Conclusion: As social support increased, depressive symptoms decreased.


LGBT Health in the Midlands: A Rural/Urban Comparison of Basic Health Indicators

Research concerning the health and wellbeing of rural lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) populations is scarce.

In both urban and rural settings, bisexual populations had lower general health ratings than the general population.

In comparison to rural participants, urban participants were more likely to have health insurance. Factors contributing to this statistic were employment, income, and the experiencing of depressive symptoms.

Transgender participants in the study were 471.1% more likely to engage in binge drinking in the last 30 days.

41% of LGBT participants binge drink, compared to state average of 18.5% and the 15.7% national average.

26% of survey participants smoked at least somedays, compared to 19% of state and national numbers.

Conclusion: There is no significant statistical difference between rural and urban LGBT populations. However, regional culture is significant in health disparities for the LGBT population.