

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

LATINX LGBT ADULTS IN THE US

LGBT Well-Being at the Intersection of Race

September 2021

Bianca D.M. Wilson
Christy Mallory
Lauren Bouton
Soon Kyu Choi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION	8
BACKGROUND ON REPORT SERIES	8
CURRENT REPORT INTRODUCTION.....	8
POPULATION ESTIMATES	10
DEMOGRAPHICS	12
AGE.....	12
EDUCATION	13
VETERAN STATUS.....	14
SOCIAL LIFE.....	14
Religion	16
ECONOMIC LIFE	17
STATE HIGHLIGHT: CALIFORNIA.....	19
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH	22
SELF-REPORTED FAIR AND POOR HEALTH	22
MENTAL HEALTH	22
PHYSICAL HEALTH FACTORS	23
High-risk health behaviors	23
Stigmatized health factors	23
PHYSICAL HEALTH OUTCOMES.....	24
Lifetime chronic conditions.....	24
HEALTH CARE ACCESS.....	25
Health insurance	25
Medicaid	25
Have a personal doctor	26
EXPERIENCES WITH DISCRIMINATION, VICTIMIZATION, AND RESILIENCY	27
FEELING UNSAFE.....	27
MINORITY STRESS.....	27
DISCRIMINATION AND VICTIMIZATION.....	28
HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES AND ACCESS TO LGBT HEALTH CARE	31
STRESSFUL EVENTS	32
Resilience through support systems.....	34
REGIONAL ANALYSIS	36
WEST.....	36
Socioeconomic factors.....	36
Health factors	37
SOUTH	37
Socioeconomic factors.....	37
Health factors	38
NORTHEAST.....	38
Socioeconomic factors.....	38
Health factors	39
MIDWEST	40

Socioeconomic factors.....	40
Health factors	40
DIFFERENCES ACROSS REGIONS	41
Socioeconomic factors.....	41
Health factors	41
CONCLUSION	43
METHODS NOTE	44
AUTHORS	47
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	47
SUGGESTED CITATION	47
APPENDIX A	48
A.1. LATINX: LGBT VS NON-LGBT	48
A.2. LATINX BY GENDER: LGBT VS NON-LGBT.....	51
APPENDIX B	55
B.2. LATINX BY REGION: NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST.....	58
APPENDIX C	62
C.1. STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION: LATINX LGBT AND LATINX NON-LGBT	62
APPENDIX D	66
D.1. CALIFORNIA LATINX ADULT POPULATION ESTIMATES: TOTAL AND LGBT ADULTS	66
D.2. LOW-INCOME THRESHOLD AMONG LATINX LGBT ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA BY ANCESTRY	66
D.3. SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS AMONG LATINX LGBT ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA BY ANCESTRY	67
D.4. PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG LATINX LGBT ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA BY ANCESTRY.....	67
D.5. U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS AMONG LATINX LGBT ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA.....	67
ENDNOTES	68

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

More than 11.3 million LGBT adults live in the U.S.¹ They are a part of every community throughout the country, and they are diverse in terms of personal characteristics, socioeconomic outcomes, health status, and lived experiences. While LGBT people are similar to their non-LGBT counterparts in many ways, they also show differences that illuminate their unique needs and experiences related to sexual orientation and gender identity.

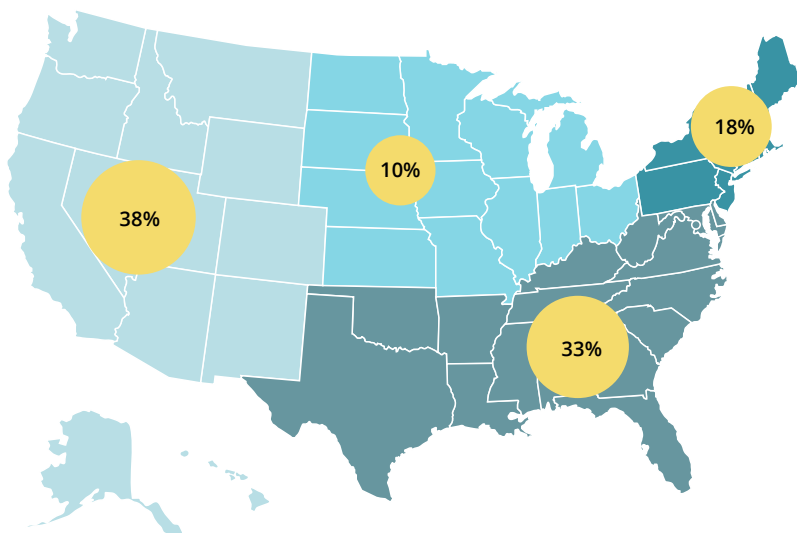
About 40% of LGBT adults are people of color, including 20% who identify as Latinx.² In this report, we analyze data from several sources to provide information about adults who self-identify as Latinx and LGBT. We present an overview of their demographic characteristics and focus on several key domains of well-being, including mental health, physical health, economic health, and social and cultural experiences. In addition, we compare Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults across these indicators in order to explore differences related to sexual orientation and gender identity among Latinx Americans. For several key indicators, we also compare Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT women with Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT men in order to explore differences related to gender. In addition, we analyze outcomes for Latinx LGBT subgroups such as Mexican, Central American, and South American LGBT people in California.

This report is part of a larger series, LGBT Well-Being at the Intersection of Race, which provides the same information for each racial/ethnic minority group in the United States. A final comparative report examines differences across racial groups among LGBT people.

KEY FINDINGS

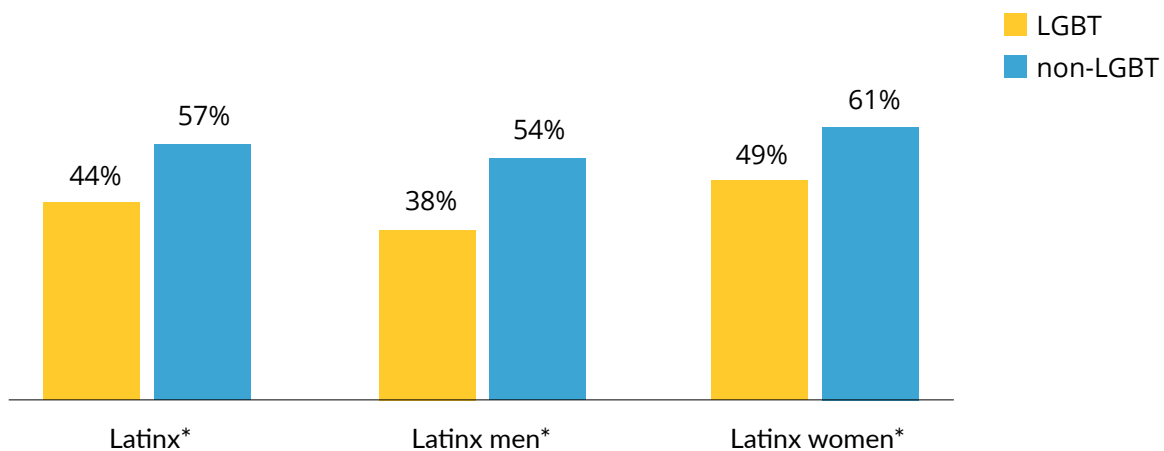
Demographic Characteristics

- An estimated 2,253,000 U.S. adults self-identify as Latinx and LGBT. Among all Latinx adults, 5.6% identify as LGBT.
- Latinx LGBT adults in the U.S. are more likely to live in the West than in other regions: 38% of Latinx LGBT adults in the country live in the West, compared to 33% in the South, 18% in the Northeast, and 10% in the Midwest.



- The Latinx LGBT adult population is younger than the population of Latinx non-LGBT adults. Sixty-five percent of Latinx LGBT adults are under age 35, compared to 45% of non-LGBT adults.
- Just over half (52%) of LGBT Latinx adults are women, and 48% are men.
- Among Latinx adults ages 25 and older, more LGBT than non-LGBT adults have a college education: 22% of Latinx LGBT adults have a college education, compared to 17% of Latinx non-LGBT adults.
- Overall, Latinx LGBT adults have served in the military at a rate similar to that for Latinx non-LGBT adults. However, when disaggregated by gender, a lower proportion of Latinx LGBT men (8%) served in the military compared to non-LGBT men (10%), but a higher proportion of Latinx LGBT women (3%) served in the military compared with non-LGBT women (2%).
- Although Latinx LGBT adults are more likely to report no religious affiliation than Latinx non-LGBT adults, many Latinx LGBT adults are religious. Thirty-eight percent of Latinx LGBT adults are Roman Catholic, 7% are Protestant, 2% are Muslim, and 26% have other religious affiliations.
- The vast majority of Latinx LGBT adults (91%) and Latinx non-LGBT adults (90%) live in urban areas.
- Latinx LGBT adults are more likely to live alone than non-LGBT adults: 15% of Latinx LGBT adults live alone, compared to 10% of Latinx non-LGBT adults.
- Among those who are married or cohabitating, about 70% of Latinx LGBT adults have a different-sex partner. Latinx LGBT women (73%) are more likely to have a different-sex partner than Latinx LGBT men (57%).
- Fewer Latinx LGBT adults (44%) than non-LGBT adults (57%) are raising children.

Percent of Latinx adults raising children by LGBT identity



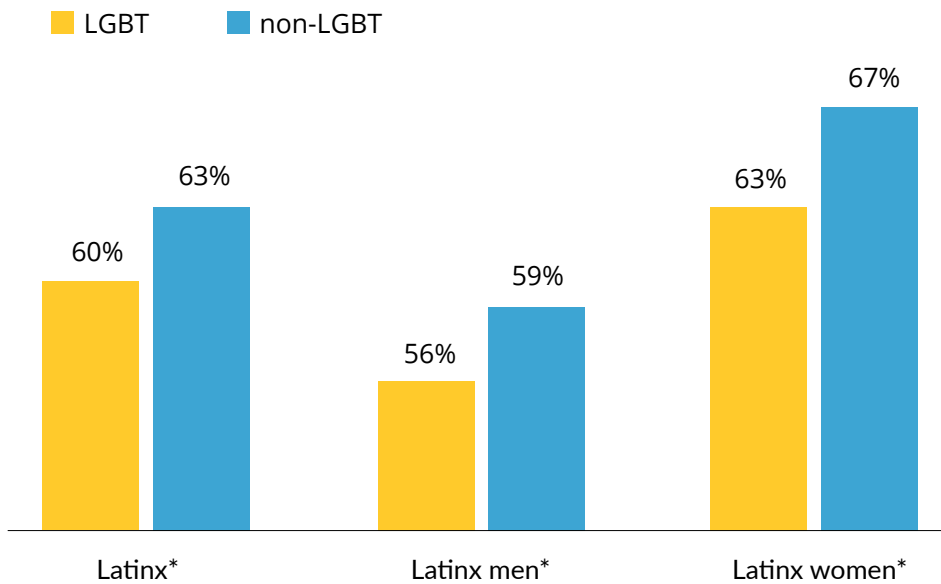
Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

- In California, LGBT Latinx adults are more likely to be U.S.-born citizens than non-LGBT adults—71% of LGB and 65% of Transgender Latinx adults compared to approximately 49% of non-LGBT adults.

Economic Characteristics

- Many Latinx adults experience economic insecurity.
- Nearly 40% of Latinx LGBT adults (37%) and non-LGBT adults (39%) live with a household income below \$24,000 per year.
- Latinx LGBT adults are more likely to be unemployed (10% vs. 8%) and to experience food insecurity (32% vs. 25%) than Latinx non-LGBT adults.
- Latinx LGBT adults are less likely to live in low-income households—that is, below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL)—than Latinx non-LGBT adults.

Percent of Latinx adults living below the 200% federal poverty level

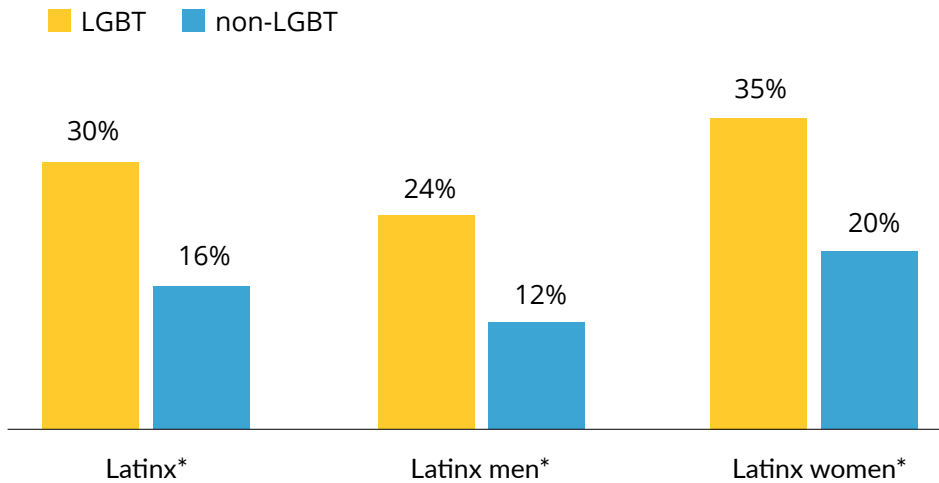


Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Mental and Physical Health

- Fewer Latinx LGBT adults report fair or poor health than Latinx non-LGBT adults: 29% of Latinx LGBT adults and 31% of non-LGBT adults report their health as fair or poor.
- Nearly one-third (30%) of Latinx LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression, compared to 16% of Latinx non-LGBT adults. Latinx LGBT women have the highest rates of depression (35%) compared with non-LGBT women (20%) and both groups of men.

Percent of Latinx adults diagnosed with depression by LGBT identity



Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

- Latinx LGBT adults are more likely to engage in high-risk health behaviors than Latinx non-LGBT adults. Among Latinx LGBT adults, 28% report current smoking and 8% report heavy drinking, compared to 16% and 3% of non-LGBT adults, respectively.
- More Latinx LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults report having mild or high disability, defined by the number of days that they experienced limitations due to poor health in the prior month. Among Latinx adults, 26% reported experiencing mild disability, defined as experiencing limitations because of poor health for 1-14 days in the past month; 11% reported high disability, defined as experiencing limitations because of poor health for 15-30 days in the past month. By comparison, 20% of Latinx non-LGBT adults reported mild disability, and 7% reported high disability.
- Compared to Latinx non-LGBT adults, Latinx LGBT adults had greater odds of being diagnosed with several serious health conditions, including asthma, diabetes, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol. These disparities exist for both Latinx LGBT men and women compared to non-LGBT men and women, with the exception of diabetes and high cholesterol among Latinx women.

Access to Health Care

- Latinx LGBT adults are more likely to have health insurance than Latinx non-LGBT adults: 28% of Latinx LGBT adults are uninsured, compared to 33% of Latinx non-LGBT adults.
- Latinx LGBT adults (12%) are more likely to have Medicaid as their primary insurance compared to Latinx non-LGBT adults (9%). Among Latinx women, 15% of LGBT women and 12% of non-LGBT women are enrolled in Medicaid.
- Latinx LGBT parents are more likely to be enrolled in Medicaid than Latinx non-LGBT adults: Among adults raising children, 11% of Latinx LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid, compared to 9% of Latinx non-LGBT adults.
- Similar proportions of Latinx LGBT adults (60%) and Latinx non-LGBT adults (58%) have a personal doctor.

Discrimination and Stressful Events

- Latinx LGBT adults are more likely than Latinx non-LGBT adults to say they feel unsafe: 17% of Latinx LGBT adults said that they disagreed with the statement “You always feel safe and secure,” compared to 11% of Latinx non-LGBT adults.
- Many Latinx LGBT adults reported experiences of discrimination and victimization. For example, 74% of Latinx LGBT adults reported having experienced everyday discrimination in the prior year (such as being treated with less courtesy than other people), 42% reported experiencing physical or sexual assault at some point as an adult, and 69% reported experiencing verbal assault or abuse at some point as an adult. Similar percentages of Latinx non-LGBT adults report experiencing discrimination and violence.
- Many Latinx LGBT adults also reported financial and job-related stress. For example, 62% reported not having had enough money to make ends meet in the prior year, 17% reported being fired or laid off in the prior year, and 30% reported experiencing a major financial crisis in the prior year. Latinx non-LGBT adults reported similar rates of financial and job-related stress.

Resiliency

- The majority (64%) of Latinx LGB adults and 40% of Latinx transgender adults reported feeling connected to the LGBT community.
- Less than half (43%) of Latinx LGBT adults reported feeling connected to the Latinx community.
- About two-thirds (68%) of Latinx LGBT adults reported feeling supported through their social circles.

In addition to presenting national data, we compared Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults on several key outcomes by region in the U.S.: West, Northeast, South, and the Midwest. Overall, patterns identified within each region reflect what we found across the U.S. Full details on the regional analyses can be found on page 34 of this report.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND ON REPORT SERIES

“No issue has proved more vexing to this nation than the issue of race.”³

Race is arguably the most distinguishing factor delineating the U.S. population’s health,^{4,5} economic status,^{6,7} and freedom.⁸ In these reports, we examine the significance of another key social status—LGBT identity—in the context of race. We assess differences within racial groups by LGBT status and differences by race among LGBT people, not as a biological characteristic, but as a social construct that has evolved in numerous ways in the U.S. in the interests of White supremacy.⁹ The aim for this series is to provide updated data on the well-being of LGBT adults by racial groups in the U.S., with attention to areas in which racial and/or sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) disparities may exist. Our series LGBT Well-Being at the Intersection of Race includes descriptive reports for each racial/ethnic group,ⁱ providing information on core outcomes and demographics by sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as a final comparative report on differences across racial groups among LGBT adults.

CURRENT REPORT INTRODUCTION

The current report is focused on the U.S. population that we categorize as Latinx. Several races and nationalities often defined as being “of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” are commonly analyzed as a single ethnic group using that label. Throughout this report, we use the term “Latinx” to discuss individuals within that ethnic group who are currently living in the U.S.ⁱⁱ We include people of all races and nationalities who can be identified as Latinx under our criteria and who responded to the survey.¹⁰ The term “Latinx” is an emerging, gender-neutral alternative to Latino or Latina^{11,12} and is used by LGBTQ people, young people, and others as an inclusive term that embraces “a wide variety of racial, national, and even gender-based identifications.” We acknowledge that LGBT and non-LGBT people whom we refer to as Latinx in this report may be unfamiliar with that term or may describe themselves or their communities using other terms, such as Latino, Latina, Chicano/a, or Hispanic, or by their family’s country of origin.^{13,14} We encourage those using this report to use the terminology that best fits them, their communities, and their experiences.

As noted, Latinx people are often discussed together as a population, evidenced by the many advocacy and service organizations that use the terms Latinx, Latino/a, or Hispanic as part of their primary mission.ⁱⁱⁱ However, these organizations and many researchers typically acknowledge the great diversity in history, cultures, and contemporary experiences among Latinx people of different

ⁱ We use the terms “race” and “race/ethnicity” interchangeably throughout the report. We recognize that ethnicity specifically refers to a group bound by culture and sometimes nationality, and that it can be distinct from race as a social grouping and may include racially diverse populations (Ford, C. L., & Harawa, N. T. [2010]. A new conceptualization of ethnicity for social epidemiologic and health equity research. *Social Science and Medicine*, 71(2), 251–258. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2010.04.008>). Yet, in the U.S., the ethnic groups we are including — adults of Latinx or Hispanic descent, Asian descent, and many Black subpopulations — are treated socially and economically as racial groups (Gómez, Laura E. 2020. *Inventing Latinos: A New Story of American Racism*. New York, NY: The New Press).

ⁱⁱ See the Methods Note for more information about terminology and survey methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ See, for example: https://www.nationallatinonetwork.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=699:organization-resources&catid=202:special-collections

nationalities and racial groups (e.g., Afro-Latinx, White Latinx, Mexican, Salvadoran, Colombian).^{15,16} Although the availability of population-based data focused on Latinx LGBT people in the U.S. has been quite limited historically, some research has provided evidence for the need to examine Latinx LGBT people both as a collective and separately by subgroups.^{17,18} Throughout this report, we provide analysis of Latinx LGBT adults as one group. As a case example, we also examine several health and economic outcomes separately for Mexican, Central American, and South American Latinx adults in California. We recognize that more nuanced in-group analyses would be useful; however, our decision to take this approach is guided by both available data and an effort to maximize the sample size needed to examine differences between LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

Across all of the reports in this series examining outcomes for various LGBT racial groups, we begin with an overview of LGBT population estimates with regard to key demographic variables; we then provide estimates along core domains of well-being. We use an expansive definition of “well-being,” similar to the recent National Academy of Sciences report that includes mental health, physical health, economic health, and social and cultural experiences as part of the overall concept of well-being.¹⁹ We recognize that ethnicity specifically refers to a group bound by culture and sometimes nationality, and that it can be distinct from race as a social grouping and may include racially diverse populations, as in the case of Latinx ethnicity. Nonetheless, we use the terms “race” and “racial/ethnicity” interchangeably throughout the report to reflect the racialization of ethnic groups that are not of European descent.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

We estimate that there are 2,253,000 Latinx LGBT adults in the U.S. (Table 1). To get this estimate, we multiplied the percentage of Latinx LGBT adults (5.6%) by the population estimate of all Latinx adults ages 18 and older in the U.S. We estimate the number of Latinx LGBT men (n = 1,079,000) and women (n = 1,174,000) by multiplying the percentages of Latinx LGBT adults by gender with the population estimate of Latinx LGBT adults.

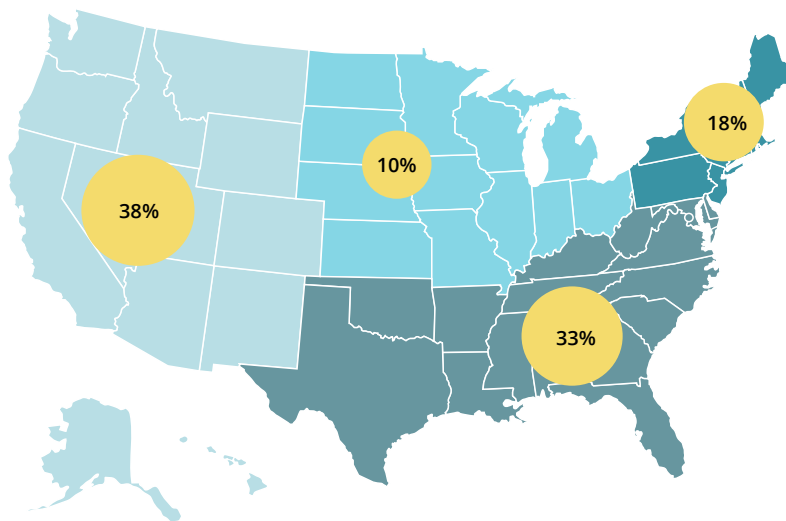
Table 1. Population estimates and proportions of Latinx LGBT adults

	TOTAL LATINX LGBT (N = 166,416)		MEN (N = 4,861)		WOMEN (N = 4,146)	
	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI	ESTIMATES	95% CI
Percentage of LGBT adults among each Latinx adult population	5.6%	5.4%: 5.8%	47.9%	46.3%: 49.5%	52.1%	50.5%: 53.7%
Population estimate ^{iv}	2,253,000	2,182,000: 2,326,000	1,079,000	1,042,000: 1,116,000	1,174,000	1,137,000: 1,211,000

Source: Gallup, 2012–2017; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2017

Table 2 provides population estimates of Latinx LGBT adults across regions defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Among Latinx LGBT adults, 38% live in the West, 33% in the South, 18% in the Northeast, and 10% in the Midwest. Latinx adults who are not LGBT also primarily lived in the West and South regions of the U.S. (see table A.2) All estimates were rounded to the nearest 1,000, meaning that not all values add up to 100% of the sample.

Figure 1. Latinx LGBT population proportions by region



^{iv} The Latinx LGBT population estimate was calculated by multiplying the percentage of Latinx LGBT adults among Latinx adults (5.6%) with the total number of Latinx adults in the U.S., derived from the 2017 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. (See Methods Note for more detail).

Table 2. Population estimates and proportions of Latinx LGBT adults by region

	LATINX LGBT (N = 9,008)	
CENSUS REGION	ESTIMATE	95% CI
West	38.1%	36.5%, 39.7%
AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY	859,000	823,000: 895,000
South	33.4%	31.9%, 35.0%
AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	752,000	718,000: 787,000
Northeast	18.4%	17.2%, 19.7%
CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT	415,000	387,000: 445,000
Midwest	10.1%	9.1%, 11.1%
IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI	227,000	206,000: 251,000

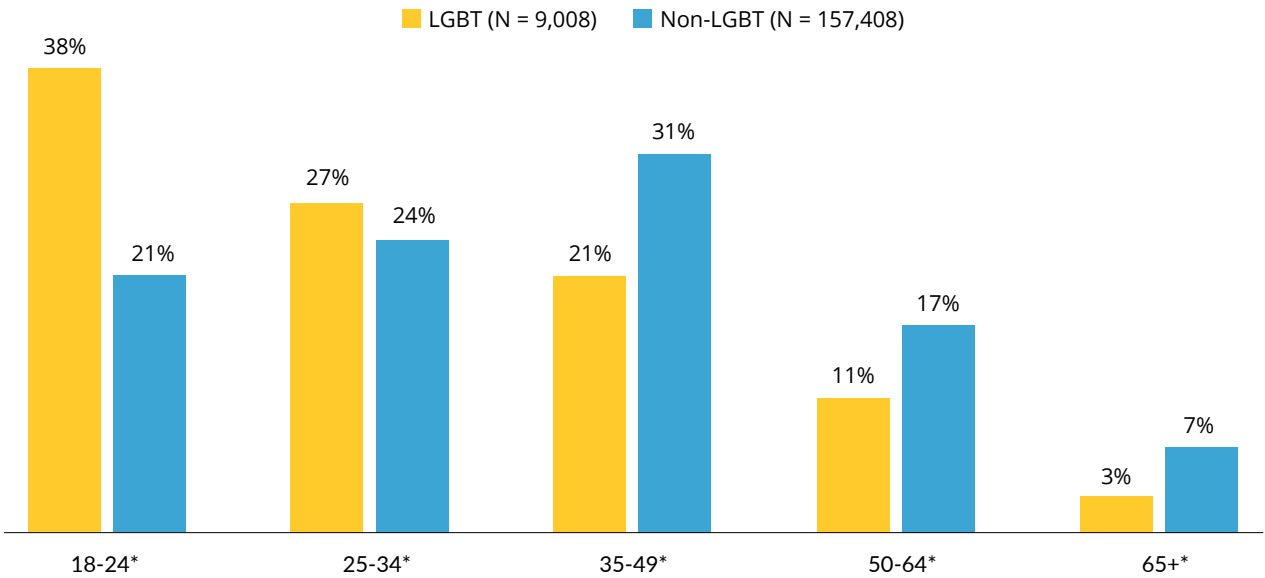
Source: Gallup, 2012–2017; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2017

DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE

Overall, the Latinx LGBT adult population is younger than the Latinx non-LGBT adult population (Figure 2). The average age is 33 for Latinx LGBT adults and 39 for Latinx non-LGBT adults.

Figure 2. Age distribution of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults

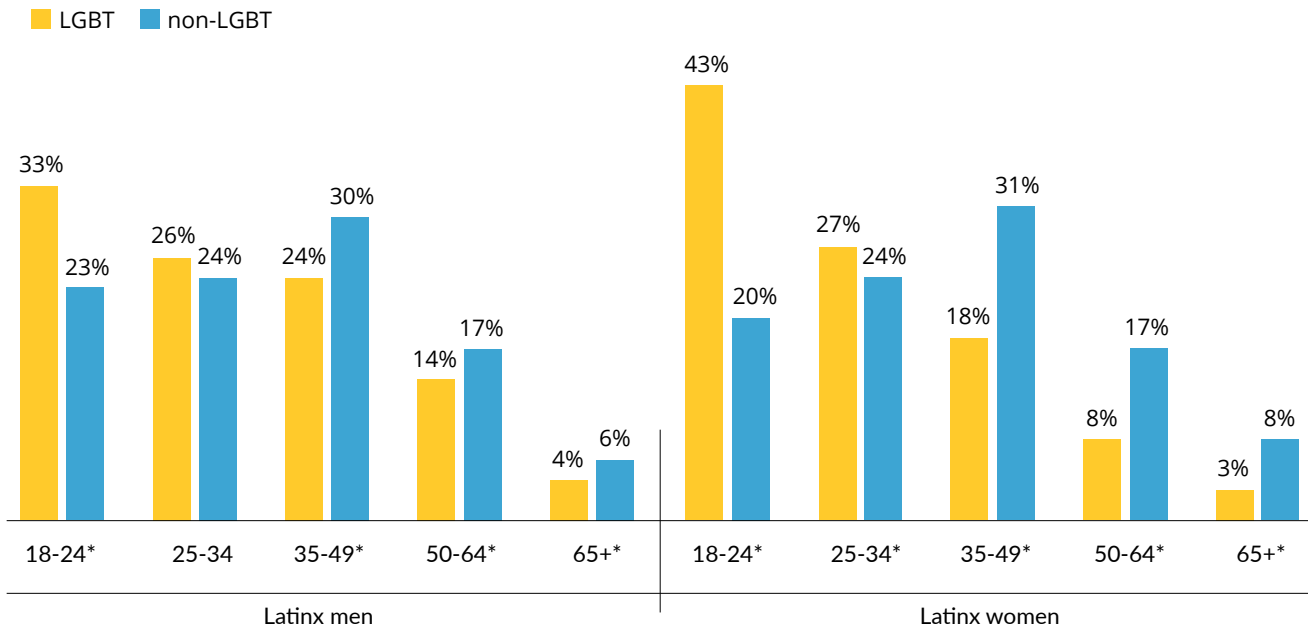


Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

In general, Latinx LGBT men and women are younger than non-LGBT men and women. However, the differences in average age between Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults is wider among women than men (Figure 3). The average age of Latinx LGBT men is 35, and for non-LGBT men it is 38; the average age of Latinx LGBT women is 31, versus 39 for non-LGBT women.

Figure 3. Age distribution of Latinx adults by gender



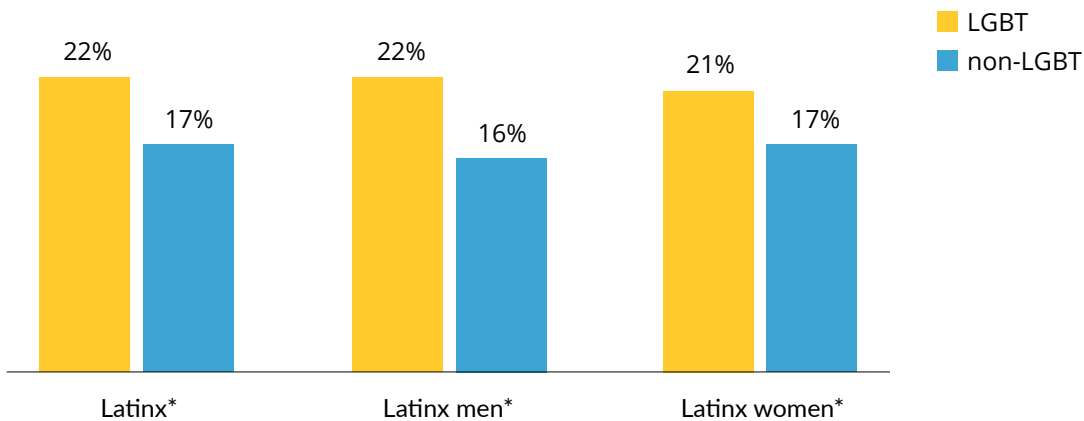
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

EDUCATION

We examined educational differences across LGBT status by restricting the age range to 25 years and older, when few adults are enrolled in undergraduate programs.^ν Among those 25 and older, more Latinx LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have a college education. This pattern remains when separated by gender (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Percentage of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a college education, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

^ν Ninety-five percent of those with a bachelor's degree are 25 and older. (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=education&tid=ACSST1Y2019.S1501&hidePreview=true>)

VETERAN STATUS

As a group, Latinx LGBT adults and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates. However, when disaggregated by gender, a lower proportion of Latinx LGBT men served in the military compared to non-LGBT men, but a higher proportion of Latinx LGBT women served in the military compared with non-LGBT women (Table 3).

Table 3. Veteran status of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	LATINX		LATINX MEN		LATINX WOMEN	
	LGBT (N= 9,008)	NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)	LGBT (N = 4,861)	NON-LGBT (N = 83,286)	LGBT (N = 4,146)	NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)
Served in the military	6%	6%	8%	10%	3%	2%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

SOCIAL LIFE

Several areas of social life were examined for Latinx adults, including urbanicity, partnership status, and parenthood. Regardless of LGBT identity, most Latinx adults live in urban areas. Compared with their non-LGBT counterparts, Latinx LGBT adults are less likely to be married and more likely to be living alone, in a domestic partnership, cohabitating, or single. Almost half of Latinx LGBT adults are raising children (Figure 5), though Latinx LGBT adults are less likely to have children than non-LGBT adults. Overall, these differences are the same when separated by gender, but women are more likely to be parents than men among LGBT Latinx adults (Table 4 and Figure 5).

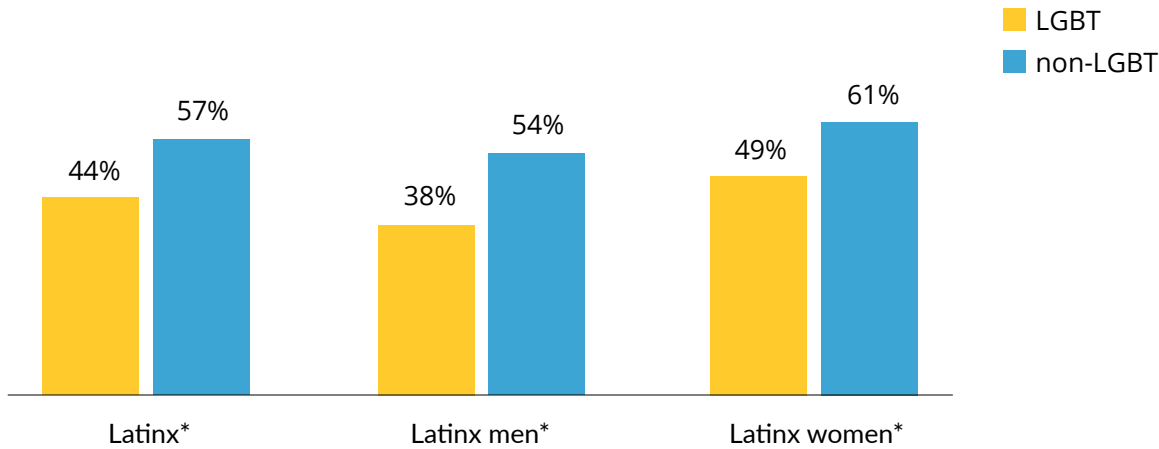
Table 4. Social life characteristics of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	LATINX		LATINX MEN		LATINX WOMEN	
Characteristics of social life	LGBT (N= 9,008)	NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)	LGBT (N = 4,861)	NON-LGBT (N = 83,286)	LGBT (N = 4,146)	NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)
Live in urban area	91%	90%	90%	90%	92%	90%
Live alone	15%	10%	18%	11%	12%	9%
Marital status						
Married	19%	42%	21%	43%	18%	42%
Domestic partner/ cohabitating	18%	12%	16%	12%	19%	13%
Not partnered	63%	45%	63%	45%	63%	45%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Figure 5. Proportion of Latinx LGBT adults raising children, overall and by gender

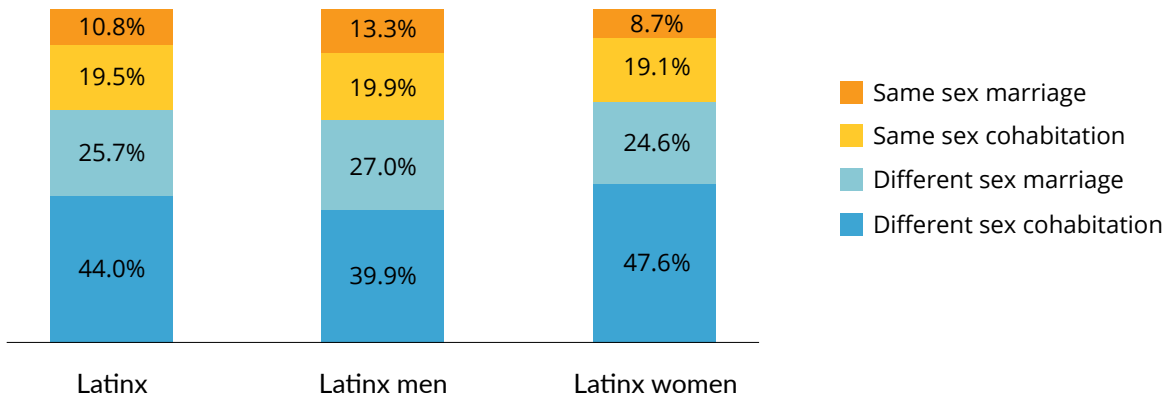


Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Among Latinx LGBT adults who are married, in a domestic partnership, or cohabitating, 31% are either married or cohabitating with someone of the same sex. The majority of Latinx LGBT women and men are married or cohabitating with a different-sex partner. We should note that interpreting this finding is complicated both by the way gender is measured in the Gallup survey and by how the question of partnership type is asked. That is, for transgender women and men, as well as for cisgender adults partnered with transgender or nonbinary adults, it is not likely that this survey adequately reflects the ways gender and/or sex of partner is understood. Nonetheless, the pattern observed here reflects previous research in which we see that sexual minority cisgender and genderqueer women partner with different-gender partners at higher rates than sexual minority men (Figure 6).²⁰

Figure 6. Distribution of relationship status and partner’s sex among Latinx LGBT adults, overall and by gender

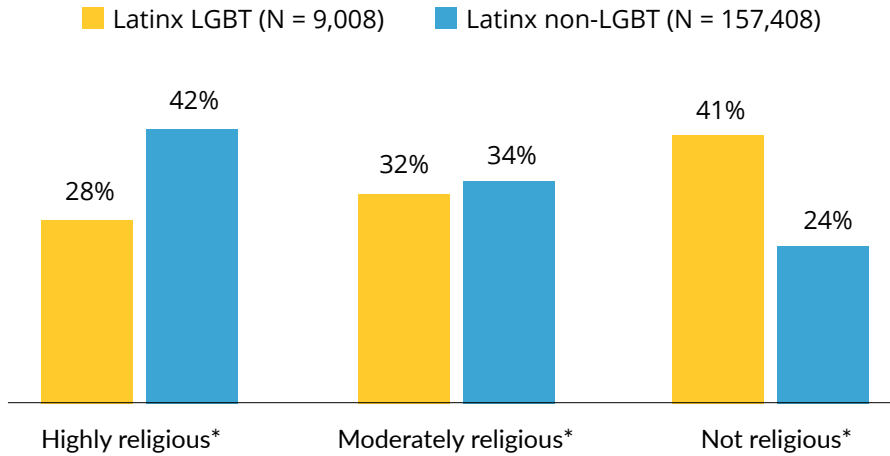


Source: Gallup 2015–2017 data

Religion

Approximately 30% of Latinx LGBT adults consider themselves moderately or highly religious. Nonetheless, more Latinx LGBT adults indicate they are “not religious” compared to non-LGBT adults (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Religiosity of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults

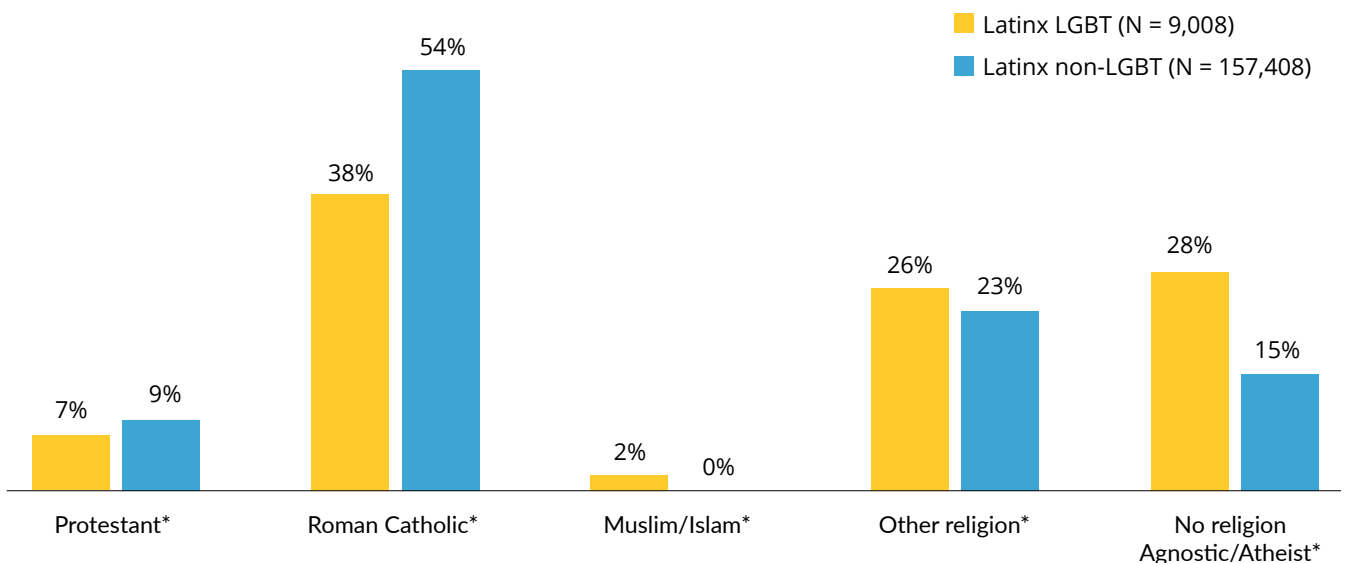


Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data.

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

More Latinx LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have no religious affiliation. Additionally, fewer Latinx LGBT adults are Catholic or Protestant than non-LGBT adults; however more Latinx LGBT adults identify as Muslim or “Other” religion than non-LGBT adults (Figure 8). When disaggregated by gender, a similar pattern emerges overall, with a few exceptions (See appendix).

Figure 8. Religious beliefs of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults



Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

“Other religions” includes Jewish, Mormon/Latter-Day Saints, Other Christian Religion, and Other Non-Christian Religion.

ECONOMIC LIFE

For Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults, household annual income is similar at all levels except for those earning \$120K or more per year. When separated by gender, we find that overall, more Latinx women have low incomes compared with Latinx men, and that more Latinx non-LGBT women have low incomes compared with Latinx LGBT women. Forty-three percent of non-LGBT Latinx women earn less than \$24K per year, compared with 39% of Latinx LGBT women and about 35% of all Latinx men (Table 5).

Table 5 also shows that Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar rates of unemployment overall and by gender, although more Latinx women were unemployed than Latinx men (13% vs. 7%). More Latinx LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults experienced food insecurity in the past year, with these differences most pronounced among men.

Table 5. Economic indicators of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

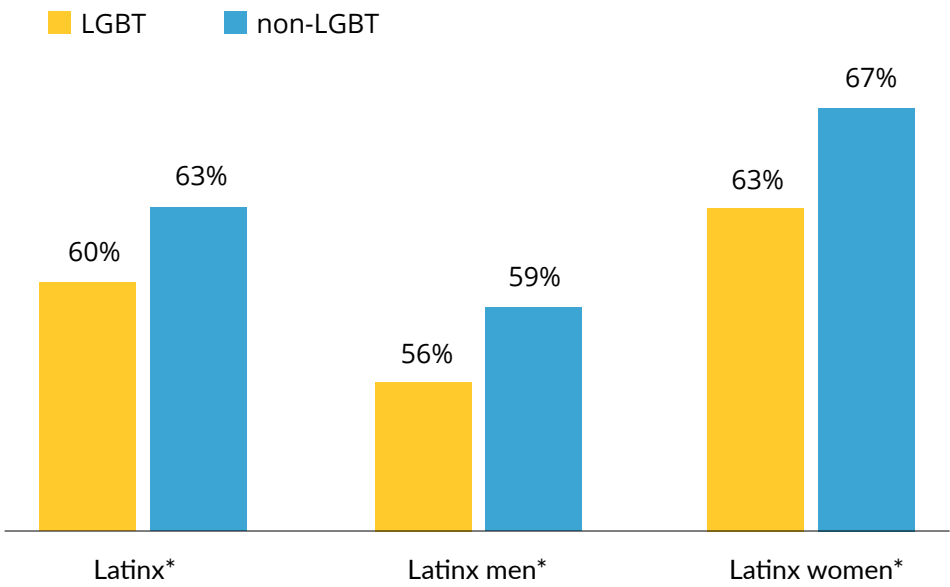
Economic Indicators	LATINX		LATINX MEN		LATINX WOMEN	
	LGBT (N= 9,008)	NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)	LGBT (N = 4,861)	NON-LGBT (N = 83,286)	LGBT (N = 4,146)	NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)
Household annual income						
Below \$24,000	37%	39%	35%	34%	39%	43%
\$24,000–\$59,999	37%	37%	36%	39%	38%	35%
\$60,000–\$119,999	16%	16%	18%	18%	14%	14%
\$120,000 or more	10%	8%	11%	10%	8%	7%
Unemployed	10%	9%	7%	7%	13%	13%
Food insecure in the past 12 months	32%	25%	30%	22%	34%	27%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Taking reported income and the number of people living in each household into account, we found that fewer Latinx LGBT adults than Latinx non-LGBT adults live in low-income households, defined here as reporting an income/household size ratio at or below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL) (Figure 9). This is true for Latinx men and women as well. Regardless of the LGBT difference, a high percentage of all Latinx adults report living in a low-income household.

Figure 9. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults living below 200% FPL, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

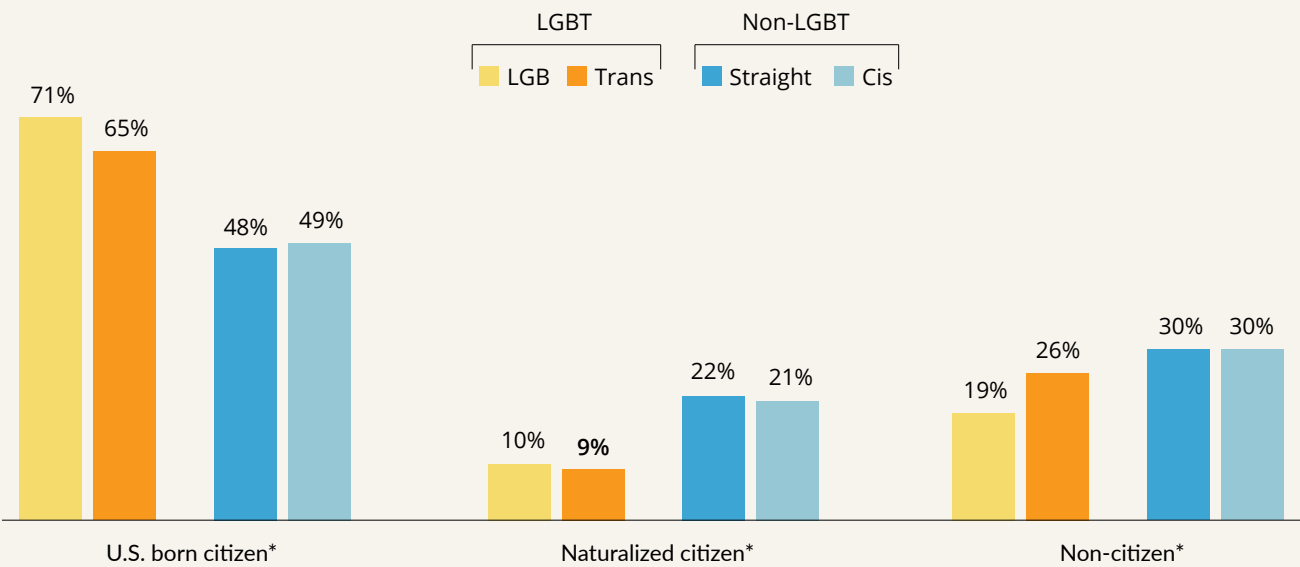
STATE HIGHLIGHT: CALIFORNIA

While racialized as a singular group in many contexts, Latinx people in the U.S. claim ancestry from a diverse set of nationalities in Latin America. In addition to unique cultures and histories of relationships to the U.S., research has demonstrated that there are some economic and health differences between Latinx subgroups.^{21, 22, 23, 24, 25} However, there are no national datasets, and there are very few state datasets that collect economic and health data, as well as information about SOGI and Latinx ethnic subgroup identity. Further, few publicly available population-level datasets have these components and a large enough sample size to assess differences within Latinx groups by LGBT identity. California is one state that allows for a slightly more nuanced analysis regarding Latina American ancestry.

In this section, we use California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) data to assess differences by LGBT identity of key economic and health indicators among Latinx groups, to the extent that sample size allows. In California, Latinx adults make up about 39% of the population; among Latinx adults, 6.1% are LGB and 0.4% are transgender. Among Latinx LGB adults in California, most reported having Mexican ancestry (76%), and the rest reported Central American (10%), South American (3%), or another Latinx ethnicity (11%). Among the 0.4% of Latinx trans people in California, 59% are Mexican, 9% are Central American, and 31% reported as Other/2+ Latinx.

Citizenship status is a key demographic characteristic for all racial groups in the U.S., however data on citizenship by racial and LGBT groupings are not available in most national datasets. We use data from California to understand this important factor to contextualize the report's findings on LGBT status among Latinx adults, a group that is highly vulnerable to policies and debates about citizenship.²⁶ Figure 10 shows that compared to Latinx non-LGBT (straight and cisgender) adults, a higher proportion of LGB adults are U.S. born citizens in California.

Figure 10. U.S. citizenship status among Latinx LGBT adults in CaliforniaSource: California Health

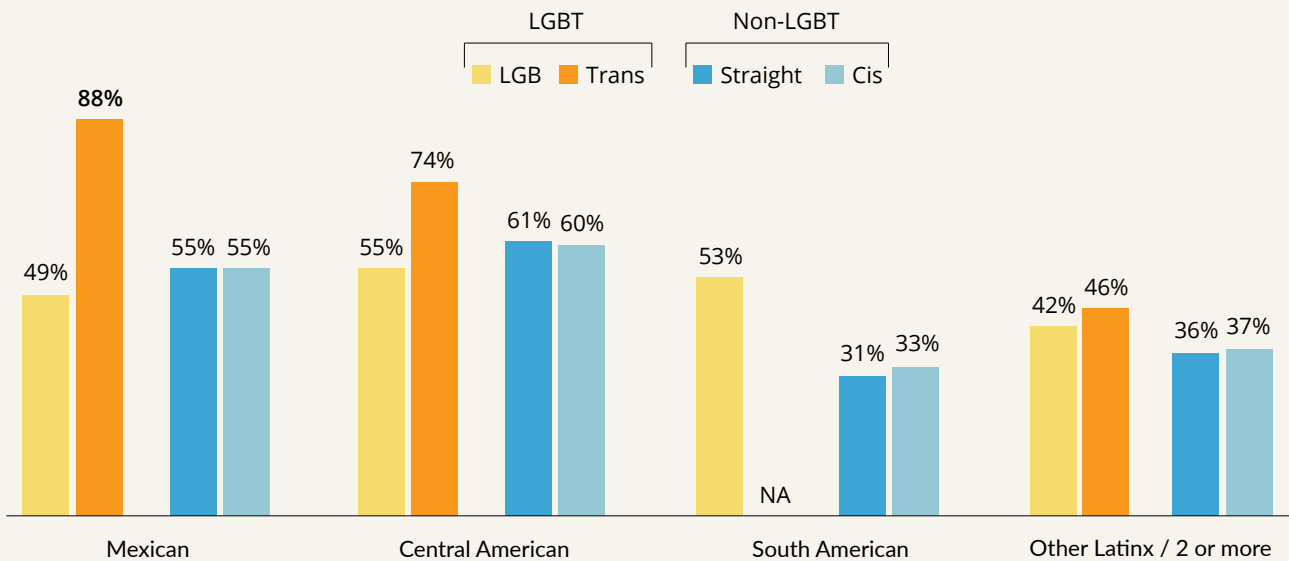


Interview Survey, 2015–2019

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGB and non-LGB adults are statistically different; Bold numbers indicate that estimates between transgender and cisgender adults are statistically different; Estimates for LGB people include transgender LGB people and estimates for transgender people include people of all sexual identities.

Figure 11 compares ethnic subgroups of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults among those whose income is at or below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). In line with previous research²⁷, heterosexual and cisgender Latinx adults with South American ancestry are less likely to be living in low-income households than those with Mexican and Central American ancestry. Overall, LGBT status is not related to whether each Latinx subgroup is living in a low-income household. One exception is that there is moderate evidence that LGB adults are more likely to have low incomes compared to non-LGB adults of South American descent. Additionally, it's estimated that 88% of Latinx adults with Mexican ancestry who identify as trans are living in low-income households, compared with 50% of LGB and 55% of non-LGBT Mexican Americans.

Figure 11. Proportions of low-income households among Latinx LGBT adults by ancestry in California

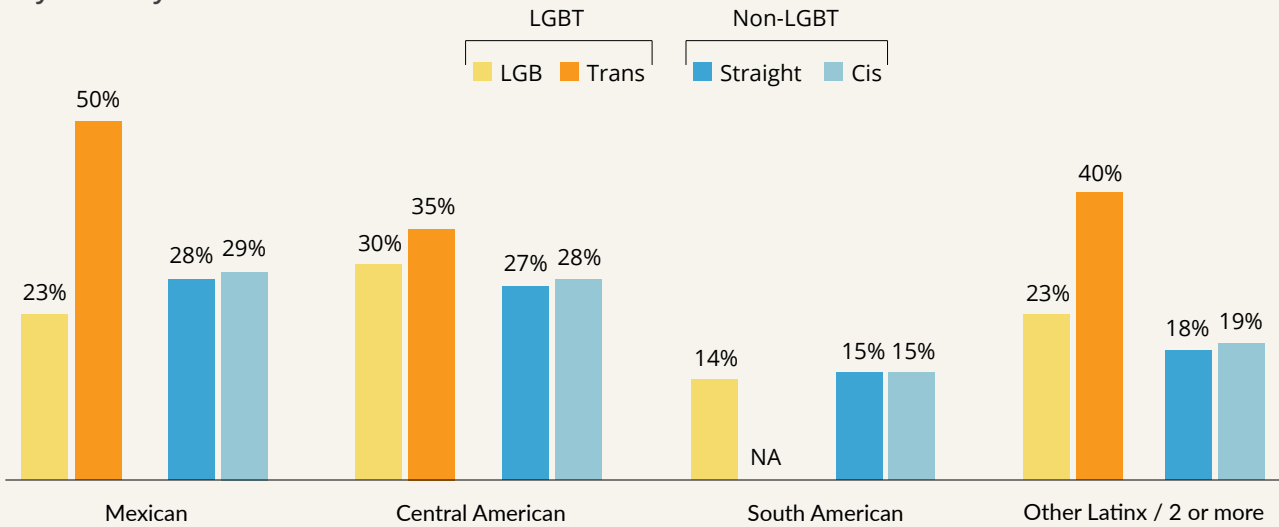


Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2015–2019

Notes: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between transgender and cisgender adults are statistically different; Estimates for LGB people include transgender LGB people and estimates for transgender people include people of all sexual identities.

In terms of overall health, a similar pattern emerges: the strongest differences are primarily between non-LGB Latinx subgroups (Figure 12). Overall, a similar proportion of LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported fair or poor health for each Latinx ethnicity. However, a lower proportion of Latinx non-LGB adults of South American descent and those of other Latinx ethnicities (15% and 18%) reported fair or poor health compared to Latinx non-LGB people with Mexican and Central American ancestry (28% and 27%).

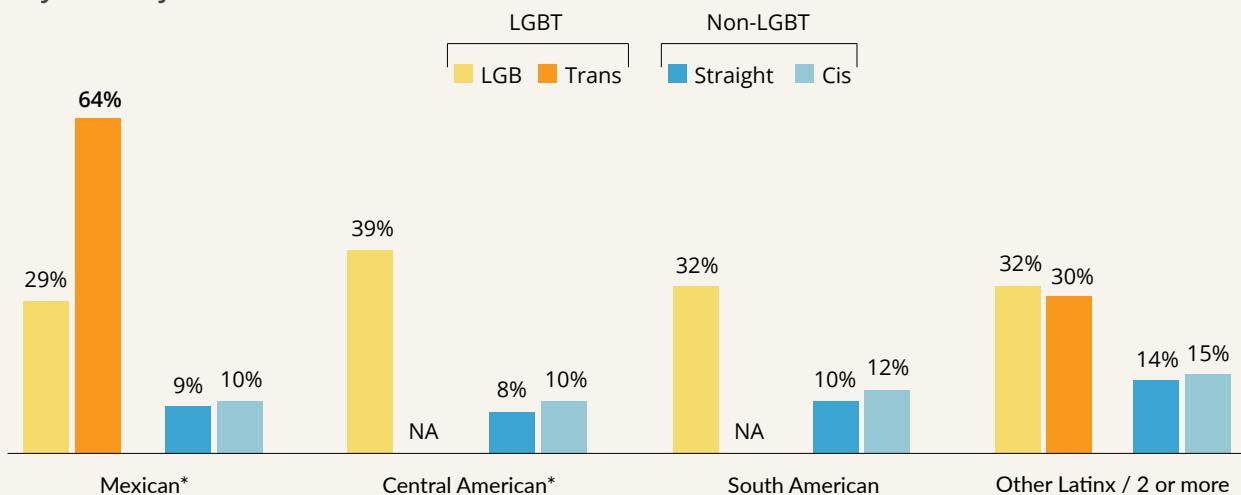
Figure 12. Proportions of self-reported fair or poor health among Latinx LGBT adults in California by ancestry



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2015–2019. Notes: Estimates for LGB people include transgender LGB people, and estimates for transgender people include people of all sexual identities.

For these Latinx ethnicities, differences between LGB and non-LGB individuals are most prominent in the context of mental health. For example, more LGB adults of Mexican descent likely had serious psychological distress during the past year compared with non-LGB Mexican Americans (29% vs. 9%). Additionally, 64% of Mexicans who identify as transgender and 10% of Mexicans who identify as cisgender likely had serious psychological distress within the past year. Compared with non-LGB Central Americans, more LGB Central Americans likely had serious psychological distress during the past year (8% vs. 39%). South Americans and other Latinx ethnicities had similar differences between LGB and non-LGB adults, but the differences were not statistically significant (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Proportions of reported psychological distress among Latinx LGBT adults in California by ancestry



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2015–2019

Notes: * indicates that estimates between LGB and non-LGB adults are statistically different; Bold numbers indicate that estimates between transgender and cisgender adults are statistically different; Estimates for LGB people include transgender LGB people and estimates for transgender people include people of all sexual identities.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

SELF-REPORTED FAIR AND POOR HEALTH

Table 6 shows that slightly fewer Latinx LGBT adults reported fair or poor health than non-LGBT adults. Latinx men reported similar levels of fair or poor health (about 30%), but fewer Latinx LGBT women than non-LGBT women reported fair or poor health (28% vs. 32%).

Table 6. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults who reported fair and poor health, overall and by gender

	LATINX		LATINX MEN		LATINX WOMEN	
	LGBT (N= 9,008)	NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)	LGBT (N = 4,861)	NON-LGBT (N= 83,286)	LGBT (N = 4,146)	NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)
Fair or poor health	29%	31%	30%	30%	28%	32%

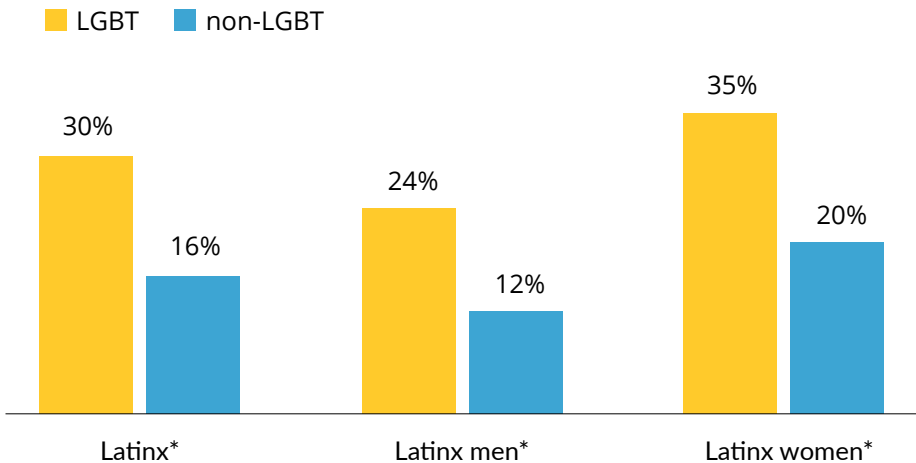
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

MENTAL HEALTH

Compared to Latinx non-LGBT adults, more Latinx LGBT adults have been diagnosed with depression (30% vs. 16%). Examining the rates of depression at the intersection of gender and LGBT status reveals that Latinx LGBT women have the highest rates of depression (35%) when compared to non-LGBT women (20%) and both groups of men (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults diagnosed with depression, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

PHYSICAL HEALTH FACTORS

High-risk health behaviors

In terms of health behaviors, more Latinx LGBT adults smoke and drink heavily compared to non-LGBT adults (Table 7). This is true for both Latinx men and women. Although Latinx non-LGBT men smoke at much higher rates than non-LGBT women (21% vs. 10%), Latinx LGBT men and women smoke and drink heavily at similar rates (almost 30% smoke, and 8% drink heavily).

Table 7. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults who engaged in high-risk health behaviors, overall and by gender

	LATINX		LATINX MEN		LATINX WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 9,008)	NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)	LGBT (N = 4,861)	NON-LGBT (N = 83,286)	LGBT (N = 4,146)	NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)
Current smoker	28%	16%	29%	21%	27%	10%
Heavy drinking	8%	3%	8%	4%	8%	2%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Stigmatized health factors

Both disability status and weight are factors connected to health as contributors to and products of health conditions, yet they are also strongly situated in current understandings of stigma, discrimination, and the medicalization of bodies deemed to be “different.”²⁸ That is, these two health-related factors are also indicators of vulnerability to discrimination and lack of access in health care settings and elsewhere. To provide context for the significance of these stigmatized health factors in the lives of Latinx LGBT people, we examined the prevalence of several levels of disability (measured by number of days with limitations) and multiple ranges of weight (as measured by body-mass index, or BMI) among Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

In assessing the distribution of the number of days adults felt limited because of poor health in a month (measure of disability), we found that more Latinx LGBT adults were limited compared with non-LGBT adults (Table 8). For example, 26% of Latinx LGBT adults reported 1 to 14 days of limitations due to poor health within the past month, compared with 20% of non-LGBT adults. Latinx men and women show similar prevalence of disability. In terms of weight, more Latinx LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults have a BMI less than 25 (41% vs. 34%), and fewer Latinx LGBT adults have a BMI between 25 and 30 compared with non-LGBT adults (31% vs. 37%). However, the proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a BMI greater than or equal to 30 was similar. When stratified by gender, men and women show similar trends.

Table 8. Distribution of disability status and BMI of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	LATINX		LATINX MEN		LATINX WOMEN	
	LGBT (N= 9,008)	NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)	LGBT (N = 4,861)	NON-LGBT (N= 83,286)	LGBT (N = 4,146)	NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations due to poor health)						
None	63%	73%	66%	76%	60%	70%
Mild (1–14 days)	26%	20%	24%	18%	28%	22%
High (15–30 days)	11%	7%	11%	6%	12%	8%
Body Mass Index (BMI)						
BMI ≤ 24.9	41%	34%	40%	29%	43%	39%
BMI 25.0–29.9	31%	37%	34%	42%	28%	32%
BMI ≥ 30.0	28%	29%	26%	29%	29%	29%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

PHYSICAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

Lifetime chronic conditions

For lifetime chronic physical health conditions, we examined the probability of being diagnosed with a chronic physical health condition and adjusted for age, given that many of the health outcomes listed in Table 9 are associated with older age.²⁹ Latinx LGBT adults have a higher prevalence of asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol than non-LGBT adults. This pattern persists among Latinx men and women, with the exception of diabetes and high cholesterol for Latinx women (Table 9).

Table 9. Chronic health conditions for Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults, overall and by gender

	LATINX		LATINX MEN		LATINX WOMEN	
	LGBT (N= 9,008)	NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)	LGBT (N = 4,861)	NON-LGBT (N= 83,286)	LGBT (N = 4,146)	NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)
Asthma	17%	10%	13%	8%	21%	12%
Diabetes	9%	8%	9%	7%	9%	9%
Heart attack	3%	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%
Cancer	4%	2%	4%	1%	5%	3%
High blood pressure	20%	15%	22%	16%	18%	14%
High cholesterol	16%	14%	19%	15%	14%	13%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different after adjusting for age; percentages presented in the table are sample estimates with the statistical adjustment for age.

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Health insurance

Fewer Latinx LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults; this is true for both men and women. Additionally, more Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT men are uninsured than LGBT and non-LGBT women (Table 10).

Table 10. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults who are uninsured, overall and by gender

	LATINX		LATINX MEN		LATINX WOMEN	
	LGBT (N= 9,008)	NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)	LGBT (N = 4,861)	NON-LGBT (N= 83,286)	LGBT (N = 4,146)	NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)
Uninsured	28%	33%	32%	35%	25%	30%

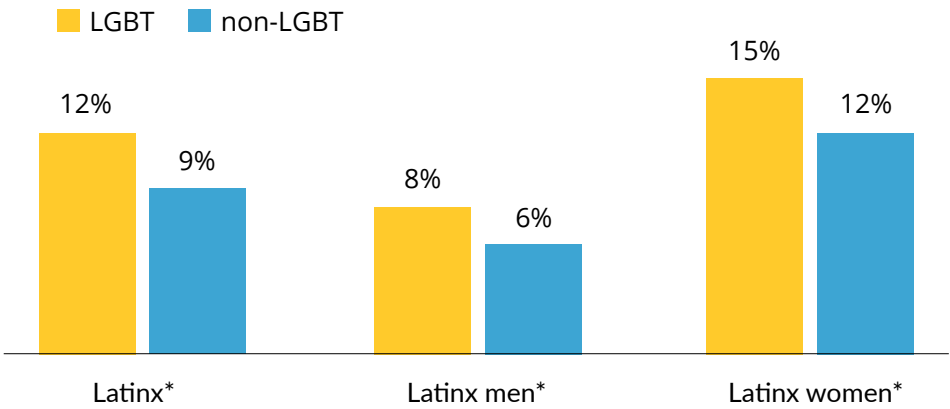
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Medicaid

A higher proportion of Latinx LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults receive Medicaid, and Latinx women account for a greater proportion of those estimates compared with men (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults receiving Medicaid, overall and by gender

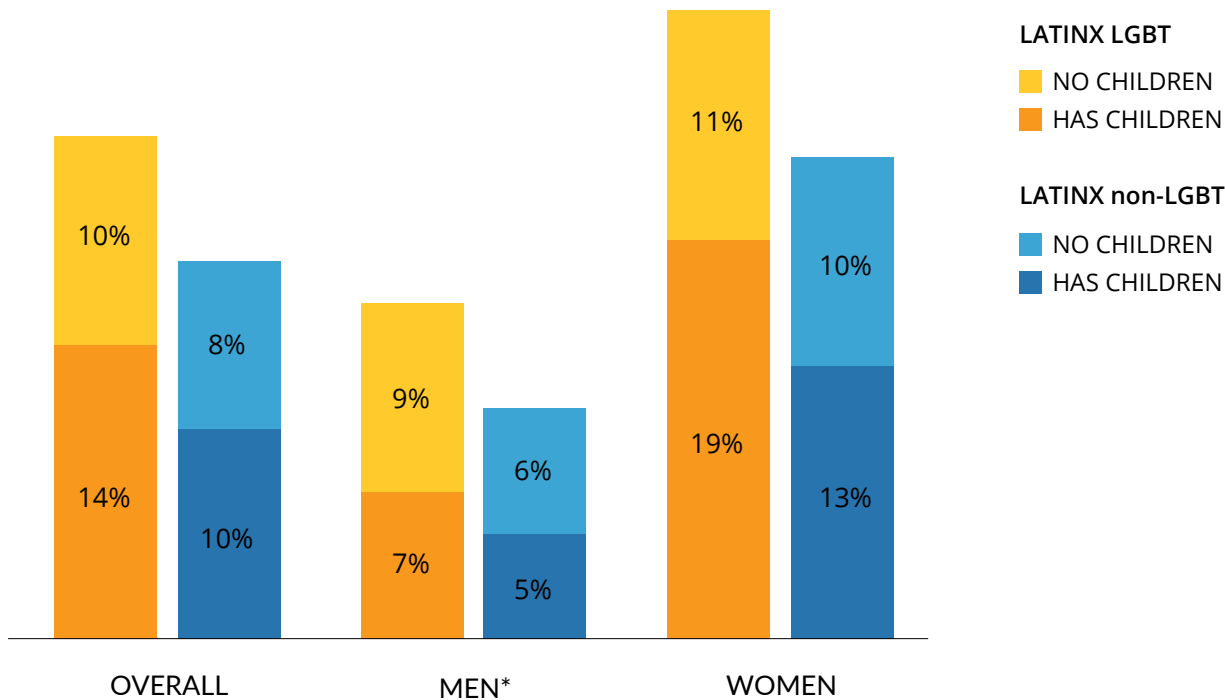


Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Medicaid enrollment by parental status was also assessed, comparing adults who had children under the age of 18 with those who had no children. Overall, differences between LGBT and non-LGBT adults were only significant for Latinx men, both with children and without (Figure 16). Additionally, differences between Latinx men and women who receive Medicaid were greatest among those with children. For example, 19% of Latinx LGBT women with children receive Medicaid, compared with 7% of Latinx LGBT men with children.

Figure 16. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults with Medicaid by parental status, overall and by gender



Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

Have a personal doctor

Overall, approximately 60% of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported having a personal doctor (Table 11). However, when disaggregated by gender, we find that more Latinx LGBT men than non-LGBT men have a personal doctor, but that more non-LGBT women than LGBT women have a personal doctor.

Table 11. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults with a personal doctor, overall and by gender

	LATINX		LATINX MEN		LATINX WOMEN	
	LGBT (N = 9,008)	NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)	LGBT (N = 4,861)	NON-LGBT (N = 83,286)	LGBT (N = 4,146)	NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)
Have a personal doctor	60%	58%	56%	50%	63%	66%

Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

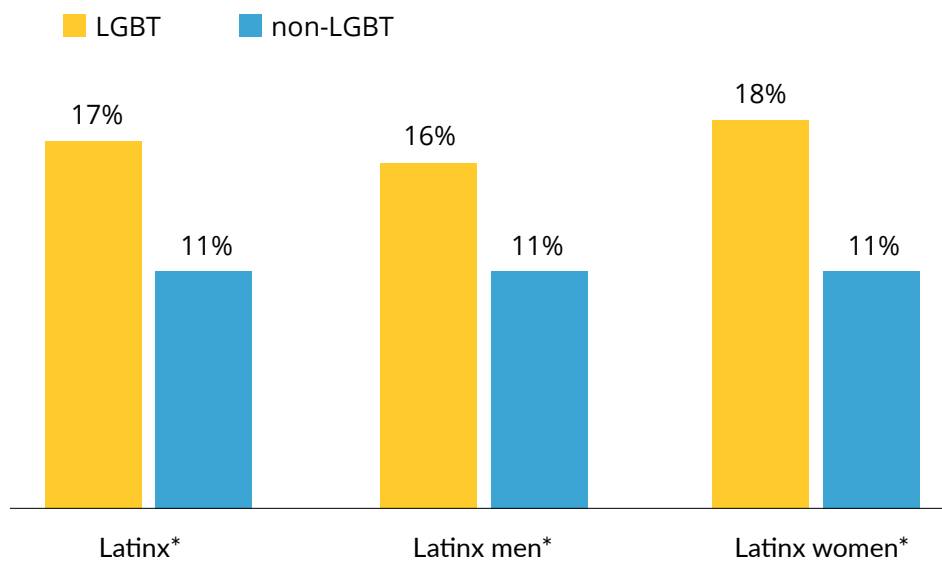
EXPERIENCES WITH DISCRIMINATION, VICTIMIZATION, AND RESILIENCY

Minority stress theory posits that stigma and experiences of discrimination create a stressful social environment that can lead to mental and physical health problems for LGBT adults.^{30, 31, 32} Further, researchers have documented the direct material impacts of discrimination (in terms of money, housing access, hate crimes, police violence, etc.) on one's safety and economic stability.^{33,34} We examined some indicators of minority stress among Latinx LGBT adults: feeling safe, experiences with victimization and discrimination, and stressors. We also assessed factors that help people cope with minority and everyday stressors, such as the extent to which adults are connected to the LGBT community and to their racial and ethnic communities, as well as factors of general support and well-being. These well-being factors are possible indicators of resources for resilience.³⁵ Because most of these measures are specific to LGBT adults, we were unable to compare the estimates to non-LGBT adults, with the exception of a few discrimination and resilience indicators.

FEELING UNSAFE

More Latinx LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement "You always feel safe and secure." This pattern persists among Latinx men and women (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults who do not always feel safe and secure, overall and by gender



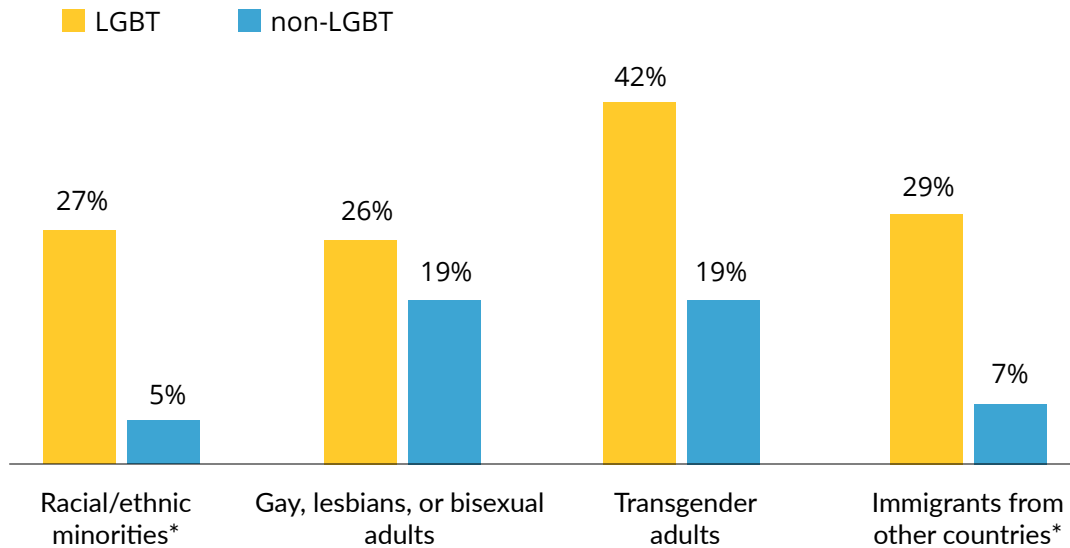
Source: Gallup 2012–2017 data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

MINORITY STRESS

Compared with Latinx non-LGBT adults, more Latinx LGBT adults reported feeling that the city or area in which they live is not a good place for racial/ethnic minorities and immigrants from other countries (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults who believed their city or area is not a good place to live for different populations



Source: *Generations Study* and *Transpop Study* data

Note: * indicates that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different. The non-LGBT estimates should be interpreted with caution, since they may be based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate.

DISCRIMINATION AND VICTIMIZATION

Using a 9-item scale to measure experiences of minor or everyday forms of discrimination, we assessed the extent to which someone felt discriminated against in their everyday life. The Everyday Discrimination Scale includes the following items: “You were treated with less courtesy than other people,” “You were treated with less respect than other people,” “You received poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores,” “People acted as if they thought you were not smart,” “People acted as if they were afraid of you,” “People acted as if they thought were dishonest,” “People acted as if they were better than you,” “You were called names or insulted,” “You were threatened or harassed.”³⁶

Among Latinx LGBT adults, 74% experienced at least one of these events in the past year, compared with 60% of non-LGBT adults, though these differences were not significant (Table 12). Likewise, Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults experienced a similar average number of discriminatory events in the past year (4 for LGBT and 5 for non-LGBT).

Overall, similar proportions of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults experienced discrimination and were victimized since the age of 18. For example, over 60% of both groups have experienced verbal assault or abuse, and about half of both have been threatened with violence. One significant difference between the two is that fewer Latinx LGBT adults were the victims of robbery or property damage compared to non-LGBT adults (37% vs. 70%).

Table 12. Experiences with discrimination and victimization

	LATINX LGBT (N = 305)	LATINX NON-LGBT (N = 40)
DISCRIMINATION		
Experienced at least one discriminatory event in the past year	74%	60%
Mean # of discriminatory events in the past year	4	5
VICTIMIZATION		
Since the age of 18...		
You were hit, beaten, physically attacked, or sexually assaulted	42%	47%
You were robbed or your property was stolen, vandalized, or purposely damaged	37%	70%
Someone tried to attack you, rob you, or damage your property, but they didn't succeed	23%	34%
Someone threatened you with violence	44%	55%
Someone verbally insulted or abused you	69%	64%
Someone threw an object at you	34%	57%

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

STIGMA AND DISCLOSURE

Experiences with discrimination, victimization, and living in an anti-LGBT environment can contribute to LGBT adults concealing their identity or internalizing the stigma others have toward LGBT people.^{37, 38, 39, 40} Tables 13 and 14 show measures of stigma and identity disclosure for Latinx transgender and cisgender LGB adults.

We assessed the extent to which transgender adults want to hide their identity using the Gender Identity Non-Disclosure Scale.⁴¹ This 5-item scale includes questions such as “I modify my way of speaking” and “I avoid exposing my body, such as wearing a bathing suit or nudity in lockers rooms.” A mean score is taken from responses that range from “Strongly agree” to “Strongly disagree.” The mean score ranges between 1 and 5, with 5 indicating a higher effort to hide one’s gender identity. Aside from avoiding disclosure, we also assessed the degree to which someone accepted external stigma toward transgender people as part of their own values and beliefs. We measured internalized transphobia using a 6-item scale that includes items such as “I resent my transgender identity” and “Being transgender makes me feel like a freak.” The scale ranges from 1 to 5, with a score of 5 indicating a high level of internalized stigma.⁴² Sixteen percent of Latinx transgender adults reported that they avoid gender identity disclosure; 5% reported high levels of internalized transphobia, scoring an average of 4 or higher on either scale. However, the small sample size (n=20) responding to this question indicate a need to be cautious about these estimates.

Among cisgender LGB adults, we assessed levels of external stigma and internalized stigma using two scales (Table 13). The Felt Stigma Scale measures awareness of sexual-minority related stress through three items: “Most adults where I live think less of a person who is LGB,” “Most employers where I live will hire openly LGB adults if they are qualified for the job,” and “Most adults where I live would not want someone who is openly LGB to take care of their children.”⁴³ This scale ranges from 1 to 5, with 5 representing greater felt stigma. Ten percent of Latinx cis-LGB adults reported that they felt stigma, scoring an average of 4 or higher.

Similar to the Internalized Transphobia Scale, the Internalized Homophobia Scale measures the extent to which someone has adopted values of homophobia as their own values. This 5-item scale includes comments such as “I have tried to stop being attracted to adults who are the same sex as me” and “I wish I weren’t LGB.”⁴⁴ Response options ranged from “Strongly disagree” to “Strongly agree,” with the score ranging between 1 and 5, with 5 indicating higher levels of internalized homophobia. One percent of Latinx cis-LGB adults reported internalized homophobia, scoring an average of 4 or higher (Table 13). Additionally, most were “out” in various social circles, 83% were “out” to their family, and 68% were “out” to health care workers (Table 14).

Table 13. Stigma and internalized homophobia among Latinx cisgender LGB adults

REPORTED A MODERATE LEVEL OF...	LATINX CIS-LGB (N = 283)
Moderate levels of felt stigma (cis LGB only, range 1–5)	10%
Moderate levels of internalized homophobia (cis LGB only, range 1–5)	1%^

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Each scale is described in detail at generations-study.com and transpop.org. Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percentage that indicated an average score of agreement for each scale (e.g., an average score of 3.0 or above on a 4-point scale ranging from “Strongly disagree” to “Strongly agree”).

^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

Table 14. “Outness” of Latinx cisgender LGB adults

“OUTNESS” OF SEXUAL IDENTITY	LATINX CIS-LGB (N = 283)
Out to family	83%
Out to straight friends	97%
Out to coworkers	77%
Out to health care workers	68%

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES AND ACCESS TO LGBT HEALTH CARE

A dimension of health care access relevant to many marginalized subpopulations in the U.S. is the experience of prejudice and decreased quality of care within the health care setting.^{45,46} Using a 4-item scale,⁴⁷ we measured the extent to which LGBT adults worried about health care providers negatively judging them or confirming stereotypes about LGBT adults. This scale includes four measures, with answer options ranging between “Strongly agree” and “Strongly disagree.” More than half of Latinx LGBT adults agreed with these statements: “I worry about being negatively judged because of my gender identity or sexual orientation,” “I worry that evaluations of me may be negatively affected by my gender identity or sexual orientation,” and “I worry that diagnoses of me/my health may be negatively affected by my gender identity or sexual orientation.” About 46% agreed with the statement “I worry that I might confirm negative stereotypes about LGBT people.” The responses to these four measures were averaged to produce a score ranging from 1 to 5, with 1 being less worry and 5 being greater worry. Twenty percent of Latinx LGBT adults scored an average of 4 or higher, indicating moderate to high levels of worry about being stereotyped by health care providers.

Whether LGBT adults sought and received LGBT specific health care is also related to access. Most Latinx LGBT adults did not go to a LGBT-specific health care provider in the past 5 years, from when the survey was administered in 2016–2017; 48% looked only at a general website, as opposed to an LGBT-specific website, for health issues. However, 61% felt it was somewhat important or very important to see an LGBT-specific clinic or provider in the next year (Table 15).

Table 15. LGBT-specific health care

HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES	LATINX LGBT (N = 305)
Moderate levels of health care stereotype threat (scored 4 or higher within range 1–5)	20%
I worry about being negatively judged because of my sexual orientation or gender identity	59%
I worry that evaluations of me may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	53%
I worry that diagnoses of me/my health may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	54%
I worry that I might confirm negative stereotypes about LGBT people	46%

HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES		LATINX LGBT (N = 305)
In the past 5 years, how often have you been to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider for your health care?		
Often/sometimes		18%
Never		82%
During the past 12 months, have you looked for information online about certain health or medical issues?		
No		31%
Only LGBT -specific website		6%
Only general website		48%
Both LGBT and general website		15%
In the next year, if it were possible for you to do so, how important would it be for you to get healthcare at an LGBT-specific clinic or provider?		
Very important		23%
Somewhat important		38%
Not important		39%

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

STRESSFUL EVENTS

Financial issues were a major source of stress for many Latinx LGBT respondents, and about 62% did not have enough money to make ends meet in the past year from when the survey was administered in 2016–2017. Many experienced unemployment (39%), were fired or laid off (17%), or could not find a job they wanted (45%). Many Latinx LGBT adults also felt they were taking on too much (74%), were alone too much (54%), had strained relationships with their parents (52%), and/or had trouble with a boss or coworker (34%). Accounting for small sample size among the Latinx non-LGBT group, it appears that Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults are similar in their rate of reporting recent stressful events, but that they differ in several key areas of lifetime stressors. In particular, more Latinx LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults reported wishing to have children but cannot, as well as experiencing a major financial crisis or being unable to pay bills on time (Table 16).

Table 16. Chronic strains and stressful life events experienced by Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	LATINX LGBT (N = 305)	LATINX NON-LGBT (N = 40)
CHRONIC STRAINS		
Currently...		
Trying to take on too many things at once	74%	64%
Don't have enough money to make ends meet	62%	63%
Job often leaves you feeling both mentally and physically tired	61%	54%
Looking for a job and can't find the one you want	45%	37%
Have a lot of conflict with your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	26%	33%
Parents do not approve of your partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	19%	24%^
Are alone too much	54%	29%
Wonder whether you will ever find a partner or spouse	48%	22%^

	LATINX LGBT (N = 305)	LATINX NON-LGBT (N = 40)
CHRONIC STRAINS		
Currently...		
Relationship with your parents is strained or conflicted	52%	13%^
Have a parent, child, or a spouse or partner who is in very bad mental, emotional, or physical health	45%	31%
Wish you could have children, but you cannot	23%	5%^
Child's behavior or mood is a source of serious concern to you	44%	39%
STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS		
During the last 12 months...		
Moved or had someone new come to live with you	42%	34%
Were fired or laid off from a job	17%	13%
Were unemployed and looking for a job for more than a month	39%	24%^
Had trouble with your boss or a coworker	34%	26%
Changed jobs, job responsibilities, or work hours	51%	52%
Get separated or divorced or break off a steady relationship	23%	11%^
Had serious problems with a neighbor, friend, or relative	32%	18%^
Experienced a major financial crisis, declared bankruptcy, or more than once had been unable to pay your bills on time	30%	5%^
Have serious trouble with the police or the law	7%	12%^
Something was stolen from you, including things that you carry (like a wallet) or something inside or outside your home	23%	32%^
Someone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by your or someone else in your house	14%	17%^

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different.

^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate; we provide these but have added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

In addition to these recent indicators of stress, we also looked at stressful life experiences that have happened over people's lifetimes. About one-third of Latinx LGBT adults (36%) reported having been fired from or denied a job since the age of 18, and 23% reported receiving a negative review or being denied a promotion at work. With regards to housing, 10% of Latinx LGBT adults were prevented from moving into or buying a home or apartment by a landlord or realtor (Table 17). On all measures of job- and housing-related stress, Latinx non-LGBT people had statistically similar experiences as Latinx LGBT people.

Table 17. Job- and housing-related experiences of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults

	LATINX LGBT (N = 305)	LATINX NON-LGBT (N = 40)
JOB		
Since the age of 18...		
How often were you fired from your job or denied a job?	36%	51%
How often were you denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation?	23%	29%
HOUSING		
Since the age of 18...		
How often were you prevented from moving into or buying a house or apartment by a landlord or realtor?	10%	10%^

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate; we provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

Resilience through support systems

We examined various indicators of resilience through support systems by measuring respondents' levels of connection with communities reflecting their minority status, as well as general social support and well-being (Table 18). We measured the sense of community related to sexual minority identity through a 7-item scale that includes items such as "You feel you're a part of the LGBT community" and "You really feel that any problems faced by the LGBT community are also your own problems."⁴⁸ Responses ranged from "Agree strongly" to "Disagree strongly." Scale values ranged from 1 to 4, with 4 indicating a greater connectedness with the LGBT community. Among Latinx cis-LGB adults, 64% reported feeling connected to the LGBT community, scoring an average of 3 or higher.

Transgender-identified respondents were also asked a series of questions related to connectedness to the transgender community. Items included statements such as "I feel connected to other people who share my gender identity" and "When interacting with members of the community that shares my gender identity, I feel like I belong."⁴⁹ Responses ranged from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree," with a scale range between 1 and 5, with 5 indicating greater community connectedness related to a shared gender identity. Among Latinx transgender adults, 40% felt connectedness to members of the transgender community, scoring an average of 4 or higher.

We also assessed how connected Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults were to their racial/ethnic identities by using the Multi-group Ethnic Identity Scale, which includes items such as "I have a strong sense of belonging to my own race/ethnic group" and "I understand pretty well what my race/ethnic group membership means to me."⁵⁰ Answer options range from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree," with a mean range between 1 and 5, and 5 representing greater connectedness to one's race/ethnicity. Among Latinx LGBT people, 43% felt connected to the Latinx community, and 61% of Latinx non-LGBT adults reported the same, scoring an average of 4 or higher (Table 18).

Social support was assessed using a scale called the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support.⁵¹ This 12-item scale includes items such as "My family really tries to help me" and "There is

a special person who is around when I am in need” with response items ranging from “Very strongly disagree” to “Very strongly agree.” The scale has a range of 1-7, with 7 representing more perceived social support. About 68% of Latinx LGBT adults and 81% of Latinx non-LGBT adults reported feeling social support, scoring an average of 5 or higher. The Social Wellbeing Scale used in this analysis measures how one sees their “circumstances and functioning in society.”⁵² This 15-item scale includes items such as “The world is becoming a better place for everyone,” “I cannot make sense of what’s going on in the world,” and “I have something valuable to give to the world” that respondents rated from “Strongly agree” to “Strongly disagree” with a scale that ranges between 1-7. Items that are negatively worded were reverse coded. A higher value indicates greater social well-being. Table 18 shows that a significantly lower number of Latinx LGBT adults reported moderate levels of social wellbeing, scoring an average of 5 or higher, compared with Latinx non-LGBT adults (30% vs. 57%).

Table 18. Measures of resilience among Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults

REPORTED A MODERATE LEVEL OF ...	LATINX LGBT (N = 305)	LATINX NON- LGBT (N = 40)
LGB community connectedness (i.e., <i>You feel you’re part of the LGBT community</i>)	64%	NA
Gender identity community connectedness (i.e., <i>I feel a part of a community of people who share my gender identity</i>)	40%^	NA
Latinx community connectedness (i.e., <i>I have a strong sense of belonging to my own race/ethnic group</i>)	43%	61%
Social support (i.e., <i>There is a special person who is around when I am in need</i>)	68%	81%
Social well-being (i.e., <i>The world is becoming a better place for everyone</i>)	30%	57%

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Bold numbers indicate that estimates between LGBT and non-LGBT adults are statistically different. Each scale is described in detail at transpop.org. Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percentage that indicated an average score of agreement for each scale (e.g., an average score of 3.0 or above on a 4-point scale ranging from “Strongly disagree” to “Strongly agree”).

^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate that they should be interpreted with caution.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In this section, we provide a brief summary of analysis comparing Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults within four regions of the United States: the West, South, Northeast and Midwest.^{vi} California and Arizona have the highest populations of Latinx adults in the West, Texas and Florida have the highest Latinx populations in the South, New York and New Jersey have the highest Latinx population in the Northeast, and Illinois has the highest Latinx population in the Midwest.⁵³ Because of sample size limitations, analysis was limited to socioeconomic and health factors assessed or available in the Gallup-Sharecare Well-being Index dataset. For proportions and 95% confidence intervals, see the Appendix.

WEST

Socioeconomic factors

- In the West, women and men make up similar proportions of the LGBT Latinx population.
- Latinx LGBT adults are younger (average age 33) than non-LGBT adults (average age 39).
- A higher proportion of Latinx LGBT adults have completed college compared with non-LGBT adults (20% vs. 15%).
- Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates.
- Overall, Latinx LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults. About 45% of Latinx LGBT adults consider themselves “not religious” compared with 25% of non-LGBT adults.
- The majority of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas, and 13% of Latinx LGBT adults and 9% of non-LGBT adults report living alone.
- Fewer Latinx LGBT adults (18%) are married compared to non-LGBT adults (45%). More Latinx LGBT adults are cohabitating (19%) or not partnered (63%) compared to non-LGBT adults (12% and 44%, respectively).
- Almost half (43%) of Latinx LGBT adults are raising children, although this is fewer than the proportion of non-LGBT adults who are raising children (58%).
- In the West, Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar household incomes overall. However, slightly fewer Latinx LGBT adults live below 200% of the federal poverty level compared with non-LGBT adults (59% vs. 63%).
- Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults are unemployed at similar rates, but more LGBT adults experience food insecurity than non-LGBT adults (30% vs. 23%).
- More Latinx LGBT adults do not always feel safe and secure compared with non-LGBT adults (16% vs. 11%).

^{vi} Regions were divided based on the Census definition of U.S. regions: https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf. Northeast: CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT; Midwest: IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI; South: AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV; West: AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY.

Health factors

- In the West, fewer Latinx LGBT adults report fair or poor health than non-LGBT adults (27% vs. 31%).
- More Latinx LGBT adults smoke (26%) and drink heavily (6%) than non-LGBT adults (14% and 3%, respectively).
- Latinx LGBT adults report higher rates of disability. For example, 11% of Latinx LGBT adults report limitations because of poor health for 15–30 days in the past month, compared with 7% of non-LGBT adults.
- Twice as many Latinx LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (30% vs. 16%).
- Compared with Latinx non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults have a BMI under 25, and fewer LGBT adults have a BMI between 25 and 30; however, similar proportions have a BMI over 30.
- Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults are uninsured at similar rates in the West (about 27%).
- Almost 10% of both LGBT and non-LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid, including those with children; among those without children, about 6% are enrolled in Medicaid.
- A similar proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor.
- For chronic health conditions, more Latinx LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol than non-LGBT adults, though a similar proportion report having diabetes.

SOUTH

Socioeconomic factors

- In the South, women and men make up similar proportions of the LGBT Latinx population.
- Latinx LGBT adults are younger (average age 33) than non-LGBT adults (average age 39).
- A higher proportion of Latinx LGBT adults have completed college compared with non-LGBT adults (21% vs. 18%).
- Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates.
- Overall, Latinx LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults. About 37% of Latinx LGBT adults consider themselves “not religious” compared with 21% of non-LGBT adults.
- The majority of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas, and 16% of Latinx LGBT adults and 10% of non-LGBT adults report living alone.
- Fewer Latinx LGBT adults (19%) are married compared to non-LGBT adults (44%). More Latinx LGBT adults are cohabitating (17%) or not partnered (64%) compared to non-LGBT adults (13% and 44%, respectively).
- Almost half (43%) of Latinx LGBT adults are raising children, although this is less than the proportion of non-LGBT adults who are raising children (58%).

- In the South, Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar household incomes overall. However, slightly fewer Latinx LGBT adults live below 200% of the federal poverty level (59% vs. 62%).
- Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults are unemployed at similar rates, but more LGBT adults experience food insecurity than non-LGBT adults (33% vs. 25%).
- More Latinx LGBT adults do not always feel safe and secure compared with non-LGBT adults (17% vs. 9%).

Health factors

- In the South, similar rates of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults report fair or poor health.
- More Latinx LGBT adults smoke (28%) and drink heavily (9%) than non-LGBT adults (16% and 3%, respectively).
- Latinx LGBT adults report higher rates of disability. For example, 11% of Latinx LGBT adults report limitations because of poor health for 15–30 days in the past month, compared with 7% of non-LGBT adults.
- Twice as many Latinx LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (29% vs. 15%).
- Compared with Latinx non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults have a BMI under 25, and fewer LGBT adults have a BMI between 25 and 30; however, similar proportions have a BMI over 30.
- Fewer Latinx LGBT adults are uninsured in the South compared with non-LGBT adults (36% vs. 41%).
- More Latinx LGBT adults were enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (9% vs. 7%), and the rate is increased when including those with children (13% vs. 7%). The rate was similar for Latinx adults without children (about 6%).
- A similar proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor.
- For chronic health conditions, more Latinx LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, heart attack, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol than non-LGBT adults.

NORTHEAST

Socioeconomic factors

- In the Northeast, Latinx women make up 56% of the LGBT population, while Latinx men make up 44%.
- Latinx LGBT adults are younger (average age 33) than non-LGBT adults (average age 39).
- A higher proportion of Latinx LGBT adults have completed college compared with non-LGBT adults (25% vs. 19%).
- Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates.
- Overall, Latinx LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults. About 42% of Latinx LGBT adults consider themselves “not religious” compared with 27% of non-LGBT adults.

- The majority of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas, and 16% of Latinx LGBT adults and 12% of non-LGBT adults report living alone.
- Fewer Latinx LGBT adults (21%) are married compared to non-LGBT adults (35%). More Latinx LGBT adults are cohabitating (16%) or not partnered (63%) compared to non-LGBT adults (13% and 53%, respectively).
- Almost half (46%) of Latinx LGBT adults are raising children, although this is less than the proportion of non-LGBT adults who are raising children (55%).
- In the Northeast, Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar household incomes overall, including those who live below 200% of the federal poverty level.
- Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults are unemployed at similar rates; however, more LGBT adults experience food insecurity than non-LGBT adults (36% vs. 28%).
- More Latinx LGBT adults do not always feel safe and secure compared with non-LGBT adults (20% vs. 14%).

Health factors

- In the Northeast, similar rates of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults report fair or poor health.
- More Latinx LGBT adults smoke (30%) and drink heavily (6%) than non-LGBT adults (17% and 3%, respectively).
- Latinx LGBT adults report higher rates of disability. For example, 60% of Latinx LGBT adults report no limitations because of poor health in the past month, compared with 70% of non-LGBT adults.
- Twice as many Latinx LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (31% vs. 19%).
- Compared with Latinx non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults have a BMI under 25, and fewer LGBT adults have a BMI between 25 and 30; however, similar proportions have a BMI over 30.
- Fewer Latinx LGBT adults are uninsured in the Northeast compared with non-LGBT adults (19% vs. 26%).
- Slightly more Latinx LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults, though both proportions are high (20% vs. 17%). Among those with children, more LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (23% vs. 18%). The pattern persists among those without children (17% vs. 16%).
- More Latinx LGBT adults than non-LGBT adults in the Northeast have a personal doctor (73% vs. 67%).
- With regard to chronic health conditions, more Latinx LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, heart attack, and cancer, though a similar proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults report having diabetes, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol.

MIDWEST

Socioeconomic factors

- In the Midwest, women and men make up similar proportions of the LGBT Latinx population.
- Latinx LGBT adults are younger (average age 31) than non-LGBT adults (average age 38).
- A higher proportion of Latinx LGBT adults have completed college compared with non-LGBT adults (24% vs. 17%).
- Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults served in the military at similar rates.
- Overall, Latinx LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults. About 38% of Latinx LGBT adults consider themselves “not religious” compared with 25% of non-LGBT adults.
- The majority of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults live in urban areas, and 14% of Latinx LGBT adults and 11% of non-LGBT adults report living alone.
- Fewer Latinx LGBT adults (21%) are married compared to non-LGBT adults (42%). More Latinx LGBT adults are cohabitating (20%) or not partnered (60%) compared to non-LGBT adults (12% and 46%, respectively).
- Almost half (46%) of Latinx LGBT adults are raising children, although this is less than the proportion of non-LGBT adults who are raising children (60%).
- In the Midwest, Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar household incomes overall, including similar proportions with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.
- Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults are unemployed at similar rates, but more LGBT adults experience food insecurity than non-LGBT adults (30% vs. 24%).
- More Latinx LGBT adults do not always feel safe and secure compared with non-LGBT adults (17% vs. 10%).

Health factors

- In the Midwest, a similar proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults reported fair or poor health.
- More Latinx LGBT adults smoke (34%) and drink heavily (15%) than non-LGBT adults (18% and 4%, respectively).
- Latinx LGBT adults reported higher rates of disability. For example, 15% of Latinx LGBT adults reported limitations because of poor health for 15-30 days in the past month, compared with 6% of non-LGBT adults.
- Twice as many Latinx LGBT adults experience depression compared with their non-LGBT counterparts (35% vs. 16%).
- Compared with Latinx non-LGBT adults, more LGBT adults have a BMI under 25, and fewer LGBT adults have a BMI between 25 and 30; however, similar proportions have a BMI over 30.
- Fewer Latinx LGBT adults in the Midwest are uninsured compared to non-LGBT adults (24% vs. 32%).

- More Latinx LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults (14% vs. 9%). Among those with children, 19% of LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid compared with 11% of non-LGBT adults. Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT had similar rates of Medicaid enrollment among those without children.
- A similar proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor.
- For chronic health conditions, more Latinx LGBT adults have been diagnosed with asthma, cancer, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol than non-LGBT adults, though a similar proportion report having diabetes and history of heart attack.

DIFFERENCES ACROSS REGIONS

Socioeconomic factors

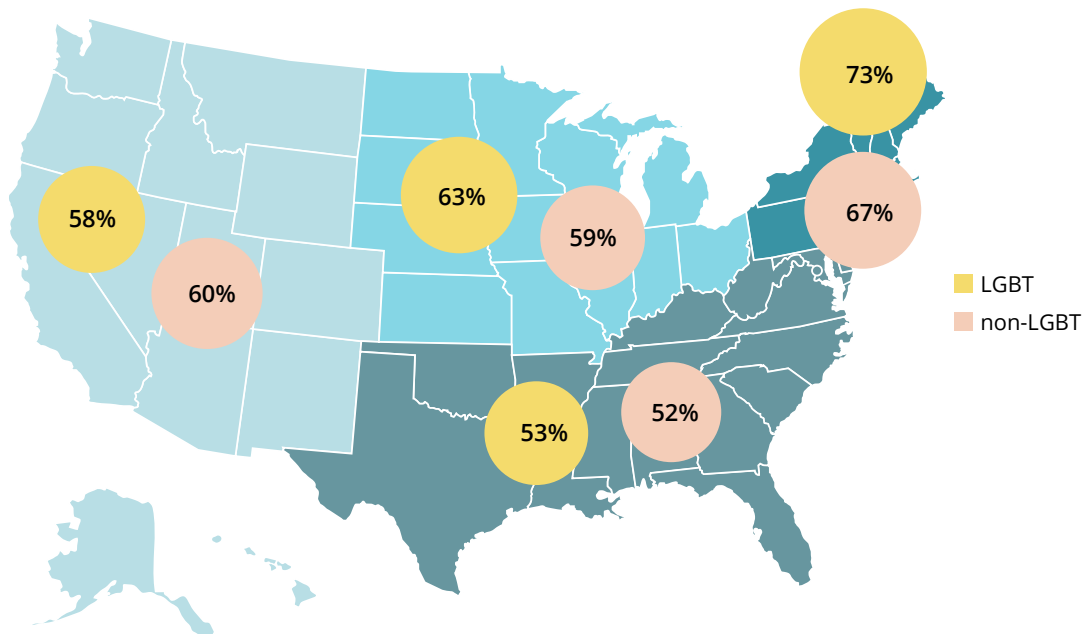
- Women and men make up similar proportions of the LGBT and non-LGBT populations in all regions except for the Northeast, where Latinx women make up 56% of the LGBT population and Latinx men make up 44%.
- More Latinx LGBT adults compared to non-LGBT adults have a college education in all regions; in the Northeast and Midwest, even higher proportions for both groups are found.
- Across all regions, Latinx LGBT adults are less likely to be religious than non-LGBT adults, although some regions show higher proportions than others. For example, in the West, 45% of Latinx LGBT are not religious, compared with 37% in the South.
- In the West, Midwest, and South, approximately 20% of Latinx LGBT adults and about 40–45% of non-LGBT adults are married. In the Northeast, however, fewer Latinx non-LGBT adults are married (35%).
- More Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults in the Northeast do not feel safe and secure (20% of LGBT adults and 14% of non-LGBT adults) compared with the other regions, where approximately 17% of LGBT adults and 10% of non-LGBT adults do not feel safe and secure.

Health factors

- In the West, slightly fewer Latinx LGBT adults reported fair or poor overall health than non-LGBT adults (27% vs. 31%). In all other regions, overall health is similar.
- In all regions, Latinx LGBT adults engage in smoking and heavy drinking at two times the rate of Latinx non-LGBT adults, with the highest rates found in the Midwest and Northeast. For example, in the West, 26% of Latinx LGBT adults smoke, and 6% engage in heavy drinking; in the Midwest, 34% of LGBT adults smoke, and 15% engage in heavy drinking.
- Across all regions, fewer Latinx LGBT adults are uninsured than non-LGBT adults, except for the West, where rates are similar. Additionally, rates of Latinx adults who are uninsured are significantly higher in the South.
- Overall, more Latinx LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid than non-LGBT adults, though there are differences between regions. For example, in the Northeast, 20% of Latinx LGBT adults and 17% of non-LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid, while in the West and South, 9% of LGBT adults and approximately 7% of non-LGBT adults are enrolled in Medicaid. The rates seem to be primarily driven by Latinx adults with children.

- A similar proportion of Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor across all regions except for the Northeast, where 73% of LGBT and 67% of non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor, though these rates are higher than other regions. For example, in the South, a little more than 50% of both Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults have a personal doctor.
- Similarities and differences in rates of chronic health conditions were found for each region. For example, across all regions, higher proportions of Latinx LGBT adults were diagnosed with asthma and cancer. In the West and South, higher proportions of Latinx LGBT adults were also diagnosed with heart attack, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol. In the West, Northeast, and Midwest, similar rates of diabetes were found among Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

Figure 19. Personal doctor by region



CONCLUSION

The aim of this report is to provide information on the well-being of Latinx LGBT-identified adults in the U.S. To do this, we have provided estimates of population size and indicators of economic stability, physical health, mental health, victimization, and sources of resilience among Latinx LGBT adults.

Across the multiple domains, we see both similarities and differences between Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults. LGBT-related disparities were observed in several areas of mental and physical health, particularly depression and chronic illnesses. Yet, LGBT Latinx adults are less likely to be vulnerable to stigma and health care access issues around being a person of size (i.e., having a high BMI).

The economic findings are complicated: LGBT Latinx adults are more likely to be food insecure and unemployed, yet less likely to be living with a low income. It is possible that the age of the LGBT sample affects this finding, to the extent that it makes sense that younger adults might be more likely to not have full-time employment, but not necessarily to be living in poverty. Additionally, it is important to note the potential impact of significant differences in citizenship status between LGBT and non-LGBT Latinx populations identified in the analysis of California survey data. Latinx people who were U.S.-born citizens in California are more likely to identify as LGBT than non- or naturalized citizens; the differences in LGBT status across citizenship are not well understood and may be a function of rates of LGBT identity disclosure, immigration patterns, and/or social factors within the U.S. Regardless, citizenship status may be important context for understanding why LGBT Latinx adults report more economic stability than non-LGBT Latinx adults given the known impact of immigration and citizenship on poverty in the U.S.⁵⁴

It is important to note what these findings do and do not tell us about the significance of LGBT status in the lives of Latinx people in the U.S. First, these data do not illuminate the experiences of sexual minority Latinx adults who do not identify as LGBT, such as those who strictly identify as heterosexual or use no labels to describe themselves in terms of their sexual orientation. Further, as data become available, it would be ideal to examine the significance of LGBT status across Latinx subgroups in states with different proportions of Latinx subgroups than California—for example, national data or states with more people of Caribbean and African Latinx ancestry. Nonetheless, the findings illuminate areas where the self-identified Latinx LGBT subpopulation may be in need of or impacted by policy and services interventions, particularly related to improving conditions for economic stability, safety from violence, and mental health.

These findings also do not explain how these disparities exist, including whether additional factors are actually driving some of the key areas of differences between LGBT and non-LGBT adults. As seen in our own study, there are several areas where Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT people differ that may explain why we see subgroup differences by sexual orientation and gender identity—for example, the LGBT Latinx subpopulation tends to be younger, U.S.-born, and less likely to be parents compared to non-LGBT adults. These types of population differences may explain (e.g., via victimization and minority stress) or account for (via age and parenting status) observed differences in economic stability and health outcomes. Future research should examine in more detail the potential mechanisms for the LGBT subpopulation differences among Latinx adults in the U.S, with attention to Latinx ethnic subgroup differences as well.

METHODS NOTE

Data from the Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey, the *Generations Study*, the *TransPop Study*, and the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) were analyzed for this report. We provided proportions and means, 95% confidence intervals, and Chi-square (χ^2) tests of differences in proportions, or t-tests of differences in means, to assess whether Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults differed on various socioeconomic measures and health factors. Whenever possible, we provide these same comparisons stratified by gender and region. We conducted logistic, ordinal, and multinomial regression analysis on binary, ordinal, and nominal variables, respectively comparing LGBT and non-LGBT adults among Latinx adults to gain a better understanding of the effect size of differences by LGBT identity across variables. Regression results can be provided upon request. For variables from the *Generations* and *TransPop* datasets, we used only confidence intervals to examine differences between Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults on discrimination, stressors, and resilience factors.⁵⁵ For chronic physical health outcome measures, age-adjusted prevalence was estimated using marginal prediction. With marginal prediction analysis, a regression model of the outcome is conducted, and the estimated outcome for a particular group is obtained by averaging the model-predicted outcomes, when assuming everyone in the sample belongs to that group. Marginal predictions for all variables related to chronic physical health outcomes were adjusted for age. All analyses were weighted with national sampling weights where appropriate.

The Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey was used to examine socioeconomic and demographic characteristics such as age, education, income, marital status, and health factors including overall health, mental and physical health outcomes, and access to health care. The Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index Survey is part of the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey that looks specifically at the health and well-being of Americans. Between 2012 and 2017, the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index reached 500 adults (18 years or older) each day for 350 days per year, in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The survey, conducted via telephone in Spanish or English, measured the politics and general health of Americans. Gallup used a dual-frame sampling procedure to reach respondents through random-digit dialing for both landline and cellphone users, as well as other random selection methods, to produce a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults. Data from 2012–2017 were aggregated, and all analyses were restricted to respondents who provided a yes or no response to the question “Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?” Respondents who answered “Yes” to the question “Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?” were categorized as Latinx and included in the analysis for this report, regardless of what other race/ethnicities were selected. For a full list of variables, see Appendix A and B.

The *Generations Study* is a national probability survey of sexual minority adults in the U.S. It studies the health and well-being of three generations of non-transgender sexual minorities ages 18–25, 34–41, and 52–59 who came of age in different historical contexts. It is a longitudinal study that followed the same respondents across three years. Data collection occurred from 2016 to 2019; however, for this report we used data collected between 2016 and 2018, during the first year of data collection for the survey.

The *Transpop Study* is the first national probability sample of transgender adults in the U.S. The survey measures the demographics, health, and experiences of transgender people and includes a cisgender sample. We analyzed *TransPop* measures related to experiences of discrimination, victimization,

job-related stressors, and support systems for this report. Data collection for transgender-identified respondents occurred April-August 2016 and June 2017-December 2018. *TransPop* study participants were recruited through a two-step process, using the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey. The first step was to identify sexual and gender minorities through the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey question: “Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?” If respondents answered “Yes” to the question, they were then asked a series of questions that determined eligibility for the *TransPop* study. Respondents who answered “Yes” to the question “Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?” were categorized as Latinx and included in the analysis for this report, regardless of what other race/ethnicities were selected. Both the *Generations* and *TransPop* studies were conducted in English only. For a full list of variables, see Appendix C. Detailed information on the study methodologies can be found at www.generations-study.com and www.transpop.org.

The California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is conducted by UCLA’s Center for Health Policy Research and is the largest state health survey in the United States. For this report, data were analyzed using AskCHIS, an online data query system, to assess mental health, physical health, and economic security within the Latinx community. The CHIS is a statewide, population-based, random-sample, telephone and web-based survey.^{vii} It is conducted in multiple languages, including Spanish, and each year more than 20,000 people are surveyed. In an effort to obtain stable estimates due to the small sample sizes associated with data on LGBT populations, we pooled years of data from 2015–2019. The CHIS, which has included sexual orientation and gender identity questions since 2015, categorizes sexual identity as straight or heterosexual, gay/lesbian or homosexual, and bisexual. For gender identity, respondents report the sex noted on their original birth certificate and whether they identify as male, female, transgender, or none of these. In AskCHIS, only male, female, and transgender are available for analysis. Additionally, since crossover between sexual orientation and gender identity cannot be discerned via AskCHIS, gay/lesbian and bisexual respondents were combined into one group (LGB), and transgender individuals are a separate group. To identify a respondent’s Latinx ethnicity, individuals who answered “yes” to “Are you Latino or Hispanic?” were categorized as Latino and then asked: “And what is your Latino or Hispanic ancestry or origin? Such as Mexican, Salvadoran, Cuban, Honduran—and if you have more than one, tell me all of them.” Response options were grouped into the following:^{viii}

- Mexican (Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano)
- Central American (Salvadoran, Guatemalan, Costa Rican, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian)
- Puerto Rican
- South American (Colombian, Argentinean, Peruvian, Other SA origin)
- Other Latino (Cuban, Other Caribbean Origin, Latino European, Other Latino/Hispanic)
- Two or more Latino types

If respondents did not report any Latino ancestry, then respondent country of birth or parent’s country of birth were used to identify their Latinx ethnicity. For the subgroup analyses in this report, these ethnicities were further combined into four groups:

^{vii} Before 2019, the CHIS was solely a phone survey that used a dual-frame, random-digit-dial (RDD) technique. In 2019, the CHIS became a mixed-mode (web and phone) survey that uses an address-based sample (ABS) frame.

^{viii} See: https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/chis/data/public-use-data-file/Documents/CV2017-18_Adult_PUF.pdf

- Mexican
- Central American
- South American
- Other Latinx ethnicity/two or more Latinx ethnicities

A limitation of this study is how gender was measured in the 2012–2017 Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index. In the Gallup survey, gender is measured with the question “What is your gender?” with answer options “male” or “female.” It does not allow for respondents to answer as gender non-binary or transgender, though transgender respondents are identified with the question that asks about LGBT identity. Nevertheless, this gender measure can limit interpretation of gender-stratified analysis or questions about gender partnerships. Additionally, the *Generations* and *Transpop* studies were conducted in English only; thus, LGBT respondents whose primary language is Spanish were not able to participate. However, the Gallup survey, the source of most data in this report, is conducted in Spanish if respondents have trouble with the interview in English or if they request an interview in Spanish.⁵⁶

Population estimates were calculated by obtaining the population estimate of people ages 18 and above using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) of adults who identified as Latino/Hispanic, regardless of what race they selected.⁵⁷ Using these estimates, we multiplied the percentage of Latinx LGBT adults (among Latinx people) from the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index with the population estimate of all Latinx adults in the U.S. to find the estimated number of Latinx LGBT adults in the country. After retrieving the population estimate of Latinx adults, we multiplied this number with the percentage of Latinx LGBT men and women across four regions. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 1,000. Population estimates for California data are from AskCHIS and the 2019 ACS.⁵⁸

Data on Latinx LGBT and non-LGBT adults provided in the Williams Institute Data Interactive⁵⁹ may differ slightly from the data provided in this report. The Data Interactive analyzed 2015–2017 Gallup Daily Tracking Survey data and this report analyzed 2012–2017 Gallup Sharecare Well-Being Index data, due to sample size needs of characterizing LGBT and non-LGBT adults within race/ethnicities.

AUTHORS

Bianca D.M. Wilson, Ph.D., is the Rabbi Zacky Senior Scholar of Public Policy at the Williams Institute and Associate Researcher at the UCLA School of Law.

Christy Mallory, J.D., is the Renberg Senior Scholar of Law and Legal Director at the Williams Institute.

Lauren Bouton, M.A., is a Research Assistant at the Williams Institute.

Soon Kyu (Soonie) Choi, M.P.P., M.Sc., is the former Richard Taylor Public Policy Fellow and Project Manager at the Williams Institute.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors appreciate Luis A. Vasquez, Scholar of Law at the Williams Institute, for feedback on a draft of this report. This report followed existing internal review protocols for all Williams Institute publications, including assistance with and review of the population size estimates by the Director of Research (Kerith J. Conron, Ph.D.).

The *TransPop Study* is funded by a grant from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD grant R01HD090468). The TransPop investigators are Ilan H. Meyer (PI), Walter O. Bockting, Ph.D., Jody L. Herman, Ph.D., and Sari L. Reisner, Ph.D. It is also supported by the National Institutes of Health's Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research and Office of Research on Women's Health, and as part of a supplemental grant for the *Generations Study*. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Wilson, B.D.M., Mallory, C., Bouton, L., & Choi, S.K. (2021). *Latinx LGBT Adults in the U.S.* Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law.

ABOUT THE WILLIAMS INSTITUTE

The Williams Institute is dedicated to conducting rigorous, independent research on sexual orientation and gender identity law and public policy. A think tank at UCLA Law, the Williams Institute produces high-quality research with real-world relevance and disseminates it to judges, legislators, policymakers, media, and the public. These studies can be accessed at the Williams Institute website.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law
Box 951476, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1476
williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu



APPENDIX A

Source: Gallup 2012-2017 data unless otherwise indicated

A.1. LATINX: LGBT VS NON-LGBT

	LATINX				
	LGBT (N = 9,008)		NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Age					p < 0.001
18–24	38.4%	[36.8%,40.0%]	21.0%	[20.7%,21.4%]	
25–34	26.5%	[25.0%,28.0%]	24.3%	[23.9%,24.6%]	
35–49	20.8%	[19.5%,22.1%]	30.9%	[30.5%,31.2%]	
50–64	10.9%	[10.0%,11.9%]	16.9%	[16.6%,17.2%]	
65+	3.4%	[3.0%,4.0%]	6.9%	[6.8%,7.1%]	
Mean Age (<i>years</i>)	32.60	32.2, 33.1	38.70	38.6, 38.8	p < 0.001^
Education (above age 25)					p < 0.001
No college education	78.3%	[76.8%,79.7%]	83.3%	[83.0%,83.6%]	
College educated	21.7%	[20.3%,23.2%]	16.7%	[16.4%,17.0%]	
Veteran	5.5%	[4.8%,6.4%]	5.5%	[5.3%,5.7%]	0.881
Religion					p < 0.001
Protestant	6.6%	[5.8%,7.4%]	8.6%	[8.4%,8.8%]	
Roman Catholic	38.1%	[36.5%,39.8%]	53.8%	[53.4%,54.2%]	
Muslim/Islam	1.8%	[1.4%,2.3%]	0.3%	[0.3%,0.4%]	
Other religions	25.7%	[24.3%,27.2%]	22.5%	[22.1%,22.8%]	
No religion/atheist/ agnostic	27.7%	[26.3%,29.2%]	14.8%	[14.5%,15.1%]	
Religiosity					p < 0.001
Highly religious	27.5%	[26.0%,29.0%]	41.6%	[41.2%,42.0%]	
Moderately religious	31.5%	[29.9%,33.1%]	34.2%	[33.8%,34.5%]	
Not religious	41.0%	[39.4%,42.7%]	24.2%	[23.9%,24.5%]	
SOCIAL LIFE					
Urbanicity					
Urban	90.6%	[89.6%,91.5%]	90.1%	[89.8%,90.3%]	0.335
Non-urban	9.4%	[8.5%,10.4%]	9.9%	[9.7%,10.2%]	
Living alone	14.6%	[13.5%,15.8%]	9.8%	[9.6%,10.0%]	p < 0.001
Marital Status					p < 0.001
Married	19.3%	[18.0%,20.6%]	42.3%	[41.9%,42.7%]	
Domestic partnership / cohabitating	17.9%	[16.7%,19.2%]	12.4%	[12.1%,12.6%]	
Not partnered	62.8%	[61.2%,64.4%]	45.3%	[44.9%,45.7%]	

	LATINX				
	LGBT (N = 9,008)		NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
Among those married /cohabitating					
Same-sex married	10.8%	[9.2%,12.7%]	NA	NA	
Same-sex cohabitation / domestic partnership	19.5%	[17.2%,22.0%]	NA	NA	
Different-sex marriage	25.7%	[23.0%,28.5%]	77.4%	[76.9%,77.9%]	
Different-sex cohabitation /domestic partnership	44.0%	[41.0%,47.1%]	22.6%	[22.1%,23.1%]	
Have child(ren)	43.5%	[41.9%,45.2%]	57.4%	[57.0%,57.8%]	p< 0.001
Feeling unsafe	17.1%	[15.7%,18.6%]	10.7%	[10.4%,11.0%]	p< 0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE					
Household annual income					0.014
Below \$24,000	37.1%	[35.4%,38.8%]	38.7%	[38.3%,39.2%]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	37.2%	[35.5%,38.9%]	37.0%	[36.6%,37.4%]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	16.0%	[14.9%,17.2%]	15.9%	[15.6%,16.2%]	
\$120,000 or more	9.7%	[8.8%,10.8%]	8.3%	[8.1%,8.5%]	
Unemployed	10.2%	[9.1%,11.5%]	9.4%	[9.1%,9.7%]	0.18
Below 200% FPL	59.4%	[57.7%,61.1%]	62.6%	[62.2%,63.0%]	p< 0.001
Food insecure in prior year	32.0%	[30.5%,33.6%]	24.7%	[24.4%,25.1%]	p< 0.001
HEALTH					0.042
Fair or poor self-rated health	28.7%	[27.0%,30.4%]	30.6%	[30.2%,31.0%]	
Depression (ever diagnosed)	30.1%	[28.6%,31.6%]	16.0%	[15.7%,16.3%]	p< 0.001
High-risk health behavior					
Current smoker	28.0%	[26.5%,29.5%]	15.6%	[15.3%,15.9%]	p< 0.001
Heavy drinking	7.9%	[6.8%,9.2%]	3.1%	[2.9%,3.3%]	p< 0.001
Stigmatized health factors					
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p< 0.001
None	62.8%	[61.0%,64.4%]	73.1%	[72.7%,73.4%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	26.0%	[24.5%,27.6%]	20.0%	[19.6%,20.3%]	
High (15–30 days)	11.2%	[10.1%,12.4%]	7.0%	[6.8%,7.2%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p< 0.001
BMI ≤ 24.9	41.2%	[39.5%,42.9%]	34.0%	[33.6%,34.4%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	31.0%	[29.4%,32.6%]	37.2%	[36.8%,37.6%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	27.8%	[26.3%,29.4%]	28.8%	[28.4%,29.2%]	

	LATINX				
	LGBT (N = 9,008)		NON-LGBT (N = 157,408)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
HEALTH					0.042
Health access					
Have personal doctor	59.5%	[57.6%,61.3%]	58.0%	[57.6%,58.5%]	0.135
Uninsured	28.2%	[26.7%,29.7%]	32.5%	[32.1%,32.9%]	p< 0.001
Medicaid	11.6%	[10.6%,12.8%]	8.9%	[8.7%,9.1%]	p< 0.001
Medicaid by parental status					
Among those with children at home	14.3%	[12.6%,16.4%]	9.7%	[9.4%,10.0%]	p< 0.001
Among those without children at home	9.6%	[8.4%,11.0%]	7.8%	[7.5%,8.2%]	0.005
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR ^b
Asthma	17.0%	15.6%, 18.4%	9.74%	9.5%, 10.0%	1.90 (1.71, 2.11)
Diabetes	9.3%	8.3%, 10.4%	7.5%	7.3%, 7.8%	1.26 (1.11, 1.43)
Heart attack	2.9%	2.3%, 3.4%	1.3%	1.2%, 1.4%	2.15 (1.75, 2.64)
Cancer	4.4%	3.6%, 5.1%	1.9%	1.8%, 2.1%	2.30 (1.93, 2.74)
High blood pressure	20.3%	18.7%, 21.8%	15.1%	14.8%, 15.4%	1.42 (1.29, 1.57)
High cholesterol	16.4%	15.1%, 17.8%	13.8%	13.5%, 14.1%	1.22 (1.10, 1.35)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

^t-test result

^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age

^bAge-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals

A.2. LATINX BY GENDER: LGBT VS NON-LGBT

	LATINX MEN						LATINX WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 4,861)		NON-LGBT (N = 83,286)				LGBT (N = 4,146)		NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS											
Region					0.197						p< 0.001
Northeast	16.8%	[15.2%, 18.6%]	16.0%	[15.6%, 16.4%]			19.8%	[18.0%, 21.8%]	16.4%	[16.0%, 16.9%]	
Midwest	10.0%	[8.7%, 11.4%]	9.0%	[8.7%, 9.4%]			10.2%	[8.9%, 11.7%]	9.0%	[8.6%, 9.3%]	
South	34.6%	[32.4%, 36.7%]	36.7%	[36.2%, 37.2%]			32.3%	[30.1%, 34.6%]	35.3%	[34.7%, 35.8%]	
West	38.6%	[36.5%, 40.9%]	38.3%	[37.7%, 38.8%]			37.6%	[35.4%, 40.0%]	39.3%	[38.8%, 39.9%]	
Age					p< 0.001						p< 0.001
18–24	32.8%	[30.7%, 35.0%]	22.5%	[22.0%, 23.0%]			43.4%	[41.1%, 45.8%]	19.6%	[19.2%, 20.1%]	
25–34	25.5%	[23.6%, 27.6%]	24.4%	[24.0%, 24.9%]			27.4%	[25.3%, 29.5%]	24.1%	[23.6%, 24.6%]	
35–49	24.1%	[22.2%, 26.1%]	30.4%	[29.9%, 30.9%]			17.7%	[16.0%, 19.6%]	31.3%	[30.8%, 31.9%]	
50–64	13.6%	[12.2%, 15.2%]	16.6%	[16.2%, 17.0%]			8.4%	[7.3%, 9.7%]	17.1%	[16.7%, 17.6%]	
65+	3.9%	[3.2%, 4.8%]	6.1%	[5.8%, 6.3%]			3.0%	[2.4%, 3.8%]	7.8%	[7.5%, 8.1%]	
Mean Age (years)	34.50	33.9, 35.22	38.1	37.9, 38.2	p< 0.001		30.9	30.3, 31.5	39.4	39.2, 39.5	p< 0.001^
Education					p< 0.001						p< 0.001
No college education	77.8%	[75.8%, 79.7%]	84.0%	[83.6%, 84.4%]			78.8%	[76.5%, 80.9%]	82.7%	[82.2%, 83.1%]	
College educated	22.2%	[20.3%, 24.2%]	16.0%	[15.6%, 16.4%]			21.2%	[19.1%, 23.5%]	17.3%	[16.9%, 17.8%]	
Veteran	7.8%	[6.6%, 9.2%]	9.5%	[9.2%, 9.8%]	0.0230		3.4%	[2.6%, 4.5%]	1.5%	[1.4%, 1.7%]	p< 0.001
Religion					p< 0.001						p< 0.001
Protestant	8.1%	[6.9%, 9.4%]	8.7%	[8.4%, 9.0%]			5.2%	[4.2%, 6.3%]	8.5%	[8.2%, 8.8%]	
Roman Catholic	41.0%	[38.8%, 43.3%]	52.3%	[51.7%, 52.8%]			35.4%	[33.1%, 37.7%]	55.3%	[54.7%, 55.9%]	
Muslim/Islam	2.4%	[1.8%, 3.2%]	0.4%	[0.3%, 0.5%]			1.3%	[0.9%, 2.0%]	0.3%	[0.2%, 0.3%]	
Other religions	22.0%	[20.1%, 24.0%]	20.7%	[20.3%, 21.2%]			29.3%	[27.1%, 31.5%]	24.2%	[23.7%, 24.7%]	
No religion/atheist/ ag-nostic	26.6%	[24.7%, 28.6%]	17.9%	[17.5%, 18.3%]			28.8%	[26.7%, 31.1%]	11.8%	[11.4%, 12.1%]	
Religiosity					p< 0.001						p< 0.001
Highly religious	28.1%	[26.1%, 30.3%]	36.2%	[35.7%, 36.7%]			26.9%	[24.8%, 29.1%]	47.0%	[46.4%, 47.5%]	
Moderately religious	31.7%	[29.6%, 33.9%]	35.1%	[34.5%, 35.6%]			31.3%	[29.0%, 33.6%]	33.3%	[32.7%, 33.8%]	
Not religious	40.1%	[37.9%, 42.4%]	28.7%	[28.2%, 29.2%]			41.8%	[39.5%, 44.3%]	19.8%	[19.3%, 20.2%]	

	LATINX MEN						LATINX WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 4,861)		NON-LGBT (N = 83,286)				LGBT (N = 4,146)		NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE											
Urbanicity					0.6090						0.078
Urban	89.6%	[88.1%,90.9%]	89.9%	[89.6%,90.3%]			91.5%	[90.1%,92.7%]	90.2%	[89.9%,90.5%]	
Non-urban	10.4%	[9.1%,11.9%]	10.1%	[9.7%,10.4%]			8.5%	[7.3%,9.9%]	9.8%	[9.5%,10.1%]	
Living alone	17.6%	[16.0%,19.4%]	10.9%	[10.6%,11.2%]	p< 0.001		11.9%	[10.4%,13.5%]	8.7%	[8.4%,9.0%]	p< 0.001
Marital Status					p< 0.001						p< 0.001
Married	21.2%	[19.4%,23.1%]	42.5%	[41.9%,43.0%]			17.6%	[15.9%,19.4%]	42.2%	[41.6%,42.8%]	
Domestic partnership /Cohabiting	16.2%	[14.6%,17.9%]	12.1%	[11.8%,12.5%]			19.4%	[17.6%,21.4%]	12.6%	[12.2%,13.0%]	
Not partnered	62.6%	[60.4%,64.8%]	45.4%	[44.8%,45.9%]			63.0%	[60.7%,65.2%]	45.2%	[44.6%,45.8%]	
Among those married /cohabiting											p< 0.001
Same-sex married	13.3%	[10.9%,16.1%]	NA	NA			8.7%	[6.6%,11.4%]	NA	NA	
Same-sex cohab / domestic partnership	19.9%	[16.8%,23.4%]	NA	NA			19.1%	[16.0%,22.7%]	NA	NA	
Different-sex marriage	27.0%	[23.3%,31.0%]	77.8%	[77.1%,78.4%]			24.6%	[21.0%,28.6%]	77.0%	[76.4%,77.7%]	
Different-sex cohab / domestic partnership	39.9%	[35.7%,44.2%]	22.2%	[21.6%,22.9%]			47.6%	[43.2%,52.0%]	23.0%	[22.3%,23.6%]	
Have child(ren)	37.7%	[35.5%,40.0%]	53.8%	[53.2%,54.3%]	p< 0.001		48.8%	[46.5%,51.2%]	60.9%	[60.4%,61.5%]	p< 0.001
Feeling unsafe	17.1%	[15.7%,18.6%]	10.7%	[10.4%,11.0%]	p< 0.001		18.4%	[16.4%,20.6%]	10.6%	[10.2%,11.0%]	p< 0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE											
Household annual income					0.0490						0.004
Below \$24,000	34.9%	[32.6%,37.2%]	34.2%	[33.6%,34.7%]			39.1%	[36.7%,41.6%]	43.4%	[42.8%,44.0%]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	36.2%	[34.0%,38.5%]	38.6%	[38.0%,39.2%]			38.1%	[35.7%,40.5%]	35.4%	[34.9%,36.0%]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	17.7%	[16.1%,19.5%]	17.7%	[17.3%,18.1%]			14.4%	[12.8%,16.1%]	14.1%	[13.7%,14.5%]	
\$120,000 or more	11.2%	[9.9%,12.7%]	9.5%	[9.2%,9.8%]			8.4%	[7.1%,9.8%]	7.1%	[6.8%,7.3%]	
Unemployed	7.2%	[6.0%,8.6%]	6.9%	[6.5%,7.2%]	0.6420		13.2%	[11.4%,15.3%]	12.7%	[12.2%,13.2%]	0.582

	LATINX MEN					LATINX WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 4,861)		NON-LGBT (N = 83,286)			LGBT (N = 4,146)		NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Below 200% FPL	56.0%	[53.6%,58.4%]	58.5%	[58.0%,59.1%]	0.0460	62.5%	[60.1%,65.0%]	66.7%	[66.1%,67.3%]	0.001
Food insecure in prior year	29.5%	[27.4%,31.6%]	22.2%	[21.7%,22.7%]	p< 0.001	34.3%	[32.1%,36.6%]	27.2%	[26.7%,27.7%]	p< 0.001
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	29.6%	[27.3%,32.1%]	29.6%	[29.1%,30.2%]	0.99	27.8%	[25.5%,30.3%]	31.5%	[30.9%,32.1%]	0.005
Depression	24.2%	[22.3%,26.3%]	12.0%	[11.6%,12.4%]	p< 0.001	35.4%	[33.2%,37.7%]	20.0%	[19.5%,20.5%]	p< 0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	28.8%	[26.8%,30.9%]	21.3%	[20.8%,21.8%]	p< 0.001	27.2%	[25.1%,29.4%]	10.1%	[9.8%,10.5%]	p< 0.001
Heavy drinking	8.2%	[6.6%,10.1%]	4.3%	[4.1%,4.7%]	p< 0.001	7.7%	[6.1%,9.7%]	1.9%	[1.7%,2.1%]	p< 0.001
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
None	65.9%	[63.5%,68.2%]	76.1%	[75.6%,76.6%]		59.8%	[57.3%,62.3%]	70.1%	[69.5%,70.6%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	23.6%	[21.6%,25.7%]	17.5%	[17.1%,18.0%]		28.3%	[26.1%,30.7%]	22.3%	[21.8%,22.8%]	
High (15–30 days)	10.5%	[9.1%,12.1%]	6.3%	[6.1%,6.6%]		11.9%	[10.3%,13.6%]	7.6%	[7.3%,7.9%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p< 0.001					0.003
BMI ≤ 24.9	39.5%	[37.2%,41.8%]	29.1%	[28.6%,29.6%]		42.8%	[40.3%,45.2%]	39.1%	[38.5%,39.7%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	34.2%	[32.0%,36.4%]	42.4%	[41.8%,43.0%]		28.1%	[26.0%,30.3%]	31.8%	[31.2%,32.4%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	26.4%	[24.3%,28.6%]	28.5%	[28.0%,29.1%]		29.1%	[26.9%,31.4%]	29.1%	[28.6%,29.7%]	
Health access										0.005
Have personal doctor	56.2%	[53.6%,58.7%]	49.8%	[49.2%,50.4%]	p< 0.001	62.6%	[59.9%,65.1%]	66.20%	[65.5%,66.8%]	0.008
Uninsured	31.5%	[29.3%,33.7%]	35.4%	[34.9%,36.0%]	0.001	25.1%	[23.1%,27.3%]	29.6%	[29.1%,30.2%]	p< 0.001
Medicaid	7.9%	[6.8%,9.3%]	5.9%	[5.6%,6.2%]	p< 0.001	15.0%	[13.3%,16.8%]	11.9%	[11.5%,12.2%]	p< 0.001
Medicaid, by parental status										
Among those with children at home	7.1%	[5.3%,9.5%]	5.4%	[5.1%,5.8%]	0.042	19.4%	16.7, 22.3	13.4	12.85, 13.92	p< 0.001
Among those without children at home	8.5%	[7.0%,10.3%]	6.4%	[6.0%,6.8%]	p< 0.001	10.7%	8.86, 13.0	9.5%	8.9, 10	0.221

	LATINX MEN					LATINX WOMEN				
	LGBT (N = 4,861)		NON-LGBT (N = 83,286)			LGBT (N = 4,146)		NON-LGBT (N = 74,122)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
HEALTH										
Lifetime Chronic Conditions ^a					AOR ^b					AOR ^b
Asthma *	12.7%	11.0%, 14.5%	7.6%	7.3%, 7.9%	1.77 (1.51, 2.08)	21.1%	18.9%, 23.4%	11.5%	11.1%, 11.9%	2.04 (1.77, 2.36)
Diabetes	9.3%	7.9%, 10.8%	6.5%	6.2%, 6.8%	1.48 (1.24, 1.76)	9.1%	7.5%, 10.6%	8.5%	8.2%, 8.9%	1.07 (0.88, 1.29)
Heart attack	3.6%	2.7%, 4.4%	1.6%	1.5%, 1.8%	2.22 (1.73, 2.84)	2.1%	1.3%, 2.8%	1.1%	0.9%, 1.2%	1.90 (1.31, 2.75)
Cancer	3.8%	2.9%, 4.7%	1.3%	1.2%, 1.4%	2.99 (2.35, 3.80)	4.6%	3.5%, 5.7%	2.6%	2.4%, 2.8%	1.85 (1.43, 2.38)
High blood pressure	22.3%	20.1%, 24.5%	16.1%	15.7%, 16.6%	1.49 (1.31, 1.69)	18.4%	16.1%, 20.7%	14.1%	13.6%, 14.5%	1.37 (1.18, 1.61)
High cholesterol	18.6%	16.7%, 20.5%	14.9%	14.5%, 15.3%	1.30 (1.14, 1.48)	14.3%	12.4%, 16.2%	12.6%	12.2%, 13.1%	1.15 (0.98, 1.35)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

[^]t-test result

^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age

^b Age-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals

APPENDIX B

B.1. LATINX BY REGION: WEST AND SOUTH

	WEST					SOUTH				
	LGBT (N =3,329)		NON-LGBT (N = 60,592)			LGBT (N = 3,110)		NON-LGBT (N =57,833)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
18–24	38.0%	[35.3%,40.7%]	20.7%	[20.2%,21.2%]		37.4%	[34.7%,40.2%]	21.0%	[20.5%,21.6%]	
25–34	25.0%	[22.8%,27.4%]	22.7%	[22.2%,23.3%]		27.4%	[24.9%,30.0%]	25.2%	[24.6%,25.8%]	
35–49	22.5%	[20.3%,24.8%]	30.8%	[30.2%,31.4%]		20.0%	[17.8%,22.4%]	30.8%	[30.2%,31.4%]	
50–64	10.9%	[9.5%,12.6%]	18.4%	[17.9%,18.9%]		11.4%	[9.8%,13.1%]	16.0%	[15.6%,16.5%]	
65+	3.5%	[2.8%,4.4%]	7.3%	[7.1%,7.6%]		3.8%	[3.0%,4.9%]	7.0%	[6.7%,7.2%]	
Mean Age (years)	32.86	(32.15, 33.57)	39.42	(39.23, 39.60)	p< 0.001	33.04	(32.258, 33.826)	38.50	(38.308, 38.685)	p< 0.001^
Sex					0.8638					0.554
Men	48.6%	[45.9%,51.2%]	48.8%	[48.2%,49.4%]		49.6%	[46.8%,52.4%]	50.5%	[49.8%,51.1%]	
Women	51.5%	[48.8%,54.1%]	51.2%	[50.6%,51.9%]		50.4%	[47.7%,53.2%]	49.6%	[48.9%,50.2%]	
Education					p< 0.001					0.002
No college education	80.1%	[77.73,82.3]	85.2%	[84.81,85.66]		78.6%	[76.0%,80.9%]	82.4%	[81.9%,82.9%]	
College educated	19.9%	[17.7,22.27]	14.8%	[14.34,15.19]		21.4%	[19.1%,24.0%]	17.6%	[17.1%,18.1%]	
Veteran status	5.1%	[4.0%,6.5%]	5.2%	[5.0%,5.5%]	0.8780	6.9%	[5.5%,8.7%]	6.1%	[5.8%,6.4%]	0.299
Religion					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
Protestant	4.8%	[3.8%,6.0%]	7.0%	[6.7%,7.3%]		8.2%	[6.8%,9.8%]	10.2%	[9.8%,10.6%]	
Roman Catholic	39.7%	[37.0%,42.4%]	56.5%	[55.9%,57.2%]		38.1%	[35.4%,40.9%]	51.2%	[50.5%,51.8%]	
Muslim/Islam	1.2%	[0.8%,2.0%]	0.1%	[0.1%,0.2%]		1.2%	[0.8%,1.9%]	0.3%	[0.2%,0.4%]	
Other religions	24.3%	[22.0%,26.7%]	21.4%	[20.9%,21.9%]		26.9%	[24.4%,29.5%]	24.5%	[23.9%,25.1%]	
No religion/atheist/ agnos- tic	30.0%	[27.6%,32.6%]	14.9%	[14.4%,15.3%]		25.6%	[23.3%,28.1%]	13.8%	[13.4%,14.3%]	

	WEST					SOUTH				
	LGBT (N =3,329)		NON-LGBT (N = 60,592)			LGBT (N = 3,110)		NON-LGBT (N =57,833)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Religiosity					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
Highly religious	25.4%	[23.0%,27.9%]	41.3%	[40.6%,41.9%]		29.0%	[26.5%,31.7%]	44.1%	[43.4%,44.7%]	
Moderately religious	29.6%	[27.1%,32.2%]	33.3%	[32.7%,33.9%]		33.8%	[31.1%,36.5%]	34.5%	[33.9%,35.1%]	
Not religious	45.0%	[42.3%,47.8%]	25.4%	[24.9%,26.0%]		37.2%	[34.6%,40.0%]	21.4%	[20.9%,22.0%]	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.5630					0.985
Urban	91.2%	[89.5%,92.6%]	90.7%	[90.3%,91.1%]		88.4%	[86.4%,90.1%]	88.4%	[88.0%,88.8%]	
Non-urban	8.8%	[7.4%,10.5%]	9.3%	[8.9%,9.7%]		11.6%	[9.9%,13.6%]	11.6%	[11.2%,12.0%]	
Living alone	13.1%	[11.4%,15.0%]	8.6%	[8.3%,9.0%]	p< 0.001	15.6%	[13.6%,17.7%]	9.9%	[9.5%,10.3%]	p< 0.001
Marital Status					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
Married	18.3%	[16.3%,20.4%]	44.5%	[43.8%,45.1%]		19.1%	[17.0%,21.4%]	43.6%	[43.0%,44.3%]	
Cohabiting	19.1%	[17.0%,21.4%]	11.9%	[11.5%,12.3%]		17.0%	[15.0%,19.2%]	12.9%	[12.4%,13.3%]	
Not partnered	62.6%	[60.0%,65.2%]	43.6%	[43.0%,44.3%]		63.9%	[61.1%,66.5%]	43.5%	[42.9%,44.2%]	
Among married/cohabiting					p< 0.001					
Same-sex married	9.0%	[6.8%,11.8%]	NA	NA		11.9%	[8.9%,15.6%]	NA	NA	
Same-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	21.8%	[18.0%,26.2%]	NA	NA		18.1%	[14.5%,22.3%]	NA	NA	
Different-sex marriage	23.3%	[19.2%,28.0%]	78.9%	[78.2%,79.6%]		26.9%	[22.5%,31.9%]	77.2%	[76.5%,78.0%]	
Different-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	45.9%	[40.8%,51.0%]	21.1%	[20.4%,21.8%]		43.1%	[38.0%,48.4%]	22.8%	[22.0%,23.5%]	
Have child(ren)	42.6%	[39.9%,45.3%]	57.5%	[56.9%,58.1%]	p< 0.001	42.7%	[39.9%,45.6%]	58.0%	[57.4%,58.6%]	p< 0.001
Feeling unsafe	16.0%	[13.8%,18.4%]	10.9%	[10.4%,11.4%]	p< 0.001	16.8%	[14.5%,19.4%]	9.3%	[8.9%,9.8%]	p< 0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.2530					0.434
Below \$24,000	35.3%	[32.7%,38.1%]	37.3%	[36.6%,38.0%]		37.6%	[34.8%,40.5%]	39.1%	[38.4%,39.8%]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	37.7%	[35.0%,40.5%]	38.0%	[37.3%,38.6%]		36.6%	[33.8%,39.4%]	36.8%	[36.1%,37.5%]	

	WEST					SOUTH				
	LGBT (N =3,329)		NON-LGBT (N = 60,592)			LGBT (N = 3,110)		NON-LGBT (N =57,833)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.2530					0.434
\$60,000–\$119,999	17.3%	[15.3%,19.5%]	16.3%	[15.8%,16.8%]		16.6%	[14.6%,18.7%]	16.0%	[15.6%,16.5%]	
\$120,000 or more	9.7%	[8.2%,11.4%]	8.4%	[8.1%,8.8%]		9.2%	[7.7%,10.9%]	8.0%	[7.7%,8.4%]	
Unemployed	11.0%	[9.2%,13.2%]	9.8%	[9.4%,10.3%]	0.2350	8.5%	[6.8%,10.5%]	8.5%	[8.1%,9.0%]	0.956
Below 200% FPL	59.3%	[56.5%,62.1%]	62.8%	[62.2%,63.5%]	p< 0.001	59.4%	[56.5%,62.3%]	62.4%	[61.7%,63.1%]	0.052
Food insecure in prior year	30.2%	[27.8%,32.8%]	23.4%	[22.8%,24.0%]	0.0170	32.5%	[29.9%,35.3%]	24.8%	[24.2%,25.4%]	p< 0.001
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	27.1%	[24.5%,29.8%]	30.6%	[30.0%,31.3%]	0.0150	28.6%	[25.8%,31.6%]	30.2%	[29.5%,30.9%]	0.304
Depression	29.6%	[27.2%,32.1%]	15.7%	[15.2%,16.2%]	p< 0.001	28.5%	[26.0%,31.1%]	14.9%	[14.4%,15.4%]	p< 0.001
High risk health behavior										
Current smoker	25.6%	[23.3%,28.1%]	14.2%	[13.8%,14.7%]	p< 0.001	27.9%	[25.4%,30.5%]	16.0%	[15.5%,16.5%]	p< 0.001
Heavy drinker	6.3%	[4.8%,8.4%]	3.0%	[2.8%,3.3%]	p< 0.001	9.0%	[7.0%,11.5%]	3.3%	[3.0%,3.7%]	p< 0.001
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
None	65.9%	[63.2%,68.6%]	73.3%	[72.7%,73.9%]		62.2%	[59.2%,65.1%]	73.8%	[73.2%,74.4%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	23.2%	[20.9%,25.6%]	19.6%	[19.0%,20.1%]		27.0%	[24.4%,29.8%]	19.6%	[19.0%,20.2%]	
High (15–30 days)	10.9%	[9.3%,12.8%]	7.1%	[6.7%,7.4%]		10.8%	[9.0%,12.9%]	6.6%	[6.3%,6.9%]	
Weight, measured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
BMI ≤ 24.9	42.4%	[39.7%,45.2%]	33.9%	[33.2%,34.5%]		39.2%	[36.4%,42.1%]	33.8%	[33.1%,34.4%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	30.8%	[28.3%,33.4%]	37.7%	[37.0%,38.3%]		30.8%	[28.2%,33.5%]	36.3%	[35.6%,37.0%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	26.8%	[24.3%,29.4%]	28.5%	[27.9%,29.1%]		30.0%	[27.4%,32.8%]	30.0%	[29.3%,30.6%]	
Health access										
Have personal doctor	57.9%	[54.9%,60.8%]	59.7%	[59.0%,60.3%]	0.2590	53.0%	[49.8%,56.1%]	52.0%	[51.3%,52.8%]	0.587
Uninsured	27.0%	[24.6%,29.5%]	27.7%	[27.1%,28.3%]	0.5820	35.9%	[33.2%,38.7%]	40.8%	[40.1%,41.5%]	0.001
Medicaid	9.2%	[7.7%,11.0%]	7.7%	[7.3%,8.0%]	0.1420	9.2%	[7.6%,11.0%]	6.5%	[6.2%,6.9%]	p< 0.001

	WEST					SOUTH				
	LGBT (N =3,329)		NON-LGBT (N = 60,592)			LGBT (N = 3,110)		NON-LGBT (N =57,833)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
HEALTH										
Health access					0.2530					0.434
Medicaid, with children	9.6%	[7.3%,12.5%]	8.6%	[8.1%,9.1%]	0.1270	13.3%	[10.4%,16.8%]	7.0%	[6.5%,7.5%]	p< 0.001
Medicaid, without children	6.3%	[4.7%,8.4%]	5.8%	[5.3%,6.3%]	0.8550	6.3%	[4.7%,8.4%]	5.8%	[5.3%,6.3%]	0.855
Lifetime Chronic Conditions^a					AOR ^b					AOR ^b
Asthma *	16.0%	13.8%, 18.3%	9.3%	8.9%, 9.7%	1.868 (1.570, 2.221)	15.7%	13.3%, 18.1%	8.4%	8.0%, 8.8%	2.039 (1.69, 2.459)
Diabetes	9.3%	7.6%, 10.9%	7.8%	7.4%, 8.1%	1.214 (.993, 1.484)	9.5%	7.6%, 11.4%	7.4%	7.0%, 7.7%	1.321 (1.057, 1.651)
Heart attack	2.5%	1.7%, 3.4%	1.1%	1.0%, 1.3%	2.314 (1.630, 3.285)	3.0%	2.0%, 4.0%	1.4%	1.3%, 1.6%	2.128 (1.513, 2.992)
Cancer	4.1%	3.0%, 5.2%	1.9%	1.7%, 2.0%	2.245 (1.691, 2.981)	4.3%	3.0%, 5.5%	2.0%	1.8%, 2.2%	2.223 (1.633, 3.027)
High blood pressure	18.4%	16.0%, 20.7%	14.2%	13.7%, 14.8%	1.356 (1.154, 1.593)	21.7%	18.9%, 24.6%	15.9%	15.4%, 16.4%	1.466 (1.235, 1.741)
High cholesterol	16.5%	14.4%, 18.7%	13.2%	12.7%, 13.7%	1.305 (1.111, 1.532)	16.2%	13.9%, 18.6%	13.8%	13.3%, 14.3%	1.21 (1.0131, 1.444)

*Not included in Gallup 2017. ^t-test result

^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age. ^bAge-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals

B.2. LATINX BY REGION: NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST

	NORTHEAST					MIDWEST				
	LGBT (N = 1,667)		NON-LGBT (N = 25,313)			LGBT (N = 902)		NON-LGBT (N = 13,670)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
18–24	38.8%	[35.0%,42.7%]	20.8%	[19.9%,21.6%]		42.5%	[37.4%,47.7%]	23.1%	[22.0%,24.3%]	
25–34	26.7%	[23.4%,30.2%]	25.6%	[24.7%,26.5%]		28.6%	[24.1%,33.5%]	24.9%	[23.8%,26.2%]	
35–49	20.0%	[17.1%,23.2%]	30.5%	[29.5%,31.4%]		18.1%	[14.5%,22.3%]	32.0%	[30.7%,33.2%]	
50–64	11.1%	[9.1%,13.5%]	16.4%	[15.7%,17.1%]		9.1%	[6.7%,12.2%]	14.5%	[13.7%,15.4%]	
65+	3.4%	[2.4%,4.9%]	6.7%	[6.3%,7.2%]		1.8%	[1.0%,3.3%]	5.5%	[5.0%,6.0%]	

	NORTHEAST					MIDWEST				
	LGBT (N = 1,667)		NON-LGBT (N = 25,313)			LGBT (N = 902)		NON-LGBT (N = 13,670)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
DEMOGRAPHICS										
Age					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
Mean Age (<i>years</i>)	32.7	31.6, 33.7	38.5	38.2, 38.8	p< 0.001	30.86	29.587, 32.128	37.44	37.067, 37.813	p< 0.001^
Sex					0.0136					0.3678
Men	43.8%	[40.1%,47.7%]	48.8%	[47.8%,49.8%]		47.2%	[42.1%,52.4%]	49.7%	[48.4%,51.0%]	
Women	56.2%	[52.4%,59.9%]	51.2%	[50.2%,52.2%]		52.8%	[49.0%,51.7%]	50.3%	[47.6%,57.9%]	
Education					0.002					0.002
No college education	75.3%	[71.5%,78.8%]	80.8%	[80.0%,81.6%]		75.7%	[70.2%,80.4%]	83.1%	[82.1%,84.0%]	
College educated	24.7%	[21.2%,28.5%]	19.2%	[18.4%,20.0%]		24.3%	[19.6%,29.8%]	16.9%	[16.0%,17.9%]	
Veteran status	4.7%	[3.2%,6.7%]	4.7%	[4.3%,5.1%]	0.9690	4.2%	[2.5%,7.1%]	5.5%	[4.9%,6.1%]	0.3280
Religion					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
Protestant	8.5%	[6.6%,10.9%]	8.8%	[8.3%,9.4%]		4.2%	[2.7%,6.6%]	8.7%	[8.1%,9.4%]	
Roman Catholic	37.1%	[33.4%,40.9%]	53.4%	[52.4%,54.4%]		34.7%	[29.9%,39.8%]	53.0%	[51.7%,54.3%]	
Muslim/Islam	3.0%	[1.9%,4.8%]	0.7%	[0.5%,0.8%]		3.8%	[2.2%,6.6%]	0.5%	[0.4%,0.7%]	
Other religions	23.6%	[20.4%,27.1%]	20.3%	[19.5%,21.1%]		30.4%	[26.0%,35.2%]	23.0%	[21.9%,24.1%]	
No religion/atheist/agnostic	27.8%	[24.4%,31.5%]	16.8%	[16.1%,17.5%]		26.9%	[22.6%,31.7%]	14.8%	[13.9%,15.7%]	
Religiosity					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
Highly religious	26.1%	[22.7%,29.7%]	38.4%	[37.4%,39.4%]		32.1%	[27.4%,37.1%]	39.4%	[38.1%,40.8%]	
Moderately religious	31.8%	[28.2%,35.7%]	34.6%	[33.6%,35.5%]		30.0%	[25.4%,35.0%]	35.9%	[34.6%,37.2%]	
Not religious	42.1%	[38.2%,46.1%]	27.0%	[26.2%,27.9%]		38.0%	[33.2%,43.1%]	24.7%	[23.6%,25.9%]	
SOCIAL LIFE										
Urbanicity					0.0470					0.0100
Urban	94.7%	[92.7%,96.2%]	96.2%	[95.8%,96.6%]		88.2%	[84.6%,91.0%]	83.2%	[82.2%,84.1%]	
Non-urban	5.3%	[3.8%,7.3%]	3.8%	[3.4%,4.2%]		11.8%	[9.0%,15.4%]	16.8%	[15.9%,17.8%]	
Living alone	15.9%	[13.4%,18.7%]	11.8%	[11.2%,12.5%]	0.0010	14.4%	[11.1%,18.4%]	10.8%	[10.0%,11.6%]	0.0340
Marital Status					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
Married	20.8%	[17.8%,24.0%]	34.6%	[33.6%,35.5%]		20.9%	[17.1%,25.4%]	42.0%	[40.7%,43.3%]	
Cohabiting	15.9%	[13.2%,18.9%]	12.7%	[12.0%,13.4%]		19.9%	[16.1%,24.5%]	11.7%	[10.9%,12.7%]	
Not part-nered	63.4%	[59.6%,67.0%]	52.7%	[51.7%,53.7%]		59.1%	[53.9%,64.1%]	46.3%	[44.9%,47.6%]	

	NORTHEAST					MIDWEST				
	LGBT (N = 1,667)		NON-LGBT (N = 25,313)			LGBT (N = 902)		NON-LGBT (N = 13,670)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
SOCIAL LIFE										
Among married/ cohabitating										
Same-sex married	15.1%	[10.9%,20.6%]	NA	NA		6.8%	[3.8%,11.7%]	NA	NA	
Same-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	16.9%	[12.3%,22.6%]	NA	NA		20.1%	[13.4%,29.0%]	NA	NA	
Different-sex marriage	28.0%	[22.0%,34.8%]	73.1%	[71.8%,74.4%]		26.2%	[18.8%,35.1%]	78.2%	[76.6%,79.7%]	
Different-sex cohab/ domestic partnership	40.0%	[33.1%,47.4%]	26.9%	[25.6%,28.2%]		47.0%	[37.8%,56.4%]	21.8%	[20.3%,23.4%]	
Have child(ren)	45.7%	[41.9%,49.6%]	54.9%	[53.9%,55.9%]	p< 0.001	45.7%	[40.5%,51.0%]	58.8%	[57.5%,60.1%]	p< 0.001
Feeling unsafe	19.60%	[16.4%,23.4%]	13.50%	[12.7%,14.3%]	p< 0.001	17.4%	[13.2%,22.5%]	10.3%	[9.4%,11.3%]	p< 0.001
ECONOMIC LIFE										
Household annual income					0.2580					0.2040
Below \$24,000	41.0%	[37.1%,45.1%]	42.2%	[41.1%,43.2%]		34.5%	[29.5%,39.9%]	37.3%	[36.0%,38.8%]	
\$24,000–\$59,999	34.4%	[30.7%,38.3%]	34.3%	[33.3%,35.3%]		42.2%	[36.9%,47.6%]	38.8%	[37.4%,40.2%]	
\$60,000–\$119,999	13.7%	[11.4%,16.3%]	14.8%	[14.2%,15.6%]		13.4%	[10.4%,17.2%]	16.0%	[15.0%,16.9%]	
\$120,000 or more	10.9%	[8.7%,13.6%]	8.7%	[8.2%,9.2%]		9.9%	[7.2%,13.4%]	7.9%	[7.2%,8.6%]	
Unemployed	11.4%	[8.8%,14.7%]	10.3%	[9.5%,11.0%]	0.4440	10.8%	[7.7%,15.1%]	9.7%	[8.8%,10.8%]	0.5480
Below 200% FPL	60.1%	[56.1%,64.0%]	63.7%	[62.7%,64.7%]	0.0790	58.6%	[53.0%,64.0%]	60.8%	[59.4%,62.2%]	0.4500
Food insecure in prior year	35.8%	[32.1%,39.6%]	28.3%	[27.4%,29.2%]	p< 0.001	30.2%	[25.6%,35.3%]	23.7%	[22.6%,24.9%]	0.0060
HEALTH										
Fair or poor self-rated health	31.3%	[27.3%,35.6%]	31.7%	[30.6%,32.7%]	0.8600	30.8%	[25.6%,36.7%]	29.8%	[28.4%,31.2%]	0.7170
Depression	31.2%	[27.8%,34.9%]	19.3%	[18.5%,20.1%]	p< 0.001	34.9%	[30.1%,40.0%]	16.2%	[15.2%,17.2%]	p< 0.001
High-risk health behavior										
Current smoker	29.7%	[26.3%,33.4%]	17.1%	[16.3%,17.8%]	p< 0.001	34.1%	[29.3%,39.3%]	17.7%	[16.7%,18.8%]	p< 0.001
Heavy drinker	5.6%	[3.6%,8.7%]	2.5%	[2.1%,2.9%]	0.0010	15.1%	[10.5%,21.2%]	3.7%	[3.0%,4.4%]	p< 0.001
Stigmatized health factors										
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					p< 0.001					p< 0.001
None	59.3%	[55.2%,63.3%]	69.6%	[68.6%,70.6%]		58.2%	[52.4%,63.7%]	74.8%	[73.6%,76.0%]	
Mild (1–14 days)	30.1%	[26.4%,34.0%]	22.3%	[21.5%,23.2%]		26.9%	[22.1%,32.4%]	18.9%	[17.8%,20.0%]	
High (15–30 days)	10.6%	[8.3%,13.4%]	8.0%	[7.5%,8.6%]		14.9%	[11.2%,19.6%]	6.3%	[5.7%,7.0%]	

	NORTHEAST					MIDWEST				
	LGBT (N = 1,667)		NON-LGBT (N = 25,313)			LGBT (N = 902)		NON-LGBT (N = 13,670)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	χ^2 P-value
HEALTH										
Stigmatized health factors										
Weight, mea-sured by Body Mass Index (BMI)					0.0010					0.0110
BMI ≤ 24.9	42.5%	[38.6%,46.5%]	35.3%	[34.3%,36.3%]		40.8%	[35.6%,46.2%]	32.8%	[31.5%,34.2%]	
BMI 25.0–29.9	31.0%	[27.4%,34.8%]	37.8%	[36.8%,38.8%]		32.2%	[27.4%,37.4%]	37.8%	[36.5%,39.2%]	
BMI ≥ 30.0	26.5%	[23.1%,30.2%]	26.9%	[26.0%,27.8%]		27.0%	[22.5%,32.2%]	29.3%	[28.0%,30.7%]	
Health access										
Have personal doctor	73.2%	[69.1%,76.9%]	67.1%	[66.0%,68.2%]	0.006	62.6%	[56.7%,68.1%]	58.9%	[57.4%,60.4%]	0.2340
Uninsured	18.7%	[15.8%,22.0%]	25.9%	[25.0%,26.8%]	p< 0.001	24.4%	[20.1%,29.4%]	31.9%	[30.7%,33.3%]	0.0050
Medicaid	19.6%	[16.7%,23.0%]	17.0%	[16.2%,17.8%]	p< 0.001	14.4%	[10.9%,18.7%]	9.4%	[8.6%,10.2%]	0.0020
Medicaid, with children	23.1%	[18.3%,28.8%]	18.2%	[17.1%,19.3%]	0.0510	18.9%	[13.2%,26.5%]	10.9%	[9.7%,12.1%]	0.0080
Medicaid, without children	16.6%	[13.2%,20.8%]	15.7%	[14.7%,16.8%]	0.0190	10.9%	[7.2%,16.4%]	7.3%	[6.3%,8.5%]	0.1500
Lifetime Chronic Condi-tions^a					AOR^b					AOR^b
Asthma *	22.0%	18.2%, 25.8%	14.1%	13.2%, 14.8%	1.72 (1.37, 2.17)	16.3%	12.0%, 20.7%	9.5%	8.7%, 10.4%	1.851 (1.322, 2.591)
Diabetes	8.8%	6.4%, 11.3%	7.7%	7.1%, 8.3%	1.16 (0.85, 1.57)	10.3%	6.5%, 14.1%	7.2%	6.5%, 8.0%	1.482 (.969, 2.265)
Heart attack	3.4%	1.9%, 4.9%	1.6%	1.4%, 1.9%	2.09 (1.32, 3.31)	3.0%	1.0%, 4.9%	1.7%	1.4%, 2.1%	1.730 (.869, 3.446)
Cancer	5.0%	3.2%, 6.8%	2.1%	1.8%, 2.4%	2.41 (1.64, 3.52)	4.6%	2.2%,6.9%	1.9%	1.5%, 2.2%	2.537 (1.461, 4.406)
High blood pressure	19.5%	15.9%, 23.1%	16.3%	15.4%, 17.1%	1.24 (0.98, 1.58)	24.7%	19.4%,30.0%	14.3%	13.3%, 15.3%	1.966 (1.462, 2.645)
High choles-terol	16.4%	13.2%, 19.7%	16.0%	15.2%, 16.8%	1.03 (0.81, 1.31)	17.2%	12.8%, 21.5%	13.1%	12.1%, 14.0%	1.377 (1.002, 1.891)

*Not included in Gallup 2017

^a Marginal predictions that are adjusted for age

^b Age-adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals

APPENDIX C

C.1. STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION: LATINX LGBT AND LATINX NON-LGBT

	LATINX LGBT (N=305)	LATINX NON-LGBT (N=40)
% [95% CL]		
HEALTH CARE STEREOTYPES		
Moderate levels of health care stereotype threat (scored 4 or higher within range 1-5)	19.84 [15,25.78]	NA
I worry about being negatively judged because of my sexual orientation or gender identity	59.3 [52.7,65.7]	NA
I worry that evaluations of me may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	53.3 [49.2,62.5]	NA
I worry that diagnoses of me/my health may be negatively affected by my sexual orientation or gender identity	53.7 [47.0,60.3]	NA
I worry that I might confirm negative stereotypes about LGBT people	46.3 [39.7,53.1]	NA
In the past 5 years, how often have you been to an LGBT-specific clinic or provider for your health care?		
Often/sometimes	18.28 [13.55,24.19]	NA
Never	81.72 [75.81,86.45]	NA
During the past 12 months, have you looked for information online about certain health or medical issues?		
No	31.4 [25.4,38.1]	NA
Only LGBT-specific website	6.21 [3.46,10.9]	NA
Only general website	47.6 [40.9,54.3]	NA
Both LGBT and general website	14.8 [10.5,20.4]	NA
In the next year, if it were possible for you to do so, how important would it be for you to go for health care at an LGBT-specific clinic or provider?		
Very important	23 [17.7,29.3]	NA
Somewhat important	37.6 [31.2,44.5]	NA
Not important	39.3 [33.0,46.1]	NA
HIV STATUS AND TESTING		
Living with HIV	4.14 [2.15,7.82.0]	0^
Testing frequency for HIV		
I've never been tested for HIV	32.9 [26.6,40.0]	44.3 [26.0,64.2]
About once a year or more frequently	41.0 [34.5,47.9]	6.18^ [1.52,22.0]
About once every 2 years or less often	7.44 [4.98,11.0]	18.1^ [6.79,40.2]
I only get tested if I feel I am at risk	18.6 [14.0,24.3]	31.4 [16.8,51.1]

	LATINX LGBT (N=305)	LATINX NON-LGBT (N=40)
CHRONIC STRAINS (CURRENTLY...)		
You're trying to take on too many things at once	74.3 [68.0,79.7]	64.4 [45.4,79.7]
You don't have enough money to make ends meet	61.6 [55.0,67.8]	63.4 [45.5,78.3]
Your job often leaves you feeling both mentally and physically tired	60.7 [53.9,67.1]	54.1 [36.0,71.2]
You are looking for a job and can't find the one you want	45.4 [38.7,52.2]	36.9 [20.9,56.4]
You have a lot of conflict with your partner/ boyfriend/girlfriend	25.9 [20.3,32.4]	33.4 [19.2,51.3]
Your parents do not approve of your partner/ boyfriend/girlfriend	19.3 [14.4,25.3]	24.1^ [11.1,44.8]
You are alone too much	54.1 [47.4,60.7]	28.8 [15.0,48.2]
You wonder whether you will ever find a partner or spouse	47.7 [41.0,54.5]	22.3^ [9.84,43.1]
Your relationship with your parents is strained or conflicted	51.5 [44.8,58.2]	12.9^ [5.48,27.4]
You have a parent, child, or a spouse or partner who is in very bad mental, emotional, or physical health	45.2 [38.6,52.0]	30.9 [16.6,50.0]
You wish you could have children, but you cannot	22.8 [17.4,29.2]	4.86^ [1.54,14.3]
A child's behavior or mood is a source of serious concern to you	43.8 [37.2,50.6]	39.2 [23.4,57.7]
STIGMA		
City or area where you live is not a good place for...		
Racial/ethnic minorities	27.0 [21.3,33.6]	4.78^ [.928,21.2]
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual adults	25.9 [20.4,32.3]	18.8^[8.49,36.7]
Transgender adults	41.7 [35.2,48.5]	18.9^ [8.53,36.8]
Immigrants from other countries	28.6 [22.9,35.2]	6.72^ [1.83,21.8]
Transgender stigma		
Moderate levels of gender identity non-disclosure (Trans only, range 1-5)	16.4 ^ [5.06,41.8]	NA
Moderate levels of internalized transphobia (Trans only, range 1-5)	5.38 ^ [1.26,20.2]	NA

	LATINX LGBT (N=305)	LATINX NON-LGBT (N=40)
LGB Stigma		
Moderate levels of felt stigma (cis LGB only, range 1-5)	10.1 [6.58,15.1]	NA
Moderate levels of internalized homophobia (cis LGB only, range 1-5)	1.41^ [.525,3.75]	NA
Outness		
Out to family	83.2 [77.0,88.0]	NA
Out to straight friends	97.0 [93.4,98.7]	NA
Out to coworkers	76.7 [69.6,82.6]	NA
Out to health care workers	67.7 [60.0,74.6]	NA
DISCRIMINATION		
Ever experienced any everyday discriminatory events in the past year	74.4 [68.2,79.7]	60.12 [40.83,76.71]
Mean # of discriminatory events in the past year	4.22 (3.82, 4.62)	4.59 (2.94, 6.24)
Since the age of 18...		
Fired from your job or denied a job	35.6 [29.4,42.2]	51.2 [32.3,69.7]
Denied a promotion or received a negative evaluation	23.3 [18.3,29.2]	29.0 [14.9,48.8]
Prevented from moving into or buying a house or apartment by a landlord or realtor	9.79 [6.47,14.6]	9.91^ [2.17,35.3]
VICTIMIZATION		
Since the age of 18...		
You were hit, beaten, physically attacked, or sexually assaulted	42.4 [35.9,49.1]	46.9 [28.5,66.2]
You were robbed or your property was stolen, vandalized, or purposely damaged	37.1 [30.9,43.7]	69.5 [50.0,83.8]
Someone tried to attack you, rob you, or damage your property, but they didn't succeed	22.6 [17.6,28.6]	33.7 [17.2,55.4]
Someone threatened you with violence	44.0 [37.4,50.8]	55.4 [36.1,73.2]
Someone verbally insulted or abused you	68.9 [62.2,74.8]	64.2 [44.1,80.3]
Someone threw an object at you	33.6 [27.6,40.2]	57.1 [37.7,74.5]
Stressful life events (during the last 12 months...)		
Did you move or have anyone new come to live with you?	42.3 [35.7,49.1]	33.5 [17.7,54.1]
Were you fired or laid off from a job?	17.2 [12.4,23.4]	13.4^ [4.41,34.2]
Were you unemployed and looking for a job for more than a month?	39.2 [32.7,46.1]	24.0^ [10.6,45.7]
Have you had trouble with your boss or a coworker?	34.2 [28.1,40.9]	26.0 [12.4,46.4]

	LATINX LGBT (N=305)	LATINX NON-LGBT (N=40)
VICTIMIZATION		
Stressful life events (during the last 12 months...)		
Did you change jobs, job responsibilities, or work hours?	51.4 [44.7,58.1]	51.6 [32.7,70.0]
Did you get separated or divorced or break off a steady relationship?	23.0 [17.7,29.2]	11.2^ [4.04,27.4]
Have you had serious problems with a neighbor, friend, or relative?	32.2 [26.1,39.1]	17.5^ [6.62,38.9]
Have you experienced a major financial crisis, declared bankruptcy, or more than once been unable to pay your bills on time?	30.1 [24.2,36.8]	5.4^ [1.88,14.5]
Did you have serious trouble with the police or the law?	6.65 [3.98,10.9]	12.2^ [3.51,34.8]
Was something stolen from you, including things that you carry (like a wallet), or something inside or outside your home?	22.7 [17.3,29.3]	32.0^ [16.1,53.6]
Has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by your or someone else in your house?	13.7 [9.49,19.3]	17.4^ [6.22,40.0]
RESILIENCY FACTORS		
LGB community connectedness (You feel you're part of the LGBT community)	64.3 [57.4,70.7]	NA
Gender identity community connectedness (I feel connected to other people who share my gender identity)	39.79^ [20.22,63.28]	NA
Connectedness to race/ethnic community	43.03[36.52,49.79]	60.76 [41.79,76.95]
Social support	67.76 [61.18,73.71]	80.82 [60.36,92.1]
Social well-being	30.0 [24.3,36.4]	56.57 [37.6,73.79]

Source: *Generations Study* and *TransPop Study* data

Note: Each scale is described in detail at transpop.org. Moderate levels were determined by calculating the percentage that indicated an average score of agreement for each scale (e.g., an average score of 3.0 or above on a 4-point scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree"); ^Some estimates are based on too few respondents to be stable enough to represent the population estimate. We provide these but added ^ to indicate they should be interpreted with caution.

APPENDIX D

D.1. CALIFORNIA LATINX ADULT POPULATION ESTIMATES: TOTAL AND LGBT ADULTS

	CALIFORNIANS					
	MEXICAN	CENTRAL AMERICAN	SOUTH AMERICAN	OTHER LATINX /2+LATINX	LATINX TOTAL	TOTAL POPULATION
POPULATION ESTIMATE	12,861,433	1,507,180	349,552	858,989	15,577,154	39,512,223
% OF TOTAL POPULATION	82.6%	9.7%	2.2%	5.5%	39.4%	100.0%
LGB POPULATION ESTIMATE	426,000	60,000	31,000	125,000	643,000	1,750,000
% OF LATINX LGB POPULATION	66.8%	9.3%	4.3%	19.6%	6.1%	5.9%
TRANS POPULATION ESTIMATE	24,000	7,000	NA	8,000	40,000	145,000
% OF LATINX TRANS POPULATION	60%	17.5%	NA	20%	0.4%	0.5%

Source: Non-LGBT estimates are from the ACS, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019; LGBT estimates are from the California Health Interview Survey, 2015–2019. Since our analyses use pooled years of data, we used pooled years for population estimates as well. It should be noted, though, that all of these estimates are largest for 2019: for example, Latinx LGBT adults made up 8.4% of the CA population in 2019. Estimates for LGB people include transgender LGB people, and estimates for transgender people include people of all sexual identities.

D.2. LOW-INCOME THRESHOLD AMONG LATINX LGBT ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA BY ANCESTRY

INCOME IS 0-200% OF FPL	LGB		STRAIGHT/ HETEROSEXUAL		TRANS		CIS	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MEXICAN	49.1%	42.0 - 56.3	54.8%	53.1 - 56.4	87.5%^	62.0 - 100.0	55.0%	53.4 - 56.5
CENTRAL AMERICAN	54.5%	33.8 - 75.1	60.5%	55.8 - 65.2	73.5%^	48.3 - 98.8	60.4%	56.2 - 64.5
SOUTH AMERICAN	52.7%	32.9 - 72.4	31.0%	22.7 - 39.3	NA	NA	33.3%	25.3 - 41.3
OTHER LATINX AND 2+ LATINX	42.0%	22.8 - 61.2	36.0%	32.2 - 39.8	46.3%	34.9 - 57.7	36.7%	33.2 - 40.3

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2015–2019

Note: Estimates for LGB people include transgender LGB people, and estimates for transgender people include people of all sexual identities.

D.3. SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS AMONG LATINX LGBT ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA BY ANCESTRY

Health status: Fair or Poor	LGB		STRAIGHT/ HETEROSEXUAL		TRANS		CIS	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MEXICAN	23.3%	16.7 - 29.9	28.4%	26.9 - 29.9	50.1%^	8.6 - 91.5	28.5%	27.1 - 29.9
CENTRAL AMERICAN	30.0%	12.7 - 47.3	27.0%	23.1 - 30.9	34.8%^	0.0 - 74.4	27.6%	23.9 - 31.4
SOUTH AMERICAN	14.2%^	0 - 34.3	14.8%	9.5 - 20.1	NA	NA	15.0%	9.9 - 20.0
OTHER LATINX AND 2+ LATINX	23.2%	13.6 - 32.8	18.3%	15.5 - 21.1	39.7%^	6.7 - 72.7	18.7%	15.9 - 21.5

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2015-2019

Note: Estimates for LGB people include transgender LGB people, and estimates for transgender people include people of all sexual identities.

D.4. PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG LATINX LGBT ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA BY ANCESTRY

Likely has had serious psychological distress during past year	LGB		STRAIGHT/ HETEROSEXUAL		TRANS		CIS	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MEXICAN	29.3%	23.5 - 35.0	9.2%	8.1 - 10.2	64.3%	48.4 - 80.2	10.1%	9.0 - 11.1
CENTRAL AMERICAN	38.6%^	15.7 - 61.5	8.4%	6.2 - 10.7	NA	NA	10.4%	8.0 - 12.9
SOUTH AMERICAN	31.5%^	5.8 - 57.2	9.8%	4.9 - 14.6	NA	NA	11.6%	6.8 - 16.5
OTHER LATINX AND 2+ LATINX	32.0%^	11.4 - 52.6	13.6%	11.1 - 16.1	30.1%^	5.0 - 55.3	15.4%	12.2 - 18.6

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2015-2019

Note: Estimates for LGB people include transgender LGB people, and estimates for transgender people include people of all sexual identities.

D.5. U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS AMONG LATINX LGBT ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA

	LGB		STRAIGHT/ HETEROSEXUAL		TRANS		CIS	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
LATINX (ALL)								
U.S. born citizen	70.7%	65.6 - 75.7	48.4%	47.0 - 49.8	65.0%^	42.3 - 87.7	49.0%	47.8 - 50.2
Naturalized citizen	10.2%	6.1 - 14.2	21.8%	20.9 - 22.8	8.6%^	2.4 - 14.7	21.2%	20.3 - 22.1
Non-citizen	19.2%	13.4 - 24.9	29.8%	28.3 - 31.2	26.4%^	4.1 - 48.7	29.8%	28.6 - 30.9

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2015-2019

Note: Estimates for LGB people include transgender LGB people, and estimates for transgender people include people of all sexual identities.

ENDNOTES

¹ Conron, K.J., Goldberg, S.K. (2020). Adult LGBT Population in the United States. The Williams Institute, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA.

² LGBT Demographic Data Interactive. (January 2019). Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law.

³ Alexander, M. (2010). *The new Jim Crow: mass incarceration in the age of colorblindness*. P. xvi. New York, NY: The New Press.

⁴ Ford, C. (2019). Choosing a career in public health and a doctoral degree in sociology, and limitations of public health training. In *Racism: Science & Tools for the Public Health Professional* (1st ed.). American Public Health Association. <https://www.r2library.com/Resource/Title/0875533035/ch0003s0031>

⁵ Bailey, Z. D., Krieger, N., Agénor, M., Graves, J., Linos, N., & Bassett, M. T. (2017). Structural racism and health inequities in the USA: evidence and interventions. *The Lancet*, 389 (10077): 1453–1463. [doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)30569-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)30569-X)

⁶ Craemer T., Smith T., Harrison B., Logan T., Bellamy W., & Darity W. (2020). Wealth implications of slavery and racial discrimination for African American descendants of the enslaved. *The Review of Black Political Economy*, 47(3): 218-254. [doi:10.1177/0034644620926516](https://doi.org/10.1177/0034644620926516)

⁷ Chetty, R., Hendren, N., Jones, M. R., & Porter, S. R. (2020). Race and economic opportunity in the United States: an intergenerational perspective. * *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 135(2): 711–783. doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjz042

⁸ Alexander, M. (2010). *The New Jim Crow: Mass incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*. New York, NY: The New Press.

⁹ Ford, C. (2019). Choosing a career in public health and a doctoral degree in sociology, and limitations of public health training. In *Racism: Science & Tools for the Public Health Professional* (1st ed.). American Public Health Association. <https://www.r2library.com/Resource/Title/0875533035/ch0003s0031>

¹⁰ Lopez, M.H., Krogstad, J.M., & Passel, J.S. (2020). *Who Is Hispanic?* Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/09/15/who-is-hispanic/>

¹¹ Morales, E. (2018). *Latinx: the new force in American politics and culture*. P. 5. London, England: Verso.

¹² Noe-Bustamante, L., Mora, L., & Lopez, M.H. (2020). *About One in Four U.S. Hispanics Have Heard of Latinx, but Just 3% Use It*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2020/08/11/about-one-in-four-u-s-hispanics-have-heard-of-latinx-but-just-3-use-it/>

¹³ Taylor, P., Lopez, M.H., & Martinez, J. (2012). *When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2012/04/04/when-labels-dont-fit-hispanics-and-their-views-of-identity/>

¹⁴ Noe-Bustamante, L., Mora, L., & Lopez, M.H. (2020). *About One in Four U.S. Hispanics Have Heard of Latinx, but Just 3% Use It*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2020/08/11/about-one-in-four-u-s-hispanics-have-heard-of-latinx-but-just-3-use-it/>

¹⁵ Taylor, P., Lopez, M.H., & Martinez, J. (2012). *When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2012/04/04/when-labels-dont-fit-hispanics-and-their-views-of-identity/>

- ¹⁶ Motel, S., & Patten, E. (2012). *The 10 Largest Hispanic Origin Groups: Characteristics, Rankings, Top Counties*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2012/06/27/the-10-largest-hispanic-origin-groups-characteristics-rankings-top-counties/>
- ¹⁷ Taylor, P., Lopez, M.H., & Martinez, J. (2012). *When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2012/04/04/when-labels-dont-fit-hispanics-and-their-views-of-identity/>
- ¹⁸ Motel, S., & Patten, E. (2012). *The 10 Largest Hispanic Origin Groups: Characteristics, Rankings, Top Counties*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2012/06/27/the-10-largest-hispanic-origin-groups-characteristics-rankings-top-counties/>
- ¹⁹ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2020). *Understanding the Well-Being of LGBTQI+ Populations*. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press. doi.org/10.17226/25877.
- ²⁰ Wilson, B.D.M., Krueger, E.A., Pollitt, A.M., & Bostwick, W.B. (In press). Partnership status and mental health in a nationally representative sample of sexual minorities. In *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*. <https://psycnet.apa.org/doiLanding?doi=10.1037%2Fsgd0000475>
- ²¹ Zvolensky, M. J., Jardin, C., Wall, M. M., Gbedemah, M., Hasin, D., Shankman, S. A., et al. (2018). Psychological distress among smokers in the United States: 2008–2014. *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, 20(6): 707–713. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntx099>
- ²² Garcia, M. A., Garcia, C., Chiu, C. T., Raji, M., & Markides, K. S. (2018). A comprehensive analysis of morbidity life expectancies among older hispanic subgroups in the United States: Variation by nativity and country of origin. *Innovation in Aging*, 2(2): igy014. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geroni/igy014>
- ²³ Noe-Bustamante, L. (2019). Key Facts About U.S. Hispanics and Their Diverse Heritage. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/09/16/key-facts-about-u-s-hispanics/>
- ²⁴ Rabbitt, Matthew P., Smith, Michael D., and Coleman-Jensen, Alisha. (May 2016). Food Security Among Hispanic Adults in the United States, 2011–2014. EIB-153. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/44080/59326_eib-153.pdf?v=438.1
- ²⁵ Reimers C. Economic well-being. In: National Research Council (U.S.) Panel on Hispanics in the United States; Tienda M., Mitchell F., eds. *Hispanics and the Future of America*. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press. 2006. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK19894/>
- ²⁶ Asad, A. L. (2020). Latinos' deportation fears by citizenship and legal status, 2007 to 2018. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (16), 8836–8844. <https://doi.org/10.1073/PNAS.1915460117>
- ²⁷ Noe-Bustamante, L. (2019). Key Facts About U.S. Hispanics and Their Diverse Heritage. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/09/16/key-facts-about-u-s-hispanics>
- ²⁸ Brandon, T., & Pritchard, G. (2011). "Being fat": A conceptual analysis using three models of disability. *Disability & Society*, 26(1): 79–92. doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2011.529669
- ²⁹ World Health Organization. (2017). *Global strategy and action plan on ageing and health*. Retrieved December 13, 2020, at <https://www.who.int/ageing/WHO-GSAP-2017.pdf?ua=1>.
- ³⁰ Meyer, I.H. (2003). Prejudice, social stress, and mental health in lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations: Conceptual issues and research evidence. *Psychological Bulletin*, 129 (5). doi:10.1037/0033-2909.129.5.674
- ³¹ Hendricks, M. L., & Testa, R. J. (2012). A conceptual framework for clinical work with transgender and gender

nonconforming clients: An adaptation of the Minority Stress Model. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 43(5): 460–467. doi.org/10.1037/a0029597

³² Frost, D., Lehavot, K., & Meyer, I.H. (2015). Minority stress and physical health among sexual minority adults. *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 38(1). doi:10.1007/s10865-013-9523-8

³³ Davis, B.A. (2020, February 25). Discrimination: A Social Determinant of Health Inequities. Health Affairs Blog. <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hblog20200220.518458/full/>.

³⁴ Bleich, S. N., Findling, M. G., Casey, L. S., Blendon, R. J., Benson, J. M., SteelFisher, G. K., Sayde, J. M., & Miller, C. (2019). Discrimination in the United States: Experiences of Black Americans. *Health Services Research*, 54(S2): 1399–1408. doi.org/10.1111/1475-6773.13220

³⁵ Meyer, I. H. (2003). Prejudice, social stress, and mental health in lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations: Conceptual issues and research evidence. *Psychological Bulletin*, 129(5): 674–697. doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.129.5.674

³⁶ Williams, D.R., Yu, Y., Jackson, J.S., & Anderson, N.B. (1997). Racial differences in physical mental health: Socioeconomic status, stress, and discrimination. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 2(3). doi:10.1177/135910539700200305

³⁷ Meyer, I. H. (2003). Prejudice, social stress, and mental health in lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations: Conceptual issues and research evidence. *Psychological Bulletin*, 129(5): 674–697. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.129.5.674>

³⁸ Boone, M. R., Cook, S. H., & Wilson, P. A. (2016). Sexual identity and HIV status influence the relationship between internalized stigma and psychological distress in black gay and bisexual men. *AIDS care*, 28(6), 764–770. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540121.2016.116480>

³⁹ Barnes, D. M., & Meyer, I. H. (2012). Religious affiliation, internalized homophobia, and mental health in lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals. *The American journal of orthopsychiatry*, 82(4), 505–515. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1939-0025.2012.01185.x>

⁴⁰ Moradi, B., Wiseman, M.C., DeBlaere, C., Goodman, M.B., Sarkees, A., Brewster, M.E., & Huang, Y.P. (2010). LGB of color and white individuals' perceptions of heterosexist stigma, internalized homophobia, and outness: Comparisons of levels and links. *The Counseling Psychologies*, 38(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011000009335263>

⁴¹ Testa, R. J., Habarth, J., Peta, J., Balsam, K., & Bockting, W. (2015). Development of the Gender Minority Stress and Resilience Measure. *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*, 2(1), 65–77. <https://doi.org/10.1037/sgd0000081>

⁴² Testa et al. Development of the gender minority stress and resilience measure.

⁴³ Herek, Gregory. (2008). Hate crimes and stigma-related experiences among sexual minority adults in the United States. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24:54-74. 10.1177/0886260508316477.

⁴⁴ Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., & Cogan, J.C. (2009). Internalized stigma among sexual minority adults: Insights from a social psychological perspective. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 56(1). <https://doi.org/10.1037/a001467>

⁴⁵ Fingerhut, A.W., & Abdou, C. M. (2017). The role of healthcare stereotype threat and social identity threat in LGB health disparities. *Journal of Social Issues*, 73(3). <https://doi.org/10.1111/josi.12228>

⁴⁶ Abdou, C. M., Fingerhut, A. W., Jackson, J. S., & Wheaton, F. (2016). Healthcare Stereotype Threat in Older Adults in the Health and Retirement Study. *American journal of preventive medicine*, 50(2), 191–198. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2015.07.034>

⁴⁷ Abdou, C.M., & Fingerhut, A.W. (2014). Stereotype threat among Black and White women in health care settings.

Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology, 20(3): 316-323. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0036946>

⁴⁸ Frost, D., & Meyer, I.H. (2012). Measuring community connectedness among diverse sexual minority populations. *Journal of Sex Research*, 49(1), 36-49. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2011.565427>

⁴⁹ Testa et al. Development of the gender minority stress and resilience measure.

⁵⁰ Phinney, J.S. & Ong, A.D. (2007). Conceptualization and measurement of ethnic identity: Current status and future directions. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 54 (3). <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-0167.54.3.271>

⁵¹ Zimet, G.D., Dahlem, N.W., Zimet, S.G. & Farley, G.K. (1988). The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 52.

⁵² Keyes, C.L. (1998). Social well-being. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 61(2): 121-140. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2787065>

⁵³ Office of Minority Health. (2019). *Minority Population Profiles: Hispanic/Latino*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Minority Health. <https://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=3&lvlid=64>. Accessed July 6, 2021

⁵⁴ Schneider, M. (August, 2019). *Census figures show economic gap narrows with citizenship*. Retrieved on September 3, 2021 at <https://apnews.com/article/immigration-census-2020-united-states-fl-state-wire-us-news-8d232623fd4148e7831295afbfec3e3a>

⁵⁵ Cumming, G. (2014). The new statistics: Why and how. *Psychological Science*, 25(1): 7-29. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797613504966>

⁵⁶ Ritter, Z., & Tsabutashvili, D. (2017). *Hispanics' Emotional Well-being During the Trump Era*. <https://news.gallup.com/opinion/polling-matters/215657/hispanics-emotional-during-trump-era.aspx>

⁵⁷ U.S. Census Bureau. 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=hispanic&tid=ACSDT1Y2017.B01001I>. Accessed June 16, 2021.

⁵⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2019&rv=ucgid,HISP&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US06>. Accessed August 20, 2021.

⁵⁹ LGBT Demographic Data Interactive. (January 2019). Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats>.