We believe in data. At a time when perspective often poses as evidence, the Williams Institute remains committed to rigorous, independent research on sexual orientation and gender identity. For 21 years, we have supplied policymakers with facts that illuminate the impact of law and policy on the lives of LGBT people. 2022 was no different. In a year marked both by unwavering support for LGBTQ people by the federal government and unprecedented opposition to transgender rights by state legislatures, the Williams Institute’s research informed real-world solutions. Take a look at some of our most groundbreaking findings from the past year.

1.6 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE U.S. IDENTIFY AS TRANSGENDER

Source: bit.ly/TranspeopleUS
**February**
- Lawmakers in Tennessee introduce a bill that would no longer require Tennesseans who have been convicted of an HIV crime to register as sex offenders.

**March**
- A district court in Texas temporarily halts enforcement of Governor Greg Abbott’s directive to interpret gender-affirming care for transgender youth as child abuse.

**May**
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture issues a policy prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity across its programs.

**HIV CRIMINALIZATION**
- Black people are disproportionately impacted by HIV and the enforcement of HIV criminal laws in Tennessee.

**GENDER-AFFIRMING CARE**
- Population of Black people in Tennessee: 17%
- Of those living with HIV are Black: 56%
- Of people on the sex offender registry (SOR) are Black: 27%
- Of HIV registrants on the SOR are Black: 75%
- In Memphis, the majority of HIV-related sex work arrests resulted from police sting operations.
- Almost half of arrests involved only discussions about oral sex, which carries no risk of transmitting HIV.

**FOOD INSUFFICIENCY**
- Food insufficiency is more common among LGBT people of color and transgender adults.

**Data in Review**

- February
  - 1.4% of the youth population in the U.S. identify as TRANSGENDER

- March
  - 29,800 TRANSGENDER YOUTH
  - 92,900 TRANSGENDER ADULTS

- May
  - 17% LGBT POC
  - 12% Non-LGBT POC
  - 10% LGBT White
  - 6% Non-LGBT White

Source: bit.ly/HIVcrimTN
Source: bit.ly/TranspeopleUS
Sources: bit.ly/LGBTFoodInsuff
June

**HEALTH**

- President Biden issues an executive order aimed at protecting the health and well-being of LGBTQI+ youth.

**REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS**

- The U.S. Supreme Court rules that the Constitution does not confer the right to an abortion, overturning 50 years of precedent.

**EDUCATION**

- The U.S. Department of Education issues a proposed rule to strengthen protections for LGBTQI+ students under Title IX.

> LBQ girls, particularly girls of color, are overrepresented in foster care and the carceral system.

![Bar chart showing percentage of LBQ girls and LBQ girls of color in foster care and general population.]

- In foster care: LBQ Girls 89%, LBQ Girls of Color 43%
- General population: LBQ Girls 13%, LBQ Girls of Color 10%

> Nearly 1/2 of LBQ cisgender women who have been pregnant became pregnant as teenagers.

![Pie chart showing similarity in likelihood of having an abortion among LBQ Women and Straight Women.]

- LBQ Women: 23%
- Straight Women: 17%

> Bans on abortion often result in less access to other reproductive health care.

![Bar chart showing percentage of LBQ College students and general population in custody.]

- LBQ Girls: 40%
- Straight Women: 64%

Source: bit.ly/LBQsystem

> There are more than 4X as many Black and American Indian/Alaska Native LBQ girls in foster care as in the general population.

- LBQ Girls: 40%
- Straight Women: 10%

Source: bit.ly/CRHLPAccess

> Over half of LGBTQ people were not out to any faculty or school staff and more than one-third were not out to any other students in college.

![Bar chart showing percentage of LGBTQ College students who were not out to any faculty or school staff and not out to any other students.]

- Not out to any faculty or school staff: 60%
- Not out to any other students: 37%

Source: bit.ly/LGBTQ4yrcollege

> More than 1/2 of transgender people say that their mental health was not good while in college or graduate school.

![Pie chart showing percentage of LBQ Women and Straight Women who did not receive a PAP test in the last five years.]

- LBQ Women: 31%
- Straight Women: 20%

Source: bit.ly/TransHigherEd
The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issues a proposed rule to protect LGBTQ people from discrimination in health care under Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act.

Thirty-five states have voter ID laws that require people to provide some form of identification to vote during the midterm elections.

President Biden issues an executive order to cancel $10,000 of student loan debt for people earning less than $125,000 per year and $20,000 for those with Pell grants.

**HEALTH**

- LGBT adults in California are more likely to face delays in getting needed health care.

- LGBT adults in California are more likely to face delays in getting needed health care.

Transgender people are more likely to have federal student loans than their cisgender LGBQ and non-LGBQ counterparts.

**EDUCATION**

- Gay or lesbian
- Bisexual
- Straight

AMOUNT OF FEDERAL DEBT OWED BY TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

- Transgender
- Cisgender LGBQ
- Cisgender non-LGBQ

**VOTING RIGHTS**

- States with strict voter ID laws

- Transgender people without identification that reflects their correct gender could be disenfranchised in states with strict voter ID laws.

**CALIFORNIA**

**TREATED UNFAIRLY IN HEALTH CARE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Gay or lesbian</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Straight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AMOUNT OF FEDERAL DEBT OWED BY TRANSGENDER PEOPLE**

- None
- <$10,000
- $10,000 - $49,999
- >$50,000

**64,800**

Transgender people without identification that reflects their correct gender could be disenfranchised in states with strict voter ID laws.

- Alabama 8,400
- Arkansas 4,600
- Georgia 17,200
- Indiana 9,200
- Kansas 5,600
- Mississippi 3,800
- Tennessee 10,900
- Wisconsin 5,300