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Publication Date
2021-02-01

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RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

THE IMPACT OF THE FALL 2020 COVID-19 SURGE ON LGBT ADULTS IN THE US

February 2021

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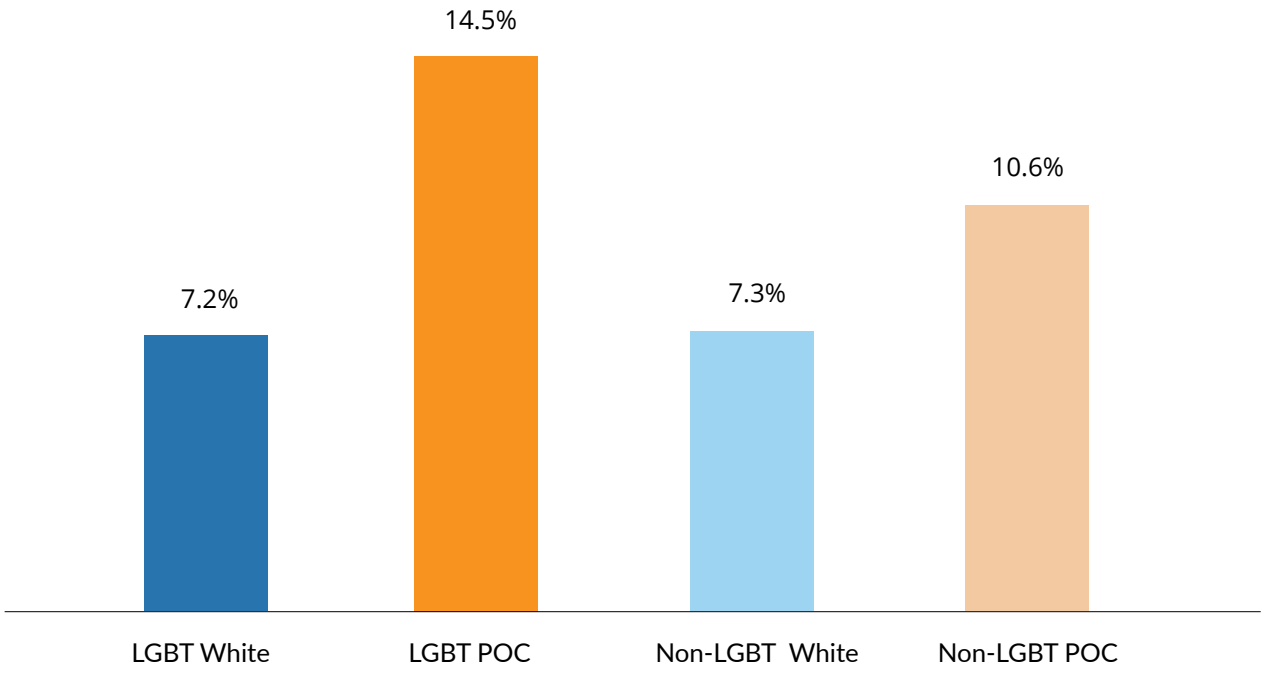
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Prior Williams Institute research has shown that many LGBT adults are at higher risk of serious illness related to COVID-19 and its resulting negative economic impacts. This report provides new data on the impact of COVID-19 on LGBT people collected in the fall of 2020.

Drawing upon data collected by Ipsos from a nationally representative sample of over 12,000 adults between August 21, 2020 to December 21, 2020, our main finding is that the impact of the pandemic on LGBT communities cannot be fully understood without considering race and ethnicity as well as sexual orientation and gender identity. In short, across a number of indicators, LGBT people of color are more likely to experience the health and economic impacts of COVID-19 than non-LGBT White people. They are also more likely to follow public health measures, such as getting tested for COVID-19, social distancing, and wearing masks than non-LGBT White people.

Positive COVID 19 tests among those who have tested by LGBT status and race/ethnicity



Questions that measure respondents' trust in government and public health officials regarding COVID-19 show that LGBT people were less likely to trust the Trump administration and pharmaceutical companies' handling of the pandemic and more likely to trust the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), state governments, and other public health officials. With a change to the Biden administration, restoring trust in institutions that are critical to successfully vaccinating LGBT communities, and in particular LGBT communities of color, will be critical.

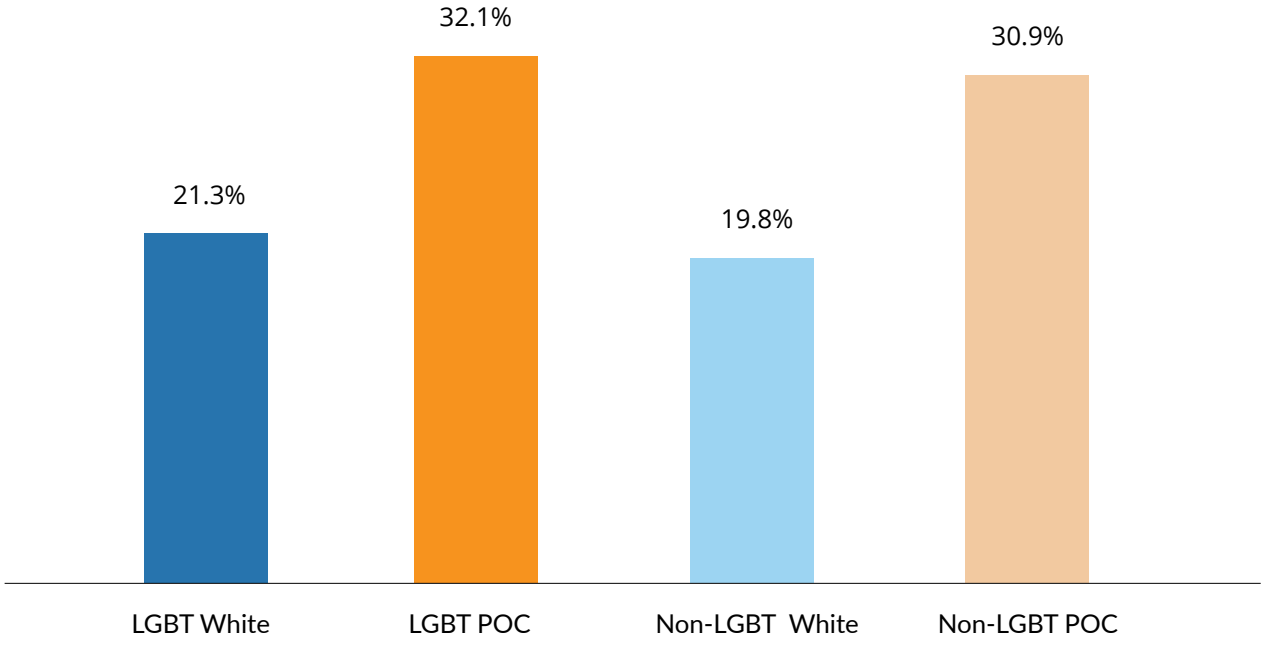
Finally, most government data collection efforts focused on COVID-19 do not include sexual orientation and gender identity measures. These omissions, including from the U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey, as well as other state and federal efforts to track deaths and disease more generally, hinder efforts to incorporate the needs of LGBT populations into COVID-19 recovery efforts.

KEY FINDINGS

Health Impacts of COVID-19

- Among those who have tested for COVID-19, positivity rates were similar between LGBT people (10.3%) and non-LGBT people (8.6%).
- However, when taking race and ethnicity into account LGBT people of color (14.5%) and non-LGBT people of color (10.6%) had higher positivity rates than non-LGBT White people (7.3%).
- Further, LGBT people of color (32.1%) and non-LGBT people of color (30.9%) were over 50% more likely than White LGBT and White non-LGBT respondents (21.3% and 19.8%) to personally know someone who died of COVID-19.

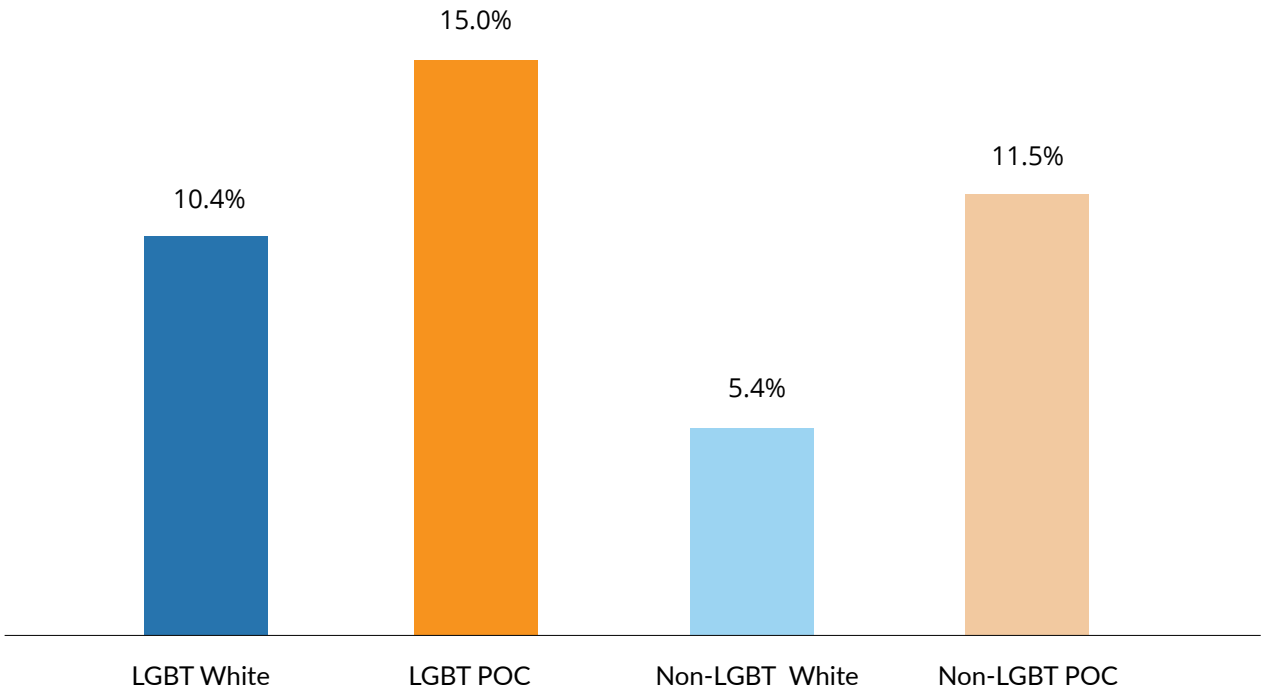
Know someone personally who died of COVID-19 among US adults by LGBT status and race/ethnicity



Economic Impacts of COVID-19

- LGBT respondents were more likely than non-LGBT respondents to be laid off (12.4% v. 7.8%) or furloughed from their jobs (14.1% v. 9.7%), report problems affording basic household goods (23.5% v. 16.8%), and report having problems paying their rent or mortgage (19.9% v. 11.7%).
- When taking race and ethnicity into account, fewer non-LGBT White respondents reported negative economic consequences of the pandemic than LGBT White, LGBT people of color, and non-LGBT people of color respondents. Members of each of these groups were over twice as likely to have been laid off or temporality furloughed from work when compared to non-LGBT White adults.

Recently laid off work among US adults by LGBT status and race/ethnicity



Similarly, LGBT people of color were over twice as likely to report having less ability to pay for household goods in the two weeks before the survey (28.7% v. 14.2%) and over three times as likely to report having less ability to pay their rent or mortgage (26.3% v. 8.8%) than non-LGBT White respondents.

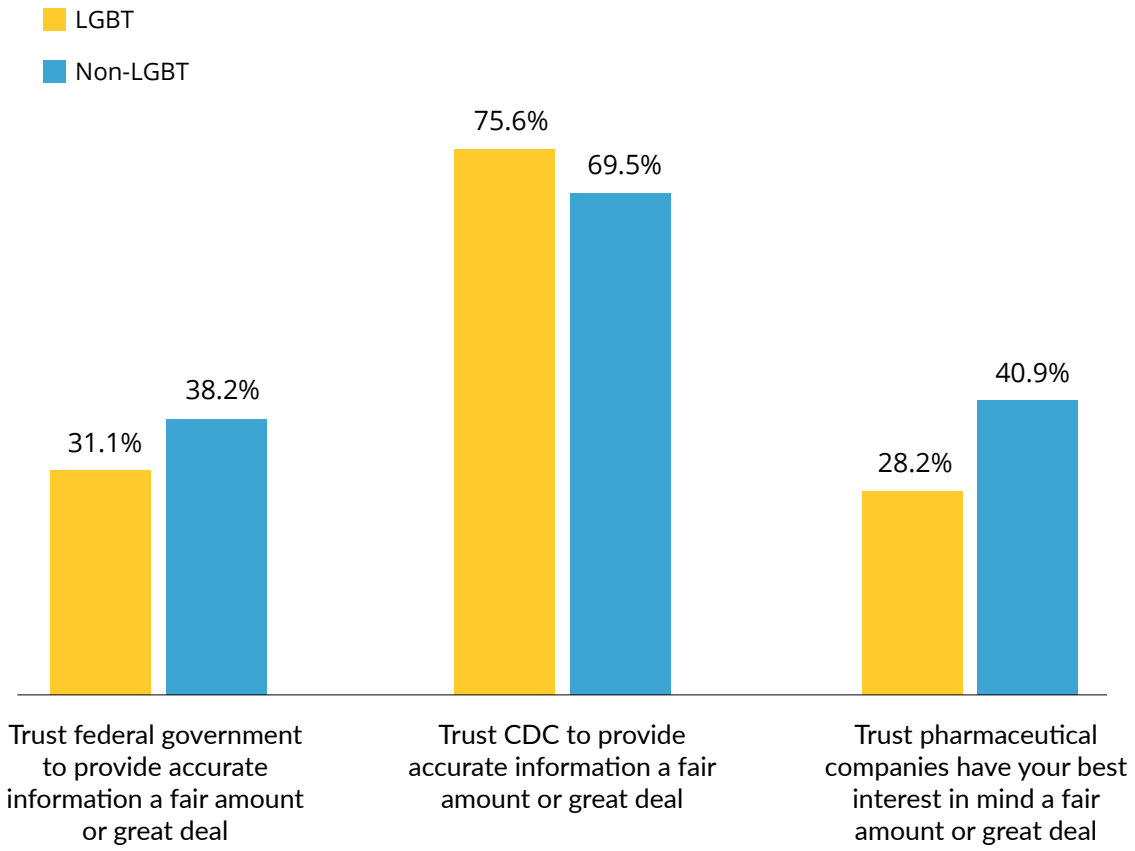
Following Public Health Recommendations & Vaccination

- LGBT respondents were more likely to report being concerned about getting sick from COVID-19 (85.1% v. 75.0%), wearing a mask outside of the home (94.0% v. 89.9%), and practicing social distancing (80.0% v. 75.0%) than their non-LGBT counterparts.
- White LGBT people, LGBT people of color, and non-LGBT people of color were more likely to report being concerned about getting sick with COVID-19, wearing a mask outside of the home, and practicing social distancing than non-LGBT White respondents. For example, 92.3% of LGBT people of color reported wearing a mask all or some of the time outside of the home compared to 86.7% of non-LGBT White respondents.
- A smaller percentages non-LGBT people of color (40.3%) report that they intend to get the first generation of COVID-19 vaccines than LGBT White (54.0%) and non-LGBT White respondents (49.0%).

Trust in Government and Public Health Institutions

- During the final months of the Trump administration, fewer LGBT respondents than non-LGBT respondents reported trusting the federal government to provide accurate information about COVID-19 (31.1% v. 38.2%).

Trust in institutions related to COVID-19 among US adults by LGBT status



- In contrast, more LGBT respondents than non-LGBT respondents reported trusting the CDC (75.6% v. 69.5%) and national public health officials (74.2% v. 67.5%) for COVID-19 information.
- Perhaps the most dramatic difference between LGBT and non-LGBT adults is that while 40.9% of non-LGBT respondents indicated that pharmaceutical companies have their best interest in mind, only 28.2% of LGBT respondents felt similarly.

Collected during the surge in the pandemic in the fall and early winter of 2020, these data show the disparate impact of COVID-19 on LGBT people in general and LGBT people of color in particular. Policy and other interventions aimed at ending the pandemic and facilitating economic recovery must address the needs of LGBT people, including LGBT people of color. Specifically, data collection efforts related to COVID-19 must immediately add sexual orientation and gender identity questions, and vaccination efforts must address the built-up distrust in the federal government and pharmaceutical companies among LGBT people and people of color more generally.

INTRODUCTION

Prior Williams Institute research has shown that many LGBT adults are at higher of serious illness related to COVID-19[1] and its resulting negative economic impacts due to a variety of health and economic vulnerabilities.[2] Information about the impact of COVID-19 on LGBT people is scarce because most publicly funded data collection efforts, including from the U.S. Census Bureau's COVID-19 impact assessment surveys,[3] do not include demographic questions about sexual orientation and gender identity. Collecting data about sexual orientation and gender identity is critical to including LGBT people in recovery efforts. This report utilizes Axios/Ispos data drawn from a nationally representative sample of over 12,000 adults collected between August 21, 2020 to December 21, 2020 by Ipsos.[4]

[1] According to one recent study, an estimated 319,800 transgender adults in the U.S. have one or more medical conditions, such as asthma, diabetes, and heart disease that put them at increased risk of serious illness related to COVID-19. Another study estimated that over 800,000 LGBT adults in the U.S. are age 65 and older.

[2] Even before the pandemic began, 22% of LGBT adults experienced poverty and 27% faced food insecurity nationwide, compared to 16% and 15% of non-LGBT adults, respectively. About 667,100 transgender adults lived below 200% of the poverty line and 139,700 were unemployed. LGBT adults are more likely to be renters than non-LGBT adults. Williams Institute research found 50% of LGBT adults were homeowners, compared to 70% of non-LGBT adults. In addition, 1.4. million LGBT adults have student loans.

[3] U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Household Pulse Survey. Measuring household experiences during the coronavirus pandemic. Retrieved December 15, 2020, from https://www.census.gov/data/experimental-data-products/household-pulse-survey.html.

[4] See Appendix for methodology.

RESULTS

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

LGBT adults in the Axios-Ipsos sample were much younger than non-LGBT adults, mirroring trends observed in the general population (Table 1). Notably, four out of 10 (39.5%) LGBT respondents were 18-29 compared to just under one out of five (18.5%) non-LGBT respondents. Slightly more LGBT respondents identified as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino or with a race other than White (hereafter referred to as people of color or POC) than their non-LGBT counterparts, 42.0% v. 35.4%.

Fewer LGBT adults in the sample were married or living with a partner (44.0%) compared to non-LGBT respondents (64.3%). More LGBT respondents were renting housing (42.1% v. 25.6%) as opposed to owning (55.2% v. 72.7%), lived in urban areas (46.0% v. 34.3%), and identified as Democrats (52.0% v. 29.5%) than their non-LGBT counterparts. While similar proportions of LGBT and non-LGBT respondents completed a college degree or more and were employed full-time, LGBT respondents were almost three times as likely to be full-time students (8.2% v. 2.9%) and non-LGBT respondents were twice as likely to be retired (10.3% v. 24.2%).

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Poll, August – December 2020

	LGBT N=842	NON-LGBT N=11,608
	%	%
Age		
18-29	39.5	18.5
30-49	31.1	31.3
50-64	22.1	28.4
65+	7.4	21.8
Sex		
Male	53.9	48.7
Female	46.1	51.3
Race/ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	58.0	64.6
People of color	42.0	35.4
Relationship Status		
Married	30.7	58.9
Living with partner	13.3	5.4
Never married	45.0	19.9
Widowed	1.4	4.4
Divorced	8.2	9.7
Separated	1.5	1.8
Education		
< Four-year college	64.6	65.3
≥ Four-year college	35.4	34.7

	LGBT N=842	NON-LGBT N=11,608
	%	%
Household Income		
< $25,000	14.2	11.8
≥ $25,000	85.8	88.2
Housing Status		
Owned	55.2	72.7
Rented	42.1	25.6
Other	2.7	1.6
Urbanicity		
Urban	46.0	34.3
Suburban	44.6	47.6
Rural	9.4	18.1
Party Affiliation		
Republican	10.9	26.7
Democrat	52.0	29.5
Independent	20.9	26.8
Something else	16.2	16.9

COVID-19 TESTING

More LGBT respondents reported having taken a COVID-19 test than non-LGBT adults (38.3% v. 29.0%) (Table 2). Among those who tested, positivity rates were similar across groups (10.3% and 8.6%, respectively). However, differences emerge when looking at race/ethnicity (Table 3). Fewer non-LGBT White respondents (27.1%) reported COVID-19 testing than LGBT White (38.1%) and people of color (38.6%) and non-LGBT people of color (32.5%). Among those who had had a COVID-19 test, a smaller proportion of White non-LGBT respondents (7.3%) had positive results than both LGBT (14.5%) and non-LGBT people of color (10.6%).

Table 2. COVID-19 testing among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT N=842	NON-LGBT N=11,608
	%	%
Ever taken a COVID-19 test	38.3	29.0
Tested positive for COVID-19	10.3	8.6

Table 3. COVID-19 testing among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status and race/ethnicity, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT WHITE N=546	LGBT POC N=296	NON-LGBT WHITE N=8,175	NON-LGBT POC N=3,433
	%	%	%	%
Ever taken a COVID-19 test	38.1	38.6	27.1	32.5
Tested positive for COVID-19	7.2	14.5	7.3	10.6

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19

Several months into the pandemic, LGBT respondents were more likely to be economically impacted than their non-LGBT counterparts (Table 4). LGBT respondents were more likely to be laid off (12.4% v. 7.8%) or furloughed from their jobs (14.1% v. 9.7%), to report problems affording basic household goods (23.5% v. 16.8%) and were almost twice as likely to report having problems paying their rent or mortgage (19.9% v. 11.7%) as compared to their non-LGBT peers. More LGBT than non-LGBT respondents were renters (42.1% v. 25.6%, Table 1). Over half of LGBT (51.1%), and many non-LGBT respondents (41.0%), were very or somewhat concerned about their ability to pay bills.

Table 4. Economic impact of COVID-19 on US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT N=842	NON-LGBT N=11,608
	%	%
In the last few weeks…		
Laid off work	12.4	7.8
Temporarily furloughed or suspended	14.1	9.7
Ability to do job got worse	24.9	17.3
Ability to afford household goods got worse	23.5	16.8
Ability to pay rent or mortgage got worse	19.9	11.7
Currently, very or somewhat concerned about ability to pay bills	51.1	41.0

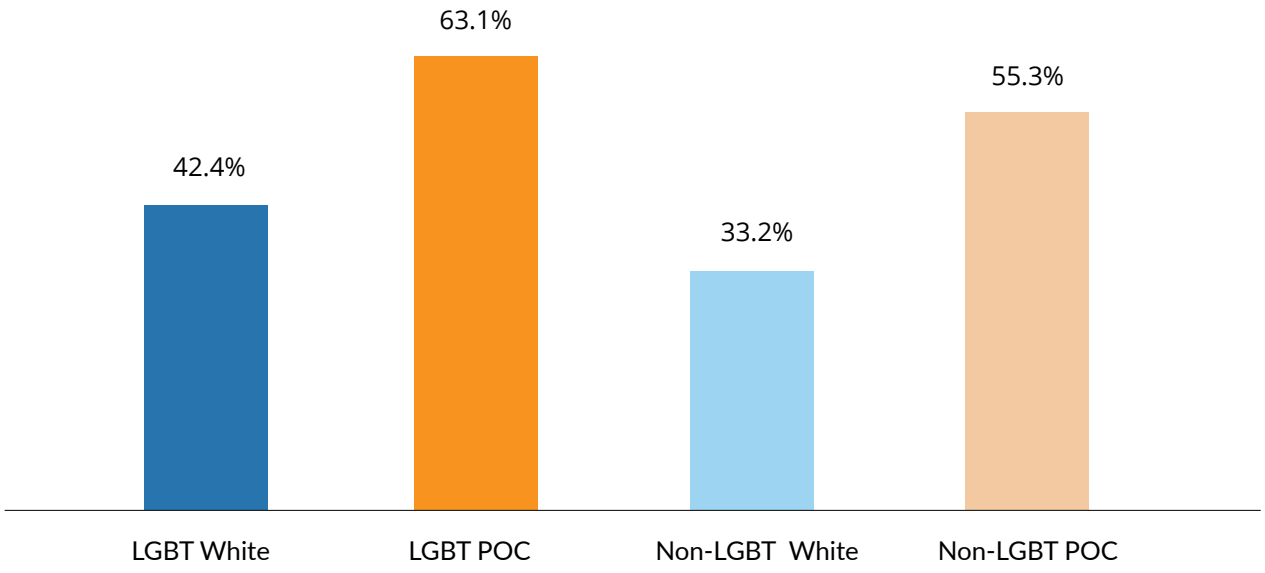
When taking race/ethnicity into account, smaller proportions of non-LGBT White respondents reported negative economic consequences of the pandemic than LGBT White people, LGBT people of color, and non-LGBT people of color. Members of each of these three groups were over twice as likely to have been laid off or temporality furloughed from work when compared to non-LGBT White adults. For example, while only 5.4% of non-LGBT White respondents reported being laid off from work, 15.0% of LGBT people of color did.

Similarly, LGBT people of color were over twice as likely to report having less ability to pay for household goods (28.7% v. 14.2%) and over three times as likely to report having less ability to pay their rent or mortgage (26.3% v. 8.8%) than their non-LGBT White counterparts. LGBT people of color (63.1%) were also much more likely to report being somewhat or very concerned about their ability to pay their bills than LGBT White (42.4%) and non-LGBT White (33.2%) respondents.

Table 5. Economic impact of COVID-19 on US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status and race/ethnicity, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT WHITE N= 546	LGBT POC N=296	NON-LGBT WHITE N=8,175	NON-LGBT POC N=3,433
	%	%	%	%
In the last few weeks…				
Laid off work	10.4	15.0	5.4	11.5
Temporarily furloughed or suspended	14.1	14.2	6.9	14.1
Ability to do job got worse	23.4	27.0	16.0	19.5
Ability to afford household goods got worse	19.7	28.7	14.2	21.4
Ability to pay rent or mortgage got worse	15.3	26.3	8.8	16.9
Currently, very or somewhat concerned about ability to pay bills	42.4	63.1	33.2	55.3

Figure 1. Concerned about ability to pay bills among US adults by LGBT status and race/ethnicity



CONCERN ABOUT COVID AND ADOPTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS

LGBT respondents were more like to indicate that they were concerned about the COVID-19 pandemic (90.3% v. 82.3%), getting sick (85.1% v. 75.0%), and to report following recommended public health measures such as wearing a mask outside of the home (94.0% v. 89.9%) and practicing social distancing (80.0% v. 75.0%) than their non-LGBT counterparts (Table 6). For each group, approximately one in four personally knew someone who died of COVID-19 (25.8% v 23.7%). LGBT respondents were not statistically different from their non-LGBT peers in terms of their intention to get a COVID-19 vaccine (50.9% vs. 45.9%, respectively).

Table 6. Concern about COVID-19 and adoption of public health recommendations among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

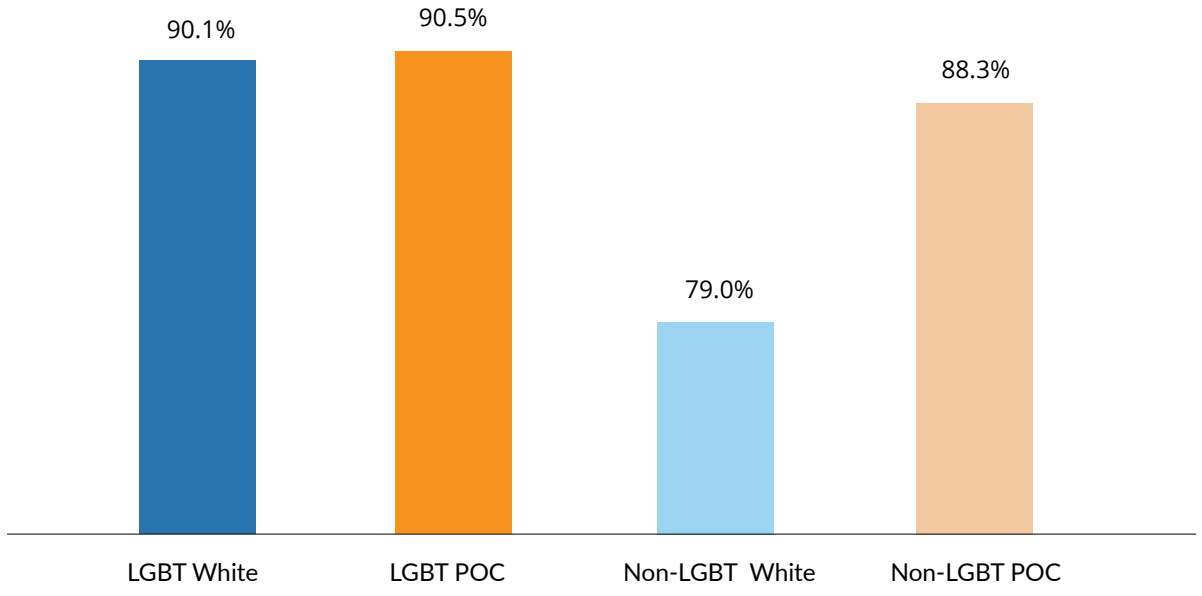
	LGBT N=842	NON-LGBT N=11,608
	%	%
Very or somewhat concerned about the coronavirus or COVID-19 outbreak	90.3	82.3
Very or somewhat concerned about getting sick	85.1	75.0
Know someone personally who died of COVID-19	25.8	23.7
Practiced social distancing in the past week -- that is stayed at home and avoided others as much as possible	80.0	75.0
Wearing a mask all or some of the time when outside of home	94.0	89.9
Somewhat or very likely to get the first generation COVID-19 vaccine after it becomes available	50.9	45.9

- Fewer non-LGBT White respondents were concerned about COVID-19 or getting sick and were practicing social distancing than LGBT White, LGBT people of color, and non-LGBT people of color respondents. White LGBT and non-LGBT respondents (21.3% and 19.8%, respectively) were less likely to personally know someone who had died from COVID-19 than people of color who are LGBT and non-LGBT (32.1% and 30.9%, respectively).
- A smaller percentages non-LGBT people of color (40.3%) report that they intend to get the first generation of COVID-19 vaccines than LGBT White (54.0%) and non-LGBT White respondents (49.0%).

Table 7. Concern about COVID-19 and adoption of public health recommendations among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status and race/ethnicity, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT WHITE N=546	LGBT POC N=296	NON-LGBT WHITE N=8,175	NON-LGBT POC N=3,433
	%	%	%	%
Very or somewhat concerned about the coronavirus or COVID-19 outbreak	90.1	90.5	79.0	88.3
Very or somewhat concerned about getting sick	83.1	87.9	71.4	81.5
Know someone personally who died of COVID-19	21.3	32.1	19.8	30.9
Practiced social distancing in the past week — that is stayed at home and avoided others as much as possible	80.7	79.0	71.7	81.1
Wearing a mask all or some of the time when outside of home	95.3	92.3	87.6	94.2
Somewhat or very likely to get the first generation COVID-19 vaccine after it becomes available	54.0	46.3	49.0	40.3

Figure 2. Very or somewhat concerned about getting sick from COVID-19 by LGBT status and race/ethnicity



TRUST IN GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS, AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES

Fewer LGBT respondents reported trusting the federal government to provide accurate information about COVID-19 (31.1% v. 38.2%) and feeling that the federal government had their best interests in mind (24.9% v. 33.4%) than non-LGBT respondents (Table 8). Both LGBT and non-LGBT respondents reported similar levels of trust in state government to provide accurate information about COVID-19 (60.1% vs. 57.0%) and that the state government had their best interests in mind (52.9% vs. 52.4%).

In contrast, more LGBT respondents reported trusting information about COVID-19 that they received from the CDC (74.2% v. 67.5%) and national public health officials (75.6% v. 69.5%) than non-LGBT respondents. Perhaps the most dramatic difference between LGBT and non-LGBT adults is that while 40.9% of non-LGBT respondents indicated that pharmaceutical companies have their best interest in mind, only 28.2% of LGBT respondents felt similarly.

It is important to note that these data were collected prior to the beginning of the Biden Administration on January 20, 2021. In terms of party affiliation, consistent with other research about the party affiliation of LGBT adults,[5] LGBT respondents were much more likely to identify as Democrats (52.0% v. 29.5%) than Republicans (10.9% v. 26.7%) (Table 1).

Table 8. Trust in government, public health officials, and pharmaceutical companies among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT N=842	NON-LGBT N=11,608
	%	%
Trust federal government to provide accurate information about coronavirus or COVID-19 a fair amount or great deal	31.1	38.2
Trust state government to provide accurate information about coronavirus or COVID-19 a fair amount or great deal	60.1	57.0
Trust the federal government to look out for the best interests of you and your family a fair amount or great deal	24.9	33.4
Trust the state government to look out for the best interests of you and your family a fair amount or great deal	52.9	52.4
Trust CDC to provide accurate information about coronavirus or COVID-19 a fair amount or great deal	75.6	69.5
Trust national public health officials to provide accurate information about coronavirus or COVID-19 a fair amount or great deal	74.2	67.5
Trust pharmaceutical companies to look out for the best interests of you and your family a fair amount or great deal	28.2	40.9

[5] Williams Institute. (2019). The 2020 LGBT vote. Retrieved February 2, 2020, from https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/the-2020-lgbt-vote/.

CONCLUSION

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on LGBT people cannot be fully understood without considering race and ethnicity as well as sexual orientation and gender identity. Across a number of indicators, LGBT people of color are more likely to experience the health and economic impacts of COVID-19 than non-LGBT White people. LGBT people of color are more likely to have tested positive for COVID-19, to personally know someone who died of COVID-19, and to have experienced several types of economic instability as a result of the pandemic. They are also more likely to follow public health measures, such as getting tested for COVID-19, social distancing, and wearing masks than non-LGBT White people. The impact of the pandemic on LGBT people—and LGBT people of color specifically—must be taken into account as the federal government seeks to restore trust in institutions responding to the public health crisis and to provide support to those most economically affected by COVID-19.

METHODS

Data analyzed for this report were gathered between August 21, 2020 to December 21, 2020 by Ipsos via the weekly Axios-Ipsos Coronavirus Index using the KnowledgePanel®—an online probability-based panel that is representative of the U.S. adult population ages 18 and up. Panelists are primarily recruited by address-based sampling with a random sample of households drawn from the latest Delivery Sequence File of the USPS—a database with full coverage of all delivery points in the U.S. All persons in selected households are invited to join and participate in KnowledgePanel. Ipsos provides selected households that do not already have internet access a tablet and internet connection at no cost to them. Those who join the panel and who are selected to participate in a survey are sent a unique password-protected log-in used to complete surveys online. Panelists receive reward points or incentives such as cash payments to participate in surveys. Survey participation is voluntary.

The Axios-Ipsos Coronavirus Index questions about the COVID-19 pandemic and was conducted in English and Spanish with representative samples of KnowledgePanel panelists each week. The data were analyzed using Stata 14.0 and weighted using sampling weights provided by Ipsos. Sampling weights adjust for gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, Census region, metropolitan status, and household income to align with benchmarks from the U.S. population as reported in the 2020 March supplement of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. In some weeks, where a differential nonresponse by party identification was observed, an additional weighting adjustment was included for party identification using benchmarks from recent ABC News/Washington Post telephone polls conducted around the time of each study wave.

Differences in weighted percentages were assessed by examining the overlap between 95% confidence intervals (CI) where non-overlapping intervals were deemed indicative of statistically significant differences in percentages at an alpha of 0.05. In instances where confidence intervals appeared close, t-tests were conducted to evaluate whether two percentages were indeed different. All n are unweighted.

AUTHORS

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SUGGESTED CITATION

Sears, B. Conron, K.J, & Flores, A.J. (2021). The Impact of the Fall 2020 Surge of the COVID-19 Pandemic on LGBT Adults in the US. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Christy Mallory, Legal Director, for her review of this report and Winston Luhur, Research Assistant, Mathew Santiago, Executive Administrator and Research Assistant, and Kathryn O'Neill, Peter J. Cooper Policy Fellow and Policy Analyst for their assistance with the production of this report.

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.

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RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

APPENDIX

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table A.1. Demographic characteristics of US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Coronavirus Index, August – December 2020

	LGBT N=842		NON-LGBT N=11,608	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Age				
18-29	39.5	35.8, 43.3	18.5	17.7, 19.4
30-49	31.1	27.8, 34.5	31.3	30.4, 32.3
50-64	22.1	19.5, 25.0	28.4	27.6, 29.3
65+	7.4	5.9, 9.1	21.8	21.0, 22.5
Sex				
Male	53.9	50.2, 57.6	48.7	47.7, 49.7
Female	46.1	42.4, 49.8	51.3	50.3, 52.3
Race/ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	58.0	54.3, 61.6	64.6	63.6, 65.5
People of color	42.0	38.4, 45.7	35.4	34.5, 36.4
Relationship Status				
Married	30.7	27.4, 34.1	58.9	57.9, 59.8
Living with partner	13.3	11.0, 16.0	5.4	4.9, 5.8
Never married	45.0	41.3, 48.6	19.9	19.1, 20.8
Widowed	1.4	0.8, 2.3	4.4	4.0, 4.7
Divorced	8.2	6.4, 10.3	9.7	9.2, 10.3
Separated	1.5	0.8, 2.7	1.8	1.6, 2.1
Education				
< Four-year college	64.6	61.2, 68.0	65.3	64.4, 66.2
≥ Four-year college	35.4	32.1, 38.8	34.7	33.8, 35.6
Household Income				
< $25,000	14.2	11.6, 17.1	11.8	11.2, 12.5
≥ $25,000	85.8	82.9, 83.4	88.2	87.5, 88.8
Housing Status				
Owned	55.2	51.5, 58.8	72.7	71.8, 73.6
Rented	42.1	38.6, 45.8	25.6	24.8, 26.5
Other	2.7	1.6, 4.4	1.6	1.4, 1.9
Urbanicity				
Urban	46.0	42.4, 49.6	34.3	33.3, 35.2
Suburban	44.6	41.0, 48.3	47.6	46.7, 48.6
Rural	9.4	7.6, 11.6	18.1	17.4, 18.9

	LGBT N=842		NON-LGBT N=11,608	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Party Affiliation				
Republican	10.9	8.3, 14.1	26.7	25.6, 27.8
Democrat	52.0	47.2, 56.8	29.5	28.4, 30.7
Independent	20.9	17.2, 25.1	26.8	25.7, 27.9
Something else	16.2	12.8, 20.3	16.9	15.9,17.9

Weighted percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. CI: confidence interval.

Table A.2. COVID-19 testing among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT N=842		NON-LGBT N=11,608	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Ever taken a COVID-19 test	38.3	34.8, 41.9	29.0	28.1, 29.9
Tested positive for COVID-19	10.3	7.3, 14.4	8.6	7.6, 9.8

CI: confidence interval.

Table A.3. COVID-19 testing among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status and race/ethnicity, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT WHITE N=546		LGBT POC N=296		NON-LGBT WHITE N=8,175		NON-LGBT POC N=3,433	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Ever taken a COVID-19 test	38.1	33.8, 42.5	38.6	32.9, 44.7	27.1	26.1, 28.1	32.5	30.9, 34.2
Tested positive for COVID-19	7.2	4.3, 11.8	14.5	9.1, 22.4	7.3	6.2, 8.6	10.6	8.7, 12.9

CI: confidence interval.

Table A.4. Economic impact of COVID-19 on US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT N=842		NON-LGBT N=11,608	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
In the last few weeks…				
Laid off work	12.4	9.5, 16.0	7.8	7.1, 8.5
Temporarily furloughed or suspended	14.1	11.2, 17.7	9.7	8.9, 10.5
Ability to do job got worse	24.9	21.1, 29.2	17.3	16.3, 18.3
Ability to afford household goods got worse	23.5	20.5, 26.8	16.8	16.0, 17.5
Ability to pay rent or mortgage got worse	19.9	17.0, 23.1	11.7	11.0, 12.4
Currently, very or somewhat concerned about ability to pay bills	51.1	46.6, 55.6	41.0	39.9, 42.2

CI: confidence interval.

Table A.5. Economic impact of COVID-19 on US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status and race/ethnicity, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT WHITE N=546		LGBT POC N=296		NON-LGBT WHITE N=8,175		NON-LGBT POC N=3,433	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
In the last few weeks…								
Laid off work	10.4	7.4, 14.5	15.0	10.0, 21.9	5.4	4.7, 6.1	11.5	10.1, 13.1
Temporarily furloughed or suspended	14.1	10.6, 18.5	14.2	9.6, 20.6	6.9	6.2, 7.7	14.1	12.6, 15.8
Ability to do job got worse	23.4	18.9, 28.6	27.0	20.6, 34.5	16.0	14.9, 17.2	19.5	17.7, 21.4
Ability to afford household goods got worse	19.7	16.3, 23.6	28.7	23.4, 34.6	14.2	13.4, 15.0	21.4	19.9, 23.0
Ability to pay rent or mortgage got worse	15.3	12.3, 18.9	26.3	21.2, 32.1	8.8	8.2, 9.5	16.9	15.5, 18.3
Currently, very or somewhat concerned about ability to pay bills	42.4	37.1, 47.9	63.1	55.6, 70.1	33.2	31.9, 34.5	55.3	53.2, 57.4

CI: confidence interval.

Table A.6. Concern about COVID-19 and adoption of public health recommendations among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT N=842		NON-LGBT N=11,608	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Very or somewhat concerned about the coronavirus or COVID-19 outbreak	90.3	87.8, 92.3	82.3	81.5, 83.0
Very or somewhat concerned about getting sick	85.1	81.6, 88.1	75.0	73.9, 76.0
Know someone personally who died of COVID-19	25.8	22.8, 29.1	23.7	22.9, 24.6
Practiced social distancing in the past week -- that is stayed at home and avoided others as much as possible	80.0	76.8, 82.9	75.0	74.2, 75.8
Wearing a mask all or some of the time when outside of home	94.0	92.0, 95.6	89.9	89.3, 90.5
Somewhat or very likely to get the first generation COVID-19 vaccine after it becomes available	50.9	46.8, 54.9	45.9	44.8, 47.0

CI: confidence interval.

Table A.7. Concern about COVID-19 and adoption of public health recommendations among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status and race/ethnicity, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT WHITE N=546		LGBT POC N=296		NON-LGBT WHITE N=8,175		NON-LGBT POC N=3,433	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Very or somewhat concerned about the coronavirus or COVID-19 outbreak	90.1	87.0, 92.5	90.5	86.0, 93.7	79.0	78.1, 79.9	88.3	87.0, 89.4
Very or somewhat concerned about getting sick	83.1	78.4, 86.9	87.9	82.2, 92.0	71.4	70.2, 72.7	81.5	79.7, 83.1
Know someone personally who died of COVID-19	21.3	17.8, 25.2	32.1	26.8, 37.9	19.8	18.9, 20.7	30.9	29.3, 32.5
Practiced social distancing in the past week -- that is stayed at home and avoided others as much as possible	80.7	76.8, 84.1	79.0	73.4, 83.7	71.7	70.6, 72.7	81.1	79.6, 82.4

	LGBT WHITE N=546		LGBT POC N=296		NON-LGBT WHITE N=8,175		NON-LGBT POC N=3,433	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Wearing a mask all or some of the time when outside of home	95.3	93.2, 96.8	92.3	88.0, 95.1	87.6	86.8, 88.3	94.2	93.2, 95.0
Somewhat or very likely to get the first generation COVID-19 vaccine after it becomes available	54.0	49.1, 58.9	46.3	39.6, 53.2	49.0	47.7, 50.3	40.3	38.3, 42.3

CI: confidence interval.

Table A.8. Trust in government, public health officials, and pharmaceutical companies among US adults (N=12,450) by LGBT status, Axios-Ipsos Survey, August – December 2020

	LGBT N=842		NON-LGBT N=11,608	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Trust federal government to provide accurate information about coronavirus or COVID-19 a fair amount or great deal	31.1	27.7, 34.7	38.2	37.2, 39.2
Trust state government to provide accurate information about coronavirus or COVID-19 a fair amount or great deal	60.1	56.3, 63.8	57.0	56.0, 58.0
Trust the federal government to look out for the best interests of you and your family a fair amount or great deal	24.9	21.9, 28.2	33.4	32.5, 34.4
Trust the state government to look out for the best interests of you and your family a fair amount or great deal	52.9	49.2, 56.5	52.4	51.5, 53.4
Trust CDC to provide accurate information about coronavirus or COVID-19 a fair amount or great deal	75.6	72.2, 78.7	69.5	68.5, 70.4
Trust national public health officials to provide accurate information about coronavirus or COVID-19 a fair amount or great deal	74.2	70.7, 77.4	67.5	66.5, 68.4
Trust pharmaceutical companies to look out for the best interests of you and your family a fair amount or great deal	28.2	22.9, 34.2	40.9	39.2, 42.6

CI: confidence interval.