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Authors

Conron, Kerith J.
Luhur, Winston
Goldberg, Shoshana K.

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RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

A PORTRAIT OF LGBT ADULTS IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

October 2019

Kerith J. Conron
Winston Luhur
Shoshana K. Goldberg

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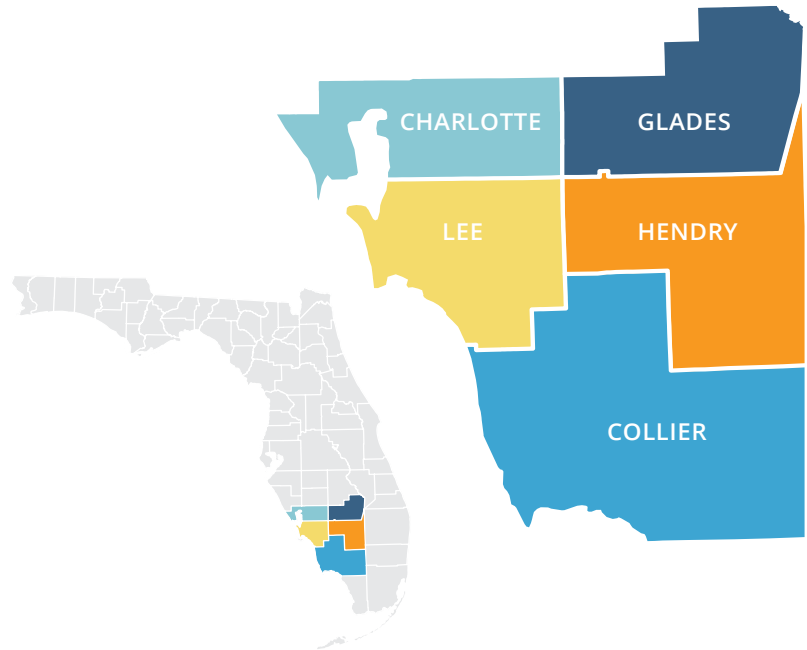
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Southwest Florida¹ is home to over a million adults, including an estimated one in thirty who self-identify as LGBT (total 36,000 adults, range: 30,000 to 42,000). Using representative data from the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey, this report presents, for the first time, demographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics of LGBT adults in Southwest Florida. This snapshot is designed to provide a first look at the local LGBT community and to assist in planning for future research and programming.

LGBT adults in Southwest Florida, while somewhat younger, on average, than non-LGBT adults, are similar in many ways to their heterosexual, cisgender (non-transgender) peers. After taking age into consideration, LGBT and non-LGBT adults are similar on: socioeconomic status, military service, health insurance coverage, self-rated health, and other indicators of health. The majority (66.1%) of LGBT adults are in the labor force. One in three (35.2%) LGBT adults is poor or near poor—earning less than about \$32,000 per year for a family of two. Nearly one in five (19.7%) LGBT adults did not have enough money to buy food that they or their family needed in the prior year. Almost one in five (17.3%) LGBT adults lacks health insurance.



Differences between LGBT and non-LGBT adults include: being less likely to be raising a child (16.5% versus 28.2%, respectively; parenting rates are similar for LGBT and non-LGBT women and Latino/as), more likely to be Latino/a (30.9% versus 19.2%, respectively), more likely to report a lifetime diagnosis of high cholesterol (33.1% versus 29.5%, respectively) and/or depression (24.9% versus 13.5%, respectively), and more likely to be a current smoker (28.4% versus 16.6%, respectively; results were marginally significant after taking age into consideration). In prior research, poor mental health, including depression and smoking, have been associated with greater exposure to specific stressors (e.g., stigma, discrimination, violence, rejection) (Flores, Hatzenbuehler, & Gates, 2018; Hatzenbuehler, 2016; Hatzenbuehler, Flores, & Gates, 2017; Hatzenbuehler, Jun, Corliss, & Austin, 2014; Hatzenbuehler, Keyes, & Hasin, 2009; Hatzenbuehler, McLaughlin, Keyes, & Hasin, 2010; Perez-Brumer, Hatzenbuehler, Oldenburg, & Bockting, 2015; Ryan, Huebner, Diaz, & Sanchez, 2009; Simons, Schrager, Clark, Belzer, & Olson, 2013).

¹ Defined, for this report, as a five-county area which includes Lee, Collier, Charlotte, Glades and Hendry counties.

Despite the large population of LGBT individuals who call Southwest Florida home, LGBT people in Florida lack important legal protections. As detailed in a 2017 study by the Williams Institute, *The Impact of Stigma and Discrimination against LGBT People in Florida*, statewide laws offer no protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in areas such as employment, housing, and public accommodations (Mallory et al., 2017). However, 12 out of 67 Florida counties and several cities have passed LGBT-inclusive non-discrimination policies (Movement Advancement Project, 2019). At the time of this writing, Cape Coral, the largest city in Southwest Florida, has passed sexual orientation and gender identity protections for city employees (§ 2-26.1), but Lee, Collier, Charlotte, Glades, and Hendry counties, as well as the city of Fort Myers, had yet to pass local ordinances protecting their residents.

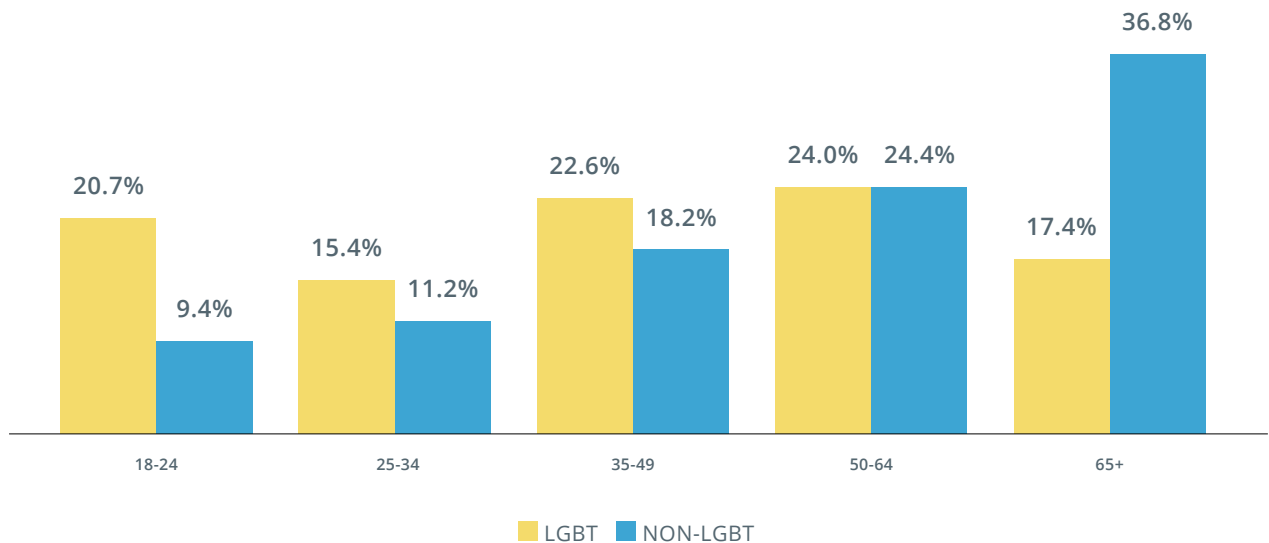
Given the large proportion of LGBT adults that experience poverty and food insecurity, as well health risks and poor health (e.g., overweight and obesity, daily activity limitations, smoking, high cholesterol, lifetime depression), the following actions are recommended:

- Work to ensure that LGBT adults are accessing poverty reduction and food security programs.
- Investigate causes of high rates of depression as well as high rates of smoking.
- Work to ensure access to competent health care, including behavioral health services, for Southwest Florida's diverse LGBT community. Given the large number of people of a minority heritage in the area, competent care should also reflect adversity and opportunities to promote health along the lines of ethnicity and ensure access to linguistically appropriate services as needed.
- Support health promotion, including prevention and intervention efforts, that incorporate LGBT people starting in adolescence. This includes mental health promotion and smoking prevention and cessation.
- Conduct research with youth and conduct further research with adults to explore topics not assessed in the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey (e.g., housing stability, discrimination experiences, acceptance, violence victimization, current mental health status, community priorities) in a larger sample that will support examination of results separately by sex and gender identity and sexual orientation, race-ethnicity, and age.
- Support non-discrimination protections for sexual orientation and gender identity in the city of Fort Myers and surrounding counties.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

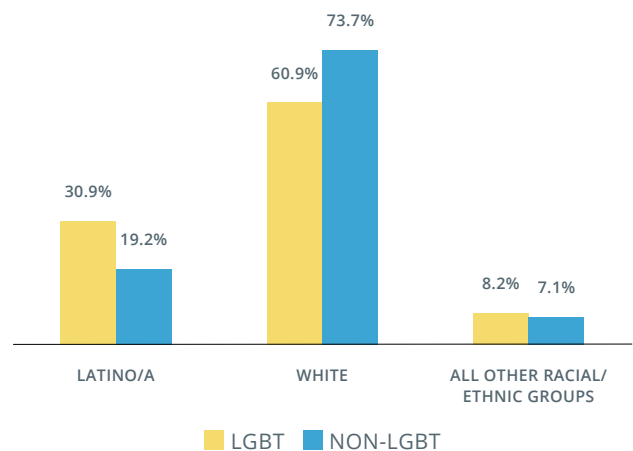
- One in five (20.7%) LGBT adults are 18-24 years of age, 15.4% are 25-34, 22.6% are 35-49, 24.0% are 50-64, and 17.4% are age 65 and up. LGBT adults are younger than non-LGBT adults by an average of 10 years (44.5 versus 54.1 years, respectively).

Age of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



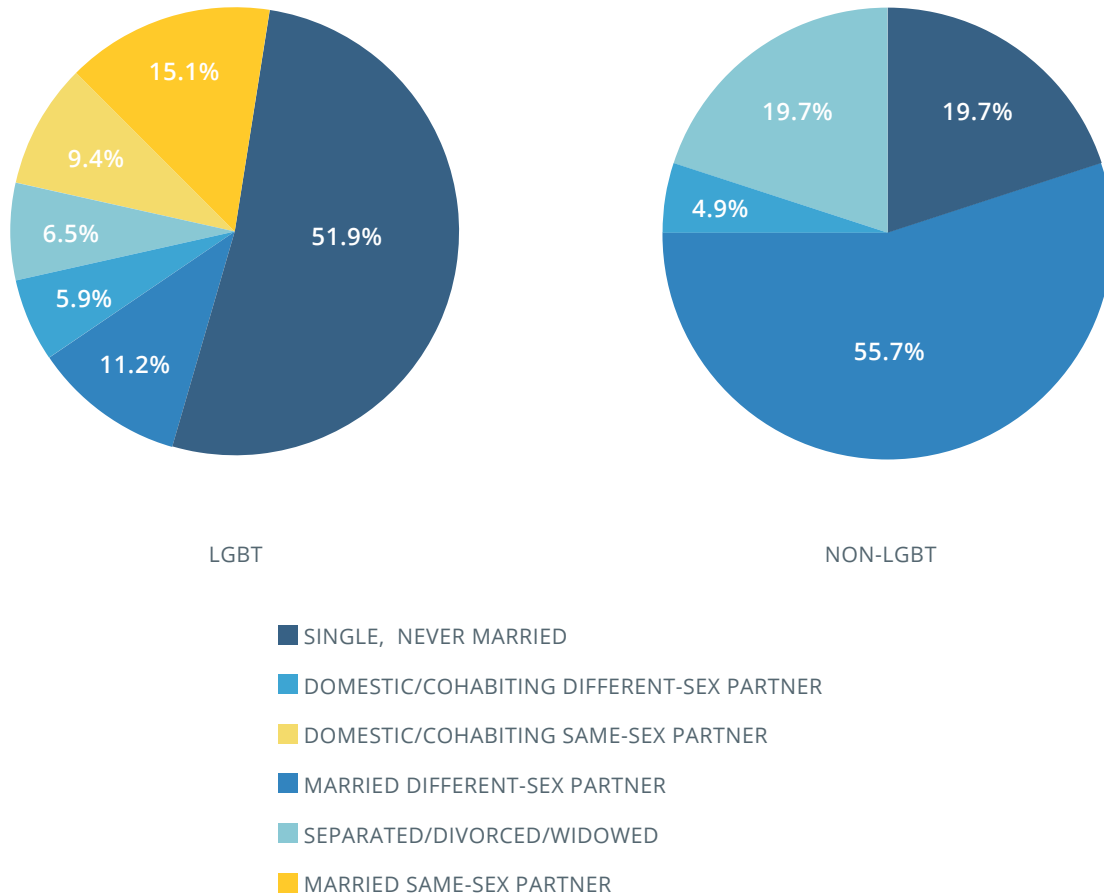
- About half (47.0%) of LGBT adults are female and 53.0% are male. This is comparable, statistically speaking, to the sex distribution of non-LGBT adults.
- Almost a third (30.9%) of LGBT adults are Latino/a; the majority (60.9%) are white, non-Hispanic, and the remainder (8.2%), referred to as “all other racial/ethnic groups” in the chart below, are black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or more than one race. LGBT adults are more likely to be Latino/a than non-LGBT adults.

Race-ethnicity of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



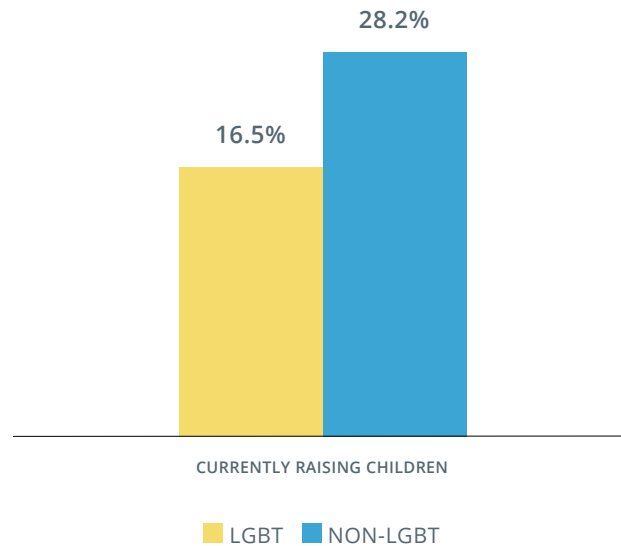
- Half (51.9%) of LGBT adults are single. About one-quarter (24.5%) are in a same-sex relationship, including 15.1% in a same-sex marriage and 9.4% in a same-sex cohabiting/domestic partnership. Almost a fifth (17.1%) are married to different-sex partners or in a cohabiting/domestic partnership with a different-sex partner (11.2% and 5.9%, respectively).

Marital status of LGBT adults in Southwest Florida



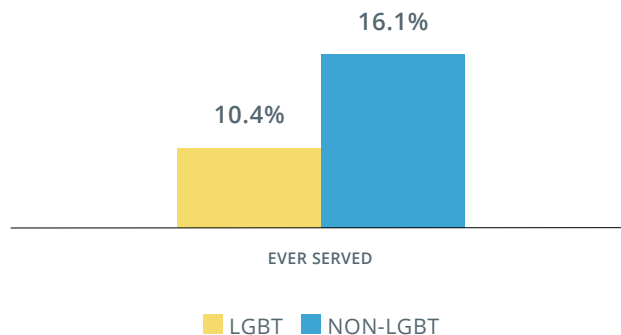
- 16.5% of LGBT adults age 25 and over are raising children. On average, LGBT adults are less likely to be raising children than non-LGBT adults; however, parenting rates are similar for LGBT and non-LGBT women, as well as for LGBT and non-LGBT Latino/a adults (not shown).

Adults ages 25+ in Southwest Florida raising children by adult LGBT identity



- More than one in 10 (10.4%) LGBT adults has served in the US military. LGBT adults have comparable levels of service to non-LGBT adults, taking age into consideration.

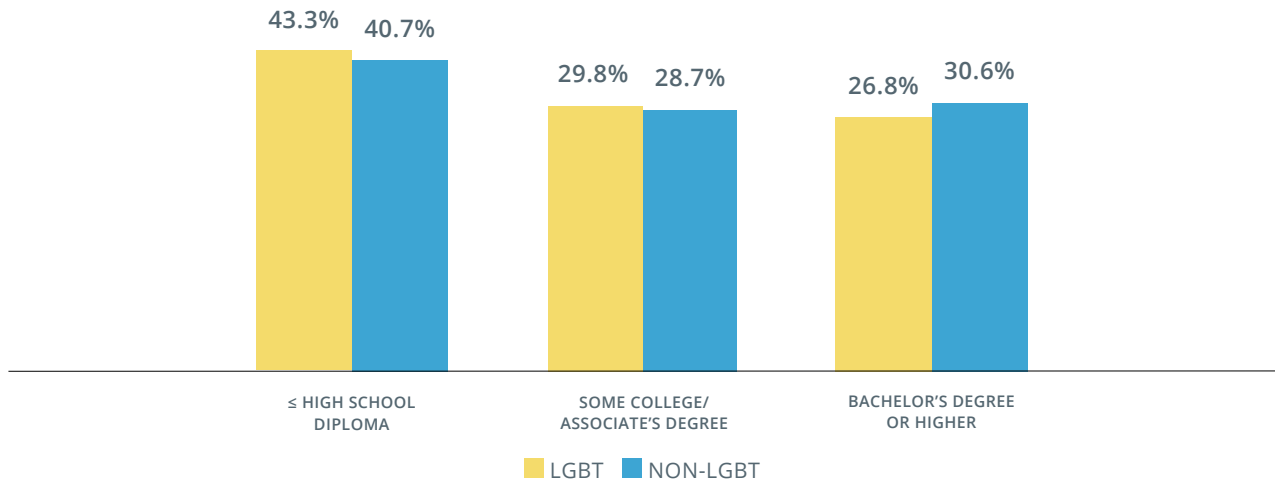
Lifetime military service of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

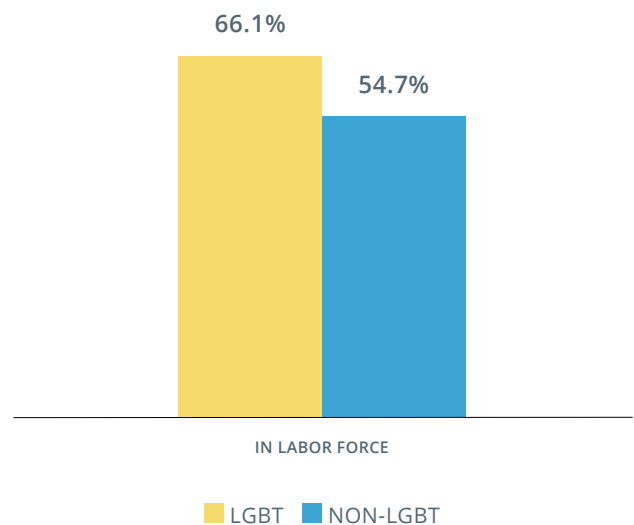
- Two out of five (43.3%) LGBT adults have a high school degree or less and one in four (26.8%) graduated from college. Educational attainment is comparable between LGBT and non-LGBT adults

Educational attainment of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



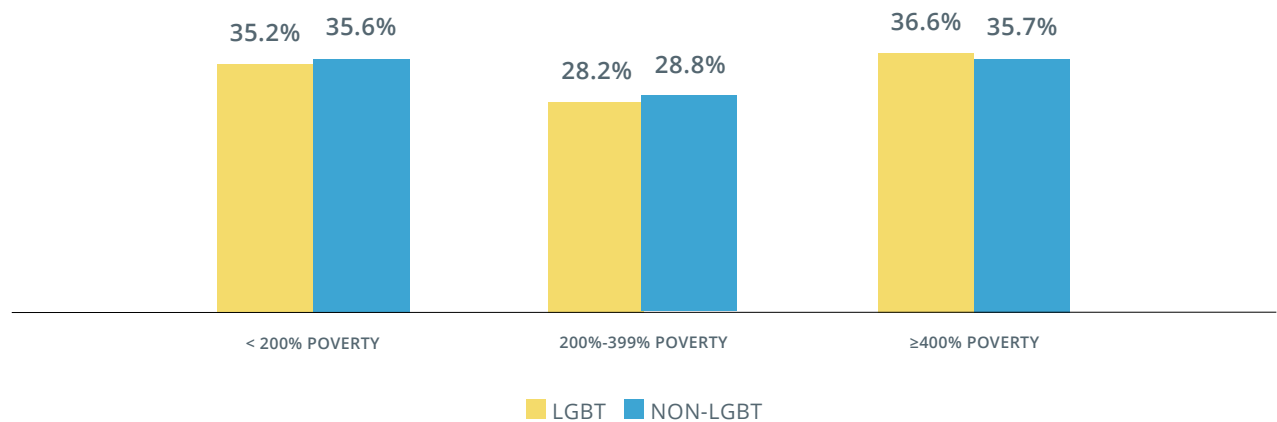
- Two out of three (66.1%) LGBT adults are in the labor force, a slightly higher proportion than is observed among non-LGBT adults—likely due to the younger age composition of LGBT adults. Although most (89.5%) LGBT adults are currently employed, 10.5% are unemployed. After taking age into consideration, labor force participation and employment was comparable between LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

Labor force participation of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



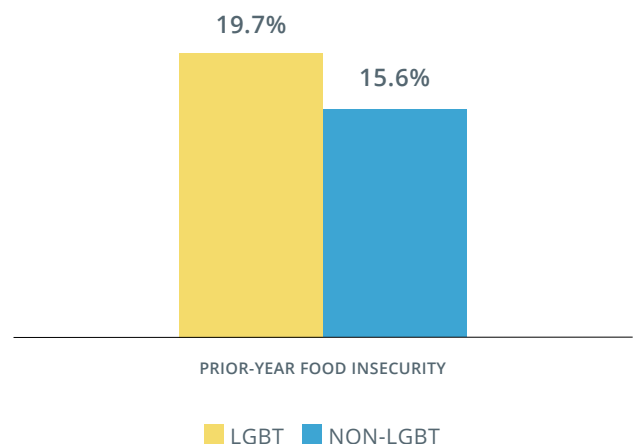
- One in three (35.2%) LGBT adults is poor or near poor, defined as living at or below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL) (earning less than about \$25,000 for a one-person household, \$32,000 for a two-person household, and \$39,000 per year for family of three). Another third (36.6%) of LGBT adults are fairly well off—living at 400% or more of the federal poverty level (earning more than about \$50,000 for a one-person household, \$64,000 for a two-person household, and \$78,000 per year for a family of three). LGBT and non-LGBT adults have similar economic statuses.

Economic status of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



- Nearly one in five (19.7%) LGBT adults did not have enough money to buy food that they or their family needed in the prior year (referred to as “food insecurity”), which is comparable to levels of food insecurity reported by non-LGBT adults.

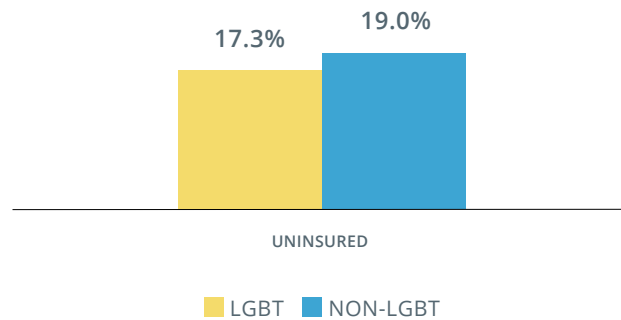
Food insecurity of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

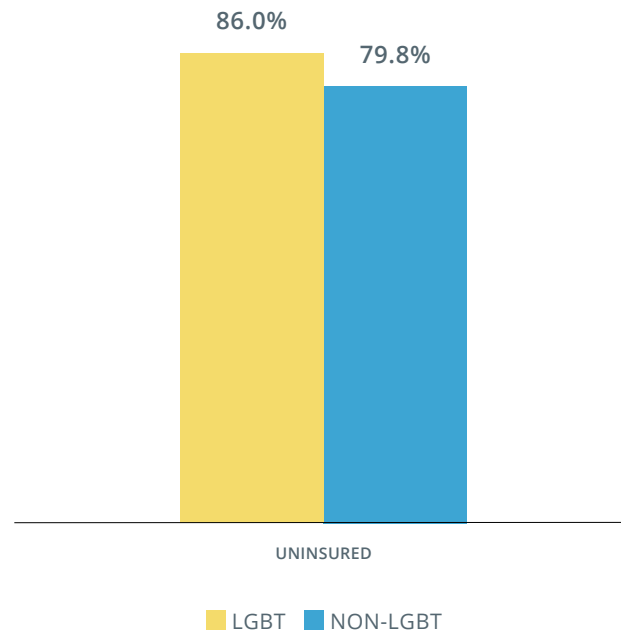
- Almost one in five (17.3%) LGBT adults lacks health insurance. LGBT adults have comparable levels of insurance coverage to non-LGBT adults.

Health insurance status of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



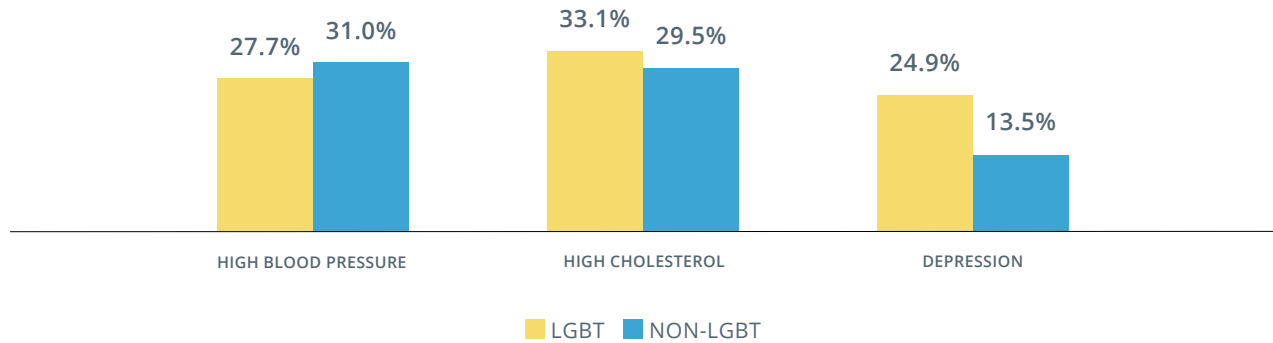
- The majority (86%) of LGBT adults rate their health as good, very good, or excellent. This is similar to levels of self-reported health among non-LGBT adults.

Self-rated health of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



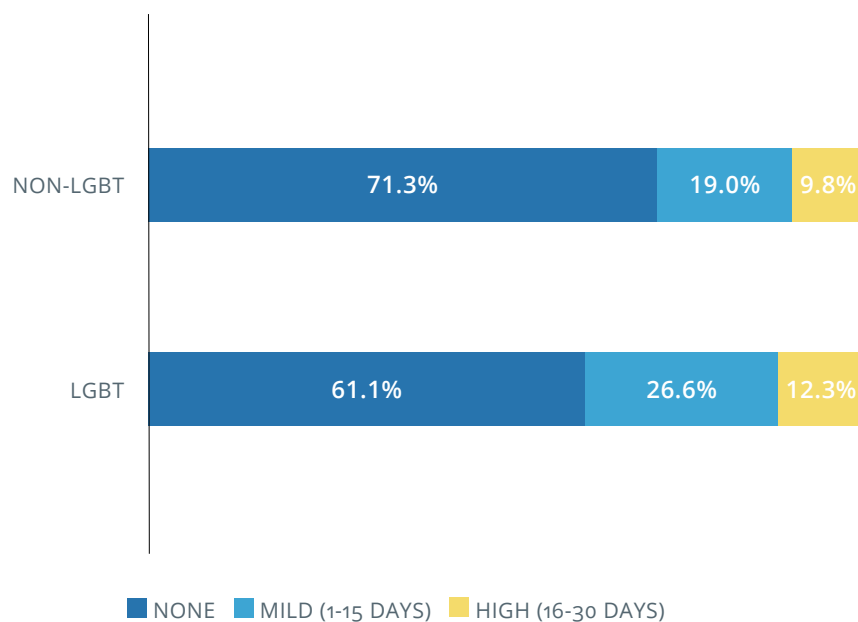
- More than one in four (27.1%) LGBT adults been told by a physician or nurse that they have high blood pressure and more than one in three (33.1%) has been told that they have high cholesterol. One in four (24.9%) LGBT adults has been told by a health provider that they have depression. LGBT adults are more likely to report high cholesterol and depression than non-LGBT adults, after taking age into consideration.

Chronic conditions among Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



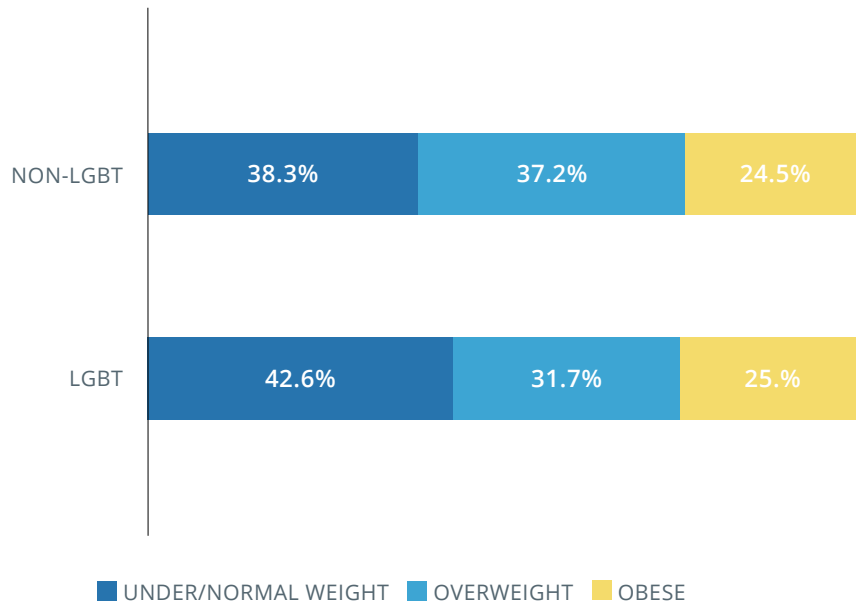
- More than one in ten (12.3%) LGBT adults report that poor health kept them from doing their usual activities for at least half of the prior 30 days and one in four (26.6%) reported activity limitations for 1-15 out of the prior 30 days. Activity limitations are comparable for LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

Days of inactivity due to poor health in past 30 among Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



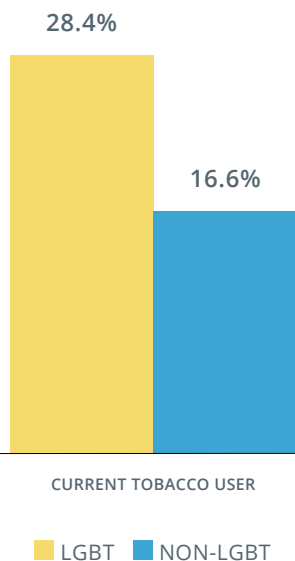
- One in four (25.6%) LGBT adults is obese (BMI ≥ 30.0) and 31.7% are overweight (BMI 25.0 – 29.9), according to criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Weight is similar for LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

Weight of Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity

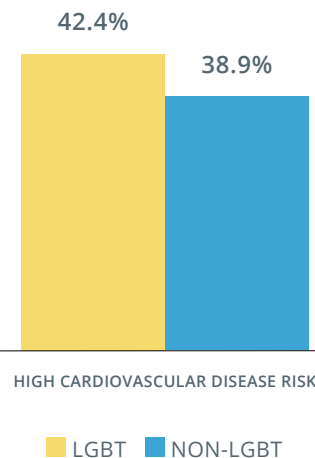


- More than one in four (28.4%) LGBT adults is a current smoker. Smoking is more common among LGBT than non-LGBT adults (28.8% versus 16.6%, respectively).
- Two out of five (42.4%) LGBT adults are at high risk of cardiovascular disease. Cardiovascular disease risk is comparable between LGBT and non-LGBT adults.

Current smoker among Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



Cardiovascular disease risk among Southwest Florida adults by LGBT identity



APPENDIX A

METHODS AND VARIABLES

Data were collected from U.S. adults on the nationally representative Gallup Daily Tracking surveys² between 2012 and 2017 were aggregated and analyzed for this report. Analyses are restricted to the 7,125 respondents who live in Southwest Florida and who provided a “yes” or “no” response to the question on LGBT identity. Southwest Florida is defined as living in one of the following five counties at the time of the survey: Lee, Collier, Charlotte, Glades, and Henry, based on self-reported zip code. LGBT identity is based on response to the question “Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?” Respondents who answered “yes” were classified as LGBT. Respondents who answered “no” were classified as non-LGBT. Respondents who did not answer the question (5.4%) were ineligible for analyses.

Descriptive analyses were conducted using Stata version 14.2 statistical software and include chi-square tests of differences in proportions and a t-test of difference in mean age to determine whether LGBT and non-LGBT groups were similar or dissimilar on demographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics. Variables are described in the table below. Findings are reported in figures below and summarized in tables presented in Appendix B. Given differences in the age composition of the LGBT and non-LGBT groups, an additional set of analyses was conducted to examine whether differences on socioeconomic and health characteristics, as well as some demographic characteristics, remained after adjusting for age. Results from multinomial and logistic regressions are presented in Appendix C. All analyses were weighted with state post-stratification sampling weights provided by Gallup.

Finally, the number of LGBT adults in Southwest Florida was estimated by multiplying the percentage of 2012-2017 Gallup respondents identifying as LGBT in the five-county area (3.4%; 95% CI [2.8%, 4.0%]) to the estimated number of adults in the five counties and rounding to the nearest 1,000. The total number of adults age 18 years and older across the five counties was derived by summing the county-specific adult population totals, as reported in the 2013-2017 5-year American Community Survey (Table S0101 “AGE AND SEX”). A total of 1,054,791 adults live in Southwest Florida, including 150,986 in Charlotte, 292,784 in Collier; 11,039 in Glades; 28,340 in Hendry; and 571,642 in Lee.

² Each year, from 2012 to 2016, Gallup called approximately 350,000 U.S. adults ages 18 and up who reside in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The specific way that the sample was drawn is called list-assisted random digit dial (70% cell phone, 30% landline). Respondents who agreed to complete a survey were randomly assigned to one of two surveys within the Daily Tracking survey—the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index or the Gallup Politics and Economy survey. In 2017, Politics and Economy survey respondents were recruited daily; those assigned to the Well-Being Index were recruited daily for the first half of 2017 and then weekly starting in July 2017, resulting in a slightly smaller sample for 2017 (approximately 341,000). Both surveys were interviewer-administered by telephone, could be completed in English or Spanish, and contained some of the same questions.

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
Age	What is your age?	Write-in	Categorized into groups as reported in Table B.1.
Sex	I am required to ask, are you male or female?	1. Male 2. Female	Categorized as reported.
Race-Ethnicity	Q1: Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin—such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or other Spanish origin?	Q1: 1. Yes 2. No	Categorized for current analysis as: 1. Latino/a If respondent answered yes to Q1, regardless of answer to Q2 race. 2. White, non-Hispanic Among all non-Hispanic respondents, those who exclusively listed “White” as their race. 3. All other racial/ethnic groups All remaining non-Hispanic respondents, including those identifying as Black or African American; Asian; American Indian or Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; or more than one race. Collapsed into a single group due to small cell sizes.
	Q2: Which of the following describes your race? You may select one or more.	Q2: 1. White 2. Black or African-American 3. Asian 4. American Indian or Alaska Native 5. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
Marital Status	Q1: What is your current marital status?	Q1: 1. Single/Never been married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Divorced 5. Widowed 6. Domestic partnership/Living with partner	Categorized for current analysis as: 1. Single, never married 2. Married same-sex partner 3. Married other-sex partner 4. Domestic/cohabiting same-sex partner 5. Domestic/cohabiting different-sex partner 6. Separated/divorced/widowed * Q2 only asked starting in 2015, so variable is only available for years 2015-2017
	Q2: If answered “Married” or “Domestic Partner” in Q1 & answered yes to LGBT identity question: Earlier you indicated that you were married. Is your partner..?	Q2: 1. Same sex 2. Opposite sex	

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
Raising Children ^a	How many children under the age of 18 are living in your household?	Write-in	Categorized for current analysis as: ≥ 1 child No children Only reported for respondents age 25 and older.
Lifetime Military Service	Have you, or has anyone currently living in your household, ever served in the US military?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, respondent or yes, respondent, plus other members of household 2. Yes, other member of household only 3. No 4. Yes, other member of household deceased 	Categorized for current analysis as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ever served 2. Never served
Educational Attainment	What is your highest completed level of education?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5th grade or lower 2. 6th grade or higher but no high school degree or diploma 3. High school degree or diploma 4. Technical, trade, or vocational degree after high school 5. Some college but no degree 6. Two-year associate degree 7. Four-year bachelor's degree BA, BS, AB 8. Some postgraduate work but no degree 9. Postgraduate or professional degree including master's, doctorate, medical, or law degree 	Categorized for current analysis as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ≤ High school diploma Categories 1-3 2. Some college/Associate's degree Categories 4-6 3. Bachelor's degree or higher Categories 7-9
Labor Force Participation	Gallup constructed variable	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employed Full Time employer 2. Employed Full Time self 3. Employed Part Time, do not want Full Time 4. Unemployed 5. Employed Part Time, want Full Time 6. Not in Work Force 	Categorized for current analysis as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not in labor force Not in Work Force, including those who were unemployed and not looking for work. 2. In labor force Employed in any capacity; Unemployed but able to work + looking for work.

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
Employment Status Among Those in Labor Force			<p>Among those in labor force:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employed Full time or part-time, including both self-employed and for an employer. 2. Unemployed
Economic Status (% Federal Poverty Level) ^a	<p>Constructed variable based on household income, number of children and adults in the household.</p> <p>What is your total ANNUAL household income, before taxes? Please include income from wages and salaries, remittances from family members living elsewhere, farming, and all other sources.</p>	<p>Constructed as ratio of household income, to annual poverty threshold for year respondent was surveyed given a specific household size.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under \$720 2. \$720 to \$5,999 3. \$6,000 to \$11,999 4. \$12,000 to \$23,999 5. \$24,000 to \$35,999 6. \$36,000 to \$47,999 7. \$48,000 to \$59,999 8. \$60,000 to \$89,999 9. \$90,000 to \$119,999 10. \$120,000 to \$179,999 11. \$180,000 to \$239,999 12. \$240,000 and over 	<p>Categorized for current analysis as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. < 200% (poor to near poor) 2. 200% – 399% 3. ≥ 400%
	“Including yourself, how many adults, 18 years of age or older, live in this house”	Write-in	
	“How many children, under the age of 18, are living in your household?”	<p>Write-in</p> <p>For more information, see U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty.</p>	
Prior-Year Food Insecurity ^a	Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	Categorized as reported.

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
Health Insurance Status ^b	Do you have health insurance coverage?	1. Yes 2. No	Categorized as reported.
Self-Rated Health ^a	Would you say your own health, in general, is ...	1. Excellent 2. Very Good 3. Good 4. Fair 5. Poor	Categorized for current analysis as: 1. Good to excellent 2. Fair or poor
Activity Limitations (# days in past 30 with limitations) ^a	During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor health keep you from doing your usual activities?	Write-in	Categorized for current analysis as: 1. None 2. Mild 1 – 15 days 3. High 16 – 30 days
Lifetime Chronic Conditions ^a	Have you ever been told by a physician or nurse that you have any of the following, or not?	High blood pressure High cholesterol Depression	Each diagnosis categorized separately as: 1. Yes 2. No
Weight ^a	Constructed variable based on self-reported height and weight and CDC criteria for the calculation of Body Mass Index (BMI) with cut points for underweight, normal, overweight, and obese weights (CDC, 2017).	Continuous	Categorized for current analysis as: 1. Under/normal weight (BMI ≤ 24.9) 2. Overweight (BMI 25.0 – 29.9) 3. Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0)
Current Smoker ^a	Do you smoke?	1. Yes 2. No	Categorized as reported.

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
High Cardiovascular Disease Risk ^a	<p>Constructed measure following Conron, Mimiaga, & Landers (2010) based on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current smoker as defined below 2. Obese weight as defined below 3. Lack of moderate physical activity: In the last seven days, on how many days did you exercise for 30 or more minutes 4. Lifetime diagnosis of diabetes; high blood pressure; high cholesterol 	<p>Categorized as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Yes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obese weight and/or current smoker, plus 1 or more of the following risk factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of moderate physical activity <5 days/week with 30 mins or more of exercise • lifetime diagnosis of diabetes • lifetime diagnosis of high blood pressure • lifetime diagnosis of high cholesterol b. Non-obese weight and non-smoker, but 3 or more of the above risk factors. 	

^a Question only available for respondents on the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index survey; however, survey track specific weights were used.

^b Question available for respondents on Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index surveys 2012 through 2016, and from both Gallup survey tracks in 2017.

APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTIVE FINDINGS

Table B.1. Demographic Characteristics of Adult Respondents from Southwest Florida, by LGBT Identity (N=7,125): Gallup Daily Tracking Survey, 2012-2017*

	LGBT		NON-LGBT		P-VALUE
	% N=197	95% CI ^a	% N=6,928	95% CI	
Age					
18-24	20.7 ‡	14.2, 29.3	9.4	8.3, 10.5	<0.001
25-34	15.4 ‡	9.7, 23.5	11.2	10.2, 12.4	
35-49	22.6	15.8, 31.1	18.2	17.0, 19.6	
50-64	24.0	17.8, 31.4	24.4	23.1, 25.6	
65+	17.4	12.9, 23.1	36.8	35.5, 38.2	
Mean Age (years)	44.5		54.1		<0.001
Sex					
Male	53.0	44.4, 61.5	48.1	46.6, 49.6	0.272
Female	47.0	38.5, 55.6	51.9	50.4, 53.4	
Race-Ethnicity					
Latino/a	30.9	23.1, 39.9	19.2	17.7, 20.7	0.007
White, non-Hispanic	60.9	51.9, 69.2	73.7	72.1, 75.2	
All other racial/ethnic groups [#]	8.2 ‡	4.2, 15.3	7.1	6.4, 8.0	
Marital Status, 2015-2017 (n=4,103)					
Single, never married	51.9	41.4, 62.3	19.7	18.2, 21.4	<0.001
Married same-sex partner	15.1	9.4, 23.3	--	--	
Married different-sex partner	11.2	6.0, 20.1	55.7	53.9, 57.6	
Domestic/cohabiting same-sex partner	9.4	5.2, 16.4	--	--	
Domestic/cohabiting different-sex partner	5.9	2.4, 14.0	4.9	4.0, 5.9	
Separated/divorced/widowed	6.5	3.5, 11.8	19.7	18.3, 21.1	
Lifetime Military Service					
Ever served	10.4	6.8, 15.5	16.1	15.1, 17.2	0.031
Never served	89.6	84.5, 93.2	83.9	82.8, 84.9	
Raising Children Among Those Age 25+ (n=3,457)	16.5 ‡	8.4, 29.8	28.2	26.0, 30.4	0.076

* Unless otherwise noted

^a Confidence interval

[‡] We use this symbol to indicate that a prevalence estimate (percentage) is unstable due to the small number of people who answered a particular question. This means that the reader should look at the 95% confidence intervals presented next to the percentage to see the range within which the actual, if we could collect information from every person in Southwest Florida, percentage may lie (Parker et al., 2017).

[#] Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or more than one race

Table B.2. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Adult Respondents from Southwest Florida, by LGBT Identity (N=7,125): Gallup Daily Tracking Survey, 2012-2017

	LGBT		NON-LGBT		P-VALUE
	% N=197	95% CI ^a	% N=6,928	95% CI	
Educational Attainment					
≤ High school diploma	43.3	34.9, 52.2	40.7	49.1, 42.3	0.618
Some college/Associate's degree	29.8	22.8, 37.9	28.7	27.4, 30.0	
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.8	20.7, 34.0	30.6	29.4, 31.8	
Labor Force Participation					
In labor force	66.1	57.6, 73.6	54.7	53.2, 56.2	0.010
Not in labor force	34.0	26.4, 42.4	45.3	43.8, 46.8	
Employment Status Among Those in Labor Force					
Employed (Full or part time)	89.5	80.5, 94.7	92.9	91.5, 94.1	0.265
Unemployed	10.5 ††	5.4, 19.5	7.1	5.9, 8.5	
Economic Status (% Federal Poverty Level)					
< 200% (poor to near poor)	35.2 ††	22.6, 50.3	35.6	32.9, 38.3	0.991
200% – 399%	28.2 ††	16.5, 43.8	28.8	26.6, 31.1	
≥ 400%	36.6	24.7, 50.4	35.7	33.4, 38.0	
Prior-Year Food Insecurity	19.7 ††	12.0, 30.6	15.6	13.9, 17.4	0.357

^a Confidence interval

†† We use this symbol to indicate that a prevalence estimate (percentage) is unstable due to the small number of people who answered a particular question. This means that the reader should look at the 95% confidence intervals presented next to the percentage to see the range within which the actual, if we could collect information from every person in Southwest Florida, percentage may lie (Parker et al., 2017).

Table B.3. Health Characteristics of Adult Respondents from Southwest Florida, by LGBT Identity (N=3,693): Gallup Daily Tracking Survey, 2012-2017

	LGBT		NON-LGBT		P-VALUE
	% N=100	95% CI ^a	% N=3,593	95% CI	
Health Insurance Status					
Uninsured	17.3 ‡‡	10.4, 27.5	19.0	17.2, 21.0	0.718
Insured	82.7	72.5, 89.6	81.0	79.0, 82.8	
Self-Rated Health					
Good to excellent	86.0	75.4, 92.5	79.8	77.7, 81.7	0.218
Fair or poor	14.1 ‡‡	7.5, 24.6	20.2	18.3, 22.3	
Disability (# days in past 30 with limitations)					
None	61.1	48.6, 72.2	71.3	69.2, 73.3	0.190
Mild 1 – 15 days	26.6 ‡‡	17.3, 38.6	19.0	17.2, 20.8	
High 16 – 30 days	12.3 ‡‡	6.4, 22.4	9.8	8.6, 11.1	
Lifetime Chronic Conditions					
High blood pressure	27.7	18.7, 38.9	31.0	29.2, 32.9	0.545
High cholesterol	33.1	23.3, 44.6	29.5	27.7, 31.4	0.508
Depression	24.9 ‡‡	16.1, 36.5	13.5	12.1, 15.0	0.007
Weight					
Under/normal weight (BMI ≤ 24.9)	42.6	31.3, 54.8	38.3	36.3, 40.4	0.636
Overweight (BMI 25.0 – 29.9)	31.7	21.7, 43.8	37.2	35.2, 39.3	
Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0)	25.6 ‡‡	17.0, 36.8	24.5	22.7, 26.4	
Current Smoker	28.4 ‡‡	18.8, 40.4	16.6	15.1, 18.4	0.013
High Cardiovascular Disease Risk	42.4	31.4, 54.3	38.9	36.9, 41.0	0.550

^a Confidence interval

‡‡ We use this symbol to indicate that a prevalence estimate (percentage) is unstable due to the small number of people who answered a particular question. This means that the reader should look at the 95% confidence intervals presented next to the percentage to see the range within which the actual, if we could collect information from every person in Southwest Florida, percentage may lie (Parker et al., 2017).

APPENDIX C

MULTIVARIABLE REGRESSION FINDINGS

Table C.1. Odds Ratios Comparing Demographic Characteristics of Adult LGBT Respondents from Southwest Florida to those of non-LGBT Respondents: Gallup Daily Tracking Survey, 2012-2017

	UNADJUSTED		AGE-ADJUSTED	
	ODDS RATIO	95% CI ^a	ODDS RATIO	95 CI%
Sex				
Male	Referent		Referent	
Female	0.82	0.58, 1.17	0.85	0.59, 1.21
Race-Ethnicity				
Latino/a	1.95	1.29, 2.94	1.28	0.79, 2.07
White, non-Hispanic	Referent		Referent	
All other racial/ethnic groups [#]	1.39	0.68, 2.86	1.00	0.47, 2.11
Raising Children Among Those Age 25+	0.50	0.23, 1.09	0.21	0.07, 0.61
Lifetime Military Service				
Ever served	0.60	0.38, 0.96	0.93	0.59, 1.46
Never served	Referent		Referent	

^a Confidence interval

[#] Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or more than one race.

Table C.2. Odds Ratios Comparing Socioeconomic Characteristics of Adult LGBT Respondents from Southwest Florida to those of non-LGBT Respondents: Gallup Daily Tracking Survey, 2012-2017

	UNADJUSTED		AGE-ADJUSTED	
	ODDS RATIO	95% CI ^a	ODDS RATIO	95% CI
Educational Attainment				
≤ High school diploma	1.21	0.81, 1.82	0.85	0.49, 1.46
Some college/Associate's degree	1.18	0.79, 1.77	0.76	0.43, 1.33
Bachelor's degree or higher	Referent		Referent	
Labor Force Participation				
In labor force	1.61	1.12, 2.32	1.19	0.65, 2.19
Not in labor force	Referent		Referent	
Employment Status Among Those in Labor Force				
Employed (Full or part time)	Referent		Referent	
Unemployed	1.53	0.72, 3.25	0.89	0.29, 2.78
Economic Status (% Federal Poverty Level)				
< 200% (poor to near poor)	0.97	0.49, 1.89	0.69	0.33, 1.43
200% – 399%	0.96	0.46, 1.99	0.90	0.44, 1.85
≥ 400%	Referent		Referent	
Prior-Year Food Insecurity	1.33	0.73, 2.43	0.99	0.51, 1.91

^a Confidence interval

Table C.3. Odds Ratios Comparing Health Characteristics of Adult LGBT Respondents from Southwest Florida to those of non-LGBT Respondents: Gallup Daily Tracking Survey, 2012-2017

	UNADJUSTED		AGE-ADJUSTED	
	ODDS RATIO	95% CI ^a	ODDS RATIO	95% CI ^a
Health Insurance Status				
Uninsured	0.89	0.49, 1.64	0.58	0.30, 1.15
Insured	Referent		Referent	
Self-Rated Health				
Good to excellent	Referent		Referent	
Fair or poor	0.64	0.32, 1.30	0.62	0.30, 1.26
Disability (# days with limitations)				
None	Referent		Referent	
Mild 1 – 15 days	1.64	0.91, 2.94	1.63	0.90, 2.95
High 16 – 30 days	1.47	0.69, 3.14	1.70	0.81, 3.60
Lifetime Diagnosis				
High blood pressure	0.85	0.51, 1.43	1.31	0.78, 2.22
High cholesterol	1.18	0.72, 1.94	1.78	1.04, 3.05
Depression	2.14	1.22, 3.75	2.08	1.18, 3.67
Weight				
Under/normal weight	Referent		Referent	
Overweight	0.77	0.43, 1.37	0.79	0.44, 1.42
Obese	0.94	0.52, 1.70	0.91	0.50, 1.66
Current Smoker	1.98	1.14, 3.45	1.68	0.97, 2.94
High Cardiovascular Disease Risk	1.16	0.72, 1.88	1.29	0.79, 2.10

^a Confidence interval

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AUTHORS

Kerith J. Conron

The Blachford-Cooper Distinguished Scholar and Research Director at the Williams Institute, Kerith is a social and psychiatric epidemiologist whose work focuses on documenting and reducing health inequities that impact LGBTQ populations.

Winston Luhur

A Research Assistant at the Williams Institute, Winston works with senior scholars on a variety of projects, with a focus on international research.

Shoshana K. Goldberg

Assistant Professor in the Department of Maternal and Child Health at University of North Carolina Gillings School of Global Public Health, Shoshana also works as a research consultant at the Williams Institute

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

