Internalization in Individual
(Marginalization/Stigmatization)
- Social isolation/alienation
- Social invisibility/Lack of role models
- Low Self-Esteem
- Poverty/Underemployment
- Closery/self-denial
- Disenfranchisement/powerlessness
- Hypervigilence/over-achieving
- Dropping out of school/low attainment
- Underemployment/diminished careers
- Homelessness/street involvement
- Guilt/shame
- Fear/pervasive personal insecurity
- Spiritual deprivation
- Inner turmoil and psychic pain

Externalization: Societal Discrimination
- Violence
- Prejudice
- Bullying (esp. in schools)
- Shunning
- Peer, parental, sibling rejection
- Verbal abuse
- Humiliating
- Disdaining/denigrating
- Harassment/Ridicule
- Hostile environments

Social Justice Issues
Outside and Inside LGBT Populations
- Homophobia (Social and Legal)
- Racism
- Colonialism
- Transphobia
- Heterosexism
- Cis Genderism
- Misogyny
- Sexism

Determinants of Health
- Income & Social Status
- Social Environments
- Healthy child development
- Social Support Networks
- Biology & Genetic Endowment
- Personal Health Practices & Coping Skills
- Employment
- Physical Environments
- Health Services
- Gender
- Culture
- Education

Vulnerability/Susceptibility
- Lack of appropriate medical/social services
- Chronic anxiety/stress
- Suicide ideation and attempts
- Social Isolation and lack of community
- Addictive behaviors (alcohol, party and injection drugs, sex, tobacco)
- Eating disorders
- Mental Health problems
- Obstacles to accessing health and social services
- Invisibility in/exclusion from health promotion prevention initiatives
- Depression/despair
- Sexual risk taking
- Delayed seeking of health care and treatment

Outcomes (Disparities in Health)
Cost of Social Exclusion: 5,500 premature deaths in Canada and $8B in costs annually (Banks 2003)
- Increased suicide rates: at least 3X in LGBT youth, 14X in gay men
- Higher smoking rates: 50% for gay men and 100% for lesbians
- Increasing rates of HIV in gay men/youth
- Higher rate of depression—3 to 5 times greater than in heterosexuals
- Higher rates of violence: 70% LGBT have been verbally abused and 25% have been physically abused
- Higher rates of alcohol abuse: estimated 30% of LGBT adults have problem with alcohol
- Higher rates of STI in gay men and transepeople
- Higher rates of unmet health care needs (21.8%) compared to heterosexuals (12.7%) in LGBT people
- Higher rates of Hepatitis A & B in gay men/youth
- Increased anal cancer in gay men: 80X more common in gay and bisexual men
- Higher levels of obesity in lesbians
- Higher levels of eating disorders in gay men
- Higher rates of homelessness and street involvement in LGBT youth
- Higher rates of sexual abuse in LGBT youth