

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 (<i>n</i> = 4514)	Binary Gender Minority (<i>n</i> = 877)	Gender Expansive (<i>n</i> = 1653)
Discrimination Experiences	OR = 1.010, <i>p</i> = 0.040 95% CI (1. 000–1.029)	Not Converged	OR = 1.010, <i>p</i> = 0.042 95% CI (1.000–1.020)
Victimization Experiences	Not Converged	Not Converged	Not Converged

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</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>CI</i>)	Cisgender, Sexual Minority (<i>n</i> = 4570)	Binary Gender Minority (<i>n</i> = 889)	Gender Expansive (<i>n</i> = 1685)
Discrimination Experiences	OR = 0.995, <i>p</i> = 0.824 95% CI (0.953–1.039)	OR = 1.004 <i>p</i> = 0.924 95% CI (0.919–1.080)	OR = 1.006, <i>p</i> = 0.816 95% CI (0.956–1.058877)
Victimization Experiences	Not Converged	Not Converged	OR = 0.958, <i>p</i> = .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 ($p < 0.05$).