

National Estimates of Food Insecurity LGBT People and COVID-19

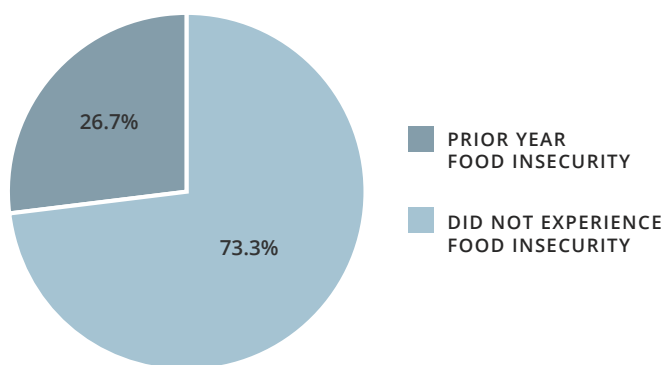
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OVERVIEW

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, inequities in access to food across the United States are especially apparent. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people are among the many subgroups of Americans known to experience especially high rates of food insecurity, meaning the experience of not having enough food to eat. Here we report updated figures to our 2016 report on LGBT food insecurity, providing a snapshot of current vulnerabilities at risk of exacerbation during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Figure 1. Estimates of food insecurity among LGBT adults, 2017

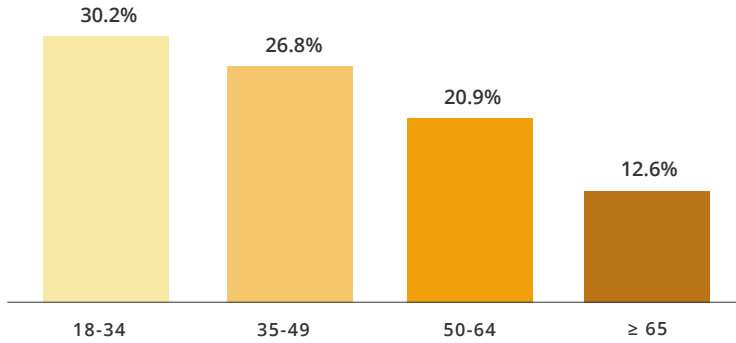


Overall, nearly 27% of LGBT people, an estimated 3,029,000 adults, experienced food insecurity in the year prior to the survey¹ (see Figure 1). When we look at subgroups of LGBT people, we see that food insecurity is a concern across race and ethnicity, age, and sex,² but also that some groups experience food insecurity at especially high levels. With regard to age, young adults have a particularly high rate of food insecurity (see Figure 2).

¹To estimate the number of LGBT adults aged 18 or older experiencing food insecurity, the number of LGBT adults in the United States (unrounded: 11,342,871) as reported in <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/adult-lgbt-pop-us/> was multiplied by 26.7% and rounded to the nearest 1,000; By “Past year”, we are referring to the last 12 months at the time respondents completed the 2017 Gallup Poll.

²Please see Methods Note for measurement of sex in the 2017 Gallup Poll. We use this term here to reflect how the question was asked, wherein potential responses (male and female) use language associated with sex assigned at birth and cannot be assumed to reflect a respondent’s current gender identity.

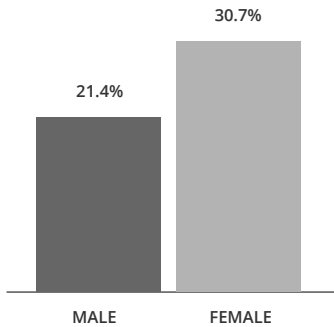
Figure 2. Food insecurity among LGBT adults by age, 2017



Some LGBT subgroups experience food insecurity at especially high levels. Young adults have a particularly high rate of food insecurity.

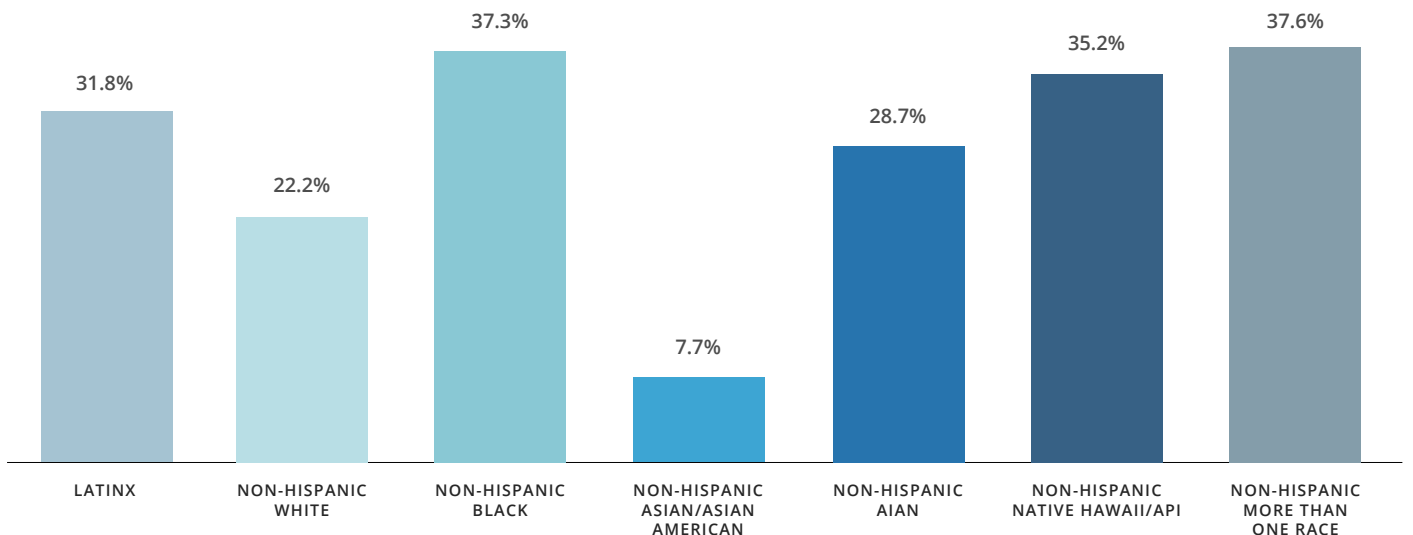
Figure 3 shows that one in three LBT women and one in five GBT men experience food insecurity. Among all food-insecure LGBT adults, the majority (66%) identified themselves as female.

Figure 3. Food insecurity among LGBT adults by sex, 2017



With regard to race and ethnicity, analyses show that all racial and ethnic groups experience some level of food insecurity. However, Black, Latinx, American Indian, and Pacific Islander LGBT people report particularly high rates, and White and Asian/Asian American LGBT people report food insecurity at a lower rate.

Figure 4. Food insecurity among LGBT adults by race and ethnicity, 2017



In response to food insecurity, the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service administers several food and nutrition assistance programs, the largest of which is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).³ The program provides monthly benefits to purchase food. To be eligible for SNAP benefits, capped at about \$350 per month for a household of two in the contiguous United States, households must meet several criteria. One primary criterion is that the household does not exceed a monthly gross income above 130% of the official federal poverty level (FPL) for that household's size. Our analyses of the 2017 Gallup Poll data show that LGBT people across a range of income levels experience some level of food insecurity. However, it is also clear that people experiencing poverty are at the greatest risk, including those situated slightly above the federal cutoff for SNAP eligibility.

Table 1. Food insecurity among LGBT adults by poverty level, 2017 (n = 5,981)

	NO FOOD INSECURITY	PRIOR-YEAR FOOD INSECURITY
	% N = 4,633	% N = 1,348
≤ 130% FPL	51.0%	49.0%
	684	627
131%–200% FPL	63.9%	36.1%
	486	264
≥ 201% FPL	86.1%	13.9%
	3,463	457

IMPLICATIONS

The high rate of food insecurity among LGBT people has persisted. The overall percentage of LGBT people who report not having enough food to eat is more than twice the proportion found in the general population (11% in 2018, according to the USDA⁴). Although all age, gender, race and ethnicity, and income-level subgroups experienced some food insecurity, levels of food insecurity were highest among adults under 35 years of age, people of color, women, and those with low incomes. Most notably, hunger is a considerable problem among those eligible for food assistance benefits (SNAP) and for about one third of those living just above the federal poverty level but not currently covered by existing benefits programs. These data provide a national snapshot of a key domain of economic disparities among LGBT people prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting job loss, furloughs, and restricted access to foods in stores during 2020. As such, this brief highlights the need for policies and services that connect LGBT people with benefits and services—in particular those who may have never accessed these services before and now may need help navigating the system. An implication of this work is also the continued need for collecting sexual orientation and gender identity data to track the impact of various efforts to reduce food insecurity.

³SNAP was known as the Food Stamps Program until 2008.

⁴<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/chart-gallery/gallery/chart-detail/?chartId=58378>

METHODS NOTE

This fact sheet presents data from the 2017 Gallup Daily Tracking survey from a sample of approximately 160,000 adults aged 18 or older who reside in the 50 U.S. states or the District of Columbia. Respondents were obtained through list-assisted random-digit dialing (70% cell phone, 30% landline) and randomly assigned to the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index survey. This survey was administered by telephone and could be completed in English or Spanish. Respondents were recruited daily for the first half of the year and then weekly starting in July 2017. All percentages are weighted using Gallup poststratification national sampling weights that account for differences in survey sampling fractions, unless otherwise noted, and ensure estimates are representative of the U.S. national population. All reported sample sizes (*n*'s) are unweighted. All tables and figures with comparisons among the LGBT sample (*N* = 6,364) represent a significant association between food insecurity and the other variable of interest, tested using the corrected and weighted Pearson chi-square test (Stata `svy tab` procedure).

LGBT identity is based on responses to the question, "Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?" Respondents who answered "yes" were classified as LGBT; those answering "no" were classified as non-LGBT. Respondents were classified as male or female based on their response to the question, "I am required to ask, are you male or female?" Race and ethnicity was defined based on responses to two questions: Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (yes or no) and race (choose all that apply.) Respondents who indicated that they are Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin were classified as Latinx or Hispanic, and all non-Hispanic respondents were classified by race (single race or more than one race). Participant-reported annual household income range and size were used to create an ordinal measure of percentage of poverty. Annual household income was recoded to the midpoint for each income range or to the lower limit of the top 5% of household incomes, as measured by the U.S. census, for those who selected the highest income category (\$120,000 or more).⁵ Recoded income was divided by size-specific poverty thresholds⁶ to obtain percentage poverty (i.e., the "income-to-needs ratio" according to U.S. census criteria).⁷ Respondents were then placed into one of three economic status groups: $\leq 130\%$ (SNAP eligible⁸), 131%–200%, and $\geq 201\%$ of the federal poverty level. Food insecurity was defined as ever "not having enough money to buy food that you or your family needed" in the past 12 months.

⁵ US Census Bureau. Table H-1. Income Limits for Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of All Households: 1967 to 2018. Available at: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-income-households.html>. Accessed April 19, 2020.

⁶ US Census Bureau. Poverty Thresholds for 2017 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years. Available at: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thres>. Accessed April 19, 2020.

⁷ US Census Bureau. How the Census Bureau measures poverty. Available at: <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html>. Accessed April 19, 2020.

⁸ USDA Memo to All Regional Directors Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. DATE: July 28, 2017 SUBJECT: SNAP – Fiscal Year 2018 Cost-of-Living Adjustments. Available at: https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/snap/SNAP_Fiscal_Year_2018_Cost_of_Living_Adjustments.pdf. Accessed April 19, 2020.

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