

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES TO COVID-19

Among LGBT Adults
in California

May 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes characteristics of LGBT adults in California, a population of nearly 1.7 million, in relation to their vulnerability to economic harm from the COVID-19 pandemic. A separate report examines COVID-19 related health vulnerabilities.¹ Data were pulled from the California Health Interview Survey 2015-2018 through the AskCHIS platform.² Thus, information reported here was collected prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and does not reflect recent changes related to COVID-19.

Key findings include:

- About 612,000 LGBT Californians were living below 200% of the federal poverty level.
- Poverty among LGBT Californians is concentrated among young people and people of color.
- An estimated 814,000 LGBT Californians were employed in industries that have been heavily impacted by the pandemic. These include: health care and social assistance, retail, leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, and construction.³
- An estimated 251,000 LGBT Californians were working in highly impacted industries and earned below 200% of the federal poverty line prior to COVID-19.
- Many (839,000) LGBT Californians rent their homes.
- Over 300,000 LGBT Californians experienced food insecurity prior to COVID-19.

Efforts to monitor the economic impact of COVID-19 on Californians must include a focus on vulnerable populations, including LGBT adults.

¹O'Neill, K. K. (2020) *Health vulnerabilities to COVID-19 among LGBT Adults in California*. Los Angeles, CA: Williams Institute. https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/?post_type=publications&p=4570&preview=true

²UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, Los Angeles, CA. AskCHIS 2015-2018. Available at <http://ask.chis.ucla.edu>. Exported on April 1, 2020.

³U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Situation Summary. (April 3, 2020). https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/empsit_04032020.htm

INTRODUCTION

Attempts to slow and contain the COVID-19 virus have resulted in broad and unprecedented shocks to the economy and the livelihoods of many people in California. This report describes characteristics of LGBT adults in California in relation to their vulnerability to economic harm from the COVID-19 pandemic. A separate report examines COVID-19 related health vulnerabilities among LGBT Californians.^{4,5}

As of April 26th, California had the fifth highest number of COVID cases in the United States, with 80,430 cases and 3,302 deaths.^{6,7} California is home to nearly 15% of all LGBT adults in the U.S., and many have risk factors which make them vulnerable to the economic impacts of this pandemic. We examine the prevalence of risk factors including poverty, food insecurity, and employment in highly impacted industries.

Data for this report were obtained from the California Health Interview Survey 2015-2018 through the AskCHIS platform.⁸ AskCHIS provides population estimates and weighted percentages for demographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics of Californian adults such as those described in this report (percentages provided in the appendix). This means that all information reported here was collected prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and does not reflect recent changes and repercussions related to COVID-19.

Nearly 1.7 million LGBT adults live in California, including 1,646,000 lesbian, gay, and bisexual people of diverse gender identities and 109,000 transgender people of diverse sexual orientations.⁹ Demographic characteristics of this population are described in a companion report, *Health Vulnerabilities to COVID-19 among LGBT Adults in California*.¹⁰

⁴O'Neill, K. K. (2020) *Health vulnerabilities to COVID-19 among LGBT Adults in California*. Los Angeles, CA: Williams Institute. https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/?post_type=publications&p=4570&preview=true

⁵Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *People who are at higher risk for severe illness*. Accessed online 4/2/2020. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-higher-risk.html?CDC_AA_r

⁶CA Department of Public Health. (2020). *COVID-19 Updates*. Accessed online 4/10/2020. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Immunization/ncov2019.aspx>

⁷Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (20 April 2020). *Cases of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) in the U.S.* Accessed online 4/21/2020. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html#anchor_1586784349

⁸UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, Los Angeles, CA. AskCHIS 2015-2018. Available at <http://ask.chis.ucla.edu>. Exported on April 1, 2020.

⁹This report describes LGBT people as a group; for information disaggregated by sexual orientation and gender identity, please see the Appendix.

¹⁰O'Neill, K. K. (2020) *Health vulnerabilities to COVID-19 among LGBT Adults in California*. Los Angeles, CA: Williams Institute. https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/?post_type=publications&p=4570&preview=true

FINDINGS

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES

Poverty Rates

About 612,000 LGBT Californians live below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). A cutoff of 200% of the FPL is commonly used in California to identify low-income households, due to California's high cost of living.^{11,12} In 2018, 200% of the poverty line was an annual income of \$24,280 for an individual, or \$50,200 for a family of four.¹³ Prior research has found that LGBT people, especially transgender people, have higher poverty rates than non-LGBT people.^{14,15,16}

Among LGBT Californians, poverty is especially concentrated among people of color. While Latino/a LGBT adults are the second largest racial-ethnic group of LGBT adults in California, they are the largest group of LGBT adults living below 200% of the poverty line (Table 1). Several other racial-ethnic groups, including African Americans and those who selected two or more races, also have disproportionately high rates of people living in poverty. Previous national research suggests that many groups of LGBT people of color have higher poverty rates than their cisgender, straight counterparts.¹⁷

Table 1: Poverty by race-ethnicity among LGBT Californians 2015-2018

LGBT	BELOW 200% FPL	OVER 200% FPL
Latino/a	287,000	297,000
<i>Non-Latino/a</i>		
White	193,000	583,000
Asian	56,000	110,000
African American	43,000	49,000
Two or More Races	27,000	33,000
American Indian/Alaska Native	5,000	3,000
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2,000	8,000
All	612,000	1,083,000

¹¹Kimberlin S. (2017). *Californians in all parts of the state pay more than they can afford for housing*. California Budget & Policy Center. <https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/californians-parts-state-pay-can-afford-housing/>

¹²Anderson A., Kimberlin S., Rose A., Kitson K., Hutchful E., Zwerling M. (2019). *California's Workers Are Increasingly Locked Out of the State's Prosperity*. California Budget & Policy Center.

¹³Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2018). *2018 Poverty Guidelines*. Accessed 4/7/2020. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2018-poverty-guidelines>

¹⁴Schneebaum, A., & Badgett, M. V. L. (2019). Poverty in US lesbian and gay couple households. *Feminist Economics*, 25(1), 1–30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2018.1441533>

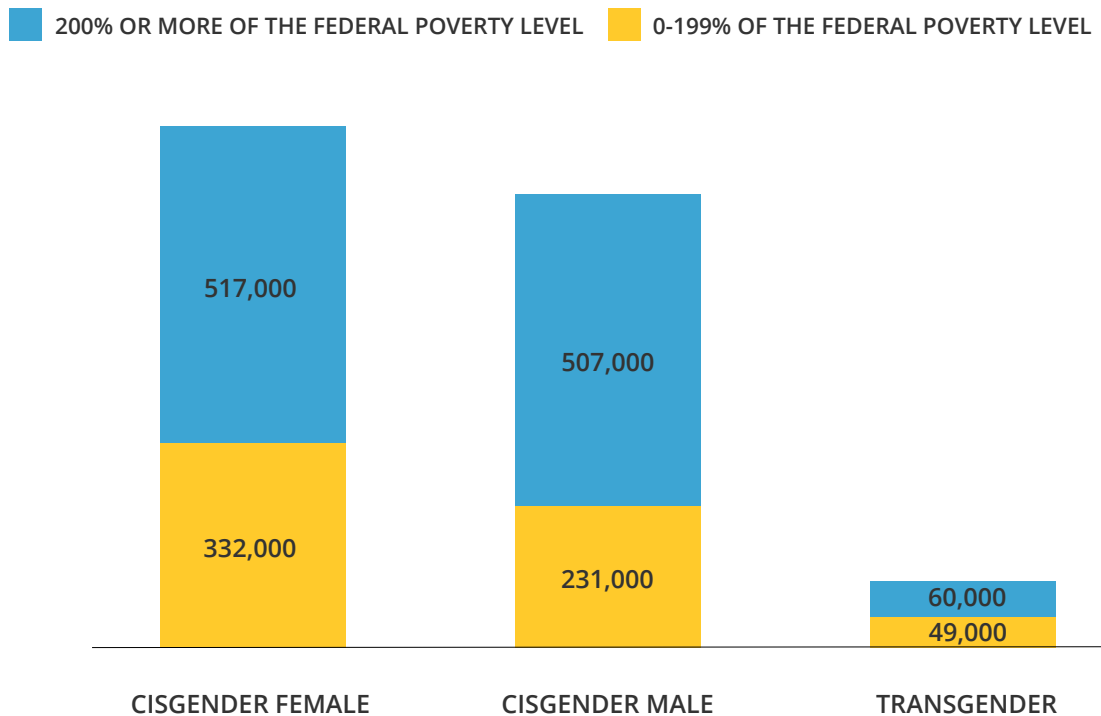
¹⁵Carpenter, C. S., Eppink, S. T., & Gonzales, G. (2020). Transgender status, gender identity, and socioeconomic outcomes in the United States. *ILR Review*, (X), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0019793920902776>

¹⁶Badgett M. V. L., Choi S. K., Wilson B. D. M. (2019). *LGBT Poverty in the United States*. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/lgbt-poverty-in-the-united-states/>

¹⁷Badgett, M. V. L., Durso, L. E., & Schneebaum, A. (2013). *New Patterns of Poverty in the Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Community*. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/lgb-patterns-of-poverty/>

Poverty has also been found to vary by gender. Women make up more than half of LGBT Californians, as well as the largest group of LGBT people in poverty (Figure 1). Women have higher poverty rates and are more likely to have parenting responsibilities, which increases their economic vulnerability during the COVID-19 pandemic.^{18,19,20} This has been found among both transgender and cisgender women, but available survey data do not allow us to separate transgender women from transgender men or transgender non-binary people. In general, transgender adults have been found to have disproportionately higher poverty rates than cisgender adults.²¹

Figure 1. Poverty by gender among LGBT adults in California 2015-2018



Although poverty is experienced by LGBT adults along the age continuum, a large number of younger LGBT adults are living in poverty. Approximately 207,000 of the 612,000 LGBT Californians living below 200% of the poverty line are between the ages of 18 and 24 (Figure 2). Previous research has found that younger LGBT Californians have higher rates of poverty than older LGBT Californians.²²

¹⁸Goldberg SK, Conron KJ. (2018). *How many same-sex couples in the U.S. are raising children?* The Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/same-sex-parents-us/>

¹⁹Badgett, M. V. L., Choi, S. K., & Wilson, B. D. M., (2019). *LGBT poverty in the United States: A study of differences between sexual orientation and gender identity groups*. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/lgbt-poverty-in-the-united-states/>

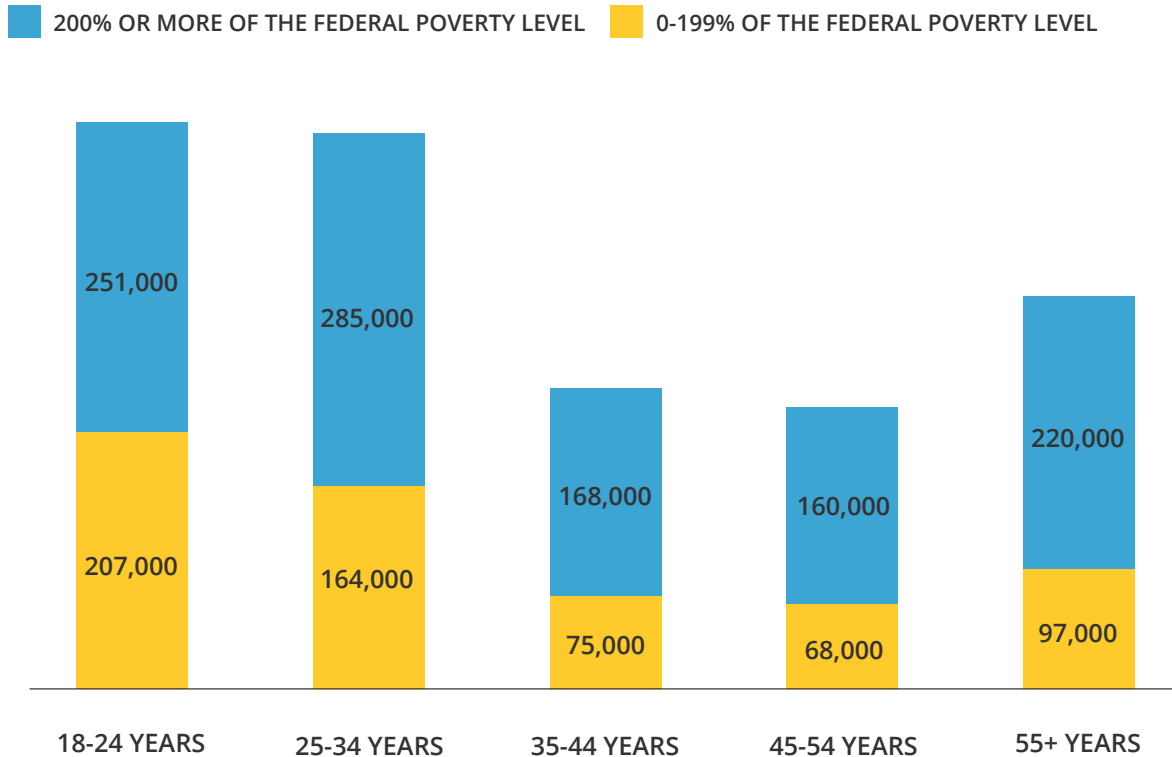
²⁰Walls, N. E., Kattari, S. K., Speer, S. R., & Killian Kinney, M. (2019). Transfeminine Spectrum Parenting: Evidence from the National Transgender Discrimination Survey. *Social Work Research*, 43(3), 133–144. <https://doi.org/10.1093/swr/svz005>

²¹Badgett, M. V. L., Choi, S. K., & Wilson, B. D. M., (2019). *LGBT poverty in the United States: A study of differences between sexual orientation and gender identity groups*. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/lgbt-poverty-in-the-united-states/>

²²Choi, S. K., Badgett, M. V. L., & Wilson, B. D. M. (2019). *State Profiles of LGBT Poverty in the United States*. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/state-lgbt-poverty-us/>

Recent research also suggests that younger adults are likely to experience particularly significant job loss during this pandemic, as they are more likely to work in higher-risk industries.²³

Figure 2. Poverty by age among LGBT adults in California 2015-2018



The experience of poverty also varies by citizenship status. An estimated 83,000 LGBT Californians are not U.S. citizens and live below 200% of the FPL (Table 2). Those who are not U.S. citizens may face more challenges accessing government benefits such as those provided through the CARES Act.^{24,25,26} These challenges would be expected to be pronounced for undocumented residents. Prior research estimates that as many as 30% of LGBT foreign-born U.S. adults may be undocumented.²⁷

²³ Kochhar R, Barroso A. (2020). Young workers likely to be hard hit as COVID-19 strikes a blow to restaurants and other service sector jobs. Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/03/27/young-workers-likely-to-be-hard-hit-as-covid-19-strikes-a-blow-to-restaurants-and-other-service-sector-jobs/>

²⁴ Tang, C. Mahoney, M.K., Manna, M. (2020). CARES Act: Foreign national and immigrant eligibility for paid leave, unemployment benefits, and stimulus rebates. The National Law Review. Accessed online 4/7/2020. <https://www.natlawreview.com/article/cares-act-foreign-national-and-immigrant-eligibility-paid-leave-unemployment>

²⁵ Bustamante AV, Fang H, Garza J, Carter-Pokras O, Wallace SP, Rizzo JA, Ortega AN. (2012). Variations in healthcare access and utilization among Mexican immigrants: The role of documentation status. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*. 14:146-155. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-010-9406-9>

²⁶ Semega J, Kollar M, Creamer J, Mohanty A. (2019) *Income and poverty in the United States: 2018*. United States Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266.html>

²⁷ Gates, G. J. (2013). *LGBT Adult Immigrants in the United States*. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute. Retrieved from <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/research/census-lgbt-demographics-studies/us-lgbt-immigrants-mar-2013/>

These LGBT adults face additional socioeconomic disadvantage and may be less likely to access needed services and programs for fear of deportation.^{28,29,30}

Table 2. Poverty by citizenship status among LGBT Californians 2015-2018

LGBT	BELOW 200% FPL	OVER 200% FPL
U.S. born citizen	468,000	902,000
Naturalized citizen	61,000	112,000
Non-citizen	83,000	66,000
Total	612,000	1,084,000

Employment and Unemployment

In the most recent available data, nearly a million LGBT adults were employed full time (Table 3), mostly for private companies (Table 4). However, efforts to slow the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in enormous job losses and increases in unemployment claims. California processed 925,540 unemployment claims for the week ending April 4th, 2020, which is the highest number so far this year and a more than 2,000% increase over the same week a year prior.³¹ Even before recent job losses related to this pandemic, many LGBT Californians were unemployed and looking for work (Table 3). Previous research has found significant employment disparities between LGBT and non-LGBT adults in the United States.^{32,33} The economic impact of this pandemic, including job losses, reductions in income, and loss of employer-provided health insurance, is likely to have a significant impact on LGBT adults in California.

An estimated 171,000 LGBT Californians are self-employed (Table 4). These people face significant economic risk, as they do not have employer-provided benefits such as paid sick leave.

²⁸Bernstein, H., Gonzalez, D., Karpman, M., & Zuckerman, S. (2019). *One in Seven Adults in Immigrant Families Reported Avoiding Public Benefit Programs in 2018*. Urban Institute. Retrieved from <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/one-seven-adults-immigrant-families-reported-avoiding-public-benefit-programs-2018>

²⁹Bustamante AV, Fang H, Garza J, Carter-Pokras O, Wallace SP, Rizzo JA, Ortega AN. (2012). Variations in healthcare access and utilization among Mexican immigrants: The role of documentation status. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*. 14:146-155. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-010-9406-9>

³⁰Berk, M., & Schur, C. (2001). The effect of fear on access to care among undocumented Latino immigrants. *Journal of Immigrant Health*, 3(3), 151–156. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1011389105821>

³¹California Employment Development Department. (10 April 2020). Newsroom. <https://www.edd.ca.gov/newsroom.htm>

³²Charlton BM, Gordon AR, Reisner SL, et al. (2018). Sexual orientation-related disparities in employment, health insurance, healthcare access and health-related quality of life: a cohort study of US male and female adolescents and young adults. *BMJ Open*;8:e020418.<https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-020418>

³³LGBT Demographic Data Interactive. (January 2019). Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law.

Table 3. Employment status of LGBT adults in California 2015-2018

	LGBT
Full-time employed (21 or more hours per week)	978,000
Part-time employed (20 or less hours per week)	190,000
Unemployed and looking for work	140,000

Table 4. Employer type among employed LGBT Californians 2015-2018

	LGBT
Private company, non-profit organization, foundation	822,000
Government	177,000
Self-employed	171,000
Family business or farm	28,000

National data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for March show that social isolation and efforts to combat the spread of COVID-19 are having particularly significant impacts on certain industries. Especially heavy job loss has been seen in the following industries:³⁴

- Leisure and hospitality, including food services and accommodation
- Health care and social assistance
- Professional and business services
- Retail trade
- Construction

During a health crisis, job loss in the healthcare field may be unexpected. The BLS surveys find that job loss in healthcare is occurring among nurses, technicians, and medical assistants that work in non-hospital settings, such as offices of dentists and physicians. Job loss in social assistance is largely stemming from daycare closures.³⁵

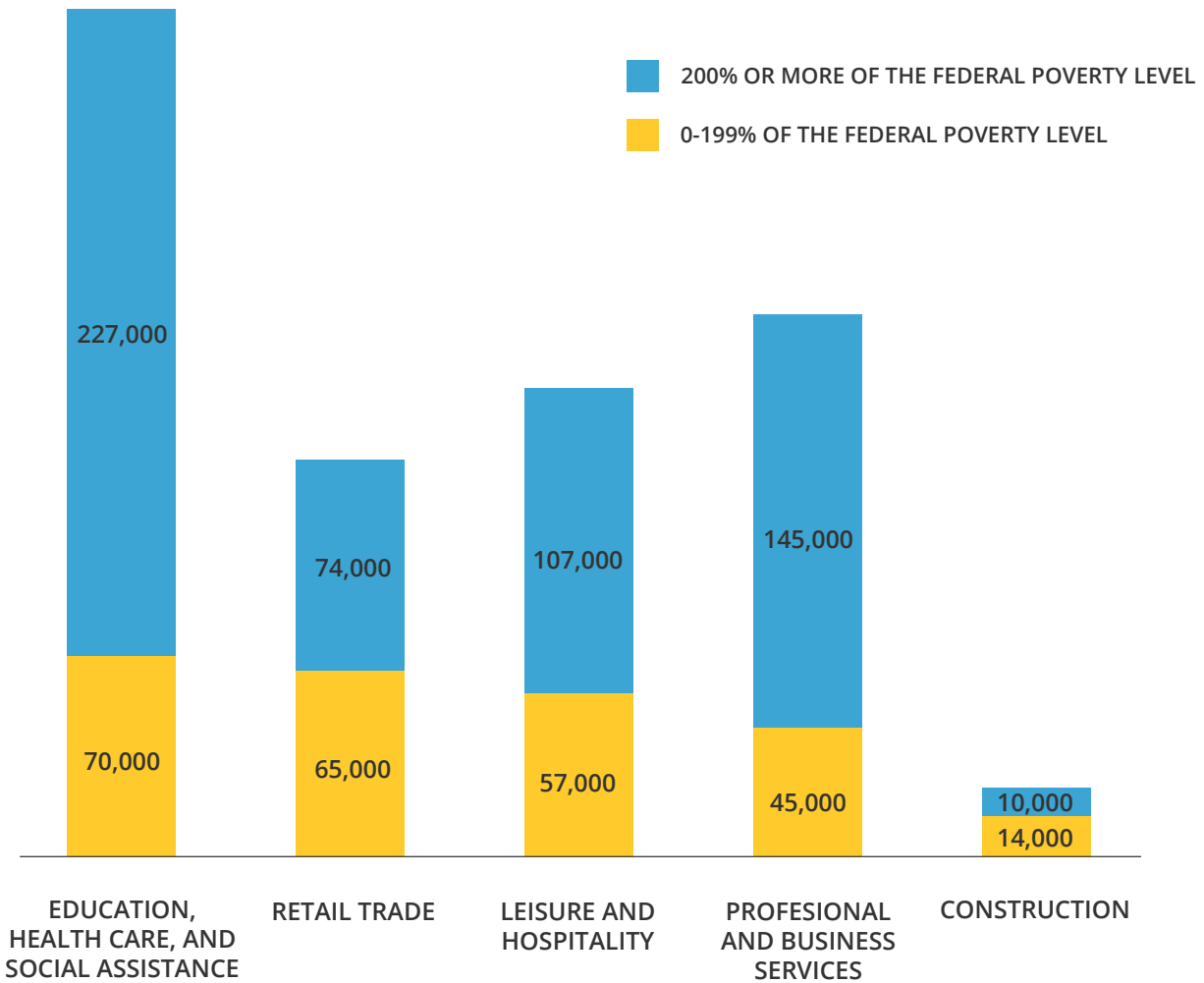
An estimated 814,000 LGBT Californians were employed in these highly impacted industries before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 3).

Significant portions of workers in each of these industries were already living below 200% of the poverty line, suggesting that income and job losses due to COVID-19 will be especially damaging for this population. Of the 814,000 LGBT Californians working in these highly impacted industries, about 251,000 were living below 200% of the poverty line when this data was collected (Figures 3). These workers were already in financially precarious situations, and the job and income losses caused by this pandemic will have a particularly significant impact on lower-wage LGBT people employed in these industries.

³⁴U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Situation Summary. (April 3, 2020). <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.nr0.htm>

³⁵Ibid.

Figure 3. Employment and poverty in highly impacted industries among LGBT Californians 2015-2018



Housing Instability

For many Californians, loss of income can result in housing instability.³⁶ Large portions of Californians spend significant amounts of their income on housing. More LGBT adults in California rent than own their home, putting them at risk of threats of eviction (Figure 4). An estimated 262,000 LGBT adults live alone, potentially creating additional precariousness for single-earner households. While Governor Newsom's orders to delay evictions and to provide a mortgage payment grace period provide some temporary relief, many households may struggle to pay past-due rent or mortgage

³⁶Kimberlin, S. (2017). *Californians in all parts of the state pay more than they can afford for housing*. California Budget & Policy Center. <https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/californians-parts-state-pay-can-afford-housing/>

payments after pandemic restrictions have been lifted.^{37,38} Some households may also be less likely to access government protections and benefits, especially non-resident or mixed status (e.g., U.S. citizen/non-resident couple) households.^{39,40}

Figure 4. Renting and homeownership among LGBT Adults in California



Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is another measure of economic insecurity. Californians whose household income was below 200% of the poverty line were asked in the California Health Interview Survey whether they were able to afford enough food for their families. Over 300,000 LGBT Californians said that they are not able to afford enough food. As these adults face job and income loss, and with children home from school and less likely to receive school meals, food insecurity will be a significant burden.

³⁷Office of Governor Gavin Newsom. (2020, March 25). Governor Gavin Newsom Announces Major Financial Relief Package: 90-Day Mortgage Payment Relief During COVID-19 Crisis. <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2020/03/25/governor-gavin-newsom-announces-major-financial-relief-package-90-day-mortgage-payment-relief-during-covid-19-crisis/>

³⁸Office of Governor Gavin Newsom. (2020, March 27). Governor Newsom Takes Executive Action to Establish a Statewide Moratorium on Evictions. <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2020/03/27/governor-newsom-takes-executive-action-to-establish-a-statewide-moratorium-on-evictions/>

³⁹Bustamante AV, Fang H, Garza J, Carter-Pokras O, Wallace SP, Rizzo JA, Ortega AN. (2012). Variations in healthcare access and utilization among Mexican immigrants: The role of documentation status. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*. 14:146-155. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-010-9406-9>

⁴⁰Bernstein, H., Gonzalez, D., Karpman, M., & Zuckerman, S. (2019). *One in Seven Adults in Immigrant Families Reported Avoiding Public Benefit Programs in 2018*. Urban Institute. Retrieved from <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/one-seven-adults-immigrant-families-reported-avoiding-public-benefit-programs-2018>

METHODOLOGY

Data are obtained from the California Health Interview Survey AskCHIS tool, using pooled data for 2015-2018.⁴¹ For the data in the body of this report, estimates of the number of cisgender LGB adults who have a specific characteristic (e.g., living in poverty) were added to the number of transgender adults who have the same characteristic to generate estimates of the total number of LGBT people with that characteristic.

⁴¹UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, Los Angeles, CA. AskCHIS 2015-2018. Available at <http://ask.chis.ucla.edu>. Exported on April 1, 2020.

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SUGGESTED CITATIONS

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APPENDIX

For all the following tables, an asterisk (*) reflects a statistically unstable estimate. A cell with a dash (-) indicates that the estimate has been suppressed due to small sample size.

In tables that include multiple groups, confidence intervals can be used to informally assess whether differences between groups (i.e., straight versus LGB) are statistically significant. If confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference between the two groups may be statistically significant.

Economic Vulnerabilities

	CISGENDER, STRAIGHT OR HETEROSEXUAL		CISGENDER, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, OR GAY		TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NON-CONFORMING		CISGENDER (NOT TRANSGENDER)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Poverty								
0-199% FPL ^{&}	34.4	33.5, 35.3	35.6	30.8, 40.4	47.7	29.4, 66.0	34.9	34.0, 35.9
200-299% FPL	13.4	12.8, 14.1	14.6	11.9, 17.4	10.9*	2.7, 19.0	13.4	12.8, 14.1
300% FPL and above	52.2	51.4, 53.0	49.8	45.6, 54.0	41.4	23.7, 59.0	51.6	50.8, 52.4
Employment Status								
Full-time employed (21 or more hours per week)	54.9	54.1, 55.7	58.2	54.4, 62.0	48.4	34.4, 62.3	54.9	54.1, 55.7
Part-time employed (20 or less hours per week)	9.1	8.6, 9.7	11.3	9.1, 13.6	8.2*	1.5, 14.9	9.3	8.8, 9.8
Employed, not at work last week	0.3	0.2, 0.3	0.3*	0.0, 0.5	-	-	0.3	0.2, 0.3
Unemployed and looking for work	4.2	3.8, 4.6	7.9	5.9, 10.0	13.5*	5.5, 21.5	4.4	4.1, 4.8
Unemployed and not looking for work	31.5	30.7, 32.2	22.3	19.5, 25.1	28.6	15.8, 41.3	31.2	30.4, 31.9
Employer Type⁴²								
Private Company, non-profit organization, foundation	65.4	64.3, 66.4	68.0	63.7, 72.2	74.5*	52.6, 96.3	65.7	64.7, 66.7
Government	15.8	15.1, 16.6	15.5	12.4, 18.6	6.6*	0.0, 13.2	15.7	15.0, 16.4
Self-employed	16.4	15.4, 17.4	14.1	11.1, 17.0	18.5*	0, 39.9	16.2	15.3, 17.1

⁴²This was asked of respondents who were currently working. I.e., 68% of cisgender LGB people who were working work for private companies, non-profit organizations, or foundations.

	CISGENDER, STRAIGHT OR HETEROSEXUAL		CISGENDER, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, OR GAY		TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NON-CONFORMING		CISGENDER (NOT TRANSGENDER)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Main industry in which employed (Census 2010 Industry classification scheme)⁴³								
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	2.7	2.4, 3.0	1.5*	0.6, 2.4	-	-	2.7	2.4, 3.0
Construction	7.3	6.7, 7.8	1.7*	0.7, 2.8	5.2*	0, 15.1	7.0	6.4, 7.5
Manufacturing	9.1	8.4, 9.8	5.7	3.7, 7.6	6.2*	0, 14.3	9.0	8.3, 9.6
Wholesale Trade	1.9	1.6, 2.3	1.6*	0.6, 2.7	-	-	1.9	1.6, 2.3
Retail Trade	9.2	8.5, 9.9	12.1	9.2, 15.0	9.1*	0.1, 18.2	9.3	8.6, 10.1
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	4.6	4.1, 5.0	3.3	1.6, 4.9	5.3*	0, 14.6	4.5	4.0, 4.9
Information	2.4	2.0, 2.9	3.2	1.9, 4.5	1.9*	0, 5.4	2.5	2.1, 2.9
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	5.8	5.1, 6.6	6.2	4.1, 8.4	-	-	5.8	5.1, 6.5
Professional, Scientific, Management	14.5	13.8, 15.2	15.7	12.3, 19.1	21.0*	0.0, 42.0	14.6	13.9, 15.2
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	22.9	22.0, 23.9	25.4	21.1, 29.7	24.7*	6.2, 43.1	23.0	22.1, 23.8
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	8.3	7.6, 8.9	14.2	10.8, 17.5	12.8*	0.8, 24.8	8.7	8.0, 9.4
Other Services, Except Public Administration	5.2	4.7, 5.7	5.2	3.4, 7.0	2.4*	0, 5.3	5.2	4.7, 5.7
Public Administration	5.2	4.8, 5.7	3.3	1.9, 4.8	9.3*	0, 21.9	5.1	4.6, 5.5
Military	0.8	0.6, 1.0	0.9*	0.1, 1.7	-	-	0.8	0.6, 1.0
Own or Rent Home								
Own home	56.9	56.6, 57.2	44.3	40.9, 47.8	39.8	26.1, 53.5	56.0	55.8, 56.1
Rent home	39.5	39.2, 39.9	50.5	47.0, 53.9	54.0	39.6, 68.4	40.3	40.0, 40.7
Have other arrangement	3.5	3.1, 4.0	5.2	3.5, 6.9	6.2*	0, 13.7	3.7	3.3, 4.0

⁴³This was asked of respondents who are working or who usually work. I.e., 5.7% of cisgender LGB adults who were working or who usually work were primarily employed in manufacturing.

	CISGENDER, STRAIGHT OR HETEROSEXUAL		CISGENDER, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, OR GAY		TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NON-CONFORMING		CISGENDER (NOT TRANSGENDER)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Lives Alone	11.2	10.8, 11.5	15.2	12.9, 17.5	25.2*	10.0, 40.4	11.4	11.0, 11.7
Food Insecure⁴⁴ – asked of adults whose income is less than 200% of the poverty line	40.8	39.3, 42.2	49.6	43.4, 55.8	65.5*	41.1, 90.0	41.3	40.0, 42.7

& FPL, federal poverty level

Confidence interval

Age, Race, and Industry by Poverty Level

	CISGENDER, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, OR GAY						TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NON-CONFORMING					
	0-199% FPL&		200-299% FPL		300% FPL AND ABOVE		0-199% FPL		200-299% FPL		300% FPL AND ABOVE	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Age												
18-24 years	33.3	26.0, 40.5	28.3	19.0, 37.6	20.4	16.0, 24.8	37.5*	13.0, 62.0	27.0*	0, 62.5	32.7*	11.1, 54.3
25-34 years	27.0	20.4, 33.5	32.0	22.8, 41.2	24.0	19.2, 28.7	17.0*	3.1, 30.9	42.7*	5.7, 79.7	21.2*	5.3, 37.2
35-44 years	13.0	6.9, 19.0	12.9	6.3, 19.6	16.7	12.5, 21.0	9.1*	0, 21.2	-	-	9.9*	0, 23.2
45-54 years	10.4	6.5, 14.4	8.8	4.0, 13.5	17.8	13.8, 21.7	21.6*	3.8, 39.3	-	-	3.3*	0, 9.2
55 years or older	16.4	11.3, 21.4	18.0	12.4, 23.6	21.1	17.7, 24.6	14.8*	0.6, 29.0	10.8*	0, 30.0	32.9*	7.9, 57.8
Race/Ethnicity												
Latino/a	48.5	43.0, 54.0	39.6	30.2, 48.9	24.3	20.3, 28.4	32.0*	5.6, 58.4	25.5*	0, 60.4	9.8*	0, 22.9

⁴⁴Questions about food security were asked of respondents whose income was less than 200% of the federal poverty level. I.e., an estimated 49.6% of cisgender LGB adults whose income was less than 200% of the federal poverty line were food insecure.

	CISGENDER, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, OR GAY						TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NON-CONFORMING					
	0-199% FPL&		200-299% FPL		300% FPL AND ABOVE		0-199% FPL		200-299% FPL		300% FPL AND ABOVE	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<i>Non-Latino/a:</i>												
White	30.1	23.5, 36.7	36.	29.1, 44.4	59.3	54.7, 64.0	43.4*	14.3, 72.5	36.5*	0, 79.8	63.6*	41.3, 86.0
African American	7.5*	1.0, 14.0	8.0*	2.9, 13.1	3.7	2.1, 5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
American-Indian/Alaska Native	0.8*	0, 1.7	0.4*	0, 0.9	0.3*	0, 0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	8.7	4.9, 12.5	9.1*	2.5, 15.8	9.5	6.1, 12.9	15.4*	0, 33.6	19.8*	1.8, 37.8	17.8*	0, 37.7
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.4*	0, 0.9	-	-	0.4*	0, 1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two or More Races	4.0	1.8, 6.2	5.3*	1.0, 9.6	2.5	1.2, 3.8	9.0*	0, 21.9	12.9*	0, 32.2	4.4*	0, 11.1
Main industry in which employed (Census 2010 Industry classification scheme)⁴⁵												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	2.4*	0.6, 4.1	1.1*	0, 2.8	1.1*	0, 2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	3.3*	0.3, 6.3	1.5*	0, 3.8	1.1*	0.1, 2.0	12.3*	0, 37.2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4.8*	1.6, 8.1	6.8*	1.4, 12.3	5.8	3.3, 8.3	3.4*	0, 11.3	-	-	10.6*	0, 27.4
Wholesale Trade	1.0*	0, 2.3	1.4*	0, 3.7	2.1*	0.5, 3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	20.2	13.3, 27.0	9.8*	3.1, 16.4	8.4	5.4, 11.3	6.7*	0, 18.2	-	-	14.5*	0.9, 28.1
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	4.1*	0.5, 7.7	1.7*	0, 3.8	3.3*	1.0, 5.7	8.4*	0, 23.8	-	-	-	-
Information	2.4*	0.1, 4.7	2.6*	0.1, 5.2	3.8	1.9, 5.7	2.3*	0, 7.5	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	3.0*	0.2, 5.8	4.7*	0, 10.0	8.4	5.1, 11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁴⁵This was asked of respondents who are working or who usually work. I.e., 12.5% of cisgender LGB adults who were working or who usually work and were living below 200% of the federal poverty level were employed in the professional, scientific, and management industry.

	CISGENDER, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, OR GAY						TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NON-CONFORMING					
	0-199% FPL&		200-299% FPL		300% FPL AND ABOVE		0-199% FPL		200-299% FPL		300% FPL AND ABOVE	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Professional, Scientific, Management	12.5	7.1, 17.9	14.5*	5.8, 23.1	17.9	13.1, 22.6	10.4*	0, 32.3	-	-	33.5*	0, 69.2
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	19.7	9.3, 30.0	27.3	15.4, 39.2	27.7	22.9, 32.5	29.9*	0, 66.7	32.8*	0, 82.4	15.1*	0, 38.8
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	16.7	11.3, 22.1	21.8	9.3, 34.4	10.8	7.0, 14.5	13.5*	0, 34.7	12.5*	0, 45.8	9.8*	0, 20.6
Other Services, Except Public Administration	5.7	2.5, 8.8	5.5*	0.8, 10.2	4.8	2.4, 7.2	2.7*	0, 8.1	-	-	2.8*	0, 7.6
Public Administration	3.4*	0, 6.8	1.1*	0, 2.4	4.0	2.2, 5.8	-	-	-	-	10.7*	0, 28.0
Military	1.0*	0, 2.4	-	-	1.1*	0, 2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citizenship & Immigration Status												
U.S. born citizen	75.7	70.5, 80.9	84.2	75.6, 92.7	84.1	80.0, 88.1	81.1*	66.1, 96.0	88.7*	76.2, 100	64.6*	36.4, 92.7
Naturalized citizen	9.9	5.4, 14.4	7.5*	3.0, 12.0	10.5	7.2, 13.8	6.8*	0.1, 13.4	-	-	30.5*	3.4, 57.5
Non-citizen	14.4	8.8, 19.9	8.3*	0.7, 16.0	5.5	3.0, 8.0	12.2*	0, 25.9	-	-	4.9*	0, 13.6

& FPL, federal poverty level

Confidence interval