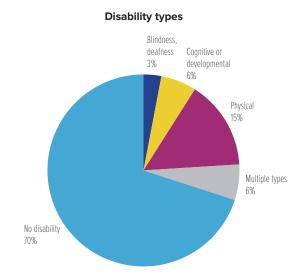
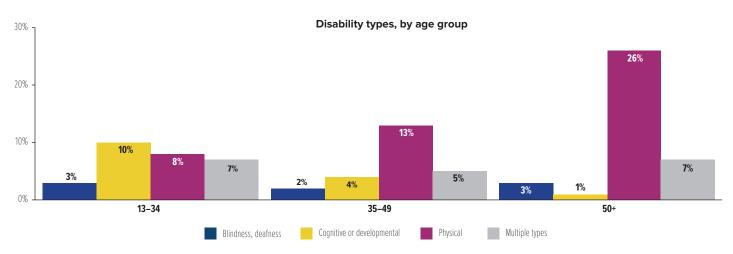
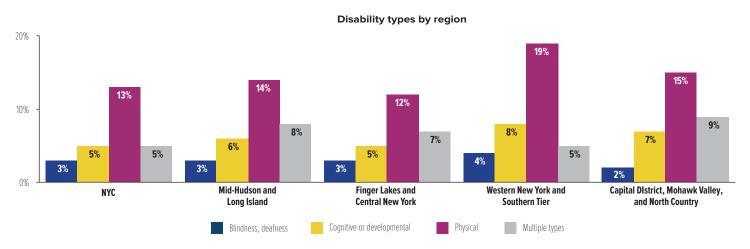


Disability types

About 30% of survey respondents reported some form of disability. The type of disability that respondents experienced correlated highly with age: Older adults were more likely to report some form of physical condition limiting their mobility or ability to lift or carry things, while younger people more commonly reported cognitive or developmental disabilities. Regardless of the specific type, respondents noted effects of their disability or disabilities on their daily lives. For example, 70% of respondents with one or more disabilities said that their disability limited their capacity to learn, remember, or concentrate, and almost as many (67%) reported that it affected their ability to socialize with friends and others outside of the home.



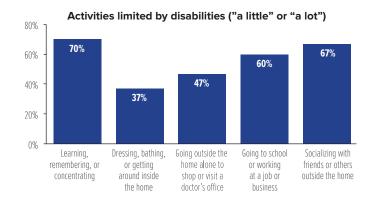


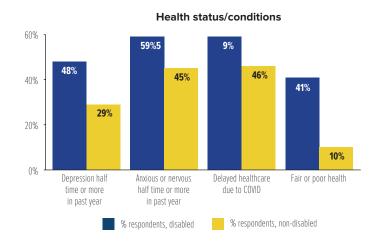


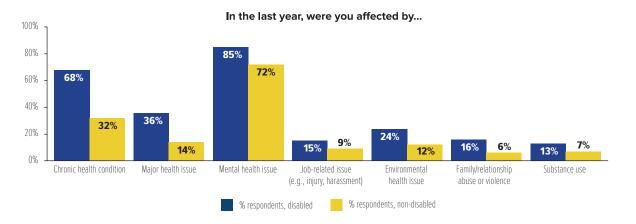
Note: Asterisks denote statistically significant difference from statewide percent, per t-test. *= ρ < .05; ** = ρ < .01; *** = ρ < .001 Note: Due to rounding of percentages, pie chart totals may add to 100%, +/- 1%.

Disabilities, wellness and quality of life

Survey respondents' disability status was consistently correlated with other indicators of health and well-being. By virtually every measure, LGBTQ+ individuals with one or more disabilities reported lower life quality and health status than their non-disabled peers. For example, they were over four times as likely to report their health as "fair" or "poor" (41% versus 10%) and nearly twice as likely to report substance use issues over the past year (13% versus 7%). They also reported feeling left out, isolated, and lacking in companionship at far higher rates than respondents with no disabilities.







Note: Asterisks denote statistically significant difference from statewide percent, per t-test. *= ρ < .05; ** = ρ < .01; *** = ρ < .001 Note: Due to rounding of percentages, pie chart totals may add to 100%, +/- 1%.