

**Supplementary Table S1.** Results of logistic regression models examining the relationship between state-level policy environment scores and past-year discrimination and victimization within The PRIDE Study ( $N = 7044$ ) with a random effect for state.

Dependent Variable predicted by state-level policy scores ( <i>OR, p, CI</i> )	Cisgender, Sexual Minority ( $n = 4514$ )	Binary Gender Minority ( $n = 877$ )	Gender Expansive ( $n = 1653$ )
<b>Discrimination Experiences</b>	<b>OR = 1.010, <math>p = 0.040</math> 95% CI (1.000–1.029)</b>	Not Converged	<b>OR = 1.010, <math>p = 0.042</math> 95% CI (1.000–1.020)</b>
<b>Victimization Experiences</b>	Not Converged	Not Converged	Not Converged

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All models covaried for age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, education level, and household income.

Abbreviations: Odds ratio (OR), Confidence Interval (CI)

Bolded results are statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Supplementary Table S2.** Results of logistic regression analyses for changes in state-level policy scores (2017–2019) and their association with past year discrimination and victimization among an online national cohort of sexual and/or gender minority people ( $N = 7044$ ) with a random effect for state.

Dependent Variable predicted by state-level policy scores ( <i>OR, p, CI</i> )	Cisgender, Sexual Minority ( $n = 4570$ )	Binary Gender Minority ( $n = 889$ )	Gender Expansive ( $n = 1685$ )
<b>Discrimination Experiences</b>	OR = 0.995, $p = 0.824$ 95% CI (0.953–1.039)	OR = 1.004 $p = 0.924$ 95% CI (0.919–1.080)	OR = 1.006, $p = 0.816$ 95% CI (0.956–1.058877)
<b>Victimization Experiences</b>	Not Converged	Not Converged	OR = 0.958, $p = .806$ 95% CI (0.680–1.350)

All models covaried for age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, education level, and household income.

Abbreviations: Odds ratio (OR), Confidence Interval (CI)

Bolded results are statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).