

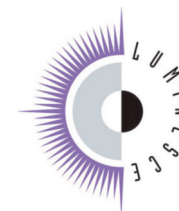
2007 GLBT Census
of Central Ohio
Everyone Counts

Results

2007 GLBT Census of Central Ohio **Study Results**



Abercrombie & Fitch



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INITIATIVE BACKGROUND

In 2005, Stonewall Columbus and the Columbus AIDS Task Force (CATF) approached the United Way of Central Ohio (UWCO) asking for a study to better understand the lives of the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) community in central Ohio. These three organizations recruited representatives from the Legacy Fund of the Columbus Foundation, the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and third party researchers to create a Steering Committee to oversee the project. The Steering Committee sought representatives from the faith community, the business community, and local GLBT community leaders to form an Advisory Committee charged with providing leadership, insight, and guidance for this project. Subsequently, Abercrombie & Fitch also became a major sponsor of this project.

Through a request for proposals, the Steering Committee sought responses from local vendors to develop the instruments to be used for the community assessment, protocols for data collection, data analysis and interpretation, and to prepare reports of the findings. In addition to quantitative methods, qualitative means (focus groups) were also anticipated to be necessary in order to provide more detailed information from specific segments of the GLBT population. The selected entity would also be responsible for determining the composition of the groups, developing the interview schedule, facilitating the groups, analyzing and interpreting the data, and preparing a report of the findings. Luminesce Consulting, LLC, a women-owned and operated firm from Columbus, was selected to conduct the assessment in March, 2006.

In its response to the request for proposals, Luminesce Consulting suggested conducting a census of the Columbus GLBT community with additional items asking about the need and use of specific agencies rather than a traditional community needs assessment. Reasons for this shift in foci were twofold: First, it is difficult to extrapolate findings from a needs assessment to a population when the population in question is not adequately known. Second, a targeted attempt to count the GLBT population in a community of the size of Columbus had never been attempted, thus making this a unique opportunity for community impact.

The gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender community of central Ohio is vibrant, diverse, healthy, committed, and strong.

METHODOLOGY

In preliminary meetings, the Advisory and Steering Committees outlined the domains of interest for this project. Taking these areas and expanding upon them, Luminesce Consulting developed specific survey items to which the Steering Committee responded. Two versions of the census were developed: a short form and a long form (please see Appendix for the long form version).

The short form contained basic demographic information and those items deemed most essential by the Steering Committee, resulting in 30 items which took participants approximately 5-9 minutes to complete. At the conclusion of the online short form, participants were given the opportunity to continue and complete the remaining items of the long form.

The long form contained the same items as the short form, but also included more in-depth questions and detailed information. This form contained 167 items and took respondents approximately 15-20 minutes to complete. Participants could complete the census either online or have a paper version sent to them, with an addressed envelope provided for its return.

Participant Recruitment

Potential participants were recruited through various methods; primarily via targeted media and snowball sampling. Advertisements in local GLBT print and online media, the primary mainstream newspaper, and selected community newspapers were placed just after the launch of the website containing a link to the census. Participants were also recruited via a snowball method in which members of the Steering and Advisory Committees told eligible participants of the website and requested they complete the census and tell others who may match the eligibility criteria. Other participants were recruited at GLBT health fairs and events. In some instances, laptop computers with online connectivity were available for individuals to complete the census. At other venues, business cards with the census web address were distributed.

Participants

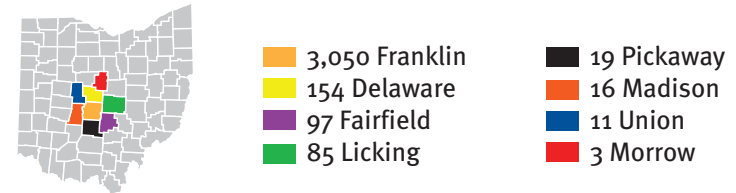
The eligibility criteria for participating in the census were threefold: (1) be a resident of the Columbus metropolitan statistical area (for recruitment purposes we used the phrase “live in central Ohio”), (2) be at least 18 years of age, and (3) identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender.

A total of 3,860 people completed the census. Of these, 2,556 started and completed the long form (66.2%), 470 people started the short form but continued on to complete the long form items (12.2%), and 834 people

completed only the short form (21.6%). Fifty-nine of the participants completed paper versions of the census (1.5%); and all but one of these was the long form.

Participants residing outside of the Columbus MSA (n = 408; 10.6%), who identified as straight and did not practice GLBT behaviors (n = 42; 1%), and who were less than 18 years old (n = 3; <1%) were also deemed ineligible and removed from the dataset for the results presented below. Four of the long forms (<1%) were discarded due to the participants completing the items in a derogatory manner which indicated they were not members of the GLBT community nor did they meet the eligibility criteria.

The Columbus metropolitan statistical area (MSA) consists of eight counties (Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Madison, Morrow, Licking, Pickaway, and Union) and has approximately 1.7 million people¹, with the majority of the population living in Franklin County (~1.1 million people; 63.6%). Responses from 3,406 GLBT participants for this census account for approximately 2% of the total population and will serve as the basis for this report. It is worth noting that 3,012 participants were from Franklin County (88.4% of the GLBT census population; 2.7% of the county population). The representation of persons outside Franklin County is presented in the figure below.



¹Columbus MSA data were provided by the Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce based on data from July, 2005. The total population data were from July, 2006.

SURVEY RESULTS

The following sections delineate the results of the census for the Columbus MSA. They are presented by domain and in the order they appeared for the census.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Several items asked participants to provide information about themselves. Where possible, these data will be provided in comparison with the Columbus MSA. All of these items were asked in both the short and long form versions of the census unless otherwise noted by an asterisk (*).

Ethnicity/Race

Seventy-seven participants stated they were Spanish/Hispanic/Latino (2.3% [2.5% Columbus MSA]). Most of these participants were from other Spanish countries such as Spain, El Salvador, Brazil, Costa Rica, and Colombia (n =29; 37.6%). Twenty-five individuals stated they were Mexican/Mexican American/Chicano (32.4%), 19 were Puerto Rican (24.7%), and four were Cuban (5.2%).

As can be seen in the table below, White participants were overrepresented and Black participants underrepresented in the census compared to the general population in the Columbus MSA.

Race	Columbus MSA	GLBT Census
White	81.1%	89.7% (3,056)
Black/African American	14.1%	3.4% (117)
American Indian	0.3%	0.2% (6)
Asian	2.8%	1.1% (36)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	—	0.1% (4)
Two or more races	—	4.2% (142)

Sex/Gender

Participants were asked what sex they were born. Comparisons to the Columbus MSA are for those individuals age 18 and older. As can be seen, males were slightly overrepresented in the Census. This information was missing for four individuals from the census (0.1%).

Sex	Columbus MSA	GLBT Census
Male	48.7%	58.9% (2,006)
Female	51.3%	40.8% (1,391)
Intersex ²	—	0.1% (5)

²Intersexuality is a term used to describe a person whose sex chromosomes, genitalia and/or secondary sex characteristics are determined to be neither exclusively male nor female; a person may have biological characteristics of both the male and female sexes.

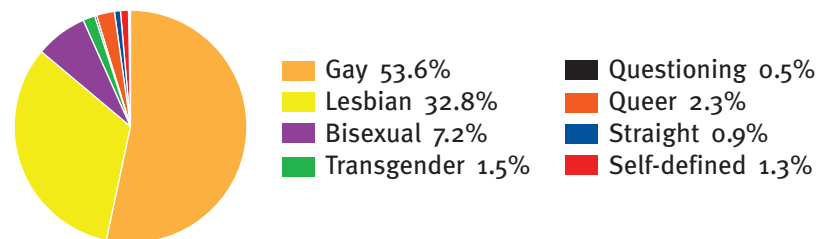
The gender of the participants completing the census was as follows:

Gender	Frequency
Man	57.0% (1,942)
Woman	39.1% (1,332)
Transgender (Female – Male)	0.6% (19)
Transgender (Male – Female)	1.3% (44)
Gender Neutral	0.5% (18)
Gender Queer	0.9% (32)
Androgynous	0.8% (27)
Self-defined	0.5% (18)

For those participants who marked self-defined, responses ranged from *Born male but I identify my gender as female, Butch dyke, and however I feel that particular day to Mostly female—somewhere in the middle, transamorous, and undifferentiated—not male or female.*

Identity

The following chart illustrates how the census participants identified.



For those that self-defined, responses were: *Asexual, attracted to feminists (sex and gender not relevant), both lesbian and transgender, dyke, homosexual—gay implies a cultural stereotype, I don't identify, omnisexual, pansexual, and transqueerdyke.*

For the 30 people that identified as “straight”, a cross tabulation was conducted with the item which asked participants to describe some of the behaviors they had participated in the past six months. For those that were the same gender as the individual with whom they had sex, an additional category was created. This category was “straight with GLBT behaviors” and 12 of the 30 individuals met these criteria so they are included in subsequent reporting.

Identity was also cross-tabulated with the attraction item asked on the long form. Here, participants were asked to whom they were sexually attracted. The following table presents these results (n = 2,703). Percentages do not total 100% because individuals who stated their identity as *self-defined* are not represented in this table.

Attraction	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Questioning	Queer	Straight with GLBT behaviors
Only men (n = 1,336)	1,273 (95.2%)	0	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	11 (<1%)	2 (<1%)
Only women (n = 680)	46 (6.7%)	551 (81%)	0	22 (3%)	1 (<1%)	7 (1%)	3 (<1%)
Mostly men (n = 290)	179 (61.7%)	0	38 (13.1%)	6 (2%)	4 (1.3%)	11 (3.8%)	4 (1.3%)
Mostly women (n = 362)	24 (6.6%)	198 (54.7%)	50 (13.8%)	3 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	24 (6.6%)	2 (<1%)
Men & women (n = 203)	5 (2.5%)	18 (8.9%)	107 (52.7%)	6 (2.9%)	2 (1%)	9 (4.4%)	1 (<1%)
Not sure (n = 67)	3 (4.4%)	2 (2.9%)	3 (4.4%)	3 (4.4%)	3 (4.4%)	1 (1.5%)	0

Age

Participants of the census ranged from 18 to 84 years of age, with an average age of 39.14 years. The table below presents the age range for persons completing the census and the Columbus MSA. Here, persons between the ages of 21 and 50 were more represented than in the general population.

Age	Columbus MSA	GLBT Census
18-20	5.7%	3.7% (125)
21-30	20.2%	23.1% (788)
31-40	20.6%	27.1% (924)
41-50	20.6%	28.9% (985)
51-60	15.4%	13.4% (457)
61-70	8.7%	3.0% (102)
71+	8.8%	0.5% (18)

Political Affiliation

Participants completing the long form of the census were asked their political affiliation. Overwhelmingly, participants were Democrats (71.6%; n = 1,936), followed by Independents (12.5%; n = 337), No affiliation (8.1%; n = 218), and Republicans (4.9%; n = 132). Forty-seven participants reported being Libertarian (1.7%), 19 were members of the Green Party (0.7%), and this information was not provided by 14 individuals (0.5%).

Education

Almost 63% of the individuals completing the census had completed college or had postgraduate degrees (n = 2,127); making this group extremely well educated. The actual breakdown is provided in the table below.

Educational Attainment	Columbus MSA	GLBT Census
Less than high school	11.3%	0.9% (30)
High school graduate/GED	30.6%	8.1% (277)
Associate degree	6.4%	6.9% (235)
Some college	19.6%	21.4% (730)
College graduate	20.7%	33.1% (1,127)
Postgraduate degree	11.3%	29.4% (1,000)

Employment Status

Approximately 71% of the participants in the census reported being employed full time (n = 2,407). The following table presents the employment status for all of the census participants.

Status	Frequency
Employed, full time	70.7% (2,407)
Employed, part time	8.6% (292)
Self-employed	8.9% (302)
Retired	4.8% (164)
On disability leave	2.1% (70)
Student	12.5% (425)
Unemployed, looking for work	3.3% (114)
Unemployed, not looking for work	0.9% (31)
Street/cash economy	0.2% (8)

Because participants could mark more than one response, those that marked multiple responses were examined. Most often, participants marking more than one response were students who were also working full time (n = 118) or part time (n = 135). Other permutations were quite minimal (n < 14), and therefore, not examined further.

Health Insurance

Participants were asked to indicate their access to health insurance. Not surprisingly, given the number of participants which were employed full time, the majority of respondents also had employer sponsored health insurance (n = 2,123; 88.2%). Furthermore, 108 people who were employed part time had employer sponsored health insurance (37.0%). The table below presents these results. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Type	Frequency
Employer sponsored health insurance	70.4% (2,398)
Purchase my own health insurance	8.6% (292)
Covered by my partner/spouse's health insurance	4.6% (155)
Covered under another family member's health insurance	4.5% (153)
Medicaid	1.6% (56)
Medicare	3.3% (112)
SSI/SSDI	1.4% (46)
I have no health insurance	8.8% (300)

Interestingly, 120 individuals who were employed full time did not have health insurance (3.5%). Eighty people were employed full time and purchased their own health insurance (3.3%), while 69 participants were employed full time but covered under their partner's/spouse's health insurance (2.9%).

Disclosure

Two items asked participants completing the long form to indicate the people they were "out" to and the age they began coming out. Results are presented in the table below; please note that participants could mark more than one answer.

Person	Frequency	Person	Frequency
No one	1.5% (41)	Coworker(s)	75.9% (2,052)
Parent(s)	76.4% (2,064)	Boss	58.7% (1,586)
Sibling(s)	78.7% (2,127)	Minister, priest, rabbi	27.8% (751)
Other family member(s)	71.7% (1,938)	Counselor/therapist	38.7% (1,046)
Friend(s)	96.1% (2,598)	Medical Provider	63.5% (1,716)
Teacher/professor	33.3% (899)	Neighbor(s)	63.7% (1,721)
School staff (e.g., coach)	19.3% (521)		

On average, participants began coming out at age 23 (Range: 0-62). The modal (most frequent) and median (half above, half below) response to this item was age 21; but over half of the respondents (n = 1,381; 51.1%) stated they came out between ages 18 and 25.

LIVING SITUATION

Three items asked participants to provide information about their current living situation. Almost 55% indicated they owned their home, apartment, or condominium with a mortgage or loan (n = 1,864). Another 165 people indicated they lived in a home, apartment or condominium without a mortgage or loan (4.8%) and almost 36% of participants stated they rented a home, apartment, or condominium (n = 1,210). A few people reported living in a home, apartment, or condominium without paying rent (n = 148; 4.3%), living in a residential facility (e.g., group home, YMCA, assisted living facility; n = 7; 0.2%), or were homeless (n = 3; 0.1%).

On average, there were approximately two people per household (Range: 1-20). Most participants lived with one other person (n = 1,754; 51.5%) or by themselves (n = 990; 29.1%). When living with another person, most often that person was a partner/spouse (n = 1,661; 48.8%), followed by roommate/housemate/friend (n = 503; 14.8%) and children under the age of 18 (n = 350; 10.3%). The table below presents the frequency of response for each of the people with whom one could currently be living. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Person	Frequency	Person	Frequency
Partner/Spouse	48.8% (1,661)	Other family member(s)	3.2% (108)
No one	28.3% (965)	Parent(s)	3.1% (104)
Roommate/ housemate/friend	14.8% (503)	Children 18 and over	1.8% (61)
Children under age 18	10.3% (350)	Foster family	0.2% (6)
Boyfriend/girlfriend	4.2% (144)	Residential setting	0.1% (3)

RELATIONSHIP STATUS

Two items addressed the relationship status of all census participants. The first question asked about participants' current relationship status. Over half of the people completing the census were in *Committed/partnered relationships in which they were having sex only with his/her partner* (n = 1,793; 52.6%). Almost one quarter of the participants were *Single, not dating* (n = 814; 23.9%). Over 13% of the participants were *Single and dating* and approximately 10% of the participants stated they were in *Committed/partnered relationship but were having sex with other people* (n = 326).

For those individuals in committed/partnered relationships, the average length of these relationships was 7.94 years (Range: 2 months to 55 years). Four additional items relating to relationships were asked of the long form participants. The first of these items inquired about the satisfaction these participants had with their current primary relationship. Responses were selected from a five point Likert-type scale, and ranged from *Extremely Satisfied* (5) to *Extremely Dissatisfied* (1). Of the 1,689 participants completing the long form and in a committed/partnered relationship, the average level of satisfaction was 4.28; indicating participants were largely satisfied with their primary relationships.

Next, participants were asked to identify their legal relationship status. Not surprisingly, the majority of participants were neither married nor divorced/separated in Ohio or other states or countries. The table below depicts these results.

Legal Relationship Status	Frequency
Legally married in Ohio	3.1% (85)
Legally divorced/separated in Ohio	10.7% (288)
Legally married in state not Ohio or country not USA	2.4% (65)
Legally divorced/separated in state not Ohio or country not USA	2.8% (75)
None of these apply to me	81.7% (2,207)

Approximately 80% of the long form census participants would like the right to legally marry in Ohio (n = 2,163).

Over 15% of the participants stated they *Maybe* would like the right, and 4% stated they did not want the

right to legally marry in Ohio. Similarly, almost 86% of the participants would favor a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage (i.e., civil unions) in Ohio (n = 2,319). Eleven percent stated they would *Maybe* like such a relationship (n = 304) and less than three percent stated they did not want such a legal relationship (n = 75).

Almost 86% of the participants would favor a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage (i.e., civil unions) in Ohio.

When examining these responses further, the following emerged in regards to the right to legally marry and a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage:

- 70% of participants wanted both types of legal relationships
- < 1% wanted neither type of legal relationship
- 2.2% of participants stated they may want both types of relationships
- 2.7% of participants wanted the legal right to marry, but not a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage
- 3.8% of participants wanted a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage, but not the legal right to marry

FINANCIAL SITUATION

Five items were used to assess participants' financial situation, four of which were answered by all participants. First, individuals were asked their annual household income before taxes. The following table depicts the census figures compared to the Columbus MSA.

Household Income	Columbus MSA	GLBT Census
Less than \$10,000	7.9%	4.7% (158)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.2%	2.9% (100)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5.2%	2.8% (97)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	5.4%	3.6% (124)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	5.3%	4.3% (145)
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5.7%	17.8% (605)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5.7%	19.7% (672)
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5.9%	16.0% (546)
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4.7%	15.3% (522)
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8.5%	7.3% (247)
\$200,000 or more	10.6%	4.5% (154)

Next, participants were asked to delineate which of the following financial resources they possessed. The table below presents the frequency of each resource. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Resource	Frequency	Resource	Frequency
3 months worth of savings	43.9% (1,495)	Life insurance	64.7% (2,205)
Checking account	95.6% (3,257)	Parenting agreements	5.1% (175)
Retirement savings plan	68.2% (2,324)	Guardianship	3.1% (107)
Will	38.2% (1,301)	Co-custody	3.5% (119)
Medical power of attorney	35.1% (1,197)	None of these	2.0% (67)
Trusts	9.2% (312)		

Participants were also asked how much they donated to charity in the last year. The average amount donated was approximately \$1,300 (range: \$0 to \$100,000) and over 82% of the participants donated some amount (n = 2,808). Finally, participants were asked what percentage of the amount they donated to charity was directed to GLBT organizations. On average, about one third of the amount donated was donated to GLBT organizations (33.3%; Range: 0% to 100%).

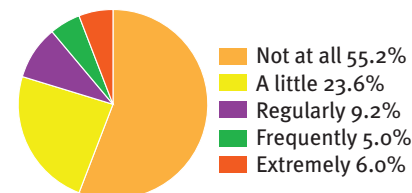
Long form participants were asked how they support non-profit organizations. The table below presents the frequency of support. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Support	Frequency
With donations when asked	51.8% (1,400)
With donations without being asked	43.5% (1,175)
With volunteering when asked	35.2% (951)
With volunteering without being asked	27.1% (733)
I am employed by a non-profit organization	9.3% (252)
I don't support non-profit organizations	5.8% (158)

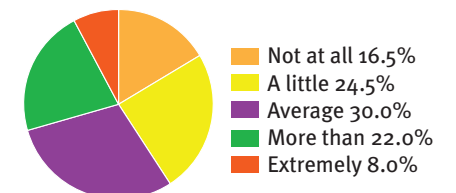
SPIRITUALITY

Long form participants were asked 2 questions about their spirituality. For each item, participants were asked to respond to the item using a five-point, Likert-type scale. For the first items, participants were asked *How active are you in your faith community?* Over three-fourths of the respondents stated they were *Not at all* active (55.2%; n = 1,492) or *A little* active in their faith communities (23.6%; n = 638). Less than 10% of participants were *Regularly* active (n = 249; 9.2%), while approximately 5% of participants stated they were *Frequently* active (n = 142) and 6% stated they were *Extremely* active (n = 177; 6.5%).

Active in Faith Community



Religious/Spiritual



Participants were also asked how religious/spiritual they considered themselves. Here, 41% of participants responded *Not at all* (n = 446; 16.5%) or *A little* (n = 661; 24.5%). Almost 30% stated they were *Average* in their religiosity/spirituality (n = 773), with 22% responding *More than Average* (n = 589) and 8.5% responding *Extremely religious/spiritual* (n = 229).

HEALTH

Several items were asked about participants' health, ranging from health behaviors to HIV status to health issues experienced in the last six months. Each will be presented as they appeared in the census.

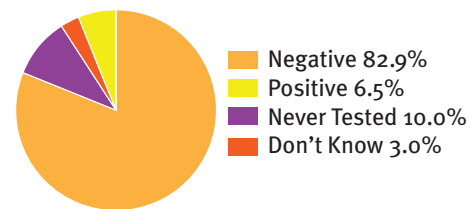
The first few health items asked participants to identify how much they used alcohol and tobacco. Alcohol was the most commonly used substance, with 2,500 participants reporting having at least one drink per week (73.4%). On average, participants stated they had about 5 drinks per week (Range: 0 - 100). Seven hundred sixteen participants reported smoking at least one cigarette per day (21%), with the average being three cigarettes per day (Range: 0 - 80). Very few participants reported using smokeless tobacco (n = 26; 0.7%); for those that did, the average was about one dip per day (Range: 1 - 15).

Next, participants were asked how many days in the last 30 they used each of the following substances. Very few participants stated they had used these substances. The table below presents these results for people reporting use.

Substance	n	Average # Days	Range
Cocaine	82	3.01	1-25
Crack	5	6.20	1-20
Crystal meth	45	6.11	1-25
Ecstasy	47	2.11	1-21
GHB	22	4.77	1-25
Heroin	5	5.00	1-11
Ketamine/Special K	9	5.44	1-15
LSD/Acid	5	3.40	1-11
Marijuana	447	10.78	1-30
PCP/Angel dust	2	7.50	2-11
Poppers	228	5.71	1-30
Steroids	12	12.17	1-30
Prescription drugs other than prescribed	118	7.77	1-30

Participants were asked to report their HIV status. Overall, very few participants were HIV positive (n = 223; 6.5%). The majority of individuals reported being HIV negative (n = 2,824; 82.9%), with another 10% stating they had never been tested (n = 351). Another 3% of participants stated they did not know their status (n = 102); this may be a result of taking a test but not returning for the results or not having a recent test. Long form participants were then asked their primary sex partner's HIV status. This can be useful as programming for HIV discordant couples is becoming more common and scientifically based. Approximately 30% of the participants stated they did not have a partner (n = 823) thus this item was not relevant for them. Fifty-nine percent of the participants stated their partner's status was the same as theirs (n = 1,596), less than 5% stated their partner's status was different (n = 124), and another 5% did not know their partner's status (n = 143).

HIV Status



All participants were asked how many different people they had sex with in the last 6 months. The range of sex partners was 0 to 150, with the average being 2.69. Almost 53% of the participants reported they had sex with one individual in the last six months (n = 1,791).

Participants were asked to describe the sexual behaviors they had engaged in the last 6 months. The table below presents these results. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Behavior	Frequency	Resource	Frequency
Vaginal sex with condom	176 (05.2%)	Masturbation	2,824 (82.9%)
Vaginal sex without condom	672 (19.7%)	Exchanged sex for money	0
Oral sex with condom/barrier	111 (03.3%)	Exchanged sex for drugs	0
Oral sex without condom/barrier	2,408 (70.7%)	Shared needles	0
Anal sex with condom/barrier	810 (23.8%)	None of these	188 (05.5%)
Anal sex without condom/barrier	940 (27.6%)		

Finally, participants were asked which of the following health issues they had experienced in the past 6 months and for which they had received or sought assistance or treatment. The table below presents these results. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Issue	Experienced	Treatment
Exercise regularly	1,355 (39.8%)	444 (32.8%)
Weight issues	1,192 (35.0%)	295 (24.7%)
Depression	1,138 (33.4%)	698 (61.3%)
Anxiety	1,116 (32.8%)	503 (45.1%)
Annual physical	882 (25.9%)	583 (66.1%)
Preventive screenings	854 (25.1%)	527 (61.7%)
Dental issues	705 (20.7%)	555 (78.7%)
High blood pressure	560 (16.4%)	442 (78.9%)
High cholesterol	545 (16.0%)	423 (77.6%)
Well-care	441 (12.9%)	323 (73.2%)
None	388 (11.4%)	963 (28.3% of total)
Suicidal thoughts	266 (07.8%)	104 (39.1%)
Sexual dysfunction	258 (07.6%)	96 (37.2%)
Diabetes	175 (05.1%)	167 (95.4%)
HIV/AIDS	162 (04.8%)	170 (105.0%)
Heart problems	106 (03.1%)	96 (90.6%)
Eating disorder	122 (03.6%)	36 (29.5%)
STDs (not HIV)	93 (02.7%)	89 (95.7%)
Intimate partner violence	50 (01.5%)	18 (36.0%)
Cancer	39 (01.1%)	42 (107.0%)

DISCRIMINATION, THREATS, VIOLENCE

All participants were asked the following question: *Have you ever felt you were the victim of violence based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status?* Almost 29% of the participants stated they had such an experience (n = 982). For those that had experienced violence, the next

question asked how many times they experienced violence. Numeric responses ranged from 1 to 200 times. Written responses ranged from a *couple of times* to *several* to *too many to count*. Next, participants were asked to identify where that violence occurred. The table below presents these results for the individuals who experienced violence; please note that more than one location could be selected. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Location	Frequency	Location	Frequency
Neighborhood	461 (46.9%)	Store	159 (16.2%)
Other public venue	401 (40.8%)	Home	127 (12.9%)
Work	335 (34.1%)	Park	95 (09.7%)
School	333 (33.9%)	Medical care setting	76 (07.7%)
Restaurant/bar	316 (32.2%)	Place of worship	71 (07.2%)

Finally, participants were asked how long ago the last episode of violence occurred. Here, participants responded using a 6 point Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Ongoing* to *More than 10 years ago*. Results are presented below.

Recency	Frequency
Ongoing	73 (07.4%)
Less than 1 year	255 (26.0%)
1-3 years ago	252 (25.7%)
4-5 years ago	122 (12.4%)
6-10 years ago	116 (11.8%)
More than 10 years ago	156 (15.9%)

In addition to the item about violence, all participants were also asked the following question: *Have you ever felt you were the victim of discrimination based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status?* Almost 52% of the participants stated they had such an experience (n = 1,768). For those that had experienced discrimination, the next question asked how many times they experienced discrimination. Numeric responses ranged from 1 to 500 times, with written responses ranging from *all the time* to *regularly* to *innumerable times*. Next, participants were asked to identify

where that discrimination occurred. The table below presents these results for the individuals who experienced discrimination and percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Location	Frequency	Location	Frequency
Work	1,171 (66.2%)	Store	396 (22.4%)
Restaurant/bar	541 (30.6%)	Place of worship	290 (16.4%)
School	523 (29.6%)	Medical care setting	240 (13.6%)
Neighborhood	521 (29.5%)	Home	148 (08.4%)
Other public venue	508 (28.7%)	Park	126 (07.1%)

Finally, participants were asked how long ago the last episode of discrimination occurred. Here, participants responded using a six point Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Ongoing* to *More than 10 years ago*. Results are presented below.

Recency	Frequency
Ongoing	346 (19.6%)
Less than 1 year	508 (28.7%)
1-3 years ago	414 (23.4%)
4-5 years ago	190 (10.8%)
6-10 years ago	161 (09.1%)
More than 10 years ago	131 (07.4%)

All of the remaining discrimination, threats, and violence questions were asked of only the long form participants.

Almost 59% of participants (n = 1,580) stated they had *been called names, threatened, stalked, intimidated, or had personal property defaced or damaged because [they] were GLBT*. The next question asked how many times. Numeric responses to this item ranged from 1 to 1,000 and written responses ranged from *many* to *countless* to *too many to count*. The recency of these events is presented in the table below.

Recency	Frequency
Ongoing	192 (12.2%)
Less than 1 year	344 (21.8%)
1-3 years ago	389 (24.6%)
4-5 years ago	207 (13.1%)
6-10 years ago	197 (12.5%)
More than 10 years ago	237 (15.0%)

Approximately 12% of participants (n = 322) reported they had *ever been punched, kicked, strangled, spit on or otherwise assaulted because [they] were GLBT*. Numeric responses to the frequency of these occurrences ranged from 1 to 100, with written responses ranging from *a lot as a child* to *many threats to not too many*. The recency of these events is presented below.

Recency	Frequency
Ongoing	5 (01.6%)
Less than 1 year	30 (09.3%)
1-3 years ago	57 (17.7%)
4-5 years ago	42 (13.0%)
6-10 years ago	51 (15.8%)
More than 10 years ago	135 (41.9%)

The next few items simply asked for yes/no responses. The table below presents the people responding affirmatively to the items.

Item	Frequency
Have you ever sought help because you were harassed because you were GLBT?	320 (11.8%)
Have you ever been threatened physically in a relationship?	679 (25.1%)
Have you ever felt intimidated by or fearful of your partner in a relationship?	736 (27.2%)
Have you ever been isolated from family, friends and support networks in a relationship?	718 (26.6%)
Have you ever been forced into sexual activity of any type in a relationship?	460 (17.0%)

Finally, participants were asked *Which of the following people have assaulted, threatened, and/or abused you in the past year?* The results are presented in the table below. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Person	Frequency	Person	Frequency
No one	1,914 (70.8%)	Student(s)	54 (02.0%)
Stranger(s)	325 (12.0%)	Employer(s)	50 (01.8%)
Partner/spouse	139 (05.1%)	Sibling(s)	43 (01.6%)
Boyfriend/girlfriend	115 (04.3%)	Other family member(s)	31 (01.1%)
Parent(s)	78 (02.9%)	Roommate/housemate(s)	27 (01.0%)
Co-worker(s)	74 (02.7%)	Child(ren)	13 (00.5%)
Neighbor(s)	72 (02.7%)	Teacher(s)	10 (00.4%)
Friend(s)	56 (02.1%)	Care provider(s)	8 (00.3%)

SUPPORT

Participants were asked about the people, groups, or activities that gave them support (e.g., emotional, financial) in the past six months. As would be expected, more than one response was allowed. The following table presents these results. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Support Provider	Frequency	Support Provider	Frequency
Friend(s)	2,340 (86.6%)	Religion (church, synagogue)	454 (16.8%)
Partner/spouse	1,703 (63.0%)	Social/rec group(s)	454 (16.8%)
Parent(s)	1,594 (59.0%)	GLBT organization(s)	405 (15.0%)
Pet(s)	1,464 (54.2%)	Child(ren)	305 (11.3%)
Co-worker(s)	1,412 (52.2%)	Internet chat group(s)	277 (10.2%)
Other family member(s)	1,380 (51.1%)	Teacher/professor(s)	184 (06.8%)
Medical care provider(s)	701 (25.9%)	Attorney(s)	184 (06.8%)
Neighbor(s)	696 (25.7%)	Bartender(s)	172 (06.4%)
Employer(s)	609 (22.5%)	Support group(s)	143 (05.3%)
Helping others	597 (22.1%)	School staff	107 (04.0%)
Counselor/therapist(s)	538 (19.9%)	12 step community	103 (03.8%)
Faith beliefs (not religion)	505 (18.7%)	Case manager(s)	65 (02.4%)
Volunteering	488 (18.1%)		

SERVICE NEEDS AND USE

This section of the census addressed the needs and service used by participants. Specific agencies were not mentioned in this section, rather general types of services were referenced. Participants were asked to identify whether they *Did not need* the service, *Needed and used* the service, or *Needed but did not use* the service.

For those individuals that stated they needed and used the service, two additional questions were asked: *How were the services you received?* and *Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?* For each of these questions, a five point Likert-type response scale was used, ranging from *Very Satisfactory/All of the Time* (5) to *Very Unsatisfactory/Not at all* (1).

This section of the census addressed the needs and service used by participants.



For individuals who stated they needed a service but did not use it, one additional question asking, *Why did you not access services* was posed. Here, participants could mark several items ranging from *transportation, cost, scared, to not GLBT friendly*.

The table on the next page presents the frequency of initial response, the average response for those needing and using services, and the most frequent reason for not utilizing a service.

Service	Did not need	Needed and used		Needed but did not use
		Satisfaction	GLBT friendly	Reason not accessed
Local health department	2,035 (75.3%)	537 (19.9%)		106 (3.9%) Not comfortable
		3.82	4.34	
HIV/AIDS social services	2,406 (89.0%)	248 (9.2%)		47 (1.7%) Not comfortable
		4.15	4.65	
HIV/AIDS medical services	2,503 (92.6%)	169 (6.3%)		19 (0.7%) Not comfortable
		4.32	4.62	
Individual counseling/therapy	1,567 (58.0%)	780 (28.9%)		347 (12.8%) Cost
		3.94	4.71	
Group counseling/therapy	2,291 (84.8%)	201 (7.4%)		199 (7.4%) Not comfortable
		3.96	4.56	
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	2,529 (93.6%)	71 (2.6%)		90 (3.3%) Not comfortable
		3.87	4.11	
Financial assistance	2,062 (76.3%)	343 (12.7%)		287 (10.6%) Didn't know how
		3.80	4.56	
Legal assistance	2,179 (80.6%)	364 (13.5%)		153 (5.7%) Cost
		4.05	4.66	
12-step group	2,497 (92.4%)	140 (5.2%)		50 (1.8%) Not comfortable
		3.89	4.24	
Medical assistance (doctor)	933 (34.5%)	1,628 (60.2%)		133 (4.9%) Cost
		4.08	4.61	
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	872 (32.3%)	1,487 (55.0%)		330 (12.2%) Cost
		4.11	4.62	
Spiritual assistance	1,942 (71.8%)	536 (19.8%)		216 (8.0%) Not comfortable
		4.10	4.62	
Food assistance	2,527 (93.5%)	103 (3.8%)		65 (2.4%) Didn't know how
		3.77	4.42	
Housing assistance	2,587 (95.7%)	47 (1.7%)		56 (2.1%) Didn't know how
		3.40	4.23	
GLBT agencies/organizations	2,088 (77.2%)	431 (15.9%)		172 (6.4%) Didn't know how
		4.07	4.77	
Athletic/sports organizations	2,120 (78.4%)	474 (17.5%)		95 (3.5%) Didn't know how
		4.11	4.45	
Local law enforcement	2,223 (82.2%)	427 (15.8%)		40 (1.5%) Not GLBT friendly/ Not comfortable
		3.50	4.04	
Community Relations Commission	2,639 (97.6%)	26 (1.0%)		25 (0.9%) Didn't know how
		3.67	3.80	
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	2,604 (96.3%)	24 (0.9%)		61 (2.3%) Didn't know how
		2.96	4.04	
Gym/health club	1,066 (39.4%)	1,151 (42.6%)		476 (17.6%) Cost/Time
		3.92	4.21	

COMMUNITY AGENCIES

This portion of the census asked participants to state how effective they felt a specified agency/organization was in meeting the needs of the GLBT community. Responses ranged from *Very Ineffective* (1) to *Very Effective* (5) using a Likert-type response scale, with an additional response category of *Don't Know Agency*. Participants were also asked if they had used the specified agency. The following table presents the agency, the average level of effectiveness, the number of people who don't know the agency, and the number of people stating they had used the agency.

Agency	Average Effective	Don't Know Agency	Used Agency
BRAVO	3.93	1,066 (39.4%)	181 (6.7%)
CATF	4.17	1,167 (43.2%)	320 (11.8%)
Columbus Health Department	3.75	476 (17.6%)	845 (31.3%)
Community Relations Commission	3.16	1,786 (66.1%)	40 (0.15%)
Equality Ohio	3.92	941 (34.8%)	396 (14.7%)
Human Rights Campaign	4.04	309 (11.4%)	730 (27.0%)
Kaleidoscope Youth Center	3.94	819 (30.3%)	160 (0.9%)
Ohio AIDS Coalition	3.67	966 (35.7%)	81 (0.3%)
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	3.37	1,007 (37.3%)	73 (0.27%)
OSU GLBT Student Services	3.60	878 (32.5%)	336 (12.4%)
PFLAG Columbus	3.74	503 (18.6%)	148 (0.55%)
Project Open Hand	3.83	1,346 (49.8%)	54 (0.2%)
Stonewall Columbus	3.94	269 (10.0%)	1,034 (38.3%)
Tobias Project	3.27	1,973 (73.0%)	35 (0.13%)
United Way of Central Ohio	3.66	347 (12.8%)	335 (12.4%)

COMMUNITY ISSUES

Next, participants were asked how serious of a problem they considered 12 issues within the Columbus GLBT community. Responses ranged from *Not a Problem at All* (1) to *Extremely Problematic* (4), with a *No Opinion* response also available. The table below presents the results for those individuals selecting a response other than *No Opinion*.

Issue	Average
Lack of interest in GLBT issues or concerns	2.79 (n = 2,418)
Lack of leadership	2.77 (n = 2,235)
Transphobia	2.77 (n = 2,004)
Classism	2.66 (n = 2,479)
Lack of cooperation among Gs, Ls, Bs, Ts	2.50 (n = 2,268)
Socio-political climates	2.46 (n = 2,336)
Racism	2.43 (n = 2,448)
Sexism	2.41 (n = 2,340)
Intolerance for differences in family structure	2.41 (n = 2,200)
Religious differences	2.33 (n = 2,231)
Misunderstanding between GLBTQ youth and GLBT adults (ageism)	2.32 (n = 1,921)
Ableism—disability	2.31 (n = 1,998)

COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITIES

The final section of the census dealt with participants' perceptions of the opportunities available in the Columbus GLBT community and their feelings of connection to the GLBT community, satisfaction with this connection, and the importance of sharing a sense of community with other GLBT people.

Eleven items required participants to rate their satisfaction with the opportunity mentioned using a five point, Likert-type scale, ranging from *Very Dissatisfied* (1) to *Very Satisfied* (5). The table below presents the opportunity and the average response for each.

Opportunity	Average
GLBT cultural opportunities (theatre, music, dance)	3.35 (n = 2,680)
GLBT social opportunities (clubs, etc.)	3.19 (n = 2,675)
GLBT support opportunities (groups, organizations)	3.27 (n = 2,652)
GLBT athletic opportunities (teams, leagues)	3.22 (n = 2,670)
GLBT spiritual opportunities	3.16 (n = 2,667)
GLBT dating/relationship forming opportunities	2.93 (n = 2,671)
GLBT activities for established significant relationships	2.80 (n = 2,676)
Activities for GLBT families with children	2.90 (n = 2,662)
GLBT youth opportunities	3.00 (n = 2,667)
GLBT older person or retired person opportunities	2.80 (n = 2,660)
GLBT information sources/resources (print, media, web)	3.13 (n = 2,668)

All participants, regardless of form, completed the following items. *How connected (much a part of) do you feel to the GLBT community in Columbus? How satisfied are you with how connected you are to the GLBT community in Columbus?* and *How important is it for GLBT people to share a sense of community with one another?* For each question, participants responded using a five point, Likert-type scale ranging from *Very Disconnected/Unsatisfied/Unimportant* (1) to *Very Connected/Satisfied/Important* (5), thus, higher scores reflect more feelings of connection/satisfaction/ importance. The table below presents the average responses, frequency, and percentage of responses for each question.

	Connection (Mean = 3.12)	Satisfaction (Mean = 2.97)	Importance (Mean = 3.91)
Very [...]	363 (10.7%)	259 (07.6%)	1,130 (41.8%)
Somewhat [...]	1,059 (31.1%)	785 (23.0%)	900 (33.3%)
Neither	663 (19.5%)	1,012 (29.7%)	202 (07.5%)
Somewhat [Dis...]	887 (26.0%)	1,035 (30.4%)	182 (06.7%)
Very [Dis...]	411 (12.1%)	287 (08.4%)	267 (09.9%)

RESULTS BY IDENTITY

The following section delineates results of the census by participant identity. The following table illustrates how the census participants self-identified.

Identity	Frequency
Gay	53.6% (1,824)
Lesbian	32.8% (1,017)
Bisexual	7.2% (244)
Transgender	1.5% (52)
Questioning	0.5% (17)
Queer	2.3% (79)
Straight	0.9% (30)
Self-defined	1.3% (43)

A small percentage of the sample (1.3%) chose alternative descriptors. For those that self-defined, responses included: *Asexual, attracted to feminists (sex and gender not relevant), both lesbian and transgender, dyke, homosexual—gay implies a cultural stereotype, I don't identify, omniseual, pansexual, and transqueerdyke*. Those participants who marked *questioning, queer, straight, or self-defined* were grouped for presentation purposes into the “Other” category for the tables presented in the following sections.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity/Race

Seventy-seven participants stated they were Spanish/Hispanic/Latino/Latina (2.3%).

Ethnicity	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano	11 (44%)	11(44%)	2 (8%)	1 (4%)	0
Puerto Rican	14 (73.7%)	1 (5.3%)	2 (10.5%)	1 (5.3%)	1 (5.3%)
Cuban	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	0	0	0
Other	19 (65.5%)	6 (20.7%)	3 (10.3%)	0	1 (3.4%)

As can be seen in the table below, White participants were overrepresented and Black participants underrepresented in all identities.

Ethnicity	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
White, non-Hispanic	1,729 (94.8%)	1,035 (92.7%)	223 (91.4%)	45 (86.5%)	136 (90.1%)
Black, African-American	67 (3.7%)	72 (6.4%)	15 (6.1%)	2 (3.8%)	4 (2.6%)
American Indian or Alaskan Native	50 (2.7%)	34 (3.0%)	11 (4.5%)	1 (1.9%)	12 (7.9%)
Asian, Asian American	17 (0.9%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.4%)	0	2 (1.3%)
Pacific Islander	12 (0.7%)	6 (0.6%)	6 (2.4%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (0.7%)

Sex/Gender

Participants were asked what sex they were born. Those who identified as bisexual or other were most often born female. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Sex	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Male	1,816 (99.6%)	9 (0.8%)	81 (33.2%)	27 (51.9%)	63 (41.7%)
Female	6 (0.3%)	1,106 (99%)	163 (66.8%)	22 (42.3%)	86 (57%)
Intersex	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	0	2 (3.8%)	1 (0.7%)

The gender of the participants completing the census was relatively consistent with identity:

Gender	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Woman	1 (0.1%)	1,090 (97.6%)	158 (64.8%)	16 (30.8%)	61 (40.4%)
Man	1,805 (99%)	1 (0.1%)	74 (30.3%)	3 (5.8%)	51 (33.8%)
Transgender (F-M)	1 (0.1%)	0	2 (0.8%)	9 (17.3%)	7 (4.6%)
Transgender (M-F)	0	7 (0.6%)	4 (1.6%)	24 (46.2%)	9 (6%)
Gender Neutral	2 (0.1%)	10 (0.9%)	0	1 (1.9%)	4 (2.6%)
Gender Queer	6 (0.3%)	5 (0.4%)	4 (1.6%)	2 (3.8%)	15 (9.9%)
Androgynous	6 (0.3%)	13 (1.2%)	3 (1.2%)	1 (1.9%)	3 (2%)
Self-defined	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.8%)	0	12 (8.4%)

Interestingly, participants who marked their identity as “other” most often also marked their gender as *self-defined*. Upon further description, these definitions ranged from *dyke, femme, mostly female-somewhere in the middle, transamorous with a little gender dysphoria, and undifferentiated*.

Age

Bisexuals and participants in the “other” category (*gender neutral, questioning, queer*) tended to be younger than their counterparts.

Age	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
18-20	59 (3.2%)	27 (2.4%)	22 (9%)	3 (5.8%)	14 (9.3%)
21-30	404 (22.1%)	230 (20.6%)	82 (33.6%)	10 (19.2%)	56 (37.1%)
31-40	496 (27.2%)	305 (27.3%)	70 (28.7%)	14 (26.9%)	38 (25.2%)
41-50	548 (30%)	345 (30.9%)	51 (20.9%)	10 (19.2%)	24 (15.9%)
51-60	240 (13.2%)	173 (15.5%)	16 (6.6%)	11 (21.2%)	14 (9.3%)
61-70	62 (3.4%)	32 (2.9%)	1 (0.4%)	4 (7.7%)	2 (1.3%)
71+	13 (0.7%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.4%)	0	1 (0.7%)

Political Affiliation*

Participants completing the long form of the census were asked their political affiliation. Most identified as being a Democrat. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Affiliation	Gay Men (n=1,544)	Lesbian (n=771)	Bisexual (n=200)	Transgender (n=43)	Other (n=130)
Democrat	1,130 (73.2%)	584 (75.7%)	119 (59.5%)	22 (51.2%)	72 (55.4%)
Republican	89 (5.8%)	21 (2.7%)	13 (6.5%)	6 (14%)	2 (1.5%)
Independent	173 (11.2%)	94 (12.2%)	32 (16%)	8 (18.6%)	25 (19.2%)
Libertarian	25 (1.6%)	8 (1.0%)	9 (4.5%)	0	5 (3.8%)
Green Party	4 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)	5 (2.5%)	0	7 (5.4%)
No affiliation	116 (7.5%)	57 (7.4%)	22 (11%)	5 (11.6%)	18 (13.8%)

Education

Over half of the individuals completing the census had completed college or had postgraduate degrees regardless of identity, except for transgenders. The actual breakdown is provided in the table below. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Educational Attainment	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Less than high school	15 (0.8%)	10 (0.9%)	3 (1.2%)	0	2 (1.3%)
High school graduate/GED	100 (5.5%)	56 (5%)	7 (2.9%)	6 (11.5%)	8 (5.3%)
Associate degree	175 (9.6%)	114 (10.2%)	22 (9.1%)	7 (13.4%)	17 (11.3%)
Some college	400 (21.9%)	197 (17.6%)	76 (31.1%)	20 (38.5%)	37 (24.5%)
College graduate	659 (36.2%)	325 (29.1%)	75 (30.7%)	9 (17.3%)	51 (33.7%)
Postgraduate degree	472 (25.9%)	412 (36.9%)	61 (25%)	10 (19.2%)	35 (23.2%)

Employment Status

The following table presents the employment status by identity for all of the census participants. The majority of participants, despite identity, were employed full time.

Employment Status	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Employed, full time	1,296 (71.1%)	830 (74.3%)	150 (61.5%)	31 (59.6%)	89 (58.9%)
Employed, part time	150 (8.2%)	82 (7.3%)	29 (11.9%)	6 (11.5%)	24 (15.9%)
Self-employed	162 (8.9%)	105 (9.4%)	17 (7%)	4 (7.7%)	12 (7.9%)
Retired	104 (5.7%)	49 (4.4%)	3 (1.2%)	4 (7.7%)	3 (2%)
On disability leave	45 (2.5%)	17 (1.5%)	6 (2.5%)	0	2 (1.3%)
Student	202 (11.1%)	120 (10.7%)	56 (23%)	5 (9.6%)	40 (26.5%)
Unemployed, looking for work	58 (3.2%)	28 (2.6%)	15 (6.1%)	4 (7.7%)	8 (5.3%)
Unemployed, not looking for work	13 (0.7%)	8 (0.7%)	8 (3.3%)	0	2 (1.3%)
Street/cash economy	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.4%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (0.7%)

Because participants could mark more than one response, those that marked multiple responses were examined. Most often, participants marking more than one response were bisexuals (n = 21; 8.6%) or others (n = 17; 10.1%). Typically, these individuals were students who were also working full time or part time.

Health Insurance

Participants were asked to indicate their access to health insurance. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Type	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Employer sponsored health insurance	1,289 (70.7%)	831 (74.4%)	148 (60.7%)	31 (59.6%)	90 (59.6%)
Purchase my own health insurance	160 (8.8%)	99 (8.9%)	16 (6.6%)	3 (5.8%)	11 (7.3%)
Covered by my partner/spouse's health insurance	75 (4.1%)	45 (4%)	22 (9%)	3 (5.8%)	9 (6%)
Covered under another family member's insurance	76 (4.2%)	34 (3%)	22 (9%)	3 (5.8%)	18 (11.9%)
Medicaid	28 (1.5%)	14 (1.3%)	8 (3.3%)	3 (5.8%)	3 (2%)
Medicare	70 (3.8%)	24 (2.1%)	8 (3.3%)	5 (9.6%)	4 (2.6%)
SSI/SSDI	30 (1.6%)	5 (0.4%)	5 (2%)	4 (7.7%)	1 (0.7%)
None	163 (8.9%)	84 (7.5%)	25 (10.2%)	6 (11.5%)	22 (14.6%)

Interestingly, of those gay men who had no insurance, 74 were employed full time (45.4%). Of the Lesbians without insurance, 31 (36.9%) were employed full time. Seven bisexuals (28%), 3 transgenders (50%), and 5 others (22.7%) were employed full time and had no insurance.

Disclosure*

Two items asked participants completing the long form to indicate the people they were “out” to and the age they began coming out. Results are presented in the table below and the average age is provided under each identity label. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Out to:	Gay Men (M=23.1)	Lesbian (M=24.1)	Bisexual (M=24.1)	Transgender (M=28.8)	Other (M=21.2)
No one	14 (0.9%)	2 (0.3%)	15 (7.5%)	1 (2.3%)	9 (6.9%)
Parent(s)	1,202 (77.8%)	634 (82.2%)	97 (48.5%)	27 (62.8%)	95 (73.1%)
Sibling(s)	1,247 (80.8%)	654 (84.8%)	103 (51.5%)	28 (65.1%)	85 (65.4%)
Other family member(s)	1,131 (73.3%)	589 (76.4%)	145 (72.5%)	31 (72.1%)	88 (67.7%)
Friend(s)	1,500 (97.2%)	755 (97.9%)	177 (88.5%)	37 (86%)	117 (90%)
Teacher/professor	502 (32.5%)	273 (35.4%)	47 (23.5%)	9 (20.9%)	62 (47.7%)
School staff (e.g., coach)	293 (19%)	163 (21.1%)	26 (13%)	2 (4.7%)	35 (26.9%)
Coworker(s)	1,197 (77.5%)	637 (82.6%)	100 (50%)	20 (46.5%)	89 (68.5%)
Boss	925 (59.9%)	508 (65.9%)	61 (30.5%)	17 (39.5%)	69 (53.1%)
Minister, priest, rabbi	435 (28.2%)	253 (32.8%)	26 (13%)	8 (18.6%)	25 (19.2%)
Counselor/therapist	530 (34.3%)	364 (47.2%)	67 (33.5%)	24 (55.8%)	58 (44.6%)
Medical Provider	993 (64.3%)	536 (69.5%)	74 (37%)	23 (53.5%)	80 (61.5%)
Neighbor(s)	1,056 (68.4%)	511 (66.3%)	65 (32.5%)	13 (30.2%)	66 (50.8%)

On average, participants began coming out at age 23 (Range: 0-62). The median age (half above, half below) at which gay men came out was 21. For lesbians the median age was 22, for bisexuals the median age was 24, for transgendered individuals the median age was 23, and for others the median age was 19.

LIVING SITUATION

The table on the next page presents the current living situation of participants. Those persons in the other category were least likely to own a home, while lesbians were most likely to own their residence.

Housing Type	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Own home, apt, condo	1,082 (59.3%)	751 (67.2%)	101 (41.4%)	27 (51.9%)	56 (37.1%)
Rent home, apt, condo	649 (35.6%)	328 (29.4%)	123 (50.4%)	20 (38.5%)	84 (55.6%)
Occupy home without paying rent	86 (4.7%)	32 (2.9%)	19 (7.8%)	3 (5.8%)	8 (5.3%)
Residential setting	3 (0.2%)	0	0	2 (3.8%)	2 (1.3%)
Homeless	0	2 (0.2%)	0	0	1 (0.7%)

The average number of persons in a household is presented in the table below as well as the frequency of response for each of the people with whom one could currently be living. As can be seen, regardless of identity, approximately one-fourth of all census participants lived alone. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Living with	Gay Men (M=1.88)	Lesbian (M=2.19)	Bisexual (M=2.27)	Transgender (M=2.24)	Other (M=2.26)
Alone	602 (33%)	247 (22.1%)	58 (23.8%)	13 (25%)	40 (26.5%)
Partner/Spouse	790 (43.3%)	696 (62.3%)	98 (40.2%)	16 (30.8%)	55 (36.4%)
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	74 (4.1%)	33 (3%)	22 (9%)	3 (5.8%)	11 (7.3%)
Children under age 18	56 (3.1%)	209 (18.7%)	55 (22.5%)	11 (21.2%)	17 (11.3%)
Children over age 18	13 (0.7%)	37 (3.3%)	7 (2.9%)	1 (1.9%)	3 (2%)
Parent(s)	55 (3%)	24 (2.1%)	15 (6.1%)	4 (7.7%)	6 (4%)
Other family member	49 (2.7%)	39 (3.5%)	9 (3.7%)	4 (7.7%)	7 (4.6%)
Roommate/housemate	318 (17.4%)	93 (8.3%)	40 (16.4%)	13 (25%)	37 (24.5%)

RELATIONSHIP STATUS

Two items addressed the relationship status of all the census participants; the first question asked the current relationship status and the second question asked the length of the current relationship. The table below presents the type of relationship and the average length of the relationship (in years) is presented under the identity label in parentheses.

Relationship	Gay Men (M=8.17)	Lesbian (M=7.30)	Bisexual (M=6.26)	Transgender (M=10.75)	Other (M=6.32)
Single, not dating	504 (27.6%)	178 (15.9%)	59 (24.2%)	22 (42.3%)	45 (29.8%)
Single, dating	304 (16.7%)	98 (8.8%)	37 (15.2%)	5 (9.6%)	20 (13.2%)
Committed/partnered and have sex only with my partner	764 (41.9%)	827 (74%)	99 (40.6%)	22 (42.3%)	71 (47%)
Committed/partnered and have sex with other people	245 (13.4%)	13 (1.2%)	49 (20.1%)	2 (3.8%)	15 (9.9%)

Transgender individuals were more likely to be single and not dating than gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, or others; however, when in relationships, they were in them for long periods of time. Lesbians were most likely to be in committed, sex with partner only relationships.

Four items relating to relationships were asked of the long form participants. The first of these items inquired about the satisfaction these participants had with their current primary relationship. Responses were selected from a five point Likert-type scale, and ranged from *Extremely Satisfied* (5) to *Extremely Dissatisfied* (1). The overall average level of satisfaction was 4.72; indicating participants were largely satisfied with their primary relationships. The table below presents the average level of satisfaction by identity.

Identity	Average
Gay Men	4.73
Lesbian	4.73
Bisexual	4.54
Transgender	4.43
Other	4.94

Participants overwhelmingly expressed satisfaction with their current primary relationship. Next, participants were asked to identify their legal relationship status. Not surprisingly, the majority of participants were not married or divorced/separated in Ohio or other states or countries. Twenty percent of the bisexual sample reported being legally married in Ohio. The table below depicts these results.

Legal Relationship	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Legally married in OH	20 (1.3%)	10 (1.3%)	40 (20%)	6 (14%)	9 (6.9%)
Legally divorced/separated in OH	116 (7.5%)	117 (15.2%)	35 (17.5%)	8 (18.6%)	12 (9.2%)
Legally married in state not OH or country not USA	25 (1.6%)	30 (3.9%)	7 (3.5%)	0	3 (2.3%)
Legally divorced/separated in state not OH or country not USA	29 (1.9%)	30 (3.9%)	8 (4%)	2 (4.7%)	5 (3.8%)
None of these apply	1,359 (88%)	591 (76.7%)	115 (57.5%)	28 (65.1%)	103 (79.2%)

The table below presents the results by identity for the items inquiring about the right to legally marry in Ohio and relationships with the legal benefits of marriage (i.e., civil unions) in Ohio. For each cell, the number and percentage of participants answering “Yes” is presented. Clearly participants were in favor of both the right to legally marry and relationships with the legal benefits of marriage.

Legal Relationship	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Right to legally marry in Ohio	1,205 (78%)	658 (85.3%)	165 (82.5%)	32 (74.4%)	92 (70.8%)
Favor a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage in Ohio	1,310 (84.8%)	694 (90%)	165 (82.5%)	36 (83.7%)	102 (78.5%)

FINANCIAL SITUATION

Five items were used to assess participants’ financial situation, four of which were answered by all participants. First, individuals were asked their annual household income before taxes. As can be seen, gay men were most likely to have incomes over \$150,000 and those in the “other” category were most likely to report incomes less that \$10,000 per year.

Household Income	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Less than \$10,000	78 (4.2%)	28 (2.6%)	25 (10.2%)	5 (9.6%)	21 (13.9%)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45 (2.5%)	30 (2.7%)	12 (4.9%)	3 (5.8%)	9 (6%)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	51 (2.8%)	23 (2.1%)	8 (3.3%)	2 (3.8%)	13 (8.6%)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	60 (3.3%)	35 (3.1%)	19 (7.8%)	4 (7.7%)	5 (3.3%)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	64 (3.5%)	46 (4.1%)	16 (6.6%)	5 (9.6%)	13 (8.6%)
\$30,000 to \$49,999	329 (18%)	191 (17.1%)	42 (17.2%)	13 (25%)	27 (17.9%)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	346 (19%)	249 (22.3%)	41 (16.8%)	6 (11.5%)	25 (16.6%)
\$75,000 to \$99,999	292 (16%)	194 (17.4%)	37 (15.2%)	7 (13.5%)	13 (8.6%)
\$100,000 to \$149,999	277 (15.2%)	201 (18%)	28 (11.5%)	2 (3.8%)	12 (7.9%)
\$150,000 to \$199,999	156 (8.5%)	70 (6.3%)	12 (4.9%)	2 (3.8%)	6 (4%)
\$200,000 or more	108 (5.9%)	41 (3.6%)	3 (1.2%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (0.7%)

Next, participants were asked to delineate which of the following financial resources they possessed. The resource most participants claimed was a checking account. The next table presents the frequency and percentage of each resource. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Gay men were most likely to have incomes over \$150,000.



Resource	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
3 months worth of savings	850 (46.6%)	492 (44%)	71 (29.1%)	19 (36.5%)	54 (35.8%)
Checking account	1,760 (96.5%)	1,073 (96.1%)	230 (94.3%)	43 (82.7%)	136 (90.1%)
Retirement savings plan	1,284 (70.4%)	806 (72.2%)	131 (53.7%)	23 (44.2%)	70 (46.4%)
Will	721 (39.5%)	480 (43%)	51 (20.9%)	11 (21.2%)	32 (21.2%)
Medical power of attorney	637 (34.9%)	466 (41.7%)	50 (20.5%)	10 (19.2%)	27 (17.9%)
Trusts	164 (9%)	119 (10.7%)	14 (5.7%)	4 (7.7%)	11 (7.3%)
Life insurance	1,207 (66.2%)	770 (68.9%)	131 (53.7%)	23 (44.2%)	64 (42.4%)
Parenting agreements	53 (2.9%)	88 (7.9%)	18 (7.4%)	2 (3.8%)	13 (8.6%)
Guardianship	40 (2.2%)	53 (4.7%)	11 (4.5%)	0	3 (2%)
Co-custody	26 (1.4%)	71 (6.4%)	14 (5.7%)	2 (3.8%)	5 (3.3%)
None of these	26 (1.4%)	21 (1.9%)	9 (3.7%)	3 (5.8%)	8 (5.3%)

Participants were also asked how much money they donated to charity in the last year. The average amount donated was \$1,300 (range: \$0 to \$100,000) and over 82% of the participants donated some amount (n = 2,808). Finally, participants were asked what percentage of the amount they donated to charity was to GLBT organizations. Here, the average was about one third of the amount was donated to GLBT organizations (33.3%; Range: 0% to 100%).

Identity	Average Amount	Percentage to GLBT organizations
Gay Men	\$1,518 (Range: \$0-\$100,000)	39%
Lesbian	\$1,152 (Range: \$0-\$60,005)	30%
Bisexual	\$727 (Range: \$0-\$10,000)	20%
Transgender	\$748 (Range: \$0-\$15,000)	16%
Other	\$1,130 (Range: \$0-\$50,000)	29%

Long form participants were asked how they support non-profit organizations. The table below presents the frequency of support by identity. Regardless of identity, individuals were most likely to support non-profit organizations with donations when donations were requested.

Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Resource	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
With donations when asked	838 (54.3%)	404 (52.4%)	88 (44%)	7 (16.3%)	58 (44.6%)
With donations without being asked	699 (45.3%)	323 (41.9%)	77 (38.5%)	17 (39.5%)	54 (41.5%)
With volunteering when asked	544 (35.2%)	276 (35.8%)	70 (35%)	11 (25.6%)	48 (36.9%)
With volunteering without being asked	401 (26%)	211 (27.4%)	65 (32.5%)	8 (18.6%)	46 (35.4%)
I am employed by a non-profit organization	129 (8.4%)	87 (11.3%)	15 (7.5%)	3 (7%)	17 (13.1%)
I don't support non-profit organizations	99 (6.4%)	23 (3%)	16 (8%)	7 (16.3%)	12 (9.2%)

SPIRITUALITY*

Long form participants were asked two questions about their spirituality. For each item, participants were asked to respond to the item using a five-point, Likert-type scale. Responses ranged from *Not at all* (1) to *Extremely* (5), with higher scores reflecting more activity or more spirituality. The table below presents the average response for each item by identity.

Identity	How active are you in your faith community?	How religious/spiritual do you consider yourself?
Gay Men	1.81	2.74
Lesbian	1.96	3.03
Bisexual	1.81	2.65
Transgender	1.83	2.95
Other	1.57	2.65

HEALTH

Several items were asked about participants' health, ranging from health behaviors to HIV status to health issues experienced in the last six months. Each will be presented as they appeared in the census.

The first few health items asked participants to delineate how much they used alcohol and tobacco. The table below presents the average number of drinks per week and cigarettes per day. Given the very few total number of participants reporting using smokeless tobacco (less than 1%), their results will not be presented in the table below. Interestingly, lesbians reported smoking and drinking the least.

Substance	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Alcohol (drinks/week)	5.44	3.12	4.07	3.91	4.18
Cigarettes (#/day)	3.19	2.44	3.02	5.06	3.35

Next, participants were asked how many days in the last 30 they used each of the following substances. It should be noted that very few participants reported using illegal drugs. The substance participants reported using most often was marijuana. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Substance	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Cocaine	58 (3.2%)	6 (0.5%)	12 (4.9%)	0	3 (2%)
Crack	1 (0.1%)	0	0	0	0
Crystal meth	14 (0.8%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.4%)	1 (1.9%)	2 (1.3%)
Ecstasy	35 (1.9%)	2 (0.2%)	7 (2.9%)	0	3 (2%)
GHB	21 (1.2%)	0	0	0	1 (0.7%)
Heroin	4 (0.2%)	0	0	0	1 (0.7%)
Ketamine/Special K	8 (0.4%)	1 (0.1%)	0	0	0
LSD/Acid	4 (0.2%)	0	1 (0.4%)	0	0
Marijuana	233 (12.8%)	119 (10.7%)	47 (19.3%)	4 (7.7%)	42 (27.8%)
PCP/Angel dust	1 (0.1%)	0	0	0	1 (0.7%)
Poppers	212 (11.6%)	1 (0.1%)	8 (3.3%)	1 (1.9%)	6 (4%)
Steroids	7 (0.4%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.4%)	0	1 (0.7%)
Prescription drugs other than prescribed	62 (3.4%)	30 (2.7%)	12 (4.9%)	1 (1.9%)	13 (8.6%)

Participants were asked to report their HIV status. Individuals could mark *Don't Know* which may indicate they have not been tested recently or have been tested but do not know their results. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response (most commonly this was *never tested* and *don't know*).

Identity	HIV Status			
	Negative	Positive	Never Tested	Don't Know
Gay Men	1,488 (81.6%)	213 (11.7%)	90 (4.9%)	60 (3.3%)
Lesbian	956 (85.6%)	0	182 (16.3%)	19 (1.7%)
Bisexual	204 (83.6%)	4 (1.6%)	41 (16.8%)	12 (4.9%)
Transgender	40 (76.9%)	0	11 (21.2%)	3 (5.8%)
Other	121 (80.1%)	6 (4%)	27 (17.9%)	8 (5.3%)

Long form participants were also asked to indicate their primary partner's HIV status. Here, participants may not have had a partner, thus the rows do not total 100%.

Identity	Partner's HIV Status		
	Same as Mine	Different than Mine	Don't Know
Gay Men	800 (51.8%)	117 (7.6%)	69 (4.5%)
Lesbian	568 (73.7%)	3 (0.4%)	45 (5.8%)
Bisexual	127 (63.5%)	3 (1.5%)	14 (7%)
Transgender	20 (46.5%)	0	4 (9.3%)
Other	71 (54.6%)	1 (0.8%)	11 (8.5%)

All participants were asked how many different people they had sex with in the last six months. The overall average number of partners was 2.69, with lesbians skewing the average downward. Gay men reported the most partners.

Identity	Range	Average	Mode
Gay Men	0-150	3.90	1
Lesbian	0-5	.92	1
Bisexual	0-60	2.72	1
Transgender	0-15	1.12	1
Other	0-20	1.89	1

Participants were asked to describe the sexual behaviors they had engaged in within the last six months. The table below presents these results. Across identity the behavior most participants engaged in was masturbation followed by oral sex without a condom/barrier. No one reported exchanging sex for money or drugs or shared needles. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Behavior	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Vaginal sex with condom	8 (0.4%)	58 (5.2%)	66 (27%)	7 (13.5%)	35 (23.2%)
Vaginal sex without condom	9 (0.5%)	473 (42.3%)	121 (49.6%)	16 (30.8%)	50 (33.1%)
Oral sex with condom/barrier	75 (4.1%)	16 (1.4%)	7 (2.9%)	3 (5.8%)	9 (6%)
Oral sex without condom/barrier	1,419 (77.8%)	679 (60.8%)	186 (76.2%)	18 (34.6%)	96 (63.6%)
Anal sex with condom/barrier	707 (38.8%)	26 (2.3%)	37 (15.2%)	4 (7.7%)	31 (20.5%)
Anal sex without condom/barrier	791 (43.4%)	68 (6.1%)	51 (20.9%)	5 (9.6%)	21 (13.9%)
Masturbation	1,670 (91.6%)	772 (69.1%)	221 (90.6%)	27 (51.9%)	123 (81.5%)
None of these	36 (2%)	119 (10.7%)	3 (1.2%)	13 (25%)	14 (9.3%)

As can be seen from the tables above, high risk behaviors for the transmission of HIV were limited to sexual practices (not illicit drug use). To further understand some of these results, the sexual behaviors of participants by their relationship status was conducted.

High risk behaviors for the transmission of HIV were limited to sexual practices (not illicit drug use).

Gay Men: Anal sex without a condom was most likely to be reported among gay men who were in a committed/partnered relationship and only have sex with that partner.

Behavior	Single, Dating (n=504)	Single, Not Dating (n=304)	Committed/ Partnered Sex w/partner only (n=764)	Committed/ Partnered Sex w/others (n=245)
Vaginal sex with condom	4 (0.8%)	0	3 (0.4%)	1 (0.4%)
Vaginal sex without condom	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.7%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (1.2%)
Oral sex with condom/barrier	20 (4%)	18 (5.9%)	21 (2.7%)	16 (6.5%)
Oral sex without condom/barrier	307 (60.9%)	257 (84.5%)	626 (81.9%)	225 (91.8%)
Anal sex with a condom	191 (37.9%)	190 (62.5%)	185 (24.2%)	139 (56.7%)
Anal sex without condom	116 (23%)	120 (39.5%)	425 (55.6%)	128 (52.2%)
Masturbation	449 (89.1%)	292 (96.1%)	691 (90.4%)	233 (95.1%)
None	17 (3.4%)	5 (1.6%)	12 (1.6%)	1 (0.4%)

Anal sex without a condom was most likely to be reported among gay men who were in a committed/partnered relationship and only have sex with that partner.



Lesbians:

Behavior	Single, Dating (n=178)	Single, Not Dating (n=98)	Committed/ Partnered Sex w/partner only (n=827)	Committed/ Partnered Sex w/others (n=13)
Vaginal sex with condom	5 (2.8%)	5 (5.1%)	44 (5.3%)	4 (30.8%)
Vaginal sex without condom	26 (14.6%)	43 (43.9%)	397 (48%)	7 (53.8%)
Oral sex with condom/barrier	2 (1.1%)	3 (3.1%)	11 (1.3%)	0
Oral sex without condom/barrier	51 (28.7%)	62 (63.3%)	558 (67.5%)	8 (61.5%)
Anal sex with a condom	0	5 (5.1%)	19 (2.3%)	2 (15.4%)
Anal sex without condom	1 (0.6%)	5 (5.1%)	58 (7%)	4 (30.8%)
Masturbation	135 (75.8%)	76 (77.6%)	549 (66.4%)	12 (92.3%)
None	32 (18%)	7 (7.1%)	79 (9.6%)	0

Bisexual Men:

Behavior	Single, Dating (n=23)	Single, Not Dating (n=11)	Committed/ Partnered Sex w/partner only (n=18)	Committed/ Partnered Sex w/others (n=22)
Vaginal sex with condom	1 (4.3%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (5.6%)	5 (22.7%)
Vaginal sex without condom	3 (13%)	4 (36.4%)	6 (33.3%)	12 (54.5%)
Oral sex with condom/barrier	0	0	0	2 (9.1%)
Oral sex without condom/barrier	14 (60.9%)	0	16 (88.9%)	21 (95.5%)
Anal sex with a condom	5 (21.7%)	6 (54.5%)	1 (5.6%)	11 (50%)
Anal sex without condom	4 (17.4%)	7 (63.6%)	9 (50%)	9 (40.9%)
Masturbation	21 (91.3%)	10 (90.9%)	18 (100%)	22 (100%)
None	0	0	0	0

Finally, participants were asked which of the following health issues they had experienced in the past six months and for which they had received treatment or sought assistance. The table below presents these results. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Issue	Gay Men		Lesbian	
	Exp.	Treat	Exp.	Treat
Heart problems	63 (3.5%)	51 (81%)	32 (2.9%)	35 (109%)
Diabetes	86 (4.7%)	83 (96.5%)	65 (5.8%)	62 (95.4%)
High blood pressure	346 (19%)	258 (74.6%)	158 (14.1%)	139 (88%)
High cholesterol	326 (17.9%)	266 (81.6%)	165 (14.8%)	120 (72.7%)
Cancer	16 (0.9%)	18 (113%)	17 (1.5%)	19 (112%)
Depression	541 (29.7%)	297 (54.9%)	378 (33.8%)	252 (66.7%)
STDs (not HIV)	70 (3.8%)	69 (98.6%)	11 (1%)	10 (90.9%)
HIV/AIDS	154 (8.4%)	162 (105%)	0	0
Dental issues	360 (19.7%)	297 (82.5%)	237 (21.2%)	192 (81%)
Sexual dysfunction	169 (9.3%)	72 (42.6%)	51 (4.6%)	12 (23.5%)
Anxiety	551 (30.2%)	229 (41.6%)	369 (33%)	187 (50.7%)
Suicidal thoughts	129 (7.1%)	41 (31.8%)	70 (6.3%)	33 (47.1%)
Weight issues	558 (30.6%)	129 (23.1%)	448 (40.1%)	121 (27%)
Eating disorder	62 (3.4%)	18 (29%)	40 (3.6%)	13 (32.5%)
Annual physical	468 (25.7%)	303 (64.7%)	312 (27.9%)	202 (64.7%)
Exercise regularly	748 (41%)	242 (32.4%)	434 (38.9%)	149 (34.3%)
Preventive screenings	388 (21.3%)	219 (56.4%)	359 (32.1%)	239 (66.6%)
Well-care	156 (8.6%)	111 (71.2%)	221 (19.8%)	156 (70.6%)
Intimate partner violence	30 (1.6%)	10 (33.3%)	14 (1.3%)	3 (21.4%)
None	239 (13.1%)	0	114 (10.2%)	0

For gay men, the health issues experienced most often were regular exercise, weight issues, anxiety, and depression. The health issues for gay men which were least often treated or they sought help for were weight issues, eating disorders, and suicidal thoughts.

The health issues experienced most often by lesbians were weight issues, regular exercise, depression and anxiety. For lesbians, the issues least often

treated or for which help was not sought were intimate partner violence, sexual dysfunction, and weight issues.

Issue	Bisexual		Transgender		Other	
	Exp.	Treat	Exp.	Treat	Exp.	Treat
Heart problems	6 (2.5%)	3 (50%)	1 (1.9%)	2 (200%)	4 (2.6%)	5 (125%)
Diabetes	11 (4.5%)	12 (109%)	5 (9.6%)	5 (100%)	7 (4.6%)	4 (57.1%)
High blood pressure	26 (10.7%)	18 (69.2%)	7 (13.5%)	6 (85.7%)	22 (14.6%)	20 (90.9%)
High cholesterol	26 (10.7%)	16 (61.5%)	9 (17.3%)	6 (66.7%)	17 (11.3%)	13 (76.5%)
Cancer	5 (2%)	5 (100%)	0	0	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)
Depression	128 (52.5%)	89 (69.5%)	28 (53.8%)	19 (67.9%)	60 (39.7%)	38 (63.3%)
STDs (not HIV)	7 (2.9%)	6 (85.7%)	0	0	4 (2.6%)	4 (100%)
HIV/AIDS	4 (1.6%)	4 (100%)	0	0	4 (2.6%)	4 (100%)
Dental issues	48 (19.7%)	27 (56.3%)	15 (28.8%)	5 (33.3%)	42 (27.8%)	32 (76.2%)
Sexual dysfunction	16 (6.6%)	5 (31.3%)	4 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	18 (11.9%)	7 (38.9%)
Anxiety	111 (45.5%)	46 (41.4%)	14 (26.9%)	6 (42.9%)	68 (45%)	34 (50%)
Suicidal thoughts	29 (11.9%)	14 (48.3%)	16 (30.8%)	5 (31.3%)	22 (14.6%)	11 (50%)
Weight issues	107 (43.9%)	28 (26.2%)	22 (42.3%)	2 (9.1%)	53 (35.1%)	15 (28.3%)
Eating disorder	15 (6.1%)	4 (26.7%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	4 (2.6%)	1 (25%)
Annual physical	60 (24.6%)	41 (68.3%)	7 (13.5%)	9 (129%)	29 (19.2%)	26 (89.7%)
Exercise regularly	91 (37.3%)	25 (27.5%)	16 (30.8%)	4 (25%)	55 (36.4%)	23 (41.8%)
Preventive screenings	61 (25%)	35 (57.3%)	8 (15.4%)	5 (62.5%)	36 (23.8%)	24 (66.7%)
Well-care	33 (13.5%)	30 (90.9%)	5 (9.6%)	2 (40%)	22 (14.6%)	18 (81.8%)
Intimate partner violence	6 (2.5%)	5 (83.3%)	0	0	0	0
None	14 (5.7%)		9 (17.3%)	0	11 (7.3%)	0

For bisexuals, the health issues most often experienced were depression, anxiety, and weight issues. Those issues least often treated or for which help was not sought among bisexuals were weight issues, eating disorders, and regular exercise.

For transgendered individuals, the health issues experienced most often were depression, weight issues, and suicidal thoughts. The health issues least often treated or for which help was not sought among transgenders were weight issues, regular exercise, and suicidal thoughts.

The health issues experienced most often by others were anxiety, depression, regular exercise, and weight issues. Those issues for which they sought treatment or help least often were eating disorders and weight issues.

DISCRIMINATION, THREATS, VIOLENCE

All participants were asked the following question: *Have you ever felt you were the victim of violence based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status?* The following table presents the results by identity for those that had experienced violence and the average number of times that violence was experienced. Those in the other category were most likely to report experiencing violence. Interestingly, bisexuals were least likely to experience violence but for those who did, they reported the violence occurred at the highest rate.

Identity	Experienced	Average Times
Gay Men	583 (32%)	2.56
Lesbian	287 (25.7%)	3.15
Bisexual	43 (17.6%)	4.53
Transgender	16 (30.8%)	2.27
Other	51 (33.8%)	3.20

The table below presents the results for where the violence occurred for individuals who reported the experience. Participants could indicate they experienced the violence in more than one location, hence the totals exceeding 100%.

Location	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Work	175 (30%)	120 (41.8%)	18 (41.9%)	3 (18.8%)	19 (37.3%)
School	214 (36.7%)	84 (29.3%)	13 (30.2%)	3 (18.8%)	19 (37.3%)
Neighborhood	286 (49.1%)	121 (42.2%)	24 (55.8%)	2 (12.5%)	22 (43.1%)
Place of worship	36 (6.2%)	30 (10.5%)	3 (7%)	4 (25%)	2 (3.9%)
Restaurant/bar	171 (29.3%)	102 (35.5%)	18 (41.9%)	4 (25%)	20 (39.2%)
Store	81 (13.9%)	52 (18.1%)	9 (20.9%)	4 (25%)	13 (25.5%)
Park	57 (9.8%)	25 (8.7%)	6 (14%)	4 (25%)	6 (11.8%)
Other public venue	229 (39.3%)	120 (41.8%)	19 (44.2%)	3 (18.8%)	25 (49%)
Medical care setting	29 (5%)	34 (11.8%)	4 (9.3%)	4 (25%)	8 (15.7%)
Home	70 (12%)	39 (13.6%)	7 (16.3%)	4 (25%)	8 (15.7%)

Finally, participants were asked how long ago the last episode of violence occurred. Here, participants responded using a six point Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Ongoing* to *More than 10 years ago*. Results are presented below.

Recency	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Ongoing	36 (6.2%)	21 (7.3%)	12 (27.9%)	3 (18.8%)	1 (2%)
Less than 1 year	146 (25%)	85 (29.6%)	7 (16.3%)	3 (18.8%)	13 (25.5%)
1-3 years ago	151 (25.9%)	63 (22%)	10 (23.3%)	7 (43.8%)	20 (39.2%)
4-5 years ago	64 (11%)	47 (16.4%)	6 (14%)	0	4 (7.8%)
6-10 years ago	78 (13.4%)	29 (10.1%)	2 (4.7%)	2 (12.5%)	5 (9.8%)
More than 10 years ago	103 (17.7%)	41 (14.3%)	6 (14%)	1 (6.3%)	5 (9.8%)

In addition to the item about violence, all participants were also asked the following question: *Have you ever felt you were the victim of discrimination based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status?* Bisexuals were least likely to report discrimination.

Identity	Experienced	Average Times
Gay Men	921 (50.5%)	3.36
Lesbian	634 (56.8%)	3.41
Bisexual	96 (39.3%)	3.56
Transgender	25 (48.1%)	1.58
Other	84 (55.6%)	3.24

The table below presents the results for where the discrimination occurred. More than one response was permitted; hence totals may exceed 100%.

Location	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Work	616 (66.9%)	433 (68.3%)	57 (59.4%)	17 (68%)	44 (52.4%)
School	282 (30.6%)	168 (26.5%)	30 (31.3%)	6 (24%)	35 (41.7%)
Neighborhood	283 (30.7%)	194 (30.6%)	21 (21.9%)	6 (24%)	17 (20.2%)
Place of worship	148 (16.1%)	111 (17.5%)	14 (14.6%)	4 (16%)	12 (14.3%)
Restaurant/bar	249 (27%)	224 (35.3%)	23 (24%)	10 (40%)	31 (36.9%)
Store	190 (20.6%)	160 (25.2%)	18 (18.8%)	6 (24%)	21 (25%)
Park	69 (7.5%)	35 (5.5%)	11 (11.5%)	3 (12%)	8 (9.5%)
Other public venue	248 (26.9%)	192 (30.3%)	29 (30.2%)	7 (28%)	29 (34.5%)
Medical care setting	113 (12.3%)	94 (14.8%)	11 (11.5%)	3 (12%)	18 (21.4%)
Home	76 (8.3%)	49 (7.7%)	14 (14.6%)	3 (12%)	6 (7.1%)

Finally, participants were asked how long ago the last episode of discrimination occurred. Here, participants responded using a six point Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Ongoing* to *More than 10 years ago*. Results are presented below.

Recency	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Ongoing	168 (18.2%)	140 (22.1%)	19 (19.8%)	5 (20%)	13 (15.5%)
Less than 1 year	233 (25.3%)	198 (31.2%)	38 (39.6%)	9 (36%)	28 (33.3%)
1-3 years ago	230 (25%)	135 (21.3%)	17 (17.7%)	6 (24%)	26 (31%)
4-5 years ago	108 (11.7%)	58 (9.1%)	11 (11.5%)	2 (8%)	9 (10.7%)
6-10 years ago	97 (10.5%)	48 (7.6%)	9 (9.4%)	0	5 (6%)
More than 10 years ago	77 (8.4%)	46 (7.3%)	2 (2.1%)	2 (8%)	3 (3.6%)

*All of the remaining discrimination, threats, and violence questions were asked of only the long form participants.

Participants were asked if they had *been called names, threatened, stalked, intimidated, or had personal property defaced or damaged because [they] were GLBT?* Follow up questions inquired about how recently the offense occurred. The table below presents the results by identity. The total number of

individuals experiencing the violence and the percentage of the total are presented in the parentheses under each identity in the table.

Recency	Gay Men (n=993; 64.3%)	Lesbian (n=401; 52%)	Bisexual (n=78; 39%)	Transgender (n=23; 53.5%)	Other (n=53; 40.8%)
Ongoing	124 (12.5%)	44 (11%)	10 (12.8%)	5 (21.7%)	9 (11.7%)
Less than 1 year	204 (20.5%)	90 (22.4%)	18 (23.1%)	7 (30.4%)	23 (29.9%)
1-3 years ago	233 (23.5%)	101 (25.2%)	28 (35.9%)	7 (30.4%)	18 (23.4%)
4-5 years ago	133 (13.4%)	51 (12.7%)	8 (10.3%)	3 (13%)	10 (13%)
6-10 years ago	123 (12.4%)	58 (14.5%)	7 (9%)	1 (4.3%)	7 (9.1%)
More than 10 years ago	169 (17%)	52 (13%)	6 (7.7%)	0	8 (10.4%)

Next, participants were asked if they had *ever been punched, kicked, strangled, spit on or otherwise assaulted because [they] were GLBT?* Follow up questions asked about the recency of the offense and are presented in the table below.

Recency	Gay Men (n=232; 15%)	Lesbian (n=55; 7.1%)	Bisexual (n=6; 3%)	Transgender (n=6; 14%)	Other (n=23; 17.7%)
Ongoing	3 (1.3%)	1 (1.8%)	1 (16.7%)	0	0
Less than 1 year	15 (6.5%)	7 (12.7%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (50%)	4 (17.4%)
1-3 years ago	40 (17.2%)	11 (20%)	2 (33.3%)	0	4 (17.4%)
4-5 years ago	29 (12.5%)	5 (9.1%)	0	2 (33.3%)	5 (21.7%)
6-10 years ago	35 (15.1%)	8 (14.5%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	5 (21.7%)
More than 10 years ago	107 (46.1%)	22 (40%)	0	0	5 (21.7%)

The next few items asked for yes/no responses. The table below presents the people responding affirmatively to the items. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Item	Gay Men (n=1,544)	Lesbian (n=771)	Bisexual (n=200)	Transgender (n=43)	Other (n=130)
Have you ever sought help because you were harassed because you were GLBT?	187 (12.1%)	84 (10.9%)	15 (7.5%)	7 (16.3%)	27 (20.8%)
Have you ever been threatened physically in a relationship?	319 (20.7%)	242 (31.4%)	77 (38.5%)	7 (16.3%)	31 (23.8%)
Have you ever felt intimidated by or fearful of your partner in a relationship?	350 (22.7%)	252 (32.7%)	77 (38.5%)	9 (20.9%)	46 (35.4%)
Have you ever been isolated from family, friends and support networks in a relationship?	334 (21.6%)	247 (32%)	74 (37%)	15 (34.9%)	45 (34.6%)
Have you ever been forced into sexual activity of any type in a relationship?	206 (13.3%)	144 (18.7%)	70 (35%)	5 (11.6%)	34 (26.2%)

Irrespective of identity, participants were most likely to report experiencing assault, threats or abuse from strangers followed by either partner/spouses or boyfriend/girlfriend.

Finally, participants were asked, *Which of the following people have assaulted, threatened, and/or abused you in the past year?* The results are presented in the table below. Irrespective of identity, participants were most likely to report experiencing assault, threats or abuse from strangers followed by either partner/spouses or boyfriend/girlfriend.

Item	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
No one	1,089 (70.5%)	559 (72.5%)	141 (70.5%)	27 (62.8%)	1 (0.8%)
Partner/spouse	67 (4.3%)	50 (6.5%)	10 (5%)	5 (11.6%)	6 (4.6%)
Boyfriend/girlfriend	58 (3.8%)	33 (4.3%)	12 (6%)	1 (2.3%)	11 (8.5%)
Parent(s)	35 (2.3%)	24 (3.1%)	10 (5%)	1 (2.3%)	8 (6.2%)
Sibling(s)	28 (1.8%)	8 (1%)	3 (1.5%)	0	4 (3.1%)
Child(ren)	9 (0.6%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (1%)	0	1 (0.8%)
Other family member(s)	16 (1%)	9 (1.2%)	2 (1%)	0	4 (3.1%)
Friend(s)	34 (2.2%)	12 (1.6%)	7 (3.5%)	1 (2.3%)	2 (1.5%)
Roommate/housemate(s)	18 (1.2%)	5 (0.6%)	4 (2%)	0	0
Care provider(s)	4 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	0	1 (2.3%)	2 (1.5%)
Employer(s)	34 (2.2%)	10 (1.3%)	4 (2%)	1 (2.3%)	1 (0.8%)
Co-worker(s)	50 (3.2%)	15 (1.9%)	7 (3.5%)	0	2 (1.5%)
Teacher(s)	6 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	0	0	2 (1.5%)
Student(s)	34 (2.2%)	10 (1.3%)	3 (1.5%)	0	7 (5.4%)
Neighbor(s)	53 (3.4%)	12 (1.6%)	3 (1.5%)	1 (2.3%)	3 (2.3%)
Stranger(s)	223 (14.4%)	57 (7.4%)	15 (7.5%)	7 (16.3%)	22 (16.9%)

SUPPORT*

Participants were asked about the people, groups, or activities that gave them support (e.g., emotional, financial) in the past six months. More than one response was allowed; hence totals may exceed 100%. The following table presents these results.

Provider	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Partner/spouse	878 (56.9%)	591 (76.7%)	128 (64%)	24 (55.8%)	75 (57.7%)
Parent(s)	880 (57%)	484 (62.8%)	122 (61%)	19 (44.2%)	83 (63.8%)
Child(ren)	86 (5.6%)	153 (19.8%)	36 (18%)	6 (14%)	20 (15.4%)
Other family member(s)	767 (49.7%)	439 (56.9%)	100 (50%)	14 (32.6%)	54 (41.5%)
Friend(s)	1,325 (85.8%)	685 (88.8%)	176 (88%)	33 (76.7%)	110 (84.6%)
Neighbor(s)	429 (27.8%)	196 (25.4%)	41 (20.5%)	5 (11.6%)	23 (17.7%)
Co-worker(s)	801 (51.9%)	449 (58.2%)	85 (42.5%)	15 (34.9%)	55 (42.3%)
Employer(s)	351 (22.7%)	179 (23.2%)	37 (18.5%)	8 (18.6%)	34 (26.2%)
Pet(s)	749 (48.5%)	522 (67.7%)	104 (52%)	16 (37.2%)	66 (50.8%)
Attorney(s)	107 (6.9%)	56 (7.3%)	10 (5%)	2 (4.7%)	8 (6.2%)
Medical care provider(s)	348 (22.5%)	243 (31.5%)	54 (27%)	13 (30.2%)	41 (31.5%)
Case manager(s)	48 (3.1%)	10 (1.3%)	4 (2%)	1 (2.3%)	2 (1.5%)
Counselor/therapist(s)	231 (15%)	209 (27.1%)	44 (22%)	16 (37.2%)	37 (28.5%)
Support group(s)	70 (4.5%)	39 (5.1%)	12 (6%)	12 (27.9%)	10 (7.7%)
12 step community	52 (3.4%)	29 (3.8%)	11 (5.5%)	3 (7%)	6 (4.6%)
Social/recreation group(s)	237 (15.3%)	149 (19.3%)	35 (17.5%)	4 (9.3%)	28 (21.5%)
Volunteering	259 (16.8%)	150 (19.5%)	31 (15.5%)	4 (9.3%)	39 (30%)
Helping others	307 (19.9%)	201 (26.1%)	40 (20%)	7 (16.3%)	40 (30.8%)
Religion (church, synagogue)	242 (15.7%)	166 (21.5%)	25 (12.5%)	4 (9.3%)	15 (11.5%)
Faith beliefs (not religion)	244 (15.8%)	187 (24.3%)	44 (22%)	7 (16.3%)	22 (16.9%)
Internet chat group(s)	158 (10.2%)	46 (6%)	46 (23%)	8 (18.6%)	19 (14.6%)
GLBT organization(s)	212 (13.7%)	116 (15%)	35 (17.5%)	13 (30.2%)	27 (20.8%)
Bartender(s)	124 (8%)	27 (3.5%)	11 (5.5%)	1 (2.3%)	9 (6.9%)
Teacher/professor(s)	95 (6.2%)	50 (6.5%)	17 (8.5%)	1 (2.3%)	21 (16.2%)
School staff	59 (3.8%)	24 (3.1%)	11 (5.5%)	1 (2.3%)	12 (9.2%)

Regardless of identity, friends provided the most support to the participants, followed by partner/spouses, parents, pets, and co-workers.

SERVICE NEEDS AND USE*

This section of the census addressed the needs and service used by participants. In this portion of the survey specific agencies were not mentioned, rather general types of services were referenced. Participants were asked to identify whether they *Did not need the service*, *Needed and used the service*, or *Needed but did not use the service*. For those individuals that stated they needed and used the service, two follow-up questions were asked: *How were the services you received?* and *Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?* For each of these questions, a five point Likert-type response scale was used, ranging from *Very Satisfactory/All of the Time* (5) to *Very Unsatisfactory/Not at all* (1). For individuals who stated they needed a service but did not use it, one additional question asking, *Why did you not access services* was posed. Here, participants could mark several items ranging from *transportation, cost, scared, to not GLBT friendly*.

The table below presents those who did **NOT** need the services by identity.

Service	Gay Men (n=1,544)	Lesbian (n=771)	Bisexual (n=200)	Transgender (n=43)	Other (n=130)
Local health department	1,094 (70.9%)	646 (83.8%)	159 (79.5%)	34 (79.1%)	94 (72.3%)
HIV/AIDS social services	1,288 (83.4%)	758 (98.3%)	192 (96%)	40 (93%)	116 (89.2%)
HIV/AIDS medical services	1,365 (88.4%)	761 (98.7%)	197 (98.5%)	42 (97.7%)	123 (94.6%)
Individual counseling/therapy	1,004 (65%)	391 (50.7%)	90 (45%)	13 (30.2%)	60 (46.2%)
Group counseling/therapy	1,330 (86.1%)	681 (88.3%)	150 (75%)	17 (39.5%)	101 (77.7%)
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	1,446 (93.7%)	728 (94.4%)	184 (92%)	36 (83.7%)	123 (94.6%)
Financial assistance	1,220 (79%)	596 (77.3%)	129 (64.5%)	26 (60.5%)	79 (60.8%)
Legal assistance	1,254 (81.2%)	613 (79.5%)	161 (80.5%)	33 (76.7%)	106 (81.5%)
12-step group	1,432 (92.7%)	707 (91.7%)	187 (93.5%)	37 (86%)	122 (93.8%)
Medical assistance (doctor)	576 (37.3%)	228 (29.6%)	68 (34%)	16 (37.2%)	38 (29.2%)
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	508 (32.9%)	214 (27.8%)	76 (38%)	22 (51.2%)	46 (35.4%)
Spiritual assistance	1,157 (74.9%)	502 (65.1%)	147 (73.5%)	26 (60.5%)	98 (75.4%)
Food assistance	1,452 (94%)	729 (94.6%)	178 (89%)	35 (81.4%)	119 (91.5%)
Housing assistance	1,482 (96%)	742 (96.2%)	189 (94.5%)	37 (86%)	123 (94.6%)
GLBT agencies/organizations	1,248 (80.8%)	579 (75.1%)	143 (71.5%)	20 (46.5%)	86 (66.2%)
Athletic/sports organizations	1,241 (80.4%)	558 (72.4%)	167 (83.5%)	36 (83.7%)	108 (83.1%)
Local law enforcement	1,258 (81.5%)	647 (83.9%)	169 (84.5%)	37 (86%)	100 (76.9%)
Community Relations Commission	1,504 (97.4%)	754 (97.8%)	199 (99.5%)	41 (95.3%)	126 (96.9%)
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	1,494 (96.8%)	745 (96.6%)	192 (96%)	35 (81.4%)	125 (96.2%)
Gym/health club	570 (36.9%)	329 (42.7%)	75 (37.5%)	28 (65.1%)	63 (48.5%)

This table represents the services needed and used, and participants' satisfaction (Sat) with these services and whether the services were delivered in a GLBT friendly (Friend) manner.

Service	Gay Men			Lesbian			Bisexual		
	n	Sat	Friend	n	Sat	Friend	n	Sat	Friend
Local health department	391	3.86	4.34	80	3.63	4.27	31	3.58	4.58
HIV/AIDS social services	216	4.17	4.65	8	3.75	4.63	7	4.29	4.86
HIV/AIDS medical services	156	4.33	4.65	4	4.75	4.50	3	4.33	4.33
Individual counseling/therapy	362	4.06	4.75	280	3.83	4.72	67	3.78	4.67
Group counseling/therapy	100	4.09	4.65	47	3.60	4.40	19	4.21	4.53
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	46	3.87	4.11	16	4.00	4.31	4	4.33	4.25
Financial assistance	168	3.87	4.63	97	3.76	4.33	38	3.61	4.74
Legal assistance	208	4.09	4.80	114	3.99	4.58	18	4.28	4.56
12-step group	71	4.01	4.37	46	3.76	4.28	11	3.91	4.00
Medical assistance (doctor)	891	4.14	4.62	503	4.00	4.63	125	3.99	4.60
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	880	4.20	4.61	445	3.95	4.62	91	3.88	4.68
Spiritual assistance	276	4.06	4.57	197	4.17	4.73	32	3.91	4.31
Food assistance	53	3.96	4.42	27	3.85	4.37	16	3.06	4.56
Housing assistance	26	3.42	4.46	11	3.55	4.18	6	3.00	3.50
GLBT agencies/organizations	215	4.12	4.73	132	4.06	4.85	32	3.53	4.81
Athletic/sports organizations	237	4.14	4.52	185	4.02	4.36	26	4.32	4.76
Local law enforcement	255	3.43	3.96	110	3.60	4.12	27	3.50	4.56
Community Relations Commission	17	3.53	3.63	5	4.00	4.00	0	—	—
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	13	3.23	3.77	5	2.60	3.60	2	4.50	4.50
Gym/health club	695	4.02	4.18	313	3.80	4.25	86	3.74	4.49

Service	Transgender			Other		
	n	Sat	Friend	n	Sat	Friend
Local health department	4	3.00	4.25	23	4.23	4.39
HIV/AIDS social services	2	4.00	4.00	12	4.33	4.33
HIV/AIDS medical services	1	3.00	3.00	5	4.00	4.20
Individual counseling/therapy	18	4.00	4.50	49	3.98	4.55
Group counseling/therapy	17	3.71	4.59	16	4.13	4.50
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	3	2.33	3.00	1	5.00	5.00
Financial assistance	6	4.17	4.33	33	3.75	4.79
Legal assistance	5	3.60	4.00	16	3.81	3.81
12-step group	5	2.80	3.20	5	4.60	4.00
Medical assistance (doctor)	22	4.05	4.50	80	4.08	4.44
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	10	4.11	4.70	54	4.41	4.59
Spiritual assistance	9	4.11	4.44	19	4.42	4.68
Food assistance	2	4.00	4.50	4	4.00	4.50
Housing assistance	1	3.00	3.00	3	3.67	4.33
GLBT agencies/organizations	16	3.56	4.75	34	4.47	4.62
Athletic/sports organizations	6	4.67	4.17	16	4.38	3.94
Local law enforcement	5	3.80	3.25	27	3.85	4.07
Community Relations Commission	1	3.00	3.00	3	4.00	4.67
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	2	2.00	4.50	1	2.00	5.00
Gym/health club	5	3.20	4.20	42	3.86	3.76

The following table presents the number of people who needed a service and did not use it, as well as the reason cited most frequently for its non-use.

Service	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual
Local health department	Transportation (42/48; 87.5%)	Didn't know how to access (17/33; 51.5%)	Not comfortable (5/9; 55.6%)
HIV/AIDS social services	Cost (36/39; 92.3%)	Time (3/5; 60%)	Not comfortable, Scared, Stigma (1/1; 100%)
HIV/AIDS medical services	Not comfortable (8/16; 50%)	Not comfortable (3/3; 100%)	
Individual counseling/therapy	Not comfortable (81/173; 46.8%)	Cost (50/96; 52.1%)	Cost (24/43; 55.8%)
Group counseling/therapy	Not comfortable (48/105; 45.7%)	Not comfortable (22/42; 52.4%)	Not comfortable (25/31; 80.6%)
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	Not comfortable (37/47; 78.7%)	Not comfortable (12/23; 52.2%)	Not comfortable (9/11; 81.8%)
Financial assistance	Didn't know how to access (96/151; 63.6%)	Didn't know how to access (42/74; 56.8%)	Didn't know how to access (19/33; 57.6%)
Legal assistance	Cost (44/76; 57.9%)	Cost (27/44; 61.4%)	Cost (12/21; 57.1%)
12-step group	Not comfortable (17/32; 53.1%)	Not comfortable (7/15; 46.7%)	Not comfortable (1/1; 100%)
Medical assistance (doctor)	Cost (40/68; 58.8%)	Cost (30/40; 75%)	Cost (4/7; 57.1%)
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	Cost (90/146; 61.6%)	Cost (73/108; 67.6%)	Cost (25/33; 75.8%)
Spiritual assistance	Not comfortable (57/106; 53.8%)	Not comfortable (42/68; 61.8%)	Not comfortable (15/21; 71.4%)
Food assistance	Didn't know how to access (24/34; 70.6%)	Didn't know how to access (10/14; 71.4%)	Didn't know how to access (4/6; 66.7%)
Housing assistance	Didn't know how to access (27/31; 87.1%)	Didn't know how to access (8/12; 66.7%)	Didn't know how to access (4/4; 100%)
GLBT agencies/organizations	Didn't know how to access (39/73; 53.4%)	Didn't know how to access (37/57; 64.9%)	Didn't know how to access (17/25; 68%)
Athletic/sports organizations	Didn't know how to access (29/56; 51.8%)	Didn't know how to access (11/24; 45.8%)	Time (5/7; 71.4%)
Local law enforcement	Not GLBT friendly (12/22; 54.5%)	Not comfortable (6/10; 60%)	Scared (3/4; 75%)
Community Relations Commission	Didn't know how to access (6/12; 50%)	Didn't know how to access (5/10; 50%)	Scared (1/1; 100%)
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	Didn't know how to access (17/26; 65.4%)	Didn't know how to access (15/18; 83.3%)	Not comfortable; Not GLBT friendly (3/6; 50%)
Gym/health club	Time (154/270; 57%)	Cost (80/128; 62.5%)	Cost, Time (25/39; 64.1%)

Service	Transgender	Other
Local health department	Cost, Not comfortable, Not GLBT friendly, (2/3; 66.7%)	Not comfortable (7/12; 58.3%)
HIV/AIDS social services	—	Not comfortable, Scared, Stigma (1/2; 50%)
HIV/AIDS medical services	—	—
Individual counseling/therapy	Cost (11/12; 91.7%)	Not comfortable (12/21; 57.1%)
Group counseling/therapy	Cost (5/9; 55.6%)	Not comfortable (6/11; 54.5%)
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	Transportation, Cost, Not comfortable, Scared, Time, Stigma (1/3; 33.3%)	Not comfortable (5/5; 100%)
Financial assistance	Didn't know how to access (7/10; 70%)	Didn't know how to access (11/18; 61.1%)
Legal assistance	Cost, Didn't know how to access (3/4; 75%)	Cost (6/8; 75%)
12-step group	—	Not comfortable, Time (1/2; 50%)
Medical assistance (doctor)	Cost (5/5; 100%)	Cost (9/12; 75%)
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	Cost (10/11; 90.9%)	Cost (23/30; 76.7%)
Spiritual assistance	Not comfortable (4/8; 50%)	Not comfortable, not GLBT friendly (6/13; 46.2%)
Food assistance	Didn't know how to access (4/6; 66.7%)	Didn't know how to access (3/5; 60%)
Housing assistance	Didn't know how to access (2/4; 50%)	Didn't know how to access (3/4; 75%)
GLBT agencies/organizations	Didn't know how to access (4/7; 57.1%)	Didn't know how to access (8/9; 88.9%)
Athletic/sports organizations	Cost, Time (1/1; 100%)	Not comfortable, Didn't know how to access (3/6; 50%)
Local law enforcement	Not comfortable, Not GLBT friendly (1/1; 100%)	Not comfortable; Didn't know how to access (1/3; 33.3%)
Community Relations Commission	Cost (1/1; 100%)	Not comfortable, not GLBT friendly (1/1; 100%)
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	Didn't know how to access (4/6; 66.7%)	Didn't know how to access (3/4; 75%)
Gym/health club	Cost (9/10; 90%)	Cost; Time (12/25; 48%)

COMMUNITY AGENCIES*

This portion of the census asked participants to state how effective they felt the specified agency/organization was in meeting the needs of the GLBT community. Responses ranged from *Very Ineffective* (1) to *Very Effective* (5) using a Likert-type response scale, with an additional response category of *Don't Know Agency*. The following table presents the agency, the average level of effectiveness for those that had used the agency, the average level of perceived effectiveness for those who had not used the agency, and the number of people who don't know the agency.

Service	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
BRAVO (used) (not used) (don't know agency)	4.24 (94) 3.84 (850) 577	4.25 (51) 3.99 (408) (305)	4.29 (7) 3.97 (77) 114	5.00 (1) 3.41 (17) 21	4.40 (15) 4.03 (68) 46
CATF	4.48 (249) 4.08 (766) 505	4.82 (28) 4.07 (298) (437)	4.86 (7) 4.16 (63) 129	0 3.25 (4) 35	4.57 (14) 4.07 (59) 56
Columbus Health Department	4.34 (590) 3.49 (694) 229	4.11 (136) 3.36 (467) (161)	4.21 (47) 3.38 (117) 35	4.00 (3) 3.10 (21) 12	4.14 (36) 3.50 (56) 36
Community Relations Commission	3.57 (21) 3.18 (487) 1,002	3.33 (12) 3.11 (253) 501	0 3.11 (45) 154	0 3.15 (13) 24	0 3.15 (33) 94
Equality Ohio	4.63 (184) 3.67 (771) 559	4.62 (146) 3.87 (392) 222	4.79 (19) 3.70 (84) 95	4.86 (7) 3.31 (13) 17	4.54 (26) 3.59 (58) 43
Human Rights Campaign	4.24 (390) 3.87 (968) 155	4.58 (228) 4.03 (460) 76	4.46 (41) 3.92 (113) 44	3.60 (5) 3.50 (20) 11	4.29 (34) 3.74 (72) 23
Kaleidoscope Youth Center	4.48 (69) 3.85 (998) 448	4.75 (61) 3.93 (492) 212	4.20 (5) 3.92 (97) 95	4.00 (1) 3.35 (17) 19	4.78 (18) 3.97 (68) 41
Ohio AIDS Coalition	4.56 (59) 3.62 (910) 540	4.70 (10) 3.64 (498) 254	4.50 (2) 3.70 (107) 87	5.00 (1) 3.60 (15) 21	5.00 (5) 3.48 (66) 56
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	4.04 (28) 3.35 (894) 587	3.36 (22) 3.39 (497) 243	2.80 (5) 3.46 (103) 89	0 3.20 (20) 16	3.00 (2) 3.28 (57) 68
OSU GLBT Student Services	4.30 (164) 3.42 (820) 526	4.21 (99) 3.52 (441) 221	4.44 (32) 3.47 (92) 72	4.00 (3) 3.17 (18) 16	4.03 (29) 3.53 (58) 40
PFLAG Columbus	4.42 (77) 3.69 (1,160) 271	4.62 (47) 3.75 (593) 119	4.50 (6) 3.59 (118) 72	4.00 (3) 3.47 (19) 14	4.00 (9) 3.56 (90) 27

Service	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Project Open Hand (used) (not used) (don't know agency)	4.64 (47) 3.85 (801) 660	4.67 (3) 3.71 (326) 434	5.00 (2) 3.63 (52) 142	0 3.00 (5) 32	4.40 (15) 4.03 (68) 46
Stonewall Columbus	4.09 (518) 3.72 (841) 154	4.29 (313) 3.88 (395) 56	4.45 (60) 3.71 (100) 37	4.11 (18) 4.00 (14) 3	4.24 (54) 3.76 (55) 19
Tobias Project	4.26 (23) 3.21 (417) 1,074	4.50 (4) 3.27 (162) 592	0 3.31 (32) 164	0 3.00 (3) 34	5.00 (2) 3.12 (25) 98
United Way of Central Ohio	4.17 (166) 3.63 (1,133) 214	4.09 (105) 3.61 (575) 79	4.11 (19) 3.48 (154) 24	5.00 (3) 3.13 (23) 8	3.50 (12) 3.33 (94) 20

Overall, participants felt the agencies were effective regardless of whether they had personally used the agency or whether this was a perception. Participants least often knew of the Tobias Project and the Community Relations Commission.

Overall, participants felt the agencies were effective regardless of whether they had personally used the agency or whether this was a perception.

COMMUNITY ISSUES*

Next, participants were asked to how serious of a problem they considered twelve issues within the Columbus GLBT community. Responses ranged from *Not a Problem at All* (1) to *Extremely Problematic* (4), with a *No Opinion* response also available. The table below presents the results for those individuals selecting a response other than *No Opinion*. While mild variations occurred between groups the two problems rated most serious were transphobia and lack of leadership in the community.

Issue	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Racism	2.54	2.76	2.91	3.21	2.91
Classism	2.75	2.92	2.89	3.16	3.14
Transphobia	3.29	3.36	3.43	3.48	3.43
Sexism	2.65	2.84	2.83	3.17	2.95
Ableism—disability	2.92	3.09	3.06	3.48	3.08
Misunderstanding between GLBTQ youth and GLBT adults	2.96	3.25	3.27	3.19	3.25
Socio-political climate	2.72	2.82	3.07	3.30	2.78
Religious differences	2.71	2.84	2.86	2.90	2.88
Intolerance for differences in family structure	2.77	2.89	3.29	3.21	3.18
Lack of cooperation among Gs, Ls, Bs, Ts	2.82	2.92	3.07	3.29	3.12
Lack of interest in GLBT issues or concerns	2.98	3.03	3.11	3.09	2.99
Lack of leadership	3.09	3.18	3.36	3.19	3.25

COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITIES

The final section of the census dealt with participants' perceptions of the opportunities available in the Columbus GLBT community and their feelings of connection to the GLBT community, satisfaction with this connection, and the importance of sharing a sense of community with other GLBT people.

Eleven items required participants to rate their satisfaction with the opportunity mentioned using a five point, Likert-type scale, ranging from *Very Dissatisfied* (1) to *Very Satisfied* (5). The table below presents the opportunity and the average response for each.

Issue	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
GLBT cultural opportunities (theatre, music, dance)	3.42	3.26	3.30	3.14	3.22
GLBT social opportunities (clubs, etc.)	3.25	3.10	3.19	3.02	3.11
GLBT support opportunities (groups, organizations)	3.31	3.22	3.26	2.95	3.31
GLBT athletic opportunities (teams, leagues)	3.28	3.15	3.10	3.07	3.16
GLBT spiritual opportunities	3.17	3.19	3.05	3.09	3.07
GLBT dating/relationship forming opportunities	2.92	2.93	3.11	2.81	2.82
GLBT activities for established significant relationships	2.81	2.75	2.97	2.88	2.74
Activities for GLBT families with children	2.93	2.85	2.85	3.00	2.88
GLBT youth opportunities	3.01	2.96	3.03	3.09	3.00
GLBT older person or retired person opportunities	2.79	2.79	2.90	2.91	2.82
GLBT information sources/resources (print, media, web)	3.14	3.05	3.31	2.81	3.16

All participants, regardless of form, completed the following items: *How connected (much a part of) do you feel to the GLBT community in Columbus? How satisfied are you with how connected you are to the GLBT community in Columbus?* Long form participants were asked *How important is it for GLBT*

people to share a sense of community with one another? For each question, participants responded using a five point, Likert-type scale ranging from *Very Disconnected/Unsatisfied/ Unimportant* (1) to *Very Connected/Satisfied/Important* (5), thus, higher scores reflected more feelings of connection/satisfaction/importance. The table below presents the average responses by identity.

	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Connection	3.10	2.96	2.74	2.77	3.03
Satisfaction	2.95	2.87	2.73	2.69	2.97
Importance	3.97	3.85	3.77	3.79	3.83

A cross tabulation of those individuals who felt connected to the GLBT community and their satisfaction with how connected they were to the community and a cross tabulation of those individuals who felt disconnected to the community and their satisfaction was also conducted.

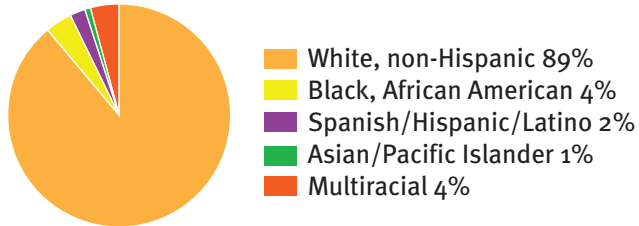
	Gay Men	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Other
Connected	3.60	3.53	3.32	3.22	3.51
Disconnected	2.17	2.20	2.25	2.00	2.35

As can be seen, regardless of identity, feelings of connection to the GLBT community in central Ohio were fairly neutral. Similarly, satisfaction with this connection was more towards the unsatisfied end of the spectrum.

* Asterisk indicates sections asked in long form version of census only.

RESULTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

The following section delineates results of the census by race/ethnicity of the participants. As can be seen in the following chart, White, non-Hispanics were overrepresented in the census.



For those that identified as multiracial, most often participants were White, non-Hispanic and Black, African American (n = 25; 21.2%), followed by White, non-Hispanic and American Indian (n = 23; 19.5%), and Black, African American and American Indian (n = 17; 14.4%).

DEMOGRAPHICS

Sex/Gender

Participants were asked what sex they were born. The table below presents results for each race/ethnicity.

Sex	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Male	1,797 (59.5%)	52 (40.9%)	49 (63.6%)	21 (61.8%)	73 (61.9%)
Female	1,217 (40.3%)	75 (59.1%)	27 (35.1%)	13 (38.2%)	44 (37.3%)
Intersex	2 (00.1%)	0	1 (01.3%)	0	1 (00.8%)

The gender of the participants completing the census by race/ethnicity was as follows:

Gender	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Woman	1,165 (38.6%)	74 (58.3%)	27 (35.1%)	10 (29.4%)	43 (36.4%)
Man	1,745 (57.8%)	50 (39.4%)	48 (62.3%)	20 (58.8%)	66 (55.9%)
Transgender (F-M)	17 (00.6%)	0	0	2 (05.9%)	0
Transgender (M-F)	36 (01.2%)	0	1 (01.3%)	0	6 (05.1%)
Gender Neutral	15 (00.5%)	0	0	1 (02.9%)	2 (01.7%)
Gender Queer	26 (00.9%)	1 (00.8%)	1 (01.3%)	0	2 (01.7%)
Androgynous	21 (00.7%)	1 (00.8%)	0	2 (05.9%)	2 (01.7%)
Self-defined	13 (00.4%)	1 (00.8%)	0	1 (02.9%)	2 (01.7%)

Among participants who marked their gender as *Self-defined*, further description revealed definitions such as *it shifts depending on the time*, *dyke*, *femme*, *undifferentiated*, and *mostly female--somewhere in the middle*. Very few Blacks or Hispanics reported gender other than woman or man.

Identity

Participants were asked how they identified. The majority of participants were gay men. The only exception of were Blacks who identified most frequently as lesbian.

Identity	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Gay Men	1,640 (54.3%)	48 (37.8%)	46 (59.7%)	17 (50.0%)	63 (53.4%)
Lesbian	992 (32.9%)	61 (48.0%)	20 (26.0%)	8 (23.5%)	31 (26.3%)
Bisexual	205 (06.8%)	11 (08.7%)	7 (09.1%)	5 (14.7%)	14 (11.9%)
Transgender	43 (01.4%)	2 (01.6%)	2 (02.6%)	1 (02.9%)	0
Questioning	13 (00.4%)	1 (00.8%)	0	1 (02.9%)	2 (01.7%)
Queer	70 (02.3%)	1 (00.8%)	2 (02.6%)	1 (02.9%)	2 (01.7%)
Self-defined	33 (01.1%)	0	0	1 (02.9%)	5 (04.2%)
Straight but GLBT behaviors	9 (00.3%)	1 (00.8%)	0	0	1 (00.8%)

Participants who marked their gender as *Self-defined* further description revealed definitions such as *gay but I do not use that word*, *omnisexual*, *pansexual*, *transqueerdyke*, and *lesbian transgender*.

Age

White, non-Hispanic participants tended to be older than their counterparts; especially interesting is only White, non-Hispanic individuals over the age of 71 completed the census.

Age	White Mean=39.5 Range=18-84	Black Mean=34.9 Range=18-64	Hispanic Mean=34.5 Range=18-59	Asian/PI Mean=30.7 Range=18-53	Multiracial Mean=35.7 Range=18-62
18-20	94 (03.1%)	8 (06.3%)	8 (10.4%)	4 (11.8%)	7 (5.9%)
21-30	675 (22.4%)	35 (27.6%)	21 (27.3%)	13 (38.2%)	37 (31.4%)
31-40	801 (26.5%)	47 (37.0%)	21 (27.3%)	12 (35.3%)	35 (29.7%)
41-50	901 (29.9%)	31 (24.4%)	23 (29.9%)	4 (11.8%)	22 (18.6%)
51-60	428 (14.2%)	5 (03.9%)	3 (03.9%)	1 (02.9%)	13 (11%)
61-70	96 (03.2%)	1 (00.8%)	0	0	3 (2.5%)
71+	18 (00.6%)	0	0	0	0

Political Affiliation*

Participants completing the long form of the census were asked their political affiliation.

Affiliation	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Democrat	1,734 (72.3%)	74 (79.6%)	34 (63.0%)	16 (57.1%)	63 (63.0%)
Republican	126 (05.3%)	4 (04.3%)	1 (01.9%)	0	1 (01.0%)
Independent	296 (12.3%)	6 (06.5%)	4 (07.4%)	4 (14.3%)	21 (21.0%)
Libertarian	39 (01.6%)	1 (01.1%)	2 (03.7%)	0	3 (03.0%)
Green Party	12 (00.5%)	0	1 (01.9%)	1 (03.6%)	4 (04.0%)
No affiliation	183 (07.6%)	6 (06.5%)	12 (22.2%)	7 (25.0%)	7 (07.0%)

Education

Regardless of race/ethnicity, participants completing the census were well-educated. The breakdown is provided in the table below.

Affiliation	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Less than high school	24 (00.8%)	3 (02.4%)	1 (01.3%)	0	2 (01.7%)
High school graduate/ GED	237 (07.9%)	15 (11.8%)	7 (09.1%)	2 (05.9%)	10 (08.5%)
Associate degree	201 (09.6%)	11 (08.7%)	8 (10.4%)	3 (08.8%)	11 (09.3%)
Some college	624 (20.7%)	35 (27.6%)	17 (22.1%)	8 (23.5%)	41 (34.7%)
College graduate	1,107 (33.7%)	35 (27.6%)	26 (33.8%)	8 (23.5%)	29 (24.6%)
Postgraduate degree	909 (30.1%)	28 (22.0%)	18 (23.4%)	13 (38.2%)	24 (20.3%)

Regardless of race/ethnicity, participants completing the census were well-educated.

Employment Status

The following table presents the employment status for all of the census participants. As can be seen in the table below, Multiracial participants were most likely to be self-employed. Asian/Pacific Islander participants were most likely to be students. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Education Level	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Employed, full time	2,152 (71.3%)	88 (69.3%)	53 (68.8%)	19 (55.9%)	79 (66.9%)
Employed, part time	245 (08.1%)	18 (14.2%)	13 (16.9%)	5 (14.7%)	7 (05.9%)
Self-employed	268 (08.9%)	5 (03.9%)	3 (03.9%)	1 (02.9%)	19 (16.1%)
Retired	155 (05.1%)	2 (01.6%)	0	0	4 (03.4%)
On disability leave	63 (02.1%)	3 (02.4%)	1 (01.3%)	0	3 (02.5%)
Student	353 (11.7%)	20 (15.7%)	15 (19.5%)	11 (32.4%)	22 (18.6%)
Unemployed, looking for work	94 (03.1%)	8 (06.3%)	3 (03.9%)	1 (02.9%)	8 (06.8%)
Unemployed, not looking for work	29 (01.0%)	1 (00.8%)	1 (01.3%)	0	1 (00.8%)
Street/cash economy	4 (00.1%)	1 (00.8%)	2 (02.6%)	1 (02.9%)	0

Most often, participants indicating more than one response were White, non-Hispanics (n = 228; 7.6%); most often these individuals were students who were also working full time (n = 95) or part time (n = 113). Asians were least likely to mark multiple responses with only two participants indicating more than one category and they both were employed part time and students.

Health Insurance

Participants were asked to indicate their access to health insurance. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Type	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Employer sponsored health insurance	2,153 (71.3%)	81 (63.8%)	52 (67.5%)	24 (70.6%)	73 (61.9%)
Purchase my own health insurance	257 (08.5%)	8 (06.3%)	8 (10.4%)	3 (08.8%)	10 (08.5%)
Covered by my partner/spouse's health insurance	142 (04.7%)	4 (03.1%)	3 (03.9%)	0	4 (03.4%)
Covered under another family member's insurance	129 (04.3%)	6 (04.7%)	4 (05.2%)	7 (20.6%)	7 (05.9%)
Medicaid	46 (01.5%)	7 (05.5%)	0	0	2 (01.7%)
Medicare	98 (03.2%)	10 (07.9%)	1 (01.3%)	0	3 (02.5%)
SSI/SSDI	39 (01.3%)	6 (04.7%)	0	0	1 (00.8%)
None	249 (08.3%)	16 (12.6%)	9 (11.7%)	1 (02.9%)	21 (17.8%)

Interestingly, 97 White, non-Hispanics who were employed full time did not have any health insurance (4.5%). The same was also true for ten Black, African Americans (12.3%), five Hispanics (9.6%), one Asian/Pacific Islander (4.2%), and seven Multiracial participants (9.6%).

Disclosure*

Two items asked participants completing the long form to indicate the people they were “out” to and the age they began coming out. Results are presented in the table below and the average age is provided under each race/ethnicity label. Hispanics were most likely and Asians were least likely to report being out to parents and siblings. Percentages add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Out to:	White Mean=23.6	Black Mean=2.4	Hispanic Mean=22	Asian/PI Mean=22.3	Multiracial Mean=22.7
No one	37 (1.5%)	1 (01.1%)	0	0	2 (02.0%)
Parent(s)	1,839 (76.6%)	69 (74.2%)	46 (85.2%)	17 (60.7%)	77 (77.0%)
Sibling(s)	1,901 (79.2%)	67 (72.0%)	47 (87.0%)	16 (57.1%)	80 (80.0%)
Other family member(s)	1,729 (72%)	63 (67.7%)	39 (72.2%)	13 (46.4%)	77 (77.0%)
Friend(s)	2,309 (96.2%)	89 (95.7%)	54 (100.0%)	27 (96.4%)	96 (96.0%)
Teacher/professor	776 (32.3%)	30 (32.3%)	20 (37.0%)	9 (32.1%)	50 (50.0%)
School staff (e.g., coach)	455 (19.0%)	14 (15.1%)	11 (20.4%)	5 (17.9%)	29 (29.0%)
Coworker(s)	1,837 (76.5%)	62 (66.7%)	43 (79.6%)	14 (50.0%)	76 (76.0%)
Boss	1,422 (59.3%)	43 (46.2%)	34 (63.0%)	10 (35.7%)	66 (66.0%)
Minister, priest, rabbi	677 (28.2%)	23 (24.7%)	11 (20.4%)	1 (03.6%)	31 (31.0%)
Counselor/therapist	935 (39.0%)	27 (29.0%)	19 (35.2%)	5 (17.9%)	48 (48.0%)
Medical Provider	1,544 (64.3%)	45 (48.4%)	30 (55.6%)	6 (21.4%)	74 (74.0%)
Neighbor(s)	1,554 (64.8%)	42 (45.2%)	31 (57.4%)	8 (28.6%)	67 (67.0%)

LIVING SITUATION

The table below presents results concerning the current living situation of participants. Data show that Whites were more likely to own their home, apartment or condo. Three participants were homeless.

Housing Type	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Own home, apartment, condo	1,841 (61.0%)	55 (43.3%)	40 (51.9%)	14 (41.2%)	57 (48.3%)
Rent home, apartment, condo	1,033 (34.2%)	63 (49.6%)	33 (42.9%)	17 (50%)	53 (44.9%)
Occupy home without paying rent	130 (4.3%)	5 (3.9%)	4 (5.2%)	3 (8.8%)	7 (5.9%)
Residential setting	5 (0.2%)	2 (1.6%)	0	0	0
Homeless	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.8%)	0	0	1 (0.8%)

The average number of persons in a household is presented in the table below, as well as the frequency of response for each of the people with whom one could currently be living. As can be seen, regardless of race/ethnicity, approximately one-fourth of all census participants lived alone. Asian/Pacific Islanders completing the census lived with more people than other races/ethnicities. Black, African American participants were most likely to be living in households with children under the age of 18.

Living with	White (M=2.02)	Black (M=2.11)	Hispanic (M=2.14)	Asian/PI (M=2.24)	Multiracial (M=2.11)
Alone	862 (28.6%)	37 (29.1%)	19 (24.7%)	11 (32.4%)	30 (25.4%)
Partner/Spouse	1,500 (49.7%)	44 (34.6%)	34 (44.2%)	14 (41.2%)	59 (50%)
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	111 (3.7%)	10 (7.9%)	8 (10.4%)	1 (2.9%)	9 (7.6%)
Children under age 18	299 (9.9%)	28 (22%)	10 (13%)	4 (11.8%)	9 (7.6%)
Children over age 18	50 (1.7%)	3 (2.4%)	5 (6.5%)	1 (2.9%)	3 (2.5%)
Parent(s)	87 (2.9%)	9 (7.1%)	2 (2.6%)	2 (5.9%)	4 (3.4%)
Other family member	91 (3%)	10 (7.9%)	0	3 (8.8%)	4 (3.4%)
Roommate/ housemate	436 (14.4%)	14 (11%)	15 (19.5%)	5 (14.7%)	23 (19.5%)

RELATIONSHIP STATUS

Two items addressed the relationship status of all the census participants; the first question asked the current relationship status and the second question asked the length of the current relationship. The table below presents the average length of the relationship (in years) and the type of relationship.

Relationship	White (M=7.87) 2mo-55yr.	Black (M=4.75) 2mo-36yr.	Hispanic (M=7.25) 2mo-29.5yr.	Asian/PI (M=5.82) 3mo-24yr.	Multiracial (M=5.85) 2mo-45.5yr.
Single, not dating	722 (23.9%)	34 (26.8%)	14 (18.2%)	10 (29.4%)	25 (21.2%)
Single, dating	401 (13.3%)	22 (17.3%)	13 (16.9%)	6 (17.6%)	19 (16.1%)
Committed/partnered and have sex only with my partner	1,596 (52.9%)	62 (48.8%)	42 (54.5%)	16 (47.1%)	63 (53.4%)
Committed/partnered and have sex with other people	292 (9.7%)	8 (6.3%)	8 (10.4%)	2 (5.9%)	11 (9.3%)

Regardless of race or ethnicity, participants were most likely to be in *committed/partnered relationships* and *have sex with that partner only*. Hispanic/Spanish/Latino participants were least likely to be *single and not dating* and most likely to be in *committed, sex with partner only* relationships.

Four items relating to relationships were asked of the long form participants. The first of these items inquired about the satisfaction with their current primary relationship. Responses were selected from a five point Likert-type scale, and ranged from *Extremely Satisfied* (5) to *Extremely Dissatisfied* (1). The table below presents the average level of satisfaction by race/ethnicity. Overall, participants reported being very satisfied with their current relationship.

Race/Ethnicity	Average
White, non-Hispanic	4.74
Black, African American	4.63
Hispanic/Spanish/Latino	4.31
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.67
Multiracial	4.69

Next, participants were asked to identify their legal relationship status. Not surprisingly, the majority of participants were not married or divorced/separated in Ohio or other states or countries. The table below depicts these results.

Legal Relationship	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Legally married in OH	73 (3%)	3 (3.2%)	2 (3.7%)	0	6 (6%)
Legally divorced/ separated in OH	256 (10.7%)	6 (6.5%)	4 (7.4%)	4 (14.3%)	16 (16%)
Legally married in state not OH or country not USA	60 (2.5%)	0	0	1 (3.6%)	3 (3%)
Legally divorced/ separated in state not OH or country not USA	64 (2.7%)	3 (3.2%)	3 (5.6%)	0	5 (5%)
None of these apply	1,964 (81.8%)	81 (87.1%)	45 (83.3%)	23 (82.1%)	73 (73%)

The table below presents the results by identity for the items inquiring about the right to legally marry in Ohio and relationships with the legal benefits of marriage (i.e., civil unions) in Ohio. For each cell, the number and percentage of participants answering “Yes” is presented. Regardless of race or ethnicity, participants indicated strong support for the right to marry and to have relationships with the legal benefits of marriage.

Legal Relationship	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Right to legally marry in Ohio	1,919 (80%)	70 (75.3%)	45 (83.3%)	24 (85.7%)	85 (85%)
Favor a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage in Ohio	2,057 (85.7%)	81 (87.1%)	45 (83.3%)	24 (85.7%)	88 (88%)

FINANCIAL SITUATION

Five items were used to assess participants’ financial situation, four of which were answered by all participants. First, individuals were asked their annual household income before taxes. As can be seen, White, non-Hispanics, Hispanics and Multiracial participants were most likely to have incomes over \$150,000. Asians were more likely to report incomes of less than \$10,000 a year which probably is related to the fact that many of them are students.

Household Income	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Less than \$10,000	130 (4.3%)	10 (7.9%)	3 (3.9%)	6 (17.7%)	8 (6.8%)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	78 (2.6%)	13 (10.2%)	2 (2.6%)	2 (5.9%)	3 (2.5%)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	79 (2.6%)	5 (3.9%)	3 (3.9%)	2 (5.9%)	7 (5.9%)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	107 (3.5%)	8 (6.3%)	2 (2.6%)	2 (5.9%)	3 (2.5%)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	129 (4.3%)	7 (5.5%)	1 (1.3%)	0	7 (5.9%)
\$30,000 to \$49,999	533 (17.7%)	24 (18.9%)	19 (24.7%)	3 (8.8%)	19 (16.1%)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	607 (20.1%)	22 (17.3%)	11 (14.3%)	5 (14.7%)	19 (16.1%)
\$75,000 to \$99,999	493 (16.3%)	13 (10.2%)	10 (13%)	0	25 (21.2%)
\$100,000 to \$149,999	470 (15.6%)	14 (11%)	10 (13%)	8 (23.5%)	17 (14.4%)
\$150,000 to \$199,999	222 (7.4%)	6 (4.7%)	9 (11.7%)	1 (2.9%)	7 (5.9%)
\$200,000 or more	141 (4.7%)	3 (2.4%)	7 (9.1%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (1.6%)

Next, participants were asked to delineate which of the following financial resources they possessed. The table below presents the frequency and percentage of each resource. Participants were most likely to report having a

checking account, regardless of race/ethnicity. Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Resource	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
3 months worth of savings	1,375 (45.6%)	35 (27.6%)	32 (41.6%)	15 (44.1%)	32 (27.1%)
Checking account	2,916 (96.6%)	110 (86.6%)	69 (89.6%)	32 (94.1%)	105 (89%)
Retirement savings plan	2,128 (70.5%)	65 (51.2%)	44 (57.1%)	17 (50%)	59 (50%)
Will	1,203 (39.9%)	26 (20.5%)	19 (24.7%)	9 (26.5%)	34 (28.8%)
Medical power of attorney	1,106 (36.6%)	27 (21.3%)	50 (20.5%)	5 (14.7%)	30 (25.4%)
Trusts	289 (9.6%)	6 (4.7%)	7 (9.1%)	3 (8.8%)	7 (5.9%)
Life insurance	1,981 (65.6%)	75 (59.1%)	48 (62.3%)	16 (47.1%)	70 (59.3%)
Parenting agreements	162 (5.4%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (1.3%)	2 (5.9%)	6 (5.1%)
Guardianship	99 (3.3%)	4 (3.1%)	0	1 (2.9%)	4 (3.4%)
Co-custody	108 (3.6%)	2 (1.6%)	1 (1.3%)	1 (2.9%)	6 (5.1%)
None of these	45 (1.5%)	9 (7.1%)	4 (5.2%)	1 (2.9%)	7 (5.9%)

Participants were also asked how much they donated to charity in the last year and what percentage was to GLBT organizations. The table below presents results: On average Blacks donate more per year exceeding Whites by almost \$500.

Race/Ethnicity	Average Amount	Percentage to GLBT Organizations
White, non-Hispanic	\$1,322 (Range: \$0-\$100,000)	34%
Black, African American	\$1,732 (Range: \$0-\$90,000)	32%
Hispanic/Spanish/Latino	\$1,237 (Range: \$0-\$12,000)	26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	\$485 (Range: \$0-\$5,000)	26%
Multiracial	\$787 (Range: \$0-\$14,500)	40%

On average Blacks donate more per year exceeding Whites by almost \$500.

Long form participants were asked how they support non-profit organizations. The table below presents the frequency of support by race/ethnicity. Irrespective of race participants were most likely to donate when asked. Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Resource	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
With donations when asked	1,254 (52.3%)	49 (52.7%)	29 (53.7%)	15 (53.6%)	48 (48%)
With donations without being asked	1,058 (44.1%)	32 (34.4%)	21 (38.9%)	6 (21.4%)	46 (46%)
With volunteering when asked	854 (35.6%)	29 (31.2%)	16 (29.6%)	6 (21.4%)	36 (36%)
With volunteering without being asked	646 (26.9%)	24 (25.8%)	13 (24.1%)	6 (21.4%)	31 (31%)
I am employed by a non-profit organization	224 (9.3%)	6 (6.5%)	5 (9.3%)	1 (3.6%)	13 (13%)
I don't support non-profit organizations	141 (5.9%)	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.6%)	3 (10.7%)	5 (5%)

SPIRITUALITY*

Long form participants were asked two questions about their spirituality. For each item, participants were asked to respond to the item using a five-point, Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Not at All* (1) to *Extremely* (5). The table below presents the average response for each item by race/ethnicity. Blacks reported greater levels of activity in their faith community.

Race/Ethnicity	How active are you in your faith community?	How religious/spiritual do you consider yourself?
White, non-Hispanic	1.84	2.78
Black, African American	2.23	3.26
Hispanic/Spanish/Latino	1.78	2.80
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.29	2.46
Multiracial	1.78	3.26

HEALTH

Several items were asked about participants' health, ranging from health behaviors to HIV status. Participants reported health issues experienced in the last six months. Each will be presented as they appeared in the census.

The first few health items asked participants to delineate how much they used alcohol and tobacco. The table below presents the average number of drinks per week and cigarettes per day by race/ethnicity. Given the very few total number of participants reporting using smokeless tobacco (n = 26), their results will not be presented. White reported the highest level of alcohol consumption and those reporting multiracial heritage smoked the greatest number of cigarettes per day.

Substance	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Alcohol (drinks/week)	4.60	3.20	4.82	2.71	4.02
Cigarettes (#/day)	2.98	2.04	2.03	2.03	4.34

Next, participants were asked how many days in the last 30 days they used each of the following substances. Very few participants stated they had used illegal drugs, hence the table below depicts the frequency of response for participants stating they had used the substance. For all races/ethnicities, except those that were multiracial, marijuana was the most frequently used substance. For multiracial participants, the substance most used was poppers. Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Substance	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Cocaine	69 (2.3%)	5 (4.5%)	3 (3.9%)	0	3 (2.5%)
Crack	5 (0.2%)	0	0	0	0
Crystal meth	42 (1.3%)	0	0	0	3 (2.5%)
Ecstasy	40 (1.4%)	2 (1.6%)	4 (5.2%)	0	1 (0.8%)
GHB	19 (0.7%)	0	0	0	3 (2.5%)
Heroin	3 (0.1%)	2 (1.6%)	0	0	0
Ketamine/Special K	8 (0.3%)	0	0	0	1 (0.8%)
LSD/Acid	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.8%)	0	0	0
Marijuana	388 (14.3%)	23 (18.1%)	11 (14.3%)	3 (8.7%)	14 (11.8%)
PCP/Angel dust	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.8%)	0	0	0
Poppers	196 (7.4%)	6 (4.7%)	9 (11.7%)	2 (5.8%)	15 (12.7%)
Steroids	11 (0.4%)	0	0	0	1 (0.8%)
Prescription drugs other than prescribed	98 (3.7%)	6 (4.7%)	3 (3.9%)	2 (5.8%)	8 (6.7%)

Participants were next asked to report their HIV status. Individuals could mark *Don't Know* which may indicate they have not been tested recently or have been tested but do not know their results.

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Status			
	Negative	Positive	Never Tested	Don't Know
White	2,516 (80.8%)	190 (6.1%)	312 (10.0%)	87 (2.8%)
Black	101 (78.9%)	12 (9.4%)	11 (8.6%)	4 (3.1%)
Hispanic	61 (77.2%)	8 (10.1%)	8 (10.1%)	2 (2.5%)
Asian/PI	23 (63.9%)	1 (2.8%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)
Multiracial	100 (82.6%)	9 (7.4%)	7 (5.8%)	5 (4.1%)

Multiracial participants were most likely to have been tested for HIV/AIDS. Asian/Pacific Islander participants were least likely to have been tested or to know their HIV status. Approximately 3 in every 10 participants of the census did not know their HIV status, regardless of race/ethnicity.

Long form participants were also asked to indicate their primary partner's HIV status. Asians were most likely to report not knowing their partners status. Rows may not total 100% due to participants who did not have a primary sex partner.

Race/Ethnicity	Partner's HIV Status		
	Same as mine	Different than mine	Don't know
White	1,413 (58.9%)	109 (4.5%)	120 (5%)
Black	57 (61.3%)	3 (3.2%)	5 (5.4%)
Hispanic	36 (66.7%)	3 (5.6%)	4 (7.4%)
Asian/PI	12 (42.9%)	1 (3.6%)	6 (21.4%)
Multiracial	62 (62%)	7 (7%)	4 (4%)

All participants were asked how many different people they had sex with in the last six months. The overall average number of partners was 2.69, with Blacks skewing this number downward and Hispanics skewing the number higher.

Race/Ethnicity	Range	Average	Mode
White	0-150	2.63	1 (53.0%)
Black	0-15	2.14	1 (45.7%)
Hispanic	0-60	4.95	1 (57.1%)
Asian/PI	0-20	2.79	1 (58.8%)
Multiracial	0-45	3.54	1 (45.8%)

Participants were asked to describe the sexual behaviors they had engaged in the last six months. The table below presents these results. Masturbation was the activity reported most often by participants irrespective of race or ethnicity. Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Behavior	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Vaginal sex with condom	145 (4.8%)	11 (8.7%)	5 (6.5%)	0	10 (8.5%)
Vaginal sex without condom	585 (19.4%)	31 (24.4%)	16 (20.8%)	6 (17.6%)	25 (21.2%)
Oral sex with condom/barrier	83 (2.8%)	7 (5.5%)	5 (6.5%)	1 (2.9%)	11 (9.3%)
Oral sex without condom/barrier	2,125 (70.4%)	86 (67.7%)	58 (75.3%)	26 (76.5%)	93 (78.8%)
Anal sex with condom/barrier	695 (23%)	32 (25.2%)	25 (32.5%)	7 (20.6%)	40 (33.9%)
Anal sex without condom/barrier	835 (27.7%)	23 (18.1%)	25 (32.5%)	11 (32.4%)	38 (32.2%)
Masturbation	2,508 (83.1%)	99 (78%)	66 (85.7%)	26 (76.5%)	100 (84.7%)
None of these	165 (5.5%)	9 (7.1%)	5 (6.5%)	2 (5.9%)	4 (3.4%)

As can be seen in the previous table, regardless of race/ethnicity, sexual behaviors without the use of condoms/barriers were the most common except for masturbation.

Regardless of race/ethnicity, sexual behaviors without the use of condoms/barriers were the most common except for masturbation.

Finally, participants were asked which of the following health issues they had experienced in the past six months and for which they had received treatment or sought assistance. The table below presents these results and percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Issue	White		Black	
	Exp.	Treat	Exp.	Treat
Heart problems	98 (3.2%)	86 (87.8%)	2 (1.6%)	3 (150%)
Diabetes	155 (5.1%)	148 (95.5%)	11 (8.7%)	11 (100%)
High blood pressure	474 (15.7%)	375 (79.1%)	34 (26.8%)	25 (73.5%)
High cholesterol	492 (16.3%)	383 (77.8%)	13 (10.2%)	9 (69.2%)
Cancer	39 (1.3%)	42 (108%)	0	0
Depression	989 (32.8%)	627 (63.4%)	50 (39.4%)	20 (40%)
STDs (not HIV)	79 (2.6%)	76 (96.2%)	5 (3.9%)	4 (80%)
HIV/AIDS	142 (4.7%)	162 (114%)	7 (5.5%)	7 (100%)
Dental issues	627 (20.8%)	502 (80.1%)	17 (13.4%)	14 (82.4%)
Sexual dysfunction	231 (7.7%)	89 (38.5%)	5 (3.9%)	1 (20%)
Anxiety	994 (32.9%)	459 (46.2%)	31 (24.4%)	10 (32.3%)
Suicidal thoughts	233 (7.7%)	90 (38.6%)	12 (9.4%)	5 (33.3%)
Weight issues	1,035 (34.3%)	264 (25.5%)	51 (40.2%)	11 (21.6%)
Eating disorder	103 (3.4%)	31 (30.1%)	3 (2.4%)	2 (66.7%)
Annual physical	802 (26.6%)	537 (70%)	36 (28.3%)	18 (50%)
Exercise regularly	1,197 (39.7%)	396 (33.1%)	41 (32.3%)	15 (36.6%)
Preventive screenings	779 (25.8%)	476 (61.1%)	30 (23.6%)	16 (53.3%)
Well-care	402 (13.3%)	289 (71.9%)	17 (13.4%)	14 (82.4%)
Intimate partner violence	38 (1.3%)	15 (39.5%)	4 (3.1%)	0 (0%)
None	346 (11.5%)	—	15 (11.8%)	—

For White, non-Hispanics, the health issues experienced most often were regular exercise, weight issues, anxiety, and depression. The health issues which were least often treated or for which help was sought were weight issues, eating disorders, and exercising regularly.

The health issues experienced most often by Black, African Americans were weight issues, regular exercise, and depression. The issues least often treated

or for which help was sought were intimate partner violence, sexual dysfunction, and weight issues.

Issue	Hispanic		Asian/PI		Multiracial	
	Exp.	Treat	Exp.	Treat	Exp.	Treat
Heart problems	2 (2.6%)	3 (150%)	0	0	2 (1.7%)	3 (150%)
Diabetes	3 (3.9%)	3 (100%)	0	0	5 (4.2%)	5 (100%)
High blood pressure	20 (26%)	17 (85%)	5 (14.7%)	2 (40%)	23 (19.5%)	19 (82.6%)
High cholesterol	16 (20.8%)	12 (75%)	5 (14.7%)	5 (100%)	15 (12.7%)	11 (73.3%)
Cancer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depression	24 (31.2%)	17 (70.8%)	8 (23.5%)	3 (37.5%)	57 (48.3%)	29 (50.9%)
STDs (not HIV)	1 (1.3%)	2 (200%)	1 (2.9%)	1 (100%)	6 (5.1%)	5 (83.3%)
HIV/AIDS	6 (7.8%)	5 (83.3%)	1 (2.9%)	1 (100%)	4 (3.4%)	4 (100%)
Dental issues	13 (16.9%)	10 (76.9%)	2 (5.9%)	3 (150%)	34 (28.8%)	18 (52.9%)
Sexual dysfunction	9 (11.7%)	1 (11.1%)	0	0	12 (10.2%)	4 (25%)
Anxiety	25 (32.5%)	8 (32%)	10 (29.4%)	3 (30%)	46 (39%)	19 (41.3%)
Suicidal thoughts	3 (3.9%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (14.7%)	0 (0%)	12 (10.2%)	7 (58.3%)
Weight issues	28 (36.4%)	6 (21.4%)	7 (20.6%)	1 (14.3%)	61 (51.7%)	9 (14.8%)
Eating disorder	3 (3.9%)	0 (0%)	2 (5.9%)	0 (0%)	9 (7.6%)	2 (22.2%)
Annual physical	17 (22.1%)	10 (58.8%)	6 (17.6%)	3 (50%)	21 (17.8%)	14 (66.7%)
Exercise regularly	42 (54.5%)	14 (33.3%)	14 (41.2%)	4 (28.6%)	50 (42.4%)	13 (26%)
Preventive screenings	15 (19.5%)	12 (80%)	3 (8.8%)	1 (33.3%)	18 (15.3%)	17 (94.4%)
Well-care	9 (11.7%)	7 (77.8%)	2 (5.9%)	0 (0%)	5 (4.2%)	5 (100%)
Intimate partner violence	4 (5.2%)	3 (75%)	0	0	3 (2.5%)	0
None	5 (6.5%)	—	8 (23.5%)	—	9 (7.6%)	—

For Hispanic/Spanish/Latinos, the health issues most often experienced were exercising regularly, depression, anxiety, and weight issues. Those issues least often treated or for which help was sought were sexual dysfunction, weight issues, and anxiety.

For Asian/Pacific Islanders individuals, the health issues experienced most often were exercising regularly, anxiety, and depression. The health issues least often treated or for which help was sought were weight issues, regular exercise, and suicidal thoughts.

The health issues experienced most by Multiracial participants were weight issues, exercising regularly, and depression. Those issues for which they sought treatment or help least often were weight issues, eating disorders, and sexual dysfunction.

DISCRIMINATION, THREATS, VIOLENCE

All participants were asked the following question: *Have you ever felt you were the victim of violence based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status?* The following table presents the results by race/ethnicity for those that had experienced violence and the average number of times.

Identity	Experienced	Average Times
White, non-Hispanic	879 (29.1%)	3.94
Black, African American	29 (22.8%)	3.68
Hispanic/Spanish/Latino	21 (27.3%)	4.19
Asian/Pacific Islander	4 (11.8%)	3.00
Multiracial	35 (29.7%)	4.96

The table below presents the results for where the violence occurred for individuals who experienced violence. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response. Whites reported experiencing violence in public venues, Blacks and Hispanics experienced violence most often in their neighborhood, and those reporting being multiracial experienced violence in the work place. Asians experienced the fewest events which makes interpreting the data difficult.

Location	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Work	301 (34.2%)	3 (10.3%)	7 (33.3%)	1 (25%)	16 (45.7%)
School	293 (33.3%)	8 (27.6%)	10 (47.6%)	2 (50%)	15 (42.9%)
Neighborhood	413 (47%)	14 (48.3%)	13 (61.9%)	1 (25%)	13 (37.1%)
Place of worship	62 (7.1%)	3 (10.3%)	3 (14.3%)	1 (25%)	2 (5.7%)
Restaurant/bar	283 (32.2%)	6 (20.7%)	9 (42.9%)	0	12 (34.3%)
Store	139 (15.8%)	3 (10.3%)	4 (19%)	1 (25%)	6 (17.1%)
Park	80 (9.1%)	3 (10.3%)	4 (19%)	0	6 (17.1%)
Other public venue	364 (41.4%)	7 (24.1%)	9 (42.9%)	1 (25%)	11 (31.4%)
Medical care setting	65 (7.4%)	3 (10.3%)	2 (9.5%)	1 (25%)	4 (11.4%)
Home	115 (13.1%)	2 (6.9%)	4 (19%)	0	5 (14.3%)

Finally, participants were asked how long ago the last episode of violence occurred. Here, participants responded using a six point Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Ongoing* to *More than 10 years ago*. Results are presented below.

Recency	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Ongoing	65 (7.4%)	1 (3.4%)	1 (4.8%)	1 (25%)	4 (11.4%)
Less than 1 year	217 (24.7%)	10 (34.5%)	9 (42.9%)	2 (50%)	12 (34.3%)
1-3 years ago	221 (25.1%)	11 (37.9%)	6 (28.6%)	0	11 (31.4%)
4-5 years ago	114 (13%)	3 (10.3%)	3 (14.3%)	0	1 (2.9%)
6-10 years ago	107 (12.2%)	1 (3.4%)	1 (4.8%)	0	4 (11.4%)
More than 10 years ago	103 (16.7%)	3 (10.3%)	0	1 (25%)	3 (8.6%)

In addition to the item about violence, all participants were also asked the following question: *Have you ever felt you were the victim of discrimination based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status?*

Identity	Experienced	Average Times
White, non-Hispanic	1,584 (52.5%)	3.59
Black, African American	50 (39.4%)	3.69
Hispanic	32 (41.6%)	4.83
Asian/Pacific Islander	9 (26.5%)	4.00
Multiracial	72 (61%)	3.94

Whites reported experiencing violence in public venues, Blacks and Hispanics experienced violence most often in their neighborhood, and those reporting being multiracial experienced violence in the work place.

The table below presents the results identifying where the discrimination occurred for individuals who experienced discrimination. Across all races and ethnicities, work was the venue where discrimination was most likely to be experienced. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Location	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Work	1,060 (66.9%)	24 (48%)	15 (46.9%)	6 (66.7%)	53 (73.6%)
School	461 (29.1%)	17 (34%)	14 (43.8%)	3 (33.3%)	17 (23.6%)
Neighborhood	466 (29.4%)	13 (26%)	12 (37.5%)	1 (11.1%)	19 (26.4%)
Place of worship	255 (16.1%)	9 (18%)	6 (18.8%)	0	16 (22.2%)
Restaurant/bar	479 (30.2%)	17 (34%)	11 (34.4%)	3 (33.3%)	23 (31.9%)
Store	350 (22.1%)	16 (32%)	6 (18.8%)	2 (22.2%)	15 (20.8%)
Park	110 (6.9%)	3 (6%)	2 (6.3%)	1 (11.1%)	7 (9.7%)
Other public venue	451 (28.5%)	11 (22%)	15 (46.9%)	2 (22.2%)	21 (29.2%)
Medical care setting	215 (13.6%)	4 (8%)	2 (6.3%)	0	15 (20.8%)
Home	127 (8%)	6 (12%)	4 (12.5%)	0	9 (12.5%)

Finally, participants were asked how long ago the last episode of discrimination occurred. Here, participants responded using a six point Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Ongoing* to *More than 10 years ago*. Results are presented below.

Recency	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Ongoing	310 (19.6%)	7 (14%)	9 (28.1%)	4 (44.4%)	14 (19.4%)
Less than 1 year	446 (28.2%)	18 (36%)	8 (25%)	0	28 (38.9%)
1-3 years ago	373 (23.5%)	15 (30%)	7 (21.9%)	5 (55.6%)	10 (13.9%)
4-5 years ago	171 (10.8%)	4 (8%)	4 (12.5%)	0	10 (13.9%)
6-10 years ago	149 (9.4%)	2 (4%)	2 (6.3%)	0	7 (9.7%)
More than 10 years ago	119 (7.5%)	3 (6%)	2 (6.3%)	0	3 (4.2%)

*All of the remaining discrimination, threats, and violence questions were asked of only the long form participants.

Participants were asked if they had *been called names, threatened, stalked, intimidated, or had personal property defaced or damaged because [they] were GLBT?* Follow up questions inquired about how recently the offense occurred. The table below presents the results by identity.

Recency	White (n=1,433; 59.7%)	Black (n=37; 39.8%)	Hispanic (n=32; 59.3%)	Asian/PI (n=3; 10.7%)	Multiracial (n=56; 56%)
Ongoing	171 (11.9%)	4 (10.8%)	5 (15.6%)	0	9 (16.1%)
Less than 1 year	309 (21.6%)	10 (27%)	5 (15.6%)	1 (33.3%)	13 (23.2%)
1-3 years ago	351 (24.5%)	11 (29.7%)	12 (37.5%)	2 (66.6%)	8 (14.3%)
4-5 years ago	188 (13.1%)	4 (10.8%)	4 (12.5%)	0	9 (16.1%)
6-10 years ago	175 (12.2%)	4 (10.8%)	3 (9.4%)	0	13 (23.2%)
More than 10 years ago	225 (15.7%)	3 (8.1%)	3 (9.4%)	0	4 (7.1%)

Next, participants were asked if they had ever *been punched, kicked, strangled, spit on or otherwise assaulted because [they] were GLBT?* Follow up questions asked about the recency of the offense and are presented in the table below.

Relationship	White (n=293; 12.2%)	Black (n=7; 7.5%)	Hispanic (n=6; 11.1%)	Asian/PI (n=0)	Multiracial (n=13; 13%)
Ongoing	5 (1.7%)	0	0	0	0
Less than 1 year	26 (8.9%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (33.3%)	0	1 (7.7%)
1-3 years ago	53 (18.1%)	2 (28.6%)	0	0	1 (7.7%)
4-5 years ago	34 (11.6%)	1 (14.3%)	0	0	5 (38.5%)
6-10 years ago	47 (16%)	0	2 (33.3%)	0	2 (15.4%)
More than 10 years ago	125 (42.7%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (16.7%)	0	4 (30.8%)

The next few items simply asked for yes/no responses. The table below presents the people responding affirmatively to the items. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Item	White (n=2,400)	Black (n=93)	Hispanic (n=54)	Asian/PI (n=28)	Multiracial (n=100)
Have you ever sought help because you were harassed because you were GLBT?	289 (12%)	7 (7.5%)	8 (14.8%)	1 (3.6%)	13 (13%)
Have you ever been threatened physically in a relationship?	600 (25%)	22 (23.7%)	14 (25.9%)	4 (14.3%)	36 (36%)
Have you ever felt intimidated by or fearful of your partner in a relationship?	659 (27.5%)	20 (21.5%)	13 (24.1%)	4 (14.3%)	34 (34%)
Have you ever been isolated from family, friends and support networks in a relationship?	632 (26.3%)	25 (26.9%)	14 (25.9%)	4 (14.3%)	33 (33%)
Have you ever been forced into sexual activity of any type in a relationship?	400 (16.7%)	13 (14%)	9 (16.7%)	3 (10.7%)	27 (27%)

Finally, participants were asked, *Which of the following people have assaulted, threatened, and/or abused you in the past year?* The results are presented in the table below. For all groups perpetrators were most likely to be strangers. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Item	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
No one	1,698 (70.8%)	73 (78.5%)	40 (74.1%)	24 (85.7%)	67 (67%)
Partner/spouse	124 (5.2%)	4 (4.3%)	3 (5.6%)	0	7 (7%)
Boyfriend/girlfriend	103 (4.3%)	4 (4.3%)	2 (3.7%)	1 (3.6%)	3 (3%)
Parent(s)	71 (3%)	2 (2.2%)	1 (1.9%)	0	4 (4%)
Sibling(s)	38 (1.6%)	1 (1.1%)	2 (3.7%)	0	1 (1%)
Child(ren)	13 (0.5%)	0	0	0	0
Other family member(s)	23 (1%)	3 (3.2%)		01 (3.6%)	4 (4%)
Friend(s)	49 (2%)	3 (3.2%)	1 (1.9%)	0	1 (1%)
Roommate/housemate(s)	21 (0.9%)	1 (1.1%)	1 (1.9%)	0	4 (4%)
Care provider(s)	7 (0.3%)	0	0	0	0
Employer(s)	45 (1.9%)	3 (3.2%)	1 (1.9%)	0	0
Co-worker(s)	68 (2.8%)	1 (1.1%)	2 (3.7%)	0	1 (1%)
Teacher(s)	10 (0.4%)	0	0	0	0
Student(s)	49 (2%)	1 (1.1%)	1 (1.9%)	0	3 (3%)
Neighbor(s)	64 (2.7%)	2 (2.2%)	1 (1.9%)	0	5 (5%)
Stranger(s)	290 (12.1%)	6 (6.5%)	6 (11.1%)	1 (3.6%)	16 (16%)

**For all groups
perpetrators were most
likely to be strangers.**



SUPPORT*

Participants were asked about the people, groups, or activities that gave them support (e.g., emotional, financial) in the past six months. As would be expected, more than one response was allowed. The following table presents these results. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Provider	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Partner/spouse	1,512 (63%)	57 (61.3%)	39 (72.2%)	14 (50%)	62 (62%)
Parent(s)	1,420 (59.2%)	48 (51.6%)	29 (53.7%)	21 (75%)	62 (62%)
Child(ren)	266 (11.1%)	14 (15.1%)	7 (13%)	3 (10.7%)	15 (15%)
Other family member(s)	1,226 (51.1%)	46 (49.5%)	24 (44.4%)	14 (50%)	56 (56%)
Friend(s)	2,097 (87.4%)	72 (77.4%)	44 (81.5%)	24 (85.7%)	82 (82%)
Neighbor(s)	632 (26.3%)	13 (14%)	14 (25.9%)	2 (7.1%)	26 (26%)
Co-worker(s)	1,277 (53.2%)	38 (40.9%)	26 (48.1%)	9 (32.1%)	49 (49%)
Employer(s)	542 (22.6%)	18 (19.4%)	11 (20.4%)	5 (17.9%)	26 (26%)
Pet(s)	1,323 (55.1%)	32 (34.4%)	30 (55.6%)	8 (28.6%)	57 (57%)
Attorney(s)	169 (7%)	4 (4.3%)	3 (5.6%)	0	6 (6%)
Medical care provider(s)	649 (27%)	15 (16.1%)	6 (11.1%)	5 (17.9%)	21 (21%)
Case manager(s)	57 (2.4%)	5 (5.4%)	0	1 (3.6%)	2 (2%)
Counselor/therapist(s)	486 (20.3%)	13 (14%)	6 (11.1%)	4 (14.3%)	24 (24%)
Support group(s)	125 (5.2%)	6 (6.5%)	3 (5.6%)	0	6 (6%)
12 step community	91 (3.8%)	2 (2.2%)	2 (3.7%)	0	7 (7%)
Social/recreation group(s)	408 (17%)	11 (11.8%)	6 (11.1%)	3 (10.7%)	20 (20%)
Volunteering	428 (17.8%)	17 (18.3%)	9 (16.7%)	3 (10.7%)	22 (22%)
Helping others	524 (21.8%)	21 (22.6%)	12 (22.2%)	2 (7.1%)	25 (25%)
Religion (church, synagogue)	410 (17.1%)	16 (17.2%)	7 (13%)	0	15 (15%)
Faith beliefs (not religion)	431 (18%)	23 (24.7%)	13 (24.1%)	4 (14.3%)	30 (30%)
Internet chat group(s)	248 (10.3%)	6 (6.5%)	6 (11.1%)	0	11 (11%)
GLBT organization(s)	359 (15%)	13 (14%)	8 (14.8%)	1 (3.6%)	17 (17%)
Bartender(s)	148 (6.2%)	8 (8.6%)	4 (7.4%)	1 (3.6%)	8 (8%)
Teacher/professor(s)	163 (6.8%)	5 (5.4%)	1 (1.9%)	2 (7.1%)	9 (9%)
School staff	94 (3.9%)	3 (3.2%)	2 (3.7%)	0	6 (6%)

Regardless of race/ethnicity, friends provided the most support to the participants, followed by partner/spouses, parents, pets, and co-workers.

SERVICE NEEDS AND USE*

This section of the census addressed the needs and service used by participants. Specific agencies were not mentioned for this section, rather general types of services were referenced. Participants were asked to identify whether they *Did not need the service*, *Needed and used the service*, or *Needed but did not use the service*. For those individuals that stated they needed and used the service, two additional questions were asked: *How were the services you received?* and *Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?* For each of these questions, a five point Likert-type response scale was used, ranging from *Very Satisfactory/All of the Time* (5) to *Very Unsatisfactory/Not at all* (1). For individuals who stated they needed a service but did not use it, one additional question asking, *Why did you not access services* was posed. Here, participants could mark several items ranging from *transportation, cost, scared, to not GLBT friendly*. The table below presents those who did not need the services by identity.

Service	White (n=2,400)	Black (n=93)	Hispanic (n=54)	Asian/PI (n=28)	Multiracial (n=100)
Local health department	1,816 (75.7%)	68 (73.1%)	44 (81.5%)	22 (78.6%)	70 (70%)
HIV/AIDS social services	2,143 (89.3%)	75 (80.6%)	45 (83.3%)	27 (96.4%)	93 (93%)
HIV/AIDS medical services	2,229 (92.9%)	82 (88.2%)	47 (87%)	28 (100%)	93 (93%)
Individual counseling/therapy	1,402 (58.4%)	52 (55.9%)	32 (59.3%)	18 (64.3%)	48 (48%)
Group counseling/therapy	2,049 (85.4%)	72 (77.4%)	47 (87%)	23 (82.1%)	79 (79%)
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	2,250 (93.8%)	85 (91.4%)	51 (94.4%)	27 (96.4%)	92 (92%)
Financial assistance	1,862 (77.6%)	60 (64.5%)	38 (70.4%)	20 (71.4%)	65 (65%)
Legal assistance	1,938 (80.8%)	72 (77.4%)	47 (87%)	24 (85.7%)	78 (78%)
12-step group	2,217 (92.4%)	89 (95.7%)	51 (94.4%)	27 (96.4%)	89 (89%)
Medical assistance (doctor)	822 (34.3%)	37 (39.8%)	21 (38.9%)	11 (39.3%)	33 (33%)
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	763 (31.8%)	41 (44.1%)	17 (31.5%)	9 (32.1%)	30 (30%)

Service	White (n=2,400)	Black (n=93)	Hispanic (n=54)	Asian/PI (n=28)	Multiracial (n=100)
Spiritual assistance	1,745 (72.7%)	49 (52.7%)	42 (77.8%)	23 (82.1%)	62 (62%)
Food assistance	2,257 (94%)	80 (86%)	46 (85.2%)	28 (100%)	90 (90%)
Housing assistance	2,302 (95.9%)	82 (88.2%)	53 (98.1%)	27 (96.4%)	96 (96%)
GLBT agencies/ organizations	1,874 (78.1%)	60 (64.5%)	40 (74.1%)	20 (71.4%)	73 (73.2%)
Athletic/sports organizations	1,892 (78.8%)	71 (76.3%)	37 (68.5%)	21 (75%)	76 (76%)
Local law enforcement	1,972 (82.2%)	79 (84.9%)	43 (79.6%)	23 (82.1%)	84 (84%)
Community Relations Commission	2,347 (97.8%)	90 (96.8%)	51 (94.4%)	26 (92.9%)	98 (98%)
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	2,316 (96.5%)	88 (94.6%)	50 (92.6%)	26 (92.9%)	97 (97%)
Gym/health club	957 (39.9%)	37 (39.8%)	16 (29.6%)	11 (39.3%)	37 (37%)

This table represents the services needed and used, and participants' satisfaction (Sat) with these services and whether the services were delivered in a GLBT friendly manner (Friend).

Service	White			Black			Hispanic		
	n	Sat	Friend	n	Sat	Friend	n	Sat	Friend
Local health department	470	3.85	4.35	20	3.50	4.20	10	3.80	4.40
HIV/AIDS social services	213	4.16	4.62	17	3.82	4.81	9	4.67	4.78
HIV/AIDS medical services	146	4.35	4.67	10	4.20	4.60	5	4.60	4.40
Individual counseling/therapy	694	3.96	4.74	21	3.43	4.38	17	3.82	4.88
Group counseling/therapy	173	3.97	4.57	10	4.00	4.20	4	4.75	5.00
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	61	3.87	4.08	5	3.60	4.50	2	4.00	4.00
Financial assistance	288	3.81	4.57	18	3.28	4.18	9	4.00	4.67
Legal assistance	330	4.04	4.65	12	4.33	4.67	4	4.00	4.50
12-step group	126	3.86	4.26	3	3.67	4.33	2	4.50	4.00
Medical assistance (doctor)	1,455	4.09	4.62	51	4.16	4.45	31	3.77	4.77
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	1,341	4.10	4.63	39	4.26	4.46	31	4.00	4.58
Spiritual assistance	467	4.12	4.67	27	3.93	3.93	5	4.80	5.00
Food assistance	84	3.79	4.42	10	3.50	4.30	3	4.00	3.67
Housing assistance	37	3.22	4.30	5	4.40	4.00	1	4.00	3.00
GLBT agencies/ organizations	374	4.09	4.78	16	3.56	4.56	10	4.30	4.90
Athletic/sports organizations	415	4.11	4.49	18	3.72	3.83	15	4.07	4.33
Local law enforcement	381	3.50	4.00	14	3.43	4.64	11	2.91	3.64
Community Relations Commission	20	3.67	3.74	1	4.00	3.00	3	4.33	4.33
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	19	3.16	3.95	2	3.00	5.00	1	1.00	1.00
Gym/health club	1,009	3.93	4.21	40	3.65	4.35	35	3.80	4.03

Service	Asian/PI			Multiracial		
	n	Sat	Friend	n	Sat	Friend
Local health department	5	3.20	4.40	23	3.70	4.43
HIV/AIDS social services	1	*	*	6	4.00	4.67
HIV/AIDS medical services	0			5	4.00	4.20
Individual counseling/therapy	4	4.00	4.50	35	4.09	4.57
Group counseling/therapy	1	1.00	5.00	10	3.70	4.50
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	1	*	*	3	4.33	4.33
Financial assistance	5	3.60	5.00	16	4.19	4.56
Legal assistance	1	5.00	5.00	13	4.38	4.77
12-step group	1			8	4.25	4.13
Medical assistance (doctor)	16	3.81	4.81	60	4.03	4.47
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	16	4.25	4.75	51	4.20	4.59
Spiritual assistance	3	3.33	3.00	25	4.04	4.32
Food assistance	0			5	4.20	4.80
Housing assistance	1	2.00	4.00	2	4.00	3.00
GLBT agencies/organizations	5	3.40	5.00	18	4.17	4.56
Athletic/sports organizations	3	3.33	4.00	19	4.53	4.21
Local law enforcement	3	4.67	5.00	14	4.29	4.50
Community Relations Commission	2	*	*	2	2.50	4.00
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	2	*	*	2	2.00	5.00
Gym/health club	12	4.00	4.33	41	4.17	4.37

The following table presents the number of people who needed a service and did not use it, as well as the reason cited most frequently for its non-use.

Service	White	Black	Hispanic
Local health department	Not comfortable (44/93; 47.3%)	Scared; Not comfortable (1/2; 50%)	—
HIV/AIDS social services	Not comfortable (19/43; 44.2%)	Time (1/1; 100%)	—
HIV/AIDS medical services	Not comfortable (9/16; 56.3%)	Not comfortable (1/1; 100%)	Not comfortable (1/1; 100%)
Individual counseling/therapy	Cost (153/296; 51.4%)	Cost (11/19; 57.9%)	Cost; Scared (3/5; 60%)
Group counseling/therapy	Not comfortable (88/166; 51.8%)	Not comfortable (7/11; 63.6%)	Didn't know how to access (2/3; 66.7%)
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	Not comfortable (55/78; 70.5%)	Scared; Not comfortable (2/3; 66.7%)	Not comfortable (1/1; 100%)
Financial assistance	Not comfortable (110/242; 45.5%)	Don't know how to access (10/14; 71.4%)	Don't know how to access (4/7; 57.1%)
Legal assistance	Cost (79/126; 61.9%)	Cost (5/9; 55.6%)	Time (2/3; 66.7%)
12-step group	Not comfortable (21/44; 47.7%)	Stigma (1/1; 100%)	—
Medical assistance (doctor)	Cost (76/115; 65.2%)	Cost; Didn't know how to access (3/5; 60%)	Cost (1/1; 100%)
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	Cost (190/282; 67%)	Cost (9/13; 69.2%)	Cost (5/6; 83.3%)
Spiritual assistance	Not comfortable (103/180; 56.1%)	Not comfortable (10/16; 62.5%)	Stigma; Not comfortable (3/7; 42.9%)
Food assistance	Didn't know how to access (37/52; 69.2%)	Didn't know how to access (3/3; 100%)	Not comfortable; Didn't know how to access (2/4; 50%)
Housing assistance	Didn't know how to access (39/49; 79.6%)	Didn't know how to access (4/5; 80%)	—
GLBT agencies/organizations	Didn't know how to access (84/141; 58.9%)	Didn't know how to access (14/17; 82.4%)	Didn't know how to access (2/3; 66.7%)
Athletic/sports organizations	Didn't know how to access (36/79; 44.3%)	Didn't know how to access (3/4; 75%)	Not comfortable; Didn't know how to access (1/2; 50%)
Local law enforcement	Not comfortable; Not GLBT friendly (17/35; 48.6%)	—	—
Community Relations Commission	Not comfortable; Didn't know how to access (8/21; 50%)	Time; Didn't know how to access (1/1; 100%)	—
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	Didn't know how to access (39/52; 71.2%)	Didn't know how to access (3/3; 100%)	Didn't know how to access (2/2; 100%)
Gym/health club	Cost (242/424; 56.8%)	Time; Didn't know how to access (5/16; 31.1%)	Cost, Time (2/3; 66.7%)

Service	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Local health department	Cost, Not comfortable, Time, Scared (1/1; 100%)	Not comfortable (4/7; 57.1%)
HIV/AIDS social services	Not comfortable, Scared (1/1; 100%)	Time (1/1; 100%)
HIV/AIDS medical services	—	—
Individual counseling/therapy	Time (4/6; 66.7%)	Cost, Not comfortable, Time (7/17; 41.2%)
Group counseling/therapy	Scared (2/4; 50%)	Not comfortable (7/11; 63.6%)
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	Not comfortable, Scared, Time (1/1; 100%)	Not comfortable (4/5; 80%)
Financial assistance	Cost, Time, Didn't know how to access (2/3; 66.7%)	Didn't know how to access (10/19; 52.6%)
Legal assistance	Not comfortable (2/3; 66.7%)	Cost, Didn't know how to access (6/9; 66.7%)
12-step group	Transportation, Not comfortable, Time, Scared (1/1; 100%)	Not comfortable, Didn't know how to access (3/3; 100%)
Medical assistance (doctor)	Cost (1/1; 100%)	Cost (6/7; 85.7%)
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	Time (2/3; 66.7%)	Cost (14/19; 73.7%)
Spiritual assistance	Not comfortable, Not GLBT friendly, Stigma, Didn't know how to access (1/2; 50%)	Not comfortable (10/13; 76.9%)
Food assistance	—	Not comfortable, Stigma, Didn't know how to access (3/5; 60%)
Housing assistance	—	Transportation, Cost, Not comfortable, Stigma (1/2; 50%)
GLBT agencies/organizations	Didn't know how to access (2/3; 66.7%)	Didn't know how to access (6/9; 66.7%)
Athletic/sports organizations	Time, Didn't know how to access (2/4; 50%)	Didn't know how to access (5/5; 100%)
Local law enforcement	Time (1/2; 50%)	Not comfortable (1/1; 100%)
Community Relations Commission	Not comfortable, Time, Not GLBT friendly, Didn't know how to access (1/2; 50%)	—
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	Not comfortable, Time, Not GLBT friendly (1/2; 50%)	Didn't know how to access
Gym/health club	Cost, Time (3/5; 60%)	Cost (17/22; 77.3%)

COMMUNITY AGENCIES*

This portion of the census asked participants to state how effective they believed the specified agency/organization was in meeting the needs of the GLBT community. Responses ranged from *Very Ineffective* (1) to *Very Effective* (5) using a Likert-type response scale, with an additional response category of *Don't Know Agency*. The following table presents the agency, the average level of effectiveness for those that had used the agency, the average level of perceived effectiveness for those who had not used the agency, and the number of people who don't know the agency.

Service	White (n=2,400)	Black (n=93)	Hispanic (n=54)	Asian/PI (n=28)	Multiracial (n=100)
BRAVO (used) (not used) (don't know agency)	4.25 (146) 3.90 (1,290) 935	3.80 (5) 3.79 (38) 45	5.00 (4) 3.96 (24) 25	5.00 (1) 3.50 (12) 15	4.56 (9) 3.88 (51) 39
CATF	4.52 (261) 4.09 (1,089) 1,021	4.60 (15) 4.30 (30) 42	4.45 (11) 4.20 (20) 23	5.00 (1) 3.57 (7) 20	4.78 (9) 3.86 (42) 48
Columbus Health Department	4.30 (717) 3.41 (1,223) 420	4.17 (29) 3.60 (50) 9	4.19 (16) 3.22 (27) 11	4.00 (6) 3.15 (13) 9	4.33 (39) 3.54 (41) 19
Community Relations Commission	3.50 (28) 3.15 (745) 1,590	4.00 (2) 3.17 (30) 53	3.50 (2) 3.11 (18) 33	0 3.00 (6) 21	2.00 (1) 3.16 (31) 68
Equality Ohio	4.62 (346) 3.71 (1,181) 829	4.56 (9) 3.93 (42) 36	4.86 (7) 4.03 (30) 17	3.67 (3) 3.69 (16) 9	4.67 (15) 3.67 (48) 37
Human Rights Campaign	4.34 (632) 3.91 (1,469) 262	4.87 (15) 3.96 (54) 17	4.40 (10) 4.11 (36) 7	4.67 (6) 3.60 (20) 2	4.43 (28) 3.69 (54) 17
Kaleidoscope Youth Center	4.60 (135) 3.88 (1,517) 713	5.00 (7) 3.92 (49) 31	5.00 (3) 3.97 (31) 19	5.00 (1) 3.93 (15) 12	4.00 (6) 3.79 (58) 34
Ohio AIDS Coalition	4.62 (68) 3.62 (1,443) 842	4.00 (4) 3.78 (46) 37	5.00 (2) 3.64 (28) 23	0 3.50 (14) 14	4.50 (2) 3.66 (59) 38
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	3.58 (48) 3.36 (1,419) 888	4.25 (4) 3.46 (52) 30	5.00 (1) 3.40 (30) 22	2.00 (1) 3.33 (12) 15	3.75 (4) 3.37 (54) 40
OSU GLBT Student Services	4.25 (288) 3.44 (1,288) 776	4.50 (12) 3.52 (42) 33	4.55 (11) 3.50 (24) 19	4.67 (3) 3.76 (17) 8	4.13 (15) 3.53 (49) 35
PFLAG Columbus	4.44 (125) 3.70 (1,795) 428	4.86 (7) 3.58 (59) 22	4.67 (3) 3.61 (36) 15	0 3.42 (19) 9	4.40 (5) 3.60 (67) 26

Service	White (n=2,400)	Black (n=93)	Hispanic (n=54)	Asian/PI (n=28)	Multiracial (n=100)
Project Open Hand (used) (not used) (don't know agency)	4.64 (47) 3.80 (1,117) 1,187	5.00 (4) 3.74 (43) 43	0 3.83 (23) 30	0 4.13 (8) 20	4.67 (3) 3.65 (46) 50
Stonewall Columbus	4.17 (859) 3.78 (1,274) 227	4.41 (37) 3.48 (40) 10	4.33 (12) 3.80 (30) 10	4.33 (3) 3.72 (18) 7	4.23 (44) 3.58 (43) 12
Tobias Project	4.40 (20) 3.21 (559) 1,773	4.29 (7) 3.28 (36) 44	4.00 (1) 3.41 (17) 36	0 2.63 (6) 22	4.00 (1) 3.38 (24) 73
United Way of Central Ohio	4.11 (272) 3.59 (1,809) 271	4.50 (16) 3.70 (54) 18	3.80 (5) 3.74 (34) 15	3.50 (2) 3.31 (16) 10	4.10 (10) 3.56 (62) 26

Overall, participants felt the agencies were effective regardless of whether they had personally used the agency or whether this was a perception. Participants least often knew of the Tobias Project and the Community Relations Commission.

COMMUNITY ISSUES*

Next, participants were asked to how serious of a problem they considered twelve issues within the Columbus GLBT community. Responses ranged from *Not a Problem at All* (1) to *Extremely Problematic* (4), with a *No Opinion* response also available. The table below presents the results for those individuals selecting a response other than No Opinion. Participants reported the lack of leadership and transphobia to be the primary issues facing the GLBT community.

Issue	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Racism	2.65	3.00	2.62	2.71	2.66
Classism	2.82	3.10	2.91	2.57	3.02
Transphobia	3.34	3.37	3.26	2.96	3.29
Sexism	2.73	2.91	2.63	2.75	2.79
Ableism—disability	2.99	3.09	3.17	2.82	2.83
Misunderstanding between GLBTQ youth and GLBT adults	3.08	3.33	3.17	2.96	2.85
Socio-political climate	2.77	2.98	2.78	2.61	2.82
Religious differences	2.76	2.97	2.88	2.79	2.87
Intolerance for differences in family structure	2.86	2.82	3.04	3.07	3.00
Lack of cooperation among Gs, Ls, Bs, Ts	2.88	2.89	2.98	3.11	2.96
Lack of interest in GLBT issues or concerns	2.99	3.01	3.21	3.04	3.11
Lack of leadership	3.13	3.10	3.24	3.36	3.21

COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITIES

The final section of the census dealt with participants' perceptions of the opportunities available in the Columbus GLBT community and their feelings of connection to the GLBT community, satisfaction with this connection, and the importance of sharing a sense of community with other GLBT people.

Eleven items required participants to rate their satisfaction with the opportunity mentioned using a five point, Likert-type scale, ranging from *Very Dissatisfied* (1) to *Very Satisfied* (5). The table below presents the opportunity and the average response for each.

Issue	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
GLBT cultural opportunities (theatre, music, dance)	3.38	3.09	3.15	2.89	3.25
GLBT social opportunities (clubs, etc.)	3.20	3.08	3.04	2.82	3.20
GLBT support opportunities (groups, organizations)	3.28	3.17	3.04	2.89	3.33
GLBT athletic opportunities (teams, leagues)	3.23	3.00	3.17	2.96	3.31
GLBT spiritual opportunities	3.17	2.89	2.94	2.86	3.19
GLBT dating/ relationship forming opportunities	2.93	2.90	2.74	2.86	3.11
GLBT activities for established significant relationships	2.80	2.83	2.67	2.89	2.95
Activities for GLBT families with children	2.91	2.83	2.96	2.89	2.87
GLBT youth opportunities	3.00	2.91	3.11	2.89	2.93
GLBT older person or retired person opportunities	2.79	2.98	2.89	2.96	2.86
GLBT information sources/resources (print, media, web)	3.13	3.21	3.00	3.11	3.02

All participants, regardless of form, completed the following items: *How connected (much a part of) do you feel to the GLBT community in Columbus? How satisfied are you with how connected you are to the GLBT community in Columbus?* Long form participants were asked *How important is it for GLBT people to share a sense of community with one another?* For each question, participants responded using a five point, Likert-type scale ranging from *Very Disconnected/Unsatisfied/ Unimportant* (1) to *Very Connected/Satisfied/Important* (5), thus, higher scores reflected more feelings of connection/satisfaction/ importance. The table below presents the average responses by race/ethnicity.

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Connection	3.03	2.92	3.12	2.71	3.01
Satisfaction	2.91	2.84	2.92	2.68	2.95
Importance	3.92	3.64	3.83	3.70	4.14

A cross tabulation of those individuals who felt connected to the GLBT community and their satisfaction with how connected they were to the community and a cross tabulation of those individuals who felt disconnected to the community and their satisfaction was also conducted.

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Multiracial
Connected	3.54	3.88	3.34	3.27	3.76
Disconnected	2.20	1.92	2.43	2.25	2.06

White participants felt the most connected to the GLBT community in Columbus; while Asian/Pacific Island participants felt the least connected. Approximately 3 in every 10 participants of the census were satisfied with their connection to the Columbus GLBT community, irrespective of race/ethnicity.

** Asterisk indicates sections asked in long form version of census only.*

White participants felt the most connected to the GLBT community in Columbus.



RESULTS BY AGE

The following section delineates results of the census by age of the participants. On average, participants of the census were 39 years old (Range: 18 - 84 years). The following table illustrates the age categories of census participants.

Age	Frequency
18-20	125 (3.7%)
21-30	788 (23.1%)
31-40	924 (27.1%)
41-50	985 (28.9%)
51-60	457 (13.4%)
61-70	102 (3.0%)
71+	18 (0.5%)

For the purposes of this section, age categories have been grouped thusly, Young Adults (ages 18-30; n = 913; 26.8%), Adults (ages 31-40; n = 924; 27.1%), Middle Adults (ages 41-50; n = 985; 28.9%), and Older Adults (ages 51+; n = 577; 16.9%).

DEMOGRAPHICS

Sex/Gender

Participants were asked what sex they were born. Results are presented in the table below.

Sex	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Male	513 (56.2%)	542 (58.7%)	594 (60.3%)	353 (61.2%)
Female	398 (43.6%)	381 (41.2%)	388 (39.4%)	221 (38.3%)
Intersex	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)

The gender of the participants completing the census by age was as follows:

Gender	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Woman	366 (40.1%)	361 (39.1%)	377 (38.3%)	226 (39.2%)
Man	495 (54.2%)	532 (57.6%)	588 (59.7%)	324 (56.2%)
Transgender (F-M)	9 (1%)	8 (0.9%)	2 (0.2%)	0
Transgender (M-F)	7 (0.8%)	9 (1%)	8 (0.8%)	20 (3.5%)
Gender Neutral	9 (1.0%)	5 (0.5%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
Gender Queer	14 (1.5%)	12 (1.3%)	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.7%)
Androgynous	16 (1.8%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.5%)
Self-defined	20 (2.2%)	5 (0.5%)	8 (0.8%)	8 (0.8%)

Among participants who marked their gender as *Self-defined*, further description revealed definitions such as *attracted to feminists—sex and gender not relevant*, *dyke*, *homosexual—gay implies a cultural stereotype*, and *undifferentiated*.

Identity

Participants were asked how they identified. The majority of participants were gay men, regardless of their age. More young adults identified as bisexual than any other age. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding error or missing responses.

Identity	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Gay Men	463 (50.7%)	496 (53.7%)	548 (55.6%)	315 (54.6%)
Lesbian	257 (28.1%)	305 (33%)	345 (35%)	208 (36%)
Bisexual	104 (11.4%)	70 (7.6%)	51 (5.2%)	18 (3.1%)
Transgender	13 (1.4%)	14 (1.5%)	10 (1%)	15 (2.6%)
Questioning	9 (1%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.5%)
Queer	37 (4.1%)	27 (2.9%)	12 (1.2%)	3 (0.5%)
Self-defined	20 (2.2%)	5 (0.5%)	8 (0.8%)	8 (1.4%)
Straight but GLBT behaviors	4 (0.4%)	4 (0.4%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.5%)

Participants who marked their gender as *Self-defined* further description revealed definitions such as *gay but I do not use that word*, *omnisexual*, *pansexual*, *transqueerdyke*, and *lesbian transgender*.

Race/Ethnicity

Younger adults were more likely to be races/ethnicities other than White and Black/African American, as almost seven percent of the participants who were young adults were Asian/Pacific Islanders or multiracial and six percent of adults were Asian/Pacific Islander or multiracial, compared to under three percent for middle adults and three percent of older participants.

Race/Ethnicity	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
White	769 (84.2%)	801 (86.7%)	901 (91.5%)	542 (93.9%)
Black	43 (4.7%)	47 (5.1%)	31 (3.1%)	6 (1%)
Hispanic	29 (3.2%)	21 (2.3%)	23 (2.3%)	3 (0.5%)
Asian/PI	17 (1.9%)	12 (1.3%)	4 (0.4%)	1 (0.2%)
Multiracial	44 (4.8%)	35 (3.8%)	22 (2.2%)	16 (2.8%)

Political Affiliation*

Participants completing the long form of the census were asked their political affiliation.

Affiliation	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Democrat	443 (62%)	543 (73.9%)	584 (74.2%)	363 (78.4%)
Republican	28 (3.9%)	23 (3.1%)	57 (7.2%)	24 (5.2%)
Independent	97 (13.6%)	96 (13.1%)	93 (11.8%)	51 (11%)
Libertarian	22 (3.1%)	13 (1.8%)	8 (1%)	4 (0.9%)
Green Party	11 (1.5%)	6 (0.8%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.2%)
No affiliation	108 (15.1%)	51 (6.9%)	42 (5.3%)	16 (3.5%)

Education

Older adults were more likely to have postgraduate degrees than any other age group. The actual breakdown is provided in the table below.

Education Level	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Less than high school	16 (1.8%)	7 (0.8%)	3 (0.3%)	4 (0.7%)
High school graduate/GED	84 (10.3%)	71 (7.7%)	67 (6.8%)	44 (7.6%)
Associate degree	47 (5.1%)	67 (7.3%)	90 (9.1%)	30 (5.2%)
Some college	315 (34.5%)	168 (18.2%)	164 (16.6%)	80 (13.9%)
College graduate	299 (32.8%)	330 (35.7%)	335 (34%)	162 (28.1%)
Postgraduate degree	142 (15.6%)	279 (30.2%)	323 (32.8%)	255 (44.2%)

Employment Status

The following table presents the employment status for all of the census participants. As can be seen in the table below, middle and older participants were most likely to be self-employed. As would be expected, older adults were most likely to be retired and young adults were most likely to be students. Percentages may total more than 100% since participants could mark more than one response.

Status	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Employed, full time	549 (60.1%)	764 (82.7%)	758 (77%)	332 (57.5%)
Employed, part time	160 (17.5%)	44 (4.8%)	55 (5.6%)	32 (5.5%)
Self-employed	35 (3.8%)	82 (8.9%)	117 (11.9%)	68 (11.8%)
Retired	0	0	11 (1.1%)	152 (26.3%)
On disability leave	1 (0.1%)	10 (1.1%)	36 (3.7%)	23 (4%)
Student	331 (36.3%)	59 (6.4%)	33 (3.4%)	1 (0.2%)
Unemployed, looking for work	44 (4.8%)	21 (2.3%)	36 (3.7%)	13 (2.3%)
Unemployed, not looking for work	7 (0.8%)	14 (1.5%)	6 (0.6%)	4 (0.7%)
Street/cash economy	3 (0.3%)	4 (0.4%)	0	1 (0.2%)

Health Insurance

Participants were asked to indicate their access to health insurance.

Status	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Employer sponsored health insurance	510 (55.9%)	721 (78%)	748 (75.9%)	415 (71.9%)
Purchase my own health insurance	79 (8.7%)	62 (6.7%)	87 (8.8%)	63 (10.9%)
Covered by my partner/spouse's health insurance	45 (4.9%)	38 (4.1%)	45 (4.6%)	27 (4.7%)
Covered under another family member's insurance	151 (16.5%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	0
Medicaid	17 (1.9%)	15 (1.6%)	17 (1.7%)	6 (1%)
Medicare	7 (0.8%)	17 (1.8%)	26 (2.6%)	61 (10.6%)
SSI/SSDI	8 (0.9%)	11 (1.2%)	21 (2.1%)	6 (1%)
None	119 (13%)	76 (8.2%)	72 (7.3%)	32 (5.5%)

Disclosure*

Two items asked participants completing the long form to indicate the people they were "out" to and the age they began coming out. Results are presented in the table below and the average age is provided under each age label. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Out to:	Young (M=18.5)	Adult (M=22.5)	Middle (M=25.2)	Older (M=29.7)
No one	10 (1.4%)	7 (1%)	13 (1.7%)	11 (2.4%)
Parent(s)	575 (80.5%)	616 (83.8%)	618 (78.5%)	251 (54.2%)
Sibling(s)	534 (74.8%)	606 (82.4%)	642 (81.6%)	342 (73.9%)
Other family member(s)	476 (66.7%)	543 (73.9%)	584 (74.2%)	333 (71.9%)
Friend(s)	691 (96.8%)	715 (97.3%)	752 (95.6%)	436 (94.2%)
Teacher/professor	367 (51.4%)	245 (33.3%)	193 (24.5%)	91 (19.7%)
School staff (e.g., coach)	228 (31.9%)	127 (17.3%)	110 (14%)	53 (11.4%)
Coworker(s)	531 (74.4%)	599 (81.5%)	607 (77.1%)	312 (67.4%)
Boss	400 (56%)	487 (66.3%)	469 (59.6%)	227 (49%)
Minister, priest, rabbi	126 (17.6%)	160 (21.8%)	274 (34.8%)	189 (40.8%)
Counselor/therapist	253 (35.4%)	287 (39%)	303 (38.5%)	200 (43.2%)
Medical Provider	354 (49.6%)	481 (65.4%)	544 (69.1%)	334 (72.1%)
Neighbor(s)	372 (52.1%)	495 (67.3%)	546 (69.4%)	306 (66.1%)

LIVING SITUATION

The table below presents the results of participants about their current living situation.

Housing Type	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Own home, apartment, condo	210 (23%)	596 (64.5%)	744 (75.6%)	475 (82.3%)
Rent home, apartment, condo	625 (68.5%)	295 (31.9%)	205 (20.8%)	84 (14.6%)
Occupy home without paying rent	70 (7.7%)	31 (3.4%)	29 (2.9%)	16 (2.8%)
Residential setting	5 (0.5%)	0	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.2%)
Homeless	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	0.

The average number of persons in a household is presented in the table below, as well as the frequency of response for each of the people with whom one could currently be living. As can be seen, regardless of age, approximately one-fourth of all census participants lived alone. Young adults completing the census lived with more people than other ages and were more likely to be living with a boyfriend/girlfriend or parents. Adult and middle adult participants were most likely to be living in households with children under the age of 18. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Living with	Young (M=18.5)	Adult (M=18.5)	Middle (M=18.5)	Older (M=18.5)
Alone	212 (23.2%)	245 (26.5%)	290 (29.4%)	217 (37.6%)
Partner/Spouse	284 (31.1%)	501 (54.2%)	559 (56.8%)	314 (54.4 %)
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	87 (9.5%)	35 (3.8%)	21 (2.1%)	1 (0.2%)
Children under age 18	58 (6.4%)	136 (14.7%)	138 (14%)	18 (3.1%)
Children over age 18	2 (0.2%)	9 (1%)	35 (3.6%)	15 (2.6%)
Parent(s)	61 (6.7%)	16 (1.7%)	18 (1.8%)	8 (1.4%)
Other family member	53 (5.8%)	19 (2.1%)	18 (1.8%)	17 (2.9%)
Roommate/ housemate	298 (32.6%)	115 (12.4%)	65 (6.6%)	24 (4.2%)

RELATIONSHIP STATUS

Two items addressed the relationship status of all the census participants; the first question asked the current relationship status and the second question asked the length of the current relationship. The table below presents the average length of the relationship (in years) and the type of relationship.

Relationship	Young (M=2.85; 2mo-12yr)	Adult (M=6.32; 2mo-22.5yr)	Middle (M=8.96; 2mo-55yr)	Older (M=16.03; 6mo-52yr)
Single, not dating	233 (25.5%)	182 (19.7%)	227 (23%)	170 (29.5%)
Single, dating	170 (18.6%)	130 (14.1%)	107 (10.9%)	55 (9.5%)
Committed/partnered and have sex only with my partner	454 (49.7%)	501 (54.2%)	541 (54.9%)	294 (51%)
Committed/partnered and have sex with other people	56 (6.1%)	109 (11.8%)	106 (10.8%)	55 (9.5%)

Regardless of age, approximately half of participants completing the census were in *committed, sex with partner only* relationships.

Four additional items relating to relationships were asked of the long form participants. The first of these items inquired about the satisfaction these participants had with their current primary relationship. Responses were selected from a five point Likert-type scale, and ranged from *Extremely Satisfied* (5) to *Extremely Dissatisfied* (1). The table below presents the average level of satisfaction by age.

Age	Average
Young	4.75
Adult	4.75
Middle	4.62
Older	4.82

Next, participants were asked to identify their legal relationship status. Not surprisingly, the majority of participants were not married or divorced/separated in Ohio or other states or countries. The table below depicts these results.

Legal Relationship	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Legally married in OH	12 (1.7%)	28 (3.8%)	27 (3.4%)	18 (3.9%)
Legally divorced/ separated in OH	16 (2.2%)	57 (7.8%)	112 (14.2%)	103 (22.2%)
Legally married in state not OH or country not USA	11 (1.5%)	18 (2.4%)	18 (2.3%)	18 (3.9%)
Legally divorced/ separated in state not OH or country not USA	5 (0.7%)	19 (2.6%)	21 (2.7%)	29 (6.3%)
None of these apply	669 (93.7%)	614 (83.5%)	618 (78.5%)	303 (65.4%)

The table below presents the results by identity for the items inquiring about the right to legally marry in Ohio and relationships with the legal benefits of marriage (i.e., civil unions) in Ohio. For each cell, the number and percentage of participants answering “Yes” is presented.

Legal Relationship	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Right to legally marry in Ohio	624 (87.4%)	588 (80%)	619 (78.7%)	329 (71.1%)
Favor a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage in Ohio	583 (81.7%)	631 (85.9%)	682 (86.7%)	419 (90.5%)

FINANCIAL SITUATION

Five items were used to assess participants' financial situation, four of which were answered by all participants. First, individuals were asked their annual household income before taxes. As can be seen, Middle and Older adult participants were most likely to have incomes over \$150,000 and Young adults most likely to have incomes under \$10,000.

Household Income	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Less than \$10,000	121 (13.2%)	15 (1.6%)	16 (1.6%)	5 (0.8%)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62 (6.8%)	10 (1.1%)	14 (1.4%)	14 (2.4%)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	54 (5.9%)	10 (1.1%)	18 (1.8%)	15 (2.6%)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	55 (6%)	31 (3.4%)	22 (2.2%)	16 (2.8%)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	69 (7.6%)	38 (4.1%)	23 (2.3%)	15 (2.6%)
\$30,000 to \$49,999	192 (21%)	175 (18.9%)	139 (14.1%)	95 (16.5%)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	163 (17.9%)	200 (21.6%)	198 (20.1%)	110 (19.1%)
\$75,000 to \$99,999	104 (11.4%)	163 (17.6%)	172 (17.5%)	107 (18.5%)
\$100,000 to \$149,999	53 (5.8%)	169 (18.3%)	211 (21.4%)	89 (15.4%)
\$150,000 to \$199,999	21 (2.3%)	62 (6.7%)	100 (10.1%)	64 (11%)
\$200,000 or more	6 (0.6%)	48 (5.2%)	64 (6.5%)	36 (6.2%)

Middle and Older adult participants were most likely to have incomes over \$150,000 and Young adults most likely to have incomes under \$10,000.

Next, participants were asked to delineate which of the following financial resources they possessed. The table below presents the frequency and percentage of each resource. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Resource	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
3 months worth of savings	267 (29.2%)	359 (38.9%)	502 (51%)	364 (63.1%)
Checking account	850 (93.1%)	884 (95.7%)	956 (97.1%)	561 (97.2%)
Retirement savings plan	378 (41.4%)	688 (74.5%)	788 (80%)	466 (80.8%)
Will	83 (9.1%)	308 (33.3%)	478 (48.5%)	429 (74.4%)
Medical power of attorney	67 (7.3%)	289 (31.3%)	459 (46.6%)	380 (65.9%)
Trusts	41 (4.5%)	70 (7.6%)	109 (11.1%)	92 (15.9%)
Life insurance	409 (44.8%)	659 (71.3%)	726 (73.7%)	406 (70.4%)
Parenting agreements	21 (2.3%)	65 (7%)	75 (7.6%)	14 (2.4%)
Guardianship	9 (1%)	32 (3.5%)	42 (4.3%)	23 (4%)
Co-custody	9 (1%)	51 (5.5%)	51 (5.2%)	8 (1.4%)
None of these	37 (4.1%)	15 (1.6%)	11 (1.1%)	3 (0.5%)

Participants were also asked how much they donated to charity in the last year and what percentage of the amount they donated to charity was to GLBT organizations. The table below presents these results by race/ethnicity.

Age	Average Amount	Percentage to GLBT Organizations
Young	\$337 (Range: \$0-\$6,000)	31%
Adult	\$1,260 (Range: \$0-\$90,000)	36%
Middle	\$1,754 (Range: \$0-\$100,000)	36%
Older	\$2,147 (Range: \$0-\$60,005)	33%

Long form participants were asked how they support non-profit organizations. The table below presents the frequency of support by age. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Resource	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
With donations when asked	291 (40.8%)	386 (52.5%)	446 (56.7%)	276 (59.6%)
With donations without being asked	220 (30.8%)	314 (42.7%)	377 (47.9%)	263 (56.8%)
With volunteering when asked	258 (36.1%)	247 (33.6%)	280 (35.6%)	165 (35.6%)
With volunteering without being asked	210 (29.4%)	175 (23.8%)	209 (26.6%)	138 (29.8%)
I am employed by a non-profit organization	62 (8.7%)	76 (10.3%)	78 (9.9%)	36 (7.8%)
I don't support non-profit organizations	73 (10.2%)	31 (4.2%)	36 (4.6%)	17 (3.7%)

SPIRITUALITY*

Long form participants were asked two questions about their spirituality. For each item, participants were asked to respond to the item using a five-point, Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Not at all* (1) to *Extremely* (5). The table below presents the average response for each item by age, with higher averages indicating more activity or spirituality.

Age	How active are you in your faith community?	How religious/spiritual do you consider yourself?
Young	1.61	2.49
Adult	1.66	2.68
Middle	1.99	3.04
Older	2.23	3.14

HEALTH

Several items were asked about participants' health, ranging from health behaviors to HIV status to health issues experienced in the last six months. Each will be presented as they appeared in the census.

The first few health items asked participants to delineate how much they used alcohol and tobacco. The table below presents the average number of drinks per week and cigarettes per day by age. Given the very few total number of participants reporting using smokeless tobacco, their results will not be presented in the table below.

Substance	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Alcohol (drinks/week)	4.61	4.21	4.53	4.78
Cigarettes (#/day)	2.83	3.06	3.05	2.83

Next, participants were asked how many days in the last 30 they used each of the following substances. Very few participants stated they had used these substances, hence the table below depicts the frequency of response for participants stating they had used the substance. Regardless of participants' age, marijuana was the most frequently used substance. Participants could mark more than one response.

Substance	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Cocaine	36 (3.9%)	27 (2.9%)	13 (1.3%)	5 (0.9%)
Crack	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.2%)
Crystal meth	18 (2%)	15 (1.7%)	10 (1%)	2 (0.4%)
Ecstasy	22 (2.4%)	12 (1.3%)	13 (1.3%)	0
GHB	6 (0.7%)	10 (1.1%)	5 (0.5%)	1 (0.2%)
Heroin	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.4%)
Ketamine/Special K	0	6 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
LSD/Acid	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	0	1 (0.2%)
Marijuana	187 (20.5%)	99 (10.7%)	110 (11%)	51 (8.8%)
PCP/Angel dust	1 (0.1%)	0	0	1 (0.2%)
Poppers	45 (4.9%)	62 (6.7%)	78 (7.8%)	43 (7.5%)
Steroids	2 (0.2%)	4 (0.4%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.4%)
Prescription drugs other than prescribed	58 (6.4%)	25 (2.7%)	20 (2%)	15 (2.6%)

Participants were next asked to report their HIV status. Individuals could mark *Don't Know* which may indicate they have not been tested recently or have been tested but do not know their results.

Age	HIV Status			
	Negative	Positive	Never Tested	Don't Know
Young	761 (83.4%)	27 (3%)	144 (15.8%)	42 (4.6%)
Adult	788 (85.3%)	69 (7.5%)	51 (5.5%)	20 (2.2%)
Middle	788 (80%)	94 (9.5%)	85 (8.6%)	25 (2.5%)
Older	481 (83.4%)	32 (5.5%)	70 (12.1%)	15 (2.6%)

Adult participants were most likely to have been tested for HIV/AIDS. Young adult participants were least likely to have been tested or to know their HIV status. Long form participants were also asked to indicate their primary partner's HIV status.

Age	Partner's HIV Status		
	Same as Mine	Different than Mine	Don't Know
Young	396 (55.5%)	20 (2.8%)	53 (7.4%)
Adult	476 (64.8%)	35 (4.8%)	29 (3.9%)
Middle	478 (60.7%)	50 (6.4%)	34 (4.3%)
Older	245 (52.9%)	19 (4.1%)	27 (5.8%)

All participants were asked how many different people they had sex with in the last six months. The overall average number of partners was 2.69.

Age	Range	Average	Mode
Young	0-150	3.07	1
Adult	0-150	2.99	1
Middle	0-100	2.51	1
Older	0-60	1.91	1

Participants were asked to describe the sexual behaviors they had engaged in the last six months. The table below presents these results. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Behavior	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Vaginal sex with condom	93 (10.2%)	47 (5.1%)	28 (2.8%)	7 (1.2%)
Vaginal sex without condom	222 (24.3%)	195 (21.1%)	179 (18.2%)	74 (12.8%)
Oral sex with condom/barrier	35 (3.8%)	38 (4.1%)	29 (2.9%)	9 (1.6%)
Oral sex without condom/barrier	720 (78.9%)	714 (77.3%)	674 (68.4%)	296 (51.3%)
Anal sex with condom/barrier	269 (29.5%)	236 (25.5%)	221 (22.4%)	83 (14.4%)
Anal sex without condom/barrier	289 (31.7%)	299 (32.4%)	263 (26.7%)	88 (15.3%)
Masturbation	801 (87.7%)	794 (85.9%)	806 (81.8%)	419 (72.6%)
None of these	24 (2.6%)	29 (3.1%)	53 (5.4%)	81 (14%)

As can be seen in the previous table, regardless of age, masturbation was the most common sexual behavior, followed by sexual behaviors without the use of condoms/barriers.

Finally, participants were asked which of the following health issues they had experienced in the past six months and for which they had received treatment or sought assistance. The table on the following page presents these results. Participants could mark more than one response.

Issue	Young		Adult	
	Exp.	Treat	Exp.	Treat
Heart problems	53 (5.4%)	30 (56.7%)	38 (6.6%)	37 (97.4%)
Diabetes	57 (5.8%)	54 (94.7%)	64 (11.1%)	64 (100%)
High blood pressure	173 (17.6%)	140 (80.9%)	202 (35%)	191 (94.6%)
High cholesterol	205 (20.8%)	146 (71.2%)	192 (33.3%)	181 (94.3%)
Cancer	15 (1.5%)	14 (93.3%)	18 (3.1%)	20 (111%)
Depression	311 (31.6%)	200 (64.3%)	168 (29.1%)	132 (78.6%)
STDs (not HIV)	14 (1.4%)	13 (92.9%)	7 (1.2%)	6 (85.7%)
HIV/AIDS	64 (6.5%)	71 (111%)	25 (4.3%)	28 (112%)
Dental issues	219 (22.2%)	161 (55.3%)	152 (26.3%)	144 (94.7%)
Sexual dysfunction	87 (8.8%)	33 (37.9%)	66 (11.4%)	34 (51.5%)
Anxiety	296 (30.1%)	134 (45.3%)	133 (23.1%)	83 (62.4%)
Suicidal thoughts	62 (6.3%)	26 (41.9%)	21 (3.6%)	10 (47.6%)
Weight issues	342 (34.7%)	93 (27.2%)	211 (36.6%)	73 (34.6%)
Eating disorder	24 (2.4%)	9 (37.5%)	15 (2.6%)	9 (60%)
Annual physical	283 (28.7%)	184 (65%)	243 (42.1%)	182 (74.9%)
Exercise regularly	396 (40.2%)	131 (33.1%)	247 (42.8%)	119 (48.2%)
Preventive screenings	277 (28.1%)	179 (64.6%)	217 (37.6%)	140 (64.5%)
Well-care	152 (15.4%)	110 (72.4%)	106 (18.4%)	84 (79.2%)
Intimate partner violence	9 (0.9%)	4 (44.4%)	4 (0.7%)	2 (50%)
None	112 (11.4%)	—	27 (4.7%)	—

For Young Adults, the health issues experienced most often were anxiety, depression, and regular exercise. The health issues which were least often treated or for which help was least likely to be sought by Young Adults were weight issues, eating disorders, and sexual dysfunction.

The health issues experienced most often by Adults were weight issues, regular exercise, and anxiety. The issues least often treated or for which help was not sought were, weight issues, regular exercise, and sexual dysfunction.

Issue	Middle		Older	
	Exp.	Treat	Exp.	Treat
Heart problems	53 (5.4%)	30 (56.7%)	38 (6.6%)	37 (97.4%)
Diabetes	57 (5.8%)	54 (94.7%)	64 (11.1%)	64 (100%)
High blood pressure	173 (17.6%)	140 (80.9%)	202 (35%)	191 (94.6%)
High cholesterol	205 (20.8%)	146 (71.2%)	192 (33.3%)	181 (94.3%)
Cancer	15 (1.5%)	14 (93.3%)	18 (3.1%)	20 (111%)
Depression	311 (31.6%)	200 (64.3%)	168 (29.1%)	132 (78.6%)
STDs (not HIV)	14 (1.4%)	13 (92.9%)	7 (1.2%)	6 (85.7%)
HIV/AIDS	64 (6.5%)	71 (111%)	25 (4.3%)	28 (112%)
Dental issues	219 (22.2%)	161 (55.3%)	152 (26.3%)	144 (94.7%)
Sexual dysfunction	87 (8.8%)	33 (37.9%)	66 (11.4%)	34 (51.5%)
Anxiety	296 (30.1%)	134 (45.3%)	133 (23.1%)	83 (62.4%)
Suicidal thoughts	62 (6.3%)	26 (41.9%)	21 (3.6%)	10 (47.6%)
Weight issues	342 (34.7%)	93 (27.2%)	211 (36.6%)	73 (34.6%)
Eating disorder	24 (2.4%)	9 (37.5%)	15 (2.6%)	9 (60%)
Annual physical	283 (28.7%)	184 (65%)	243 (42.1%)	182 (74.9%)
Exercise regularly	396 (40.2%)	131 (33.1%)	247 (42.8%)	119 (48.2%)
Preventive screenings	277 (28.1%)	179 (64.6%)	217 (37.6%)	140 (64.5%)
Well-care	152 (15.4%)	110 (72.4%)	106 (18.4%)	84 (79.2%)
Intimate partner violence	9 (0.9%)	4 (44.4%)	4 (0.7%)	2 (50%)
None	112 (11.4%)	—	27 (4.7%)	—

For Middle Adults, the health issues most often experienced were exercising regularly, depression, anxiety, and weight issues. Those issues least often treated or for which help was least likely to be sought were weight issues, regular exercise, eating disorders, and sexual dysfunction.

For Older Adults, the health issues experienced most often were exercising regularly, annual physicals, and preventive screenings. The health issue least often treated or for which help was not sought was weight issues.

It is interesting that Older Adults tended to participate in more preventive health behaviors (e.g., annual physical, preventive screenings) than any other age

group. Young Adults were most likely to have experienced depression and anxiety in the last six months than other adults. For all ages, weight issues and sexual dysfunction were seldom treated, indicating there may be opportunities for intervention within the GLBT community here.

DISCRIMINATION, THREATS, VIOLENCE

All participants were asked the following question: *Have you ever felt you were the victim of violence based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status?* The following table presents the results by age for those that had experienced violence and the average number of times.

Identity	Experienced	Average Times
Young	281 (30.8%)	3.99
Adult	252 (27.3%)	3.56
Middle	283 (28.7%)	3.83
Older	162 (28.1%)	3.20

The table below presents the results for where the violence occurred for individuals who experienced violence.

Location	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Work	86 (30.6%)	89 (35.3%)	96 (33.9%)	62 (38.3%)
School	146 (52%)	81 (32.1%)	73 (25.8%)	31 (19.1%)
Neighborhood	130 (46.3%)	120 (47.6%)	134 (47.3%)	74 (45.7%)
Place of worship	25 (8.9%)	21 (8.3%)	15 (5.3%)	10 (6.2%)
Restaurant/bar	100 (35.6%)	89 (35.3%)	80 (28.3%)	44 (27.2%)
Store	62 (22.1%)	40 (15.9%)	34 (12%)	23 (14.2%)
Park	30 (10.7%)	25 (9.9%)	27 (9.5%)	13 (8%)
Other public venue	96 (34.2%)	109 (43.3%)	121 (42.8%)	73 (45.1%)
Medical care setting	27 (9.6%)	22 (8.7%)	12 (4.2%)	15 (9.3%)
Home	37 (13.2%)	34 (13.5%)	37 (13.1%)	19 (11.7%)

Finally, participants were asked how long ago the last episode of violence occurred. Here, participants responded using a six point Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Ongoing* to *More than 10 years ago*. Results are presented below.


Recency	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Ongoing	25 (8.9%)	22 (8.7%)	18 (6.4%)	8 (4.9%)
Less than 1 year	115 (40.9%)	71 (28.2%)	45 (15.9%)	23 (14.2%)
1-3 years ago	85 (30.2%)	68 (27%)	67 (23.7%)	30 (18.5%)
4-5 years ago	25 (8.9%)	28 (11.1%)	51 (18%)	18 (11.1%)
6-10 years ago	24 (8.5%)	22 (8.7%)	39 (13.8%)	30 (18.5%)
More than 10 years ago	5 (1.8%)	37 (14.7%)	62 (21.9%)	52 (32.1%)

Violence was experienced by approximately three of every ten participants, regardless of age. Most often this violence was experienced in neighborhood or public venues (i.e., sporting events, theatre).

In addition to the item about violence, all participants were also asked the following question: *Have you ever felt you were the victim of discrimination based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status?*

Identity	Experienced	Average Times
Young	464 (50.8%)	4.13
Adult	474 (51.3%)	4.09
Middle	502 (51.0%)	3.53
Older	324 (56.2%)	3.50

Violence was experienced by approximately three of every ten participants, regardless of age.



The table below presents the results for where the discrimination occurred for individuals who experienced discrimination. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Location	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Work	245 (52.8%)	320 (67.5%)	362 (72.1%)	242 (74.7%)
School	238 (51.3%)	119 (25.1%)	111 (22.1%)	54 (16.7%)
Neighborhood	143 (30.8%)	124 (26.2%)	154 (30.7%)	98 (30.2%)
Place of worship	72 (15.5%)	74 (15.6%)	77 (15.3%)	66 (20.4%)
Restaurant/bar	165 (35.6%)	131 (27.6%)	151 (30.1%)	92 (28.4%)
Store	130 (28%)	102 (21.5%)	107 (21.3%)	56 (17.3%)
Park	40 (8.6%)	36 (7.6%)	28 (5.6%)	20 (6.2%)
Other public venue	142 (30.6%)	144 (30.4%)	143 (28.5%)	76 (23.5%)
Medical care setting	54 (11.6%)	67 (14.1%)	68 (13.5%)	50 (15.4%)
Home	76 (16.4%)	26 (5.5%)	30 (6%)	15 (4.6%)

Finally, participants were asked how long ago the last episode of discrimination occurred. Here, participants responded using a six point Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from *Ongoing* to *More than 10 years ago*. Results are presented below.

Recency	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Ongoing	107 (23.1%)	84 (17.7%)	94 (18.7%)	60 (18.5%)
Less than 1 year	201 (43.3%)	139 (29.3%)	109 (21.7%)	57 (17.6%)
1-3 years ago	107 (23.1%)	118 (24.9%)	116 (23.1%)	72 (22.2%)
4-5 years ago	22 (4.7%)	59 (12.4%)	74 (14.7%)	35 (10.8%)
6-10 years ago	18 (3.9%)	44 (9.3%)	60 (12%)	39 (12%)
More than 10 years ago	3 (0.6%)	24 (5.1%)	45 (9%)	59 (18.2%)

Discrimination was experienced by over half of participants, regardless of age. Most often, participants reported discrimination was experienced in the workplace, especially for those in the Middle and Older Adult age groups.

*All of the remaining discrimination, threats, and violence questions were asked of only the long form participants.

Participants were asked if they had *been called names, threatened, stalked, intimidated, or had personal property defaced or damaged because you were GLBT?* Follow up questions inquired about how recently the offense occurred. The table below presents the results by age.

Recency	Young (n=440 61.6%)	Adult (n=421 57.3%)	Middle (n=454 57%)	Older (n=263 56.8%)
Ongoing	79 (18%)	41 (9.7%)	46 (10.1%)	25 (9.5%)
Less than 1 year	145 (33%)	79 (18.8%)	90 (19.8%)	29 (11%)
1-3 years ago	116 (26.4%)	120 (28.5%)	103 (22.7%)	50 (19%)
4-5 years ago	47 (10.7%)	64 (15.2%)	61 (13.4%)	35 (13.3%)
6-10 years ago	35 (8%)	52 (12.4%)	67 (14.8%)	42 (16%)
More than 10 years ago	14 (3.2%)	59 (14%)	84 (18.5%)	80 (30.4%)

Next, participants were asked if they had *ever been punched, kicked, strangled, spit on or otherwise assaulted because you were GLBT?* Follow up questions asked about the recency of the offense and are presented in the table below.

Recency	Young (n=440 61.6%)	Adult (n=421 57.3%)	Middle (n=454 57%)	Older (n=263 56.8%)
Ongoing	3 (3.5%)	0	5 (15.6%)	1 (1.7%)
Less than 1 year	13 (15.3%)	5 (6.8%)	5 (15.6%)	1 (1.7%)
1-3 years ago	21 (24.7%)	15 (20.3%)	12 (37.5%)	8 (13.6%)
4-5 years ago	15 (17.6%)	15 (20.3%)	4 (12.5%)	3 (5.1%)
6-10 years ago	21 (24.7%)	8 (10.8%)	3 (9.4%)	9 (15.3%)
More than 10 years ago	11 (12.9%)	0	3 (9.4%)	35 (59.3%)

The next few items simply asked for yes/no responses. The table below presents the people responding affirmatively to the items.

Item	Young (n=714)	Adult (n=735)	Middle (n=787)	Older (n=463)
Have you ever sought help because you were harassed because you were GLBT?	92 (12.9%)	66 (9%)	107 (13.6%)	54 (11.7%)
Have you ever been threatened physically in a relationship?	163 (22.8%)	202 (27.5%)	227 (28.8%)	84 (18.1%)
Have you ever felt intimidated by or fearful of your partner in a relationship?	187 (26.2%)	209 (28.4%)	226 (28.7%)	111 (24%)
Have you ever been isolated from family, friends and support networks in a relationship?	185 (25.9%)	216 (29.4%)	213 (27.1%)	102 (22%)
Have you ever been forced into sexual activity of any type in a relationship?	149 (20.9%)	131 (17.8%)	130 (16.5%)	47 (10.2%)

Finally, participants were asked, *Which of the following people have assaulted, threatened, and/or abused you in the past year?* Results are presented in the table below. Percentages may total more than 100% because participants could mark more than one response.

Item	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
No one	475 (66.5%)	542 (73.7%)	551 (70%)	345 (74.5%)
Partner/spouse	30 (4.2%)	40 (5.4%)	48 (6.1%)	21 (4.5%)
Boyfriend/girlfriend	49 (6.9%)	37 (5%)	24 (3%)	5 (1.1%)
Parent(s)	37 (5.2%)	18 (2.4%)	16 (2%)	7 (1.5%)
Sibling(s)	16 (2.2%)	8 (1.1%)	9 (1.1%)	10 (2.2%)
Child(ren)	4 (0.6%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.6%)
Other family member(s)	13 (1.8%)	4 (0.5%)	10 (1.3%)	4 (0.9%)
Friend(s)	29 (4.1%)	15 (2%)	6 (0.8%)	4 (0.9%)
Roommate/housemate(s)	12 (1.7%)	5 (0.7%)	6 (0.8%)	4 (0.9%)
Care provider(s)	3 (0.4%)	0	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.6%)
Employer(s)	16 (2.2%)	7 (1%)	20 (2.5%)	7 (1.5%)
Co-worker(s)	27 (3.8%)	17 (2.3%)	19 (2.4%)	11 (2.4%)
Teacher(s)	5 (0.7%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)	0
Student(s)	26 (3.6%)	14 (1.9%)	9 (1.1%)	4 (0.9%)
Neighbor(s)	15 (2.1%)	23 (3.1%)	21 (2.7%)	12 (2.6%)
Stranger(s)	103 (14.4%)	91 (12.4%)	90 (11.4%)	39 (8.4%)

Regardless of age, the majority of census participants had not experienced assaults, threats or abuse in the past year. For those that did, most often this assault, threat, or abuse was perpetrated by strangers.

SUPPORT*

Participants were next asked about the people, groups, or activities that gave them support (e.g., emotional, financial) in the past six months. As would be expected, more than one response was allowed. The following table presents these results.

Item	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Partner/spouse	419 (58.7%)	508 (69.1%)	509 (64.7%)	266 (57.5%)
Parent(s)	521 (73%)	506 (68.8%)	435 (55.3%)	128 (27.6%)
Child(ren)	26 (3.6%)	69 (9.4%)	120 (15.2%)	89 (19.2%)
Other family member(s)	380 (53.2%)	372 (50.6%)	405 (51.5%)	221 (47.7%)
Friend(s)	628 (88%)	649 (88.3%)	676 (85.9%)	383 (82.7%)
Neighbor(s)	115 (16.1%)	185 (25.2%)	236 (30%)	158 (34.1%)
Co-worker(s)	369 (51.7%)	434 (59%)	405 (51.5%)	202 (43.6%)
Employer(s)	164 (23%)	174 (23.7%)	178 (22.6%)	91 (19.7%)
Pet(s)	347 (48.6%)	429 (58.4%)	442 (56.2%)	243 (52.5%)
Attorney(s)	31 (4.3%)	32 (4.4%)	65 (8.3%)	55 (11.9%)
Medical care provider(s)	110 (15.4%)	175 (23.8%)	228 (29%)	185 (40%)
Case manager(s)	14 (2%)	16 (2.2%)	27 (3.4%)	7 (1.5%)
Counselor/therapist(s)	124 (17.4%)	150 (20.4%)	171 (21.7%)	91 (19.7%)
Support group(s)	39 (5.5%)	28 (3.8%)	41 (5.2%)	35 (7.6%)
12 step community	12 (1.7%)	28 (3.8%)	45 (5.7%)	18 (3.9%)
Social/recreation group(s)	104 (14.6%)	139 (18.9%)	124 (15.8%)	86 (18.6%)
Volunteering	126 (17.6%)	127 (17.3%)	128 (16.3%)	106 (22.9%)
Helping others	160 (22.4%)	144 (19.6%)	165 (21%)	127 (27.4%)
Religion (church, synagogue)	72 (10.1%)	79 (10.7%)	171 (21.7%)	132 (28.5%)
Faith beliefs (not religion)	107 (15%)	118 (16.1%)	168 (21.3%)	112 (24.2%)
Internet chat group(s)	87 (12.2%)	89 (12.1%)	60 (7.6%)	40 (8.6%)
GLBT organization(s)	131 (18.3%)	97 (13.2%)	102 (13%)	73 (15.8%)
Bartender(s)	63 (8.8%)	55 (7.5%)	36 (4.6%)	16 (3.5%)
Teacher/professor(s)	115 (16.1%)	36 (4.9%)	26 (3.3%)	5 (1.1%)
School staff	63 (8.8%)	21 (2.9%)	15 (1.9%)	6 (1.3%)

Regardless of age, friends provided the most support to the participants. Parents provided the most support to Young Adults, whereas partners/spouses provided more support to Adults, Middle Adults, and Older Adults.

SERVICE NEEDS AND USE*

This section of the census addressed the needs and service used by participants. Specific agencies were not mentioned for this section, rather general types of services were referenced. Participants were asked to identify whether they *Did not need the service, Needed and used the service, or Needed but did not use the service*. For those individuals that stated they needed and used the service, two additional questions were asked: *How were the services you received?* and *Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?* For each of these questions, a five point Likert-type response scale was used, ranging from *Very Satisfactory/All of the Time* (5) to *Very Unsatisfactory/Not at all* (1). For individuals who stated they needed a service but did not use it, one additional question asking, *Why did you not access services* was posed. Here, participants could mark several items ranging from *transportation, cost, scared, to not GLBT friendly*. The table below presents those who did not need the services by age.

Service	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Local health department	508 (71.1%)	559 (76.1%)	597 (75.9%)	370 (79.9%)
HIV/AIDS social services	619 (86.7%)	655 (89.1%)	694 (88.2%)	435 (94%)
HIV/AIDS medical services	668 (93.6%)	690 (93.9%)	705 (89.6%)	437 (94.4%)
Individual counseling/therapy	365 (51.1%)	430 (58.5%)	475 (60.4%)	294 (63.5%)
Group counseling/therapy	581 (81.4%)	625 (85%)	674 (85.6%)	407 (87.9%)
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	666 (93.3%)	683 (92.9%)	730 (92.8%)	447 (96.5%)
Financial assistance	469 (65.7%)	577 (78.5%)	626 (79.5%)	387 (83.6%)
Legal assistance	613 (85.9%)	597 (81.2%)	611 (77.6%)	356 (76.9%)
12-step group	683 (95.7%)	684 (93.1%)	704 (89.5%)	422 (91.1%)
Medical assistance (doctor)	290 (40.6%)	263 (35.8%)	265 (33.7%)	114 (24.6%)
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	270 (37.8%)	249 (33.9%)	216 (27.4%)	136 (29.4%)
Spiritual assistance	555 (77.7%)	551 (75%)	542 (68.9%)	292 (63.1%)
Food assistance	669 (93.7%)	692 (94.1%)	726 (92.2%)	437 (94.4%)
Housing assistance	677 (94.8%)	708 (96.3%)	749 (95.2%)	449 (97%)
GLBT agencies/organizations	512 (71.7%)	581 (79%)	615 (78.1%)	377 (81.4%)

Service	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Athletic/sports organizations	564 (79%)	562 (76.5%)	596 (75.7%)	396 (85.5%)
Local law enforcement	582 (81.5%)	611 (83.1%)	633 (80.4%)	395 (85.3%)
Community Relations Commission	705 (98.7%)	723 (98.4%)	756 (96.1%)	451 (97.4%)
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	682 (95.5%)	718 (97.7%)	758 (96.3%)	442 (95.5%)
Gym/health club	288 (40.3%)	275 (37.4%)	296 (37.6%)	206 (44.5%)

This table represents the services needed and used, and participants' satisfaction with these services and whether the services were delivered in a GLBT friendly manner.

Issue	Young			Adult		
	n	Satis	Friend	n	Satis	Friend
Local health department	158	3.75	4.15	144	3.61	4.35
HIV/AIDS social services	72	4.18	4.58	65	4.05	4.68
HIV/AIDS medical services	30	4.24	4.37	38	4.26	4.55
Individual counseling/therapy	199	3.87	4.59	209	3.81	4.70
Group counseling/therapy	62	4.11	4.44	48	3.83	4.77
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	13	3.92	4.38	23	3.74	4.00
Financial assistance	130	3.66	4.48	87	3.88	4.71
Legal assistance	60	3.97	4.58	85	3.91	4.59
12-step group	19	4.00	4.53	35	3.65	4.31
Medical assistance (doctor)	370	3.89	4.47	436	3.97	4.60
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	338	3.91	4.64	388	4.04	4.59
Spiritual assistance	88	4.00	4.52	116	4.04	4.41
Food assistance	23	3.52	4.35	28	3.71	4.25
Housing assistance	19	3.63	4.32	10	3.20	4.20
GLBT agencies/organizations	127	3.98	4.72	111	3.99	4.78
Athletic/sports organizations	109	4.17	4.47	148	4.11	4.47
Local law enforcement	111	3.31	4.03	115	3.52	3.94
Community Relations Commission	3	3.67	4.00	4	3.75	4.00
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	7	3.71	4.14	3	4.00	4.67
Gym/health club	313	3.81	4.27	316	3.94	4.17

Issue	Middle			Older		
	n	Satis	Friend	n	Satis	Friend
Local health department	159	3.97	4.43	73	4.10	4.56
HIV/AIDS social services	82	4.18	4.68	27	4.22	4.67
HIV/AIDS medical services	78	4.31	4.71	22	4.59	4.77
Individual counseling/therapy	237	3.98	4.82	134	4.20	4.73
Group counseling/therapy	55	3.78	4.51	36	4.11	4.53
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	30	3.86	4.07	5	4.40	4.20
Financial assistance	81	3.70	4.46	44	4.30	4.70
Legal assistance	129	4.14	4.72	89	4.16	4.72
12-step group	59	3.79	4.17	27	4.35	4.11
Medical assistance (doctor)	484	4.15	4.66	335	4.34	4.73
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	464	4.18	4.63	294	4.34	4.61
Spiritual assistance	190	4.05	4.68	141	4.28	4.78
Food assistance	36	3.78	4.42	16	4.19	4.81
Housing assistance	16	3.25	4.00	2	3.50	5.00
GLBT agencies/organizations	125	4.09	4.76	67	4.31	4.83
Athletic/sports organizations	157	4.05	4.39	58	4.19	4.52
Local law enforcement	138	3.64	4.05	61	3.53	4.21
Community Relations Commission	14	3.46	3.62	5	4.25	4.00
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	8	2.50	3.38	6	2.17	4.50
Gym/health club	341	3.93	4.16	179	4.07	4.25

The following table presents the number of people who needed a service and did not use it, as well as the reason cited most frequently for its non-use.

Service	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
	Local health department	Not comfortable (21/42; 50%)	Not comfortable (17/26; 65.4%)	Didn't know how to access (13/28; 46.4%)
HIV/AIDS social services	Time (9/21; 42.9%)	Not comfortable (7/14; 50%)	Not comfortable (6/11; 54.5%)	Not comfortable (1/1; 100%)
HIV/AIDS medical services	Not comfortable (7/11; 63.6%)	Scared (4/7; 57.1%)	Not comfortable; Not GLBT friendly (1/1; 100%)	—
Individual counseling/therapy	Cost (79/147; 53.7%)	Cost (43/94; 45.7%)	Cost (41/71; 57.7%)	Not comfortable (22/35; 62.9%)
Group counseling/therapy	Not comfortable (43/68; 63.2%)	Not comfortable (24/58; 41.4%)	Not comfortable (23/55; 41.8%)	Not comfortable (14/18; 77.8%)
Alcohol/substance abuse treatment	Not comfortable (23/32; 71.9%)	Not comfortable (20/25; 80%)	Not comfortable (15/24; 62.5%)	Stigma; Not comfortable (6/8; 75%)
Financial assistance	Didn't know how to access (77/110; 70%)	Not comfortable (39/69; 56.5%)	Didn't know how to access (49/78; 62.8%)	Not comfortable (15/30; 50%)
Legal assistance	Cost (24/39; 61.5%)	Cost (29/51; 56.9%)	Cost (30/45; 66.7%)	Cost (9/17; 52.9%)
12-step group	Not comfortable; Time (4/8; 50%)	Not comfortable (11/15; 73.3%)	Not comfortable; Time (7/18; 38.9%)	Time; Not comfortable (4/9; 44.4%)
Medical assistance (doctor)	Cost (37/52; 71.2%)	Cost (18/33; 54.5%)	Cost (24/35; 68.6%)	Scared (4/9; 44.4%)
Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)	Cost (75/103; 72.8%)	Cost (59/97; 60.8%)	Cost (64/99; 64.6%)	Cost (8/13; 69.2%)
Spiritual assistance	Not comfortable (37/68; 54.4%)	Not comfortable (44/67; 65.7%)	Not comfortable (28/53; 52.8%)	Cost (23/31; 74.2%)
Food assistance	Didn't know how to access (12/19; 63.2%)	Didn't know how to access (10/15; 66.7%)	Didn't know how to access (18/23; 78.3%)	Not comfortable (15/27; 55.6%)
Housing assistance	Didn't know how to access (12/15; 80%)	Didn't know how to access (13/15; 86.7%)	Didn't know how to access (16/19; 84.2%)	Stigma; Didn't know how to access (4/7; 57.1%)
GLBT agencies/organizations	Didn't know how to access (49/70; 70%)	Didn't know how to access (27/43; 62.8%)	Didn't know how to access (22/41; 53.7%)	Didn't know how to access (8/18; 44.4%)
Athletic/sports organizations	Didn't know how to access (21/36; 58.3%)	Didn't know how to access (11/24; 45.8%)	Not comfortable; Didn't know how to access (12/29; 41.4%)	Didn't know how to access (3/6; 50%)
Local law enforcement	Not comfortable; Not GLBT friendly (9/17; 52.9%)	Not comfortable (3/7; 42.9%)	Not comfortable; Not GLBT friendly (7/12; 58.3%)	Scared (3/4; 75%)
Community Relations Commission	Didn't know how to access (2/3; 66.7%)	Didn't know how to access (4/6; 66.7%)	Stigma (4/11; 36.4%)	Not comfortable; Didn't know how to access (2/5; 40%)
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	Didn't know how to access (11/19; 57.9%)	Didn't know how to access (12/14; 85.7%)	Didn't know how to access (15/18; 83.3%)	Not comfortable; Didn't know how to access (5/10; 50%)
Gym/health club	Cost; Time (67/110; 60.9%)	Cost (81/142; 57%)	Cost (82/147; 55.8%)	Cost (39/76; 51.3%)

COMMUNITY AGENCIES*

This portion of the census asked participants to state how effective they felt the specified agency/organization was in meeting the needs of the GLBT community. Responses ranged from *Very Ineffective* (1) to *Very Effective* (5) using a Likert-type response scale, with an additional response category of *Don't Know Agency*. The following table presents the agency, the average level of effectiveness for those that had used the agency, the average level of perceived effectiveness for those who had not used the agency, and the number of people who don't know the agency.

Service	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
BRAVO (used) (not used) (don't know agency)	4.21 (43) 3.77 (284) 379	4.06 (35) 3.85 (428) 262	4.27 (64) 3.92 (451) 261	4.65 (26) 4.07 (265) 163
CATF	4.43 (86) 3.88 (186) 435	4.57 (90) 4.08 (357) 280	4.56 (84) 4.10 (413) 276	4.59 (41) 4.23 (239) 174
Columbus Health Department	4.12 (195) 3.33 (346) 164	4.32 (234) 3.44 (366) 128	4.28 (254) 3.42 (393) 121	4.48 (132) 3.51 (255) 63
Community Relations Commission	2.50 (4) 3.13 (148) 554	4.00 (4) 3.15 (228) 496	3.44 (16) 3.11 (262) 484	3.78 (9) 3.23 (193) 252
Equality Ohio	4.50 (119) 3.70 (327) 262	4.59 (96) 3.69 (385) 240	4.71 (107) 3.74 (390) 270	4.78 (59) 3.79 (223) 169
Human Rights Campaign	4.44 (232) 3.92 (379) 98	4.31 (179) 3.87 (461) 82	4.23 (199) 3.87 (499) 72	4.54 (91) 4.02 (302) 57
Kaleidoscope Youth Center	4.62 (71) 3.83 (391) 244	4.78 (37) 3.93 (480) 209	4.47 (30) 3.86 (519) 221	4.44 (16) 3.93 (289) 145
Ohio AIDS Coalition	4.50 (18) 3.57 (360) 325	4.76 (17) 3.64 (437) 269	4.48 (31) 3.62 (498) 236	4.75 (12) 3.69 (303) 136
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	4.07 (15) 3.41 (330) 358	3.42 (12) 3.37 (441) 270	3.60 (15) 3.31 (486) 268	3.44 (16) 3.39 (319) 111
OSU GLBT Student Services	4.18 (165) 3.41 (315) 224	4.40 (84) 3.47 (396) 245	4.34 (56) 3.44 (452) 257	4.22 (23) 3.51 (272) 152
PFLAG Columbus	4.24 (34) 3.53 (482) 188	4.43 (30) 3.69 (571) 119	4.63 (49) 3.75 (594) 120	4.39 (28) 3.82 (345) 76
Project Open Hand	3.80 (10) 3.56 (232) 460	4.93 (15) 3.87 (381) 327	4.76 (21) 3.79 (412) 334	5.00 (8) 3.93 (218) 223
Stonewall Columbus	4.31 (209) 3.70 (364) 129	4.18 (264) 3.75 (395) 62	4.07 (308) 3.80 (407) 57	4.27 (187) 3.84 (245) 21
Tobias Project	4.17 (12) 3.25 (146) 543	4.00 (4) 3.17 (186) 531	4.50 (8) 3.22 (204) 555	4.80 (5) 3.32 (106) 341
United Way of Central Ohio	4.34 (65) 3.48 (471) 165	4.05 (82) 3.64 (557) 82	4.08 (103) 3.60 (600) 66	4.07 (57) 3.68 (359) 33

Overall, participants felt the agencies were effective regardless of whether they had personally used the agency or whether this was a perception. Participants least often knew of the Tobias Project and the Community Relations Commission.

COMMUNITY ISSUES*

Next, participants were asked to how serious of a problem they considered twelve issues within the Columbus GLBT community. Responses ranged from *Not a Problem at All* (1) to *Extremely Problematic* (4), with a *No Opinion* response also available. The table below presents the results for those individuals selecting a response other than *No Opinion*.

Issue	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Racism	2.51	2.63	2.71	2.85
Classism	2.87	2.79	2.78	2.93
Transphobia	3.26	3.25	3.41	3.45
Sexism	2.74	2.68	2.70	2.91
Ableism—disability	2.91	2.91	3.04	3.17
Misunderstanding between GLBTQ youth and GLBT adults	2.91	3.02	3.16	3.30
Socio-political climate	2.77	2.74	2.81	2.83
Religious differences	2.73	2.73	2.80	2.84
Intolerance for differences in family structure	2.92	2.72	2.85	3.06
Lack of cooperation among Gs, Ls, Bs, Ts	2.83	2.87	2.93	2.94
Lack of interest in GLBT issues or concerns	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.00
Lack of leadership	3.19	3.17	3.11	3.10

For the item, *Misunderstanding between GLBTQ youth and GLBT adults*, it is interesting to note that participants felt this was more problematic the older they were. Further statistical analysis revealed that middle and older participants felt this misunderstanding was significantly more problematic than young participants ($F(3, 2,674) = 8.46, p < .001$). Older participants also felt this misunderstanding was significantly more problematic than adult participants.

COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITIES

The final section of the census dealt with participants' perceptions of the opportunities available in the Columbus GLBT community and their feelings of connection to the GLBT community, satisfaction with this connection, and the importance of sharing a sense of community with other GLBT people.

Eleven items required participants to rate their satisfaction with the opportunity mentioned using a five point, Likert-type scale, ranging from *Very Dissatisfied* (1) to *Very Satisfied* (5). The table below presents the opportunity and the average response for each.

Issue	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
GLBT cultural opportunities (theatre, music, dance)	3.40	3.33	3.34	3.35
GLBT social opportunities (clubs, etc.)	3.26	3.19	3.16	3.16
GLBT support opportunities (groups, organizations)	3.32	3.23	3.24	3.32
GLBT athletic opportunities (teams, leagues)	3.15	3.24	3.25	3.24
GLBT spiritual opportunities	3.06	3.14	3.19	3.28
GLBT dating/relationship forming opportunities	2.99	2.92	2.93	2.86
GLBT activities for established significant relationships	2.87	2.76	2.78	2.79
Activities for GLBT families with children	2.92	2.88	2.90	2.91
GLBT youth opportunities	3.04	3.00	2.98	2.97
GLBT older person or retired person opportunities	2.94	2.86	2.77	2.55
GLBT information sources/resources (print, media, web)	3.28	3.06	3.08	3.08

All participants, regardless of form, completed the following items: *How connected (much a part of) do you feel to the GLBT community in Columbus? How satisfied are you with how connected you are to the GLBT community in Columbus?* Long form participants were asked *How important is it for GLBT people to share a sense of community with one another?* For each question, participants responded using a five point, Likert-type scale ranging from *Very Disconnected/Unsatisfied/Unimportant* (1) to *Very Connected/Satisfied/Important* (5), thus, higher scores reflected more feelings of connection/satisfaction/importance. The table below presents the average responses by age. As can be seen, Young Adult participants

felt the most connected to the GLBT community in Columbus, although the differences between ages were minimal.

	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Connection	3.04	3.01	3.01	3.03
Satisfaction	2.91	2.90	2.89	2.95
Importance	3.90	3.88	3.96	3.90

A cross tabulation of those individuals who felt connected to the GLBT community and their satisfaction with how connected they are to the community and a cross tabulation of those individuals who felt disconnected to the community and their satisfaction was also conducted. Here, participants who felt connected were more satisfied with the community than those who felt disconnected.

	Young	Adult	Middle	Older
Connected	3.55	3.54	3.55	3.58
Disconnected	2.17	2.18	2.18	2.28

* Asterisk indicates sections asked in long form version of census only.

GROUP INTERVIEWS

Four group interviews with members of the GLBT community were conducted after the Census was completed. These groups were: Gay Men, Lesbians, African Americans, and Young Adults. A group was attempted to be formed for individuals with high school educations or less, but participants for this group were not able to be contacted (disconnected phone numbers, not interested in participating).

Participant Recruitment

Potential participants were recruited through various methods, primarily through contacts with members of the Steering Committee. For example, members of the Steering Committee went to their respective organizations and informed staff and individuals of the opportunity to participate. Any interested individuals were asked to complete a card with basic demographic information, which was returned to the evaluator for follow up. Recruitment also occurred at Gay Pride; interested individuals completed the same post card and dropped in boxes at the Stonewall Columbus booth and the Columbus AIDS Task Force booth.

Selected participants were called and informed of the purpose, date, time, and location of their group. Reminder phone calls were placed to all consenting participants the day before the group interview was conducted to ensure maximum participation.

Participants

The eligibility criteria for participating in the group interviews were threefold: (1) be a resident of the Columbus metropolitan statistical area, (2) be at least 18 years of age, and (3) identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgendered.

A total of 17 people participated in the group interviews. Of these, eleven were White, not of Hispanic origin, four were Black/African American, and two were Hispanic/Latino. Twelve identified as gay men and five identified as lesbians. The age of participants ranged from 18 to 56, with an average age of 40 years. Most of these participants had some college ($n = 5$; 29.4%) or were college graduates ($n = 6$; 35.3%). One person held a technical degree (5.9%), three held Associate degrees (17.6%), and two held postgraduate degrees (11.8%).

Methods

All of the groups except the Black/African American group were conducted at the Center on High, Stonewall Columbus. The Black/African American group was held at King Avenue United Methodist Church. Groups lasted between 40 and 90 minutes, were audiotaped, and were facilitated by the same individual to reduce variability as much as possible. Written and audio transcripts of the sessions are provided at the end of this section. The Black/African American group transcripts were too difficult to be heard given the ambient noise in the room, thus written transcripts for this group are not included.

Questions asked of these participants were as follows:

- Approximately 3,000 people completed the Census. Why do you think more people didn't participate in the Census?
- The question was posed during the census, *Have you ever felt discriminated against due to your being GLBT?* Over half of people said yes. How do you answer that item?
 - How do you define discrimination?
 - Where are you experiencing discrimination?
- Depression and anxiety within the last 6 months was high across all groups, yet few received help. What do you think that is about?

- Lack of knowledge about GLBT health providers; culturally sensitive providers?
- How are your friends coping?
- What would you like to see service agencies provide? Community leaders?

- Results from the census when taken overall suggest that people feel either connected to the GLBT community or disconnected. Which is it for you and why?
 - What prohibits/facilitates you from feeling connected?
 - What would feeling connected to the community feel like for you?
 - What about your friends...what do you think feeling connected would be like for them?
 - When did you feel connected/satisfied with the community?
 - What is different now?
- What do you feel is the most important issue facing the GLBT community in Columbus?
 - How is that being addressed (or is it)?
 - What can agencies/organizations/leaders serving the community do to better address this issue?
- What other issues are important to you?
- How do you feel about the GLBT community in Columbus in general?
 - What do you think the state of the community is?

Results

Results of the group interviews will be presented as a whole, with individual nuances being outlined when relevant.

Question 1: Approximately 3,000 people completed the Census. Why do you think more people didn't participate in the Census?

Participants in all groups consistently felt the number of participants in the Census was low. When asked for reasons for the low turn out, most common was lack of awareness of the census being conducted. Some of the participants in the groups had completed the census, while many had not, nor had they heard about it. When informed, they were sorry they had missed the opportunity to participate. Other reasons for non-participation included knowing about the Census but not having someone whom they

knew encourage them to participate and thus, they did not. Finally, others felt it may have simply been a matter of apathy or lack of understanding what the results were going to be used for. As one participant stated,

...have the attitude of what's the point? 'Cause we had, literally, we just came out of the elections and the antigay marriage, and their attitude was what's the point, who cares, what difference will it make?

This may be an opportunity for community organizations and agencies to motivate the GLBT community and coalesce around issues of equality and fairness.

Question 2: The question was posed during the census, Have you ever felt discriminated against due to your being GLBT? Over half of people said yes. How do you answer that item? How do you define discrimination? Where are you experiencing discrimination?

Most of the participants in the group interviews stated they had experienced discrimination of some sort due to being gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender; most often this discrimination was experienced in work-related settings. As one man stated,

Well I couldn't prove it, but I think I lost my last job over it. I had not discussed anything with my co-workers and then I did a charity show for Camp Sunrise last spring, it was a drag show. And I took some pictures and showed some people. I lost my job. So...

Another individual said,

...there a couple of interviews where it came down between me and somebody else. And they sort of had the choice of we can hire the gay man or we can hire the married guy with a family. And they went in that direction and based on credentials, once again, no proof, but I just sort of felt that they went that direction because many felt that that was a safer choice for them.

Others reported they had lost relationships with family members and/or friends due to being GLBT. As one lesbian stated, "...I have a best friend and when she found out I could no longer be her friend. That sort of thing."

Still others confirmed that discrimination was most often perpetrated by strangers. For example, one participant reported, "...you have to be careful going in and out of bars. Especially that space right outside the bar, you had to be careful going in or out, because that could be dangerous."

Participants also felt they had experienced societal discrimination, especially concerning the rights associated with marriage. As one woman stated, "...Just in general the societal thing, the marriage thing, not that I really would want to get married. But it does bug me that we don't have the opportunity to or even the place to have the opportunity."

Question 3: Depression and anxiety within the last 6 months was high across all groups, yet few received help. What do you think that is about? Lack of knowledge about GLBT health providers; culturally sensitive providers? How are your friends coping? What would you like to see service agencies provide? Community leaders?

Participants in the gay men, lesbian, and Black/African American groups all suggested a reason for depression and anxiety being high among Census participants was related to financial stresses and not simply due to being GLBT. Moreover, these participants also indicated that not having insurance coverage for mental health issues was also a factor in people seeking professional assistance. As one lesbian said, "I think most people think it's just a normal part of life, and they think it's going to pass. So it's difficult to tell when it becomes something you should seek treatment for." One of the Black/African American participants related, "[You] know what you need to do. You just want to handle it yourself."

In addition to lack of insurance coverage as a reason for people not seeking professional help for mental health issues, participants also felt the stigma associated with the receipt of mental health care was also a barrier. As one Black/African American participant said, "The stigma for getting help with mental health disorders is huge in our community. I mean, people go looking in your medicine cabinet and if you have medications for it, it becomes an issue."

For the young adult participants, they felt anxiety and depression were most likely due to coming out and around their relationship status. As one participant related, "...I think I could draw the line around 23. My friends that are older than that are fine with their situation and just going along, but below that, they all angst and up and down [emotionally]." Coping with these issues was often related to the use of alcohol and other substances. For example, one participant provided the following illustration:

You drink because you are single and don't want to be and are depressed. This leads to being alone and being secluded. Which keeps you single. So unless you do something proactive to change the cycle, nothing happens.

Question 4: Results from the census when taken overall suggest that people feel either connected to the GLBT community or disconnected. Which is it for you and why? What prohibits/facilitates you from feeling connected? What would feeling connected to the community feel like for you? What about your friends...what do you think feeling connected would be like for them? When did you feel connected/ satisfied with the community? What is different now?

Responses to this question were mixed. Some individuals felt very connected to the GLBT community; mostly through their involvement in groups within the community such as the Gay Men's Chorus, theatre troupes, and political advocacy organizations. As one of the young adults stated, "I feel pretty connected because I am involved with Equality Ohio and HRC." Others felt disconnected often due to their age. As one Black/African American man intimated, "I'm too old for the bars. I'm not pretty enough and don't have the right clothes. People that go there are younger than me. It's not really my thing anymore." This notion was reiterated by some of the gay men and lesbians as well, with comments like, "...there aren't any activities for people in my age group (mid 40s-50s) or for couples."

Participants also reported that being connected to the community centers on participating in GLBT groups or organizations and includes activities sponsored by GLBT organizations or groups that were inclusive of older GLBT individuals, regardless of race/ethnicity. Some suggestions were: grassroots advocacy, Stonewall sponsored parking lot parties during Gallery Hop, and music/dinner club events.

Question 5: What do you feel is the most important issue facing the GLBT community in Columbus? How is that being addressed (or is it)? What can agencies/ organizations/leaders serving the community do to better address this issue?

Responses to this question were varied depending upon the group. Gay men and lesbians felt the issue of most import facing the GLBT community was political apathy. As one lesbian stated,

We want these things [legal benefits of marriage, acceptance, equality], but what are we doing? How do you spread the passion?

Black/African American participants felt the most critical issue facing the GLBT community was racism. As one participant said,

Stonewall and the United Way have one or two Black faces on their websites, but that's it. There's not enough mixture of races in

advertising to make people want to open a brochure or go further. There needs to be a better picture of what GLBT is.

Finally, the young adult participants felt the primary issue facing the GLBT community was unsafe sex and integration with "straight" society. For example, one participant said, "The inconsistent condom use and alcohol and drug abuse--there's a lack of a sense of urgency around safer sex." In relation to integration with straights, a participant related, "Older gays seem to be upset when straights come into the clubs. We are fine with it, but they get upset."

Ways for organizations to address these issues varied from, "sponsoring events away from clubs and bars," to "make information more available through means we are using (i.e., instant messaging, blogs)." Participants also wanted more opportunities for socializing in more intimate environments than bars. For instance, the suggestion was made for corporations or businesses which were GLBT-friendly to sponsor town hall type meetings on issues.

Question 6: What other issues are important to you?

Other issues important to participants were better awareness of community and corporate sponsors who are GLBT-friendly so the community can support them, repeal of the "Don't ask, Don't tell" policy, more legal protections, and more socializing opportunities outside of the bars/clubs. Another issue that arose throughout the conversations was that of apathy within the community, which they felt needs to coalesce around issues of import. As one gay man stated, "Where are the 100,000 people from Pride?"

Another Black/African American participant suggested organizations need to do more outreach around issues that are important instead of seeming to solely focus their efforts on fundraising. In addition, within the Black/African American group participants felt finding churches or religious venues that were affirming was important. As one woman related, "You don't want to go to church and get harassed."

One of the lesbian participants felt the importance of coming out and being out was an issue which could empower others. As she said, "...it's important, although not everybody can, but it's important to come out wherever you feel safe to do it."

Question 7: How do you feel about the GLBT community in Columbus in general? What do you think the state of the community is?

Overall, participants felt somewhat positive about the GLBT community in Columbus. Some participants gave a grade of “C,” while others gave a rating of “4-7” on a scale of 10, with 10 being the highest. Interestingly, when asked to qualify their grade or rating, participants said, “The community is strong. Organizations mostly work well together and the city is supportive.” A lesbian related,

One of the things that I’ve been really pleased about is the number of companies participating in Pride. It’s been pretty obvious they’ve discovered a market, and you know what? That’s OK, because if that’s what’s going to make them pay attention to me, I’ll take it.

Some of the young adults felt the GLBT community was relatively strong, and felt comfortable here. As one man said, “I have an affinity for the city because I feel like I have a family for the first time in a long time. The sense of community has definitely kept me here.” When asked if they anticipated staying in Columbus, answers were mixed. Some young adults felt they would stay due to the relatively low cost of living when compared to other large cities and the number of social and cultural opportunities, while others felt the lack of public transportation and affordable living spaces downtown may deter them from staying.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Several conclusions and many recommendations can be drawn from these data; the ones presented here are meant solely as a beginning point for discussion and do not reflect the complete multitude of findings or methods for addressing the issues or concerns raised.

Overall, the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender community of central Ohio is vibrant, diverse, healthy, committed, and strong. For example, individuals are essentially physically healthy, in satisfying relationships, and mostly satisfied with the cultural, social, and athletic opportunities available in the community. These strengths are balanced by seemingly elevated levels of depression (which is going untreated) and discrimination (experienced primarily in the workforce). More specific conclusions and recommendations for addressing shortcomings will be presented next.

Demographics

- Among participants completing the census, White, non-Hispanic individuals were overrepresented, but not extremely overrepresented given their percentage of the Columbus MSA. Perhaps of more concern was the severe under representation of Black/African American participants in the census, with only 3% completing the census when Black/African Americans comprise 14% of the Columbus MSA. Community leaders might seek to address issues of inclusivity, representation and leadership among members of communities of color.
- Participants in the 31 to 50 year age group comprised 56% of the census participants yet only comprise 41% of the Columbus MSA; hence these ages are overrepresented in the results. Lack of youth participation may be due to low levels of affiliation with the community. This would make sense if it was assumed that a large proportion of youth in Columbus were attracted here due to the numerous collegiate opportunities available. In this scenario low affiliation would be due to a lack of planning for longer term residence in the area. Interestingly, more young adults (ages 18-30) identified as bisexual than any other age which might be reflective of either youth experimentation or changing societal norms around bisexuality.
- This was an extremely educated sample, with almost 63% of participants having completed college or post graduate degrees. Attempts to involve persons with high school educations or less, who may be in need of different services, were unsuccessful. Methodologies for reaching this portion of the population may need to incorporate more personal interactions instead of relying on print media. For example, very little bar or sports venue based recruitment was employed. Recruiting at these social settings might have yielded younger and less educated subpopulations. Similarly, internet-based tools may not be the most appropriate mechanism for this portion of the population and using interviews or instant messaging may be more efficient and reliable.
- Almost 71% of census participants were employed full time. As with education, those individuals of the community that are unemployed may be in need of different services than those delineated here. Future efforts to identify the needs of those with less education and those who are unemployed are critical to ensuring the depiction of the GLBT community in central Ohio is complete.
- Almost 63% of participants had household incomes of \$50,000 and higher and over 82% of participants donated some amount to charity.

About one third of all monetary donations went to GLBT organizations. Again, these results are probably reflective of the lack of participation of youth and lower educated persons. This is not to minimize the willingness and commitment of the GLBT community, however, to support others. Indeed, members of the community do share their wealth and time with charitable organizations and causes and are a segment of the central Ohio community that should not be overlooked by civic and non-profit organizations and groups.

Relationship Status

- Over half of census participants were in committed/partnered relationships. The average length of these relationships was 8 years (Range: 2 months – 55 years) and most participants were either *Satisfied* or *Extremely Satisfied* with their relationship. This result suggests that members of the community are finding partnerships that are satisfying, often resulting in long term commitments. What is not clear from these data are how these relationships are supported and how the community can serve to further sustain these partnerships.
- Transgender individuals were more likely to be single and not dating than gay men, lesbians, bisexuals or others; however, when they were in relationships, they were in them for longer periods of time (average length: 10.75 years). Given this, community leaders may seek to highlight or provide increased opportunities for those transgendered people who are seeking to meet and socialize with potential partners.
- Regardless of identity, race/ethnicity, or age one fourth of census participants lived alone. This may indicate a need for agencies and service organizations to plan outreach events which span the life cycle, are culturally diverse, and include all members of the GLBT community.
- Approximately 80% of participants wanted the right to legally marry in Ohio. An even greater percentage (86%) would favor a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage (i.e., civil unions). Clearly, members of the GLBT community desire legal recognition for their relationships. Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender advocacy organizations and agencies should consider this a mandate for change and need to increase their work in this arena.

Health

- Approximately 79% of participants were *A Little* or *Not at all active* in a faith community but about 61% considered themselves of *Average*, *More than Average*, or *Extremely religious/spiritual*. It is not clear from the data gathered whether this is a statement about lack of acceptance for GLBT individuals in organized religions or whether this mirrors the broader central Ohio community. For many Black/African American participants, finding churches which were inclusive and welcoming for GLBT individuals was particularly important, as evidenced in the group interviews. Addressing the spiritual needs of the community could be undertaken by encouraging accepting congregations to reach out to the community more vigorously. Concurrently, spiritual leaders should consider vetting their message to focus groups/stakeholders in an attempt to ensure that heartfelt “acceptance” is not portrayed as “tolerance.”
- Most often, participants reported engaging in regular exercise, experiencing weight issues, and suffering from anxiety in the last six months. Of those individuals experiencing a health issue, help was least sought for weight issues, eating disorders, and regular exercise. Depression was experienced by almost one third of participants, and was experienced by over half of participants who identified as bisexual and transgender. What is more alarming; however, is that approximately one third of people were not seeking any treatment or help. This appears to be a multi-faceted problem which might be confounded with inadequate health insurance. While it is tempting to point to fiscal matters as a primary culprit, it should be remembered that this is a well educated and compensated sample. Thus, it is more likely that either availability of services or other social constraints may be operating. Social service agencies might consider reaching out and educating the community about treatment options through print media and small seminars.
- Thirteen percent of participants reported never being tested for HIV or not knowing their HIV status (took a test and did not get results, not had a recent test). Given the advances in the simplicity of HIV testing, it is critical that this number be reduced. Efforts to test among the young adult population and Asian/Pacific Islander population are especially critical, as these groups were most likely to not have been tested or know their status.
- Friends, partners/spouses, and parents most often provided support to participants, with at least 3 in every 5 participants reporting these individuals gave them support. This suggests that community members

are well embedded in supportive social contexts; however, given results on depression and anxiety, these support persons may not be well equipped or informed to be helpful when it comes to issues related to mental health. This suggests that outreach efforts regarding the treatment of mental health concerns could include supportive others such as friends and family.

Discrimination, Threats, and Violence

- Almost half of participants stated they had never experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV-status. For those who had experienced discrimination, almost two of every three participants reported experiencing this discrimination at work. Efforts to address workplace discrimination which include the GLBT community need to continue and may need more visibility or increased potency. Similarly, programming may focus on increasing efforts to empower GLBT and/or GLBT-friendly employees within diverse workplaces. Columbus has a wealth of expertise in this area as there are numerous large entities with successful anti-discrimination policies and programs (e.g., Nationwide, The Ohio State University). Avenues for sharing these with other employers could be fruitful.
- Almost 60% of participants stated they had been called names, threatened, stalked, intimidated, or had personal property defaced or damaged because they were gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender. Bisexuals reported this the least often, and may be due to their ability to “pass” as straight. These data could be shared with local law enforcement agencies as a beginning conversation regarding the physical safety of the GLBT community. Agencies working with young people and other facets of the general central Ohio community may find it helpful to incorporate messages of tolerance and inclusion of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered individuals in their statements non-discrimination and presentations of acceptable behavior.

Services and Agencies

- The services most often needed and used by participants were medical assistance and dental assistance. Of those services needed and used most participants were *Mostly satisfied* with the services and felt they were delivered in a GLBT friendly manner. This data is encouraging and suggest that physicians may be employed as an ally in delivering important health related information to the community.
- The services most often needed and not used were gyms/health clubs and individual counseling. The primary reasons for not using

gyms/health clubs was cost and time and the primary reason for not using individual counseling was cost. This may indicate that even though many participants were employed and have health insurance, insurance may not cover mental health issues or participants may not be aware of the extent of their coverage. Issues related to mental health coverage and prevention are not unique to the GLBT community of Columbus. These data should serve as a reminder to the mental health community that struggles persist which call for unique and creative solutions.

Issues and Opportunities

- Participants believed that a lack of interest in GLBT issues or concerns by members of the Columbus GLBT community was the issue which was most problematic for the central Ohio GLBT community. This sentiment was also echoed in group interviews with members of the community. It is clear that given the diversity within the central Ohio GLBT community coalescing around one common issue is difficult. Confounding this problem, participants believed there is a lack of leadership within the GLBT community. There are numerous strategies that can be employed to address these issues.
 - Expand the leadership base. Leadership needs to be cultivated amongst community members who have the requisite talents.
 - Successfully achieve one commonly held goal. Encourage current leaders to identify one or two goals for the community and work together to achieve it. Success imparts confidence which may spark community enthusiasm.
 - Leaders in the community tend to be recognized in ceremonies which are not always accessible to all. Community organizations might consider other ways to ensure that community leaders are acknowledged in the overall community and general Columbus media.
 - Protect the time, energy and resources of current leaders. Current leaders need a respite from the demands placed upon them. If current leaders’ time, energy, and resources are not respected and appreciated, others are not likely to become involved and the community loses a valuable resource.
- Participants were mostly satisfied with the cultural, social, and athletic opportunities available in the community, but felt activities or opportunities for older GLBT persons, persons in established significant relationships, and families with children were less than satisfactory. Again, organizations and agencies who attempt to reach the GLBT community need to use a variety of methods and means to be inclusive. Similarly, those methods and means that work for one segment of the population may not extrapolate to others and hence, even though

something is tried once with less than anticipated returns, does not make it unsuccessful.

- Over three-fourths of participants stated it was important for GLBT people to share a sense of community with one another. This highlights the importance of the desires of the community to share in a common goal or purpose. It is indicative of the strength people garner from one another and underscores the importance of being “out” to others in the community. Community leaders might consider looking for a successful model of community rejuvenation by examining historical examples of community building or seeking the consultation of vibrant civic leaders.

Methodological Concerns and Final Conclusion

Despite the overrepresentation of White, non-Hispanic participants between the ages of 31 and 50 in this census, the use of internet based mechanisms for completing the census was not prohibitive and this methodology was largely successful. Future endeavors may have a more strategic focus on racial/ethnic and age related participant recruitment. For instance, using instant messaging and online strategies for the young adult population would be beneficial. Using targeted recruitment through peer referrals may be more suitable for ethnically diverse populations. In this type of strategy, people within the targeted community are given incentives for recruiting others to the project.

Having two versions of the census and giving participants the opportunity to select the version they would like to complete was useful. Although the majority of participants completed the long form version, approximately 1 in 5 people opted for the short form version. In addition, having the option of completing the remaining long form items after completing the short form version was also advantageous; over one third of the people who started with the short form version went on to complete the long form.

The gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender population of central Ohio is multifaceted and embedded into the fabric of the community. Although there are issues of concern and in need of attention from the organizations and leaders working on the behalf of GLBT individuals, there are also points of pride and threads of strength and commitment. It is the sincere hope of the Steering Committee that these data will be used as a beginning to discussions and efforts to enhance the lives of the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender community of central Ohio.

Many thanks to the following individuals, without whom this project could not have been accomplished:

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Judy Kimberly
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Our Steering Committee:

Wanda Ellis, Board Vice President, Stonewall Columbus
Elliot Fishman, former staff, The Legacy Fund
Chris Hughes, former staff, Columbus AIDS Task Force
Orie Kristel, The Strategy Team
Bill LaFayette, Columbus Chamber of Commerce
Kellye Pinkleton, former staff, Stonewall Columbus
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Michael Wilkos, United Way of Central Ohio
Lynnette Cook, United Way of Central Ohio

with special thanks to the Chair of our Steering Committee, Doug Zelinski

The gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender population of central Ohio is multifaceted and embedded into the fabric of the community.

APPENDIX

Long Form - GLBT Census of Central Ohio

DEMOGRAPHICS

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Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino Yes, Cuban
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
 Yes, Puerto Rican

Please describe

What is your race (mark all that apply)?

- White
 Black or African American
 American Indian or Alaska Native
- Print name of enrolled or principal tribe
-
- Asian Indian Japanese Guamanian or Chamorro
 Chinese Korean Samoan
 Filipino Vietnamese Other Pacific Islander (please describe)
 Other Asian (please describe) Native Hawaiian Some other race (please describe)
 Somali
 Ethiopian
-

What sex were you born?

- Female
 Male
 Intersex

What is your gender?

- Woman Transgender: M-F Androgynous
 Man Neutral Self-defined
 Transgender: F-M Gender Queer

please describe

How do you identify (mark all that apply)?

- Gay Transgender Queer
 Lesbian Questioning Self-defined please describe
 Bisexual Straight

Who are you attracted to sexually?

- Only men Mostly women Self-defined please describe
 Only women Men and women
 Mostly men Not sure

What is your age?

--	--

Age on June 1, 2006

What is your current zip code?

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What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- Less than high school Some college
 HS graduate/GED Graduated 4 year college
 Technical degree/certification Some postgraduate study
 Associate degree(s) Postgraduate degree(s)

What is your political affiliation?

- Democrat Libertarian
 Republican Green Party
 Independent None

What is your current employment status (mark all that apply)?

- Employed, full time On disability leave Street/cash economy
 Employed, part time Student
 Self-employed Unemployed, looking for work
 Retired Unemployed, not looking for work

Which of the following best describes your situation?

- I have employer sponsored health insurance Medicaid
 I purchase my own health insurance Medicare
 I am covered by my partner/spouse's health insurance SSI/SSDI
 I am covered under another family member's health insurance I have no health insurance

Which of the following people are you "out" to (mark all that apply)?

- No one Teacher/professor(s) Counselor/therapist
 Parent(s) School staff (e.g., coach) Medical provider
 Sibling(s) Coworker(s) Neighbor(s)
 Other family member(s) Boss Everyone
 Friend(s) Minister, priest, rabbi

At what age did you begin coming "out"?

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LIVING SITUATION

□ □ □ □

What is your current living situation?

- Own home, apartment, condo with a mortgage or loan
- Own home, apartment, condo without mortgage or loan
- Rent home, apartment, condo
- Occupy home, apartment, condo without paying rent
- Residential setting (group home, YMCA, retirement comm)
- Do not have a home, apartment, condo (homeless)

How many people are living in your home today?

□ □ Include yourself in this number

What is the relationship of these people to you (mark all that apply)?

- No one, I live alone
- Partner(s)/spouse
- Boyfriend(s)/Girlfriend(s)
- Children, under age 18
- Children, over age 18
- Parent(s)
- Other family member(s)
- Roommate/housemate/friend(s)
- Residential setting (group home, YMCA)
- Foster family

RELATIONSHIP STATUS

What is your current relationship status?

- Single, not dating
- Single, dating
- Committed/Partnered and have sex with only my partner
- Committed/Partnered but have sex with other people

What is the length of your current relationship?

□ □ years □ □ months

How satisfied are you with your current primary relationship?

- Extremely Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Dissatisfied
- Extremely Dissatisfied

Which of the following currently apply to you (mark all that apply)?

- Legally married in Ohio
- Legally divorced/separated in Ohio
- Legally married in state not Ohio or country not USA
- Legally divorced/separated in state not Ohio or country not USA
- None of these apply to me

Would you like the right to legally marry in Ohio? Yes No Maybe

Would you favor a relationship with the legal benefits of marriage (i.e., civil unions) in Ohio?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

FINANCIAL SITUATION

□ □ □ □

What is your annual household income before taxes?

- Less than \$5,000
- \$5,000-\$9,999
- \$10,000-\$14,999
- \$15,000-\$19,999
- \$20,000-\$24,999
- \$25,000-\$29,999
- \$30,000-\$49,999
- \$50,000-\$74,999
- \$75,000-\$99,999
- \$100,000-\$149,999
- \$150,000-\$174,999
- \$175,000-\$199,999
- \$200,000-\$299,999
- \$300,000 or more

Which of the following do you have?

- 3 months worth of savings
- Checking account
- Retirement savings plan
- Will
- Medical power of attorney
- Trusts
- Life insurance
- Parenting agreements
- Guardianship
- Co-custody
- None of these

How do you support non-profit organizations (mark all that apply)?

- With donations when asked
- With donations without being asked
- With volunteering when asked
- With volunteering without being asked
- I am employed by a non-profit organization
- I don't support non-profit organizations

Approximately how much did you donate to charity last year?

\$ □ □ □ □ , □ □ □ □ . 0 0

About what percentage of this was donated to GLBT organizations?

□ □ □ □ %

SPIRITUALITY

How active are you in a faith community?

- Not at all
- A little
- Regularly
- Frequently
- Extremely

How religious/spiritual do you consider yourself?

- Not at all
- A little
- Average
- More than average
- Extremely

HEALTH

□□□□

How much do you use each of the following?

Alcohol □□□□ drinks/week Cigarettes □□□□ #/day Smokeless Tobacco □□□□ dips/day

How many days in the last 30 have you used each of the following?

Cocaine □□ days Heroin □□ days Poppers □□ days
Crack □□ days Ketamine/Special K □□ days Steroids □□ days
Crystal meth □□ days LSD/Acid □□ days Prescription drugs other than prescribed □□ days
Ecstasy □□ days Marijuana □□ days
GHB □□ days PCP/Angel dust □□ days

What is your HIV status (mark all that apply)?

- Negative Never tested
- Positive Don't know

What is your primary sex partner's HIV status?

- I don't have a partner
- I know my partner's status is the same as mine
- I know my partner's status is different than mine
- I don't know my partner's status

How many different people have you had sex with in the last six months? □□□□ including your partner

Which of the following behaviors have you engaged in the last six months (mark all that apply)?

- Vaginal sex with condom Anal sex with condom Exchanged sex for drugs
- Vaginal sex without condom Anal sex without condom Shared needles
- Oral sex with condom/barrier Masturbation None of the above
- Oral sex without condom/barrier Exchanged sex for money

Which of the following have you experienced in the last six months (mark all that apply)?

□□□□

- Heart problems Depression Anxiety Exercise regularly
- Diabetes STDs (not HIV) Suicidal thoughts Preventive screenings
- High blood pressure HIV/AIDS Weight issues Well-care
- Cholesterol Dental issues Eating disorder Intimate partner violence
- Cancer Sexual dysfunction Annual physical None

Which of the following have you received assistance for/sought treatment for in the last six months (mark all that apply)?

- Heart problems Depression Anxiety Exercise regularly
- Diabetes STDs (not HIV) Suicidal thoughts Preventive screenings
- High blood pressure HIV/AIDS Weight issues Well-care
- Cholesterol Dental issues Eating disorder Intimate partner violence
- Cancer Sexual dysfunction Annual physical None

DISCRIMINATION, THREATS, VIOLENCE

Have you ever felt you were the victim of violence based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status? Yes No

If yes, how many times? □□□□

If yes, where (mark all that apply)?

- Work Place of worship Park Home
- School Restaurant/bar Other public venue
- Neighborhood Store Medical care setting

If yes, how long ago?

- Ongoing Less than 1 year 1-3 years ago 4-5 years ago 6-10 years ago More than 10 years ago

Have you ever felt you were the victim of discrimination based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or HIV status? Yes No

If yes, how many times? □□□□

If yes, where (mark all that apply)?

- Work Place of worship Park Home
- School Restaurant/bar Other public venue
- Neighborhood Store Medical care setting

If yes, how long ago?

- Ongoing Less than 1 year 1-3 years ago 4-5 years ago 6-10 years ago More than 10 years ago

□ □ □ □

Have you ever been called names, threatened, stalked, intimidated, or had personal property defaced or damaged because you were GLBT?

- Yes No

If yes, how many times?

□ □ □

If yes, how long ago?

- Ongoing Less than 1 year 1-3 years ago 4-5 years ago 6-10 years ago More than 10 years ago

Have you ever been punched, kicked, strangled, spit on or otherwise assaulted because you were GLBT?

- Yes No

If yes, how many times?

□ □ □

If yes, how long ago?

- Ongoing Less than 1 year 1-3 years ago 4-5 years ago 6-10 years ago More than 10 years ago

Have you ever sought help because you were harassed because you were GLBT?

- Yes No

Have you ever been threatened physically in a relationship?

- Yes No

Have you ever felt intimidated by or fearful of your partner in a relationship?

- Yes No

Have you ever been isolated from family, friends and support networks in a relationship?

- Yes No

Have you ever been coerced into sexual activity of any type in a relationship?

- Yes No

Which of the following people have assaulted, threatened, and/or abused you in the past year (mark all that apply)?

- No one Parent(s) Other family member(s) Employer(s) Student(s) Partner/spouse(s) Sibling(s) Roommate/housemate(s) Coworker(s) Neighbor(s) Boyfriend/girlfriend(s) Child(ren) Care provider(s) Teacher(s) Stranger(s)

SUPPORT

□ □ □ □

Which of the following people, groups, or activities gave you support (e.g., emotional, financial) in the past six months (mark all that apply)?

- Partner/spouse Employer(s) 12 step community GLBT organization(s) Parent(s) Pet(s) Social/rec group(s) Bartender(s) Child(ren) Attorney(s) Volunteering Teacher/professor(s) Other family member(s) Medical care provider(s) Helping others School staff Friend(s) Case manager(s) Religion (church, synagogue) Neighbor(s) Counselor/therapist(s) Faith beliefs (not religion) Co-worker(s) Support group(s) Internet chat group(s)

For each of the following, please describe which most applies to you (please note we are interested in any experience you have had with these agencies/groups).

Local health department Did not need Needed and Needed, but mark and skip used did not use How were the services you received? Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner? Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?

HIV/AIDS social services Did not need Needed and Needed, but did not use How were the services you received? Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner? Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?

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HIV/AIDS medical services

Did not need Needed and used Needed, but did not use

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?

<input type="radio"/> Transportation	<input type="radio"/> Time	<input type="radio"/> Stigma
<input type="radio"/> Cost	<input type="radio"/> Scared	<input type="radio"/> Didn't know how to access
<input type="radio"/> Not comfortable	<input type="radio"/> Not GLBT friendly	

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Alcohol/substance abuse treatment

Did not need Needed and used Needed, but did not use

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?

<input type="radio"/> Transportation	<input type="radio"/> Time	<input type="radio"/> Stigma
<input type="radio"/> Cost	<input type="radio"/> Scared	<input type="radio"/> Didn't know how to access
<input type="radio"/> Not comfortable	<input type="radio"/> Not GLBT friendly	

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Did not need Needed and used Needed, but did not use

Individual counseling/therapy

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?

<input type="radio"/> Transportation	<input type="radio"/> Time	<input type="radio"/> Stigma
<input type="radio"/> Cost	<input type="radio"/> Scared	<input type="radio"/> Didn't know how to access
<input type="radio"/> Not comfortable	<input type="radio"/> Not GLBT friendly	

Did not need Needed and used Needed, but did not use

Group counseling/therapy

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?

<input type="radio"/> Transportation	<input type="radio"/> Time	<input type="radio"/> Stigma
<input type="radio"/> Cost	<input type="radio"/> Scared	<input type="radio"/> Didn't know how to access
<input type="radio"/> Not comfortable	<input type="radio"/> Not GLBT friendly	

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Did not need Needed and used Needed, but did not use

Legal assistance

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?

<input type="radio"/> Transportation	<input type="radio"/> Time	<input type="radio"/> Stigma
<input type="radio"/> Cost	<input type="radio"/> Scared	<input type="radio"/> Didn't know how to access
<input type="radio"/> Not comfortable	<input type="radio"/> Not GLBT friendly	

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12-Step groups

[][][][][]

Did not need
 Needed and used
 Needed, but did not use

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

Medical assistance (doctor)

Did not need
 Needed and used
 Needed, but did not use

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

Dental assistance (dentist, orthodontist)

Did not need
 Needed and used
 Needed, but did not use

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

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Spiritual assistance

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Did not need
 Needed and used
 Needed, but did not use

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

Food assistance

Did not need
 Needed and used
 Needed, but did not use

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

Housing assistance

Did not need
 Needed and used
 Needed, but did not use

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

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Did not need **Needed and used** **Needed, but did not use**

GLBT Agencies/organizations

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

Did not need **Needed and used** **Needed, but did not use**

Athletic/sports organizations

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

Did not need **Needed and used** **Needed, but did not use**

Local law enforcement

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

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Did not need **Needed and used** **Needed, but did not use**

Community Relations Commission

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

Did not need **Needed and used** **Needed, but did not use**

Ohio Civil Rights Commission

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

Did not need **Needed and used** **Needed, but did not use**

Gym/health club

How were the services you received?
 Very Satisfactory Satisfactory Neutral Unsatisfactory Very Unsatisfactory

Were services delivered in a GLBT friendly manner?
 All of the time Most of the time Neutral Seldom Not at all Not applicable

Why did you not access services (mark all that apply)?
 Transportation Time Stigma
 Cost Scared Didn't know how to access
 Not comfortable Not GLBT friendly

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COMMUNITY AGENCIES

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Based on what you know of these agencies/organizations, how effective are they in meeting the needs of the GLBT community?

	Don't Know Agency	Very effective	Somewhat effective	No opinion	Somewhat ineffective	Very ineffective	Have you used this agency?	
BRAVO	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
CATF	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Columbus Health Dept	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Community Relations Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Equality Ohio	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Human Rights Campaign	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Kaleidoscope Youth Center	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
	Don't Know Agency	Very effective	Somewhat effective	No opinion	Somewhat ineffective	Very ineffective	Have you used this agency?	
Ohio AIDS Coalition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
OSU GLBT Student Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
PFLAG Columbus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Project Open Hand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Stonewall Columbus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Tobias Project	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
United Way of Central Ohio	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

COMMUNITY ISSUES

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Within the Columbus Metro GLBT community, how serious of a problem do you consider:

	Not a Problem at All	A little Problematic	Problematic	Extremely Problematic	No Opinion
Racism	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Classism (difference in economic status)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transphobia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexism	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ableism--disability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Misunderstanding between GLBTQ youth and GLBT adults (ageism)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Socio-political climate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Religious Differences	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Intolerance for differences in family structures (i.e., families with children)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of cooperation among Gs, Ls, Bs, Ts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of interest in GLBT issues or concerns	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of leadership	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITIES

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How satisfied are you with each of the following in Central Ohio?:

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral/ No opinion	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
GLBT cultural opportunities (theatre, music, dance)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GLBT social opportunities (clubs, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GLBT support opportunities (groups, organizations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GLBT athletic opportunities (teams, organizations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GLBT spiritual opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GLBT dating/relationship forming opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GLBT activities for established significant relationships	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Activities for GLBT families with children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GLBT youth opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GLBT older person or retired person opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GLBT information sources/resources (print, media, web)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How connected (much a part of) do you feel to the GLBT community in Columbus?

- Very Connected
- Somewhat Connected
- Neither Disconnected nor Connected
- Somewhat Disconnected
- Very Disconnected

How satisfied are you with how connected you are to the GLBT community in Columbus?

- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied

How important is it for GLBT people to share a sense of community with one another?

- Very Important
- Important
- Neither Important nor Unimportant
- Unimportant
- Very Unimportant