A large body of research in epidemiology and population health has investigated connections between neighborhood characteristics and a myriad of health outcomes (e.g., mental health, substance use and HIV risk). However, few studies have specifically examined how neighborhoods can influence LGBT health disparities—including using novel geospatial methods. This talk will overview using geographic information systems (GIS), global positioning system (GPS) technology, and geosocial networking applications to understand health disparities among sexual minorities across geographies.