box None of the above

(End of Page 69)

18.1. Have you ever accessed health services at Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services?

□ Yes □ No

(End of Page 70)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (18.1 = Yes)

18.2. Below are statements related to your experience with Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services. Thinking about your interactions with staff at Public Health, have they ever...? (Check all that apply)

□ Refused to see you or ended care because you were trans

- Used hurtful or insulting language about trans identity or experience
- □ Refused to discuss or address trans-related health concerns
- \Box Told you that you were not really trans
- □ Discouraged you from exploring your gender
- □ Told you they don't know enough about trans-related care to provide it
- □ Belittled or ridiculed you for being trans
- □ Thought the gender listed on your ID or forms was a mistake
- □ Refused to examine parts of your body because you're trans
- \Box None of the above

18.3. Below are more statements related to your experience with Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services. Thinking about your interactions with staff at Public Health, have they ever...? (Check all that apply)

 \square Made negative comments or gestures about lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people

 $\hfill\square$ Made negative comments or gestures related to a person's gender, race, religion, culture or ethnicity

- $\hfill\square$ Belittled or made fun of you for your sexual orientation
- $\hfill\square$ Refused to see you or ended care because of your sexual orientation
- □ Refused to see you or ended care because of your gender, race, religion, culture, or ethnicity
- □ Refused to discuss or address health concerns related to your sexual orientation
- \Box Made assumptions about you or your health based on your sexual orientation
- □ Assumed you were straight/heterosexual
- \Box Assumed you had a lot of sex partners based on your sexual orientation
- \Box None of the above

(End of Page 71)

	Yes provided a lot of education	Yes provided some education	Yes provided a little education	No
Clerical/Administrative				
staff				
Nurse				
Mental health care				
provider				
Family Doctor				
ER Doctor				
Specialist Doctor				
Psychiatrist				
Other				

19. Have you ever had to educate any of the following health care providers regarding your needs as a trans person?

19.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

20. Which of the following applies to your current situation regarding hormones and/or surgery?

- □ I have medically transitioned (hormones and/or surgery)
- \Box I am in the process of medically transitioning
- □ I am planning to transition, but have not begun
- □ I am not planning to medically transition
- \Box The concept of transitioning does not apply to me
- □ I am not sure whether I am going to medically transition

21. Which of the following services have you accessed in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Trans-related hormonal therapy
- \Box Trans-related surgery of any kind
- □ Trans-related electrolysis
- \Box Trans-related speech therapy
- \Box Pap test
- □ Breast exam
- □ Mammogram
- \Box Prostate exam
- \Box Mental health
- □ Support group
- \Box None of the above

22. While living in the Region of Waterloo, what is the furthest distance you have ever traveled for trans-related physical health care?

- \Box Within my city, town or township
- \Box To another city or town in Ontario
- $\hfill\square$ To another province
- \Box To another country
- $\hfill\square$ I have never received trans-related health care
- $\hfill\square$ I have never lived in the Region of Waterloo

22.1. If you selected "To another city or town in Ontario" in the above question, how long did it take to get there?

Hours _____ Minutes _____

23. While living in the Region of Waterloo, what is the furthest distance you have ever traveled for trans-related mental health care?

- \Box Within my city, town or township
- \Box To another city or town in Ontario
- \Box To another province
- \Box To another country
- $\hfill\square$ I have never received trans-related health care
- \Box I have never lived in the Region of Waterloo

23.1. If you selected "To another city or town in Ontario" in the above question, how long did it take to get there?

Hours _____

Minutes _____

24. How much do you agree with the following statements?

	No Response	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
On the whole, I am satisfied with myself					
At times, I think I am no good at all					
I feel that I have a number of good qualities					
I am able to do things as well as					
most other people I feel I do not have much to be					
proud of I certainly feel useless at times I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others					

LGBTQ SOCIAL WELLBEING

I wish I could have more respect for myself								
All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure								
I take a positive attitude toward myself								
(End of Page 72)								

Section B: Coming Out

For the next series of questions we would like to know about your experiences "coming out" or telling a person or group for the first time, about your gender identity and/or sexual orientation.

25. At what age did you first 'come out' as trans to someone?

- \Box Less than 13 years old
- \Box 13-18 years old
- \Box 19-24 years old
- \Box 25-34 years old
- \Box 35-55 years old
- □ 56+
- \Box I have not come out to anyone yet

(End of Page 73)

LGBTQ SOCIAL WELLBEING

This Page is Conditionally Hidden if: (25 = I have not come out to anyone yet) 26. Which of the following people or groups have you told your <u>gender identity or</u> <u>expression</u> to?

	Have done	Plan to do	Do not plan on doing	Not applicable
Parent(s)				
Sibling(s)				
Spouse or partner(s)				
Child(ren)				
Extended family				
Roommate(s)				
LGBTQ friends				
Straight friends				
Church/ temple/ mosque				
Cultural community				
Coworkers				
Employer(s)				
Supervisor/ boss				
Teacher(s)				
School				
Classmates				
Other				

26.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

27. Please fill in the blank: Since coming out as trans, the number of people you would call close friends _____.

- \Box Increased a lot
- \Box Increased somewhat
- \Box Stayed about the same
- □ Decreased somewhat
- $\hfill\square$ Decreased a lot

(End of Page 74)

This Page is Conditionally Hidden if: (25 = Less than 13 years old OR25 = 13-18 years old OR25 = 19-24 years old OR25 = 25-34 years old OR25 = 35-55 years old OR25 = 56+)28. If you have not come out, how supportive of your gender identity or expression do you expect the following people or groups will be?

	Not at all supportive	Not very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Very supportive	Not applicable
Parent(s)					
Sibling(s)					
Spouse or partner(s)					
Child(ren)					
Extended family					
Roommate(s)					
LGBTQ friends					
Straight friends					
Church/temple/mosque					
Cultural community					
Co-workers					
Employer					
Supervisor/boss					
Teacher(s)					
School					
Classmates					
Other					

28.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

(End of Page 75)

29. At what age did you first 'come out' regarding your sexual orientation to someone?

- \Box Less than 13 years old
- \Box 13-18 years old
- \Box 19-24 years old
- \Box 25-34 years old
- \Box 35-55 years old
- □ 56+
- $\hfill\square$ I have not come out to anyone yet

(End of Page 76)

LGBTQ SOCIAL WELLBEING

This Page is Conditionally Hidden if: (29 = I have not come out to anyone yet) 30. Which of the following people or groups have you told your <u>sexual orientation</u> <u>identity</u> to?

	Have done	Plan to do	Do not plan on doing	Not applicable
Parent(s)				
Sibling(s)				
Spouse or partner(s)				
Child(ren)				
Extended family				
Roommate(s)				
LGBTQ friends				
Straight friends				
Church/ temple/ mosque				
Cultural community				
Coworkers				
Employer(s)				
Supervisor/ boss				
Teacher(s)				
School				
Classmates				
Other				

30.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

31. Please fill in the blank: Since coming out regarding your sexual orientation, the number of people you would call close friends _____.

- □ Increased a lot
- $\hfill\square$ Increased somewhat
- \Box Stayed about the same
- \Box Decreased somewhat
- $\hfill\square$ Decreased a lot

(End of Page 77)

This Page is Conditionally Hidden if: (29 = Less than 13 years old OR29 = 13-18 years old OR29 = 19-24 years old OR29 = 25-34 years old OR29 = 35-55 years old OR29 = 56+)32. If you have not come out, how supportive of your <u>sexual orientation</u> do you expect the following people or groups will be?

	Not at all supportive	Not very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Very supportive	Not applicable
Parent(s)					
Sibling(s)					
Spouse or partner(s)					
Child(ren)					
Extended family					
Roommate(s)					
LGBTQ friends					
Straight friends					
Church/temple/mosque					
Cultural community					
Co-workers					
Employer					
Supervisor/boss					
Teacher(s)					
School					
Classmates					
Other					

32.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

(End of Page 78)

Section C: Life Experiences

The following set of questions address your experiences with harassment, intimidation and violence.

33. The following 10 questions are about your current and previous experiences with your <u>gender identity</u>. Please complete the chart with the answers that best suit your experiences.

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Many times
How often have you been made fun of or called				
names for being trans?				
How often have you been hit or beaten up for being				
trans?				
How often have you heard that trans people are not				
normal?				
How often have you been objectified or fetishized				
sexually because you are trans?				
How often have you felt that being trans hurt and				
embarrassed your family?				
How often have you had to try to pass as non-trans				
to be accepted?				
How often have you had to move away from your				
family or friends because you are trans?				
How often have you experienced some form of				
police harassment for being trans?				
How often do you worry about growing old alone?				
How often do you fear you will die young?				

34. The following 10 questions are about your current and previous experiences related to your <u>sexual orientation</u>. Please complete the chart with the answers that best suit your experiences

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Many times
As you were growing up, how often were you made fun of or called names because of your sexual orientation?				
As you were growing up, how often were you hit or beaten up because of your sexual orientation?				
As an adult, how often have you been made fun of or called names because of your sexual orientation?				
As an adult, how often have you been hit or beaten up because of your sexual orientation?				

LGBTQ SOCIAL WELLBEING

As a child, how often did you hear that people who are lesbian, gay and bisexual grow old alone?		
As a child, how often did you hear that people who are lesbian, gay or bisexual are not normal?		
As a child, how often have you felt that being lesbian, gay, or bisexual has hurt your family?		
How often have you had to pretend to be straight		
(heterosexual)? How often have you had to move away from your		
family or friends because of your sexual orientation? How often have you experienced some form of police		
harassment because of your sexual orientation?		

(End of Page 79)

35. Do you currently have a partner, or have you had a partner in the past year?

- □ Yes □ No

(End of Page 80)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (35 = Yes)

36. <u>Relationship Behaviours.</u> No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree, get annoyed with the other person, want different things from each other, or just have spats or fights because they are in a bad mood, are tired,or for some other reason. Couples also have many different ways of trying to settle their differences. This is a list of things that might happen when you have differences. Please indicate how many times you did each of these things in the past year, and how many times your partner did them in the past year. If you or your partner did not do one of these things in the past year, but it happened before that, select "7".

5 = 11 to 20 times in the past year
6 = More than 20 times in the past year
7 = Not in the past year, but it did happen before
0 = This has never happened

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
I threw something at my partner that could hurt.								
My partner did this to me.								
I made my partner have sex without a condom or other barrier.								
My partner did this to me.								
I pushed or shoved my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I called my partner fat or ugly.								
My partner called me fat or ugly.								
I punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt.								
My partner did this to me.								
I destroyed something belonging to my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I slammed my partner against a wall.								
My partner did this to me.								
I beat up my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to								
make my partner have sex.								
My partner did this to me.								
I used threats to make my partner have sex.								
My partner did this to me.								
I accused my partner of being a lousy lover.								
My partner accused me of this.								
I threatened to hit or throw something at my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								
I kicked my partner.								
My partner did this to me.								\Box

(End of Page 81)

37. In the Region of Waterloo, have you ever experienced the following because you're trans or because of your gender expression? (Please check all that apply)

- □ Silent harassment (e.g. being stared at, being whispered about)
- □ Verbal harassment
- □ Physical intimidation and threats
- □ Physical violence (e.g. being hit, kicked or punched)
- □ Sexual harassment (e.g. cat-called, being propositioned)
- □ Sexual assault (e.g. unwanted sexual touching or sexual activity)
- $\hfill\square$ I have never experienced any of the above

38. If you have experienced <u>physical violence and/or sexual assaults</u> because <u>you are trans</u> <u>or because of your gender expression</u>, did you report any of the incidents to the police in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ Yes
- \Box No
- $\hfill\square$ I have never experienced physical violence and/or sexual assaults

(End of Page 82)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (38 = Yes)

39. How often were your reports resolved?

- $\hfill\square$ All the time
- \Box More than half of the time
- \Box Half of the time
- $\hfill\square$ Less than half of the time
- □ Never

(End of Page 83)

40. In the Region of Waterloo, have you ever experienced the following because of your <u>sexual orientation</u>? (Please check all that apply)

- □ Silent harassment (e.g. being stared at, being whispered about)
- □ Verbal harassment
- □ Physical intimidation and threats
- □ Physical violence (e.g. being hit, kicked or punched)
- □ Sexual harassment (e.g. cat-called, being propositioned)
- □ Sexual assault (e.g. unwanted sexual touching or sexual activity)
- $\hfill\square$ I have never experienced any of the above

41. If you have experienced <u>physical violence and/or sexual assaults</u> because <u>you are trans</u> <u>or because of your gender expression</u>, did you report any of the incidents to the police in the Region of Waterloo?

□ Yes

 \Box No

□ I have never experienced physical violence and/or sexual assaults

(End of Page 84)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (41 = Yes)

42. How often were your reports resolved?

- $\hfill\square$ All the time
- $\hfill\square$ More than half of the time
- \Box Half of the time
- $\hfill\square$ Less than half of the time
- □ Never

(End of Page 85)

43. If you experienced any other forms of harassment or intimidation in the Region of Waterloo because you are trans or because of your gender expression, did you report these to anyone?

□ Yes

 \Box No

 \Box I have never experienced harassment or intimidation

(End of Page 86)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (43 = Yes)

44. How often were your reports resolved?

- $\hfill\square$ All the time
- $\hfill\square$ More than half of the time
- \Box Half of the time
- $\hfill\square$ Less than half of the time
- □ Never

(End of Page 87)

45. In the Region of Waterloo, have you ever avoided any of the following locations because of a fear of <u>being harassed</u>, <u>being read as trans</u>, <u>or being outed</u>? (Please check all that apply)

 \Box Public transit

 \Box Grocery store or pharmacy

- \Box Malls or clothing stores
- \Box Clubs or social groups

 \Box Gyms

- □ Church/Temple/Mosque or other places of worship
- □ Public washrooms
- □ Public spaces (e.g. parks and other outdoor spaces)
- □ Municipal government buildings
- □ Emergency departments

□ Libraries

- □ Medical offices
- □ Social media/Online spaces

□ Hospitals

- □ Settlement/immigration services
- □ Long-term care/retirement homes
- Urgent care
- □ Schools
- \Box Restaurants or bars
- □ Cultural or community centres
- \Box None of the above
- □ Other _____

46. In the Region of Waterloo, have you ever avoided any of the following locations because of a fear of being harassed, being read as lesbian, gay or bisexual or being outed? (Please check all that apply)

- □ Public transit
- $\hfill\square$ Grocery store or pharmacy
- \Box Malls or clothing stores
- \Box Clubs or social groups
- □ Gyms
- □ Church/Temple/Mosque or other places of worship
- □ Public washrooms
- □ Public spaces (e.g. parks and other outdoor spaces)
- □ Municipal government buildings
- □ Emergency departments
- □ Libraries
- □ Medical offices
- □ Social media/Online spaces
- □ Hospitals
- \Box Settlement/immigration services
- □ Long-term care/retirement homes
- □ Urgent care

□ Schools

- $\hfill\square$ Restaurants or bars
- \Box Cultural or community centres
- $\hfill\square$ None of the above
- □ Other ___

47. In the Region of Waterloo, which, if any, of the following <u>locations do you feel safe</u>? By safe, we mean a space or situation where you feel comfortable being yourself in your sexual orientation and/or gender identity. (Please check all that apply)

- □ Public transit
- \Box Grocery store or pharmacy
- \Box Malls or clothing stores
- \Box Clubs or social groups
- \Box Gyms
- □ Church/Temple/Mosque or other places of worship
- $\hfill\square$ Public washrooms
- \Box Public spaces (e.g. parks and other outdoor spaces)
- □ Municipal government buildings
- □ Emergency departments
- □ Libraries
- $\hfill\square$ Medical offices
- □ Social media/Online spaces
- □ Hospitals
- □ Settlement/immigration services
- □ Long-term care/retirement homes
- □ Urgent care
- \Box Schools
- \Box Restaurants or bars
- \Box Cultural or community centres
- $\hfill\square$ None of the above
- □ Other _____

48. Have you ever been asked or told to leave your place of residence because of your gender identity?

- \Box Yes
- \square No

49. Have you ever been asked or told to leave your place of residence because of your <u>sexual orientation</u>?

□ Yes

 \Box No

(End of Page 88)

Section D: Social Support

The following section includes questions regarding your perceptions of your local community and your involvement with various organizations.

50. In general, how supportive of your <u>gender identity or expression</u> are the following people or groups? (please check one for each)

	Not at all supportive	Not very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Very supportive	Not applicable
Parent(s)					
Sibling(s)					
Spouse/partner(s)					
Child(ren)					
Extended family					
Roommate(s)					
LGBTQ friends					
Non LGBTQ friends					
Church/temple/mosque					
Cultural community					
Coworkers					
Employer					
Supervisor/boss					
Teacher(s)					
School					
Classmates					
Other					

50.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

51. In general, how supportive of your <u>sexual orientation</u> are the following people or groups? (Please check one for each)

	Not at all supportive	Not very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Very supportive	Not applicable
Parent(s)					
Sibling(s)					
Spouse/partner(s)					
Child(ren)					
Extended family					
Roommate(s)					

LGBTQ SOCIAL WELLBEING

LGBTQ friends			
Non LGBTQ friends			
Church/temple/mosque			
Cultural community			
Coworkers			
Employer			
Supervisor/boss			
Teacher(s)			
School			
Classmates			
Other			

51.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

52. About how many close friends and close relatives do you have, that is, people you feel at ease with and can talk to about what is on your mind? (Please specify)

53. How many of your friends are LGBTQ? (Please specify)

- \Box All of them
- $\hfill\square$ More than half
- $\hfill\square$ A half of them
- \Box Less than half
- \Box None

54. We are interested in how you feel about the following statements about your family, friends and other people in your life. Read each statement carefully and indicate how you feel about each one:

	Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neutral	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree
My family really tries to help me							
I get the emotional help and support I need from my family							
I can talk about my problems							

with my family My family is willing to help me make				
decisions There is a special person who is around when I				
am in need There is a special person with whom I can share				
my joys and sorrows I have a special person who is a real source of				
comfort to me There is a special person in my life who cares about				
my feelings My friends really				
try to help me I can count on my friends when				
things go wrong I have friends with whom I can share my joys				
and sorrows I can talk about my problems with my friends				

(End of Page 89)

Section E: Community

The following section includes questions regarding your perceptions of your local community and your involvement with various organizations.

55. For the following 6 questions, please indicate the level of acceptance for each of the scenarios:

1 = Not at all accepting; 5 = Neutral; 9 = Completely accepti	ng								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
How accepting of gay men is the broader community in the									
Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of lesbian women is the broader community									
in the Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of bisexual men is the broader community									
in the Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of bisexual women is the broader									
community in the Region of Waterloo?									
How accepting of transgender men (men considered to be									
female-to-male) is the broader community in the Region of									
Waterloo?									
How accepting of transgender women (women considered									
to be male-to-female) is the broader community in the									
Region of Waterloo?									

56. How would you describe your sense of belonging to your local community?

- \Box Very strong
- \Box Somewhat strong
- $\hfill\square$ Somewhat weak
- □ Very weak
- \Box Don't know
- $\hfill\square$ Prefer not to answer

57. Are you aware of any LGBTQ friendly agencies or services in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Yes
- \Box No

(End of Page 90)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (57 = Yes) 58. Do you access any of these LGBTQ friendly agencies or services in the Region of Waterloo?

□ Yes

 \square No

(End of Page 91)

59. Are you aware of any LGBTQ friendly spaces to socialize in the Region of Waterloo?

- \Box Yes
- \square No

(End of Page 92)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (59 = Yes) 60. Do you access any of these LGBTQ friendly spaces to socialize in the Region of Waterloo?

□ Yes

 \square No

(End of Page 93)

61. Do you feel there is a need for LGBTQ friendly spaces to socialize in the Region of Waterloo?

- □ Yes
- \square No

62. How important is it for you to be a member of an LGBTQ specific organization?

- \Box Very important
- $\hfill\square$ Somewhat important
- \Box Not very important
- □ Not at all important

63. Are you a member of any voluntary organizations or associations <u>in the Region of</u> <u>Waterloo</u>? Please indicate whether these are LGBTQ specific or not by using the appropriate columns.

	Non LGBTQ specific organization	LGBTQ specific organization	Not a member
Advocacy group			
Arts-based group (e.g. choir,			
performers)			
Community group			
Ethnic or cultural associations			
High school student group			
Newcomer to Canada group			
Religious groups			
Civic or service clubs (e.g.			
Rotary)			
Social clubs			
Sporting group (e.g. bowling,			
volleyball, baseball)			
Support group			
University and/or college			
student group			
Workplace or professional			
group			
Other groups			

63.1. If you selected "Other groups" in the above question, please specify.

64. In the past 12 months, how often did you participate in meetings or activities with these types of groups <u>in the Region of Waterloo</u>?

- $\hfill\square$ At least once a week
- \Box At least once a month
- \Box At least 3 or 4 times a year
- \Box At least once a year
- \Box Not at all

65. Are you a member of any voluntary organizations or associations <u>outside of the Region</u> <u>of Waterloo</u>? Please indicate whether these are LGBTQ specific or not by using the appropriate columns.

	Non LGBTQ specific organization	LGBTQ specific organization	Not a member
Advocacy group			
Arts-based group (e.g. choir,			
performers)			
Community group			
Ethnic or cultural associations			
High school student group			
Newcomer to Canada group			
Religious groups			
Civic or service clubs (e.g.			
Rotary)			
Social clubs			
Sporting group (e.g. bowling,			
volleyball, baseball)			
Support group			
University and/or college			
student group			
Workplace or professional			
group			
Other groups			

65.1. If you selected "Other groups" in the above question, please specify.

66. In the past 12 months, how often did you participate in meetings or activities with these types of groups <u>outside of the Region of Waterloo</u>?

- \Box At least once a week
- \Box At least once a month
- \Box At least 3 or 4 times a year
- \Box At least once a year
- $\hfill\square$ Not at all

67. How do you currently connect with other LGBTQ people? (Check all that apply)

- \Box Through face to face relationships
- □ Twitter
- \Box Facebook
- □ YouTube videos
- \Box Location-based phone apps
- \Box Online dating sites
- □ LGBTQ organizations
- □ LGBTQ bars
- □ Bathhouses
- □ Other _____

68. Please indicate the likelihood that you would attend or access the following in the Region of Waterloo:

	Very likely	Likely	Not very likely	I wouldn't attend
Pride events				
LGBTQ-safe community centre				
LGBTQ support group				
PFLAG				
LGBTQ religious group				
Other				

68.1. If you selected "Other" in the above question, please specify.

69. What would be helpful in a LGBTQ friendly space or event that would make it more likely for you to attend? (Check all that apply)

- □ Close to public transportation
- □ Location in Waterloo
- □ Location in Cambridge
- \Box Location in Kitchener
- \Box Location in the broader Region of Waterloo
- \Box Located at a health centre
- \Box Located at a safe non-health related location
- □ Location at library/community centre or hall
- \Box Child care provided
- □ Food/refreshments
- □ Low cost to attend/participate
- □ Staff running events received specific training on LGBTQ issues
- $\hfill\square$ Being able to discretely attend the event

- \Box Referrals from friends
- \Box No cost to attend/participate
- □ Other _____

70. How often do you not attend social activities because you have no access to transportation?

- □ Never, I always have transportation
- \Box Once a month
- \Box 2 to 3 times a month
- $\hfill\square$ Once a week
- \Box 2 to 3 times a week
- \Box 4 to 6 times a week
- \Box Every day

(End of Page 94)

About You Survey

Thanks for your input so far.

This final section has a few more questions to learn about you. You will not receive a gift card for completing it, but it will help Public Health and its community partners continue to improve its programs and services.

This Text Block is Conditionally Shown if: (Gender Identity Survey Invite \neq Yes AND Sexual Orientiation Survey Invite \neq Yes AND Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite \neq Yes AND Invite \neq Yes)

Note: You have not completed or attempted at least one survey before these questions. If you wish to receive a gift card, please go back and complete or attempt a survey. If you do not wish to complete or attempt a survey, feel free to answer the following questions. 1. What area of Waterloo Region do you live in?

(Note: The answer to this question can be useful in finding out what services are needed in which areas. This information will only be used to determine the general areas in which people live and can in no way determine where a person lives.)

- □ Cambridge
- □ Kitchener
- □ Waterloo
- □ New Hamburg
- 🗆 Elmira
- □ Baden
- □ St. Jacobs
- □ North Dumfries
- □ Wellesley
- \Box Other ____
- □ I live outside Waterloo Region

2. What was your assigned sex at birth?

- □ Male
- \Box Female

3. Which of the following describes your present gender identity? (Please check all that apply)

- \Box Boy or Man
- \Box Girl or Woman
- \Box FTM
- \square MTF
- \Box Trans Boy or Trans Man
- □ Trans Girl or Trans Woman
- \Box Feel like a girl sometimes
- □ Feel like a boy sometimes
- 🗆 T Girl

- □ Two-spirit
- □ Intersex
- \Box Crossdresser
- \Box Genderqueer
- □ Bi-gender
- □ Other (please specify): _____

4. How do you currently identify?

- □ Bisexual
- □ Gay
- \Box Lesbian
- \Box Asexual
- □ Queer
- \Box Straight or heterosexual
- \Box Not sure or questioning
- □ Other (please specify):

5. How do you identify your own ethnic/racial background?

6. In what country were you born?

- 🗆 Canada
- □ Other (please specify): _____

7. How long have you been living in Canada? (Please enter number values)

Years _____

Months _____

8. When you were a child, what was the religious or faith practice of your family?

9. What is your current religious or faith practice? (If none, answer "none")

10. Currently, how religious or spiritual are you?

- $\hfill\square$ Not at all
- \Box A bit
- \Box Somewhat
- Fairly
- □ Quite
- □ Extremely

11. What is your current relationship status?

- $\hfill\square$ Single and not dating
- \Box Single and dating
- $\hfill\square$ In a monogamous relationship

- \Box In a non-monogamous (open) relationship
- \Box In a polyamorous (multiple people) relationship

12. What is your current legal marital status?

- □ Married
- □ Living common-law
- \Box Separated
- \Box Divorced
- \Box Widowed
- □ Never married

13. Over your lifetime, have your sex partners been....? (Please check all that apply)

- \Box Non trans men (cisgender men)
- \Box Trans men
- \Box Non trans women only (cisgender women)
- \Box Trans women
- □ Genderqueer or bi-gender people
- \Box Other (please specify): ____
- \Box I have had no sex partners in my lifetime

14. Are you attracted to...? (Please check all that apply)

- □ Cisgender (not trans) men
- □ Transgender men
- \Box Cisgender (not trans) women
- □ Transgender women
- □ Genderqueer or bi-gender people
- \Box None of the above
- □ Other (please specify): _____

15. What is your current employment status?

- □ Employed Full-time
- □ Employed Part-time
- \Box Retired
- □ Not employed and looking for employment
- \Box Not employed and not looking for employment
- \Box On disability
- □ Receiving general social assistance

16. What is the highest level of education that you have completed (in Canada or any other country)?

- \Box Did not graduate from high school
- \Box High school graduate
- \Box Some college or trade school
- \Box College or trade school graduate
- \Box Some university
- □ University–bachelor's degree

- \Box University– graduate or professional degree
- \Box I don't know

17. Are you currently enrolled in high school, college, trade school or university in the Waterloo Region?

- □ Yes, Full time, in college, trade school, or university
- □ Yes, Full time, in high school
- □ Yes, Part time, in college, trade school, or university
- □ Yes, Part time, in high school
- \square No

(End of Page 149)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (17 = Yes, Full time, in college, trade school, or university) OR17 = Yes, Part time, in college, trade school, or university)

18. What school are you currently enrolled at in Waterloo Region?

- \Box Conestoga College
- □ Everest College
- □ Liaison College
- \Box Medix School
- □ Stanford International College
- □ triOS College
- □ Wilfrid Laurier University
- □ University of Waterloo
- □ Other (please specify): _____

19. Does your school have a Gay Straight Alliance (GSA), queer student services, or other similar organization?

- □ Yes
- \Box No

(End of Page 150)

This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (19 = Yes) 20. **Do you attend this group?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

(End of Page 151)

21. What is your best estimate of the total income, before taxes, of <u>all your household</u> <u>members (including yourself)</u> from all sources in the past 12 months?

- □ Less than \$5,000
 □ \$5,000-\$9,999
 □ \$10,000-\$19,999
 □ \$20,000-\$29,999
 □ \$30,000-\$39,999
 □ \$40,000-\$49,999
 □ \$50,000-\$59,999
 □ \$60,000-\$69,999
 □ \$70,000-\$79,999
- \square \$80,000 or more
- \Box I'd rather not say
- 22. Including yourself, how many people were being supported on this household income? Include those who live outside of Canada. (Please specify # of people)

23. What is your primary mode of transportation? (Please check all that apply)

- □ Personal automobile
- □ Friend, relative, or neighbor's automobile
- \Box Public transportation
- 🗆 Taxi
- □ Other _____

24. Which best describes your current housing situation?

- \Box I own a house
- \Box I rent a house
- □ I own an apartment or condo
- \Box I rent an apartment or condo
- \Box I live in housing on a Reserve
- □ I live in subsidized or public housing
- \Box I live in a group home
- □ I live in a long-term care facility
- \Box I live with my parents or family
- $\hfill\square$ I live in a seniors home or retirement home
- \Box I live in a boarding school
- \Box I live in a student residence
- \Box I live in a self-contained room in a motel or boarding house
- \Box I couch-surf or stay at a friend's house
- \Box I am squatting
- \Box I live on the street
- □ I live in a rehabilitation facility
- \Box I live in military housing
- \Box I live in a prison
- □ Other (please specify):

25. Were you born in Canada? □ Yes □ No

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This Page is Conditionally Shown if: (25 = No)

26. Where were you born?

- □ Afghanistan
- 🗆 Albania
- □ Algeria
- □ Andorra
- □ Angola
- □ Antigua and Barbuda
- □ Argentina
- □ Armenia
- 🗆 Aruba
- 🗆 Australia
- 🗆 Austria
- 🗆 Azerbaijan
- \Box Bahamas, The
- 🗆 Bahrain
- □ Bangladesh
- □ Barbados
- □ Belarus
- □ Belgium
- □ Belize
- □ Benin
- 🗆 Bhutan
- 🗆 Bolivia
- □ Bosnia and Herzegovina
- □ Botswana
- 🗆 Brazil
- 🗆 Brunei
- 🗆 Bulgaria
- 🗆 Burkina Faso
- 🗆 Burma
- 🗆 Burundi
- \Box Cambodia
- □ Cameroon
- □ Cape Verde
- □ Central African Republic
- \Box Chad
- □ Chile
- □ Colombia
- □ Congo, Democratic Republic of the
- \Box Congo, Republic of the
- 🗆 Costa Rica
- \Box Cote d'Ivoire
- Croatia

- 🗆 Cuba
- □ Cyprus
- □ Czech Republic
- □ Denmark
- 🗆 Djibouti
- □ Dominica
- □ Dominican Republic
- □ Ecuador
- □ Egypt
- □ El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- □ Eritrea
- 🗆 Estonia
- 🗆 Ethiopia
- 🗆 Fiji
- \Box Finland
- □ France
- \Box Gabon
- \Box Gambia, The
- 🗆 Georgia
- □ Germany
- 🗆 Ghana
- □ Greece
- □ Grenada
- 🗆 Guatemala
- □ Guinea
- 🗆 Guinea-Bissau
- 🗆 Guyana
- 🗆 Haiti
- \Box Holy See
- □ Honduras
- □ Hong Kong
- □ Hungary
- □ Iceland
- 🗆 India
- □ Indonesia
- 🗆 Iran
- 🗆 Iraq
- □ Ireland
- □ Israel
- \Box Italy
- 🗆 Jamaica
- 🗆 Japan
- □ Jordan
- 🗆 Kazakhstan

- 🗆 Kenya
- 🗆 Kiribati
- \Box Korea, North
- $\hfill\square$ Korea, South
- \Box Kosovo
- □ Kuwait
- □ Kyrgyzstan
- \Box Laos
- 🗆 Latvia
- □ Lebanon
- □ Lesotho
- 🗆 Liberia
- 🗆 Libya
- □ Liechtenstein
- 🗆 Lithuania
- □ Luxembourg
- 🗆 Macau
- □ Macedonia
- □ Madagascar
- 🗆 Malawi
- 🗆 Malaysia
- \Box Maldives
- 🗆 Mali
- 🗆 Malta
- □ Marshall Islands
- 🗆 Mauritania
- □ Mauritius
- □ Mexico
- □ Micronesia
- □ Moldova
- □ Monaco
- □ Mongolia
- □ Montenegro
- □ Morocco
- □ Mozambique
- 🗆 Namibia
- 🗆 Nauru
- □ Nepal
- $\hfill\square$ Netherlands
- $\hfill \square$ Netherlands Antilles
- \Box New Zealand
- 🗆 Nicaragua
- □ Niger
- 🗆 Nigeria
- □ North Korea
- \Box Norway

- \Box Oman
- □ Pakistan
- 🗆 Palau
- □ Palestinian Territories
- 🗆 Panama
- □ Papua New Guinea
- □ Paraguay
- 🗆 Peru
- □ Philippines
- \Box Poland
- □ Portugal
- □ Qatar
- 🗆 Romania
- 🗆 Russia
- \Box Rwanda
- \Box Saint Kitts and Nevis
- □ Saint Lucia
- □ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- 🗆 Samoa
- 🗆 San Marino
- \Box Sao Tome and Principe
- 🗆 Saudi Arabia
- □ Senegal
- □ Serbia
- □ Seychelles
- □ Sierra Leone
- □ Singapore
- □ Sint Maarten
- 🗆 Slovakia
- □ Slovenia
- □ Solomon Islands
- □ Somalia
- \Box South Africa
- □ South Korea
- \Box South Sudan
- \Box Spain
- 🗆 Sri Lanka
- \Box Sudan
- □ Suriname
- □ Swaziland
- □ Sweden
- □ Switzerland
- □ Syria
- 🗆 Taiwan
- 🗆 Tajikistan
- 🗆 Tanzania

- \Box Thailand
- □ Timor-Leste
- 🗆 Togo
- □ Tonga
- □ Trinidad and Tobago
- 🗆 Tunisia
- □ Turkey
- □ Turkmenistan
- \Box Tuvalu
- 🗆 Uganda
- □ Ukraine
- \Box United Arab Emirates
- □ United Kingdom
- □ Uruguay
- □ Uzbekistan
- 🗆 Vanuatu
- □ Venezuela
- □ Vietnam
- □ Yemen
- 🗆 Zambia
- □ Zimbabwe

27. How long have you been living in Canada?

Years: ______ Months: ______

28. What was your official immigration status when you moved to Canada ?

- □ Citizen
- \Box Permanent resident
- □ Refugee
- □ Refugee claimant
- □ Temporary status: student, work permit, visitor visa
- \Box I don't know
- □ Other: _____

(End of Page 153)

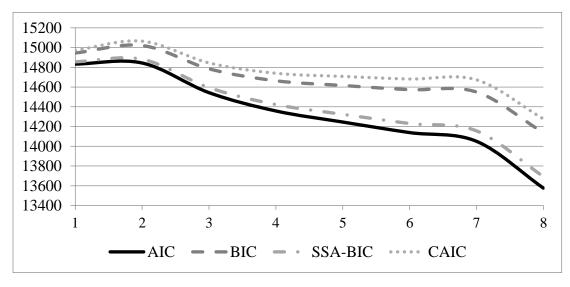
25. You have finished the survey. Is there anything else you would like to let us know?

Branch to: **Completed Gender Identity** (Gender Identity Survey Invite = Yes ANDSexual Orientiation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDGender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDInvite \neq Yes) Branch to: **Completed Sexual Orientation** (Gender Identity Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDSexual Orientiation Survey Invite = Yes ANDGender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDInvite \neq Yes) Branch to: Completed Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation (Combined) (Gender Identity Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDSexual Orientiation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDGender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite = Yes ANDInvite \neq Yes) Branch to: **Completed Gender Identity + MSM** (Gender Identity Survey Invite = Yes ANDSexual Orientiation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDGender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDInvite = Yes) Branch to: Completed Sexual Orientation + MSM (Gender Identity Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDSexual Orientiation Survey Invite = Yes ANDGender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDInvite = Yes) Branch to: Completed Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation (Combined) + MSM (Gender Identity Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDSexual Orientiation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDGender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite = Yes ANDInvite = Yes) Branch to: **Completed MSM** (Gender Identity Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDSexual Orientiation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDGender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDInvite = Yes) Branch to: Consented but did not complete a survey (Gender Identity Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDSexual Orientiation Survey Invite ≠ Yes ANDGender Identity & Sexual Orientation Survey Invite \neq Yes ANDInvite \neq Yes)

(End of Page 154)

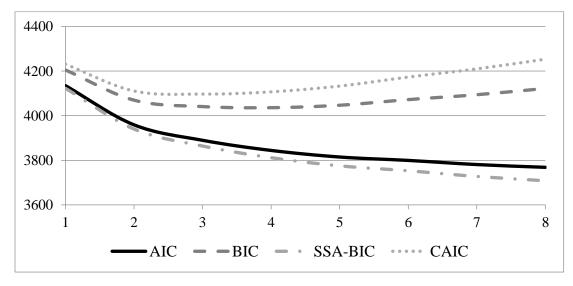
Appendix D: Elbow Plots to Identify LPA Model of Best Fit





Note. AIC = Akaike Information Criteria; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; CAIC = Consistent AIC; SSA-BIC = Sample-Size-Adjusted BIC.

Indices of fit for transgender latent profile analysis



Note. AIC = Akaike Information Criteria; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; CAIC = Consistent AIC; SSA-BIC = Sample-Size-Adjusted BIC.