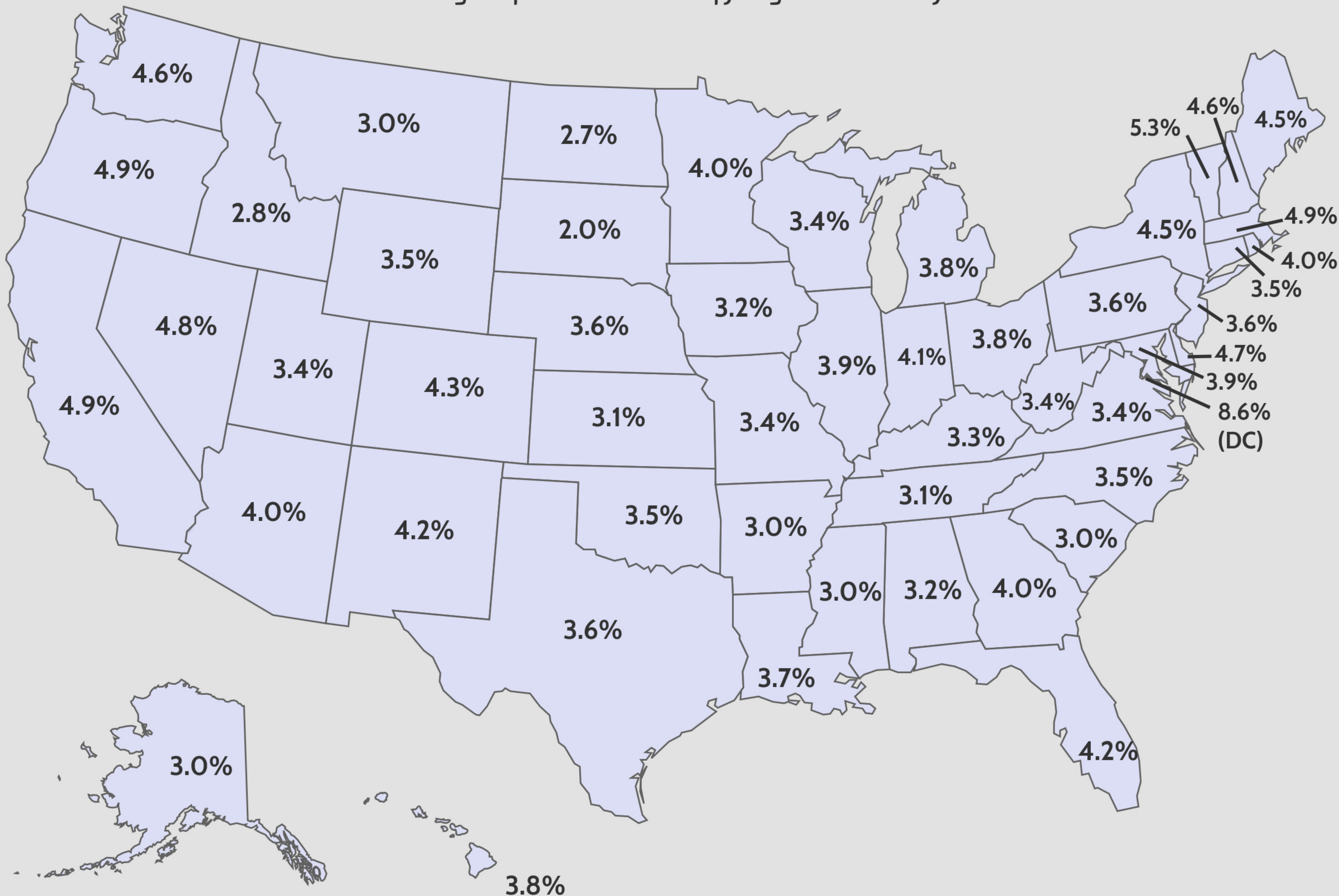


# LGBT DATA OVERVIEW

There are **10 Million LGBT** Adults in the U.S.

Nationwide, **4.1%** of adults identify as LGBT  
The percentage of adults identifying as LGBT is highest in Washington DC and lowest in South Dakota

Percentage of Adults Identifying as LGBT by State

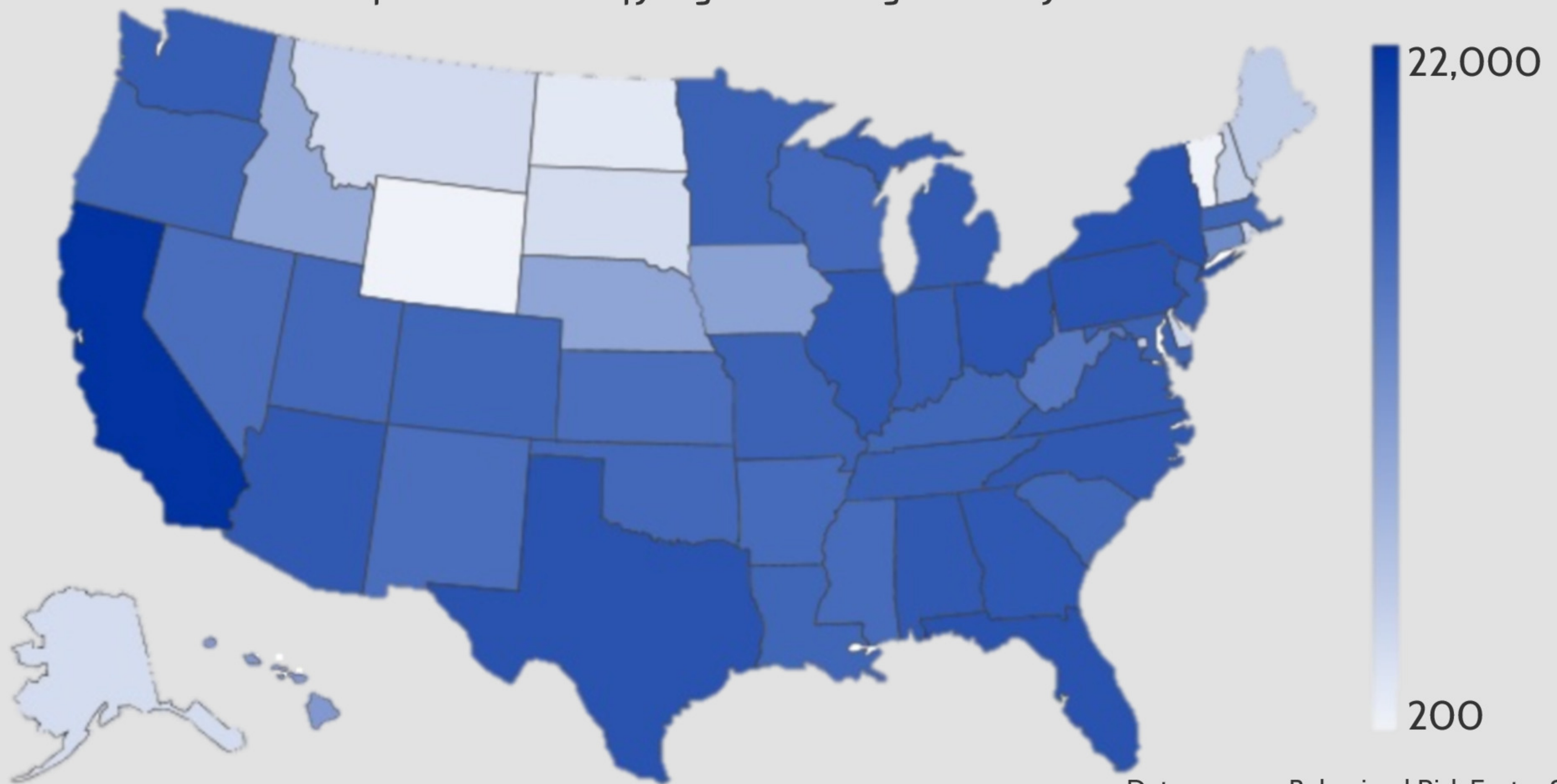


Data source: Gallup

# 1.4 Million Adults and 150,000 Youth in the U.S. Identify as Transgender

Nationwide, **0.58%** of adults and **0.73%** of youth (13-17) identify as transgender

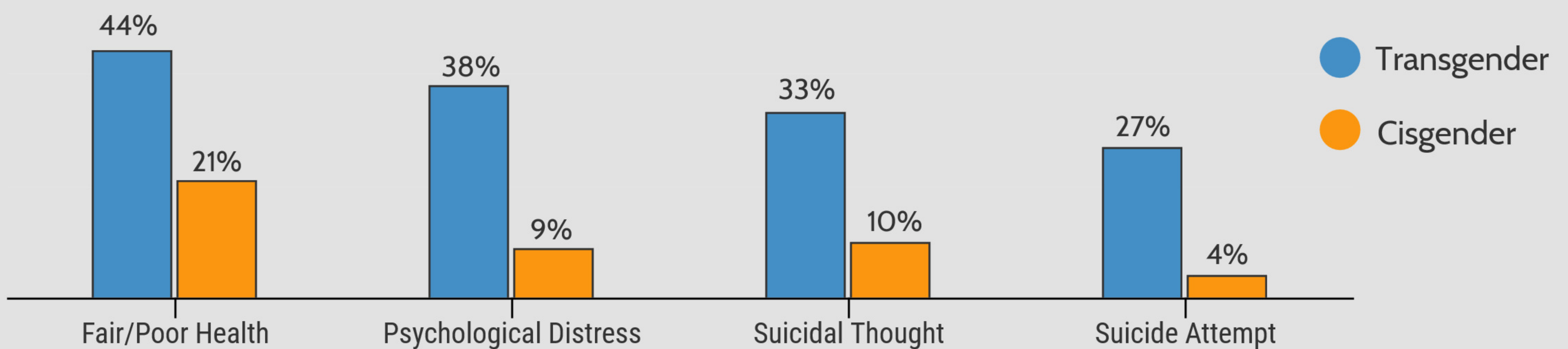
Number of Youth Identifying as Transgender by State



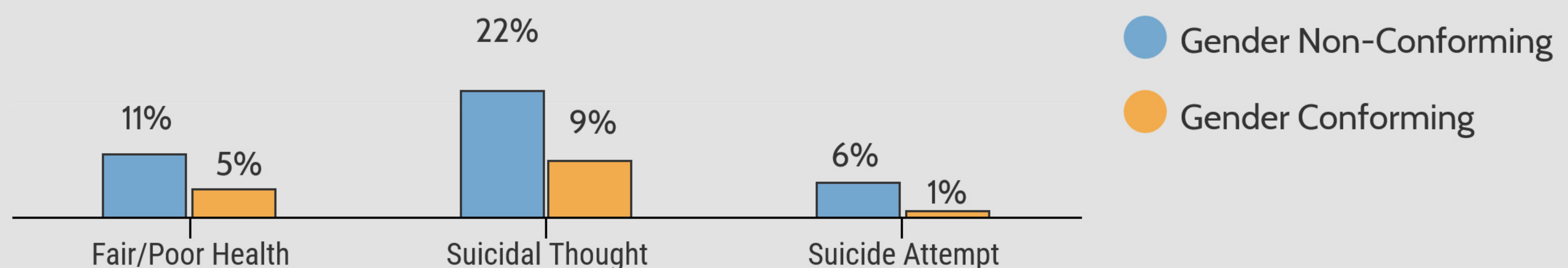
Data sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; American Community Survey

Transgender adults and youth experience **disparities in health outcomes** that have been linked to **minority stress**

Health Disparities Experienced by Transgender Adults in California



Health Disparities Experienced by Gender Non-Conforming Youth in California

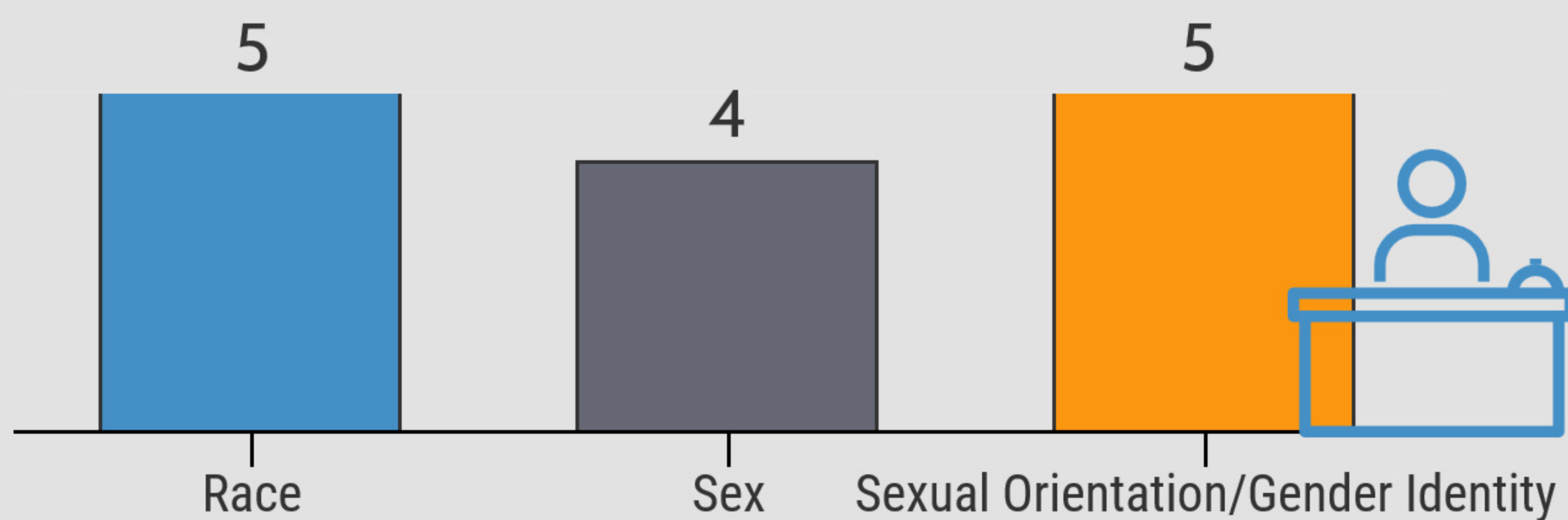


Data source: California Health Interview Survey

# LGBT People Experience **Discrimination** in Employment, Housing, and Public Accommodations

LGBT people file **complaints of sexual orientation or gender identity discrimination** with state enforcement agencies at similar rates to people of color filing race discrimination complaints and women filing sex discrimination complaints

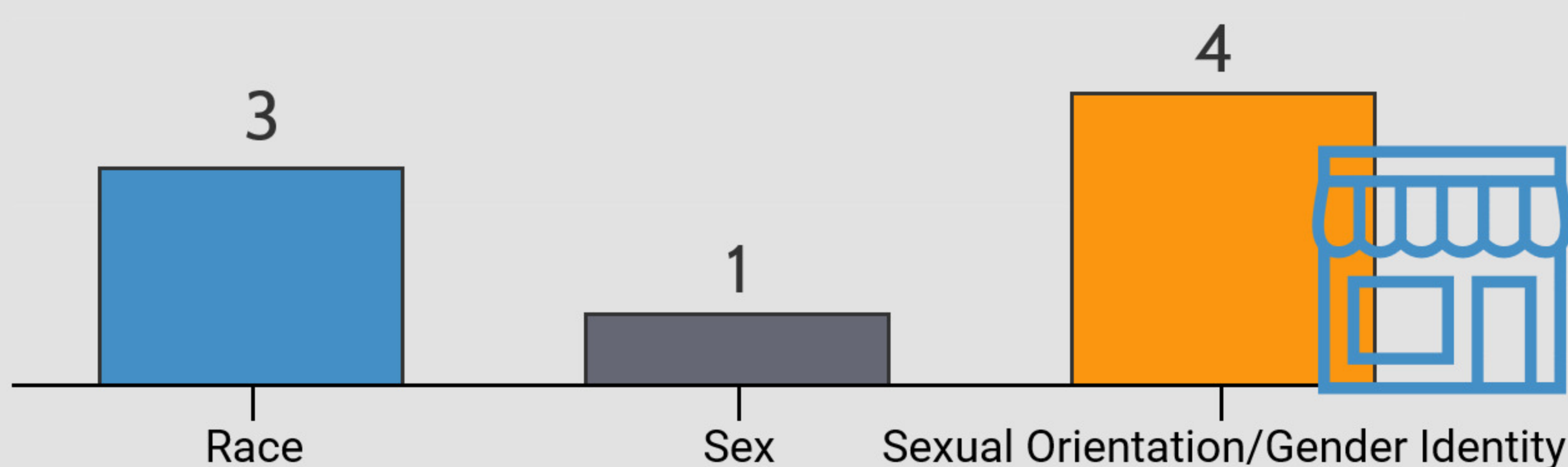
Number of **EMPLOYMENT** Discrimination Complaints Filed  
Per 10,000 Adults with Each Protected Characteristic



Number of **HOUSING** Discrimination Complaints Filed Per  
100,000 Adults with Each Protected Characteristic



Number of **PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS** Discrimination Complaints  
Filed Per 100,000 Adults with Each Protected Characteristic



Data source: State administrative enforcement agencies in states that prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

# Stigma and Discrimination against LGBT People Can Hurt the Economy

LGBT people face multiple forms of stigma and discrimination which limit their ability to fully contribute to the economy, including:



Police abuse and over-incarceration



More likely to experience violence



Workplace harassment and discrimination



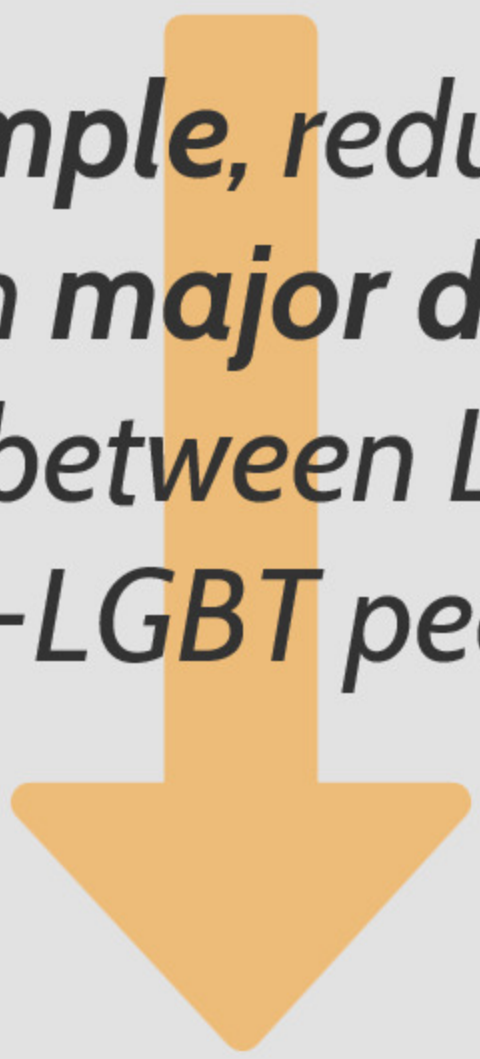
Discrimination and bullying in schools



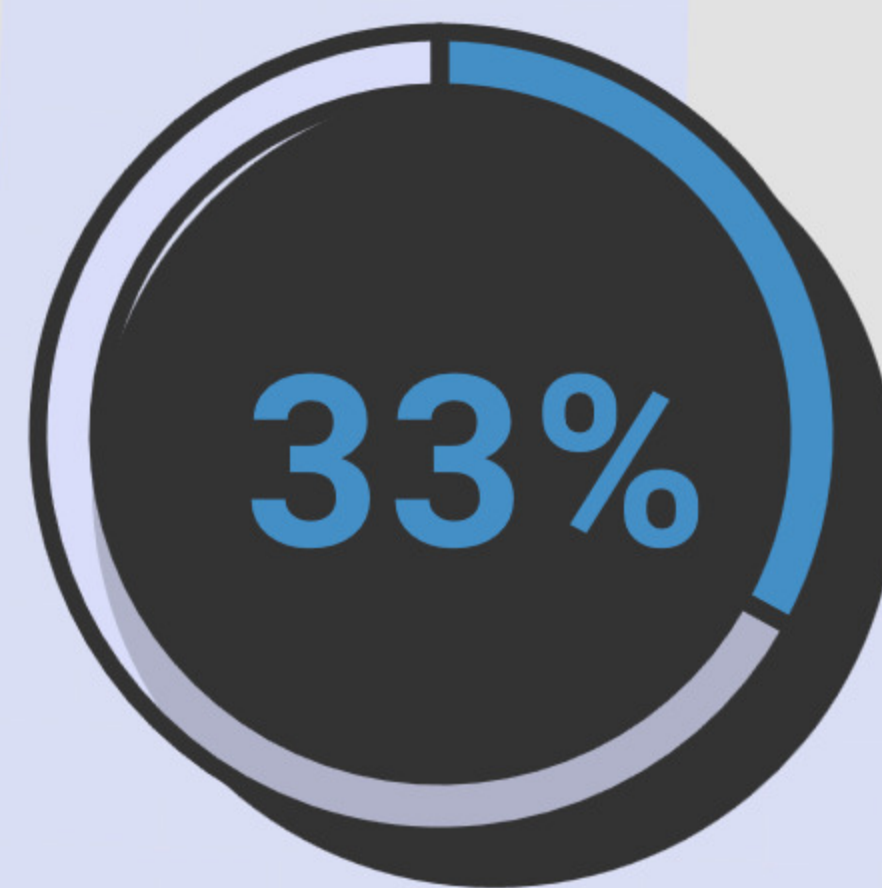
Health disparities

Individuals, Governments, and Economies **Benefit** when **Discrimination and Stigma** are **Reduced**

*For example, reducing the disparity in major depressive disorder between LGBT and non-LGBT people*



*by 33% in Texas*



*would impact 25,400 LGBT individuals*

*and would benefit the state's economy by **\$385.3 MILLION** annually in reduced health care costs and increased productivity*

*Reducing the disparity in binge drinking by the same amount would benefit the state's economy by **\$157.2 million annually***

In addition, reducing housing and employment discrimination against transgender residents in Texas would save the state up to **\$1.3 million annually in Medicaid expenditures** and **\$370,000 in homeless shelter expenditures annually**

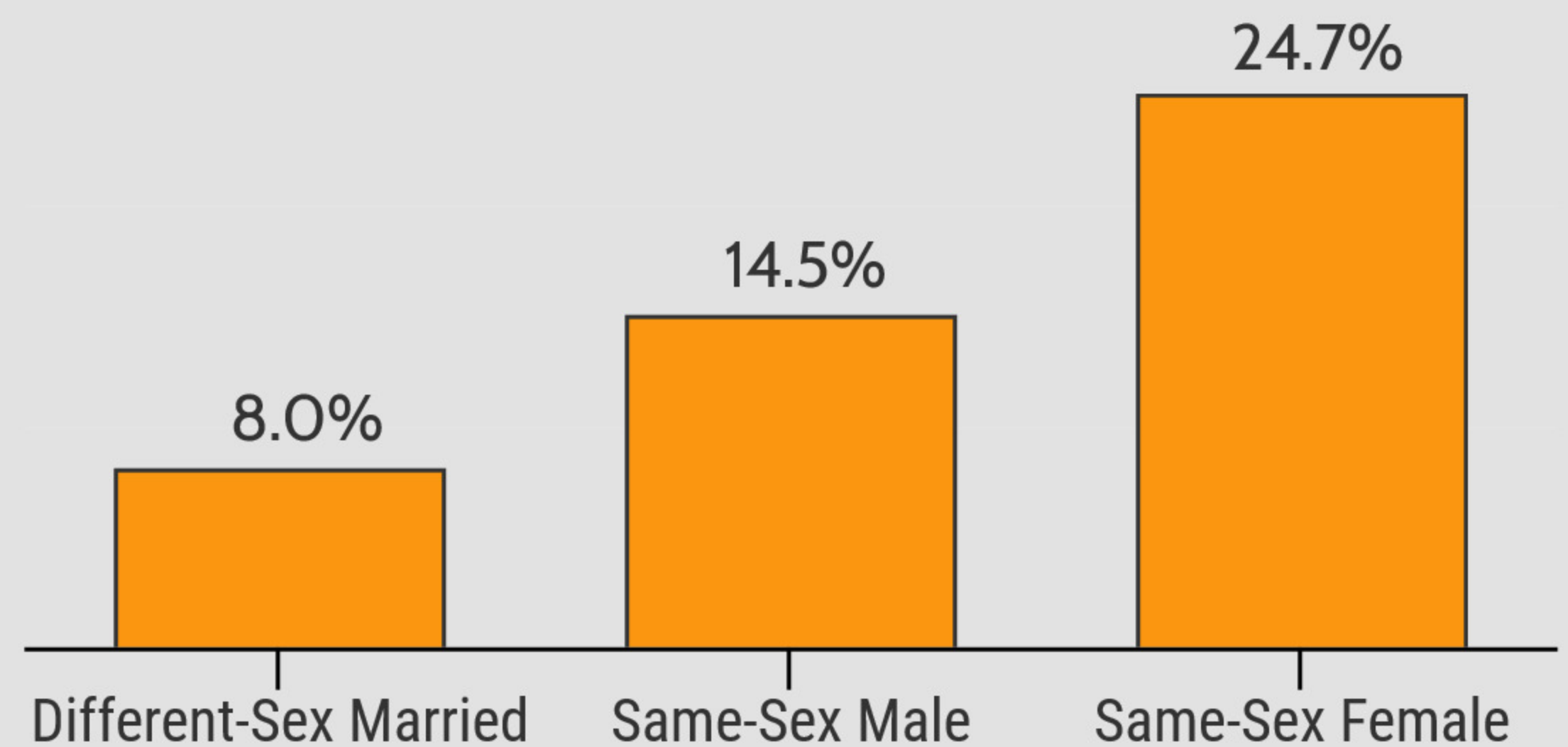
Research shows that other states would experience similar benefits from reducing stigma and discrimination against LGBT residents

# LGBT People Experience Economic Inequality

## Many LGBT people live in poverty

- 7.9% of lesbian couples are in poverty; compared to 5.8% of married different-sex couples
- Over 1 in 5 children of same-sex couples are in poverty; compared to 12.1% of children of married different-sex couples
- African American same-sex couples have poverty rates more than twice that of African American married different-sex couples

African American Poverty Rates by Couple Type



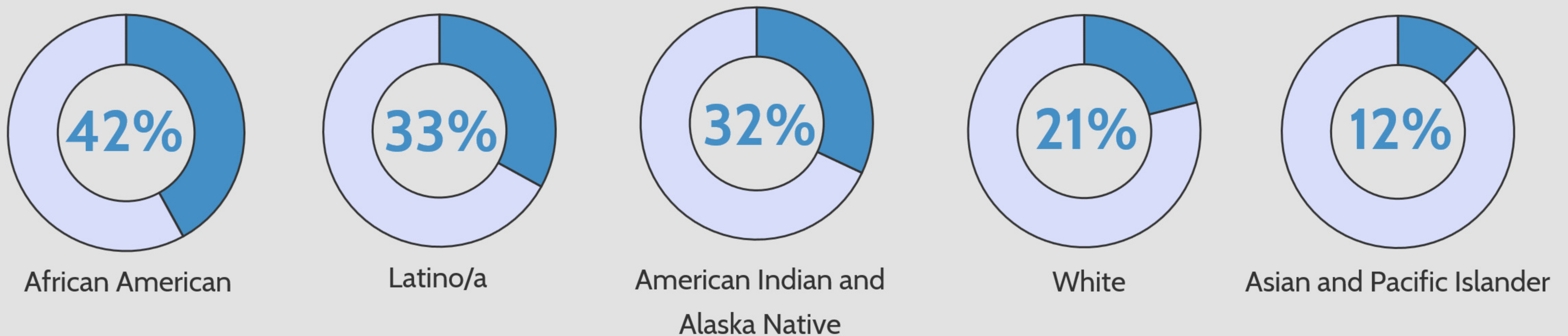
## 2.2 million LGBT people experienced food insecurity in the past year



LGBT people are 1.6x more likely to experience food insecurity than non-LGBT people

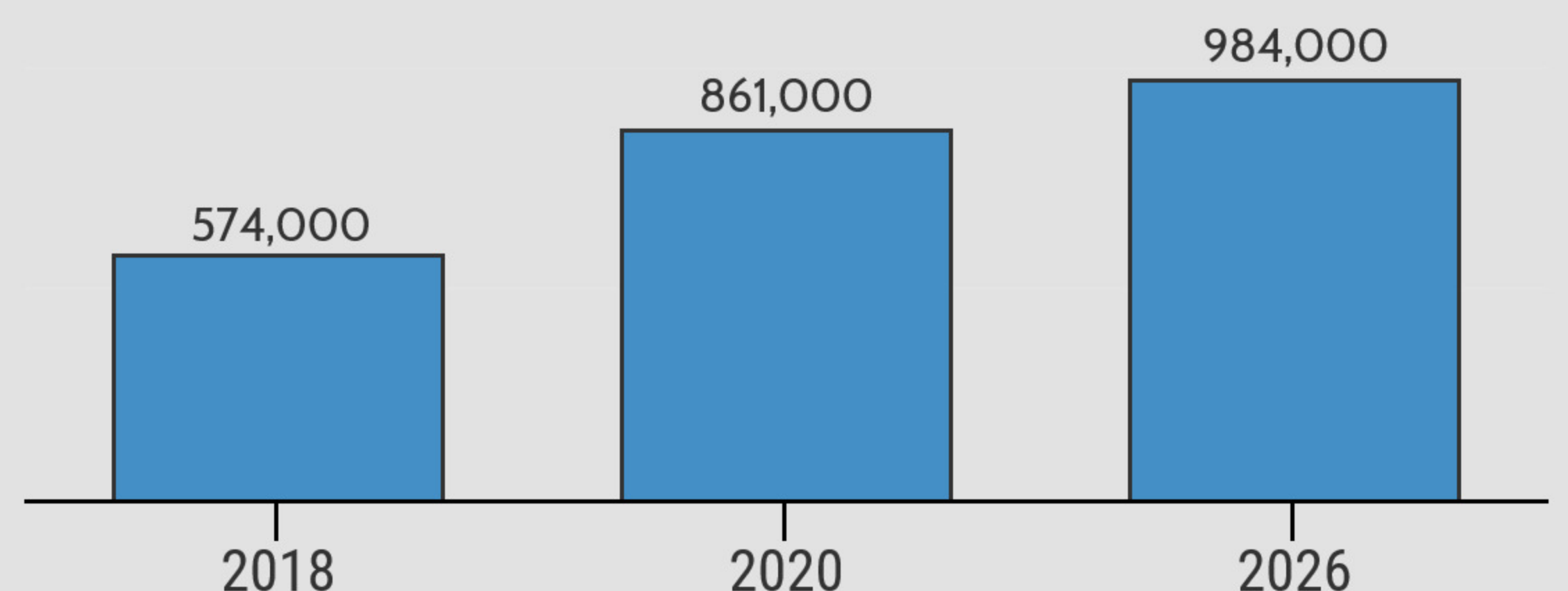
African American, Latino/a, and American Indian/Alaska Native LGBT People are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity

Percent Food Insecure by Race



Over half a million LGBT people would lose health insurance by 2018 if the Affordable Care Act were repealed

Number of LGBT People Who Would Lose Health Insurance if ACA Were Repealed



Data sources: American Community Survey; Congressional Budget Office; Gallup

# Sexual Minority Adults and Youth Are Disproportionately Incarcerated

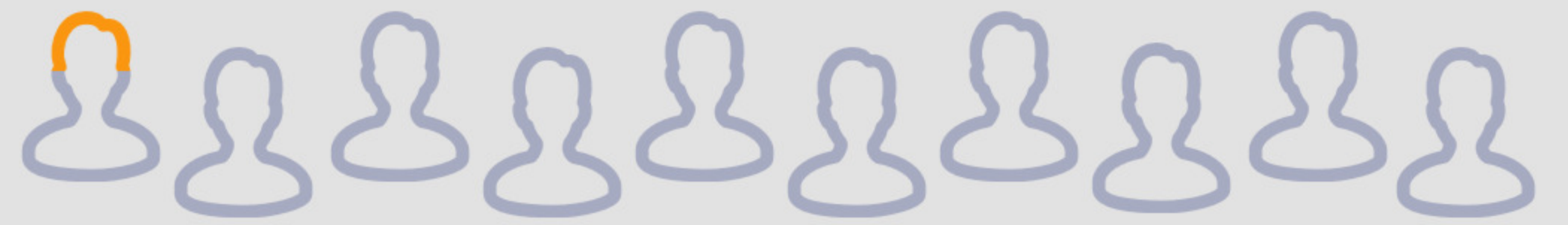
LGB people are  
**3x more likely**

to be incarcerated than the  
general U.S. population

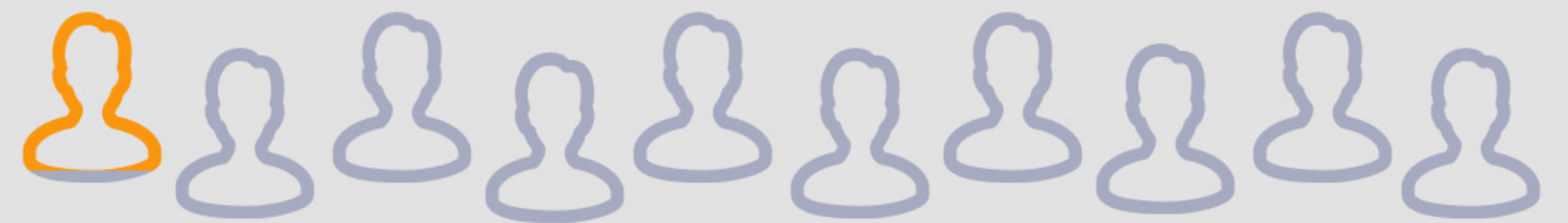
**238,000**

LGB adults are incarcerated in  
U.S. prisons and jails

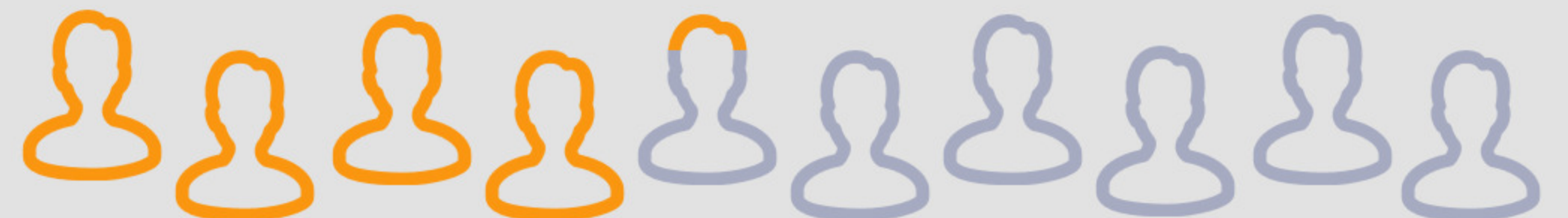
**3.5%** of the U.S. adult population is LGB



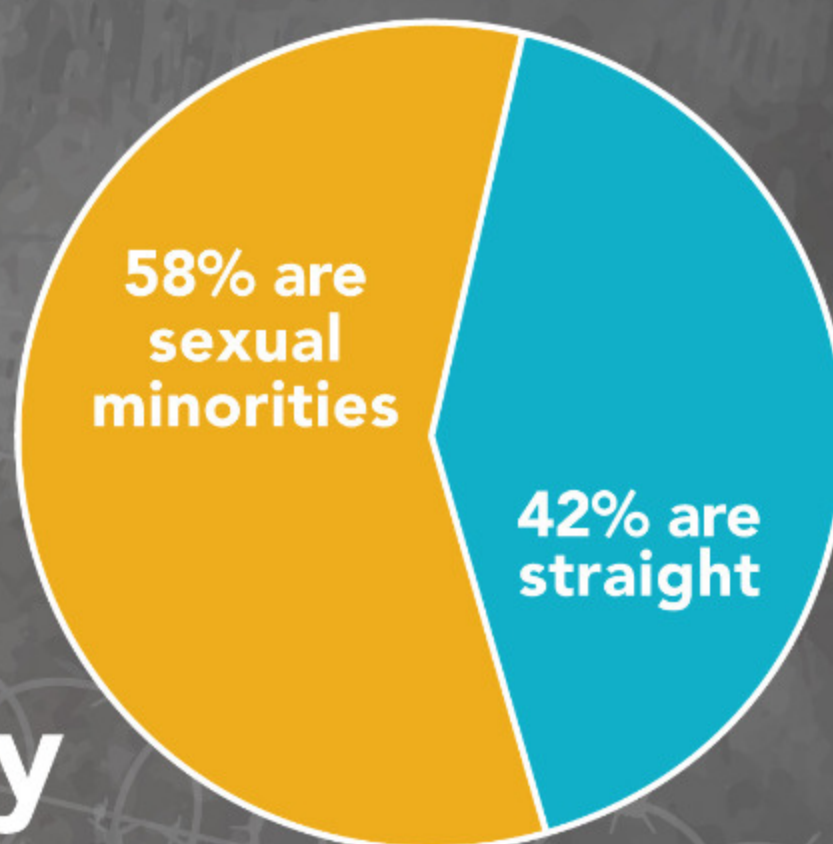
**9.3%** of men in prisons are gay or bisexual



**42.1%** of women in prisons are gay or bisexual

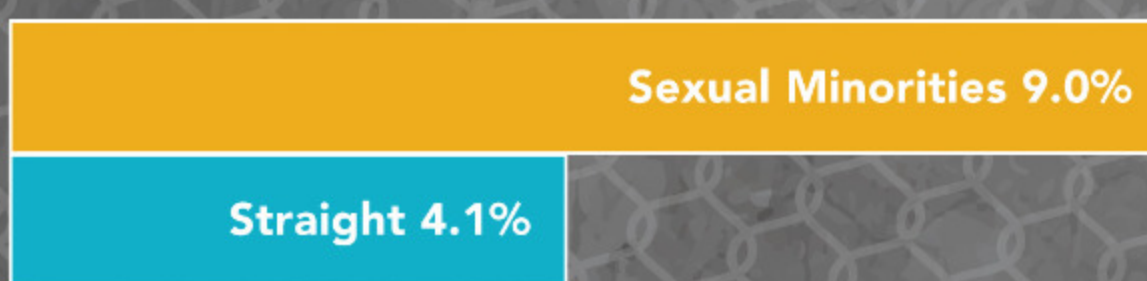


Sexual minority girls are  
**disproportionately**  
**incarcerated.**



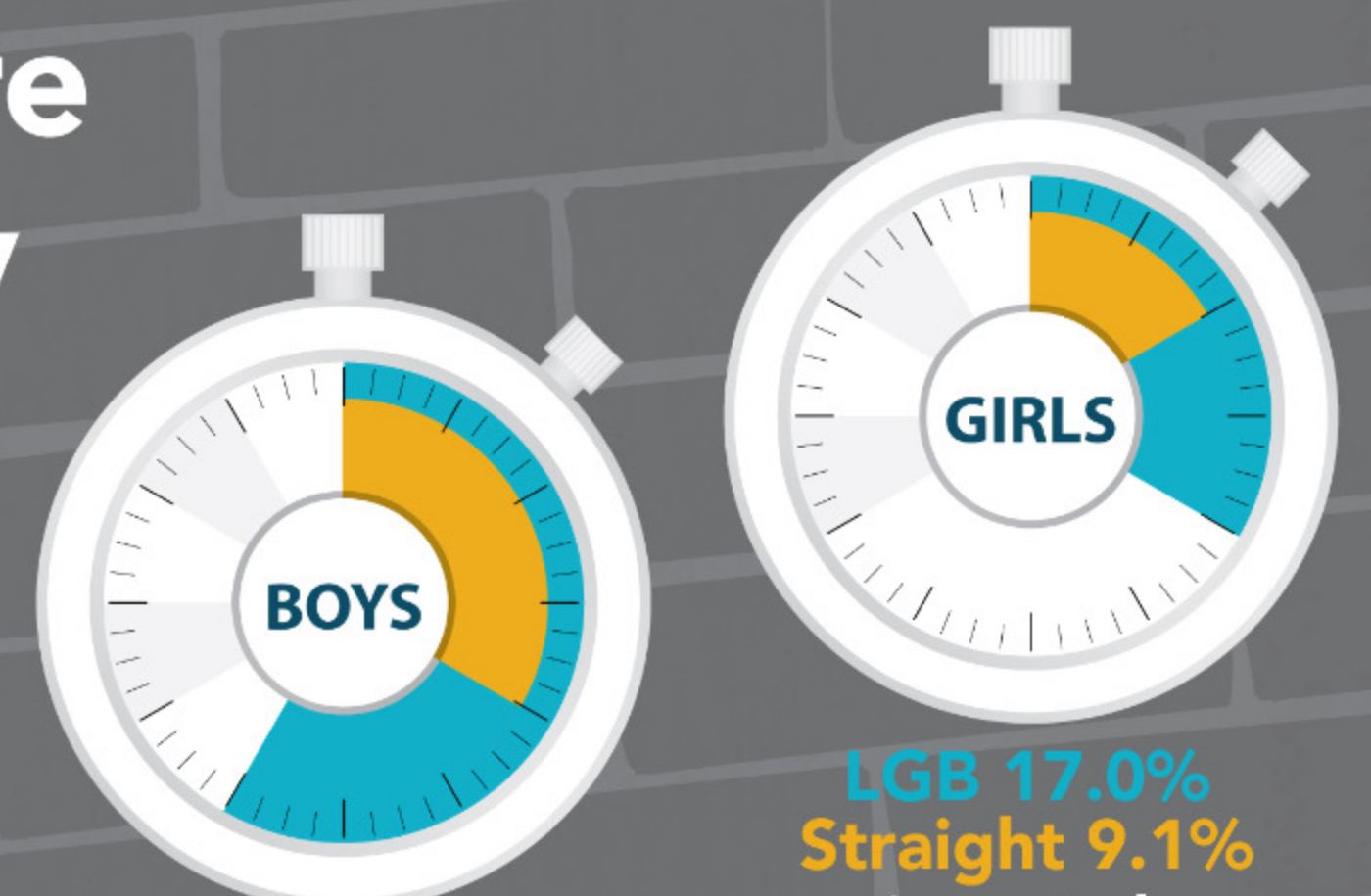
Incarcerated sexual minority  
girls are **at risk.**

Victimized  
by peers



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**LGB youth** were  
held in custody  
longer than  
**heterosexual**  
**youth.**



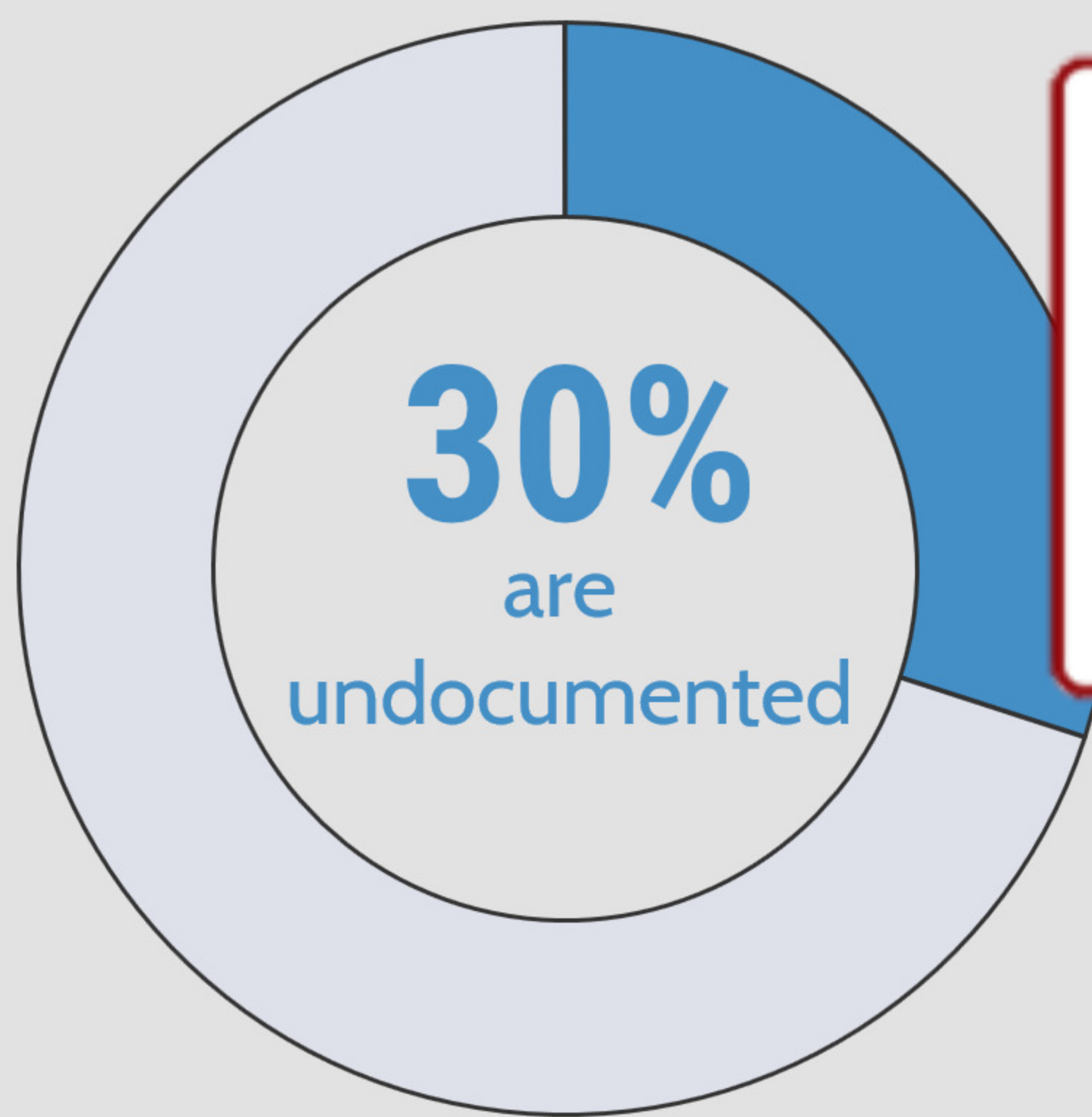
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# LGBT Immigrants in the U.S.

The U.S. is home to over

**900,000**

LGBT immigrants



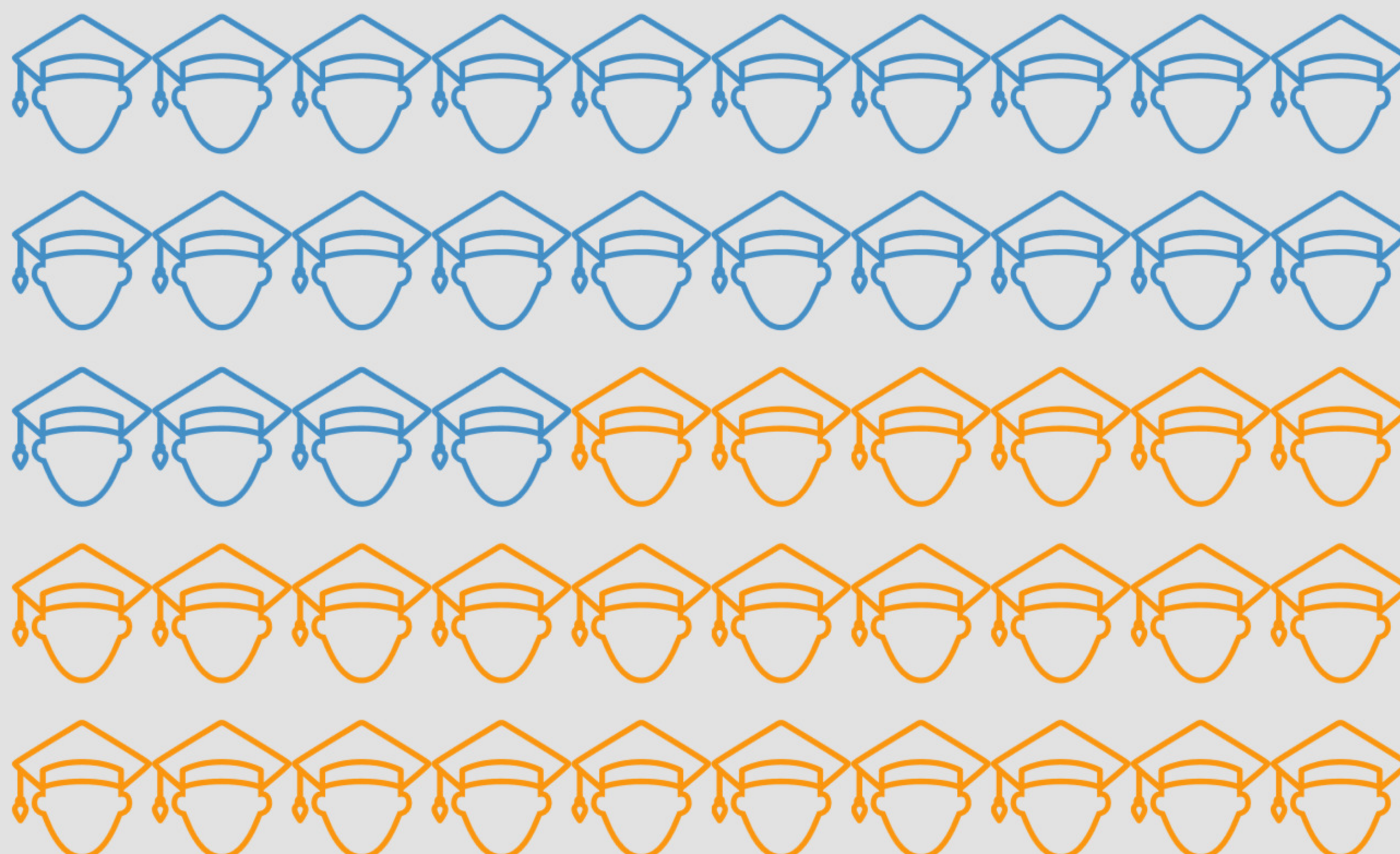
**267,000**

There are at least 267,000 LGBT adult undocumented immigrants living in the U.S. today.



There are over  
**75,000**  
LGBT DREAMers

**36,000** are enrolled  
in DACA



# HIV Criminalization in California

800 people came into contact with the criminal system in California under HIV-specific laws between 1988 and 2014

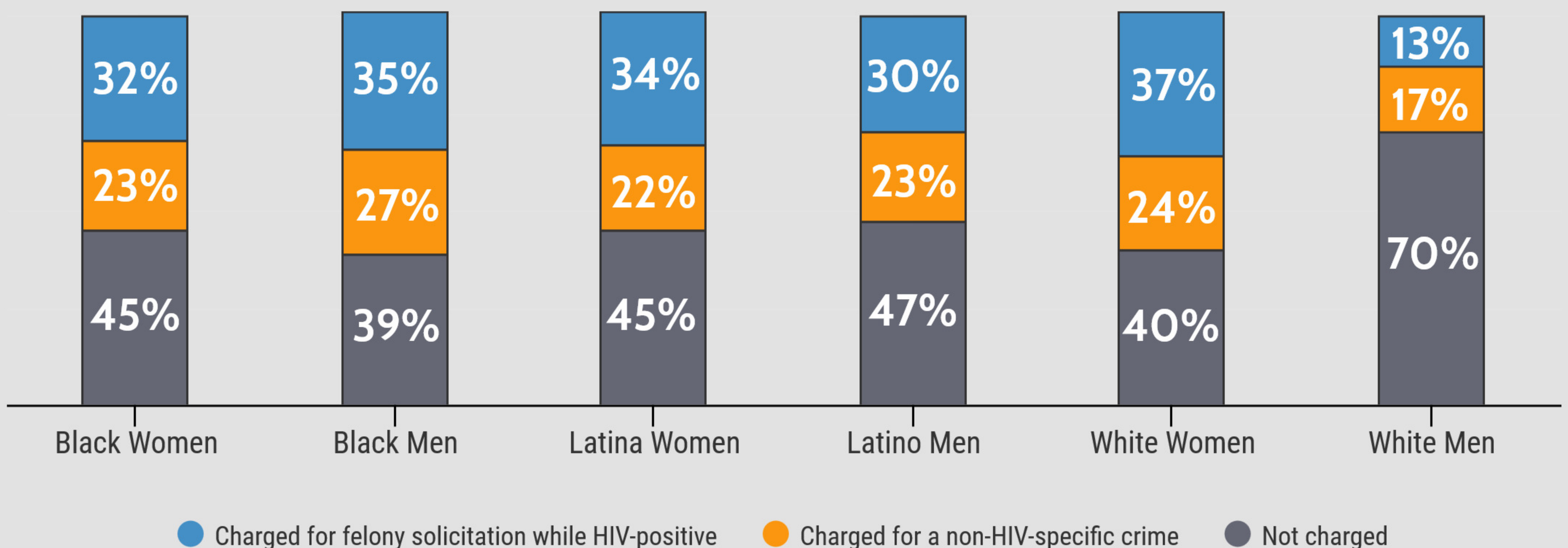
**98%** of convictions did not require proof of intent to transmit HIV

**93%** of convictions did not require proof of conduct that is likely to transmit the virus

**0** convictions required actual transmission of the virus to prove the offense

Enforcement of HIV criminalization laws has been applied differently based on race/ethnicity and sex

Enforcement under Felony Solicitation while HIV-Positive Statute



Data sources: California Department of Justice Criminal Offender Record Information





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