**POSTER ABSTRACT**

## **RESEARCH**

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| **Age, Coping and Well-Being in Black LGBTQ+ Adults**  ; Keith J. Watts2; Shawndaya S. Thrasher3; & Stephen Phillippi1  1Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, 2University of Kentucky,  3Louisiana State University |
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**Background:** Black LGBTQ+ individuals face intersecting forms of prejudice and discrimination, which can negatively impact their well-being. While research suggests a positive relationship between age and well-being among the LGBTQ+ population in general, this association has not been explicitly examined within the Black LGBTQ+ community. Adaptive coping strategies are known to promote well-being, but their role in moderating the age-well-being relationship among Black LGBTQ+ individuals remains unexplored.

**Objectives**: This study investigated the association between age and well-being in Black LGBTQ+ adults and whether adaptive coping moderated this relationship.

**Methods:** A sample of 317 Black LGBTQ adults (18-64 years of age; *M*=27.00) was drawn from a United States mixed-methods online survey on sense of belongingness to identity-based minority communities, minority stress, and well-being. *Adaptive coping*was measured with the adaptive coping subscale (α=.813) of the Brief COPE instrument, assessing the frequency of coping responses.SWB *(α*=.893) was measured as a total score using the 14-item Mental Health Continuum—Short Form, assessing participants’ SWB in the past two weeks. Covariates included income, education, and employment.

**Results**: Multiple linear regression (MLR) suggested that there is a direct, positive association between well-being and age *(B*=.207,*p*=<.001) and adaptive coping (*B*=.194,*p*=.001). However, MLR moderation analysis showed that adaptive coping did not moderate the relationship between age and well-being (*B*=.093;*p*=.108). Income, education, and employment were not statistically significant.

**Conclusion**: The findings reveal that older Black LGBTQ+ adults experienced greater subjective well-being than their younger counterparts. However, adaptive coping did not moderate the positive association between age and well-being in this population. These results highlight the importance of considering age-related factors contributing to enhanced well-being among Black LGBTQ+ individuals.

**Recommendations**: Future research should explore potential moderators/mediators across subgroups within this intersectional community. Strengths-based, culturally responsive practices supporting lifelong well-being are crucial. Policy implications and interventions are further discussed.

IRB#: N/A

**Word Count: 300**