

Health and Health-Related Behaviours of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Adults

■ Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) ■ Heterosexual

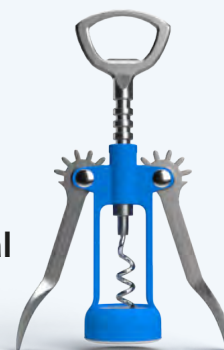
58,200 adults participated in the Health Surveys for England in 2011-2018. 1,130 (2%) identified as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB).¹



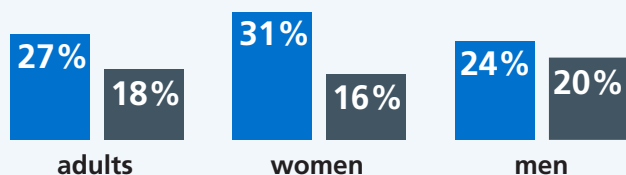
32%

24%

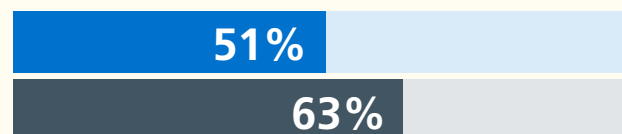
LGB adults were more likely than heterosexual adults to drink at harmful levels



LGB adults were more likely than heterosexual adults to be current smokers, with LGB women the most likely to smoke currently

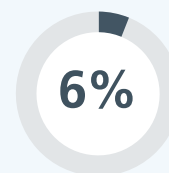
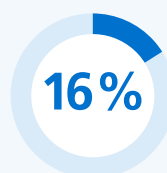


A lower proportion of LGB adults than heterosexual adults were overweight or obese



7% 6%

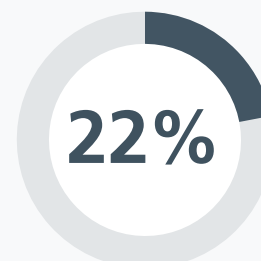
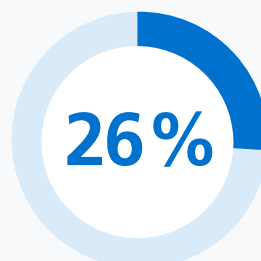
A slightly larger proportion of LGB adults than heterosexual adults reported 'bad' or 'very bad' health



LGB adults were more likely to report having a longstanding mental illness such as anxiety or depression, or a learning disability



LGB adults were more likely than heterosexual adults to report having a limiting longstanding illness



¹ Another 2% (1,420 adults) identified as 'Other' or answered 'Prefer not to say' to the question on sexual orientation.
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